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In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology

France, Spain and Italy are more fragmented in their news sources and more negative toward the news media than other countries

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In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology

France, Spain and Italy are more fragmented in their news sources and more negative toward the media than other countries

CORRECTION: This report was updated on May 22, 2018 due to the possibility that the language used to identify the German news outlet Die Tageszeitung may have confused respondents. References to that outlet have been removed throughout. There were no substantive changes to the report's conclusions.

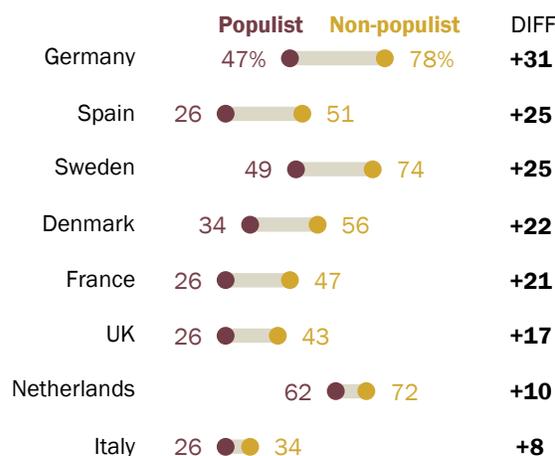
In Western Europe, public views of the news media are divided by populist leanings – more than left-right political positions – according to a new Pew Research Center public opinion survey conducted in Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Across all eight countries, those who hold populist views value and trust the news media less, and they also give the media lower marks for coverage of major issues, such as immigration, the economy and crime.¹

Trust in the news media dips lowest in Spain, France, the UK and Italy, with roughly a quarter of people with populist views in each country expressing confidence in the news

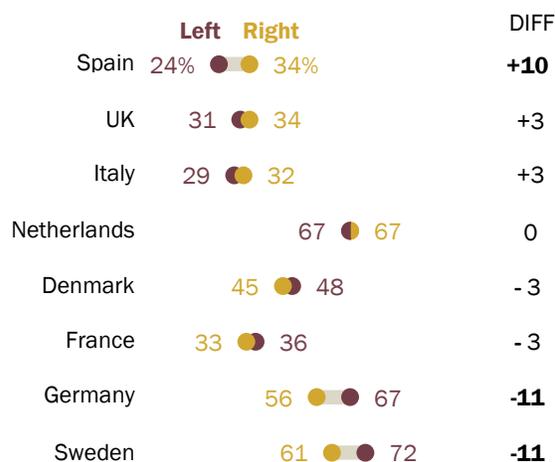
Trust in news media in Western Europe varies widely between those with and without populist views

% of adults in each country who hold ___ views and trust the news media at least somewhat



Smaller, if any, divides between those on the political left and right

% of adults in each country in each ideological group who trust the news media at least somewhat



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: “Most elected officials don’t care what people like me think” and “Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country’s problems than elected officials.” See Appendix C for details on classification. Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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¹ Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: “Most elected officials don’t care what people like me think” and “Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country’s problems than elected officials.” See [Appendix C](#) for details on classification.

media. By contrast, those without populist leanings are 8 to 31 percentage points more likely to at least somewhat trust the news media across the countries surveyed.

In Spain, Germany and Sweden, public trust in the media also divides along the left-right ideological spectrum, but the magnitude of difference pales in comparison to the divides between those with and without populist leanings.

When it comes to how the news media perform on key functions, broad majorities of the public rate the news media highly for generally covering the most important issues of the day. This includes majorities of both those who do and do not hold populist views, though there are still significant differences in the magnitude of those ratings. More substantial divides between those two groups occur around how the news media do in covering three specific issues asked about here: the economy, immigration and crime. (See [detailed tables](#) for more information.)

Measuring populist views

To evaluate the impact of populist views on attitudes about the news media in eight Western European countries, the survey focused on measuring core components of populism: that government should reflect the will of “the people” and that “the people” and “elites” are opposing, antagonistic groups. The measure is based on combining respondents’ answers to two questions: 1) ordinary people would *do a better job/do no better* solving the country’s problems than elected officials and 2) most elected officials *care/don’t care* what people like me think.

In examining differences based on these views, the report refers to people who hold “populist,” “non-populist” and “mixed” views. Those who answered that elected officials don’t care about people like them and who say ordinary people would do a better job solving the country’s problems than elected officials are considered to hold **populist views**. People who say the reverse – that elected officials care and that ordinary people would do no better – are considered to **not hold populist views**. Everyone else, including people who refuse to answer one or both questions, is considered to hold **mixed views**.

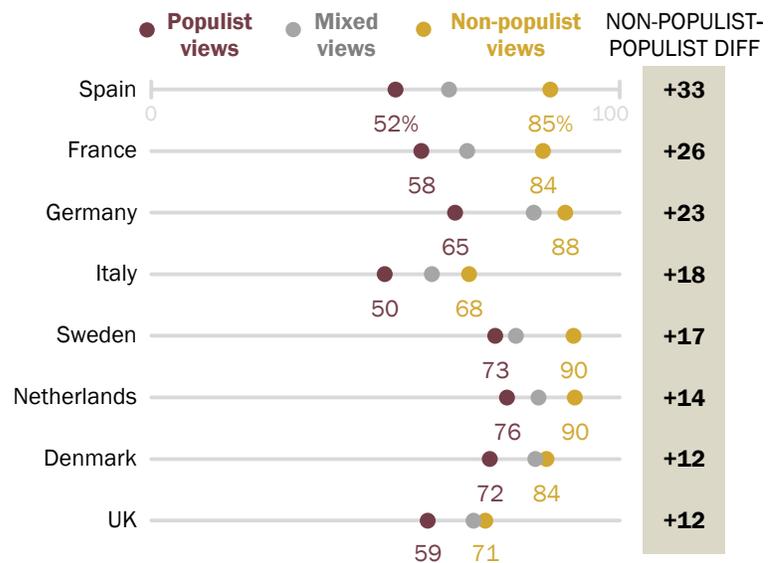
The reason for focusing on these core components of populism is that they cut across populist movements on the left and the right of the ideological spectrum. By having a measure that is not constrained by left-right ideology, the survey provides a consistent, cross-national measure of some fundamental tenets of populism. This measure of populist views is correlated with higher levels of support for both right- and left-wing populist parties.

For more information on this measure, see [Appendix C](#).

People who embrace populist views express much less satisfaction with news coverage of these issues. In Spain, for example, those with populist leanings are 33 percentage points less likely than those without such leanings to rate the news media's coverage of the economy as good. And in Germany, people with populist views are 29 to 31 percentage points less likely to applaud the news media's coverage of immigration and crime than people who do not hold populist views.

Wide gap between Western Europeans with populist views and those without in how well the news media cover the economy

% of adults in each country who hold ___ and say the news media do a very/somewhat good job covering the economy



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: "Most elected officials don't care what people like me think" and "Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials." See Appendix C for details on classification.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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In addition to within country differences, public attitudes toward the news media also diverge along regional lines. This is most evident when it comes to trust in the media, with public confidence considerably higher in the northern European countries polled, as opposed to the southern countries.² The UK is somewhat anomalous, resembling southern, more than northern, Europe in its low level of public trust in the media (32%).

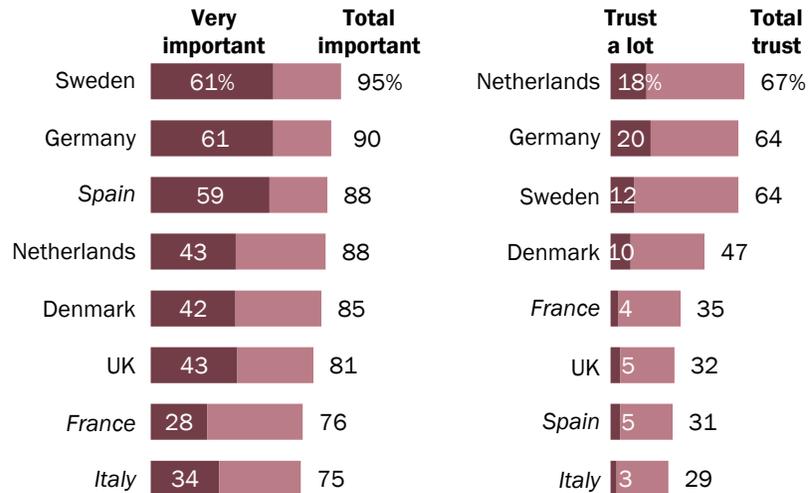
And while majorities in all eight countries say the news media are at least somewhat important to the functioning of society, there are large differences among the countries in the portions who say that their role is *very* important.

In a [question asked in a Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults about trust in information from national news organizations](#), Americans display similar levels of trust as those in the Netherlands and Germany. About seven-in-ten Americans (72%) say they trust the information they get from national news media at least somewhat, with 20% saying they trust it lot.

Southern European countries express low trust in the news media

% who say the news media are ...

% who trust the news media



Note: Southern European countries are in *italics*. Total important is the sum of “very” and “somewhat” important. Total trust is the sum of “a lot” and “somewhat” trust.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. “In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology”

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² For this study, southern Europe refers to France, Italy and Spain. These three countries have somewhat similar news media environments, relationships between the press and the government, and political histories (Hallin & Mancini, 2004; Bruggemann et al., 2014).

Despite the fact that people with populist views are much less satisfied and trusting of the news media, they often rely on the same primary source for news as those without populist views. This is the case in five of the eight countries surveyed: Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain and the UK. In four of these five countries, a single news provider dominates as the main source for news.

In southern Europe, the media landscape is more fragmented, with no single news provider named as the main news source by more than 21% of adults. It is also the case that in this part of Europe, left-right political identity is more aligned with people's choice of main news source than their populist leanings.

In Italy, for example, 27% of those on the left turn to national broadcaster Rai News as their main source for news, compared with just 14% of those on the right. Italians on the right (30%) are more likely to turn to private broadcaster Mediaset News than left-aligned adults (6%). While there are some differences by populist views in Italy, the divide tends to be smaller when compared with those along the left-right political spectrum.

Here again the UK stands apart. Even as the BBC dominates as the top main news source for British adults – by both populists and non-populists – there is still a large difference between the portions of these two groups who name it as their primary source. Just 42% of those with populist views name the BBC as their main news source, compared with six-in-ten among those who do not hold populist views. Left-right ideological differences do not emerge: roughly half on both the left (48%) and the right (51%) name the BBC as their main news source.

These are some of the key findings of a major Pew Research Center survey of 16,114 adults about news media usage and attitudes across eight Western European countries – Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom – conducted from Oct. 30 to Dec. 20, 2017. Together, these eight European Union member states³ account for roughly 69% of the EU population and 75% of the EU economy.

Southern Europeans less likely to share the same main source for news

% of adults in each country who name each outlet as their main news source



Note: Respondents in each country were asked to name the outlet they turn to the most for news, and the top three outlets are shown. These outlets listed here may differ from the specific news outlets asked about separately in this survey. Major brands were grouped into their larger news organization. For example, in France, France 2 is part of France Télévisions (France TV).

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. "In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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³ In June 2016, citizens of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union. At the time of this survey, the UK had formally notified the bloc of its intentions to withdraw from the union but was still an EU member state.

Publics in Western Europe view news outlets as more partisan than what is reflected in their audiences

In each country, in addition to volunteering their main news source, respondents were asked about eight specific news outlets. These were selected by researchers to capture a range of news platforms, outlets with different funding sources, and diversity in their ideological leanings. Generally, people tend to describe outlets that they turn to for news as being relatively close to their own left-right political identity.⁴

This differs, however, from where the average audience actually sits politically. When asked whether people regularly turned to each of the eight outlets for news, the self-reported audiences of those outlets tend to cluster around the ideological center.

In general, people who have heard of the outlets tend to place them either farther to the left or farther to the right than the self-reported audience results, showing that perceptions of polarization exist in the countries surveyed even though the audience figures reveal smaller divides.

How the eight outlets were chosen for each country

The goal for selecting news outlets for this survey was to ask about a list of well-known outlets that capture the broad range of news platforms in each country, which included outlets with diverse funding sources (public or private) and political appeal. Because of questionnaire length and the fact that the survey is administered over the telephone, we were limited to eight outlets that we could ask about in each country.

To choose these outlets, researchers used audience data and self-reported usage data to generate a list of the top outlets per country. From this list, we selected outlets that represented a range of platforms and funding sources, with a preference for more widely used outlets within these categories. Finally, we consulted media experts, reviewed academic studies and conducted focus groups in order to ensure that our selected outlets appealed to people across a wide range of political orientations. In certain cases, these consultations and focus groups led us to add smaller outlets to our list in order to capture the scope and variety of the media landscape in each country.

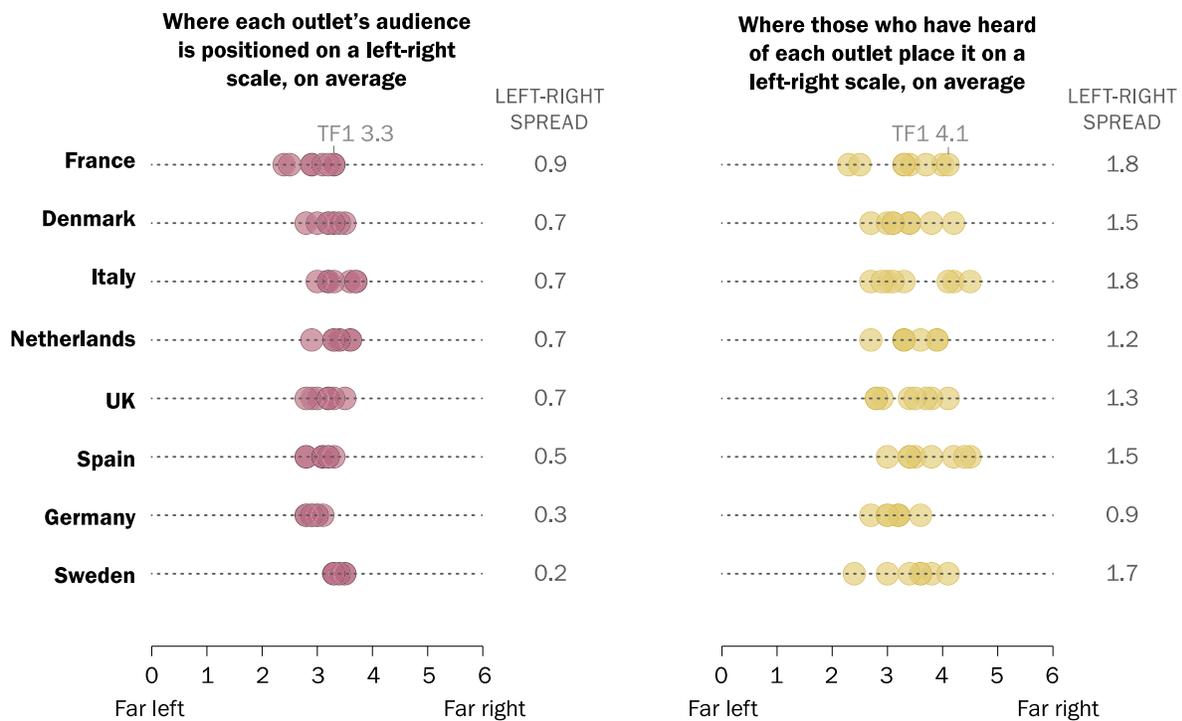
By asking about eight outlets that vary across four key factors — audience size, type of platform, funding structure and political appeal — we are able to capture public views about the broad scope of each country's news media system. It is important to keep in mind, however, that a list of eight outlets cannot adequately represent the nuances of and full variety within the media landscape of any country.

For more information on this, see [Appendix A](#).

⁴ Respondents were asked to place each outlet on a left-right ideological scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right. Respondents could choose to not place the outlet by volunteering “don't know” or “refused” as responses.

Take, for example, the French private TV channel TF1. As shown in the accompanying graphic, TF1’s audience – those who say they rely on it regularly for news – is at about the middle of the left-right continuum (3.3 on the 0-to-6 scale.) Yet, when people in France who have heard of TF1 are asked to place it on the same left-right scale, they place it significantly farther to the right (at 4.1).

News outlets’ audiences concentrate near the ideological center, but Western Europeans perceive their country’s media environment as more partisan



Note: Each dot represents one of the eight outlets for each country. An outlet’s audience is defined as respondents who say they regularly get news from that outlet. Nya Tider in Sweden and Joop.nl in the Netherlands are not included in this graphic, because their audience sample sizes are too small to analyze. Left-right spread is the difference between the outlet farthest to the left and the outlet farthest to the right. Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. This chart was modified due to the possibility that the language used to identify the German news outlet Die Tageszeitung may have confused respondents. References to that outlet have been removed.

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Many Western Europeans get news through social media, with Facebook being used most often

In seven of the eight countries polled, a third or more of adults get news at least daily from social media. The share that does so is highest in Italy, where half of adults get news daily via social media. In France, Spain, Italy and Germany, people with populist leanings are more likely to report getting news from social media platforms than those without such views.

Across all eight countries, Facebook is by far the most-frequently mentioned social media news source. More than 60% of social media news consumers in each country name Facebook as the social media platform they turn to most often for news. In some countries, Facebook is named as the main source for news overall by roughly 5% of adults, such as 6% of Italians and 5% of Spaniards.

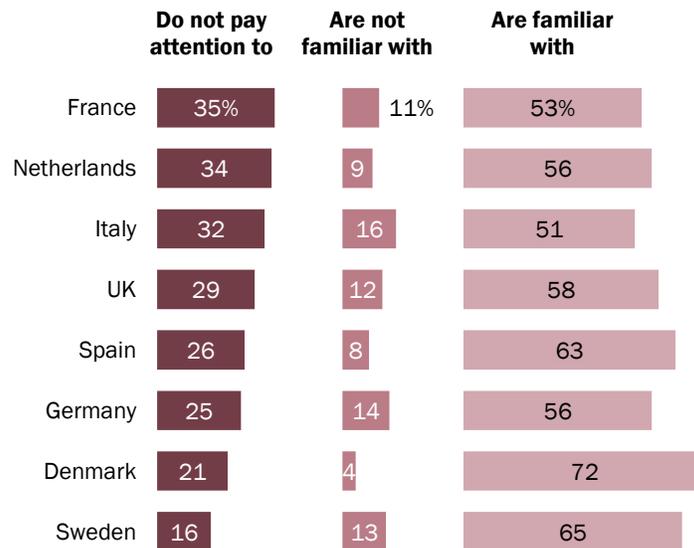
Given recent concern about misinformation online, it is worthwhile to note that social media news consumers are not always discerning about their sources of news and information.

Although most social media news consumers in Western Europe say they are familiar with the news sources they encounter, sizable minorities in each country say they don't pay attention to where news on Facebook or other social media platforms comes from. The share of those who say they do not pay attention is roughly three-in-ten or more in France (35%), the Netherlands (34%), Italy (32%) and the UK (29%).

Further, whether or not the news seen on social media comes from sources people vet, few describe the news they see on social media as mostly aligned with their own political views.

Substantial minorities of social media news consumers don't pay attention to sources there, still about half or more are familiar with sources they encounter

% of social media news consumers in each country that say most of the news they see on social media come from news sources they ...



Note: Don't know responses are not shown. The question asked was: "In general, does most of the news you see on social media come from news sources you are familiar with, sources you are not familiar with, or do you not pay attention to the sources?"

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. "In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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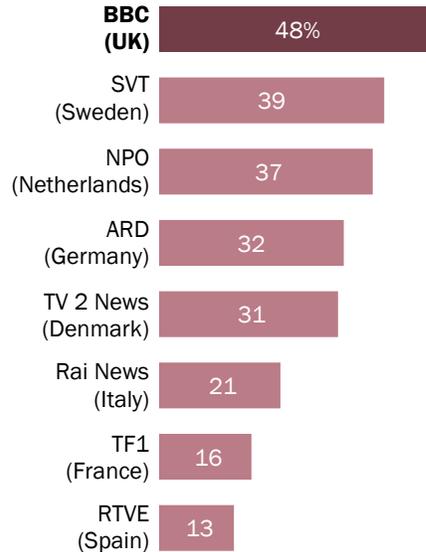
Country-specific dynamics of the news media in the UK

The UK stands out as unique from the patterns we see in the other seven countries studied. On one hand, British adults are the most likely to have a common news source: 48% say the BBC is their main source for news. This level of clustering around a single main news source is similar to the other northern countries surveyed, such as Sweden or the Netherlands.

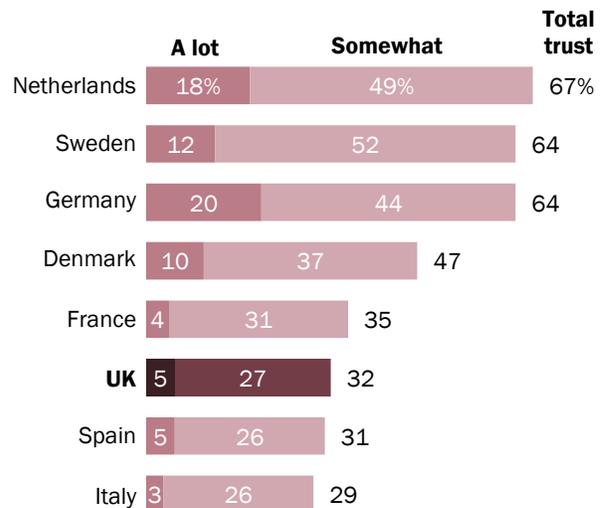
On the other hand, the British express low levels of trust and approval of their news media overall, similar to what the survey finds in the three southern countries surveyed (Italy, Spain and France). Just 32% of adults in the UK say they trust the news media at least somewhat, and roughly half or fewer say their news media do a good job of getting the facts right (48%), provide coverage independent of corporate influence (46%), or are politically neutral in their news coverage (37%). And when it comes to outlets besides the BBC, there are notable left-right political divides in usage. The magnitude of those differences in the UK looks similar to what occurs in the more ideologically divided southern countries studied.

UK similar to northern countries in sharing a common main news source but closer to southern countries in lower levels of trust of the news media

% of adults in each country who name each outlet as their main news source



% of adults in each country who trust the news media overall



Note: Respondents were asked to name the outlet they turn to the most for news, and only the top source for each country is shown. Major brands were grouped into their larger news organization. For example, in the Netherlands, NOS is part of NPO. Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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1. Populist views, more than left-right identity, play a role in opinions of the news media in Western Europe

Western Europeans tend to highly value the news media in their countries generally but the level of trust they place in the media varies among countries. Differences also emerge between people with and without populist leanings. In nearly all eight countries included in this survey, those who hold populist views also give the news media lower marks for coverage of major issues, such as immigration, the economy and crime.⁵

The study also finds that attitudes toward the news media vary along regional lines. In general, Europeans in southern countries (France, Italy and Spain) as well as those in the UK are more skeptical of the news media than northern Europeans.⁶

⁵ Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: “Most elected officials don’t care what people like me think” and “Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country’s problems than elected officials.” See [Appendix C](#) for details on classification.

⁶ For this study, southern Europe refers to France, Italy and Spain. These three countries have somewhat similar news media environments, relationships between the press and the government, and political histories (Hallin & Mancini, 2004; Bruggemann et al., 2014).

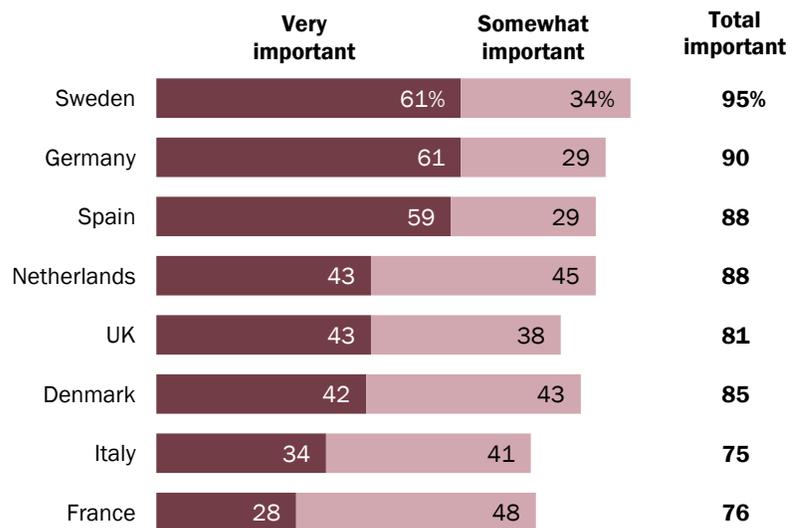
Broad majorities say the news media are important to society, but the level of importance varies by country and populist leanings

Across the eight European countries studied, three-quarters or more of the publics say the news media are at least somewhat important to the functioning of the country's society. But the share that says that the news media's role is *very* important varies significantly.

Sweden, Germany and Spain sit at the top: Strong majorities in each of those three countries (between 59% and 61% of adults) say the news media are *very* important to the functioning of society. In France, on the other hand, less than a third feel this way, the smallest share among the eight countries surveyed.

People in Sweden, Germany, Spain most likely to say the news media are very important to society

% of adults in each country who say the news media are very/somewhat important to the functioning of the country's society



Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. "In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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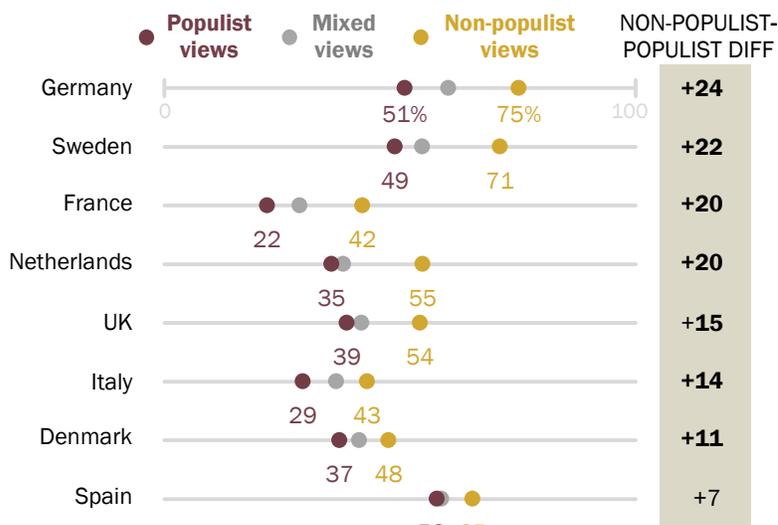
Views on the importance of the news media are divided within each country as well. In most of the countries surveyed, populist leanings – more than left-right political identity – are a key factor, with those holding populist views less likely to value the news media.

Differences between those who hold populist views and those who don't range from a low of 11 percentage points in Denmark to 24 points in Germany. Spain is the only country where there is no significant difference between these two groups on this question.

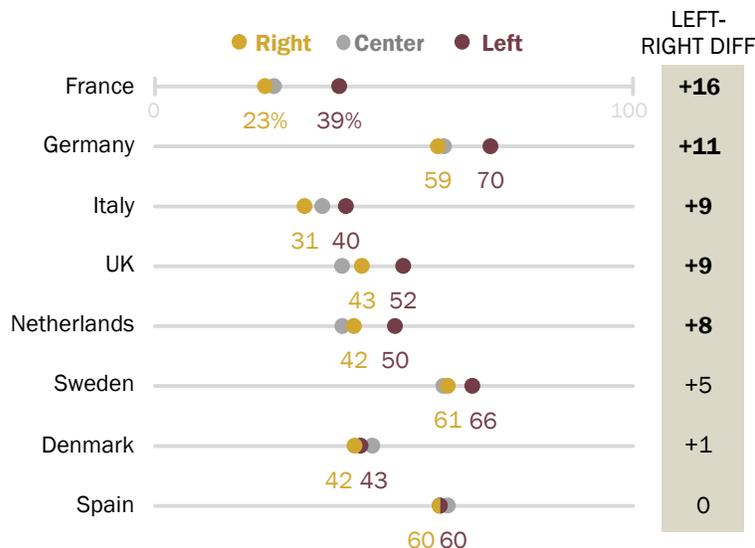
When left-right differences do emerge, they are more minimal than those along populist lines. In Germany for instance, 70% of those who place themselves on the left of the ideological scale say the news media are very important, compared with 59% of those on the right, a gap of 11 percentage points. In comparison, the gap between those who embrace populist views and those who don't is 24 percentage points in Germany. In three countries – Sweden, Denmark and Spain – no significant difference exists in divides between those on the left and right.

Wide divides between those with populist views and those without over news media's role in society

% of adults in each country who say the news media are *very important* to the functioning of the country's society



Divides between the left and right are more minimal



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: "Most elected officials don't care what people like me think" and "Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials." See Appendix C for details on classification.
 Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. "In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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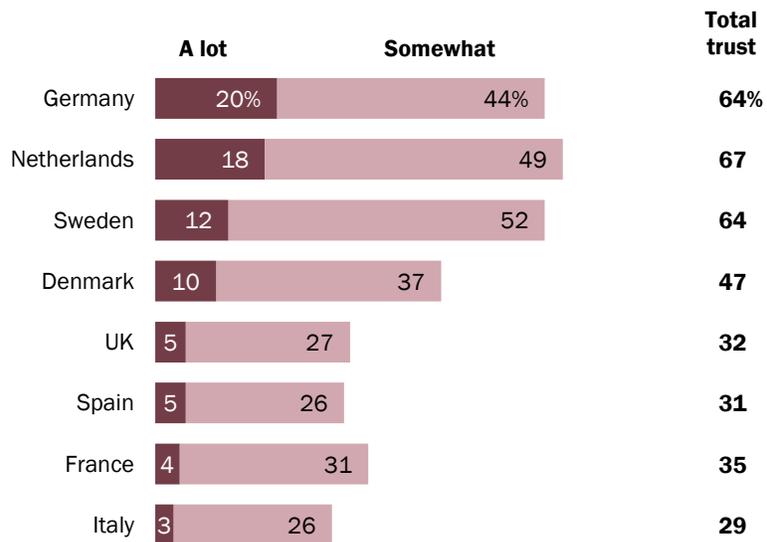
Trust in news media differs by region and populist leanings

Few Western Europeans surveyed deeply trust the news media. No more than one-in-five in any of the eight countries say they trust the news media *a lot*.

Southern Europeans, in particular, are skeptical of the news media. Roughly a third or less in Spain, France and Italy say they trust the news media, with 5% or less saying they have *a lot* of trust. This pattern is similar in the UK, with 5% of British adults trusting the news media *a lot*. In contrast, trust is substantially higher in the other northern European countries surveyed.

Southern Europeans and British adults are less likely to trust the news media than other Western Europeans

% of adults in each country who trust the news media a lot/somewhat



Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. "In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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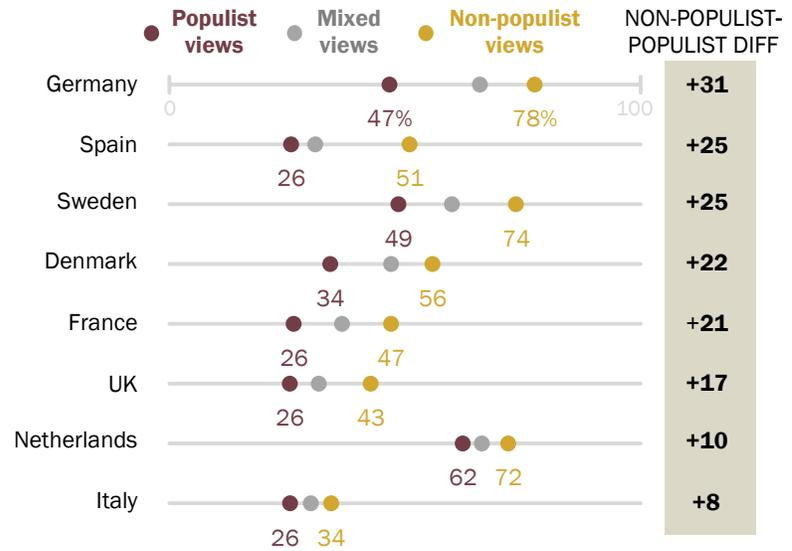
Trust in the news media also varies between those with and without populist leanings. People who hold populist views are less trusting of the news media than those who do not hold such beliefs. The divides range from 31 percentage points in Germany to 8 points in Italy.

People with populist views in Spain, France, the UK and Italy are particularly distrusting of the news media. Only about a quarter (26%) of populists in each of these countries say they trust the news media at least somewhat.

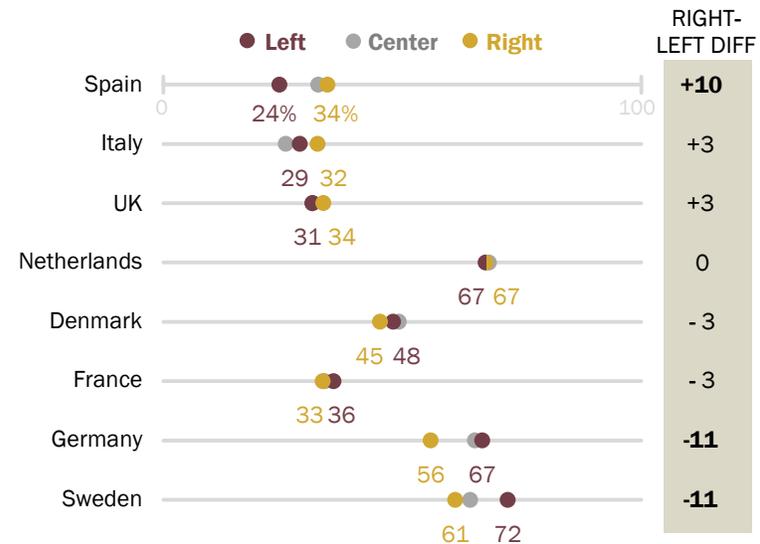
Whether someone identifies as politically on the left or right has less influence than populist views on whether they trust the news media. Western Europeans who place themselves on the ideological left and those who place themselves on the ideological right generally agree on how much they trust the news media. Only in three of the countries studied are publics divided in their trust of the news media along the left-right ideological spectrum. In Spain, those on the right are more likely to trust the news media than those on the left. In Germany and Sweden the opposite is true – those on the left are more likely to trust the news media than those on the right.

Those with populist views trust the news media far less than those who don't have populist views

% of adults in each country who trust the news media *a lot/somewhat*



Ideology plays little role in trust of the news media in most of Western Europe



Note: Statistically significant differences in are **bold**. Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: “Most elected officials don’t care what people like me think” and “Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country’s problems than elected officials.” See Appendix C for details on classification. Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. “In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology”

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News media receive low ratings for political neutrality and immigration coverage, with large divides among those with populist views

Overall, Western Europeans give the news media fairly high ratings on several core functions, though attitudes are more negative in the southern European countries and the UK. Among five measures asked, Western Europeans give the news media lowest marks for providing news independent of corporate influence and for being politically neutral in their coverage. For instance, less than half of the publics in Spain (45%), France (43%), the UK (37%) and Italy (36%) say that their news media are doing a good job being politically neutral in their coverage. On the other hand, broad majorities in all eight countries say their news media do a good job covering the important stories of the day. (For more on how Western Europeans compare with the rest of the world, see [the Pew Research Center report on 38 countries and their attitudes toward the news media](#).)

News media rated highest for covering important issues, lowest for being politically neutral and independent of corporate influence

% of adults in each country who say the news media do a very/somewhat good job at ...

	Covering all important stories of the day	Investigating the actions of the govt.	Getting the facts right	Providing coverage independent of corporate influence	Being politically neutral in their news coverage
Sweden	85%	73%	70%	63%	59%
Netherlands	82	70	72	68	62
Germany	81	52	59	52	54
Italy	77	42	55	47	36
Denmark	76	69	62	60	53
France	73	51	60	47	43
Spain	71	56	55	52	45
UK	68	51	48	46	37

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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Overall, embracing populist views is also a strong divider on these questions about news media attitudes. For example, on whether their news media are politically neutral in how they present the news, differences between the two groups – those with populist views and those without – appear in six of the eight countries surveyed. And the gaps range from a 30-percentage-point difference in Germany to a 12-point difference in the Netherlands. (See [Appendix D](#) for detailed tables on more breakdowns of attitudes toward the media.)

When it comes to coverage of three specific topics in their country – the economy, crime, and immigration – people overall give the news media their highest marks for coverage of the economy and lowest marks for coverage of immigration. Roughly six-in-ten or more in all eight countries say the news media do a somewhat or very good job covering the economy. Similarly, in all but one country, broad majorities say the same about coverage of crime.

But roughly half or fewer in four of the eight countries say the news media cover immigration well, including 44% in the UK. Attitudes are more positive in Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark, where about two-thirds say their news media do a good job covering the topic of immigration.

Among three topics, news media receive lowest marks for immigration coverage

% of adults in each country who say the news media do a very/somewhat good job covering each topic

	Economy	Crime	Immigration
Sweden	83%	74%	67%
Netherlands	83	82	65
Denmark	80	79	64
Germany	79	54	49
France	66	66	54
UK	65	70	44
Spain	61	65	52
Italy	57	70	52

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. "In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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As with the importance of and trust in the news media, there is a wide gap between those who hold populist views and those who don't when it comes to views of how well the news media cover these topics.

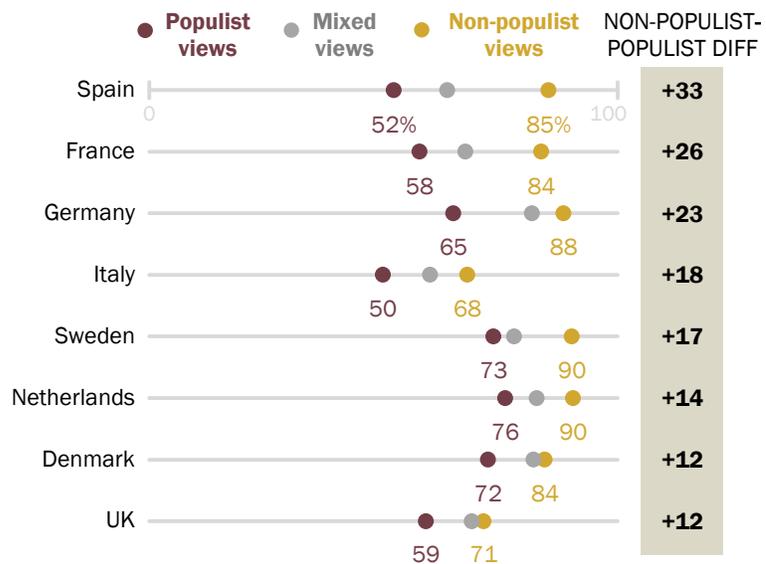
In general, those who hold populist views tend to be less satisfied with the news media's coverage of all three topics. In the case of the economy, this gap ranges from a 33-percentage-point difference in Spain to a 12-point difference in the UK and Denmark. For example, in Spain, 52% of those who hold populist views say that the news media do a good job covering the economy, compared with 85% of those who don't hold populist views.

This divide between those with populist views and those without also exists for assessments of the news media's coverage of immigration and crime. In the case of immigration, the gap between the two groups ranges from a 29-point difference in Germany to an 11-point difference in Italy and Denmark, while for crime the difference ranges from 31 points in Germany to 9 points in the Netherlands (there was no statistical difference between the two groups in Italy on crime). See [detailed tables](#) for figures on the other topics.

Assessments of the news media's coverage of immigration and crime also show left-right divisions in most countries. Still, populism is the larger divide.

Wide gaps between those with populist views and those without in how well news media cover the economy

% of adults in each country who say the news media do a very/somewhat good job covering the economy



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: "Most elected officials don't care what people like me think" and "Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials." See Appendix C for details on classification.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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2. Southern European countries more fragmented in news sources, but for nearly all countries, top main source is public, not private

The populist divides seen in [attitudes about the news media](#) are not as prominent when it comes to the sources Western Europeans turn to for news.⁷

This survey also finds that news usage varies regionally. Southern, more than northern, Europeans are more fragmented, with left-right political differences more influential than populist leanings in shaping where people turn for news.⁸ Also, in five of the eight countries surveyed, at least three-in-ten or more adults share the same main news source. In the three southern countries, no more than 21% of adults name the same source as the primary one they use to get news.

Additionally, in all but one of the eight countries, the top-named main source for news is a *public* news organization rather than a private one. The one exception is France, where both a private organization, TF1, and a public one, France Télévisions, are named at about equal rates.⁹

⁷ Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: “Most elected officials don’t care what people like me think” and “Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country’s problems than elected officials.” See [Appendix C](#) for details on classification.

⁸ For this study, southern Europe refers to France, Italy and Spain. These three countries have somewhat similar news media environments, relationships between the press and the government, and political histories (Hallin & Mancini, 2004; Bruggemann et al., 2014).

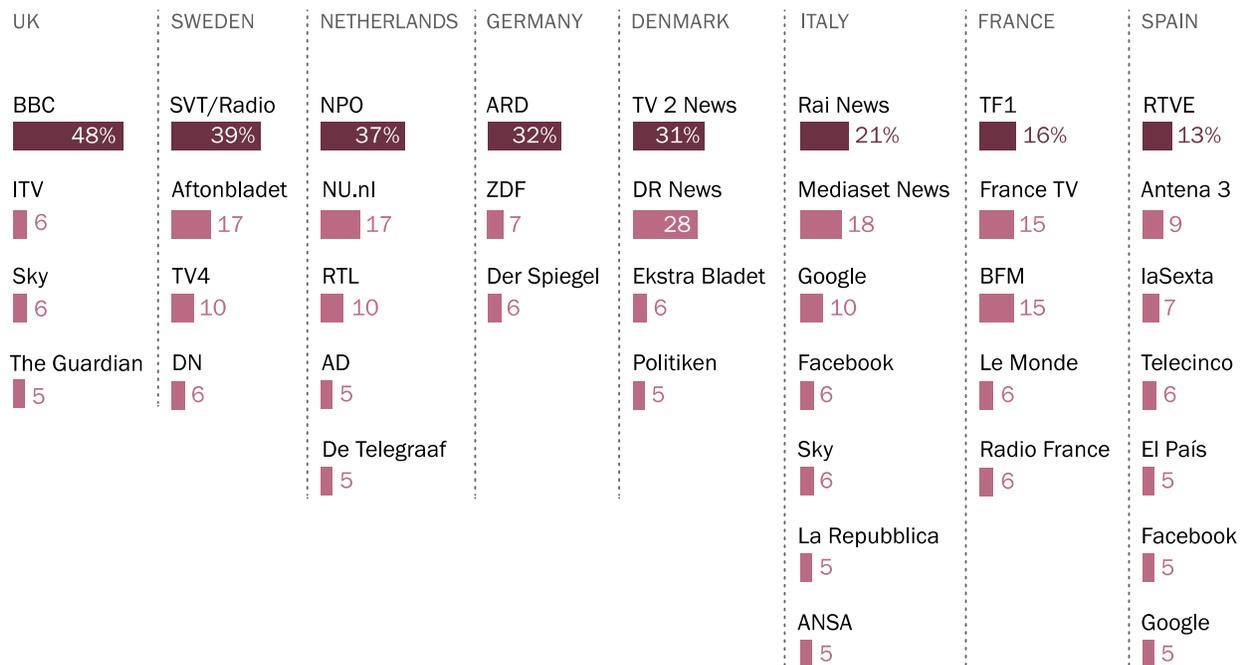
⁹ The survey asked respondents to name their main news source. In many cases, respondents offered the names of channels or brands that are part of a larger news organization. For the purposes of this question, these were grouped together under the name of the larger news organization. For example, in France, France 2 is part of France Télévisions (France TV) and in the Netherlands, NOS is part of NPO.

People from southern European countries more fragmented in their main news source; for nearly all countries, public news organizations sit at the top

Five of the Western European countries studied in this report have a large portion of adults who share a common main source for news. At the high end are the UK, Sweden and the Netherlands, where 48%, 39% and 37% of adults, respectively, name the same main source for news: the BBC in the UK, Sveriges Television/Radio (SVT/Radio) in Sweden, and Nederlandse Publieke Omroep (NPO) in the Netherlands. In Germany and Denmark, about three-in-ten adults name the same source, including two public news organizations in Denmark that both reach this level (TV 2 News and DR News). In France, Italy and Spain, however, audiences are more fragmented, with no more than 21% naming the same main source for news.

British adults are most likely to share the same main news source, while Spaniards are the most fragmented

% of adults in each country who name each outlet as their main news source



Note: Only sources named by 5% of adults or more in each country are shown. Respondents were asked to name the outlet they turn to the most for news. For the purposes of this analysis, major channels or brands were grouped into their larger news organization. For example, in France, France 2, which is asked about specifically on a separate question, is coded as part of France Télévisions (France TV) in this analysis of main news source.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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Another indicator of audience fragmentation is the number of outlets named as a main source by at least a small portion of the population. In other words, how wide of a mix of main news sources there is even if those sources are turned to by smaller pockets of people. In most countries, only a few outlets are named by 5% or more of the public. Germany has the fewest outlets that reach this threshold: The public broadcasting organization ARD (32% name it as their main news source), public-service TV broadcaster ZDF (7%), and the news magazine Der Spiegel (6%). Spain and Italy, on the other hand, stand out for having the most outlets named by at least 5% of adults: seven in each, including public news organizations in both countries (Radio y Televisión Española [RTVE] in Spain and Rai News in Italy), as well as Facebook and Google.

One consistent pattern across seven of the eight countries is that the most-named main news source is publicly owned, such as Rai News in Italy, the BBC in the UK and NPO in the Netherlands. This differs from the U.S., where even the largest public news outlets, NPR and PBS, are not used as universally as private news outlets. When U.S. voters named their [main source for election news in 2016](#), NPR was only cited by 4% of Americans and PBS was cited by only 1%, placing them behind at least seven other news sources, including Fox News, CNN and Facebook.

Spanish and Italian adults display ideological divides in main news source; other countries more unified

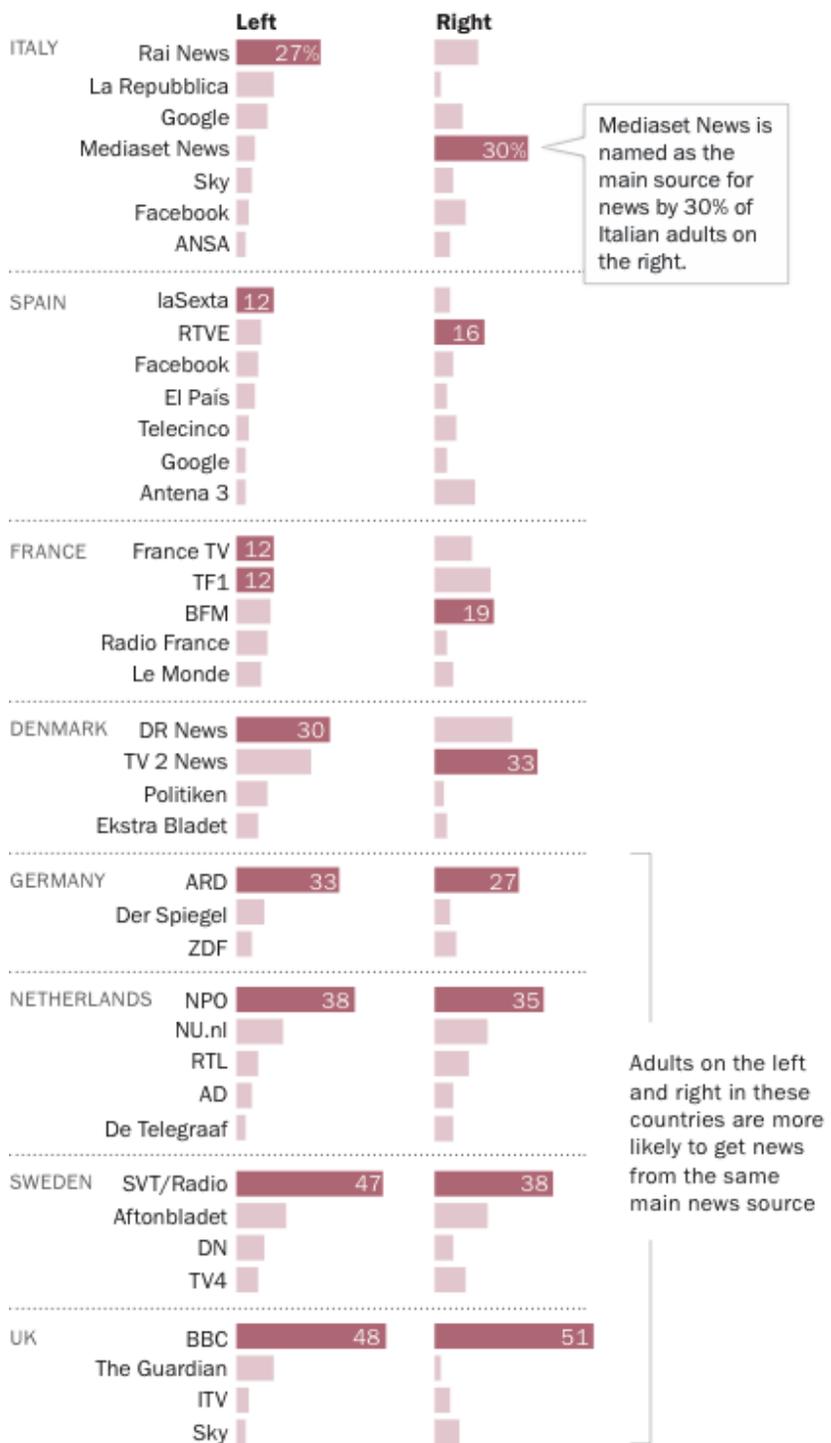
When it comes to main news sources, there is no consistent divide between those who hold and don't hold populist views or between those on the left and right. When some divides do emerge, they tend to be in the south. There, left-right divides over news sources are larger than those based on populist views.

In Italy, for example, 30% of adults who place themselves on the right politically name Mediaset News as their main news source, compared with only 6% of adults on the left. The difference by populist views among Italian adults for Mediaset News is smaller: 24% of those who hold populist views vs. 11% of those who don't. And for Italy's Rai News, 20% of both populists and non-populists name it as their main news source, compared with a left-right difference of 13 percentage points.

Spain also displays large left-right ideological divisions. RTVE, for example, is twice as popular as a main source for right-aligned adults (16%) as for left-aligned adults (8%). Meanwhile, those on the left are more likely to cite the TV

In Italy and Spain, ideological divides for main news source more prominent than in other countries

% of adults from each country who name each outlet as their main news source



Note: Only sources named by 5% of adults or more in each country are shown. Respondents were asked to name the outlet they turn to the most for news. For the purposes of this analysis, major channels or brands were grouped into their larger news organization. For example, in France, France 2, which is asked about specifically on a separate question, is coded as part of France Télévisions (France TV) in this analysis of main news source. Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. "In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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station laSexta (12% vs. 5% of those on the right).

France and Denmark show some divide between adults on the left and right but less so than in Italy and Spain. In France, among the top main news sources, people on the left most often name France TV and TF1, while those on the right most often name BFM – though substantial portions on both sides use all three. In Denmark, both sides list the same top two main sources (DR News and TV 2 News).

The remaining four countries show a great deal of political unity in their main news sources. In the Netherlands, for example, none of the top-two main sources – NPO and NU.nl – show any ideological difference in use; both are cited at roughly the same rates by those on the left and those on the right. In Sweden, both sides are most likely to name SVT/Radio as their main source, followed by Aftonbladet, while Germans on the left and the right share ARD as their top source. The same is true in the UK with BBC as the shared top source.

Across range of nationally oriented news outlets, audiences in Western Europe tend to concentrate around ideological center

To get a better sense of the full extent of peoples' news diets beyond their main news source, the survey also asked respondents in each country whether they regularly get news from each of eight specific news outlets. The sources were selected for a range of audience size, type of platform, funding (public vs. private), and appeal to different political groups (see [Appendix A](#) for a more detailed explanation on how outlets were selected).

Regular usage of these outlets follows the patterns seen in the main news sources cited by adults in those countries. In most countries the top main news source that people name also tends to have the largest audience of the eight outlets asked about.¹⁰

¹⁰ The survey asked respondents a series of questions about eight specific outlets in their country, which in some cases are part of a larger news organization. For example, in France the survey asked specifically about the television news channel France 2, which is part of the larger France Télévisions (France TV) family of channels. In Spain, the survey asked about the public broadcaster Televisión Española (TVE), which is part of the larger Radio y Televisión Española (RTVE) organization.

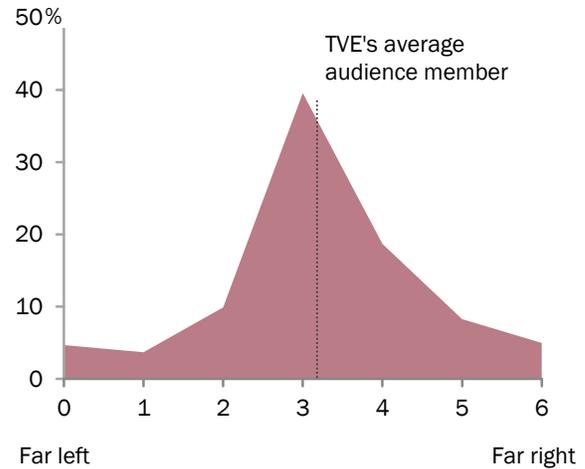
The lack of deep left-right ideological divides in usage of specific outlets is further revealed when examining outlets' full audience profiles. Even for outlets that have greater usage among those on the left or those on the right, looking at the full audience profile of each outlet reveals that the average audience member for most outlets lands very close to the center of the left-right scale.

This can be explained by two things: 1) The often large portions of people on both sides of the political spectrum that use the outlet, even if one side tends to use it more than the other, and 2) That few adults in each country place themselves at the far ends of the ideological scale. This then pulls the ideological audience profile of each outlet closer to the middle (a 3 on the 0-to-6 scale) than to the ends.

For example, in Spain's case, Televisión Española's (TVE) audience (those who regularly use it) is more right-aligned than left-aligned (18% are on the left, 40% are in the center and 32% are on the right). Still, a plurality of the audience falls at a 3 on the left-right ideological scale (40%).

Average audience makeup of TVE reveals a concentration toward the center of the left-right spectrum

Illustration below shows the TVE news audience's ideological profile as an example



Note: The survey asked respondents a series of questions about eight specific outlets in their country, which in some cases are part of a larger news organization. In Spain the survey asked specifically about the television news channel TVE, which is part of the larger Radio y Televisión Española (RTVE) family of channels. Therefore this differs from the main news source outlet analyzed.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

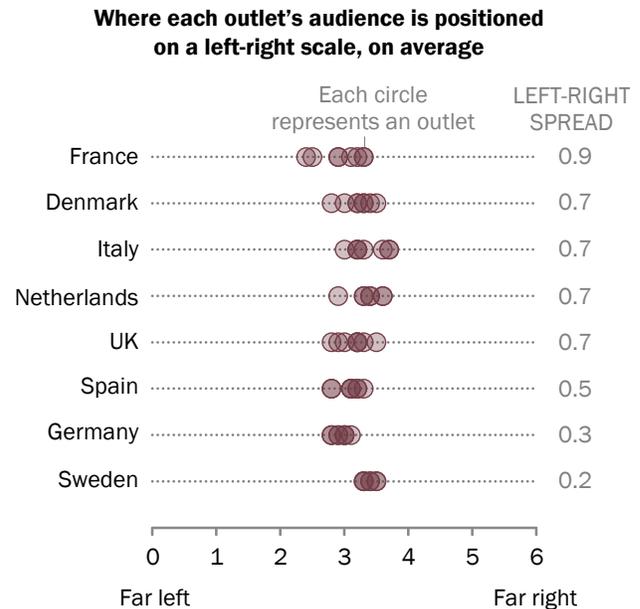
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This pattern is true across all eight countries surveyed. The audiences of all the outlets in each country tend to cluster toward the middle of the left-right scale (3 in the 0-to-6 scale.)

In Sweden, where the left-right spread is the narrowest, for example, the average audience member for all outlets lands between 3.3 and 3.5 on the scale – a gap of just .2.¹¹

Left-right ideological spread of outlets' audiences in each country is small



Note: Left-right spread is the difference between the outlet farthest to the left and the outlet farthest to the right. Nya Tider in Sweden and Joop.nl in the Netherlands are not included in this graphic, because their audience sample sizes are too small to analyze. This chart was modified due to the possibility that the language used to identify the German news outlet Die Tageszeitung may have confused respondents. References to that outlet have been removed.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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¹¹ Nya Tider in Sweden and Joop.nl in the Netherlands are not included in this analysis because their audience sample sizes are too small to analyze.

3. News outlets are less politically polarized than Western Europeans perceive

Another way to examine attitudes across media outlets is to look at the relationship between the ideological profile of the audience of each outlet and where people *think* it falls on the left-right spectrum (0-to-6 scale). The majority of the 64 outlets included in this study (eight outlets in each of the eight Western European countries) have audiences that tend to cluster around the ideological center. However, differences emerge when looking at where people who have heard of the outlets *place* them on the same left-right spectrum. In most cases, people's *perception* of the left-right ideological orientation of a news outlet is more partisan than the profile of the outlet's *actual* audience.

In part, this difference is due to the fact that those who use an outlet are more likely to see that outlet as being closer to their own left-right ideological leanings.

People tend to think the news outlets they use reflect their own ideological position

In addition to examining the audience’s ideological composition for eight outlets in each country, the study also asked people who have heard of the outlets where they think each falls on the left-right ideological scale, where 0 represents the far left and 6 represents the far right. The results show that where people place an outlet is tied very closely to their own ideology, as well as their use of that outlet for news.

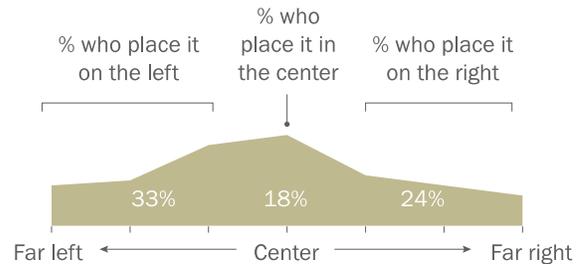
For many outlets, news users on either the left or the right tend to think the outlet is closer to their own left-right ideological leaning. This comes through most strongly in the UK, Italy, Denmark, France and the Netherlands. The pattern is less prominent in Germany, Sweden and Spain.

The Guardian’s users tend to place it closer to their own left-right ideological leaning

Illustration below shows The Guardian as an example

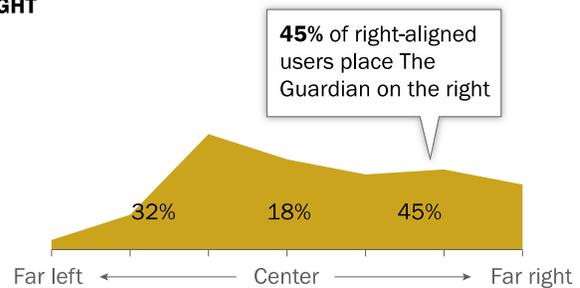
Placement by all who have heard of it

% of adults in the UK who have heard of The Guardian who place it in each position on a left-right ideological scale



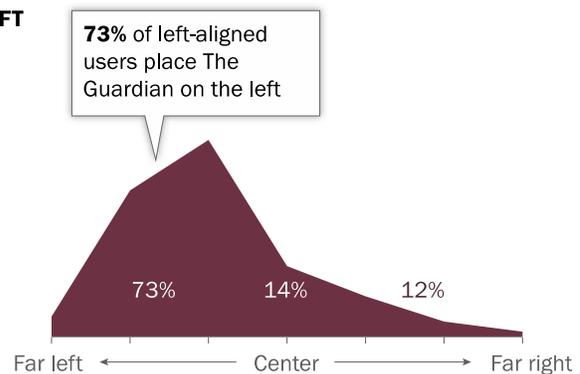
By its users on the RIGHT

% of The Guardian’s users on the right who place the outlet in each position



By its users on the LEFT

% of The Guardian’s users on the left who place the outlet in each position



Source: Survey conducted of eight Western European countries Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. “In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology”

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For example, in the UK, 98% of British adults have heard of The Guardian. Among those who have heard of the newspaper, 33% place the outlet on the left side of the ideological scale (0-2) and 24% place it on the right side (4-6).

Differences emerge, however, when comparing The Guardian's left- and right-aligned users. Among users on the right, more than four-in-ten (45%) say the newspaper's political leaning is to the right of the ideological scale, compared with just 12% of left-aligned users. Conversely, a large majority of left-aligned users (73%) say The Guardian is on the left, compared with just 32% of right-aligned users.

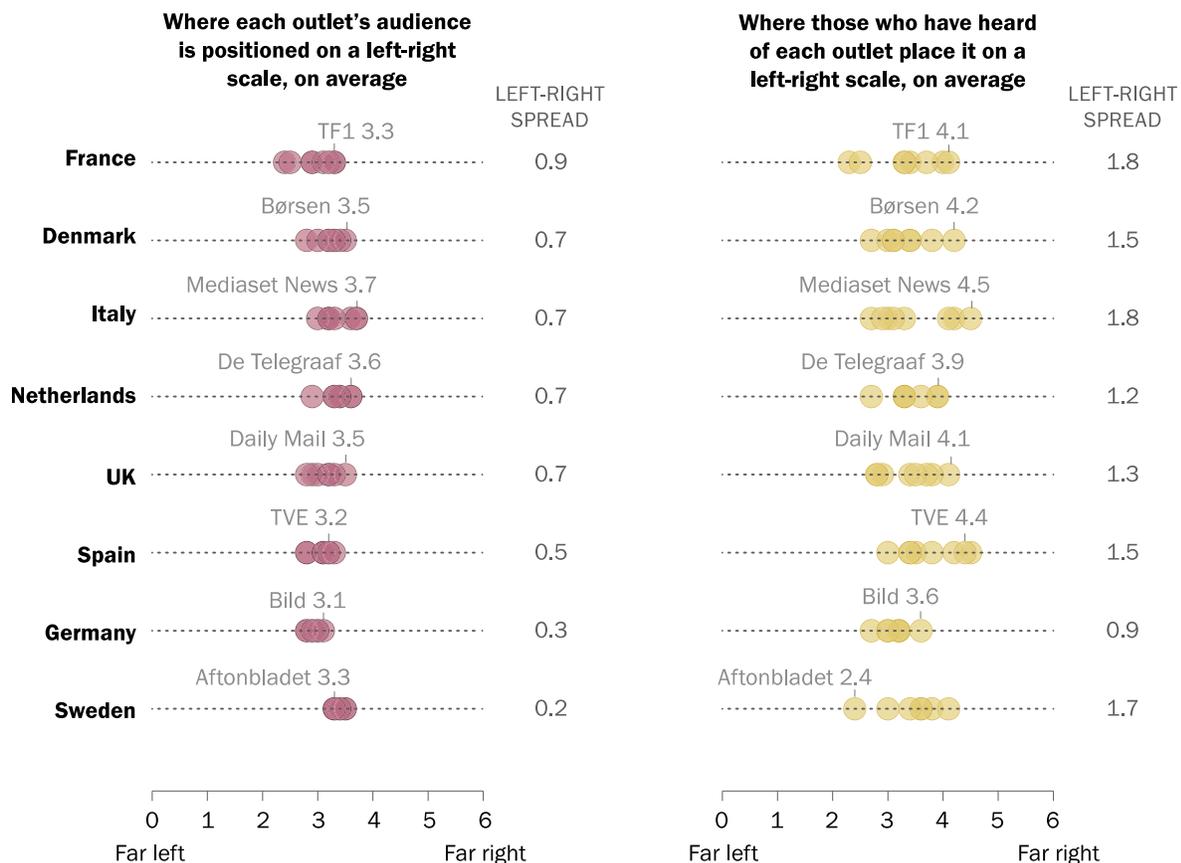
It is also worth noting that for many outlets, a large portion of adults who have heard of an outlet decline to place it on the scale. Within each country, on average, between 21% and 29% of adults who have heard of a news outlet choose not to place it at all. This tends to occur more among non-users than users of an outlet and also more often for digital-only media outlets. For example, 49% of Dutch adults who have heard of the digital-native news website Joop.nl do not place it, and 51% of Swedes do not place the Swedish digital-native news site Flashback.

Unlike users, non-users tend to perceive outlets as being *farther away* from their own left-right ideological leaning. For example, while 32% of French non-users of BFM on the right think BFM is also on the right, 50% of left-aligned non-users think the outlet is on the right.

For the majority of outlets studied, the self-reported audiences tend to cluster around the ideological center. But in general, people who have heard of each outlet tend to place it either farther to the left or farther to the right than the self-reported audience results. For example, French TV channel TF1’s self-reported users in the survey are concentrated around the center of the left-right continuum (at a 3.3 on the 0-to-6 scale.) Yet, when people who have heard of TF1 are asked to place it on the same left-right scale, they place TF1 significantly farther to the right (at 4.1). In Sweden, the newspaper Aftonbladet’s audience is also near the center of the left-right spectrum (3.3). However, people who’ve heard of it place the outlet farther to the left (2.4).

People tend to think news outlets are more partisan than what their average audiences actually are

Mean placement of each outlet’s audience on a 0-to-6 left-right scale compared with where those who have heard of the outlet place it on that same scale



Note: Each dot represents one of the eight outlets for each country. Outlets that are labeled are examples of those with large gaps between the average ideological position of the outlet’s audience and where people place it. An outlet’s audience is defined as respondents who say they regularly get news from that outlet. Nya Tider in Sweden and Joop.nl in the Netherlands are not included in this graphic, because their audience sample sizes are too small to analyze. Left-right spread is the difference between the outlet farthest to the left and the outlet farthest to the right. This chart was modified due to the possibility that the language used to identify the German news outlet Die Tageszeitung may have confused respondents. References to that outlet have been removed.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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4. Most Western Europeans trust public broadcasters, but those who hold populist views less so

In addition to the open-ended question about people’s main news source, the survey also asked respondents a series of questions (including those about trust) about eight specific outlets in their country, allowing for a deeper understanding of how individuals feel about their news options. The eight specific news outlets for each country were identified in a way that aimed to be familiar to respondents. Therefore, in some cases, the eight outlets asked about are more specific publications or outlets within broader news organizations discussed in the main news source section. For example, in France the survey asked specifically about the television news channel France 2, which is part of the larger France Télévisions (France TV) family of channels. For each of the eight outlets, respondents were first asked if they had heard of the outlet, and if they had, they then were asked if they trusted or distrusted it.

In all but one of the countries surveyed, the public news organization listed among the eight news outlets receives the highest level of trust. The exception is Spain, where even though a majority trusts the public broadcaster, Televisión Española (TVE), more people trust the private television outlet Antena3.

As with [trust in the news media generally](#), political divides in trust of specific outlets emerge more consistently along populist views than along the left-right ideological spectrum. Across all eight countries, people who hold populist views tend to express lower levels of trust in specific news outlets than those who don’t hold populist views.¹² However, in the three southern countries – France, Italy and Spain – left-right ideology plays as large a role, or larger, as populism in trust levels in specific outlets.¹³

¹² Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: “Most elected officials don’t care what people like me think” and “Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country’s problems than elected officials.” See [Appendix C](#) for details on classification.

¹³ For this study, southern Europe refers to France, Italy and Spain. These three countries have somewhat similar news media environments, relationships between the press and the government, and political histories (Hallin & Mancini, 2004; Bruggemann et al., 2014).

Public broadcasters generally more trusted than other outlets

To gain a deeper sense of how individuals in each country feel about their news options, the survey asked about trust in eight specific news outlets. Respondents were first asked if they had heard of each outlet, and if they had, they then were asked if they trusted or distrusted it. (See [Appendix A](#) for more information on how the eight outlets were chosen.)

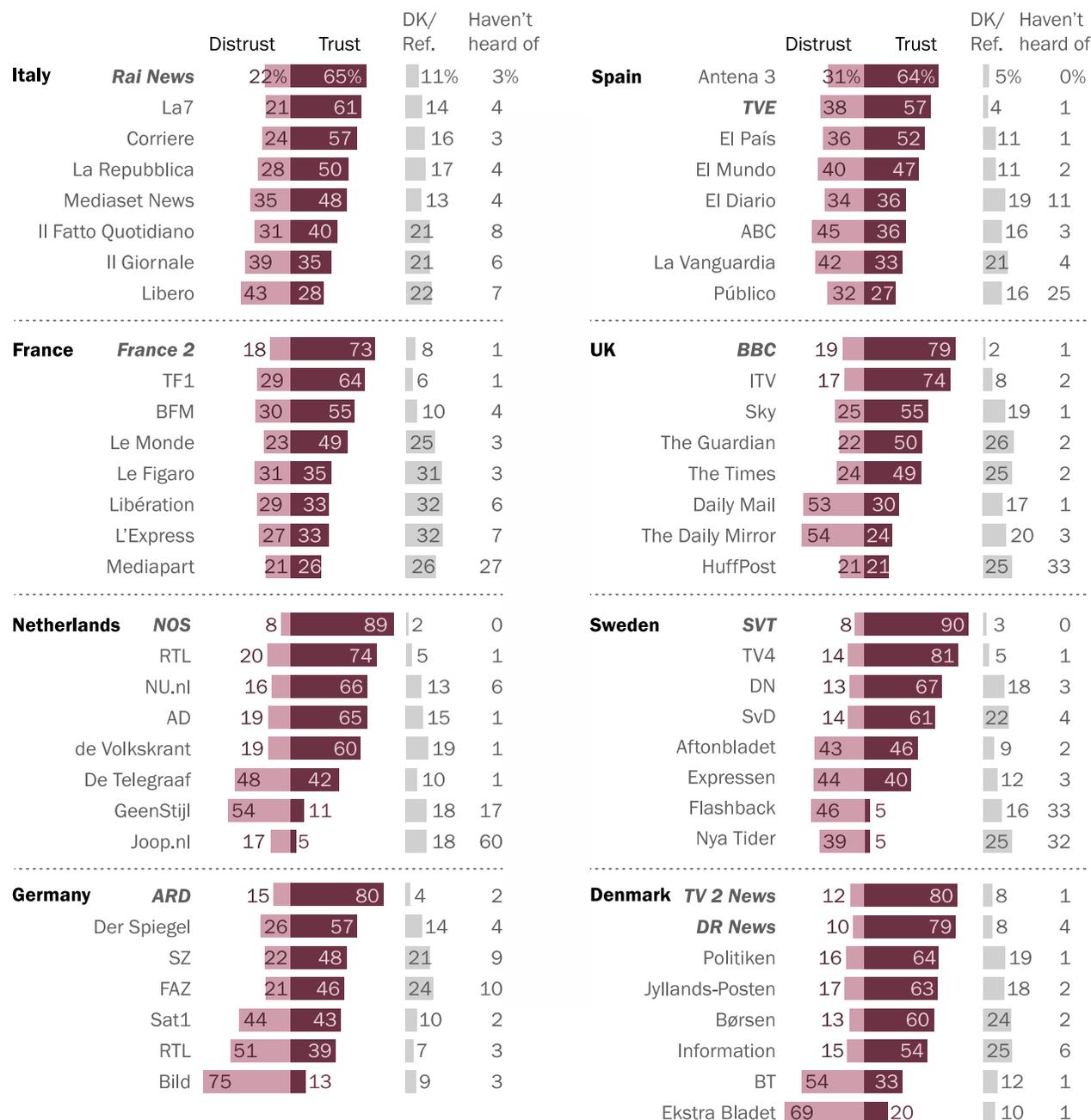
In seven countries, the most trusted outlet is the public news organization, such as Sveriges Television (SVT) in Sweden (90% trust) and Nederlandse Omroep Stichting (NOS) in the Netherlands (89%). Across these seven countries, roughly two-thirds or more say they trust their public news organization.

Spain, however, stands apart. While a majority of Spaniards (57%) say they trust the public broadcaster Televisión Española (TVE), 64% say the same about Antena3, a private television station owned by Atresmedia.

Private television broadcasters also garner high marks, even if not as high as public news organizations. In seven of the eight countries surveyed, at least half of the public say they trust these outlets, ranging from a high of 81% in Sweden for TV4 to 55% for Sky in the UK. Only in Germany is trust in private television outlets relatively low; roughly four-in-ten Germans say they trust RTL (39%) and Sat1 (43%).

Northern Europeans more in agreement about whether they trust or distrust certain news outlets

% of adults in each country who generally trust or distrust each news outlet



Note: Public broadcasters in each country are in **bold**. People who said they had not heard of an outlet or refused to respond to the question about whether they get news from an outlet are grouped under "Haven't heard of" here. The survey asked respondents a series of questions about eight specific outlets in their country, which in some cases are part of a larger news organization. Therefore the outlets listed here may differ from the main news source outlets analyzed. For example, in France the survey asked specifically about the television news channel France 2, which is part of the larger France Télévisions (France TV) family of channels. *This chart was modified due to the possibility that the language used to identify the German news outlet Die Tageszeitung may have confused respondents. References to that outlet have been removed.*

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

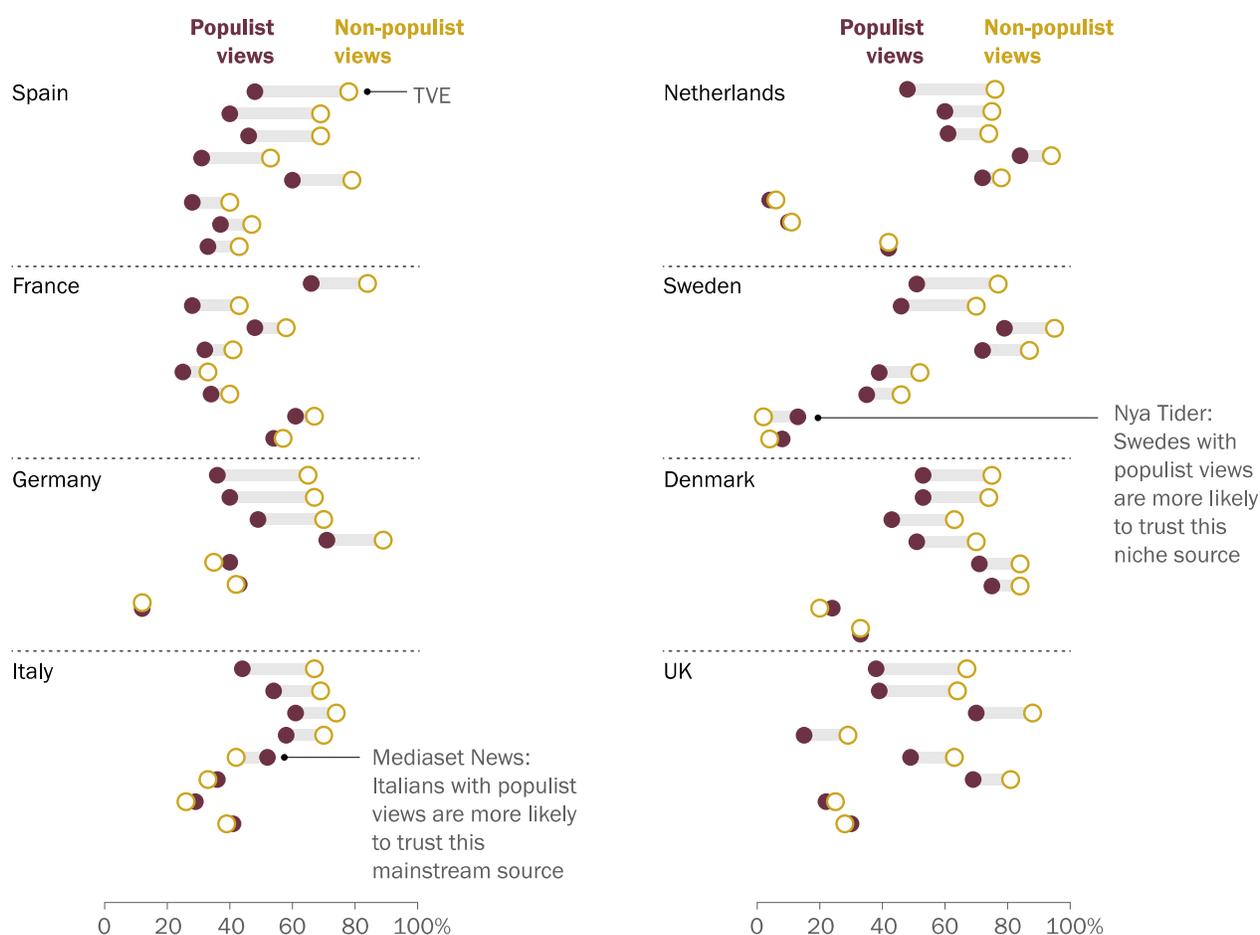
"In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

Populist views relate to trust in media in all countries; left-right political ideology matters more in the south than the north¹⁴

Across the eight countries surveyed, populist attitudes are strongly associated with trust in specific outlets. For most outlets asked about in each country, those who hold populist views express lower levels of trust than those without populist views. The largest differences occur in Spain, Germany, the UK and the Netherlands, where those with populist views are about 30 percentage points less likely than those with non-populist views to say they trust TVE, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Western Europeans with populist views consistently trust news sources less than those without

% of adults in each country who generally trust each news outlet and hold ...



Note: Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: "Most elected officials don't care what people like me think" and "Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials." See Appendix C for details on classification. This chart was modified due to the possibility that the language used to identify the German news outlet Die Tageszeitung may have confused respondents. References to that outlet have been removed.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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¹⁴ A previous version of the headline stated "Populist views relate to trust in media in all countries; left-right political ideology in southern Europe only." It was corrected on May 22, 2018 to accurately reflect the findings outlined in this section of the report.

(FAZ), The Times, and de Volkskrant, respectively. When it comes to public news organizations, Spain stands out as having the largest gap in trust between populists and non-populists (see [Appendix D](#) for detailed tables of differences in trust by populist views).

The only two outlets of the 64 asked about where populists display significantly *higher* trust than non-populists are Nya Tider in Sweden (which 4% of Swedes use weekly) and Mediaset News in Italy (which 56% of Italians use weekly).

In the five northern countries surveyed, the populist, non-populist divisions in trust are significantly *larger* than the differences in trust between those on the ideological left and right. Looking at Sweden's Svenska Dagbladet, for example, there is a gap of 24 percentage points between those who embrace populist views and those who don't, but only a five-point gap between those on the ideological left and those on the ideological right.

In the southern countries, however, trust is divided along the left-right ideological spectrum – and these differences are as large, or larger, as those based on populism. For example, in Italy, those who place themselves on the left of the 0-to-6 ideological scale are 21 percentage points less likely to trust Il Giornale than people on the right. But for this same outlet, there is no significant division between those with and without populist views.

Left-right political divides in trust are most evident in southern European countries

% of adults in each country who generally trust each news outlet and are on the left or right of the ideological spectrum

	OUTLET	LEFT	RIGHT	DIFF		OUTLET	LEFT	RIGHT	DIFF	
Spain	TVE	32%	74%	42 points	<p>← Outlet is more trusted by the right</p>	Germany	RTL	28%	43%	15
	ABC	18	51	33			Der Spiegel	70	56	14
	El Mundo	33	60	27			SZ	60	48	12
	Antena 3	48	73	25			FAZ	59	47	12
	El País	47	56	9			ARD	82	72	10
	Público	35	28	7			Sat1	39	45	6
	El Diario	34	39	5			Bild	9	15	6
	La Vanguardia	34	35	1						
France	TF1	50	75	25	<p>← Outlet is more trusted by the left</p> <p>Left-right difference is not significant</p>	Denmark	Information	67	51	16
	Mediapart	43	19	24			Politiken	75	62	13
	Libération	50	28	22			Jyllands-Posten	60	71	11
	BFM	44	63	19			TV 2 News	74	83	9
	Le Monde	61	47	14			BT	28	37	9
	Le Figaro	34	39	5			Børsen	62	66	4
	France 2	75	76	1			Ekstra Bladet	18	21	3
	L'Express	35	35	0			DR News	80	79	1
Italy	Mediaset News	30	65	35	Netherlands	de Volkskrant	71	55	16	
	La Repubblica	68	44	24		De Telegraaf	34	47	13	
	Il Giornale	25	46	21		AD	71	64	7	
	Libero	19	39	20		GeenStijl	7	14	7	
	La7	75	58	17		RTL	71	77	6	
	Rai News	76	62	14		NU.nl	68	66	2	
	Corriere	65	58	7		NOS	90	91	1	
	Il Fatto Quotidiano	45	43	2		Joop.nl	6	5	1	
UK	The Guardian	69	46	23	Sweden	SVT	95	87	8	
	Daily Mail	20	38	18		Aftonbladet	49	42	7	
	HuffPost	35	19	16		SvD	62	67	5	
	Sky	49	59	10		Nya Tider	2	5	3	
	The Daily Mirror	29	22	7		TV4	81	79	2	
	ITV	71	77	6		Expressen	38	40	2	
	BBC	78	82	4		Flashback	4	6	2	
	The Times	55	53	2		DN	69	70	1	

Note: The survey asked respondents a series of questions about eight specific outlets in their country, which in some cases are part of a larger news organization. Therefore the outlets listed here may differ from the main news source outlets analyzed. For example, in France the survey asked specifically about the television news channel France 2, which is part of the larger France Télévisions (France TV) family of channels. This chart was modified due to the possibility that the language used to identify the German news outlet Die Tageszeitung may have confused respondents. References to that outlet have been removed.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

"In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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5. Many Western Europeans get news via social media, but in some countries, substantial minorities do not pay attention to the source

While long-standing public news organizations are the main source for news for most Western Europeans, newer digital pathways to news are certainly gaining exposure. When asked their top social media site for news, respondents name Facebook the most often, by far. There is also evidence that publics have a tenuous relationship with the outlets they see on social media – as many as a third of adults in Western European countries say they don't pay attention to the sources they get news from there.

In the social media space, populist views and left-right political divides play only a limited role in people's news behaviors. While those with populist views tend to express lower levels of trust in specific news outlets and give the news media lower marks for coverage of major issues, those divides don't translate into social media news habits in all countries. Those who hold populist views are more likely to get news from social media in France, Italy, Spain and Germany, but not in Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden or the UK.

Across countries, social media is used to get news, with Facebook cited as the most widely used site for news

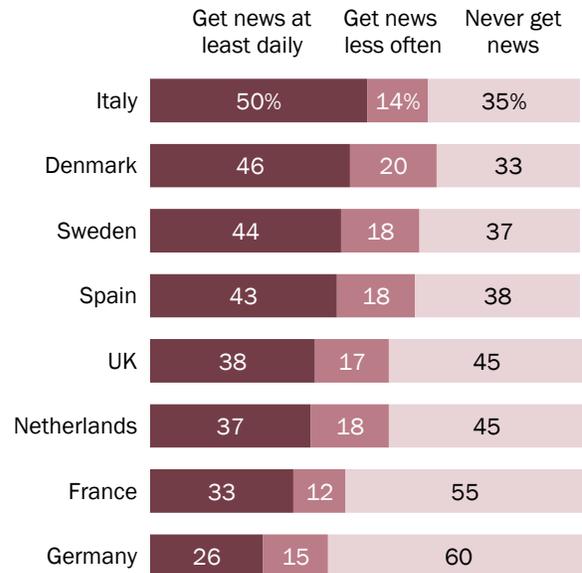
In six of the eight countries surveyed, more than half say they ever get news from social media. And much of this news use occurs on a daily basis, especially in Italy, where half do so at least once a day.

Getting news from social media is least common in France and Germany, where majorities (55% and 60%, respectively) say they do not get any news on social media.

Across all eight countries, Facebook is by far the social media site most used for news. At least six-in-ten social media news consumers in each country cite Facebook as the social network they get news on most often. And indeed, in a separate question asking individuals to volunteer the outlet they use as their main source for news, 5% of adults in Spain and 6% in Italy name Facebook as that source. (See [Chapter 2](#) for more information on main news source.)

Majorities in most European countries get news from social media

% of adults in each country who ___ from social media



Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

"In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

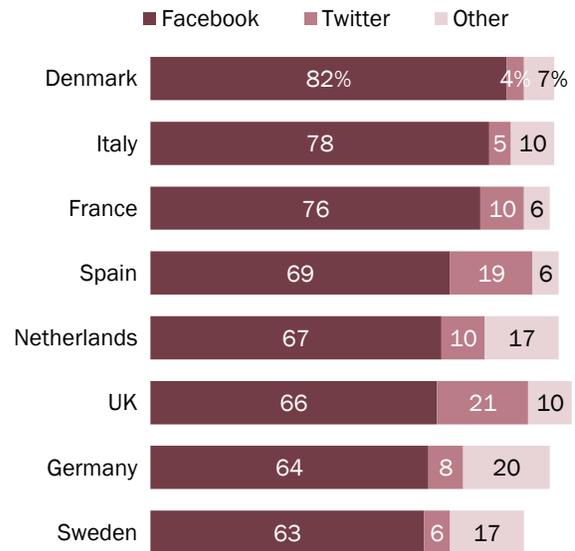
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Facebook is followed distantly by Twitter, which is cited by between 4% and 21% of adults in these countries as the social media site they use most often for news.

These findings are very similar to [social media trends seen in the United States](#), where Facebook is the most common news source among social media sites (45% of U.S. adults get news there, with the next highest social media sites capturing 18% or less).

Facebook is the top social media site for news in Western Europe

% of social media news consumers in each country who use each site most often for news



Note: "Other" includes social media sites mentioned by 5% or less of respondents. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

"In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

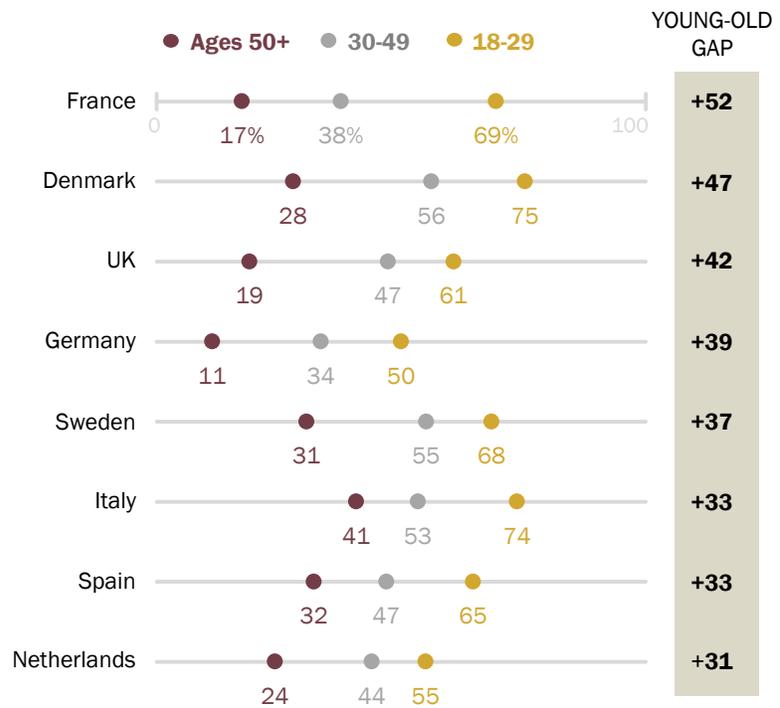
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Younger adults are more likely to get news on social media

In all eight countries surveyed, at least half of those ages 18-29 get news daily from social media. Among older adults, the share that gets news from social media daily is much lower. In France, for example, 69% of 18- to 29-year-olds get news from social media every day, while just 38% of those ages 30-49 do and an even smaller portion (17%) of those over 50 do – a 52-point gap between the youngest and oldest age groups. There is a similar age gap of at least 31 points in all eight countries. (See how [Western Europe compares to other countries around the world in getting news from social media.](#))

Young people tend to be more avid social media news consumers than their elders

% of adults in each country who get news from social media at least daily



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. "In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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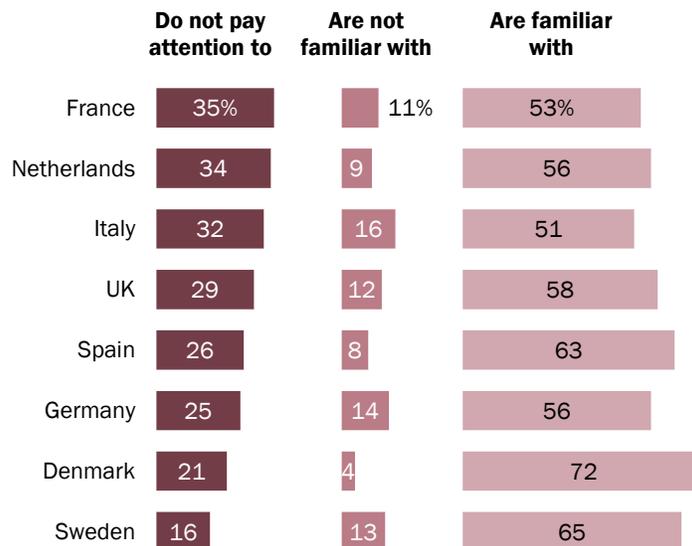
In some countries, as many as a third say they don't pay attention to sources of news they get from social media

One question often raised about the reliance on social media as a pathway to news is whether people notice the actual source of the news they find there.

When asked whether or not most news they see on social media comes from news sources they are familiar with or if they do not pay attention to sources there, more than half of social media news consumers in each country say most sources they get news from on social media are ones they are familiar with. That ranges from a high of 72% of social media news consumers in Denmark, down to about half in France (53%) and Italy (51%).

Sizeable minorities of Western Europeans who get news on social media don't pay attention to the sources

% of social media news consumers in each country that say most of the news they see on social media comes from news sources they ...



Note: "Don't know" responses not shown. Question asked: "In general, does most of the news you see on social media come from news sources you are familiar with, sources you are not familiar with, or do you not pay attention to the sources?"

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. "In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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However, across the eight countries, between 16% and 35% of social media news consumers say they do not pay attention to the sources they see on social media at all. Roughly a third of adults say this in France, the Netherlands and Italy, while it is least common in Sweden (16%).

And indeed, more social media news consumers in most countries say they do not pay attention to sources than say the sources are mostly unfamiliar ones. As little as 4% in Denmark to 16% in Italy say that most of the news they see on social media comes from unfamiliar news sources.

Looking deeper into these responses, the frequency of social media use for news connects to the likelihood of recognizing familiar sources.

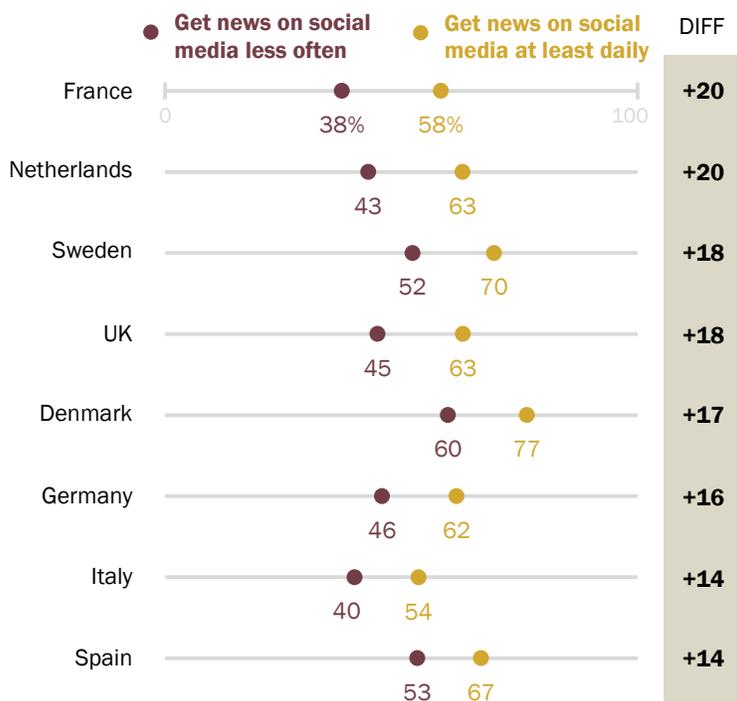
Those who get news from social media on a daily basis are more likely than those who get news from these sites less often to be familiar with the sources they see there.

This is true in all eight countries, with the largest differences in France and the Netherlands. For instance, 58% of daily social media news consumers in France say they are familiar with the sources they encounter on social media, compared with 38% of less frequent consumers.

In most countries, there is little difference in familiarity with news sources between adults on the left and right, as well as those who with or without populist views.¹⁵

Western Europeans who get news via social media less frequently tend to also be less familiar with the sources

% of social media news consumers in each country who say that most of the news they see on social media comes from sources they are familiar with



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. "In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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¹⁵ Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: "Most elected officials don't care what people like me think" and "Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials." See [Appendix C](#) for details on classification.

People encounter news on social media that reflects a political view different from their own more often than in personal discussions

In both social media activity and personal discussions, most people are exposed to a variety of political views. Still, in most countries, personal discussions conform more to one’s own views than do discussions on social media.

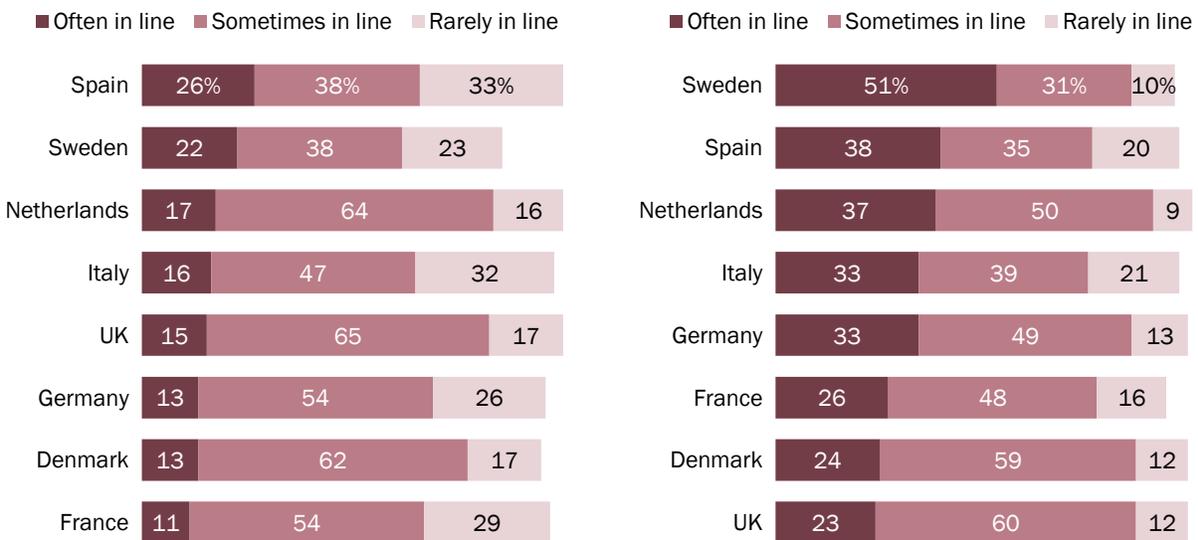
Across all eight nations surveyed, solid majorities of social media news consumers say the news they see on social media is rarely or only sometimes in line with their own political views. This ranges from 61% in Sweden to 83% in France. Conversely, no more than 26% in any country say the news they see on social media is often in line with their own political views.

The “echo chamber” effect is more common when it comes to personal discussions about the news. In a question posed to all adults in each country (rather than specifically to social media news consumers), about a quarter to a half of adults say the views they hear in personal discussions are often in line with their own. The highest share occurs in Sweden (51%), which also has the second-

News on social media less likely to reflect one’s own political views than conversations with friends about the news do

Social media
% of social media news consumers in each country who say that the news they see on social media is ___ with their own political views

Personal discussion
% of adults in each country who say that when talking about the news with friends, they find that their friends’ views are ___ with their own political views



Note: Those that don’t discuss news with friends and “don’t know” responses are not shown.
 Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.
 “In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology”

highest portion of social media consumers who say they mostly see their own views in the news they get on social media (22%).

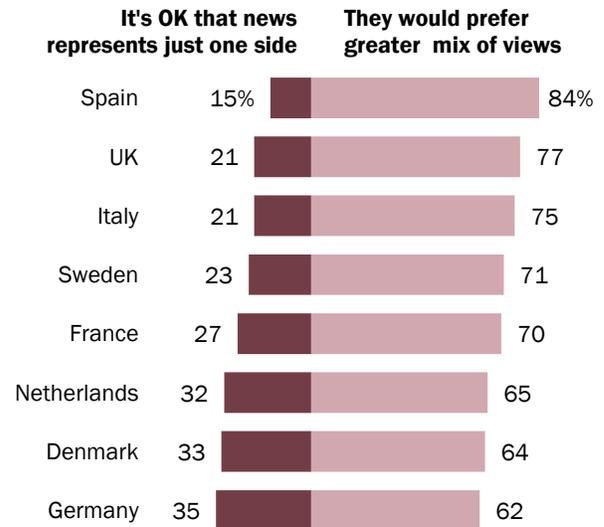
In seven of the eight countries surveyed, these findings on how often people encounter news or discussions that challenge their own political views – whether on social media or in face-to-face conversations – holds true regardless of ideological leanings. That is, in most countries, both left-aligned and right-aligned social media news consumers are about equally likely to say the news they see on social media is often in line with their own views. Among all adults, the same is true for the political views they encounter during personal discussions.

The UK is an exception: Social media news consumers on the left are more likely to say that the news they encounter is often in line with their own views than social media news consumers on the right (29% vs. 9%). And among all adults in the UK, those on the left are more likely to have personal discussions with people who hold political views similar to their own (31% vs. 23%). (France shows a slight political difference in who gets news in line with their views on social media, but to a much lesser degree: 16% on the left get news in line with their views on social media, vs. 8% on the right).

The reality of any “echo chamber” effect on social media does not necessarily reflect the desires of social media news consumers in these countries. Spain, for example, registered the highest percentage of social media consumers who see news that is often in line with their views (26%). But among those news consumers, Spain also has the highest share who says that they prefer a greater mix of views in their social media content (84%).

On social media, majorities of those who mostly see their own political views say that they would prefer a greater mix

Among social media news consumers in each country who often see news in line with their political views, % who say that ...



Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

“In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology”

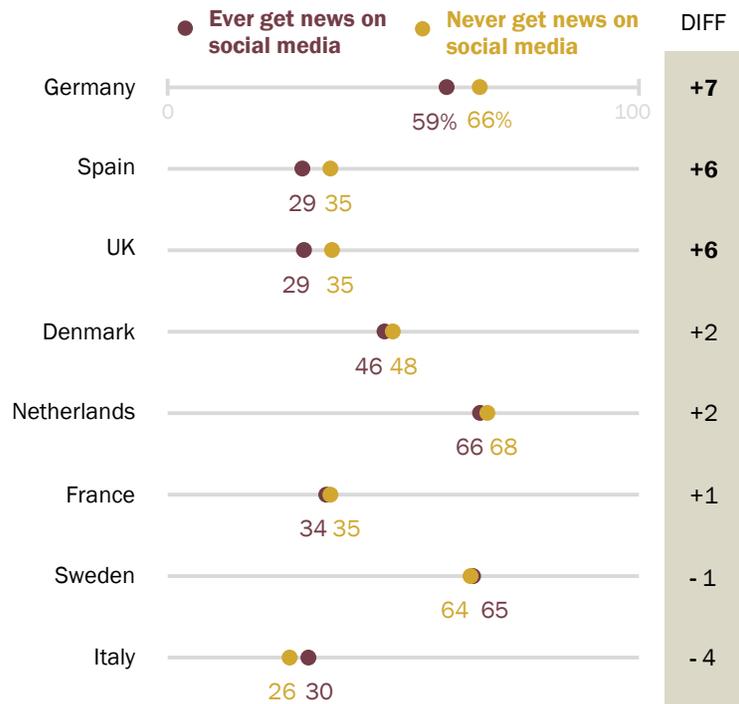
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Use of social media for news does not tie closely to levels of trust in the news media

In Germany, Spain and the UK, social media news consumers are less likely to trust the news media than those who don't use social media for news. Even in these countries, the difference in media trust between social media news consumers and non-consumers is small – no larger than 7 points. In the rest of the countries surveyed, there are no differences between the two groups.

In most Western European countries, social media news consumers as likely as those who don't use social media for news to trust the news media

Among those in each country who ____, % who trust the news media



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. Those who get news on social media include those who do so several times a day, once a day, several times a week or once a week or less.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. "In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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In some countries, those with populist views are more likely to get news from social media

In four of the eight countries surveyed, populists are more likely to use social media for news than those without populist views. The difference is greatest in France where the gap between populists and non-populists reaches 18 percentage points.

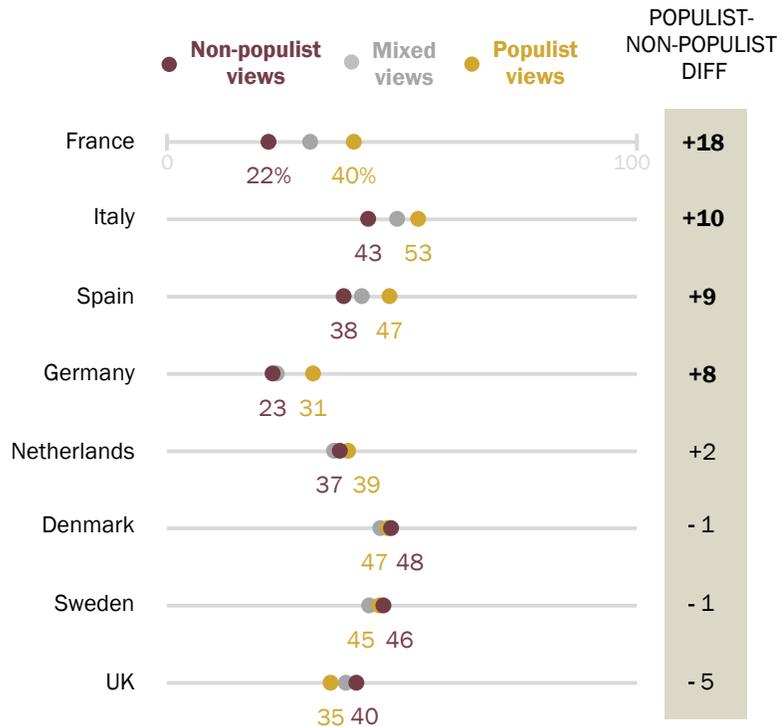
In most countries, populist leanings do not relate to whether people are exposed to news on social media in line with their own political views or whether they pay attention to news sources on social media.

In two countries though, the Netherlands and the UK, these populist views play a role. In both countries populists are about half as likely as non-populists to say that they find views on social media that are often in line with their own (12% in the Netherlands, compared with 22% and 10% vs. 21% in the UK).

In addition, populists are also more likely to say they don't pay attention to sources on social media in these countries. In the Netherlands, 39% of those with populist views say they don't pay attention to sources on social media, compared with 28% of those without populist views. For the UK, the respective numbers are 33% vs. 21%.

In France, Italy, Spain and Germany, those with populist views are more likely to get news via social media

% of adults in each country who get news from social media at least once a day



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: "Most elected officials don't care what people like me think" and "Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials." See Appendix C for details on classification.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017. "In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals. Find related reports online at: pewresearch.org/journalism and pewresearch.org/global.

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While the analysis was guided by our consultations with these advisers, Pew Research Center is solely responsible for the interpretation and reporting of the data.

Methodology

About Pew Research Center's fall 2017 survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of SSRS and GfK. The results are based on national samples. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

Detailed information on survey methods for this report

General information on international survey research

Appendix A: How news outlets were selected in each country

The goal for selecting news outlets was to ask about a list of well-known outlets that capture a broad range of news media, in terms of platform (print, radio, TV or digital), audience size, funding sources (public vs. private) and ideological appeal. Taking into consideration questionnaire length, question battery length, the mode of the survey (telephone) and cost, researchers decided to ask questions about eight outlets in each country.

The selection of the final list of eight outlets involved several steps. First, researchers took into consideration audience data and self-reported usage data from the Reuters Institute's 2017 Digital News Reports, comScore, Alexa.com, Eurotopics.net, and the World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA) to generate a list of the top outlets per country. From this list, researchers selected outlets that represented a range of platforms and funding sources, with a preference for more widely used outlets within these categories. As part of this selection process, a panel of expert advisers was consulted: Charlie Beckett, professor at the London School of Economics; Gianpietro Mazzoleni, professor at the University of Milan; Adam Thomas, director of the European Journalism Centre; Barbara Thomaß, professor at Ruhr-Universität Bochum; and Claes de Vreese, professor and program group director of political communication and journalism at the Amsterdam School of Communication Research. In addition, researchers reviewed lists of outlets in relevant academic work and the transcripts from [a series of focus groups](#) that Pew Research Center conducted in May and June 2017 in France, Sweden, the Netherlands and the UK in order to ensure that the selected outlets appealed to people across a wide range of political orientations. In certain cases, these consultations and focus groups resulted in adding smaller outlets to the list in order to capture the scope and variety of the news media landscape in each country.

By asking survey questions about eight outlets that vary across four key factors – audience size, type of platform, funding structure and ideological appeal – the study was able to capture public views about the broad scope of each country's media system. It is important to keep in mind, however, that a list of eight outlets cannot represent or capture all of the nuances of and full variety within the media landscape of any country.

The final list of eight outlets in each country asked about consisted of the following:

France

- BFM
- France 2
- TF1
- Le Monde
- Le Figaro
- Libération
- Mediapart
- L'Express

Germany

- ARD
- Sat1
- RTL
- Bild
- Süddeutsche Zeitung (SZ)
- Der Spiegel
- Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (FAZ)
- Die Tageszeitung (taz)¹⁶

Italy

- Rai News
- Mediaset News
- La7
- La Repubblica
- Corriere della Sera (Corriere)
- Il Giornale
- Il Fatto Quotidiano
- Libero

¹⁶ Die Tageszeitung was removed from the analysis because the language used to identify it may have confused respondents.

The Netherlands

- the NOS (NOS)
- RTL
- Algemeen Dagblad (AD)
- de Volkskrant
- De Telegraaf
- NU.nl
- GeenStijl
- Joop.nl

Spain

- Televisión Española (TVE)
- Antena 3
- El País
- El Mundo
- ABC
- El Diario
- Público
- La Vanguardia

Sweden

- Sveriges Television (SVT)
- TV4
- Dagens Nyheter (DN)
- Svenska Dagbladet (SvD)
- Aftonbladet
- Expressen
- Nya Tider
- Flashback

Denmark

- DR News
- TV 2 News
- Politiken
- Jyllands-Posten
- BT
- Ekstra Bladet
- Børsen
- Information

UK

- BBC
- Sky
- ITV
- The Guardian
- The Times
- The Daily Mirror
- Daily Mail
- HuffPost

In addition to this series of questions about these specific outlets, respondents were also asked in an open-ended question to volunteer their main source for news. This allowed respondents to name any source, not limiting them to the specific ones asked about in the survey questions. All outlets that were named by respondents as their main source for news are reported in the topline. Outlets that were not recognized or were unintelligible by the local vendor or Pew Research Center are grouped together as “other” in the [topline](#).

Appendix B: About the focus groups

Pew Research Center conducted a series of focus groups to better understand where people turn for information and their attitudes toward the news media in their countries. Four focus groups were held in each of the following four countries: the UK, France, Sweden and the Netherlands.¹⁷ Each focus group consisted of eight adults coming together for an hour and a half for a discussion led by a professional moderator from Ipsos MORI using a guide developed by Pew Research Center.

In each country, the groups were structured according to the following criteria:

- Group 1, “lower education” – all participants had less than a college degree;
- Group 2, “younger, higher education” – all participants were under 35 years old and had at least a college degree;
- Group 3, “older, higher education” – all participants were ages 35 and older and had at least a college degree;
- Group 4, “supporters of right-wing or populist parties” – all participants had at least a somewhat favorable opinion of the Party for Freedom (PVV) in the Netherlands, the National Front in France, the UK Independence Party (UKIP) in the United Kingdom and the Sweden Democrats in Sweden.

Focus groups were balanced with regard to gender and participants were required to have at least some interest in politics and to consume news at least several times a week. No participants worked in the media industry or identified as working in politics. Groups 1-3 were balanced with regard to left-right ideology, with at least two participants who identified on the ideological left and two on the ideological right in each group.

¹⁷ Focus groups were held in four, rather than all eight countries, because of time and resources. Countries were chosen purposefully in order to ensure coverage of multiple types of European media systems identified in previous research (Hallin & Mancini, 2004; Bruggemann et al., 2014).

Focus groups were held in the following locations and on the following dates:

- London: May 15-17, 2017
- Paris: May 17-18, 2017
- Stockholm: May 29-30, 2017
- Amsterdam: May 31-June 1, 2017

Ipsos MORI recruited the participants via phone using a screener designed by Pew Research Center. All participants were given financial remuneration for their time.

Appendix C: How this study measures populism

To evaluate the impact of populist views on attitudes about the news media, the survey focused on measuring core components of populism. Academic studies of populism consistently identify a few key ideas as underlying the concept: (1) the people’s will is the main source of government legitimacy, (2) “the people” and “the elite” are two homogenous and antagonistic groups, and (3) “the people” are good, while “the elite” are corrupt (Stanley, 2011; Akkerman, Mudde, & Zaslove, 2014; Schulz et al. 2017).

The measure of populism used in this survey is based on respondents’ answers to two questions: 1) ordinary people would do a better job/do no better solving the country’s problems than elected officials and 2) most elected officials care/don’t care what people like me think. Both measures are meant to capture the core ideas that the government should reflect the will of “the people” and that “elites” are an antagonistic group that is out of touch with the demands of “the people.” The second measure is a traditional question asked regularly over time on political surveys to measure efficacy and dissatisfaction with government responsiveness. This measure, or ones that are similar, are used by scholars studying populism to capture attitudes about an antagonistic relationship between elites and the people (Stanley, 2011; Spruyt et al. 2016; Schulz et al. 2017).

These two questions were combined into a single variable with three categories: people who hold “populist,” “non-populist” and “mixed” views. Those who answered that elected officials don’t care about people like them and who say ordinary people would do a better job solving the country’s problems than elected officials are considered to hold **populist views**. People who say the reverse – that elected officials care and that ordinary people would do no better – are considered to **hold non-populist views**. Everyone else, including people who refuse to answer one or both questions, is considered to hold **mixed views**.

Populist views by country

% of adults in each country who hold ...

	Non-populist views	Mixed views	Populist views
	%	%	%
Spain	12	43	45
Italy	12	45	43
France	16	44	40
UK	21	43	36
Germany	24	50	26
Netherlands	32	43	26
Denmark	33	42	25
Sweden	44	45	12

Note: Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: “Most elected officials don’t care what people like me think” and “Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country’s problems than elected officials.”

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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In every country surveyed, between 42% and 50% of adults hold mixed views. People with populist views make up a larger share of the public in southern European countries and the UK, while non-populists are more common in Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands.¹⁸

Spearman correlations for the two questions measuring populism combined fall between 0.2 and 0.3 across the eight countries. The attitudinal differences between those who hold populist views and those who do not based on the combined measure also occur when using either one of the two measures on its own. However, the attitudinal differences are larger and more consistent when using the combined measure.

The advantage of focusing on these core components of populism, rather than additional concepts, is that these core components cut across populist movements on the left and the right of the ideological spectrum. By having a measure that is not constrained by left-right ideology, the survey provides a consistent, cross-national measure of fundamental tenets of populism.

One way to validate a measure of a concept is to evaluate whether it correlates or predicts attitudes on other topics one might expect it to be related to. One key attitude on the survey that any measure of populism should be related to is views about political parties in the country. People who hold populist beliefs are expected to have more positive views than non-populists about non-traditional or anti-establishment parties, sometimes referred to as populist parties. Indeed, the survey shows that populists and non-populists often differ widely in their opinions of anti-establishment parties.

Views of anti-establishment parties across countries

Favorable view of ___ among those with ___ views in each country

	Non-populist	Mixed	Populist	POPULIST-NON-POPULIST DIFF
	%	%	%	
Sweden: Sweden Democrats	10	20	38	+28
Netherlands: PVV	14	29	39	+25
Italy: Five Star	28	35	45	+17
Italy: Lega Nord	20	26	35	+15
UK: UKIP	16	22	29	+13
Germany: AfD	4	12	17	+13
France: Front National	9	15	21	+12
Spain: Podemos	17	19	29	+12
Denmark: People's Party	31	35	38	+7

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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¹⁸ For this study, southern Europe refers to France, Italy and Spain. These three countries have somewhat similar news media environments, relationships between the press and the government, and political histories (Hallin & Mancini, 2004; Bruggemann et al., 2014).

For example, Swedes who endorse populist views are 28 percentage points more likely than non-populists to have a favorable view of the Sweden Democrats. In Spain, 29% of populists have a favorable view of Podemos, compared with 17% of non-populists. The measure used in this report for populist views helps predict higher levels of support for both right- and left-wing populist parties.

Appendix D: Detailed tables

Western Europeans who hold populist views rate the news media less positively than those with non-populist views

*% of adults in each country who say the news media are doing a very/somewhat good job at **covering all important stories of the day** and hold ...*

Country	TOTAL	Populist views	Mixed views	Non-populist views	NON-POPULIST-POPULIST DIFF
	%	%	%	%	
Denmark	76	66	77	81	+15
France	73	66	75	81	+15
Germany	81	76	80	87	+11
Italy	77	77	77	82	+5
Netherlands	82	81	81	87	+6
Spain	71	63	76	80	+17
Sweden	85	76	82	90	+14
UK	68	64	69	74	+10

*% of adults who say the news media are doing a very/somewhat good job at **investigating the actions of the government** and hold ...*

Denmark	69	55	67	80	+25
France	51	41	53	67	+26
Germany	52	37	52	71	+34
Italy	42	36	43	56	+20
Netherlands	70	62	66	80	+18
Spain	56	50	57	78	+28
Sweden	73	55	67	84	+29
UK	51	43	52	61	+18

*% of adults who say the news media are doing a very/somewhat good job at **getting the facts right** and hold ...*

Denmark	62	51	63	70	+19
France	60	57	61	67	+10
Germany	59	43	60	75	+32
Italy	55	52	57	57	+5
Netherlands	72	68	70	78	+10
Spain	55	48	59	70	+22
Sweden	70	55	62	81	+26
UK	48	40	49	60	+20

Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: "Most elected officials don't care what people like me think" and "Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials." See Appendix C for details on classification.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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Western Europeans who hold populist views rate the news media less positively than those with non-populist views (continued)

% of adults in each country who say the news media are doing a very/somewhat good job at **providing coverage independent of corporate influence** and hold ...

Country	TOTAL	Populist views	Mixed views	Non-populist views	NON-POPULIST-POPULIST DIFF
	%	%	%	%	
Denmark	60	51	62	67	+16
France	47	41	49	58	+17
Germany	52	41	50	66	+25
Italy	47	49	43	52	+3
Netherlands	68	63	66	74	+11
Spain	52	47	54	66	+19
Sweden	63	53	54	74	+21
UK	46	41	50	48	+7

% of adults who say the news media are doing a very/somewhat good job at **being politically neutral in their news coverage** and hold ...

Denmark	53	45	55	58	+13
France	43	36	43	58	+22
Germany	54	39	56	69	+30
Italy	36	36	35	42	+6
Netherlands	62	57	60	69	+12
Spain	45	40	46	59	+19
Sweden	59	41	54	69	+28
UK	37	35	38	36	+1

Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: "Most elected officials don't care what people like me think" and "Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials." See Appendix C for details on classification.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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For the economy, crime and immigration, Western Europeans who hold populist views rate the news media's coverage less positively than those with non-populist views

*% of adults in each country who say the news media do a very/somewhat good job covering **the economy***

Country	TOTAL	Populist views	Mixed views	Non-populist views	NON-POPULIST-POPULIST DIFF
	%	%	%	%	
Denmark	80	72	82	84	+12
France	66	58	67	84	+26
Germany	79	65	82	88	+23
Italy	57	50	60	68	+18
Netherlands	83	76	83	90	+14
Spain	61	52	64	85	+33
Sweden	83	73	78	90	+17
UK	65	59	69	71	+12

*% of adults who say the news media do a very/somewhat good job covering **crime***

Denmark	79	72	79	86	+14
France	66	59	68	80	+21
Germany	54	39	53	70	+31
Italy	70	68	70	73	+5
Netherlands	82	78	81	87	+9
Spain	65	59	67	82	+23
Sweden	74	60	68	84	+24
UK	70	61	73	79	+18

*% of adults who say the news media do a very/somewhat good job covering **immigration***

Denmark	64	56	65	67	+11
France	54	46	55	68	+22
Germany	49	36	49	65	+29
Italy	52	49	52	60	+11
Netherlands	65	59	65	71	+12
Spain	52	50	52	66	+16
Sweden	67	51	62	77	+26
UK	44	39	46	52	+13

Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: "Most elected officials don't care what people like me think" and "Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials." See Appendix C for details on classification.

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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Trust levels for the eight news outlets surveyed in each country

% of adults in each country who generally trust each news outlet

Outlets in each country	TOTAL	Populist views	Mixed views	Non-populist views	NON-POPULIST-POPULIST DIFF	Left	Center	Right	RIGHT-LEFT DIFF
Denmark	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	
Jyllands-Posten	63	53	59	75	+22	60	62	71	+11
Politiken	64	53	63	74	+21	75	64	62	-13
Information	54	43	54	63	+20	67	53	51	-16
Børsen	60	51	58	70	+19	62	58	66	+4
DR News	79	71	79	84	+13	80	79	79	-1
TV 2 News	80	75	79	84	+9	74	81	83	+9
BT	33	33	33	33	0	28	32	37	+9
Ekstra Bladet	20	24	19	20	-4	18	20	21	+3
France									
France 2	73	66	76	84	+18	75	73	76	+1
L'Express	33	28	35	43	+15	35	36	35	0
Le Monde	49	48	47	58	+10	61	50	47	-14
Le Figaro	35	32	36	41	+9	34	37	39	+5
Mediapart	26	25	24	33	+8	43	25	19	-24
Libération	33	34	31	40	+6	50	34	28	-22
TF1	64	61	65	67	+6	50	64	75	+25
BFM	55	54	56	57	+3	44	58	63	+19
Germany									
FAZ	46	36	41	65	+29	59	42	47	-12
SZ	48	40	44	67	+27	60	46	48	-12
Der Spiegel	57	49	54	70	+21	70	54	56	-14
ARD	80	71	80	89	+18	82	83	72	-10
Bild	13	12	14	12	0	9	13	15	+6
Sat1	43	43	43	42	-1	39	43	45	+6
RTL	39	40	40	35	-5	28	40	43	+15

Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. The survey asked respondents a series of questions about eight specific outlets in their country, which in some cases are part of a larger news organization. Therefore the outlets listed here may differ from the main news source outlets analyzed. For example, in France the survey asked specifically about the television news channel France 2, which is part of the larger France Télévisions (France TV) family of channels. Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: "Most elected officials don't care what people like me think" and "Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials." See Appendix C for details on classification. *This chart was modified due to the possibility that the language used to identify the German news outlet Die Tageszeitung may have confused respondents. References to that outlet have been removed.*

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

"In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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Trust levels for the eight news outlets surveyed in each country (continued)

% of adults in each country who generally trust each news outlet

Outlets in each country	TOTAL	Populist views	Mixed views	Non-populist views	NON-POPULIST-POPULIST DIFF	Left	Center	Right	RIGHT-LEFT DIFF
Italy	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	
La Repubblica	50	44	52	67	+23	68	55	44	-24
Corriere	57	54	57	69	+15	65	62	58	-7
Rai News	65	61	66	74	+13	76	69	62	-14
La7	61	58	61	70	+12	75	66	58	-17
Il Fatto Quotidiano	40	41	40	39	-2	45	38	43	-2
Il Giornale	35	36	34	33	-3	25	34	46	+21
Libero	28	29	27	26	-3	19	26	39	+20
Mediaset News	48	52	47	42	-10	30	48	65	+35
Netherlands									
de Volkskrant	60	48	56	76	+28	71	64	55	-16
AD	65	60	60	75	+15	71	66	64	-7
NU.nl	66	61	62	74	+13	68	67	66	-2
NOS	89	84	89	94	+10	90	88	91	+1
RTL	74	72	73	78	+6	71	72	77	+6
Joop.nl	5	4	5	6	+2	6	4	5	-1
GeenStijl	11	10	12	11	+1	7	12	14	+7
De Telegraaf	42	42	41	42	0	34	41	47	+13
Spain									
TVE	57	48	61	78	+30	32	59	74	+42
El Mundo	47	40	48	69	+29	33	50	60	+27
El País	52	46	54	69	+23	47	56	56	+9
ABC	36	31	36	53	+22	18	37	51	+33
Antena 3	64	60	65	79	+19	48	68	73	+25
Público	27	28	24	40	+12	35	26	28	-7
El Diario	36	37	33	47	+10	34	36	39	+5
La Vanguardia	33	33	31	43	+10	34	34	35	+1

Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. The survey asked respondents a series of questions about eight specific outlets in their country, which in some cases are part of a larger news organization. Therefore the outlets listed here may differ from the main news source outlets analyzed. For example, in France the survey asked specifically about the television news channel France 2, which is part of the larger France Télévisions (France TV) family of channels. Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: "Most elected officials don't care what people like me think" and "Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials." See Appendix C for details on classification. *This chart was modified due to the possibility that the language used to identify the German news outlet Die Tageszeitung may have confused respondents. References to that outlet have been removed.*

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

"In Western Europe, Public Attitudes Toward News Media More Divided by Populist Views Than Left-Right Ideology"

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Trust levels for the eight news outlets surveyed in each country (continued)

% of adults in each country who generally trust each news outlet

Outlets in each country	TOTAL	Populist views	Mixed views	Non-populist views	NON-POPULIST-POPULIST DIFF	Left	Center	Right	RIGHT-LEFT DIFF
Sweden	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	
Dagens Nyheter	67	51	61	77	+26	69	64	70	+1
SvD	61	46	55	70	+24	62	56	67	+5
SVT	90	79	87	95	+16	95	90	87	-8
TV4	81	72	76	87	+15	81	84	79	-2
Aftonbladet	46	39	42	52	+13	49	49	42	-7
Expressen	40	35	36	46	+11	38	41	40	+2
Flashback	5	8	6	4	-4	4	4	6	+2
Nya Tider	5	13	5	2	-11	2	4	5	+3
UK									
The Times	49	38	49	67	+29	55	46	53	-2
The Guardian	50	39	53	64	+25	69	46	46	-23
BBC	79	70	83	88	+18	78	76	82	+4
Sky	55	49	55	63	+14	49	54	59	+10
HuffPost	21	15	23	29	+14	35	17	19	-16
ITV	74	69	74	81	+12	71	72	77	+6
The Daily Mirror	24	22	25	25	+3	29	23	22	-7
Daily Mail	30	30	30	28	-2	20	30	38	+18

Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. The survey asked respondents a series of questions about eight specific outlets in their country, which in some cases are part of a larger news organization. Therefore the outlets listed here may differ from the main news source outlets analyzed. For example, in France the survey asked specifically about the television news channel France 2, which is part of the larger France Télévisions (France TV) family of channels. Respondents are classified as holding populist views if they answered: "Most elected officials don't care what people like me think" and "Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials." See Appendix C for details on classification. *This chart was modified due to the possibility that the language used to identify the German news outlet Die Tageszeitung may have confused respondents. References to that outlet have been removed.*

Source: Survey of eight Western European countries conducted Oct. 30-Dec. 20, 2017.

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Appendix E: References

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Appendix F: Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center

Fall 2017 Survey

May 14, 2018 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see [Methodology](#) section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Not all questions included in the Fall 2017 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions will be released in future reports.

	Q2d. I am going to name some institutions in our country. Please tell me how much, if at all, you trust each one – do you trust it a lot, somewhat, not too much, or not at all? d. the news media					
	Not at all	Not too much	Somewhat	A lot	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	8	44	37	10	1	100
France	27	37	31	4	2	100
Germany	13	23	44	20	1	100
Italy	24	47	26	3	1	100
Netherlands	9	23	49	18	1	100
Spain	19	50	26	5	1	100
Sweden	10	24	52	12	1	100
United Kingdom	29	38	27	5	1	100

	Q3. How important do you think the news media are to the functioning of (SURVEY NATIONALITY) society? Very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					
	Not at all important	Not too important	Somewhat important	Very important	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	2	13	43	42	0	100
France	7	16	48	28	1	100
Germany	2	7	29	61	1	100
Italy	7	18	41	34	0	100
Netherlands	3	10	45	43	0	100
Spain	3	8	29	59	1	100
Sweden	1	4	34	61	0	100
United Kingdom	6	12	38	43	1	100

	Q5a. Overall, how good of a job do you think news organizations in our country are doing when it comes to ____? Are they doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job? a. providing coverage independent of corporate influence					
	Very bad	Somewhat bad	Somewhat good	Very good	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	4	26	50	10	9	100
France	11	34	43	4	8	100
Germany	10	33	43	9	6	100
Italy	9	36	42	5	7	100
Netherlands	6	23	59	9	4	100
Spain	18	23	46	6	6	100
Sweden	3	21	53	10	14	100
United Kingdom	16	32	40	6	6	100

	Q5b. Overall, how good of a job do you think news organizations in our country are doing when it comes to ____? Are they doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job?					
	b. being politically neutral in their news coverage					
	Very bad	Somewhat bad	Somewhat good	Very good	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	8	35	44	9	3	100
France	18	34	38	5	5	100
Germany	10	33	46	8	3	100
Italy	19	41	31	5	4	100
Netherlands	9	26	52	10	2	100
Spain	29	24	37	8	2	100
Sweden	10	26	51	8	4	100
United Kingdom	25	36	30	7	3	100

	Q5c. Overall, how good of a job do you think news organizations in our country are doing when it comes to ____? Are they doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job?					
	c. covering all important stories of the day					
	Very bad	Somewhat bad	Somewhat good	Very good	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	4	18	60	16	3	100
France	6	18	61	12	3	100
Germany	4	14	57	24	2	100
Italy	4	16	65	12	2	100
Netherlands	4	12	63	19	1	100
Spain	12	16	46	25	1	100
Sweden	2	10	63	22	3	100
United Kingdom	8	22	49	19	2	100

	Q5d. Overall, how good of a job do you think news organizations in our country are doing when it comes to ____? Are they doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job?					
	d. getting the facts right					
	Very bad	Somewhat bad	Somewhat good	Very good	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	5	30	51	11	4	100
France	8	28	52	8	4	100
Germany	7	32	50	9	3	100
Italy	9	34	48	7	2	100
Netherlands	5	21	61	11	2	100
Spain	17	26	45	10	2	100
Sweden	5	21	61	9	4	100
United Kingdom	15	34	43	5	2	100

	Q5e. Overall, how good of a job do you think news organizations in our country are doing when it comes to ___? Are they doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job? e. investigating the actions of the government					
	Very bad	Somewhat bad	Somewhat good	Very good	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	4	24	54	15	4	100
France	13	30	44	7	7	100
Germany	9	33	44	8	6	100
Italy	16	39	35	7	4	100
Netherlands	7	20	57	13	4	100
Spain	22	20	39	17	1	100
Sweden	4	15	59	14	9	100
United Kingdom	16	31	41	10	3	100

	France
Q7FRparent. Thinking about the outlets, websites and publications you use for news, which specific news source do you use most often? [open-end]	
BFM	15
France Télévisions (includes France 2, 3, 4 and 5)	15
TF1	16
Le Monde	6
Le Figaro	1
Liberation	0
L'Express	0
Mediapart	0
LCI	1
M6	3
Radio France	6
20 Minutes	1
L'Humanite	0
Le Parisien	1
Le Point	0
L'Obs	0
La Croix	0
La Tribune	0
Le Canard enchaîné	0
Le Diplo	0
Twitter	1
Facebook	4
CNN	0
Huffington Post	0
BBC	0
RT	0
Yahoo!	0
AOL	0
L'Équipe	0
Sud-Ouest	0
Atlantico	0
France bleu	0
Europe 1	1

	France
France 24	0
Cnews	0
Contrepoints	0
Arte	1
Rue89	0
MSN	0
Yahoo	0
Les Échos	0
Ouest-France	0
Google	3
Orange	1
RMC	1
RTL	1
YouTube	1
None, do not follow news	2
Other	12
DK/Refused	4
Total	100

Back-coded from verbatim open-end responses

	Germany	
Q7DEparent. Thinking about the outlets, websites and publications you use for news, which specific news source do you use most often? [open-end]	ARD	32
	Sat1	1
	RTL	3
	Bild	2
	SZ	1
	Der Spiegel	6
	FAZ	1
	TAZ	4
	Welt	1
	Zeit	1
	B.Z.	0
	Berliner Zeitung	0
	Tagesspiegel	1
	AZ	0
	Augsburger Allgemeine	0
	Badische Zeitung	0
	11 Freunde	0
	Berliner Kurier	0
	Berliner Morgenpost	0
	WAZ	0
	Stuttgarter Zeitung	0
	Twitter	0
	Facebook	3
	CNN	0

	Germany
BBC	1
Yahoo!	0
AOL	0
Rheinische Post	0
Sudwest Presse	0
Ruhr	0
ProSieben	3
ZDF	7
Arte	0
Stern	0
Krautreporter	0
Focus	2
Der Westen	0
Mopo	0
MAZ	0
FR	0
Hamburger Adenblatt	0
Handelsblatt	1
JF	0
KStA	0
Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	0
Neue OZ	0
Google	2
T-online	1
Deutschlandfunk	1
Antenne Bayern	1
YouTube	0
n-tv	3
None, do not follow news	2
Other	14
DK/Refused	4
Total	100

Back-coded from verbatim open-end responses

	Italy	
Q7ITparent. Thinking about the outlets, websites and publications you use for news, which specific news source do you use most often? [open-end]	Rai News	21
	Mediaset News	18
	La7	4
	La Repubblica	5
	Corriere della Sera	3
	Il Giornale	1
	Il Fatto Quotidiano	2
	Libero	0
	Sky	6
	ANSA	5
	La Stampa	1
	Il Sole 24 Ore	1
	Il Post	0
	Dagospia	0
	Beppe Grillo	0
	Twitter	0
	Facebook	6
	Huffington Post	0
	BBC	0
	Yahoo!	0
	Internazionale	0
	Radio Popolare	0
	RTL Radio 102.5	1
	Google	10
	YouTube	0
	None, do not follow news	1
	Other	11
DK/Refused	4	
Total	100	

Back-coded from verbatim open-end responses

	Netherlands	
Q7NLparent. Thinking about the outlets, websites and publications you use for news, which specific news source do you use most often? [open-end]	NPO	37
	RTL	10
	Algemeen Dagblad	5
	De Volkskrant	2
	De Telegraaf	5
	NU.nl	17
	GeenStijl	0
	SBS	1
	Metro	0
	Trouw	1
	Het Parool	0
	Het Financieele Dagblad	0
	NRC	1
	MSN	0
	Twitter	1
	Facebook	2
	CNN	0
	Huffington Post	0
	BBC	0
	RT	0
	Yahoo!	0
	Brabants Dagblad	1
	De Gelderlander	0
	Google	1
	None, do not follow news	1
	Other	12
	DK/Refused	2
Total	100	

Back-coded from verbatim open-end responses

	Spain	
Q7ESparent. Thinking about the outlets, websites and publications you use for news, which specific news source do you use most often? [open-end]	RTVE	13
	Antena 3	9
	El País	5
	El Mundo	3
	ABC	1
	El Diario	2
	Público	1
	La Vanguardia	2
	20 Minutos	1
	La Razon	0
	El Correo	1
	Marca	0
	Expansión	0
	El Periódico	1
	El Confidencial	1
	Nueva España	1
	COPE	1
	La Sexta	7
	Onda Cero	2
	A Galega	0
	Cuatro	2
	Telecinco	6
	Televisio de Catalunya	2
	Twitter	2
	Facebook	5
	Huffington Post	0
	BBC	0
	RT	0
	Yahoo!	0
	Canal Sur	2
	ETB	0
	Telemadrid	0
	El Independiente	0
	VilaWeb	0
Cadena SER	3	
La Voz de Galicia	1	
Google	5	
YouTube	0	
None, do not follow news	1	
Other	14	
DK/Refused	5	
Total	100	

Back-coded from verbatim open-end responses

	Sweden	
Q7SEparent. Thinking about the outlets, websites and publications you use for news, which specific news source do you use most often? [open-end]	Sveriges TV/Radio	39
	TV4	10
	Dagens Nyheter	6
	Svenska Dagbladet	2
	Aftonbladet	17
	Expressen	3
	Nya Tider	0
	Flashback	0
	Dagens Industri	1
	Dalarnas Tidningar	0
	Göteborgs-Posten	2
	Helsingborgs Dagblad	0
	Metro	0
	MSN	0
	Nerikes Allehanda	0
	Nyheter24	0
	Sydsvenskan	1
	Uppsala Nya Tidning	0
	Twitter	0
	Facebook	2
	CNN	0
	BBC	1
	RT	0
	Omni	3
	Google	0
	YouTube	0
None, do not follow news	0	
Other	7	
DK/Refused	3	
Total	100	

Back-coded from verbatim open-end responses

	Denmark	
Q7DKparent. Thinking about the outlets, websites and publications you use for news, which specific news source do you use most often? [open-end]	DR News	28
	TV 2 News	31
	Politiken	5
	Jyllands-Posten	2
	BT	3
	Ekstra Bladet	6
	Børsen	1
	Information	1
	24nyt.com	0
	altiget.dk	0
	Århus Stiftstidende	0
	Berlingske	3
	Dagbladet Arbejderen	0
	Den korte avis	0
	Frederiksborg Amts Avis	0
	Fyens Stiftstidende	1
	Horsens Folkeblad	0
	JydskeVestkysten	1
	Kristeligt Dagblad	0
	Lolland-Falster Folketidende	0
	MetroXpress	1
	Nordjyske Stiftstidende	1
	Twitter	0
	Facebook	2
	CNN	0
	Huffington Post	0
	BBC	0
	RT	0
	Yahoo!	0
	Vejle County Folkeblad	0
	Weekendavisen	0
	NOVA	0
	Radio 24/7	1
	Google	0
YouTube	0	
None, do not follow news	0	
Other	6	
DK/Refused	3	
Total	100	

Back-coded from verbatim open-end responses

	United Kingdom	
Q7UKparent. Thinking about the outlets, websites and publications you use for news, which specific news source do you use most often? [open-end]	Sky	6
	ITV	6
	The Guardian	5
	The Times	1
	The Daily Mirror	0
	Daily Mail	4
	The Sun	2
	Express	0
	Telegraph	1
	Independent	1
	Daily Star	0
	Evening Standard	0
	The Economist	0
	Financial Times	0
	i	0
	Metro	0
	Manchester Evening News	0
	Channel 4	1
	Channel 5	0
	Liverpool Echo	0
	Twitter	0
	Facebook	3
	CNN	0
	Huffington Post	0
	BBC	48
	RT	1
	Yahoo!	0
	AOL	0
	Canary	0
	Scotsman	0
	The Week	0
	Wales online	0
	Al Jazeera	1
	Heart FM	1
LBC	1	
MSN	0	
Google	2	
YouTube	0	
None, do not follow news	2	
Other	8	
DK/Refused	3	
Total	100	

Back-coded from verbatim open-end responses

	Q8FRa. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? a. BFM				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	60	35	4	0	100

	Q8FRb. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? b. France 2				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	65	34	0	0	100

	Q8FRc. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? c. TF1				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	66	33	1	0	100

	Q8FRd. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? d. Le Monde				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	28	69	2	1	100

	Q8FRE. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? e. Le Figaro				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	15	82	3	1	100

	Q8FRf. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? f. Libération				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	12	82	5	1	100

	Q8FRg. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? g. L'Express				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	12	80	6	1	100

	Q8FRh. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? h. Mediapart				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	11	62	26	1	100

	Q8DEa. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? a. ARD				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	81	17	1	0	100

	Q8DEb. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? b. Sat1				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	41	57	2	0	100

	Q8DEc. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? c. RTL				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	42	55	2	1	100

	Q8DEd. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? d. Bild				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	19	77	3	0	100

	Q8DEe. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? e. Süddeutsche Zeitung				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	18	73	8	0	100

	Q8DEf. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? f. Der Spiegel				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	30	66	3	0	100

	Q8DEg. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? g. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	14	76	9	0	100

	Q8DEh. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? h. Die Tageszeitung				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	41	52	8	0	100

	Q8ITa. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? a. Rai News				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	69	28	2	1	100

	Q8ITb. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? b. Mediaset News				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	56	39	3	1	100

	Q8ITc. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? c. La7				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	56	41	3	1	100

	Q8ITd. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? d. La Repubblica				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	43	53	2	2	100

	Q8ITe. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? e. Corriere della Sera				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	43	55	1	1	100

	Q8ITf. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? f. Il Giornale				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	25	69	3	3	100

	Q8ITg. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? g. Il Fatto Quotidiano				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	34	58	5	2	100

	Q8ITh. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? h. Libero				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	23	70	4	3	100

	Q8NLa. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? a. the NOS				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	88	12	0	0	100

	Q8NLb. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? b. RTL				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	66	33	1	0	100

	Q8NLc. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? c. Algemeen Dagblad				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	30	70	1	0	100

	Q8NLd. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? d. de Volkskrant				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	23	76	1	0	100

	Q8NLe. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? e. De Telegraaf				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	32	68	1	0	100

	Q8NLf. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? f. NU.nl				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	55	39	6	0	100

	Q8NLg. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? g. GeenStijl				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	11	72	17	0	100

	Q8NLh. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? h. Joop.nl				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	2	39	59	0	100

	Q8ESa. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? a. Televisión Española (TVE)				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	74	25	0	0	100

	Q8ESb. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? b. Antena 3				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	78	22	0	0	100

	Q8ESc. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? c. El País				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	51	48	1	0	100

	Q8ESd. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? d. El Mundo				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	43	55	2	0	100

	Q8ESe. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? e. ABC				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	23	73	3	0	100

	Q8ESf. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? f. El Diario				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	31	58	10	1	100

	Q8ESg. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? g. Público				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	22	53	24	1	100

	Q8ESh. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? h. La Vanguardia				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	25	71	4	0	100

	Q8SEa. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? a. Sveriges Television (SVT)			
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	Total
Sweden	90	10	0	100

	Q8SEb. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? b. TV4				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	79	21	1	0	100

	Q8SEc. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? c. Dagens Nyheter				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	42	55	2	0	100

	Q8SEd. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? d. Svenska Dagbladet				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	32	64	3	0	100

	Q8SEe. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? e. Aftonbladet				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	61	36	2	0	100

	Q8SEf. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? f. Expressen				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	45	52	3	0	100

	Q8SEg. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? g. Nya Tider				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	4	64	31	1	100

	Q8SEh. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? h. Flashback				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	10	57	33	0	100

	Q8DKa. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? a. DR News				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	71	25	3	0	100

	Q8DKb. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? b. TV 2 News				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	73	27	0	0	100

	Q8DKc. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? c. Politiken				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	33	66	1	0	100

	Q8DKd. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? d. Jyllands-Posten				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	25	73	1	0	100

	Q8DKe. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? e. BT				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	39	60	1	0	100

	Q8DKf. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? f. Ekstra Bladet				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	39	61	0	0	100

	Q8DKg. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? g. Børsen				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	21	76	2	0	100

	Q8DKh. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? h. Information				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	18	76	6	0	100

	Q8UKa. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? a. BBC				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	92	8	0	0	100

	Q8UKb. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? b. Sky				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	44	55	1	0	100

	Q8UKc. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? c. ITV				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	62	37	2	0	100

	Q8UKd. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? d. The Guardian				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	29	69	2	0	100

	Q8UKe. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? e. The Times				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	24	74	2	0	100

	Q8UKf. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? f. Daily Mirror				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	17	80	3	0	100

	Q8UKg. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? g. Daily Mail				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	30	69	1	0	100

	Q8UKh. Do you obtain news from ___ at least once a week or not or haven't you heard of it? h. Huffington Post				
	Yes, obtain news from this source at least once a week	No, do not obtain news from this source at least once a week	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	18	49	33	0	100

	Q9FRa. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? a. BFM				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	55	30	4	10	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9FRb. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? b. France 2				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	73	18	1	8	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9FRc. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? c. TF1				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	64	29	1	6	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9FRd. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? d. Le Monde				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	49	23	3	25	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9FRe. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? e. Le Figaro				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	35	31	3	31	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9FRf. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? f. Libération				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	33	29	6	32	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9FRg. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? g. L'Express				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	33	27	7	32	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9FRh. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? h. Mediapart				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	26	21	27	26	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DEa. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? a. ARD				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	80	15	2	4	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DEb. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? b. Sat1				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	43	44	2	10	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DEc. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? c. RTL				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	39	51	3	7	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DEd. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? d. Bild				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	13	75	3	9	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DEe. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? e. Süddeutsche Zeitung				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	48	22	9	21	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DEf. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? f. Der Spiegel				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	57	26	4	14	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DEg. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? g. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	46	21	10	24	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DEh. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? h. Die Tageszeitung				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	57	21	8	14	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ITa. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? a. Rai News				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	65	22	3	11	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ITb. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? b. Mediaset News				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	48	35	4	13	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ITc. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? c. La7				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	61	21	4	14	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ITd. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? d. La Repubblica				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	50	28	4	17	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ITe. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? e. Corriere della Sera				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	57	24	3	16	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ITf. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? f. Il Giornale				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	35	39	6	21	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ITg. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? g. Il Fatto Quotidiano				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	40	31	8	21	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ITh. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? h. Libero				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	28	43	7	22	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9NLa. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? a. the NOS				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	89	8	0	2	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9NLb. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? b. RTL				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	74	20	1	5	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9NLc. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? c. Algemeen Dagblad				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	65	19	1	15	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9NLd. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? d. de Volkskrant				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	60	19	1	19	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9NLe. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? e. De Telegraaf				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	42	48	1	10	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9NLf. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? f. NU.nl				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	66	16	6	13	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9NLg. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? g. GeenStijl				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	11	54	17	18	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9NLh. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? h. Joop.nl				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	5	17	60	18	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ESa. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? a. Televisión Española (TVE)				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	57	38	1	4	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ESb. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? b. Antena 3				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	64	31	0	5	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ESc. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? c. El País				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	52	36	1	11	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ESd. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? d. El Mundo				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	47	40	2	11	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ESe. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? e. ABC				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	36	45	3	16	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ESf. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? f. El Diario				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	36	34	11	19	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ESg. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? g. El Público				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	27	32	25	16	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9ESh. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? h. La Vanguardia				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	33	42	4	21	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9SEa. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? a. Sveriges Television (SVT)				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	90	8	0	3	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9SEb. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? b. TV4				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	81	14	1	5	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9SEc. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? c. Dagens Nyheter				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	67	13	3	18	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9SEd. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? d. Svenska Dagbladet				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	61	14	4	22	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9SEe. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? e. Aftonbladet				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	46	43	2	9	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9SEf. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? f. Expressen				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	40	44	3	12	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9SEg. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? g. Nya Tider				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	5	39	32	25	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9SEh. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? h. Flashback				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	5	46	33	16	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DKa. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? a. DR News				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	79	10	4	8	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DKb. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? b. TV 2 News				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	80	12	1	8	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DKc. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? c. Politiken				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	64	16	1	19	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DKd. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? d. Jyllands-Posten				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	63	17	2	18	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DKe. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? e. BT				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	33	54	1	12	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DKf. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? f. Ekstra Bladet				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	20	69	1	10	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DKg. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? g. Børsen				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	60	13	2	24	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9DKh. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? h. Information				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	54	15	6	25	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9UKa. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? a. BBC				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	79	19	1	2	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9UKb. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? b. Sky				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	55	25	1	19	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9UKc. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? c. ITV				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	74	17	2	8	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9UKd. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? d. The Guardian				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	50	22	2	26	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9UKe. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? e. The Times				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	49	24	2	25	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9UKf. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? f. The Daily Mirror				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	24	54	3	20	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9UKg. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? g. Daily Mail				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	30	53	1	17	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q9UKh. Do you generally trust or generally distrust ___ as a source for news? h. Huffington Post				
	Generally trust	Generally distrust	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	21	21	33	25	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10FRa. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? a. BFM									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	4	2	5	26	14	13	10	4	22	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10FRb. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? b. France 2									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	4	2	12	34	13	9	7	1	17	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10FRc. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? c. TF1									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	3	2	4	18	20	21	16	1	16	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10FRd. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? d. Le Monde									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	4	2	9	23	13	9	5	3	32	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10FRe. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? e. Le Figaro									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	4	1	6	12	12	15	13	3	33	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10FRf. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? f. Libération										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	9	6	16	14	7	5	4	6	33	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10FRg. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? g. L'Express										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	4	1	7	18	14	9	4	7	35	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10FRh. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? h. Mediapart										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
France	7	6	9	14	4	2	1	27	29	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DEa. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? a. ARD										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	3	4	12	54	9	3	3	2	11	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DEb. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? b. Sat1										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	2	2	9	39	13	3	3	2	27	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DEc. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? c. RTL										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	2	2	8	41	14	5	3	3	22	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DEd. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? d. Bild										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	3	3	5	23	15	15	7	3	25	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DEe. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? e. Süddeutsche Zeitung										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	2	3	10	33	10	3	2	9	29	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DEf. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? f. Der Spiegel										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	3	6	19	33	8	3	1	4	22	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DEg. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? g. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	2	2	7	32	10	4	2	10	30	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DEh. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? h. Die Tageszeitung										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	4	6	11	37	8	2	1	8	23	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ITa. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? a. Rai News										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	7	5	12	30	10	6	5	3	22	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ITb. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? b. Mediaset News										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	2	1	2	11	16	23	21	4	19	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ITc. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? c. La7										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	4	4	13	27	12	6	5	4	25	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ITd. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? d. La Repubblica										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	8	6	19	22	8	4	4	4	25	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ITe. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? e. Corriere della Sera										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	4	2	10	28	15	7	6	3	26	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10ITf. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? f. Il Giornale									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	3	1	4	12	12	16	14	6	30	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10ITg. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? g. Il Fatto Quotidiano									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	7	4	11	17	9	7	5	8	31	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10ITh. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? h. Libero									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	4	1	6	10	10	16	19	7	27	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10NLa. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? a. the NOS									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	3	3	11	42	15	9	8	0	8	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10NLb. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? b. RTL									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	3	2	7	32	25	11	8	1	12	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10NLc. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? c. Algemeen Dagblad									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	4	2	9	34	20	7	4	1	20	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10NLd. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? d. de Volkskrant									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	6	6	23	22	9	7	4	1	21	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10NLe. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? e. de Telegraaf									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	4	3	8	17	16	20	15	1	16	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10Nlf. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? f. NU.nl										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	3	1	6	39	16	7	4	6	18	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10Nlg. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? g. GeenStijl										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	5	3	6	10	7	13	16	17	22	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10Nlh. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? h. Joop.nl										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	4	2	3	8	2	2	1	60	20	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ESa. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? a. Televisión Española (TVE)										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	2	1	3	20	18	22	23	1	11	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ESb. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? b. Antena 3										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	2	1	6	31	22	13	11	0	14	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ESc. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? c. El País										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	4	3	12	23	17	11	8	1	21	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ESd. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? d. El Mundo										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	2	1	4	18	19	17	15	2	22	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ESe. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? e. ABC										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	2	1	3	12	12	19	24	3	24	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ESf. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? f. El Diario										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	2	2	7	20	11	7	4	11	36	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ESg. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? g. Público										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	3	4	9	17	7	4	5	25	27	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10ESh. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? h. La Vanguardia										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	3	2	7	19	18	8	7	4	32	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10SEa. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? a. Sveriges Television (SVT)										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	2	4	12	51	8	4	3	0	16	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10SEb. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? b. TV4										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	1	1	6	41	23	7	3	1	17	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10SEc. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? c. Dagens Nyheter										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	2	1	6	26	22	13	4	3	25	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10SEd. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? d. Svenska Dagbladet										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	1	1	4	17	20	18	9	4	26	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10SEe. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? e. Aftonbladet										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	6	10	30	22	7	3	2	2	19	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10SEf. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? f. Expressen										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	2	2	7	23	25	12	5	3	21	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10SEg. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? g. Nya Tider										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	2	1	1	4	2	4	23	32	31	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10SEh. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? h. Flashback										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	2	1	2	11	4	5	7	33	34	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DKa. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? a. DR News										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	2	2	11	42	12	6	3	4	19	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DKb. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? b. TV 2 News										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	1	2	5	38	20	7	4	1	22	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DKc. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? c. Politiken										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	4	5	16	24	14	7	3	1	26	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DKd. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? d. Jyllands-Posten										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	2	2	6	17	22	16	8	2	25	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

Q10DKe. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? e. BT										
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	2	2	9	30	17	8	4	1	26	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10DKf. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? f. Ekstra Bladet									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	4	4	14	27	12	8	5	1	26	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10DKg. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? g. Børsen									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	3	3	4	12	11	22	14	2	28	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10DKh. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? h. Information									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	6	9	15	17	9	5	3	6	29	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10UKa. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? a. BBC									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	5	3	9	34	17	11	12	1	9	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10UKb. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? b. Sky									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	3	2	4	29	18	11	10	1	23	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10UKc. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? c. ITV									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	2	2	8	41	17	8	7	2	13	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10UKd. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? d. The Guardian									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	8	9	15	18	10	8	6	2	25	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10UKe. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ___ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? e. The Times									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	4	2	5	18	20	16	10	2	23	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10UKf. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ____ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? f. The Daily Mirror									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	8	7	15	18	12	8	7	3	23	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10UKg. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ____ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? g. Daily Mail									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	4	3	6	17	11	15	24	1	18	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q10UKh. Some people talk about politics in terms of left, center and right. Where would you place ____ on a left-right scale from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating far left and 6 indicating far right? h. Huffington Post									
	0 (Far left)	1	2	3	4	5	6 (Far right)	Haven't heard of it	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	4	3	8	17	5	3	2	33	26	100

"Haven't heard of" includes people who answered "Don't know" or refused to answer whether they used the outlet at least once a week.

	Q12a. Overall, do you think that news organizations in our country are doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job covering news on ____? a. immigration					
	Very bad	Somewhat bad	Somewhat good	Very good	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	7	28	46	18	2	100
France	11	31	47	7	5	100
Germany	11	38	42	7	2	100
Italy	14	31	44	8	3	100
Netherlands	8	25	57	8	1	100
Spain	18	27	40	12	2	100
Sweden	5	24	57	10	4	100
United Kingdom	17	37	36	8	2	100

	Q12b. Overall, do you think that news organizations in our country are doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job covering news on ____? b. the economy					
	Very bad	Somewhat bad	Somewhat good	Very good	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	3	14	62	18	3	100
France	5	24	59	7	4	100
Germany	3	16	65	14	2	100
Italy	8	31	50	7	4	100
Netherlands	3	13	68	15	1	100
Spain	14	24	48	13	1	100
Sweden	1	10	69	14	5	100
United Kingdom	7	26	53	12	2	100

	Q12c. Overall, do you think that news organizations in our country are doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job covering news on ___? c. crime					
	Very bad	Somewhat bad	Somewhat good	Very good	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	3	16	57	22	1	100
France	7	23	56	10	4	100
Germany	11	33	45	9	2	100
Italy	7	22	57	13	1	100
Netherlands	3	13	64	18	1	100
Spain	14	19	48	17	1	100
Sweden	4	18	61	13	3	100
United Kingdom	7	22	57	13	1	100

	Q14. Thinking again about how you obtain news, how often, if at all, do you obtain news on social media such as Twitter or Facebook—several times a day, once a day, several times a week, once a week or less, or never?						
	Never	Once a week or less	Several times a week	Once a day	Several times a day	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	33	12	8	12	34	0	100
France	55	7	5	11	22	0	100
Germany	60	10	5	9	17	0	100
Italy	35	7	7	13	37	0	100
Netherlands	45	11	7	9	28	0	100
Spain	38	10	8	13	30	0	100
Sweden	37	11	7	13	31	0	100
United Kingdom	45	10	7	12	26	0	100

	Q15. ASK ALL SOCIAL MEDIA NEWS USERS ONLY: Which social media site do you use most often for news? [open-end]																Total	N=
	Facebook	Twitter	Instagram	Snapchat	Google Plus	Reddit	LinkedIn	Pinterest	WhatsApp	VK	Tumblr	YouTube	Wikia	Other (SPECIFY; RECORD VERBATIM)	DK/Refused			
Denmark	82	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	100	1434	
France	76	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	100	867		
Germany	64	8	3	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	6	8	100	796	
Italy	78	5	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	7	100	1315	
Netherlands	67	10	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	5	100	1019	
Spain	69	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	5	100	1256	
Sweden	63	6	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	13	100	1091	
United Kingdom	66	21	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	100	1081	

	Q16. ASK ALL SOCIAL MEDIA NEWS USERS ONLY: In general, does most of the news you see on social media come from news sources you are familiar with, sources you are not familiar with, or do you not pay attention to the sources?					
	Sources you are familiar with	Sources you are not familiar with	You do not pay attention to the sources	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Denmark	72	4	21	4	100	1434
France	53	11	35	1	100	867
Germany	56	14	25	4	100	796
Italy	51	16	32	2	100	1315
Netherlands	56	9	34	1	100	1019
Spain	63	8	26	3	100	1256
Sweden	65	13	16	6	100	1091
United Kingdom	58	12	29	1	100	1081

	Q17. ASK ALL SOCIAL MEDIA NEWS USERS ONLY: In general, is the news you see on social media such as Twitter and Facebook often in line with your political views, sometimes in line with your political views, or rarely in line with your political views?					
	Rarely in line	Sometimes in line	Often in line	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Denmark	17	62	13	8	100	1434
France	29	54	11	7	100	867
Germany	26	54	13	7	100	796
Italy	32	47	16	5	100	1315
Netherlands	16	64	17	3	100	1019
Spain	33	38	26	4	100	1256
Sweden	23	38	22	16	100	1091
United Kingdom	17	65	15	4	100	1081

	Q18. ASK ALL SOCIAL MEDIA NEWS USERS WHO OFTEN SEE NEWS IN LINE WITH THEIR POLITICAL VIEWS: Would you prefer that the news you see on social media has a greater mix of views from all sides, or do you think it's okay that overall it represents just one side?				
	Would prefer a greater mix of views	It's okay that overall it represents just one side	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Denmark	64	33	4	100	209
France	70	27	2	100	100
Germany	62	35	3	100	112
Italy	75	21	4	100	216
Netherlands	65	32	4	100	171
Spain	84	15	1	100	327
Sweden	71	23	6	100	245
United Kingdom	77	21	3	100	164

	Q19. More generally, when you talk about the news with your friends, do you find that their views are often in line with your political views, sometimes in line with your political views, or rarely in line with your political views?					
	Rarely in line	Sometimes in line	Often in line	Don't discuss the news with my friends (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	12	59	24	4	1	100
France	16	48	26	9	2	100
Germany	13	49	33	3	1	100
Italy	21	39	33	7	0	100
Netherlands	9	50	37	4	0	100
Spain	20	35	38	5	2	100
Sweden	10	31	51	6	2	100
United Kingdom	12	60	23	4	1	100

	Q26. Ordinary people would do a better job solving the country's problems than elected officials OR ordinary people would do no better solving the country's problems than elected officials? And do you feel that way strongly or only somewhat?						
	Strongly feel ordinary people would do better	Somewhat feel ordinary people would do better	Somewhat feel ordinary people would do no better	Strongly feel ordinary people would do no better	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	27	16	24	27	2	4	100
France	24	25	23	18	3	8	100
Germany	17	16	23	34	7	3	100
Italy	33	17	16	27	3	3	100
Netherlands	20	19	24	32	2	3	100
Spain	29	21	20	20	2	7	100
Sweden	9	13	28	39	4	7	100
United Kingdom	26	18	24	27	2	3	100

	Q27. Most elected officials care what people like me think OR most elected officials don't care what people like me think? And do you feel that way strongly or only somewhat?						
	Strongly feel elected officials care what people like me think	Somewhat feel elected officials care what people like me think	Somewhat feel elected officials don't care what people like me think	Strongly feel elected officials don't care what people like me think	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	25	26	19	25	1	3	100
France	6	19	23	46	1	5	100
Germany	11	22	24	37	4	2	100
Italy	7	12	18	59	1	2	100
Netherlands	16	29	21	30	1	3	100
Spain	6	11	20	60	1	2	100
Sweden	14	41	17	17	3	7	100
United Kingdom	8	21	23	44	2	2	100