



APPENDICES SURVEY REPORT¹

APPENDIX 1: Survey Questionnaire

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for supporting our research and participating in this survey, which is aimed at collecting good practice from journalists and media organisations in order to provide guidance to students and journalists on scientific communication.

This survey research is part of a wider project called ERUM (Enhancing Research Understanding through Media), which intends to improve students' media literacy, evidence-based communication skills, and their resilience towards disinformation. The Erasmus+ funded project is being conducted by university partners from Cyprus, France, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, and Spain, under the coordination of the University of Vienna (Austria).

The results of this survey will be published on the ERUM project website (<https://projects.uni-foundation.eu/erum/>) and will be used to prepare guidelines for evidence-based communication.

The survey is entirely voluntary and will take approximately 20 minutes. Within this questionnaire, we will collect some personal data. The collection and processing of this personal data will comply with GDPR and associated legislation. The data we are asking for will be analyzed at an aggregate level therefore all respondents will remain anonymous.

Thank you for taking the time to share your experience. Before we start, please tell us a little bit about yourself.

1. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

1. Which country do you currently live in?

1. Austria
2. Cyprus
3. France
4. Greece
5. Lithuania
6. Luxembourg
7. Spain
8. Other

2. Which of the following do you identify with?

1. Male
2. Female
3. Non-binary/third gender
4. Prefer not to say
5. Other

3. Which age group do you belong to?

1. 18-29
2. 30-39

¹ The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein. | Project-Nr.: 2019-1-AT01-KA203-051482



3. 40-49
4. 50-59
5. 60 +

4. What is your highest level of formal education?

1. Compulsory education
2. Secondary education
3. Vocational/non-academic training
4. Some college/university studies, but no degree/diploma
5. Bachelor's or equivalent level
6. Master's or equivalent level
7. Doctoral or equivalent level
8. Other

5. (if your answer in question 4 was 4, 5, 6 or 7) What was your major course of studies?

1. Education and teacher training
2. Arts and humanities (history, philosophy, languages, literature)
3. Social sciences (economics, political science, psychology, sociology, cultural studies)
4. Journalism and information (reporting, library, archival and information studies)
5. Business, administration, and law (finance, banking, accounting, management, marketing, sales, law)
6. Natural sciences, mathematics, and statistics (biology, environment, chemistry, physics, earth sciences)
7. Information and Communication Technologies
8. Engineering, manufacturing, and construction
9. Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and veterinary
10. Health and welfare (medicine, nursing, dental studies, therapy and rehabilitation, pharmacy, childcare and youth services, social work and counselling)
11. Services (hotel and restaurants and catering, sports, travel, tourism and leisure, health and beauty services, security services, transport services)
12. Other

6. What is your current employment status?

1. Full-time staff position
2. Part-time staff position
3. Full-time freelancer (go to Question 10)
4. Part-time freelancer (go to Question 10)
5. Self-employed/entrepreneur (go to Question 10)
6. Unemployed
7. Other (please specify)

7. Which of the following categories best describes your current position?

1. Executive level (President, General manager)
2. Editorial leadership (Editor-in-chief, Newsroom director)
3. Editor/Producer
4. Reporter/Correspondent
5. Other (please specify)

8. What is the number of employees of the main news organization you work for? In case of a cross-national media outlet, please count all employees working inside and outside the country.

1. Up to 10
2. 11-50
3. 51-250
4. More than 250



9. What is the ownership situation of the main medium/platform you work for?

1. Purely private ownership (commercial media)
2. Purely public ownership (media funded directly or indirectly by the state or government but the state does not have editorial control)
3. Purely state ownership (media under financial and/or editorial control of the state or government)
4. Mixed ownership but mostly private
5. Mixed ownership but mostly public
6. Mixed ownership but mostly state-owned
7. other

10. What is the primary type of medium/platform you work for?

1. Print newspaper
2. Print magazine
3. Television
4. Radio
5. News agency
6. Online media outlet (stand-alone website)
7. Online media outlet (part of offline outlet)
8. Multiple formats
9. Other (please specify)

11. What additional formats are used to distribute content outside of the primary platform? Select all that apply.

1. Social media
2. Website
3. Vodcasts
4. E-Mail newsletter
5. Mobile app
6. Livestream
7. Virtual reality
8. Augmented reality
9. Games
10. Blog
11. Podcast
12. Print
13. Other

12. What type of output do you produce in your journalistic work? Select all that apply.

1. Text (both online and print)
2. Video
3. Audio
4. Photo
5. Blog
6. Social media
7. Other

13. How many years have you been working in journalism?

1. Up to 5 years
2. 6-10
3. 11-20
4. More than 21



14. Are you a member of a union or professional association of journalists?

1. Yes
2. No

2. REPORTING PRACTICES

1. What are the main topic areas that you primarily supervise or work on? Select all that apply.

1. News and current affairs
2. Government and politics
3. Economy and business
4. Crime and justice
5. Culture and art
6. Sports
7. Health and welfare
8. Education
9. Entertainment
10. Environment and energy
11. Science and technology
12. Work on various topics and subjects
13. Journalism and media
14. Disinformation and fake news
15. Other

2. Thinking of your work overall, how much freedom do you personally have in selecting the news stories you work on?

1. No freedom at all
2. Very little freedom
3. Some freedom
4. A great deal of freedom
5. Complete freedom
6. Cannot decide

3. What are the primary sources of information you use in your daily work? Select all that apply.

1. News agencies
2. Web-based material
3. Social media
4. Search engines
5. Personal contacts
6. Press releases/press officers
7. Other media outlets
8. Scientific research
9. Other sources

4. How often do you mention findings from scientific research in your stories?

1. Almost daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. Once or twice a year
5. Almost never



5. How do you get information about your audience? Select all that apply.

1. Audience research
2. Circulation numbers
3. Click-stream data
4. Feedback from readers
5. Friends and family
6. Online forums
7. No feedback
8. Other

3. PROFESSIONAL SKILLS & STANDARDS

1. According to you, what makes a good journalist? Select all that apply.

1. Journalistic independence
2. Online media skills
3. Investigative reporting skills
4. Reporting the facts
5. Balanced reporting
6. Passion
7. Work experience
8. Degree in journalism
9. Ethical standards
10. Other (please specify)

2. The following statements address different approaches to news coverage in terms of ethics. For each of them, please select, on a scale of 1 to 5, how strongly you agree or disagree.

| | Strongly disagree | Somewhat disagree | Neither agree, nor disagree | Somewhat agree | Strongly agree |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Journalists should always adhere to codes of professional ethics, regardless of the situation and the context. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| What is ethical in journalism depends on a specific situation. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| What is ethical in journalism is a matter of personal judgment. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| It is acceptable to set aside moral standards if extraordinary circumstances require it. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

3. To what extent are you unsatisfied or satisfied with the situation in your country regarding the following? Please evaluate each on a scale from 1 to 5.

| | Very unsatisfied | Somewhat unsatisfied | Neither unsatisfied, nor satisfied | Somewhat satisfied | Very satisfied |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Freedom of press | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Access to information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Personal safety | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Overall work satisfaction | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |



4. Please indicate whether you disagree or agree with the following statements about the current state of journalism in relation to the context you are working in.

| | Strongly disagree | Somewhat disagree | Neither agree, nor disagree | Somewhat agree | Strongly agree |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Journalists have become out-of-touch with their audiences. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Journalists are exposing their personal points of view in their reporting too frequently. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| News reports are increasingly full of factual errors and sloppy reporting. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| The distinction between reporting and commentary has seriously eroded. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| There is less diversity in choosing stories for reporting. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Too little attention is paid to complex issues. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| There is more plagiarism today than in the past. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

5. According to you, what are the biggest threats the news industry is currently facing? For each of the following, please select on a scale of 1 to 5 how strongly you disagree or agree.

| | Strongly disagree | Somewhat disagree | Neither agree, nor disagree | Somewhat agree | Strongly agree |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Publishers focus on revenue over journalistic mission | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Propaganda/PR dressed as journalistic news | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Growing political interference | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Underfinancing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Content automation | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Disinformation | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Social media platforms (i.e. algorithmic opacity and filter bubbles) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

6. How optimistic are you about the future of journalism?

1. Very optimistic
2. Optimistic
3. Neutral
4. Pessimistic
5. Very pessimistic

7. Please explain what makes you feel optimistic or pessimistic about the future of journalism (optional).



8. Would you recommend a journalism career to a young student?

1. Yes, certainly
2. Yes, probably
3. Probably not
4. Certainly not
5. Do not know

9. Please explain why you would or wouldn't recommend a journalism career to a student (optional).

4. VERIFICATION & FACT-CHECKING

1. The following statements describe different approaches to disinformation and fake news. For each of them, please select, on a scale of 1 to 5, how strongly you disagree or agree.

| | Strongly disagree | Somewhat disagree | Neither agree, nor disagree | Somewhat agree | Strongly agree |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Disinformation has become a major problem for the news industry. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Disinformation affects my day-to-day work. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I can distinguish between quality and unreliable research/information. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Readers have the necessary skills to verify news items when reading and sharing them online. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |



2. There are different tools for verifying information sources. Which tools do you use to assess the quality of information used to produce news content? Please evaluate each of the following measures on a scale from 1 to 5.

| | Never | Rarely | Occasionally | Often | Always |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Tools for identifying trusted news sources (such as Google Fact Check Tools, Fact Checking hints on social media) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Reverse image search to verify the source of photos and other images (such as Google Image Search) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Fact-checking websites (such as Factcheck.org, Politifact, etc) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Tools for verifying photos and videos (such as Google Earth Pro, Tin Eye) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Tools for detecting plagiarism (such as Grammarly, Copyleaks) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Social media verification platforms (such as Storyful, Dataminr) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Recording apps for interviews with sources (such as Google Automatic Call Recorder) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Tools for identifying fake news websites (such as KnowNews, Fake News Guard) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Fact-checking and verification resources (such as Verification Handbook, Verification Junkie, First Draft News) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Tools for tracking contact details for content uploaders (such as Pipl) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Other (please specify) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

3. What kind of measures do you think are important to increase audience trust in news media? Select all that apply.

1. Focus on public interest stories
2. Use more sources
3. Separate news and opinion
4. Use primary documents/sources
5. Fact-checking
6. Less “clickbait”
7. More transparency
8. None
9. Other

4. How effective would the following measures be in strengthening news media organizations’ ability to provide reliable information and tackling fake news? Please evaluate each action on a scale from 1 to 4.

| | No impact | Low impact | Moderate impact | Strong impact |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Invest more in different types of journalism (i.e. evidence-based, investigative) to offer reliable reporting and more in-depth analysis. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Increase cooperation with other media organizations. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Help readers develop media literacy skills to approach online news critically. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |



| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Support civil society organisations and participative platforms to improve monitoring and debunking of disinformation (e.g. social media councils as proposed by ARTICLE19). | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Invest in technological solutions to strengthen content verification capabilities, in particular to user-generated content, in order not to contribute to the proliferation of fake news. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Introduce regulatory measures at the policy level to combat disinformation (e.g. through legislation). | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Introduce self-regulatory measures at the media level to combat disinformation (e.g. through the EU's code of practice on disinformation). | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

5. The global COVID-19 pandemic has boosted disinformation and increased the need for reliable reporting. How has your work changed due to the pandemic? For each of the following, please select, on a scale of 1 to 5, how strongly you disagree or agree.

| | Strongly disagree | Somewhat disagree | Neither agree, nor disagree | Somewhat agree | Strongly agree |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| My focus shifted to COVID-19 coverage during the pandemic. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I have encountered difficulties to understand and explain scientific information about COVID-19. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I have encountered growing difficulties in accessing information from the government and officials. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I have faced information overload as a result of the pandemic. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Other issues have been ignored because of COVID-19. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Due to the pandemic, it was harder to get hold of verified information because of the restrictions in place. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I have faced difficulties in finding independent sources. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I have faced financial problems (due to job loss, salary cuts, cancellation of commissions). | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

6. COVID-19, climate change, 5G technology, vaccines, migration, abortion, nuclear power, and many other topics have a controversial angle. When you are preparing a story that may be controversial, what would be your advice to a young journalist to adopt when dealing with controversies?

Thank you for completing this survey!

If you would like us to send you a copy of our report when it is published, please contact our principal investigator at kristina.juraite@vdu.lt



APPENDIX 2: Selected survey results by country

Table A.

Question 16: “Thinking of your work overall, how much freedom do you personally have in selecting the news stories you work on?”

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| No freedom at all | - | 1 (4.8%) | 1 (1.9%) | - | - | 2 (1.0%) |
| Very little freedom | 3 (5.8%) | 1 (4.8%) | 4 (7.5%) | - | - | 8 (4.1%) |
| Some freedom | 8 (15.4%) | 5 (23.8%) | 14 (26.4%) | 6 (11.5%) | 6 (31.6%) | 36 (19.8%) |
| A great deal of freedom | 29 (55.8%) | 13 (61.9%) | 23 (43.4%) | 18 (34.6%) | 5 (26.3%) | 88 (44.7%) |
| Complete freedom | 12 (23.1%) | 1 (4.8%) | 11 (20.8%) | 26 (50.0%) | 8 (42.1%) | 58 (29.4%) |
| Cannot decide | - | - | - | 2 (3.8%) | - | 2 (1.0%) |
| N | 52 | 21 | 53 | 52 | 19 | 197 |

Table B.

Question 17: “What are the primary sources of information you use in your daily work? Select all that apply.” Only positive answers from the respondents are reflected in the table.

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| News agencies | 31 (59.6%) | 14 (66.7%) | 33 (62.3%) | 38 (73.1%) | 12 (63.2%) | 128 (65%) |
| Web-based material | 39 (75.0%) | 13 (61.9%) | 30 (56.6%) | 38 (73.1%) | 11 (57.9%) | 131 (66.5%) |
| Social media | 32 (61.5%) | 13 (61.9%) | 29 (54.7%) | 38 (73.1%) | 12 (63.2%) | 124 (62.9%) |
| Search engines | 35 (67.3%) | 12 (57.1%) | 23 (43.4%) | 22 (42.3%) | 11 (57.9%) | 103 (52.3%) |
| Personal contacts | 41 (78.8%) | 15 (71.4%) | 43 (81.1%) | 43 (82.7%) | 14 (73.7%) | 156 (79.2%) |
| Press releases/press officers | 32 (61.5%) | 13 (61.9%) | 37 (69.8%) | 39 (75.0%) | 15 (78.9%) | 136 (69.0%) |
| Other media outlets | 30 (57.7%) | 10 (47.6%) | 13 (24.5%) | 27 (51.9%) | 7 (36.8%) | 87 (44.2%) |
| Scientific research | 23 (44.2%) | 8 (38.1%) | 19 (35.8%) | 30 (57.7%) | 25 (26.3%) | 85 (43.1%) |
| Other sources | 7 (13.5%) | - | 2 (3.8%) | 2 (3.8%) | - | 11 (5.6%) |



Table C.

Question 18: “How often do you mention findings from scientific research in your stories?”

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Almost daily | 8 (15.4%) | 2 (9.5%) | 18 (34.0%) | 7 (13.5%) | 3 (15.8%) | 38 (19.3%) |
| Weekly | 15 (28.8%) | 7 (33.3%) | 10 (18.9%) | 13 (25.0%) | 2 (10.5%) | 8 (4.1%) |
| Monthly | 17 (32.7%) | 7 (33.3%) | 17 (32.1%) | 17 (32.7%) | 3 (15.8%) | 61 (31.0%) |
| Once or twice a year | 11 (21.2%) | 3 (14.3%) | 7 (13.2%) | 13 (25%) | 5 (26.3%) | 39 (19.8%) |
| Almost never | 1 (1.9%) | 2 (9.5%) | 1 (1.9%) | 2 (3.8%) | 6 (31.6%) | 51 (25.9%) |
| N | 52 | 21 | 53 | 52 | 19 | 197 |

Table D.

Question 19: “How do you get information about your audience? Select all that apply.” Only positive answers from the respondents are reflected in the table.

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Audience research | 27 (51.9%) | 9 (42.9%) | 24 (45.3%) | 26 (50.0%) | 12 (63.2%) | 98 (49.7%) |
| Circulation numbers | 13 (25.0%) | 10 (47.6%) | 19 (35.8%) | 19 (36.5%) | 12 (63.2%) | 73 (37.1%) |
| Click-stream data | 18 (34.6%) | 10 (47.6%) | 22 (41.5%) | 22 (42.3%) | 5 (26.3%) | 77 (39.1%) |
| Feedback from readers | 33 (63.5%) | 8 (38.1%) | 34 (64.2%) | 34 (65.4%) | 8 (42.1%) | 117 (59.4%) |
| Friends and family | 21 (40.4%) | 6 (28.6%) | 21 (39.6%) | 16 (30.8%) | 5 (26.3%) | 69 (35.0%) |
| Online forums | 13 (25.0%) | 5 (23.8%) | 12 (22.6%) | 11 (21.2%) | 2 (10.5%) | 43 (21.8%) |
| No feedback | 6 (11.5%) | 1 (4.8%) | 3 (5.7%) | 6 (11.5%) | 3 (15.8%) | 19 (9.6%) |

Table E.

Question 20: “According to you, what makes a good journalist? Select all that apply.” Only positive answers from the respondents are reflected in the table.

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Journalistic independence | 48 (92.3%) | 12 (57.1%) | 41 (77.4%) | 46 (88.5%) | 18 (94.7%) | 165 (83.8%) |
| Online media skills | 19 (36.5%) | 12 (57.1%) | 16 (30.2%) | 23 (44.2%) | 5 (26.3%) | 75 (38.1%) |
| Investigative reporting skills | 35 (67.3%) | 14 (66.7%) | 39 (73.6%) | 38 (73.1%) | 12 (63.2%) | 138 (70.1%) |



| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Reporting the facts | 39 (75.0%) | 16 (76.2%) | 41 (77.4%) | 37 (71.2%) | 18 (94.7%) | 151 (76.6%) |
| Balanced reporting | 36 (69.2%) | 14 (66.7%) | 26 (49.1%) | 32 (61.5%) | 14 (73.7%) | 122 (61.9%) |
| Passion | 32 (61.5%) | 18 (85.7%) | 35 (66.0%) | 34 (65.4%) | 8 (42.1%) | 127 (64.5%) |
| Work experience | 21 (40.4%) | 14 (66.7%) | 32 (60.4%) | 34 (65.4%) | 13 (68.4%) | 114 (57.9%) |
| Degree in journalism | 2 (3.8%) | 9 (42.9%) | 14 (26.4%) | 6 (11.5%) | 5 (26.3%) | 36 (18.3%) |
| Ethical standards | 41 (78.8%) | 9 (42.9%) | 31 (58.5%) | 46 (88.5%) | 15 (78.9%) | 142 (72.1%) |

Table F.

Question 21: “The following statements address different approaches to news coverage in terms of ethics. For each of them, please select, on a scale of 1 to 5, how strongly you agree or disagree.” The data in the table reflects respondents, who strongly agreed or somewhat agreed with the statement listed statements:

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Journalists should always adhere to codes of professional ethics, regardless of the situation and the context. | 45 (86.5%) | 19 (90.5%) | 49 (92.5%) | 48 (92.3%) | 17 (89.4%) | 178 (90.4%) |
| 2. What is ethical in journalism depends on a specific situation. | 25 (48.1%) | 14 (66.7%) | 17 (32.0%) | 26 (50.0%) | 3 (15.8%) | 85 (43.1%) |
| 3. What is ethical in journalism is a matter of personal judgment. | 10 (19.2%) | 8 (38.1%) | 13 (24.6%) | 14 (27.0%) | 3 (15.8%) | 48 (24.4%) |
| 4. It is acceptable to set aside moral standards if extraordinary circumstances require it. | 9 (17.3%) | 9 (42.9%) | 19 (35.8%) | 15 (28.9%) | 1 (5.3%) | 63 (26.9%) |

Table G.

Question 22: “To what extent are you unsatisfied or satisfied with the situation in your country regarding the following? Please evaluate each on a scale from 1 to 5. **Freedom of press**”

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Very unsatisfied | 2 (3.8%) | 1 (4.8%) | 14 (26.4%) | 2 (3.8%) | 1 (5.3%) | 20 (10.2%) |
| Somewhat unsatisfied | 5 (9.6%) | 3 (14.3%) | 14 (26.4%) | 9 (17.3%) | 3 (15.8%) | 34 (17.3%) |



| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Neither unsatisfied, nor satisfied | 4 (7.7%) | 8 (38.1%) | 7 (13.2%) | 6 (11.5%) | 4 (21.1%) | 29 (14.7%) |
| Somewhat satisfied | 28 (53.8%) | 7 (33.3%) | 15 (28.3%) | 26 (50.0%) | 8 (42.1%) | 84 (42.6%) |
| Very satisfied | 13 (25.0%) | 2 (9.5%) | 3 (5.7%) | 9 (17.3%) | 3 (15.8%) | 30 (15.2%) |
| N | 52 | 21 | 53 | 52 | 19 | 197 |

Table H.

Question 22: “To what extent are you unsatisfied or satisfied with the situation in your country regarding the following? Please evaluate each on a scale from 1 to 5. **Access to information**”

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Very unsatisfied | 6 (11.5%) | 1 (4.8%) | 4 (7.5%) | 2 (3.8%) | 4 (21.1%) | 17(8.6%) |
| Somewhat unsatisfied | 15 (28.8%) | 2 (9.5%) | 13 (24.5%) | 9 (17.3%) | 2 (10.5%) | 41 (20.8%) |
| Neither unsatisfied, nor satisfied | 5 (9.6%) | 6 (28.6%) | 11 (20.8%) | 9 (17.3%) | 4 (21.1%) | 35 (17.8%) |
| Somewhat satisfied | 17 (32.7%) | 7 (33.3%) | 20 (37.7%) | 26 (50.0%) | 6 (31.6%) | 76 (38.6%) |
| Very satisfied | 9 (17.3%) | 5 (23.8%) | 5 (9.4%) | 6 (11.5%) | 3 (15.8%) | 28 (14.2%) |
| N | 52 | 21 | 53 | 52 | 19 | 197 |

Table I.

Question 22: “To what extent are you unsatisfied or satisfied with the situation in your country regarding the following? Please evaluate each on a scale from 1 to 5. **Personal safety**”

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Very unsatisfied | - | 2 (9.5%) | 4 (7.5%) | 2 (3.8%) | 3 (15.8%) | 11 (5.6%) |
| Somewhat unsatisfied | 2 (3.8%) | 1 (4.8%) | 11 (20.8%) | 1 (1.9%) | 1 (5.3%) | 16 (8.1%) |
| Neither unsatisfied, nor satisfied | 3 (5.8%) | 5 (23.8%) | 5 (9.4%) | 5 (9.6%) | 4 (21.1%) | 22 (11.2%) |
| Somewhat satisfied | 9 (17.3%) | 5 (23.8%) | 25 (47.2%) | 21 (40.4%) | 5 (26.3%) | 65 (33.0%) |
| Very satisfied | 38 (73.1%) | 8 (38.1%) | 8 (15.1%) | 23 (44.2%) | 6 (31.6%) | 83 (42.1%) |
| N | 52 | 21 | 53 | 52 | 19 | 197 |

Table J.

Question 22: “To what extent are you unsatisfied or satisfied with the situation in your country regarding the following? Please evaluate each on a scale from 1 to 5. **Overall work satisfaction**”



| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Very unsatisfied | 3 (5.8%) | - | 8 (15.1%) | 4 (7.7%) | 3 (15.8%) | 18 (9.1%) |
| Somewhat unsatisfied | 8 (15.4%) | 3 (14.3%) | 17 (32.1%) | 8 (15.4%) | 5 (26.3%) | 41 (20.8%) |
| Neither unsatisfied, nor satisfied | 10 (19.2%) | 5 (23.8%) | 10 (18.9%) | 4 (7.7%) | 1 (5.3%) | 30 (15.2%) |
| Somewhat satisfied | 26 (50.0%) | 9 (42.9%) | 16 (30.2%) | 23 (44.2%) | 6 (31.6%) | 80 (40.6%) |
| Very satisfied | 5 (9.6%) | 4 (19.0%) | 2 (3.8%) | 13 (25.0%) | 4 (21.1%) | 28 (14.2%) |
| N | 52 | 21 | 53 | 52 | 19 | 197 |

Table K.

Question 23. “Please indicate whether you disagree or agree with the following statements about the current state of journalism in relation to the context you are working in.” The data in the table reflects respondents, who strongly agreed or somewhat agreed with listed statements:

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Journalists have become out-of-touch with their audiences. | 16 (34.6%) | 12 (57.2%) | 19 (35.8%) | 22 (42.3%) | 7 (36.8%) | 75 (38.1%) |
| 2. Journalists are exposing their personal points of view in their reporting too frequently. | 14 (26.9%) | 10 (47.6%) | 42 (79.2%) | 26 (50.0%) | 9 (47.4%) | 101 (51.2%) |
| 3. News reports are increasingly full of factual errors and sloppy reporting. | 16 (30.8%) | 7 (33.3%) | 38 (71.7%) | 20 (38.5%) | 7 (36.8%) | 88 (44.7%) |
| 4. The distinction between reporting and commentary has seriously eroded. | 18 (34.6%) | 9 (42.9%) | 42 (79.3%) | 27 (51.9%) | 10 (52.6%) | 106 (53.8%) |
| 5. There is less diversity in choosing stories for reporting. | 23 (44.2%) | 7 (33.3%) | 37 (69.8%) | 17 (32.7%) | 10 (52.6%) | 94 (47.7%) |
| 6. Too little attention is paid to complex issues. | 40 (76.9%) | 9 (42.8%) | 43 (81.1%) | 31 (59.6%) | 11 (57.9%) | 134 (68.1%) |
| 7. There is more plagiarism today than in the past. | 19 (36.5%) | 19 (90.5%) | 44 (83.0%) | 12 (63.2%) | 12 (63.2%) | 121 (61.4%) |



Table L.

Question 24. “According to you, what are the biggest threats the news industry is currently facing? For each of the following, please select on a scale of 1 to 5 how strongly you disagree or agree.” The data in the table reflects respondents, who strongly agreed or somewhat agreed with listed statements:

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Publishers focus on revenue over journalistic mission | 38 (73.1%) | 18 (85.7%) | 44 (83.0%) | 45 (86.5%) | 16 (84.2%) | 160 (81.8%) |
| 2. Propaganda/PR dressed as journalistic news | 45 (86.5%) | 15 (71.4%) | 47 (88.7%) | 40 (76.9%) | 15 (78.9%) | 162 (82.2%) |
| 3. Growing political interference | 38 (73.1%) | 18 (85.7%) | 46 (86.7%) | 38 (73.1%) | 14 (73.7%) | 154 (78.2%) |
| 4. Underfinancing | 50 (96.2%) | 15 (71.4%) | 46 (86.8%) | 43 (82.7%) | 16 (84.3%) | 170 (86.3%) |
| 5. Content automation | 26 (50.0%) | 10 (47.6%) | 35 (66.0%) | 21 (40.4%) | 7 (36.9%) | 99 (50.3%) |
| 6. Disinformation | 38 (53.9%) | 15 (71.4%) | 44 (83.0%) | 27 (52.0%) | 13 (68.5%) | 127 (64.45) |
| 7. Social media platforms (i.e. algorithmic opacity and filter bubbles) | 31 (59.6%) | 12 (57.1%) | 39 (73.5%) | 32 (61.5%) | 14 (73.7%) | 128 (65.0%) |

Table M.

Question 25. “How optimistic are you about the future of journalism?”

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Very optimistic | - | 1 (4.8%) | 2 (3.8%) | 5 (9.6%) | - | 8 (4.1%) |
| Optimistic | 16 (30.8%) | 3 (14.3%) | 16 (30.2%) | 23 (44.2%) | 5 (26.3%) | 63 (32.0%) |
| Neutral | 20 (38.5%) | 10 (47.6%) | 13 (24.5%) | 16 (30.8%) | 8 (42.1%) | 67 (34.0%) |
| Pessimistic | 16 (30.8%) | 6 (28.6%) | 20 (37.7%) | 7 (13.5%) | 6 (31.6%) | 55 (27.9%) |
| Very pessimistic | - | 1 (4.8%) | 2 (3.8%) | 1 (1.9%) | - | 4 (2.0%) |
| N | 52 (100.0%) | 21 (100.0%) | 53 (100.0%) | 52 (100.0%) | 19 (100.0%) | 197 (100%) |

Table N.

Question 27. “Would you recommend a journalism career to a young student?”

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Yes, certainly | 7 (13.9%) | 3 (14.3%) | 8 (15.1%) | 11 (21.2%) | 3 (15.8%) | 32 (13.5%) |



| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes, probably | 25 (48.1%) | 6 (28.6%) | 15 (28.3%) | 28 (53.8%) | 9 (47.4%) | 83 (42.1%) |
| Probably not | 12 (23.1%) | 9 (42.9%) | 21 (39.6%) | 9 (17.3%) | 6 (31.6%) | 57 (28.9%) |
| Certainly not | 6 (11.5%) | 1 (4.8%) | 4 (7.5%) | 3 (5.8%) | 1 (5.3%) | 15 (7.6%) |
| Do not know | 2 (3.8%) | 2 (9.5%) | 5 (9.4%) | 1 (1.9%) | - | 10 (5.1%) |
| N | 52 (100%) | 21 (100%) | 53 (100%) | 52 (100%) | 19 (100%) | 197 (100%) |

Table O.

Question 29. “The following statements describe different approaches to disinformation and fake news. For each of them, please select, on a scale of 1 to 5, how strongly you disagree or agree.” The data in the table reflects respondents, who strongly agreed or somewhat agreed with listed statements:

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Disinformation has become a major problem for the news industry. | 42 (80.7%) | 18 (85.7%) | 50 (94.3%) | 31 (59.6%) | 16 (84.2%) | 157 (79.7%) |
| 2. Disinformation affects my day-to-day work. | 23 (44.2%) | 11 (52.4%) | 38 (71.7%) | 22 (42.3%) | 13 (68.5%) | 107 (54.3%) |
| 3. I can distinguish between quality and unreliable research/information. | 51 (98.1%) | 12 (57.1%) | 48 (90.6%) | 45 (86.6%) | 16 (84.2%) | 172 (87.4%) |
| 4. Readers have the necessary skills to verify news items when reading and sharing them online. | 8 (15.3%) | 6 (28.6%) | 6 (11.3%) | 5 (9.6%) | 1 (5.3%) | 26 (13.2%) |

Table P.

Question 33: “The global COVID-19 pandemic has boosted disinformation and increased the need for reliable reporting. How has your work changed due to the pandemic? For each of the following, please select, on a scale of 1 to 5, how strongly you disagree or agree.” The data in the table reflects respondents, who strongly agreed or somewhat agreed with the statement listed statements:

| | Austria | Cyprus | Greece | Lithuania | Other | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. My focus shifted to COVID-19 coverage during the pandemic. | 34 (66%) | 13 (62%) | 45 (85%) | 39 (75%) | 11 (57.9%) | 142 (72.1%) |
| 2. I have encountered difficulties to understand and explain scientific information about COVID-19. | 19 (37%) | 13 (62%) | 21 (39%) | 14 (27%) | 5 (26.3%) | 72 (36.5%) |



| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 3. I have encountered growing difficulties in accessing information from the government and officials. | 18 (35%) | 10 (48%) | 23 (43%) | 23 (45%) | 7 (36.8%) | 81 (41.1%) |
| 4. I have faced information overload as a result of the pandemic. | 35 (67%) | 11 (52%) | 34 (64%) | 40 (77%) | 15 (78.9%) | 135 (68.5%) |
| 5. Other issues have been ignored because of COVID-19. | 40 (77%) | 12 (57%) | 44 (83%) | 39 (75%) | 14 (73.7%) | 149 (75.6%) |
| 6. Due to the pandemic, it was harder to get hold of verified information because of the restrictions in place. | 14 (27%) | 9 (43%) | 30 (57%) | 9 (47%) | 9 (47.4%) | 84 (42.7%) |
| 7. I have faced difficulties in finding independent sources. | 12 (24%) | 6 (27%) | 19 (36%) | 15 (29%) | 7 (36.9%) | 59 (29.9%) |
| 8. I have faced financial problems (due to job loss, salary cuts, cancellation of commissions). | 17 (33%) | 7 (33%) | 28 (53%) | 19 (37%) | 4 (21.0%) | 75 (28.1%) |