

Table A1

Measurement of variables.

Variables	Items	M	SD	α
Control Variables				
Political Ideology ¹	On political issues, where would you place yourself on a scale of 0-10, where 10 = strong conservative and 0 = strong liberal On economic issues, where would you place yourself on a scale of 0-10, where 10 = strong conservative and 0 = strong liberal On social issues, where would you place yourself on a scale of 0-10, where 10 = strong conservative and 0 = strong liberal	1.62	1.51	.90
Science Knowledge ²	What international organization is in charge of monitoring the use of nuclear energy throughout the world? (1) The World Health Organization (WHO), 2) The United Nation Security Council (UNSC), 3) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), 4) The United Nations High Commissioner for Nuclear Energy (UNHCNE), 5) Don't know You might have heard some people talking about global warming. In your mind, global warming is? 1) The idea that the sun is getting closer to the earth, 2) The idea that the earth's temperature is increasing, 3) A post Cold War environment, described by a nuclear arms race, 4) When the global markets are increasing petrol prices, 5) Don't know	1.29	.63	
Religiosity ³	How important is religion to your life? What part do you think religion should play in governance?	1.01	.89	.72
Traditional News Use ⁴	How often do you get news from ... Television news (cable OR local network news) ... Printed newspapers ... Radio	3.53	1.32	.60
Demographics				
Age		40.62	14.63	
Education ⁵		3.31	1.30	
Income ⁶		-.02	.85	
Gender (51% female)				
Country-Level Measures⁷				
Power Distance Index (PDI)	Values taken from geert-hofstede.com	60.15	20.45	
Individualism (IDV)	Values taken from geert-hofstede.com	46.40	24.50	

¹ This variable was measured using a folded L-R ideological scale, following the example of prior research (Garrett & Stroud, 2014). The three items were averaged, and the resulting scale was folded so that moderate ideology = 0 and extreme ideology = 5.

² Prior research shows that science knowledge is related to both news use and trust in science (Evans & Durant, 1995; Nisbet et al., 2002), and therefore it is controlled in the analysis. Respondents had the choice between five answering options (see above). The responses were recoded (0 = Incorrect or Don't know, 1 = Correct), and the resulting scores were added together to create the final variable (Min. = 0, Max. = 2).

³ Prior research shows that religiosity has an influence on trust in science (Brewer & Ley, 2013; Liu & Priest, 2009). Four-Point scales 0 = "Not at All Important," 3 = "Very Important".

⁴ Measurement based on prior research (Gil de Zúñiga, Jung, & Valenzuela, 2012; Valenzuela, Arriagada, & Scherman, 2012). Seven-point scales (0 = "Never," 6 = "All the Time").

⁵ Measured on an eight-point scale where 0 = "None" and 7 = "Post-Graduate Degree".

⁶ Because of the difficulties involved with using the same scale to measure annual household income in different countries (see, e.g., Keller, Medgyesi, & Tóth, 2010; Litwin & Sapir, 2009), a second item tapping subjective perceptions of relative economic well-being (0 = "Least Well Off," 9 = "Most Well Off") was combined with the income item into an index ($r = .33$).

⁷ The power distance index (PDI) measure was based on Hofstede's (2001) conceptualization of cultural dimensions. PDI captures the degree of inequality existing between less powerful and more powerful members of a society (Bochner & Hesketh, 1994). The individualism index (IDV) measures how individualistic or collectivistic a particular culture is. Values were taken directly from data reported on The Hofstede Institute's website, geert-hofstede.com (see, e.g., Hofstede, 2001; Hofstede, Hofstede, & Minkov, 2010).

Table A2

Tests of model comparisons.

Model	AIC	BIC	Log Likelihood	Likelihood Ratio
Null Model Comparisons				
Fixed Intercept	75080.44	75096.38	-37538.22	1659.82*
Random Intercept	73422.62	73446.52	-36708.31	
Full Model Comparisons				
Random Intercept	67150.33	67245.08	-33563.17	57.75*
Random Slope	67096.58	67207.12	-33534.29	

Notes. Cell entries are fit statistics and test values from model comparison tests. The null models estimate intercepts only, and the comparison between them establishes the relative difference in fit between a fixed-intercept generalized linear model (GLM) and a random-intercept hierarchical linear model (HLM). The full models include all control variables (see Table 2), and test the relative difference in fit between an HLM model with random intercepts versus an HLM model with both random intercepts and random slopes. AIC: Akaike Information Criterion. BIC: Bayesian Information Criterion.

Figure A1

