

## APPENDIX A

### **Explaining cluster membership based on characteristics of the source and text**

We conducted a multinomial regression analysis for which the three clusters were explained by characteristics of the media outlet and the text. In this analysis, membership to the different clusters was incorporated as dependent variable. The neutral cluster was treated as reference category. The largest newspapers, *NRC*, *de Volkskrant* and *de Telegraaf*, all positively and significantly predicted membership to the conflict dissemination cluster. This indicates that when these sources were identified, they were more likely to be in the conflict cluster than in the neutral cluster. The interpretative journalism cluster related differently to the media outlets. The broadsheet newspaper *NRC* was significantly less likely to belong to this cluster than to the neutral dissemination cluster. The tabloid newspaper *de Telegraaf* and the free newspaper *Metro*, in contrast, were more likely to be in the interpretative journalism cluster than in the neutral cluster. These findings indicate that journalists' interpretative stance emphasizing distrust in politics and society using a negative tone is more in sync with the style of tabloid newspapers than broadsheet newspapers.

Regarding the texts' characteristics, we found that length, news genre, political topics, and election coverage all played a significant positive predictive role for the membership of the conflict dissemination cluster. This means that longer texts, election coverage, news and politics were more likely to be covered in the dissemination of conflict cluster than in the neutral dissemination cluster. The comparison between the neutral cluster and the interpretative journalism cluster points to a difference in the role of genres: the presence of the news genre negatively affected the chance of belonging to the interpretative cluster whereas it positively predicted membership to the dissemination of conflict cluster.

Table A1.

*Multinomial logistic regression model explaining membership to classes*

Class		<i>B</i> ( <i>SE</i> )	Wald	<i>OR</i>	95% CI <i>OR</i>	
					Lower	Upper
Dissemination conflict	Constant	-2.87 (0.29)***	100.34			
	NRC	2.09 (0.29)***	50.95	8.05	4.54	14.26
	Volkskrant	2.67 (0.29)***	82.51	14.38	8.09	25.56
	Telegraaf	2.45 (0.30)***	68.48	11.62	6.50	20.78
	Metro	1.25 (0.34)***	13.28	3.48	1.78	6.80
	Elsevier	2.43 (0.34)***	51.20	11.36	5.84	22.11
	Politics	0.28 (0.06)***	19.58	1.32	1.17	1.50
	News	0.24 (0.08)**	9.47	1.27	1.09	1.49
	Length	1.42 (0.13)***	126.22	4.14	3.23	5.30
Election	0.69 (0.12)***	35.72	1.99	1.59	2.49	
Interpretative journalism	Constant	-0.37 (0.13)**	8.94			
	NRC	-0.31 (0.15)*	4.48	0.73	0.55	0.98
	Volkskrant	-0.03 (0.15)	0.05	0.97	0.72	1.30
	Telegraaf	0.62 (0.15)***	15.48	1.85	1.36	2.51
	Metro	0.49 (0.21)***	5.18	1.63	1.07	2.47
	Elsevier	0.92 (0.21)***	19.87	2.51	1.68	3.77
	Politics	0.32 (0.08)***	17.76	1.37	1.19	1.59
	News	-1.20 (0.08)***	196.29	0.30	0.26	0.36
	Length	1.03*** (0.12)	69.66	2.81	2.21	3.58
Election	0.64*** (0.13)	23.14	1.90	1.46	2.47	

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

*Note.* CI = confidence interval; OR = odds ratio. Two-tailed tests. Unstandardized regression weights. Standard errors reported between brackets.

The reference category for both clusters is the neutral dissemination cluster.