**Things potentially connected to the ability to differentiate between facts and opinions**

**Environmentally (un)friendly predispositions & behaviour (Lund, Kondrup, & Sandøe, 2019)**

Similar to the Pew study, personal attitudes may play role in the ability to differentiate between factual and opinion statements. As already discussed, people’s perception of the issues is connected to what they see as a factual statement and what merely as an opinion.

**Party affiliation/Partisan bias (Shapiro & Bloch‐Elkon, 2008; Wagner, Tarlov, & Vivyan, 2014)**

At least in the USA, party affiliation is a strong determinant of many political opinions. Probably not so much in the Czech Republic and other multipartisan systems, but worth the try if already present in the survey (and if the sample is big enough).

**Left-Right political orientation, Conservative-Liberal orientation (Shapiro & Bloch‐Elkon, 2008; Schoen & Rattinger, 2009; Wagner et al., 2014)**

Political orientation/predispositions play a role in political and economic topics, but hard to say how important will they be for environmental ones.

**Media use (+ media credibility) (Rahman, 2014; Westerwick, Johnson, & Knobloch-Westerwick, 2017)**

There may be some differences between people consuming different types of media (e.g. what is the main source of information?). The intensity of media consumption may also play role. However, the media seems to have effect only when people trust in them.

**Topic salience in media (Citrin, Green, Muste, & Wong, 1997; Runst, 2014)**

Media salience of the topic (i.e. how much attention the media pay to the topic) may play a role. Statements connected to more salient topics should be easier to differentiate.

**Topic knowledge (Anshelm & Simon, 2016; Sobkowicz, 2012)**

The level of knowledge about environmental issues may be related to the ability to correctly differentiate between factual and opinion statements. My guess is that higher level of knowledge will be associated with higher rate of success. The problem is how to measure topic knowledge on limited space and without influencing measurement.

**Topic interest & emotional attachment (Chaiken, 1980; Sobkowicz, 2012)**

Similar to topic knowledge, interest seems could be connected with ability to differentiate between statements, though the relationship is assumed to be weaker (because because part of the relationship is spurious/shared with topic knowledge). Also apparently emotions felt towards issue can play a role, not sure what though.

**Political efficacy, political engegament (Reichert, 2016)**

Political efficacy is the people’s faith and trust in government and their belief that they can understand and influence political affairs. This may influence the ability to differentiate between statements, though I’m not sure how. Maybe the people with higher levels of political efficacy will be better at differentiating statements (since political efficacy is positively correlated with political knowledge), maybe they will be worse (because they will be more connected to specific political ideology and dismissive of statements that disagree with it)

**Perceived consensus (Knobloch-Westerwick, Mothes, Johnson, Westerwick, & Donsbach, 2015)**

Topics, on which there is a strong (perceived) consensus, may behave different than the more controversial ones. Statements about noncontroversial topic may be more often be seen as factual and vice versa. Hard to measure to measure though.

**Heuristics (Petty & Cacioppo, 1986)**

In theory, heuristics play a big role in the opinion formation process. Most people decide what to think based on contextual clues (e.g. who would benefit, what the people I trust say, etc.), rather than factual information. No idea how to use it here.

**+** **Sociodemographics (age, education, socioeconomic status)**

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