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Freedom of the Media

May 1, 2008

Q1: How important is it for the media to be free to publish news and ideas without government control?

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not important at all	Depends (vol)	DK / NS
Argentina	70	24	4	1	0	0
Mexico	79	15	4	0	1	1
Peru	65	31	3	0	0	1
US	56	32	10	1	0	1
France	54	26	11	5	3	1
Great Britain	65	23	7	4	1	1
Russia	23	41	21	5	5	6
Ukraine	39	35	13	5	3	6
Azerbaijan	52	34	5	5	3	1
Egypt	64	33	2	0	0	0
Iran *	29	36	9	8	3	16
Jordan	50	28	12	7	0	4
Palestinian ter.	52	30	12	5	0	1
Turkey	56	18	9	9	3	5
Nigeria	54	37	6	1	1	1
China	58	27	10	1	2	2
India	34	18	8	6	33	2
Indonesia	42	31	13	3	2	8
S Korea	64	29	6	1	0	0
Average	52	29	9	4	3	3

Q2: Which view is closer to yours? Do you think:

	The media should have the right to publish news and ideas without government control.	The government should have the right to prevent the media from publishing things that it thinks will be politically destabilizing.	DK / NS
Mexico	77	17	6
Peru	83	12	5

* In all questions asked in Iran, the word "press" was substituted for "media."

US	72	27	1
France	70	26	4
Great Britain	69	28	3
Poland*	78	13	9
Russia	45	44	12
Ukraine	59	31	10
Azerbaijan	55	34	11
Egypt	49	52	0
Iran†	31	45	24
Jordan	26	66	8
Palestinian ter.	36	59	6
Turkey	45	42	13
Nigeria	71	28	1
China	53	42	5
India	42	33	25
Indonesia	35	56	9
S Korea	72	26	1
Average	55	37	8

Q3: How much freedom does the media have in [country]: a lot, some, not very much, none at all?

	A lot	Some	Not very much	None at all	DK / NS
Mexico	29	38	28	3	2
US	66	26	6	1	0
France	50	32	15	3	1
Great Britain	71	22	4	1	2
Russia	25	44	22	4	5
Ukraine	18	46	24	4	8
Azerbaijan	14	38	27	14	6
Egypt	31	63	6	0	0
Iran	17	45	16	5	17
Jordan	20	54	12	8	7
Palestinian ter.	10	51	32	4	3
Turkey	41	31	14	7	7
Nigeria	14	42	38	6	1
China	12	51	26	6	4

* In Poland, the question was presented as “Do you think the media should have the right to publish news and opinions without government control or should they not have this right since this would be harmful and could be destabilizing?”

† The second option presented to Iranians was “The government should have the right to prevent the media from publishing things that it thinks will be destabilizing.” with the word “politically” removed.

India	29	26	14	14	18
Indonesia	28	47	14	1	11
S Korea	27	48	24	1	0
Average	30	41	19	5	5

Q4: Do you think that in [country] the media should have more freedom, less freedom, or the same amount of freedom?

	More freedom	Less freedom	The same amount of freedom	DK / NS
Mexico	75	5	19	1
Peru	51	7	40	2
US	25	22	52	1
France	43	13	44	1
Great Britain	25	15	59	1
Russia	39	17	33	11
Ukraine	45	10	35	9
Azerbaijan	57	13	23	6
Egypt	64	4	32	0
Iran	34	9	43	15
Jordan	56	12	26	6
Palestinian ter.	62	15	20	3
Turkey	38	30	25	8
Nigeria	70	18	11	0
China	66	5	25	5
India	36	32	19	13
Indonesia	53	15	24	8
S Korea	65	10	23	1
Average	50	14	30	5

Q5: Do you think people in [country] should or should not have the right to read publications from all other countries, including those that might be considered enemies?

	Should	Should not	DK / NS
Mexico	95	3	2
US	92	7	1
France	82	15	4
Great Britain	89	7	4
Poland	84	7	9
Russia	71	15	14
Ukraine	82	8	10

Azerbaijan	73	14	13
Egypt	74	26	0
Iran*	79	6	16
Palestinian ter.	72	23	5
Turkey	74	18	9
Nigeria	91	8	1
China	78	17	5
India	56	33	11
Indonesia	84	7	9
S Korea	73	26	1
Average	79	14	7

Q6: Do you think people in [country] should have the right to read whatever is on the Internet or do you think the government should have the right to prevent people from having access to some things on the internet?

	People should have the right to read whatever is on the internet	Government should have the right to prevent people from having access to some things on the Internet	DK / NS
Mexico	67	28	5
US	75	24	1
France	52	44	4
Great Britain	61	35	5
Russia	57	27	17
Ukraine	64	21	16
Azerbaijan	79	12	10
Egypt	65	35	0
Iran	32	44	24
Jordan	29	63	9
Palestinian ter.	52	44	4
Turkey	60	30	10
Nigeria	72	23	5
China	71	21	8
India	52	36	12
Indonesia	65	24	12
S Korea	69	31	0
Average	60	32	8

* Iranian respondents were asked "Do you think people in your country should or should not have the right to read publications from all other countries?"

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METHODOLOGY

Country	Sample Size (unweighted)	MoE (%)	Field dates	Survey methodology	Type of sample
Argentina	800	3.5	March 14-20, 2008	Face-to-face	Urban ¹
Azerbaijan	602	4.1	Jan 13 – Feb 5, 2008	Face-to-face	National
China	1000	3.2	Jan 10-25, 2008	Telephone	Urban ²
Egypt	600	4.1	Jan 17-27, 2008	Face-to-face	Urban ³
France	600	4.1	Feb 5-11, 2008	Telephone	National
Great Britain	800	3.5	Jan 29 – Feb 19, 2008	Telephone	National
India	1023	3.2	February 25-29, 2008	Face-to-face	National ⁴
Indonesia	811	3.5	Jan 19-29, 2008	Face-to-face	National ⁵
Iran	710	3.8	Jan 13 – Feb 9, 2008	Face-to-face	National
Jordan	959	3.2	March 4-10, 2008	Face-to-face	National
Mexico	850	3.4	Jan 25-27, 2008	Telephone	National ⁶
Nigeria	1000	3.2	February 7-18, 2008	Face-to-face	National ⁷
Palestinian territories	626	4.0	February 10-23, 2008	Face-to-face	National ⁸
Peru	597	4.1	March 2008	Face-to-face	Urban ⁹
Poland	870	3.4	Nov 29 – Dec 4, 2007	Face-to-face	National
Russia	1600	3.5	Jan 18-22, 2008	Face-to-Face	National ¹⁰
South Korea	600	4.1	Feb 11-12, 2008	Telephone	National
Turkey	719	3.7	Jan 12-24, 2008	Face-to-face	National

Ukraine	2046	3.1	Feb 8-18, 2008	Face-to-face	National ¹¹
United States	1309	3.3	Jan 18-27, 2008	Internet	National ¹²

¹ In Argentina, the survey was executed in the urban areas of Capital Federal, Gran Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Mendoza, and Rosario, representing 39 percent of Argentina's population.

² In China, the survey was a national probability sample of urban telephone households across China. A stratified PPS sample design was developed to sample 20 cities; urban households represent approximately 45 percent of the Chinese population.

³ In Egypt, the survey was executed in the urban areas of Cairo, Alexandria, Giza, and Subra. These four urbanized areas represent 75 percent of Egypt's urban population, which is 42 percent of the national population.

⁴ In India, a face-to-face survey was conducted in urban and rural areas in 14 of the largest Indian states; these states comprise 77 percent of India's population. The sample is 60 percent urban, India's population is approximately 30 percent urban.

⁵ In Indonesia, a national probability sample was conducted in both urban and rural areas and covering approximately 87 percent of Indonesia's population.

⁶ In Mexico, a random telephone sample of adults who had landline telephones was conducted in all 31 states and the Federal District. Telephone penetration in Mexico is 55 percent.

⁷ In Nigeria, the sample was developed by selecting six states, one per geographic region, based upon their size and representativeness. Within each state, sampling points were selected by means of a multi-stage random sample which disproportionately sampled urban areas. The final sample is 75 percent urban; Nigeria is approximately 50 percent urban.

⁸ In the Palestinian Territories, a face-to-face national probability survey was conducted among the population of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

⁹ In Peru, the survey was executed in the metropolitan areas of Lima and Callao, representing 31 percent of the population.

¹⁰ In Russia, all items were half sampled; each item was answered by 800 respondents.

¹¹ In the Ukraine, all items were half-sampled; each item was answered by at least 1,020 respondents.

¹² In the United States, the poll was an online survey drawn from a nationally representative sample of the Knowledge Networks online panel. This panel is probabilistically-based, selected from the population of US telephone households and subsequently provided with an Internet connection if needed. Items in the US survey were split sampled so that each item was answered by at least 940 respondents.