

## 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
<b>Argentina</b>	70	24	4	1	0	0
<b>Mexico</b>	79	15	4	0	1	1
<b>Peru</b>	65	31	3	0	0	1
<b>US</b>	56	32	10	1	0	1
<b>France</b>	54	26	11	5	3	1
<b>Great Britain</b>	65	23	7	4	1	1
<b>Russia</b>	23	41	21	5	5	6
<b>Ukraine</b>	39	35	13	5	3	6
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	52	34	5	5	3	1
<b>Egypt</b>	64	33	2	0	0	0
<b>Iran*</b>	29	36	9	8	3	16
<b>Jordan</b>	50	28	12	7	0	4
<b>Palestinian ter.</b>	52	30	12	5	0	1
<b>Turkey</b>	56	18	9	9	3	5
<b>Nigeria</b>	54	37	6	1	1	1
<b>China</b>	58	27	10	1	2	2
<b>India</b>	34	18	8	6	33	2
<b>Indonesia</b>	42	31	13	3	2	8
<b>S Korea</b>	64	29	6	1	0	0
<b>Average</b>	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
<b>Mexico</b>	77	17	6
<b>Peru</b>	83	12	5
<b>US</b>	72	27	1

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

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

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

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

\* 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.

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<b>Indonesia</b>	28	47	14	1	11
<b>S Korea</b>	27	48	24	1	0
<b>Average</b>	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?

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

	<b>Should</b>	<b>Should not</b>	<b>DK / NS</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	95	3	2
<b>US</b>	92	7	1
<b>France</b>	82	15	4
<b>Great Britain</b>	89	7	4
<b>Poland</b>	84	7	9
<b>Russia</b>	71	15	14
<b>Ukraine</b>	82	8	10
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	73	14	13

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

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

<b>Country</b>	<b>Sample Size (unweighted)</b>	<b>MoE (%)</b>	<b>Field dates</b>	<b>Survey methodology</b>	<b>Type of sample</b>
Argentina	800	3.5	March 14-20, 2008	Face-to-face	Urban <sup>1</sup>
Azerbaijan	602	4.1	Jan 13 – Feb 5, 2008	Face-to-face	National
China	1000	3.2	Jan 10-25, 2008	Telephone	Urban <sup>2</sup>
Egypt	600	4.1	Jan 17-27, 2008	Face-to-face	Urban <sup>3</sup>
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 <sup>4</sup>
Indonesia	811	3.5	Jan 19-29, 2008	Face-to-face	National <sup>5</sup>
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 <sup>6</sup>
Nigeria	1000	3.2	February 7-18, 2008	Face-to-face	National <sup>7</sup>
Palestinian territories	626	4.0	February 10-23, 2008	Face-to-face	National <sup>8</sup>
Peru	597	4.1	March 2008	Face-to-face	Urban <sup>9</sup>
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 <sup>10</sup>
South Korea	600	4.1	Feb 11-12, 2008	Telephone	National
Turkey	719	3.7	Jan 12-24, 2008	Face-to-face	National

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

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

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

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

<sup>12</sup> 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.