

WORLDPUBLICOPINION.ORG

Freedom of the Media

Originally released May 1, 2008

Updated with data from December 2008

* Data listed as Hong Kong are not included in the averages displayed.

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
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
Palest. Ter.	52	30	12	5	0	1
Turkey	56	18	9	9	3	5
Kenya	70	21	7	2	0	0
Nigeria	54	37	6	1	1	1
China	58	27	10	1	2	2
Hong Kong*	56	29	4	0	8	3
India	34	18	8	6	33	2
Indonesia	42	31	13	3	2	8
S Korea	64	29	6	1	0	0
Thailand	45	28	6	1	16	5
Average	53	28	8	3	4	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
Argentina	80	16	4
Mexico	77	17	6
Peru	83	12	5
US	72	27	1
France	70	26	4
Britain	69	28	3
Poland	78	13	9
Russia	45	44	12
Ukraine	59	31	10
Azerbaijan	55	34	11
Egypt	49	52	
Iran	31	45	24
Jordan	26	66	8
Palest. Ter.	36	59	6
Turkey	45	42	13
Kenya	67	33	
Nigeria	71	28	1
China	53	42	5
Hong Kong*	76	18	6
India	42	33	25
Indonesia	35	56	9
S Korea	72	26	1
Thailand	48	37	15
Average	57	35	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
Argentina	41	36	19	3	1
Mexico	29	38	28	3	2
US	66	26	6	1	0
France	50	32	15	3	1

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	
Iran	17	45	16	5	17
Jordan	20	54	12	8	7
Palest. Ter.	10	51	32	4	3
Turkey	41	31	14	7	7
Kenya	28	43	27	1	0
Nigeria	14	42	38	6	1
China	12	51	26	6	4
Hong Kong*	39	49	9	1	2
India	29	26	14	14	18
Indonesia	28	47	14	1	11
S Korea	27	48	24	1	0
Thailand	30	38	19	3	10
Average	30	41	19	4	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
Argentina	57	10	31	2
Mexico	75	5	19	1
Peru	51	7	40	2
US	25	22	52	1
France	43	13	44	1
Britain	25	15	59	1
Russia	39	17	33	11
Ukraine	45	10	35	9
Azerbaijan	57	13	23	6
Egypt	64	4	32	
Iran	34	9	43	15
Jordan	56	12	26	6
Palest. Ter.	62	15	20	3
Turkey	38	30	25	8

Kenya	75	11	14	0
Nigeria	70	18	11	0
China	66	5	25	5
Hong Kong*	39	3	55	3
India	36	32	19	13
Indonesia	53	15	24	8
S Korea	65	10	23	1
Thailand	44	16	27	14
Average	51	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
Argentina	92	7	1
Mexico	95	3	2
US	92	7	1
France	82	15	4
Britain	89	7	4
Poland	84	7	9
Russia	71	15	14
Ukraine	82	8	10
Azerbaijan	73	14	13
Egypt	74	26	
Iran	79	6	16
Palestine	72	23	5
Turkey	74	18	9
Kenya	84	15	0
Nigeria	91	8	1
China	78	17	5
Hong Kong*	86	8	6
India	56	33	11
Indonesia	84	7	9
S Korea	73	26	1
Thailand	79	7	13

Average | 80 13 6

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
Argentina	84	13	3
Mexico	67	28	5
US	75	24	1
France	52	44	4
Britain	61	35	5
Russia	57	27	17
Ukraine	64	21	16
Azerbaijan	79	12	10
Egypt	65	35	
Iran	32	44	24
Jordan	29	63	9
Palest. Ter.	52	44	4
Turkey	60	30	10
Kenya	59	38	2
Nigeria	72	23	5
China	71	21	8
Hong Kong*	80	9	12
India	52	36	12
Indonesia	65	24	12
S Korea	69	31	0
Thailand	75	11	13
Average	62	30	8

* Data listed as Hong Kong are not included in the averages displayed.

WORLDPUBLICOPINION.ORG

RESEARCH PARTNERS

Country	Research Center	Contact
Argentina	Graciela Romer y Asociados	Ms. Graciela C. Römer graciela@romer.com.ar (+54-11) 4345-2864/5
Azerbaijan	International Center for Social Research	Dr. Tair Faradov tfaradov@yahoo.com (+99 412) 492 27 34/672 22 49
China	WorldPublicOpinion.org	Dr. Stephen Weber sweber@pipa.org +1 202 232 7500
Hong Kong	Hong Kong University Public Opinion Programme	<i>Dr. Robert Chung</i> robert.chung@hku.hk +852 2859-2988
Egypt	Attitude Market Research	Mr. Mohamed Al Gendy mgendy@attitude-eg.com +202 22711262
France	Efficiencie 3	Mr. Jean-Pierre Gimat jeanpierre.g@efficiencie3.com +33 3 26 79 75 82
Great Britain	Chatham House (Royal Institute of International Affairs) / GlobeScan	Dr. Robin Niblett rniblett@chathamhouse.org.uk +44 (0)20 7314 3667 Mr. Lloyd Hetherington lloyd.hetherington@globescan.com +1 416 962 0707
India	Centre for Voting Opinion & Trends in Election Research (CVoter)	Mr. Yashwant Deshmukh yashwant@teamcvoter.com 91 120 4247135
Indonesia	Synovate	Ms. Eva Yusuf Eva.Yusuf@synovate.com (+62-21) 2525 608
Iran	WorldPublicOpinion.org	Dr. Stephen Weber sweber@pipa.org +1 202 232 7500
Jordan	Center for Strategic Studies, University of Jordan	Dr. Fares Braizat f.braizat@gmail.com (+962 6) 5300100
Kenya	Research Path Associates Limited	Mr. Stephen Dimolo Ashers steve.ashers@rpa.co.ke +254-20-2734770

Mexico	Reforma	Dr. Alejandro Moreno alejandro.moreno@reforma.com +52 56 28 72 35
Nigeria	Market Trends Research International	Mr. Michael Umogun m.umogun@research-intng.com + 234-1 791 79 87
Palestinian territories	Palestinian Center for Public Opinion	Dr. Nabil Kukali kukali@p-ol.com (+972-2) 2774846
Poland	CBOS	Dr. Michal Wenzel m.wenzel@cbos.pl (+0-22) 693 47 25 / 693 46 93
Peru	Grupo de Opinión Publica, Universidad de Lima	Dr. Luis Benavente lbenaven@correo.ulima.edu.pe (+511) 437-6767
Russia	Levada Center	Ms. Ludmila Khakhulina lkhahul@levada.ru (+7 095) 229-55-44
South Korea	East Asia Institute	Dr. Han Wool Jeong hwjeong@eai.or.kr +82 02-2277-1683
Thailand	ABAC Poll Research Center, Assumption University	Dr. Noppadon Kannika noppadonknn@au.edu +66-2-719-1550
Turkey	ARI Foundation / Infakto Research Workshop	Mr. Yurter Ozcan Yurter@arifoundation.org +1 (804) 868 0123 Dr. Emre Erdogan emre.erdogan@infakto.com.tr +90 212 231 07 08
Ukraine	Kiev International Institute of Sociology	Dr. Vladimir Illich Paniotto paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua (+38) 044 537-3376 / (+38) 044 501-7403
United States	Program on International Policy Attitudes / Knowledge Networks	Dr. Stephen Weber sweber@pipa.org +1-202-232-7500 Dr. Michael Dennis mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com +1-650-289-2160

METHODOLOGY

Country	Sample Size (unweighted)	MoE (%)	Field dates	Survey methodology	Type of sample
Argentina	800 675	3.5	March 14-20, 2008 September 3-10, 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
<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>1018</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>October 22-24, 2008</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Representative of Hong Kong</i>
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
Kenya	1000	3.2	July 17-30, 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	792	3.5	Jan 18-22, 2008	Face-to-Face	National ¹⁰

South Korea	600	4.1	Feb 11-12, 2008	Telephone	National
Thailand	2699	1.9	Apr 21 – May 6, 2008	Face-to-face	National ¹¹
Turkey	719	3.7	Jan 12-24, 2008	Face-to-face	National
Ukraine	1021	3.1	Feb 8-18, 2008	Face-to-face	National ¹²
United States	940	3.3	Jan 18-27, 2008	Internet	National ¹³

¹ In March 2008, 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. In September 2008, the survey was executed in the urban areas of Capital Federal and Gran Buenos Aires, representing 35 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 Thailand, the survey was conducted in 10 provinces of the country including Bangkok, Samutprakarn, Chantaburi, Ratchaburi, Chiang Mai, Kampanpet, Kornkean, Sakonnakorn, Chumporn, and Songkla.

¹² In the Ukraine, all items were half-sampled; each item was answered by at least 1,020 respondents.

¹³ 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.