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Global Support for Principle of Free Expression, but Opposition to Some Forms of Speech

Americans Especially Likely to Embrace Individual Liberties

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About This Report

This report examines global public opinion about democratic principles. It is based on 40,786 face-to-face and telephone interviews in 38 countries with adults 18 and older conducted from April 5 to May 21, 2015. For more details, see survey methodology and topline results.

Chapter 1 explores support for democratic principles around the world, including religious freedom, gender equality, a free press, free speech and competitive elections. Chapter 2 considers the boundaries of support for free expression by examining public opinion on whether making statements that are offensive to minority groups or to a person's religion or beliefs, that call for violent protests, that are sexually explicit, or that criticize the government's policies should be allowed publicly.

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Global Support for Principle of Free Expression, but Opposition to Some Forms of Speech

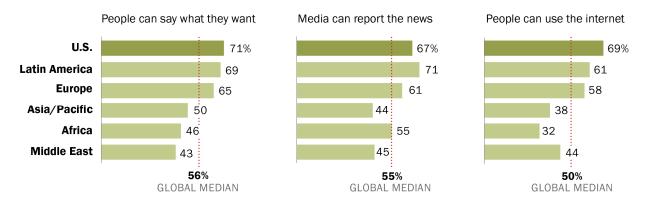
Americans Especially Likely to Embrace Individual Liberties

Although many observers have documented a global <u>decline</u> in democratic rights in recent years, people around the world nonetheless embrace fundamental democratic values, including free expression. A new Pew Research Center survey finds that majorities in nearly all 38 nations polled say it is at least somewhat important to live in a country with free speech, a free press and freedom on the internet. And across the 38 countries, global medians of 50% or more consider these freedoms *very* important.

Still, ideas about free expression vary widely across regions and nations. The United States stands out for its especially strong opposition to government censorship, as do countries in Latin America and Europe – particularly Argentina, Germany, Spain and Chile. Majorities in Asia, Africa and the Middle East also tend to oppose censorship, albeit with much less intensity. Indonesians, Palestinians, Burkinabe and Vietnamese are among the least likely to say free expression is very important.

Support for Free Speech, Press Freedom and Internet Freedom

Regional median saying it is very important that ____ without state/gov't censorship in our country

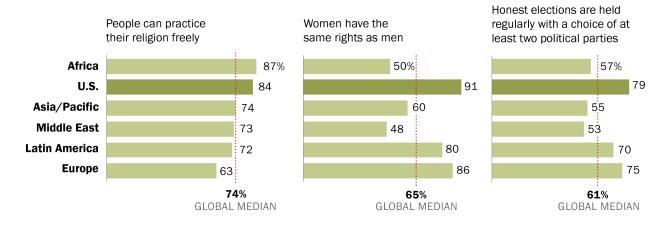


Note: Global median of 38 countries. Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q56b, d, f.

While free expression is popular around the globe, other democratic rights are even more widely embraced. In Western and non-Western nations, throughout the global North and South, majorities want freedom of religion, gender equality, and honest, competitive elections. Yet the strength of commitment to individual liberties also varies. Americans are among the strongest supporters of these freedoms. Meanwhile, Europeans are especially likely to want gender equality and competitive elections, but somewhat less likely than others to prioritize religious freedom. The right to worship freely is most popular in sub-Saharan Africa. Across all regions, people who say religion is very important in their lives are more likely to value religious freedom.

Most Say Religious Freedom, Gender Equality, Elections Are Very Important



Regional median saying it is very important that ____ *in our country*

Note: Global median of 38 countries. Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median. Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q56a, c, e.

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Even though broad democratic values are popular, people in different parts of the world have different ways of conceptualizing individual rights and the parameters of free expression. Publics tend to support free speech in principle, but they also want limitations on certain types of speech. While a global median of 80% believe people should be allowed to freely criticize government policies, only 35% think they should be allowed to make public statements that are offensive to minority groups, or that are religiously offensive. Even fewer support allowing sexually explicit statements or calls for violent protests.

Americans, however, are more willing than the rest of the world to tolerate these forms of speech. Large majorities in the U.S. think people should be able to say things that are offensive to minority groups or their religious beliefs. About half (52%) say this about sexually explicit statements, and more than four-in-ten (44%) think calls for violent protests should be allowed.

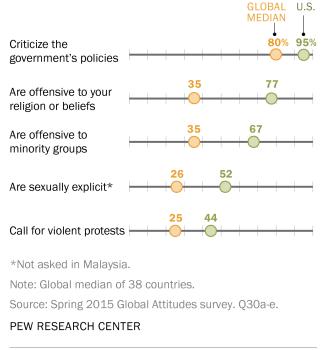
These are among the main findings of a new Pew Research Center survey, conducted in 38 nations among 40,786 respondents from April 5 to May 21, 2015.

When Can Government Stop the Media from Publishing?

Overall, global publics oppose government censorship of the media, except in cases of national security. There is widespread agreement that media organizations should be able to publish information about large political protests in the country – across the nations

Americans More Supportive of All Forms of Freedom of Expression than Others Worldwide

People should be able to make statements that ____ *publicly*



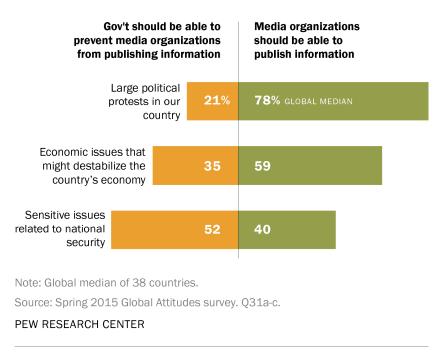
polled, a median of 78% say this. Vietnam is the only country where fewer than half (42%) hold this view.

Most (a global median of 59%) also think media groups should be able to publish information that might destabilize the national economy. The Middle East is the regional outlier on this question – a median of just 44% in the region say the press should be allowed to publish economically destabilizing information, while 51% believe the government should be able to block these types of stories in some circumstances.

Globally, a median of just 40% think media organizations should be able to publish information about sensitive issues related to national security, while 52% believe it is acceptable for the government to suppress such information. But opinions vary widely across

Relatively Low Support Globally for Press Freedom on National Security Issues

Do you think that media organizations should be able to publish information about these types of things or that the government should be able to prevent media organizations from publishing information about these types of things in some circumstances?

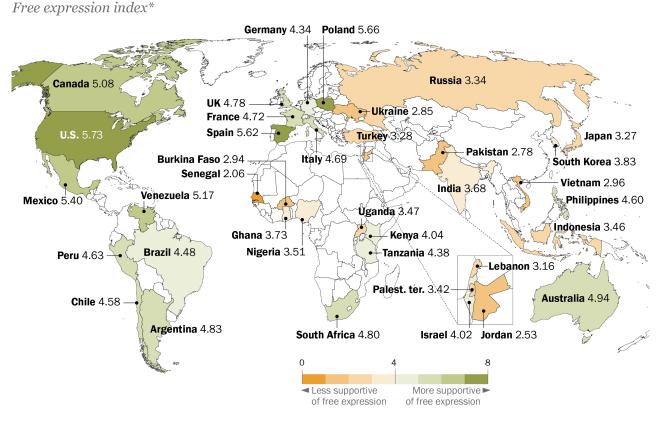


countries and regions. Latin Americans and Europeans tend to think the press should be allowed to publish sensitive national security information, while Middle Easterners, Asians and Africans mostly oppose this idea. On this issue, most Americans support government limitations on press freedom – 59% say the government should be allowed to stop this type of publication.

Ranking Countries on Support for Free Expression

To further explore how countries compare on views about free expression, we constructed an index based on respondents' answers to five questions about allowing specific types of speech, as well as three questions about whether the media should be allowed to publish certain types of information (see <u>Appendix A</u> for more details on the index).

Analyzing the data in this way reveals that Americans are the most supportive of free speech and a free press. Several European and Latin American nations also emerge as relatively strong supporters, as do Canada, Australia and South Africa. Meanwhile, Senegal, Jordan, Pakistan, Ukraine, Burkina Faso and Vietnam are at the bottom of the index, indicating relatively low levels of support for free expression.



Americans, Europeans and Latin Americans Most Supportive of Free Expression

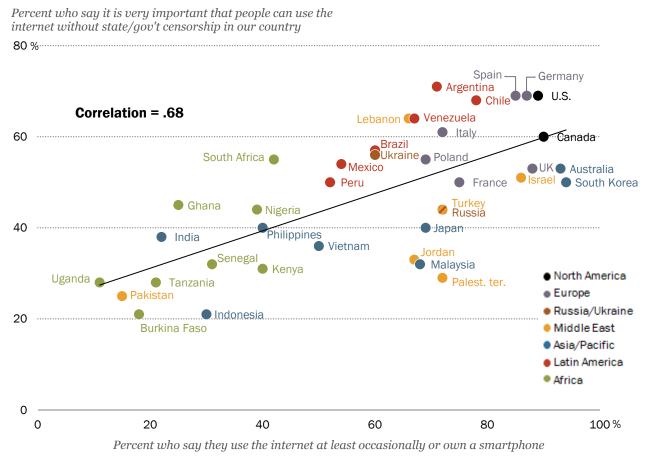
*Support for free expression is measured using an eight-item index ranging from 0-8, with 8 representing the most supportive of free expression. Respondents were coded as 0 or 1 for each of the eight questions, where 1 indicates support for allowing free speech or press in a particular situation and 0 indicates support for government restrictions on free expression in some circumstances. Of the questions included in the index, five questions ask about free speech and three questions ask about free press. The mean score for each country is used in this analysis. Malaysia not included in index. (See Appendix A for more details.)

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q30a-e & Q31a-c.

Prioritizing Internet Freedom

In many nations the internet has created an important new public space where debates about political and social issues thrive. Even though internet freedom ranks last among the six broad democratic rights included on the survey, majorities in 32 of 38 countries nonetheless say it is important to live in a country where people can use the internet without government censorship. Across the 38 nations, a median of 50% believe it is *very* important to live in a country with an uncensored internet.

Publics with Higher Rates of Internet Usage More Likely to Prioritize Internet Freedom



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q56f, Q70 & Q72.

Intense support for internet freedom is highest in Argentina, the U.S., Germany and Spain – roughly seven-in-ten in these four nations consider it very important. It is lowest in Burkina Faso and Indonesia (21% very important in both countries).

Internet freedom tends to be especially important to younger people, as well as to those who say they use the internet at least occasionally or own a smartphone. There is a strong correlation between the percentage of people in a country who use the internet and the percentage who say a free internet is very important, suggesting that as access to the Web continues to spread around the globe in the coming years, the desire for freedom in cyberspace may grow as well.

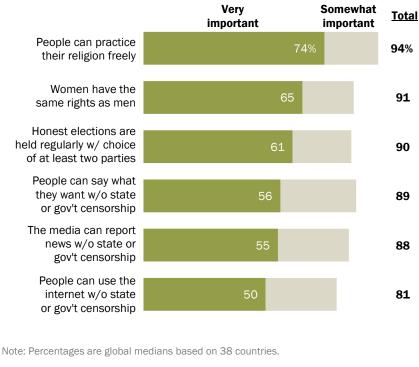
1. Support for Democratic Principles

There is broad support around the world for many of the basic tenets of democracy. In all 38 nations surveyed, majorities say it is at least somewhat important to live in a country with religious freedom, a free press, free speech and competitive elections. In 37 countries, half or more believe it is important for women to have the same rights as men and for people to be able to use the internet without government censorship (Burkina Faso is the exception).

Freedom of religion emerges as an especially significant principle. Across the countries polled, a median of 74% say it is *very* important for people to be free to practice their

Democratic Principles Valued Highly

How important is it that ____ *in our country?*



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q56a-f.

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religion. Medians of at least 60% say the same about gender equality and holding honest elections regularly with the choice of at least two political parties. There is somewhat less intense support for three values that relate to expression and the exchange of information – free speech, free press and internet freedom – but medians of 50% or more still say these liberties are very important.

There are notable differences around the world in the strength of commitment to democratic values. The right to worship freely is particularly significant in sub-Saharan Africa – across the eight nations polled in the region, a median of 87% say this is very important, including 90% in Nigeria and Senegal. Americans are also among the most supportive of religious freedom – 84% in the U.S. say it is very important. Overall, this right is highly valued in the Asia-Pacific region as well, although there is a wide range of opinions, with more than eight-in-ten Pakistanis, Indians and Indonesians describing religious freedom as very important, compared with just 24% in Japan, the lowest share among the countries surveyed. Medians of 73% in the Middle East and 72% in Latin America rate it as very important. The intensity of support is somewhat lower in

European Union nations, at 63%, though more than half in all six EU countries surveyed nonetheless say the right to worship freely is very important.

The other five democratic freedoms tested illustrate a different regional pattern. Support for all five is particularly strong in the U.S., Canada, Latin America and Europe. While majorities generally say these values are important in the Middle East, Africa and the Asia-Pacific region, the intensity of support is lower in these regions.

Gender equality is the highest-rated principle in Europe (86% very important) and Latin America (80%). In five of the 38 nations surveyed – Canada, Germany, the UK, Australia and the U.S. – more than nine-in-ten believe it is very important for women to have the same rights as men. This view is less prevalent in the Middle East and Africa.

Elections are clearly considered a central component of democracy, and across the 38 nations in the study, a median of 61% think it is very important to have honest, competitive elections with the choice of at least two political parties. However, there are five nations where fewer than half deem this very important: India, Tanzania, Pakistan, Indonesia and Vietnam.

Overall, global attitudes toward freedom of speech and freedom of the press are quite similar. A 38-nation median of 56% believe it is very important to live in a country where people can say what they want without government censorship. And 55% think it is very important that the media can report the news without being censored.

Opposition to internet censorship is also common around the world. A global median of 50% say an uncensored internet is very important. The highest support for internet freedom tends to be in nations with higher rates of internet usage. And within countries, individuals who report that they use the internet at least occasionally or own a smartphone are more likely to consider freedom in cyberspace very important. This gap between internet users and nonusers is found in economically advanced, emerging and developing nations alike. The divide is widest in Germany, where 74% of internet users say it is very important for the internet to be free of state censorship, compared with just 44% of nonusers. Gaps of 20 percentage points or more are also found in Senegal, Japan, Spain, France, Australia, Israel, the U.S., Italy, Brazil, Uganda and Burkina Faso.

Broad Support for Fundamental Democratic Principles

Very important that ____ *in our country*

	People can practice their religion freely	Women have the same rights as men	Honest elections are held regularly w/ choice of at least two parties	People can say what they want w/o censorship	The media can report news w/o censorship	People can use the internet w/o censorship
	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	84	91	79	71	67	69
Canada	62	94	81	61	65	60
Europe						
France	52	83	66	67	46	50
Germany	71	92	76	86	73	69
Italy	75	82	73	62	64	61
Poland	55	64	58	57	54	55
Spain	58	88	79	76	75	69
UK	68	92	76	57	58	53
MEDIAN	63	86	75	65	61	58
Middle East						
Turkey	57	48	50	43	45	44
Jordan	57	44	50	38	45	33
Lebanon	86	75	89	85	73	64
Palest. ter.	73	43	53	35	38	29
Israel	75	69	56	58	48	51
MEDIAN	73	48	53	43	45	44
Asia/Pacific						
Australia	54	92	75	52	57	53
India	83	71	49	44	41	38
Indonesia	83	44	43	29	35	21
Japan	24	60	60	57	45	40
Malaysia	74	42	67	43	44	32
Pakistan	84	64	45	51	41	25
Philippines	74	59	55	50	53	40
South Korea	49	64	62	56	52	50
Vietnam	46	60	38	38	34	36
MEDIAN	74	60	55	50	44	38
Latin America						
Argentina	76	82	80	77	72	71
Brazil	86	82	71	68	71	57
Chile	75	83	68	76	79	68
Mexico	64	73	59	65	66	54
Peru	68	78	62	60	65	50
Venezuela	66	74	73	69	70	64
MEDIAN	72	80	70	69	71	61
Africa						
Burkina Faso	89	31	50	35	50	21
Ghana	87	65	74	55	62	45
Kenya	75	45	57	43	53	31
Nigeria	90	54	56	48	54	44
Senegal	90	39	52	50	43	32
South Africa	78	67	58	56	60	55
Tanzania	77	61	48	32	55	28
Uganda	86	42	75	41	58	28
MEDIAN	87	50	57	46	55	32
Russia	60	58	57	43	46	44
Ukraine	62	57	69	61	65	56
GLOBAL MEDIAN	74	65	61	56	55	50

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q56a-f.

Support for Democratic Values Linked to Education, Income

In many nations, people with more education express stronger support for democratic principles, including free expression.¹ For instance, in 16 countries, those with higher levels of education are more likely than those with less education to say allowing the media to report the news without state censorship is *very* important. In 12 nations, the more educated are more supportive of free speech, and in 23 they place greater value on internet freedom.

Those with More Education Are More Supportive of Media Freedom

Very important that the media can report the news without state or gov't censorship in our country

	Less education %	More education %	Diff
Germany	[%]	% 82	+22
France	39	60	+21
South Korea	41	60	+19
Australia	47	65	+18
UK	52	67	+15
Spain	71	84	+13
U.S.	59	72	+13
Brazil	66	78	+12
Ukraine	55	66	+11
Senegal	41	52	+11
Canada	58	68	+10
India	37	47	+10
Mexico	63	72	+9
Argentina	70	78	+8
Nigeria	48	56	+8
Japan	42	48	+6

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q56b.

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Higher-Income People Are More Supportive of Media Freedom

Very important that the media can report the news without state or gov't censorship in our country

	Lower income	Higher income	Diff
	%	%	
Canada	59	75	+16
South Korea	44	59	+15
UK	53	67	+14
Ghana	52	66	+14
Germany	66	79	+13
Australia	49	62	+13
U.S.	61	73	+12
Italy	58	69	+11
India	34	45	+11
France	41	51	+10
Philippines	48	57	+9
Spain	72	80	+8
Palest. ter.	34	42	+8

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q56b.

¹ For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The lower education category is below secondary education and the higher category is secondary or above in Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Ghana, Kenya, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestinian territories, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela and Vietnam. The lower education category is secondary education or below and the higher category is post-secondary or above in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, UK and U.S.

People with higher incomes also tend to place greater importance on democratic rights in many countries.² Looking again at press freedom, in 13 countries, those with higher household incomes are more likely than lower-income people to say allowing the media to report the news without government censorship is very important. People with higher incomes are more likely to say free speech is very important in 12 nations, and are more supportive of freedom on the internet in 21 countries.

² Respondents with a household income below the approximate country median are considered lower income. Those with an income at or above the approximate country median are considered higher income.

Religious Freedom and Importance of Religion

Freedom of religion is widely embraced around the world, but it is particularly significant to people who place high importance on religion in their lives. In 34 nations, those who say religion is *very* important in their own lives are more likely to believe it is very important to live in a country where people can practice their religion freely.

The gap on this question between those who indicate religion is very important and those saying it is less important is more than 25 percentage points in Pakistan, Japan, Vietnam, Turkey, South Korea, Australia, Poland and Senegal.³

Support for Religious Freedom by Personal Importance of Religion

Very important that people can practice their religion freely in our country

	Religion is less important personally %	Religion is very important personally %	Diff
Pakistan	51	87	+36
Japan	20	53	+33
Vietnam	38	70	+32
Turkey	38	69	+31
South Korea	43	73	+30
Australia	49	78	+29
Poland	47	76	+29
Senegal	64	91	+27
UK	63	87	+24
Burkina Faso	69	91	+22
Kenya	56	78	+22
Peru	54	75	+21
France	49	70	+21
Venezuela	58	78	+20
Brazil	72	91	+19
Canada	57	75	+18
Uganda	70	87	+17
Tanzania	61	78	+17
Philippines	59	76	+17
Israel	70	86	+16
South Africa	68	84	+16
Mexico	58	74	+16
Spain	54	70	+16
Malaysia	62	77	+15
Palest. ter.	62	76	+14
Ukraine	60	73	+13
Russia	58	71	+13
India	74	86	+12
Argentina	72	83	+11
Germany	69	80	+11
Nigeria	81	91	+10
U.S.	79	89	+10
Chile	73	82	+9
Italy	72	81	+9

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q56a.

³ Religion is less important personally includes respondents who said religion is "somewhat important," "not too important" and "not at all important."

A Wide Gender Gap on Equal Rights for Women

On the issue of gender equality, there are sharp differences between men and women in most of the countries in the study. In 24 nations, women are more likely than men to say it is *very* important for women to have equal rights in their country. Gender gaps are particularly common in many emerging and developing nations. For instance, the difference between men and women is more than 20 percentage points in Tanzania, Pakistan, Uganda and Senegal.

Japan is the only nation surveyed where men (67% very important) express stronger support for gender equality than women do (53%).

Education is also a strong predictor of how people view gender equality. In 20 nations, those with higher levels of education are more likely than those with less education to consider equal rights for women very important.

Women More Likely to Prioritize Gender Equality

Very important that women have the same rights as men in our country

	Men	Women	Diff
	%	%	
Tanzania	48	73	+25
Pakistan	52	76	+24
Uganda	30	53	+23
Senegal	28	51	+23
Russia	49	66	+17
Nigeria	47	62	+15
Indonesia	36	51	+15
Israel	62	76	+14
Poland	57	70	+13
Lebanon	69	81	+12
Ukraine	50	62	+12
Venezuela	68	79	+11
Chile	79	88	+9
Philippines	54	63	+9
Kenya	40	49	+9
Palest. ter.	39	48	+9
Malaysia	38	47	+9
Peru	74	82	+8
Ghana	62	69	+7
Brazil	79	85	+6
Italy	79	85	+6
Burkina Faso	28	34	+6
UK	89	94	+5
France	81	86	+5

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q56c.

2. The Boundaries of Free Speech and a Free Press

In general, most publics around the world say that free speech and a free press are very important to have in their country. However, support for both is contingent on the topic of the speech. While majorities think people should be able to critique the government in public, there is less support for being able to say things that are offensive either to minorities or religious groups. And very few approve of public speech that is sexually explicit or that calls for violent protests. Widespread majorities believe the press should be able to publish information about protests in the country or economic issues that might destabilize the economy. However, with the exception of Latin American publics, relatively few support allowing the press to freely publish on sensitive issues related to national security.

Broad Support for Speech Criticizing the Government, but Not Much Else

Large majorities across the globe say people should be able to criticize their government's policies publicly without interference from the state. Opinion on this issue is especially uniform in the U.S., Canada and Europe, where roughly nine-in-ten or more in each country surveyed say people should have this right.

Publics in Latin America are also particularly supportive of being able to criticize the government, with more than eight-in-ten in most countries taking this position. Peruvians stand out as less likely to approve of this type of speech, though roughly three-quarters (76%) still say people should be able to speak out against the state.

Ukrainians also broadly think people should be able to criticize government policies in public (87%), while Russians are somewhat less likely to say the same (72%).

Other publics around the world are less supportive of publicly criticizing the government, though majorities still approve of this type of speech in many countries. Six-in-ten or more in all eight sub-Saharan African countries surveyed say people should be able to denounce government policies in public. Eight-in-ten take this position in Burkina Faso and Tanzania, with Ghana close behind at 79%. Ugandans (61%) and Senegalese (60%) are less supportive.

A median of 74% across the five Middle Eastern countries surveyed say people should be able to complain publicly about the government. This region, however, is particularly divided on the issue. More than nine-in-ten in Lebanon and Israel support criticizing the state in public. Nearly three-quarters in the Palestinian territories say the same (74%). Jordanians (64%) and Turks (52%), meanwhile, are less likely to approve. Roughly a quarter or more in Turkey (39%) and Jordan (26%) say the government should be able to prevent people from being critical of the state.

Publics Worldwide Support Right to Criticize Their Government

People should be able to make statements that ____ publicly

	Criticize the government's policies	Are offensive to minority groups	Are offensive to your religion or beliefs	Are sexually explicit	Call for violent protests
	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	95	67	77	52	44
Canada	93	52	64	37	29
Europe					
Spain	96	57	54	70	32
UK	94	54	57	31	22
Germany	93	27	38	23	11
France	89	51	53	41	32
Poland	89	41	40	50	60
Italy	88	32	29	36	30
MEDIAN	91	46	47	39	31
Middle East	51				
Lebanon	98	1	1	34	6
srael	93	36	32	41	15
Palest. ter.	93 74				
		24	20	17	30
Jordan	64	6	4	7	13
Turkey	52	25	24	20	24
MEDIAN	74	24	20	20	15
Asia/Pacific					
Australia	95	56	62	33	35
Philippines	73	58	59	42	50
ndia	72	26	28	22	25
ndonesia	72	23	26	15	22
South Korea	70	42	51	17	24
Japan	67	14	24	10	9
Malaysia	63	27	26	*	25
Vietnam	61	34	37	9	20
Pakistan	54	16	20	11	20
MEDIAN	70	27	28	16	24
Latin America	10	21	20	10	27
Chile	94	29	26	27	27
	94 91	49	40	27	21
Argentina					
Brazil	90	48	43	23	20
Venezuela	89	53	51	37	35
Mexico	84	65	56	36	39
Peru	76	51	50	30	35
MEDIAN	90	50	47	29	31
Africa					
Burkina Faso	80	16	11	13	11
Tanzania	80	66	40	26	25
Ghana	79	41	27	21	17
Kenya	74	42	43	30	30
Nigeria	71	31	33	22	25
South Africa	64	51	50	36	42
Uganda	61	27	17	13	19
Senegal	60	10	6	13	9
MEDIAN	73	36	30	22	22
	87	18	12	8	8
Ukraine	87 72	18 26	22	8 16	8 17
Russia	70				

*Question not asked in Malaysia.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q30a-e.

Overall, a median of 70% in the Asia-Pacific region say people should be able to denounce the government publicly. Australians stand out for being particularly supportive (95%), while Pakistanis express the lowest level of approval of this type of speech (54%).

When it comes to other topics, publics around the world are more divided. Americans (67%) and Canadians (52%) express some of the highest support for being able to say things in public that are offensive to minorities, as do those in a few countries in Latin America and Europe. At least half in the Philippines, Australia, Tanzania and South Africa also say people should be able to say these types of things publicly. In most of the other countries surveyed, however, majorities say the government should be able to prevent speech that is offensive to minority groups.

A similar pattern emerges on the issue of religion. Roughly six-in-ten or more in the U.S. (77%), Canada (64%), Australia (62%), and the Philippines (59%) support allowing speech that is offensive to their own religious beliefs. Europeans and Latin Americans are divided, while most people in the Middle East, Africa and other Asian nations support the government restricting this type of speech.

Few people around the world believe that people should be able to say things that are sexually explicit, such as sexually graphic jokes, in public. Majorities in most countries think the government should be able to restrict this type of speech. The few countries where at least half support being able to say these things in public are Spain (70%), the U.S. (52%) and Poland (50%).

Broad majorities in nearly every country surveyed also think the government should be able to prevent people from calling for violent protests in public. Opposition to this type of speech is particularly widespread in Lebanon (94%), Senegal (89%) and Germany (88%). Filipinos, South Africans and Americans are somewhat more divided, while only in Poland does a majority (60%) say this type of speech should be allowed in public.

Free Press Supported except on Matters of National Security

At least three-quarters in each country surveyed in Europe and Latin America, as well as in the U.S. and Canada, say the media should be able to publish information about protests in the country without government interference. Similarly, 82% in Ukraine support this type of free press. Two-thirds in Russia agree.

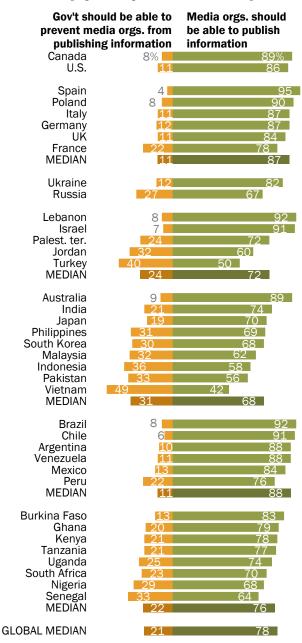
There is also widespread support in Africa for the media publishing information about protests. More than six-in-ten in each country surveyed approve of this type of free press, including more than three-quarters in Burkina Faso (83%), Ghana (79%), Kenya (78%) and Tanzania (77%).

Opinion on this aspect of a free press is more divided in the Middle East and Asia-Pacific regions. Overall, a median of 72% in the Middle Eastern countries surveyed say the press should be able to publish information about protests in the country. Lebanese (92%) and Israelis (91%) are particularly supportive, but Turks are more divided (50% say press should be able to publish, 40% say government should restrict).

In the Asia-Pacific region, Australians (89%) express the highest level of support for the press publishing information about protests, while much smaller majorities in Indonesia (58%) and Pakistan (56%) agree. The Vietnamese are divided on the issue (42% press publish, 49% government restrict).

Support for Media Coverage of Political Protests

____ about large political protests in our country



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q31a.

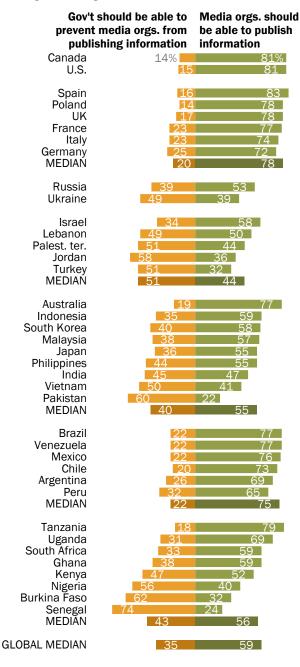
When it comes to reporting on economic issues that might destabilize the country's economy, support for a free press continues to be highest in the U.S., Canada, Europe and Latin America.

Support is lower in Africa and in the Asia-Pacific region. While majorities in many of the countries say the press should be able to publish information that might harm the economy, significant percentages also believe that the government should be able to restrict this type of press. This includes half or more in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Pakistan and Vietnam.

In the Middle East, Israel is the only country where a majority of the public says the press should be able to report on economic issues that might be destabilizing. In the other four countries surveyed, roughly half or more say the government should be able to regulate this type of reporting, including nearly six-in-ten in Jordan (58%).

Support for Media Coverage of Economically Destabilizing Issues

____ about economic issues that might destabilize the country's economy



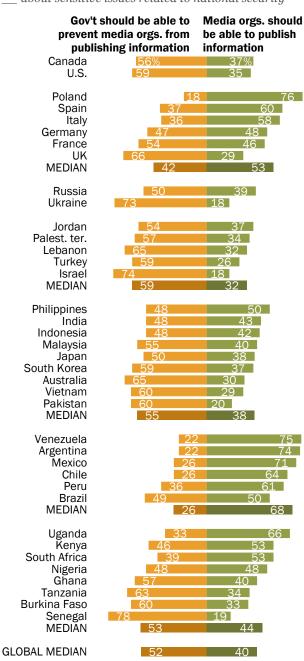
Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q31b.

Roughly half or more in 27 of the 38 countries surveyed say the government should be able to prevent the media from publishing information about sensitive issues related to national security. This includes majorities in many of the publics that expressed widespread support for free speech and a free press on other topics, such as the UK (66% say government should be able to restrict), the U.S. (59%), Canada (56%) and France (54%).

Latin American countries, on the other hand, continue to support this type of free press. At least six-in-ten in Venezuela, Argentina, Mexico, Chile and Peru say the media should be able to publish on sensitive national security issues. The few other countries where clear majorities agree are Poland (76%), Uganda (66%), Spain (60%) and Italy (58%).

Opposition to Media Coverage of Sensitive National Security Issues

about sensitive issues related to national security



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q31c.

Divides over Free Speech and Free Press

In general, people who say it is very important to have free speech and a free press in their country are also more supportive than others of allowing speech across various controversial topics. For example, in the U.S., 60% of those who prioritize free speech think that right should extend to people's freedom to say sexually explicit things in public. Among those for whom free speech is less of a priority, just 31% agree. Similarly, in Italy, 66% of people who say a free press is very important believe that the media should be able to publish sensitive issues related to national security. By comparison, 45% of Italians who do not prioritize a free press as intensely say the same.

There are also some notable demographic differences on these issues. In many countries, people with a higher level of education are more likely than those with less education to support being able to criticize government policies in public. A similar educational divide is found over allowing the media to cover large political protests in the country.

People who are religiously devout are less supportive of being able to say things that are offensive to religious groups or that are sexually explicit, especially in Europe, the U.S. and Canada. For example, 46% of Americans who pray daily think people should be able to make statements in public that are sexually explicit, while 58% of Americans who pray less often say the same. In France, 43% of people who say religion is very important in their lives believe

Educational Divide on Freedom to Critique Government in Public

People should be able to make statements that criticize the government's policies publicly

e	Less ducation	More education	Diff
	%	%	
South Korea	59	79	+20
Senegal	57	76	+19
Burkina Faso	78	94	+16
Uganda	59	75	+16
Pakistan	49	63	+14
Tanzania	79	92	+13
Japan	62	75	+13
France	85	96	+11
Peru	69	80	+11
Brazil	86	96	+10
Mexico	81	91	+10
Poland	81	91	+10
Germany	88	97	+9
India	68	77	+9
Palestinian ter.	70	78	+8
Indonesia	69	77	+8
Philippines	69	77	+8
Chile	88	95	+7
Ghana	77	84	+7
Israel	91	96	+5
Canada	90	95	+5
Argentina	89	94	+5
Italy	87	92	+5
Spain	95	99	+4
UK	94	98	+4
U.S.	93	96	+3

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q30a.

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people should be able to say things that are offensive to religious groups in public. A majority (55%) of those for whom religion is less important agree.

In 16 of the 38 countries surveyed, people ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those ages 50 and older to say that people should be able to make sexually explicit statements in public. And young people in Europe, Canada, the U.S., Australia, South Korea, Russia and Senegal are more supportive than their elders of the press being able to publish sensitive information about national security issues.

Finally, there is evidence that in some countries people who are part of a minority group are less supportive of being able to say things that are offensive to minority groups in general. For example, in the U.S., non-whites (57%), including Hispanics, are much less likely to agree that people should be able to say these types of statements in public than are whites (72%). Similarly, Arabs in Israel (15%) are less supportive of this form of speech than Jews (39%).

Young Favor Transparency on National Security Issues

Media organizations should be able to publish information about sensitive issues related to national security

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest- oldest diff
	%	%	%	onabot ann
South Korea	52	49	19	+33
Australia	44	32	23	+21
UK	43	28	24	+19
Senegal	26	17	8	+18
Canada	46	38	32	+14
Poland	82	81	69	+13
France	53	52	40	+13
Russia	46	42	33	+13
U.S.	44	34	31	+13
Italy	66	60	54	+12
Spain	65	63	54	+11

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q31c.

Appendix A

Free Expression Index

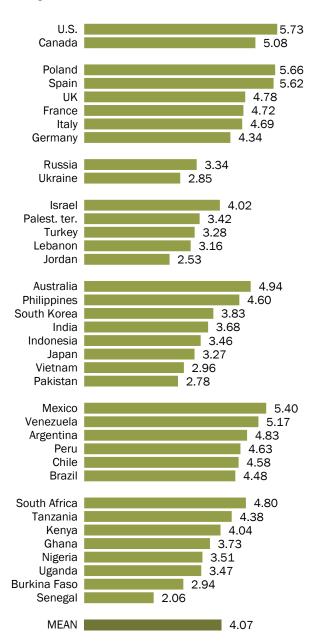
To explore how countries compare on attitudes about free expression, we developed an additive free expression index. The index combines responses for eight survey questions that ask about whether certain types of speech and press should be censored.

Of the questions included in the index, five questions ask about free speech, including whether people should be allowed to make public statements that criticize the government's policies, are offensive to minority groups, call for violent protests, are offensive to their religion or beliefs or are sexually explicit. Three questions ask about free press, including whether media organizations should be allowed to publish information about large political protests in that country, sensitive issues related to national security or economic issues that might destabilize the country's economy.

Responses for each of the eight questions are dichotomous (0 or 1), where 1 indicates support for allowing free speech or press in a particular situation and o indicates support for government restrictions on free expression in some circumstances. For instance, those who believe people should be allowed to publicly make statements that are offensive to minorities are coded as a 1, while those who say such statements should be prohibited by the government are coded as a o. Similarly, those who say media organizations should be able to publish information about large political protests in their country are coded as a 1, while those who disagree are coded as a o. The responses for the eight questions are added

U.S. Most Supportive of Free Expression, Senegal Least

Free expression index



Note: Malaysia not included in index.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q30a-e & Q31a-c.

together for an index ranging from 0 to 8, where 0 is the least supportive of civil liberties and 8 is the most supportive.

Index scores are only calculated for respondents who gave substantive answers to all eight questions, comprising a large sub-sample of the total sample (n=32,349). Those who replied "Don't know/Refused" on any of the eight questions were not included in the index. The question about whether people should be allowed to make sexually explicit statements publicly was not asked in Malaysia. Consequently, no index score was calculated for that country. The alpha coefficient for the index was 0.73.

We report the mean score for each country in our analysis. On a scale of 0 to 8, index scores range between 2.06 in Senegal and 5.73 in the United States, with an overall average of 4.07 for all valid responses.

Appendix **B**

Country Specific Examples of Smartphones

0	Some cell phones are called "smartphones" because they can access the internet and apps. Is your cell
Country Argentina	phone a smartphone, such as a(n) iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, Blackberry
Australia	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, etc.
Brazil	iPhone, Blackberry, Galaxy, etc.
Burkina Faso	iPhone, Blackberry, Chinese smartphone, Samsung Galaxy
Canada	iPhone, Blackberry, Android
Chile	iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, Blackberry
Ethiopia	Techno, Smadl, Huawei, Samsung, iPhone, Blackberry, etc.
France	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung S4
Germany	iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, Blackberry, or similar
Ghana	iPhone, Blackberry, Nokia X3, Samsung S4
India	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung smartphone, Nokia Lumia
Indonesia	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Sony Xperia
Israel	iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, LG, HTC, Sony
Italy	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
Japan	iPhone, Blackberry, Galaxy
Jordan	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
Kenya	iPhone, Blackberry, Ideos, Samsung
Lebanon	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
Mexico	iPhone, Blackberry, Galaxy, etc.
Nigeria	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Techno
Pakistan	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, etc.
Palest.ter.	iPhone, BlackBerry, Samsung Galaxy
Peru	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
Philippines	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung S3, Sony Ericsson Xperia, HTC
Poland	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
Russia	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, HTC, LG
Senegal	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
South Africa	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Nokia Lumia
South Korea	No examples listed
Spain	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung
Tanzania	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
Turkey	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Nokia E5
Uganda	iPhone, Blackberry, Techno, HTC
Ukraine	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
UK	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung, or other Android phone
U.S.	iPhone, Blackberry, Android
Venezuela	iPhone, Blackberry, or Android (like Samsung Galaxy)
Vietnam	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Nokia Lumia

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q72.

Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2015 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are available on our <u>website</u>.

For more detailed information on survey methods for this report, see here: http://www.pewglobal.org/international-survey-methodology/?year_select=2015

For more general information on international survey research, see here: <u>http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/international-survey-research/</u>

Topline Results

Pew Research Center Spring 2015 survey November 18, 2015 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our <u>international survey methods database</u>.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline "total" columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 May 15).
- Results for Ukraine in 2014 may differ from previously published figures. To make the 2014 sample comparable to 2015, Luhans'k, Donets'k and Crimea were excluded from the 2014 sample. These areas were not surveyed in 2015 due to security concerns. Throughout the topline results, 2014 Ukraine figures are noted with an asterisk.
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Ukraine prior to 2014
 - Vietnam prior to 2014
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Senegal prior to 2013
 - Venezuela prior to 2013
 - Brazil prior to 2010

- Nigeria prior to 2010
- South Africa in 2007
- Indonesia prior to 2005
- Pakistan in May 2003
- Poland in March 2003
- Russia in March 2003 and Fall 2002
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2015 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q30a. Do you think people should be able to say these types of things publicly OR the government should be able to prevent people from saying these things in some circumstances. a. statements that criticize the government's policies				
		People should be able to say these things publicly	Government should be able to prevent people from saying these things	DK/Refused	Total	
United States	Spring, 2015	95	4	1	100	
Canada	Spring, 2015	93	5	2	100	
France	Spring, 2015	89	11	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2015	93	5	1	100	
Italy	Spring, 2015	88	10	3	100	
Poland	Spring, 2015	89	8	4	100	
Spain	Spring, 2015	96	3	1	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	94	4	1	100	
Russia	Spring, 2015	72	24	3	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	87	8	5	100	
Turkey	Spring, 2015	52	39	9	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2015	64	26	10	100	
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	98	1	1	100	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	74	22	4	100	
Israel	Spring, 2015	93	5	1	100	
Australia	Spring, 2015	95	4	2	100	
India	Spring, 2015	72	24	4	100	
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	72	23	5	100	
Japan	Spring, 2015	67	26	7	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	63	32	4	100	
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	54	31	15	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2015	73	26	0	100	
South Korea	Spring, 2015	70	28	2	100	
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	61	29	10	100	
Argentina	Spring, 2015	91	7	2	100	
Brazil	Spring, 2015	90	9	1	100	
Chile	Spring, 2015	94	4	2	100	
Mexico	Spring, 2015	84	14	2	100	
Peru	Spring, 2015	76	20	4	100	
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	89	10	1	100	
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	80	17	3	100	
Ghana	Spring, 2015	79	20	1	100	
Kenya	Spring, 2015	74	25	1	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	71	27	2	100	
Senegal	Spring, 2015	60	39	1	100	
South Africa	Spring, 2015	64	29	7	100	
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	80	19	1	100	
Uganda	Spring, 2015	61	39	0	100	

		Q30b. Do you think people should be able to say these types of things publicly OR the government should be able to prevent people from saying these things in some circumstances. b. statements that are offensive to minority groups				
		People should be able to say these things publicly	Government should be able to prevent people from saying these things	DK/Refused	Total	
United States	Spring, 2015	67	28	5	100	
Canada	Spring, 2015	52	37	11	100	
France	Spring, 2015	51	48	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2015	27	70	3	100	
Italy	Spring, 2015	32	62	6	100	
Poland	Spring, 2015	41	50	9	100	
Spain	Spring, 2015	57	40	3	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	54	38	8	100	
Russia	Spring, 2015	26	62	12	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	18	73	9	100	
Turkey	Spring, 2015	25	55	20	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2015	6	93	1	100	
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	1	99	0	100	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	24	68	7	100	
Israel	Spring, 2015	36	59	5	100	
Australia	Spring, 2015	56	36	8	100	
India	Spring, 2015	26	67	7	100	
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	23	69	8	100	
Japan	Spring, 2015	14	79	7	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	27	67	6	100	
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	16	67	17	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2015	58	41	1	100	
South Korea	Spring, 2015	42	56	3	100	
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	34	54	12	100	
Argentina	Spring, 2015	49	44	7	100	
Brazil	Spring, 2015	48	49	3	100	
Chile	Spring, 2015	29	65	6	100	
Mexico	Spring, 2015	65	31	4	100	
Peru	Spring, 2015	51	43	6	100	
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	53	44	3	100	
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	16	81	3	100	
Ghana	Spring, 2015	41	57	2	100	
Kenya	Spring, 2015	42	57	1	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	31	66	3	100	
Senegal	Spring, 2015	10	88	2	100	
South Africa	Spring, 2015	51	40	9	100	
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	66	32	2	100	
Uganda	Spring, 2015	27	72	1	100	

		Q30c. Do you think people should be able to say these types of things publicly OR the government should be able to prevent people from saying these things in some circumstances. c. statements that are offensive to your religion or beliefs					
		People should be able to say these things publicly	Government should be able to prevent people from saying these things	DK/Refused	Total		
United States	Spring, 2015	77	20	3	100		
Canada	Spring, 2015	64	29	7	100		
France	Spring, 2015	53	46	0	100		
Germany	Spring, 2015	38	58	4	100		
Italy	Spring, 2015	29	65	6	100		
Poland	Spring, 2015	40	51	9	100		
Spain	Spring, 2015	54	42	4	100		
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	57	36	7	100		
Russia	Spring, 2015	22	69	9	100		
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	12	79	9	100		
Turkey	Spring, 2015	24	61	15	100		
Jordan	Spring, 2015	4	94	2	100		
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	1	99	1	100		
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	20	75	6	100		
Israel	Spring, 2015	32	65	3	100		
Australia	Spring, 2015	62	32	6	100		
India	Spring, 2015	28	65	7	100		
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	26	67	8	100		
Japan	Spring, 2015	24	65	11	100		
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	26	69	5	100		
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	20	67	13	100		
Philippines	Spring, 2015	59	40	1	100		
South Korea	Spring, 2015	51	45	4	100		
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	37	53	10	100		
Argentina	Spring, 2015	40	54	6	100		
Brazil	Spring, 2015	43	57	1	100		
Chile	Spring, 2015	26	68	6	100		
Mexico	Spring, 2015	56	40	4	100		
Peru	Spring, 2015	50	45	5	100		
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	51	46	3	100		
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	11	87	2	100		
Ghana	Spring, 2015	27	72	1	100		
Kenya	Spring, 2015	43	55	1	100		
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	33	63	4	100		
Senegal	Spring, 2015	6	92	2	100		
South Africa	Spring, 2015	50	40	10	100		
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	40	59	1	100		
Uganda	Spring, 2015	17	82	0	100		

		Q30d. Do you think people should be able to say these types of things publicly OR the government should be able to prevent people from saying these things in some circumstances. d. statements that call for violent protests					
		People should be able to say these things publicly	Government should be able to prevent people from saying these things	DK/Refused	Total		
United States	Spring, 2015	44	51	5	100		
Canada	Spring, 2015	29	64	7	100		
France	Spring, 2015	32	67	1	100		
Germany	Spring, 2015	11	88	2	100		
Italy	Spring, 2015	30	64	6	100		
Poland	Spring, 2015	60	29	12	100		
Spain	Spring, 2015	32	65	3	100		
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	22	72	6	100		
Russia	Spring, 2015	17	77	6	100		
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	8	81	11	100		
Turkey	Spring, 2015	24	57	19	100		
Jordan	Spring, 2015	13	81	6	100		
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	6	94	1	100		
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	30	63	7	100		
Israel	Spring, 2015	15	82	4	100		
Australia	Spring, 2015	35	58	7	100		
India	Spring, 2015	25	67	8	100		
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	22	69	10	100		
Japan	Spring, 2015	9	85	6	100		
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	25	69	6	100		
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	20	65	14	100		
Philippines	Spring, 2015	50	48	2	100		
South Korea	Spring, 2015	24	74	2	100		
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	20	72	8	100		
Argentina	Spring, 2015	21	74	6	100		
Brazil	Spring, 2015	20	80	0	100		
Chile	Spring, 2015	27	66	6	100		
Mexico	Spring, 2015	39	56	5	100		
Peru	Spring, 2015	35	60	5	100		
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	35	62	2	100		
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	11	85	4	100		
Ghana	Spring, 2015	17	81	2	100		
Kenya	Spring, 2015	30	68	2	100		
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	25	71	4	100		
Senegal	Spring, 2015	9	89	2	100		
South Africa	Spring, 2015	42	48	10	100		
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	25	73	3	100		
Uganda	Spring, 2015	19	80	1	100		

		publicly OR the	ink people should be government should hings in some circums sexually e	be able to preven stances. e. statem	t people from
		People should be able to say these things publicly	Government should be able to prevent people from saying these things	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	52	43	5	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	37	53	10	100
France	Spring, 2015	41	59	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	23	74	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	36	57	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	50	35	14	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	70	26	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	31	61	8	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	16	76	8	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	8	82	10	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	20	62	18	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	7	90	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	34	64	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	17	75	8	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	41	49	10	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	33	62	5	100
India	Spring, 2015	22	64	14	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	15	69	16	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	10	84	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	11	68	20	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	42	56	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	17	81	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	9	81	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	27	66	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	23	76	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	27	66	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	36	56	8	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	30	62	9	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	37	60	3	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	13	74	13	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	21	75	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	30	66	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	22	71	7	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	13	82	4	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	36	50	14	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	26	68	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	13	87	0	100

		these types of t organizations from	hings OR the govern n n publishing informati	nould be able to publis nent should be able to ion about these types o tical protests in our co	prevent media of things in some
		Media organizations should be able to publish information about these things	Government should be able to prevent media organizations from publishing information about these things	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	86	11	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	89	8	3	100
France	Spring, 2015	78	22	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	87	12	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	87	11	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	90	8	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	95	4	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	84	11	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	67	27	6	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	82	12	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	50	40	10	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	60	32	8	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	92	8	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	72	24	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	91	7	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	89	9	2	100
India	Spring, 2015	74	21	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	58	36	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	70	19	11	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	62	32	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	56	33	11	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	69	31	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	68	30	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	42	49	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	88	10	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	92	8	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	91	6	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	84	13	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	76	22	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	88	11	1	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	83	13	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	79	20	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	78	21	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	68	29	3	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	64	33	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	70	23	7	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	77	21	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	74	25	1	100

		these types of t organizations from	nedia organizations sh hings OR the governm n publishing information economic issues that n	ent should be able to on about these types o	prevent media of things in some
		Media organizations should be able to publish information about these things	Government should be able to prevent media organizations from publishing information about these things	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	81	15	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	81	14	5	100
France	Spring, 2015	77	23	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	72	25	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	74	23	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	78	14	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	83	16	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	78	17	5	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	53	39	8	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	39	49	13	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	32	51	18	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	36	58	6	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	50	49	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	44	51	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	58	34	8	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	77	19	4	100
India	Spring, 2015	47	45	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	59	35	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	55	36	9	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	57	38	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	22	60	18	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	55	44	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	58	40	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	41	50	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	69	26	5	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	77	22	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	73	20	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	76	22	3	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	65	32	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	77	22	1	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	32	62	6	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	59	38	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	52	47	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	40	56	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	24	74	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	59	33	8	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	79	18	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	69	31	0	100

		these types of t organizations from	nedia organizations sh things OR the governm n publishing information ances. c. sensitive issuestion of the second se	ent should be able to on about these types o	prevent media of things in some
		Media organizations should be able to publish information about these things	Government should be able to prevent media organizations from publishing information about these things	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	35	59	6	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	37	56	7	100
France	Spring, 2015	46	54	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	48	47	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	58	36	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	76	18	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	60	37	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	29	66	5	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	39	50	11	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	18	73	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	26	59	15	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	37	54	9	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	32	65	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	34	57	9	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	18	74	7	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	30	65	4	100
India	Spring, 2015	43	48	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	42	48	9	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	38	50	12	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	40	55	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	20	60	20	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	50	48	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	37	59	4	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	29	60	11	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	74	22	4	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	50	49	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	64	26	10	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	71	26	3	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	61	36	4	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	75	22	2	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	33	60	7	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	40	57	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	53	46	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	48	48	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	19	78	4	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	53	39	9	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	34	63	3	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	66	33	1	100

					ountry? Is it very i a. people can pra		
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	84	12	1	1	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	62	26	4	5	2	100
France	Spring, 2015	52	34	7	6	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	71	22	4	3	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	75	20	4	1	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	55	37	6	0	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	58	29	7	5	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	68	22	6	4	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	60	34	3	1	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	62	28	6	1	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	57	22	12	7	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	57	33	6	3	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	86	12	2	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	73	21	4	1	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	75	22	2	0	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	54	32	6	6	2	100
India	Spring, 2015	83	13	1	0	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	83	13	1	1	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	24	38	28	6	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	74	18	4	2	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	84	11	2	1	2	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	74	24	2	0	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	49	39	9	3	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	46	29	14	5	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	76	18	4	1	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	86	13	1	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	75	19	3	1	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	64	25	9	2	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	68	27	4	0	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	66	31	3	0	0	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	89	8	2	1	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	87	10	2	1	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	75	21	3	1	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	90	9	1	0	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	90	6	2	2	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	78	16	4	1	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	77	17	5	1	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	86	8	4	2	0	100

				rtant at all? b. t	ountry? Is it very in he media can repo t> censorship		
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	67	27	3	2	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	65	29	3	1	3	100
France	Spring, 2015	46	42	8	4	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	73	20	4	1	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	64	27	6	2	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	54	37	6	0	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	75	20	3	1	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	58	29	5	3	5	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	46	40	11	1	3	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	65	29	4	0	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	45	25	12	11	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	45	29	17	8	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	73	19	7	1	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	38	41	16	4	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	48	39	8	4	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	57	32	6	2	3	100
India	Spring, 2015	41	39	6	3	12	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	35	39	13	5	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	45	41	9	2	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	44	40	12	3	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	41	35	12	5	7	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	53	41	6	1	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	52	39	7	1	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	34	36	13	6	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	72	22	4	1	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	71	24	4	1	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	79	18	2	0	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	66	24	8	1	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	65	28	6	0	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	70	26	3	1	0	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	50	28	11	4	7	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	62	25	9	3	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	53	36	8	3	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	54	31	12	3	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	43	34	14	7	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	60	28	7	3	2	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	55	25	15	5	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	58	26	12	5	0	100

					ountry? Is it very i II? c. women have		
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	91	7	1	0	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	94	4	1	1	1	100
France	Spring, 2015	83	13	2	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	92	7	1	0	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	82	13	3	1	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	64	30	4	1	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	88	11	1	0	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	92	6	1	0	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	58	33	6	1	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	57	30	8	2	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	48	23	12	10	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	44	39	13	3	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	75	18	5	1	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	43	33	18	4	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	69	22	7	1	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	92	7	1	1	0	100
India	Spring, 2015	71	20	3	2	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	44	34	15	3	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	60	30	7	1	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	42	37	16	3	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	64	26	7	1	2	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	59	33	8	0	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	64	31	3	1	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	60	24	8	5	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	82	15	3	0	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	82	15	2	1	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	83	14	2	0	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	73	19	5	2	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	78	18	3	1	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	74	23	3	0	0	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	31	17	24	26	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	65	18	10	6	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	45	31	16	8	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	54	24	14	7	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	39	21	14	25	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	67	21	7	3	2	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	61	17	14	8	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	42	19	25	15	0	100

			ortant is it to hav tant or not impo	rtant at all? d. pe	untry? Is it very in cople can say wha > censorship		
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	71	24	2	1	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	61	31	3	2	3	100
France	Spring, 2015	67	28	3	2	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	86	12	1	0	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	62	28	7	2	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	57	34	6	1	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	76	20	3	0	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	57	33	5	2	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	43	41	12	1	2	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	61	31	5	1	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	43	29	11	8	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	38	38	16	7	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	85	10	4	1	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	35	35	20	7	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	58	31	8	3	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	52	37	7	1	3	100
India	Spring, 2015	44	32	7	4	13	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	29	38	19	6	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	57	33	7	1	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	43	39	13	3	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	51	33	10	2	5	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	50	37	11	2	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	56	37	5	1	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	38	34	15	4	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	77	19	3	1	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	68	25	5	1	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	76	20	3	0	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	65	25	7	2	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	60	32	7	1	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	69	26	5	1	0	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	35	31	19	9	6	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	55	24	13	7	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	43	35	17	5	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	48	31	15	5	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	50	27	15	6	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	56	26	11	4	3	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	32	31	26	11	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	41	29	20	10	0	100

		not too importa	ant or not import		est elections are h olitical parties	eld regularly with	a choice of at
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	79	15	2	3	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	81	13	1	2	2	100
France	Spring, 2015	66	25	4	4	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	76	18	2	2	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	73	19	5	2	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	58	32	6	0	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	79	16	4	1	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	76	17	2	2	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	57	34	6	2	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	69	24	3	1	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	50	21	10	10	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	50	35	6	8	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	89	11	0	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	53	28	12	3	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	56	31	10	2	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	75	18	3	2	2	100
India	Spring, 2015	49	27	8	5	11	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	43	28	15	6	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	60	23	10	2	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	67	23	6	1	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	45	31	10	4	10	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	55	32	12	1	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	62	31	5	1	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	38	24	12	12	14	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	80	18	2	1	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	71	24	4	1	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	68	22	5	1	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	59	28	9	3	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	62	29	7	1	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	73	24	2	1	0	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	50	21	14	7	8	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	74	12	9	5	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	57	29	11	3	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	56	27	9	6	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	52	23	15	8	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	58	25	11	3	4	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	48	26	15	6	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	75	19	5	2	0	100

			Q56f. How important is it to have in our country? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? f. people can use the internet without <state government="" or=""> censorship</state>					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total	
United States	Spring, 2015	69	22	4	3	2	100	
Canada	Spring, 2015	60	30	4	3	3	100	
France	Spring, 2015	50	33	8	9	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2015	69	21	4	2	3	100	
Italy	Spring, 2015	61	24	10	3	2	100	
Poland	Spring, 2015	55	33	7	1	4	100	
Spain	Spring, 2015	69	22	5	2	2	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	53	29	7	5	6	100	
Russia	Spring, 2015	44	35	11	3	7	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	56	28	7	2	6	100	
Turkey	Spring, 2015	44	24	14	10	9	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2015	33	28	27	10	1	100	
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	64	20	11	5	0	100	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	29	31	26	12	3	100	
Israel	Spring, 2015	51	32	12	5	1	100	
Australia	Spring, 2015	53	31	7	4	5	100	
India	Spring, 2015	38	29	8	5	20	100	
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	21	32	23	10	15	100	
Japan	Spring, 2015	40	33	15	3	9	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	32	39	18	6	5	100	
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	25	25	15	15	20	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2015	40	38	17	3	1	100	
South Korea	Spring, 2015	50	38	10	1	1	100	
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	36	29	17	7	11	100	
Argentina	Spring, 2015	71	21	6	1	1	100	
Brazil	Spring, 2015	57	27	10	3	3	100	
Chile	Spring, 2015	68	21	6	2	3	100	
Mexico	Spring, 2015	54	29	10	5	2	100	
Peru	Spring, 2015	50	34	10	2	4	100	
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	64	29	5	1	1	100	
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	21	19	23	12	25	100	
Ghana	Spring, 2015	45	23	19	9	4	100	
Kenya	Spring, 2015	31	32	23	10	3	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	44	33	14	6	3	100	
Senegal	Spring, 2015	32	19	17	18	15	100	
South Africa	Spring, 2015	55	25	9	5	5	100	
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	28	25	22	15	9	100	
Uganda	Spring, 2015	28	25	22	11	15	100	

		Q70. Do you use the internet, at least occasionally					
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total		
United States	Spring, 2015	87	13	0	100		
	Spring, 2012	79	21	0	100		
	Spring, 2011	83	17	0	100		
	Spring, 2010	82	18	0	100		
	Spring, 2007	78	22	0	100		
Canada	Spring, 2015	90	10	0	100		
	Spring, 2007	75	25	0	100		
France	Spring, 2015	73	27	0	100		
	Spring, 2012	75	25	0	100		
	Spring, 2011	73	27	0	100		
	Spring, 2010	78	22	0	100		
	Spring, 2007	71	29	0	100		
Germany	Spring, 2015	84	16	0	100		
	Spring, 2012	80	20	0	100		
	Spring, 2011	79	21	0	100		
	Spring, 2010	77	23	0	100		
	Spring, 2007	66	34	0	100		
Italy	Spring, 2015	70	29	0	100		
	Spring, 2012	62	38	1	100		
	Spring, 2007	38	62	0	100		
Poland	Spring, 2015	68	31	1	100		
	Spring, 2014	63	37	0	100		
	Spring, 2013	62	37	1	100		
	Spring, 2012	58	42	1	100		
	Spring, 2012	57	42	1	100		
	Spring, 2010	58	42	1	100		
	Spring, 2007	45	54	0	100		
Spain	Spring, 2007	84	16	0	100		
Span	Spring, 2012	79	21	0	100		
	Spring, 2012	77	23	0	100		
	Spring, 2010	68	32	0	100		
	Spring, 2007	54	46	0	100		
United Kingdom	Spring, 2007	86	14	0	100		
		85	15	0	100		
	Spring, 2012 Spring, 2011	80	20	0	100		
		83	17	0	100		
	Spring, 2010	72	28	0	100		
Russia	Spring, 2007	72	28	0	100		
RUSSIA	Spring, 2015 Spring, 2014	71	28	0	100		
		65	35				
	Spring, 2013	58	42	0	100 100		
	Spring, 2012	58	42	1			
	Spring, 2011				100		
	Spring, 2010	44	56	0	100		
	Spring, 2007	25	74	1	100		
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	60 E2	40	0	100		
	Spring, 2014*	52	48	0	100		
Turkey	Spring, 2015	68	31	1	100		
	Spring, 2013	38	61	0	100		
	Spring, 2012	43	56	1	100		
	Spring, 2011	38	59	3	100		
	Spring, 2010	39	60	1	100		
	Spring, 2007	26	72	2	100		

		Q70. Do you	Q70. Do you use the internet, at least occasionally					
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total			
Jordan	Spring, 2015	62	38	0	100			
	Spring, 2014	44	56	0	100			
	Spring, 2013	40	60	0	100			
	Spring, 2012	35	65	0	100			
	Spring, 2011	36	63	1	100			
	Spring, 2010	32	68	0	100			
	Spring, 2007	30	68	2	100			
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	65	35	0	100			
	Spring, 2014	59	41	0	100			
	Spring, 2013	57	43	0	100			
	Spring, 2012	49	51	0	100			
	Spring, 2011	39	61	0	100			
	Spring, 2010	35	65	0	100			
	Spring, 2007	42	58	0	100			
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	69	30	0	100			
	Spring, 2007	48	48	3	100			
Israel	Spring, 2015	84	16	0	100			
	Spring, 2011	80	20	0	100			
	Spring, 2007	69	30	1	100			
Australia	Spring, 2015	92	8	0	100			
India	Spring, 2015	17	82	0	100			
	Spring, 2014	14	84	2	100			
	Winter, 2013-2014	11	86	3	100			
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	28	70	2	100			
	Spring, 2014	22	77	0	100			
	Spring, 2013	21	79	0	100			
	Spring, 2011	13	86	1	100			
	Spring, 2010	9	90	1	100			
	Spring, 2007	7	93	0	100			
Japan	Spring, 2015	68	32	0	100			
	Spring, 2012	66	34	0	100			
	Spring, 2011	59	41	0	100			
	Spring, 2010	64	36	0	100			
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	63	37	1	100			
-	Spring, 2014	51	48	1	100			
	Spring, 2013	42	57	1	100			
	Spring, 2007	23	76	0	100			
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	10	89	1	100			
	Spring, 2014	6	93	1	100			
	Spring, 2013	7	92	1	100			
	Spring, 2012	5	94	1	100			
	Late Spring, 2011	5	93	2	100			
	Spring, 2011	4	94	1	100			
	Spring, 2010	6	94	1	100			
	Spring, 2007	6	90	5	100			
Philippines	Spring, 2015	36	64	0	100			
	Spring, 2014	39	61	0	100			
	Spring, 2013	30	69	1	100			
South Korea	Spring, 2015	89	11	0	100			
	Spring, 2010	78	22	0	100			
	Spring, 2007	80	20	0	100			
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	45	54	0	100			
	Spring, 2014	41	59	0	100			

	Q70. Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?						
	Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total			
Spring, 2015	68	32	0	100			
Spring, 2014	60	40	0	100			
Spring, 2013	65	35	0	100			
Spring, 2010	47	52	1	100			
Spring, 2007	35	64	1	100			
Spring, 2015	58	42	0	100			
Spring, 2014	49	51	0	100			
Spring, 2013	48	52	0	100			
Spring, 2012	49	51	0	100			
Spring, 2010	43	57	0	100			
Spring, 2015	76	24	0	100			
Spring, 2014	74	26	0	100			
Spring, 2013	62	38	0	100			
Spring, 2007	33	66	0	100			
Spring, 2015	53	47	0	100			
	48	52	0	100			
Spring, 2013	43	57	1	100			
Spring, 2012	37	63	0	100			
	37	63	0	100			
	38	61	1	100			
	31	68	1	100			
· · ·	50	50	0	100			
	45	55	0	100			
	41	59	0	100			
· · ·	64	36	0	100			
	65	35	0	100			
				100			
				100			
				100			
				100			
				100			
	-			100			
· · ·				100			
				100			
				100			
				100			
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				100			
				100			
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				100			
				100			
· · ·				100			
				100			
				100			
· · ·				100			
				100			
				100			
Spring, 2013 Spring, 2007	9	91	0	100			
	Spring, 2014 Spring, 2013 Spring, 2010 Spring, 2007 Spring, 2015 Spring, 2014 Spring, 2015 Spring, 2014 Spring, 2014 Spring, 2015 Spring, 2012 Spring, 2010 Spring, 2015 Spring, 2014 Spring, 2013 Spring, 2014 Spring, 2015 Spring, 2015 Spring, 2014 Spring, 2014 Spring, 2013	Spring, 2015 68 Spring, 2014 60 Spring, 2013 65 Spring, 2010 47 Spring, 2015 58 Spring, 2014 49 Spring, 2013 48 Spring, 2014 49 Spring, 2012 49 Spring, 2013 48 Spring, 2014 74 Spring, 2015 76 Spring, 2013 62 Spring, 2014 74 Spring, 2015 53 Spring, 2013 62 Spring, 2014 48 Spring, 2013 43 Spring, 2014 48 Spring, 2015 53 Spring, 2011 37 Spring, 2013 43 Spring, 2015 50 Spring, 2015 50 Spring, 2014 45 Spring, 2015 64 Spring, 2015 14 Spring, 2013 23 Spring, 2014 19 Spring, 2015	Spring, 2015 68 32 Spring, 2014 60 40 Spring, 2013 65 35 Spring, 2010 47 52 Spring, 2015 58 42 Spring, 2014 49 51 Spring, 2013 48 52 Spring, 2012 49 51 Spring, 2013 48 52 Spring, 2014 74 26 Spring, 2015 76 24 Spring, 2014 74 26 Spring, 2015 53 47 Spring, 2014 48 52 Spring, 2013 43 57 Spring, 2014 48 52 Spring, 2013 43 57 Spring, 2014 48 52 Spring, 2015 50 50 Spring, 2014 48 52 Spring, 2015 50 50 Spring, 2014 45 55 Spring, 2015 64 36 <td>Spring, 2015 68 32 0 Spring, 2014 60 40 0 Spring, 2013 65 35 0 Spring, 2010 47 52 1 Spring, 2015 58 42 0 Spring, 2014 49 51 0 Spring, 2012 49 51 0 Spring, 2012 49 51 0 Spring, 2012 49 51 0 Spring, 2015 76 24 0 Spring, 2014 74 26 0 Spring, 2013 62 38 0 Spring, 2014 74 26 0 Spring, 2013 63 0 1 Spring, 2013 43 57 1 Spring, 2013 43 57 1 Spring, 2013 43 57 1 Spring, 2014 48 52 0 Spring, 2014 45 55 0</td>	Spring, 2015 68 32 0 Spring, 2014 60 40 0 Spring, 2013 65 35 0 Spring, 2010 47 52 1 Spring, 2015 58 42 0 Spring, 2014 49 51 0 Spring, 2012 49 51 0 Spring, 2012 49 51 0 Spring, 2012 49 51 0 Spring, 2015 76 24 0 Spring, 2014 74 26 0 Spring, 2013 62 38 0 Spring, 2014 74 26 0 Spring, 2013 63 0 1 Spring, 2013 43 57 1 Spring, 2013 43 57 1 Spring, 2013 43 57 1 Spring, 2014 48 52 0 Spring, 2014 45 55 0			

		Q7	1. Do you	own a cell pho	ne?
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2014	89	10	0	100
	Spring, 2013	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2012	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2011	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2010	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	81	19	0	100
	Summer, 2002	61	39	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2013	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2007	60	40	0	100
	Summer, 2002	48	52	0	100
France	Spring, 2015	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2012	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2011	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2010	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2007	83	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	65	35	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	94	6	0	100
,	Spring, 2014	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2013	88	11	0	100
	Spring, 2012	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2011	88	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2007	84	16	0	100
	Summer, 2002	71	29	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	95	5	0	100
, and g	Spring, 2014	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2013	92	7	1	100
	Spring, 2012	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	79	21	0	100
	Summer, 2002	79	21	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	88	12	1	100
	Spring, 2014	84	15	0	100
	Spring, 2013	84	15	1	100
	Spring, 2012	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2011	78	21	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	73	26	1	100
	Summer, 2002	40	58	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	96	4	0	100
	Spring, 2014	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2012	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	96	4	0	100
	Spring, 2010	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2007	84	16	0	100
	- 5pring, 2007	04	- 10		

		Q71	. Do you	own a cell pho	ne?
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2014	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2013	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2012	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2011	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	83	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	76	24	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	96	4	0	100
	Spring, 2014	96	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2012	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2011	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2010	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	65	35	1	100
	Summer, 2002	8	91	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2014*	90	10	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	95	5	0	100
-	Spring, 2013	87	12	1	100
	Spring, 2012	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2011	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	22	1	100
	Spring, 2007	73	26	1	100
	Summer, 2002	49	50	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	98	2	0	100
	Spring, 2014	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	95	6	0	100
	Spring, 2012	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2011	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2010	94	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	57	43	0	100
	Summer, 2002	35	65	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2014	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2012	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2011	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2010	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2007	84	16	0	100
	Summer, 2002	62	38	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2013	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2007	68	31	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2014	93	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	92	5	3	100
	Spring, 2011	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	93	7	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	9	0	100
India	Spring, 2015	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2014	81	19	0	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	77	23	1	100

		071	. Do vou	own a cell pho	ne?
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2014	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2013	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	55	45	0	100
	Spring, 2010	46	54	0	100
	Spring, 2007	27	73	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2013	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2012	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2011	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2010	82	18	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	93	7	1	100
, and the second s	Spring, 2014	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2013	89	10	0	100
	Spring, 2007	70	30	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	56	44	0	100
	Spring, 2014	47	53	0	100
	Spring, 2013	53	47	0	100
	Spring, 2012	52	48	0	100
	Late Spring, 2011	48	52	0	100
	Spring, 2011	47	52	1	100
	Spring, 2010	38	61	1	100
	Spring, 2007	34	65	1	100
	Summer, 2002	5	94	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	70	30	0	100
	Spring, 2014	74	26	0	100
	Spring, 2013	71	29	0	100
	Summer, 2002	28	72	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2014	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2007	97	3	0	100
	Summer, 2002	93	7	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	82	18	0	100
3	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2013	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	63	36	1	100
	Summer, 2002	28	72	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	86	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2013	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2012	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	73	27	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2014	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2013	71	29	0	100
	- 5pi mg, 2007		- /		100

		Q7 [.]	1. Do you	u own a cell pho	ne?
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2015	72	28	0	100
	Spring, 2014	74	26	0	100
	Spring, 2013	63	37	0	100
	Spring, 2012	63	37	0	100
	Spring, 2011	57	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	51	48	1	100
	Spring, 2007	44	56	0	100
	Summer, 2002	37	63	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2014	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	42	58	0	100
	Summer, 2002	18	81	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	83	16	0	100
	Spring, 2014	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	14	0	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	79	21	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	75	25	0	100
	Spring, 2014	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2013	79	21	1	100
	Spring, 2007	34	66	0	100
	Summer, 2002	8	91	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	82	18	0	100
···· ·	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2013	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2011	74	25	0	100
	Spring, 2010	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2007	33	66	1	100
	Summer, 2002	9	91	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2014	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2013	78	21	0	100
	Spring, 2010	74	26	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2014	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2013	81	19	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	89	10	1	100
	Spring, 2014	89	10	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	9	0	100
	Summer, 2002	33	67	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	73	27	0	100
	Spring, 2014	73	27	0	100
	Spring, 2007	42	58	0	100
	Summer, 2002	10	90	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	57	43	0	100
- <u>J</u> unit	Spring, 2014	65	34	1	100
	Spring, 2013	59	41	0	100
	Spring, 2007	29	71	0	100
	Summer, 2002	10	89	1	100
	Summer, 2002			· ·	

		called "smartpl apps. Is your	hones" because t cell phone a sma	S ONLY: Some ce hey can access th rtphone, such as SPECIFIC EXAMP	e internet and an iPhone, a
		Yes, smartphone	No, not a smartphone	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	79	20	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	81	17	2	100
France	Spring, 2015	57	42	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	63	36	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	64	35	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	46	53	0	100
	Spring, 2014	34	65	1	100
	Spring, 2013	25	75	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	74	25	1	100
•	Spring, 2015	75	25	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	46	53	0	100
	Spring, 2014	35	65	1	100
Canada France Germany Italy Poland Spain United Kingdom Russia Ukraine Turkey Jordan Lebanon Palest. ter. Israel Australia India Indonesia Japan Malaysia Pakistan Philippines South Korea Vietnam	Spring, 2013	24	74	2	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	30	70	1	100
	Spring, 2014*	20	79	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	62	38	0	100
J.	Spring, 2013	20	80	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	52	48	0	100
	Spring, 2014	43	57	0	100
	Spring, 2013	40	60	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	59	41	0	100
	Spring, 2014	56	44	0	100
	Spring, 2013	52	48	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	62	38	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	76	24	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	83	17	0	100
India	Spring, 2015	21	78	1	100
	Spring, 2014	17	79	3	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	15	82	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	27	72	1	100
	Spring, 2014	19	80	1	100
	Spring, 2013	14	85	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	44	56	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	70	30	0	100
	Spring, 2014	51	49	0	100
	Spring, 2013	35	65	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	19	81	1	100
	Spring, 2014	8	92	1	100
	Spring, 2013	6	91	4	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	31	67	1	100
	Spring, 2014	27	73	1	100
	Spring, 2013	25	74	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	88	12	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	40	60	0	100
	Spring, 2014	29	71	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	59	41	0	100
	Spring, 2014	42	58	0	100
	Spring, 2013	41	59	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	47	53	0	100
	Spring, 2014	27	72	1	100
	Spring, 2013	19	80	1	100

		called "smartpl apps. Is your	nones" because t cell phone a sma	S ONLY: Some ce hey can access th rtphone, such as SPECIFIC EXAMP	e internet and an iPhone, a
		Yes, smartphone	No, not a smartphone	DK/Refused	Total
Chile	Spring, 2015	70	30	0	100
	Spring, 2014	62	36	2	100
	Spring, 2013	43	56	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	49	50	1	100
	Spring, 2014	38	61	1	100
	Spring, 2013	33	67	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	32	67	1	100
Mexico Peru Venezuela Burkina Faso Ghana Kenya Nigeria Senegal South Africa	Spring, 2014	20	77	2	100
Venezuela Burkina Faso Ghana	Spring, 2015	54	45	1	100
	Spring, 2014	44	56	0	100
	Spring, 2013	36	64	0	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	18	82	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	28	71	1	100
	Spring, 2014	17	81	2	100
	Spring, 2013	19	79	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	32	68	0	100
	Spring, 2014	19	81	0	100
	Spring, 2013	23	76	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	31	69	0	100
	Spring, 2014	30	69	1	100
	Spring, 2013	24	75	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	23	76	0	100
	Spring, 2014	18	81	1	100
	Spring, 2013	16	82	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	42	57	1	100
	Spring, 2014	38	60	2	100
	Spring, 2013	36	63	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	15	85	1	100
	Spring, 2014	10	89	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2014	8	91	1	100
	Spring, 2013	7	93	1	100

		Q152. How	important is relig	ion in your life — important or not		somewhat importa ?	nt, not too
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
Jnited States	Spring, 2015	53	22	11	13	1	100
	Spring, 2012	54	24	11	9	2	100
	Spring, 2011	50	27	10	11	1	100
	Spring, 2010	56	25	9	9	1	100
	Fall, 2009	55	27	8	9	1	100
	Spring, 2009	53	29	8	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	55	27	9	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	56	26	9	8	1	100
	Spring, 2006	54	29	10	6	1	100
	Summer, 2002	59	25	8	6	1	100
anada	Spring, 2015	27	26	16	29	2	100
Janada	Spring, 2013	24	29	18	26	2	100
	Spring, 2009	29	28	19	23	1	100
	Spring, 2007	27	31	19	22	1	100
	Summer, 2002	30	30	19	21	1	100
rance	Spring, 2015	14	26	24	37	0	100
ance		14	23	24	38	0	100
	Spring, 2011	13	23	23	43	0	100
	Spring, 2010	12	22	24	36	0	100
	Fall, 2009	13	24	27	36	0	100
	Spring, 2009						
	Spring, 2008	10	27	26	36	0	100
	Spring, 2007	12	26	27	36	0	100
	Spring, 2006	13	31	25	30	0	100
	Summer, 2002	11	27	28	33	1	100
iermany	Spring, 2015	21	33	20	26	0	100
	Spring, 2011	21	31	23	24	1	100
	Spring, 2010	25	32	20	23	1	100
	Fall, 2009	25	32	18	24	1	100
	Spring, 2009	24	32	18	25	1	100
	Spring, 2008	22	35	21	21	0	100
	Spring, 2007	24	32	20	24	1	100
	Spring, 2006	30	30	20	21	0	100
	Summer, 2002	21	28	25	25	0	100
taly	Spring, 2015	26	39	19	13	3	100
	Spring, 2013	30	39	17	10	4	100
	Spring, 2012	26	40	20	12	3	100
	Fall, 2009	24	47	20	8	2	100
	Spring, 2007	25	45	19	8	3	100
	Summer, 2002	27	42	21	8	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	28	47	16	6	4	100
	Spring, 2013	24	48	16	5	6	100
	Spring, 2012	29	46	15	6	4	100
	Spring, 2011	27	49	17	4	3	100
	Spring, 2010	25	54	13	5	3	100
	Fall, 2009	33	46	14	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	30	50	14	3	3	100
	Spring, 2008	29	50	14	2	4	100
	Spring, 2007	38	44	13	3	3	100
pain	Spring, 2007	21	26	20	31	1	100
	Spring, 2013	22	27	19	31	1	100
	Spring, 2010	24	30	16	30	0	100
		23	30	21	24	1	100
	Fall, 2009	23	29	19	24	1	100
	Spring, 2009	19	29	23	30	1	100
	Spring, 2008 Spring, 2007						
	Spring 2007	18	26	24	31	1	100

		Q152. How important is religion in your life — very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important?						
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	21	23	20	34	2	100	
	Spring, 2011	17	21	21	40	1	100	
	Spring, 2010	17	25	23	34	1	100	
	Fall, 2009	19	26	23	31	1	100	
	Spring, 2009	21	25	22	31	1	100	
	Spring, 2008	18	24	23	34	1	100	
	Spring, 2007	18	24	24	34	1	100	
	Spring, 2006	25	37	26	13	1	100	
Russia	Spring, 2015	19	42	21	11	7	100	
Russia	Spring, 2013	18	38	25	11	9	100	
	Spring, 2012	19	40	22	12	8	100	
	Spring, 2011	18	39	24	10	9	100	
	Spring, 2010	15	35	28	15	7	100	
	Fall, 2009	21	32	25	17	5	100	
	Spring, 2009	20	40	24	9	6	100	
	Spring, 2009	18	39	24	14	5	100	
	Spring, 2008	16	34	33	14	4	100	
		17	43	29	14	2	100	
	Spring, 2006	17	33	29	21	4	100	
Ikroin-	Summer, 2002							
Jkraine	Spring, 2015	22	42	21	8	6	100	
Turkey	Spring, 2015	56	27	7	3	8	100	
	Spring, 2013	70	18	4	1	7	100	
	Spring, 2011	74	14	4	1	6	100	
	Spring, 2010	77	16	3	2	3	100	
	Spring, 2009	72	21	2	1	4	100	
	Spring, 2008	84	10	2	2	1	100	
	Spring, 2007	82	12	3	2	2	100	
	Spring, 2006	69	21	4	2	3	100	
	Summer, 2002	65	24	6	5	1	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2015	83	15	1	0	0	100	
	Spring, 2013	82	14	2	2	0	100	
	Spring, 2012	80	15	2	3	0	100	
	Spring, 2011	83	13	1	3	0	100	
	Spring, 2010	83	12	3	2	0	100	
	Spring, 2009	82	16	1	1	0	100	
	Spring, 2008	79	20	0	0	0	100	
	Spring, 2007	77	20	3	1	0	100	
	Spring, 2006	71	25	3	1	0	100	
Lebanon	Spring, 2005	57	35	6	2	0	100	
	Spring, 2013	57	36	5	1	0	100	
	Spring, 2012	56	35	8	1	0	100	
		56	33	10	2	1	100	
	Spring, 2011	53	33	10	1	0	100	
	Spring, 2010	53	33	12	2	0	100	
	Spring, 2009	48	34	16	5	1	100	
	Spring, 2008							
	Spring, 2007	50	33	13	4	1	100	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	74	21	2	1	1	100	
	Spring, 2013	85	11	3	1	1	100	
	Spring, 2009	89	9	1	1	0	100	
	Spring, 2007	82	11	2	1	4	100	
srael	Spring, 2015	34	29	17	20	0	100	
	Spring, 2013	25	28	24	22	1	100	
	Spring, 2011	24	44	15	15	2	100	
	Spring, 2009	30	31	21	16	2	100	
	Spring, 2007	27	36	19	15	2	100	
Australia	Spring, 2015	18	26	19	37	0	100	
	Spring, 2013	21	22	22	34	1	100	
	Spring, 2008	21	25	22	31	1	100	
India	Spring, 2015	80	15	3	1	1	100	
	Winter, 2013-2014	72	20	4	3	1	100	

		Q152. How	important is relig	jion in your life — important or not		somewhat importa ?	nt, not too
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	95	4	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2013	94	3	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2011	96	2	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2010	94	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	95	4	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	95	4	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	96	3	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2006	97	3	0	0	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	11	29	34	24	1	100
apan	Spring, 2012	10	25	36	28	1	100
	Spring, 2011	11	29	38	21	1	100
	Spring, 2010	12	28	36	23	1	100
		14	27	36	23	1	100
	Spring, 2009	13	28	33	24	2	100
	Spring, 2008	6	28	41	30	2	100
	Spring, 2007						
	Spring, 2006	12	35	31	21	2	100
	Summer, 2002	12	28	36	22	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	84	13	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	77	18	3	0	1	100
	Spring, 2007	78	15	4	2	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	93	6	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	98	2	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2012	94	5	1	0	0	100
	Late Spring, 2011	96	2	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	94	5	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	90	8	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	93	4	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2008	95	3	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	94	4	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2006	97	2	0	0	1	100
	Summer, 2002	91	7	0	0	2	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	87	11	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	13	1	0	0	100
	Summer, 2002	88	11	1	0	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	19	29	29	22	0	100
	Spring, 2013	19	30	30	19	1	100
	Spring, 2010	20	24	28	27	2	100
		17	27	30	25	1	100
	Spring, 2009	17	27	30	25	2	100
	Spring, 2008	16	29	31	22	2	100
l'atra cui	Spring, 2007						
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	28	22	36	13	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	35	35	18	12	0	100
	Spring, 2013	32	33	20	14	0	100
	Spring, 2010	32	34	20	12	1	100
	Spring, 2009	37	28	20	14	1	100
	Spring, 2008	39	30	18	12	1	100
	Spring, 2007	34	32	22	11	1	100
	Summer, 2002	39	34	14	12	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	74	16	7	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	74	16	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2012	75	16	5	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	78	13	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	13	6	4	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	27	34	17	20	2	100
	Spring, 2013	39	32	18	10	0	100
	Spring, 2007	46	31	11	10	3	100

				important or not		somewhat importa ?	
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2015	37	47	11	5	1	100
	Spring, 2013	45	37	12	5	1	100
	Spring, 2012	33	38	21	7	1	100
	Spring, 2011	36	39	17	7	1	100
	Spring, 2010	42	39	13	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	36	43	15	5	1	100
	Spring, 2008	58	28	8	4	2	100
	Spring, 2007	46	39	11	4	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	66	25	6	2	1	100
	Spring, 2007	68	23	4	3	1	100
	Summer, 2002	69	24	4	3	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	42	43	12	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	42	44	10	3	0	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	92	5	1	1	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	90	8	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	89	9	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	82	12	4	1	0	100
	Summer, 2002	84	13	2	0	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	86	11	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	87	12	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	84	12	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	74	18	6	2	0	100
	Spring, 2009	78	17	4	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	82	13	4	1	1	100
	Summer, 2002	85	13	1	1	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	88	9	1	0	0	100
Nigena		90	7	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	87	10	3	1	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2010	97	3	0	0	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	97	3	0	0	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	67	24	5	2	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	69	24	5	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	81	12	3	3	1	100
	Spring, 2008	-	8	3	3		
T	Summer, 2002	87	_			0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	90	8	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	94	5	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	95	3	0	1	0	100
	Summer, 2002	83	12	3	1	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	94	5	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	12	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	82	15	2	1	0	100
	Summer, 2002	85	12	2	1	0	100