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# Publics Globally Want Unbiased News Coverage, but Are Divided on Whether Their News Media Deliver

*Deep political divides in many nations on satisfaction with news media; greatest is in the U.S.*

**BY** Amy Mitchell, Katie Simmons, Katerina Eva Matsa and Laura Silver

**FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:**

Amy Mitchell, Director, Journalism Research  
Katie Simmons, Associate Director, Research  
Rhonda Stewart, Senior Communications Manager  
202.419.4372  
[www.pewresearch.org](http://www.pewresearch.org)

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# Publics Globally Want Unbiased News Coverage, but Are Divided on Whether Their News Media Deliver

*Deep political divides in many nations on satisfaction with news media; greatest is in the U.S.*

Publics around the world overwhelmingly agree that the news media should be unbiased in their coverage of political issues, according to a new Pew Research Center survey of 38 countries. Yet, when asked how their news media are doing on reporting different political issues fairly, people are far more mixed in their sentiments, with many saying their media do not deliver. And, in many countries, there are sharp political differences in views of the media – with the largest gap among Americans.

To build off Pew Research Center’s earlier [findings about U.S. news media habits and attitudes](#), this new cross-national survey begins to study these dynamics globally. The survey finds that a median of 75% across 38 countries say it is never acceptable for a news organization to favor one political party over others when reporting the news. Just 20% say this is sometimes okay. People in Europe show the greatest opposition to political bias in their news, including 89% in Spain and 88% in Greece who think this is unacceptable. In the United States, 78% say the news media should never favor one political party over another. In only five countries do at least three-in-ten believe it is okay to favor one side.

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## Most oppose partisanship in the news media, many give news organizations a low rating for impartiality

*It is \_\_\_ for a news organization to favor one political party over others when reporting the news*



*News organizations in our country are doing \_\_\_ at reporting the different positions on political issues fairly*



Note: Percentages are global medians based on 38 countries.  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41 & Q42c.

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**What is a median?**

Throughout this report, median percentages are used to help readers see overall patterns. The median is the middle number in a list of figures sorted in ascending or descending order. In a survey of 38 countries, the median result is the average of the 19th and 20th figures on a list of country-level findings ranked in order.

In addition to medians of respondents across the survey's 38 countries, this report sometimes refers to the median among a specific subset of respondents and/or countries by region or economic grouping. For example, we can look at a median across the seven Asian-Pacific countries, where the median is the fourth figure when the countries are listed from highest to lowest. We can also calculate the medians across 10 European nations, five Middle East-North African nations, six sub-Saharan African nations and seven Latin American nations.

While publics around the globe place a premium on politically unbiased news media, this is precisely the performance area, among four asked about, where publics are least likely to say their news media are doing well. A median of only 52% across the 38 nations polled say the news media in their country do a good job of reporting on political issues fairly, while 44% say they do not. And although majorities of the public in 18 countries say their news media are performing well in this area, attitudes are more negative in the remaining 20 nations surveyed. The most critical are Spain, Greece, South Korea, Lebanon and Chile, where at least six-in-ten say their news media do not do well on reporting the news fairly.

News media receive considerably higher marks in other performance areas. Broad majorities say their news media do a good job of covering the most important stories (median of 73%), reporting the news accurately (62%), and reporting news about government leaders and officials (59%). People in sub-Saharan Africa and the Asia-Pacific are more satisfied with their news media, while Latin Americans are the most critical. The U.S. public tends to fall roughly in the middle across the different performance areas asked about.

## News media rated highest for covering important issues, lowest for reporting on politics fairly

*% who say their news media are doing very/somewhat well at reporting ...*

	Political issues fairly	News about govt. leaders and officials	News accurately	Most important news events
	%	%	%	%
United States	47	58	56	61
Canada	73	79	78	82
France	47	54	62	73
Germany	72	77	75	85
Greece	18	25	22	42
Hungary	42	49	54	63
Italy	36	46	45	60
Netherlands	74	82	82	89
Poland	40	43	43	59
Spain	33	48	48	63
Sweden	66	78	78	86
UK	52	64	63	74
Russia	55	68	60	79
Australia	48	60	57	65
India	65	72	80	72
Indonesia	77	85	85	89
Japan	55	55	65	74
Philippines	78	83	86	87
South Korea	27	26	36	44
Vietnam	78	78	80	85
Israel	42	50	63	78
Jordan	46	47	55	60
Lebanon	36	62	48	73
Tunisia	48	52	56	58
Turkey	57	73	65	74
Ghana	68	70	77	81
Kenya	70	75	80	82
Nigeria	67	68	71	74
Senegal	75	75	72	84
South Africa	65	69	73	76
Tanzania	83	89	93	92
Argentina	37	38	45	56
Brazil	45	54	57	66
Chile	36	36	42	55
Colombia	38	43	41	57
Mexico	58	55	62	68
Peru	42	42	51	59
Venezuela	52	50	58	62

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42a-d.

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Within countries, political identification tends to be the strongest divider of media attitudes, more so than education, age or gender.

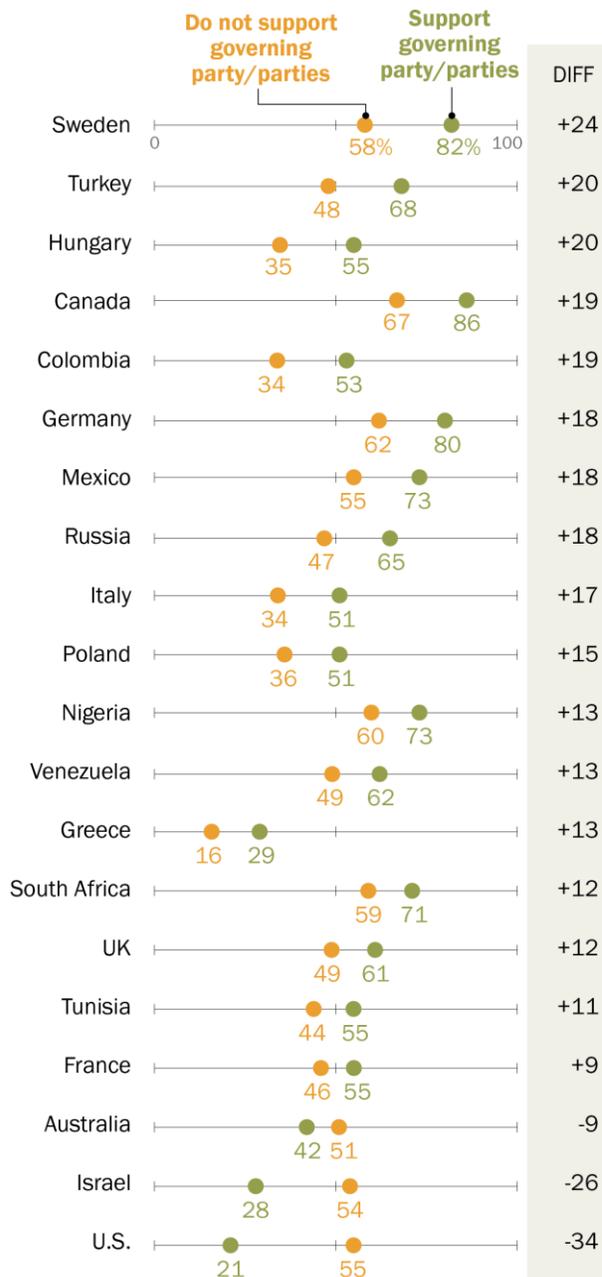
Political party systems vary considerably across countries, but one consistent measure for comparing political divides is support for the governing party or parties. Individuals who identify with the governing party or parties are categorized as supporters, everyone else as nonsupporters. In the U.S., this means that people who identify with the Republican Party, which currently controls all branches of the federal government, are considered governing party supporters. People who identify with the Democratic Party, say they are independent, identify with some other party or do not identify with any political party are categorized as nonsupporters. (For more details on the categorization, please see [Appendix B.](#))

Using this approach, large gaps in ratings of the media emerge between governing party supporters and nonsupporters. On the question of whether their news media cover political issues fairly, for example, partisan differences appear in 20 of the 38 countries surveyed. In five countries, the gap is at least 20 percentage points, with the largest by far in the U.S. at 34 percentage points. The next highest partisan gap is in Israel, with a 26-point difference.

The U.S. is also one of only a few countries where governing party supporters are *less* satisfied with their news media than are nonsupporters. In most countries, people who support the political party currently in power are more satisfied with the performance of their news media than those who do not support the governing party. For example, in Sweden, the Social Democratic Party and the Green Party are the two parties that currently form the governing coalition in the country. About eight-in-ten Swedes

## Deep political divides on whether news media cover political issues fairly

*News organizations in our country are doing well at reporting different positions on political issues fairly*



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q42c.

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(82%) who identify with these two parties say their news media do a good job of covering political issues fairly. Just 58% of Swedes who do not identify with these two parties agree.

The partisan gaps found in the survey indicate that, rather than being consistently tied to a particular ideological position, satisfaction with the news media across the globe is more closely related to support for the party in power – whether that party is left or right. Public satisfaction with the news media also links closely to trust in one’s national government and a sense that the economy is doing well, which reinforces the point that, for most countries surveyed here, satisfaction with the media aligns with satisfaction on other country conditions rather than along a left-right spectrum.

These are among the major findings of a Pew Research Center survey conducted among 41,953 respondents in 38 countries from Feb. 16 to May 8, 2017. In addition to the topics discussed above, the study also focuses on individuals’ use of the internet and social media to get news, as well as the types of news people follow.

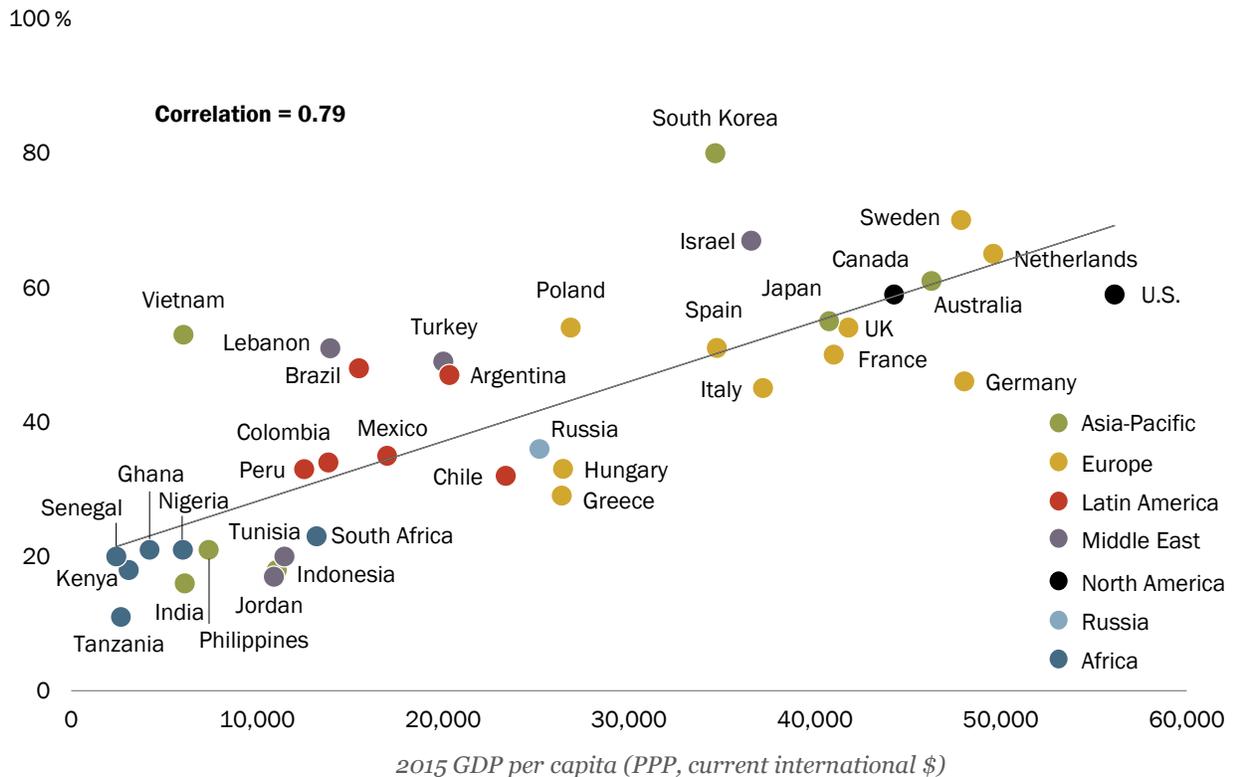
## Online news is making inroads in many countries around the world

Digital technology is influencing news habits across the globe, though its use is still far from universal. Overall, a median of 42% among the 38 countries surveyed say they get news on the internet at least once a day. In 14 countries, half or more adults get news online daily.

In general, internet access has been shown to be higher in wealthier countries, and this plays out to a greater likelihood of using the internet for news as well. For example, 61% in Australia – which had a 2015 gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of \$46,271 – get news at least once a day through the internet. Just 20% in Senegal, with a GDP per capita of \$2,421, do the same.

### People in wealthier countries are more likely to get news online daily

*Use the internet to get news at least once a day*



Note: GDP per capita not available for Venezuela. Percentages based on total sample.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q69. GDP data from the World Bank, accessed June 2, 2017.

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The survey also asked a separate question about how often people get news specifically on social media sites. Unlike getting news on the internet generally, the percentage that gets news on social media is not strongly related to country wealth. In fact, the median percentages of people who get news at least once a day through social media are about the same in emerging and developing economies as in advanced ones (33% and 36%, respectively). Overall, a global median of 35% get news daily through social media, with the highest levels in South Korea (57%), Lebanon (52%) and Argentina (51%).

### **What are advanced, emerging and developing countries?**

For this report, we grouped countries into three economic categories: “advanced,” “emerging” and “developing.” In creating our economic classification of the countries in this report, we relied on multiple sources and criteria. Specifically, we were guided by: World Bank income classifications; classifications of emerging markets by other multinational organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund; per capita gross domestic product (GDP); total size of the country’s economy, as measured by GDP; and average GDP growth between 2010 and 2015. For more information, see [Appendix C](#).

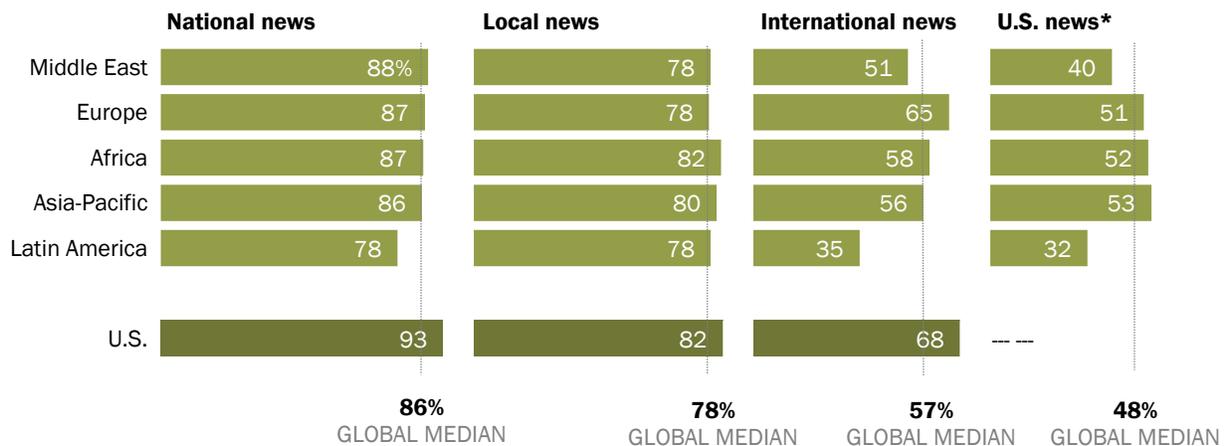
## Public is highly engaged with news, but more so with news that's close to home

Overall interest in the news has implications for how news media landscapes develop alongside technological change. Large majorities around the world say they follow national and local news closely (global medians of 86% and 78% respectively). In all 38 countries, more than two-thirds say this of news about their own country. The same is true of news about their city or town in 32 countries.

People are much less interested in news about other countries (global median of 57%). In only six countries do more than two-thirds say they pay close attention to news about the rest of the world. People outside of the U.S. express a similarly low level of interest in news specifically about the U.S. (48%).

### People more closely follow national, local news than international news

*Regional medians saying they closely follow each type of news*



\* Question about U.S. news was not asked in the United States.  
 Note: Global median across 38 countries. Europe regional median excludes Russia.  
 Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q40a-d.

## Young more likely to get news online; older people more likely to follow the news overall

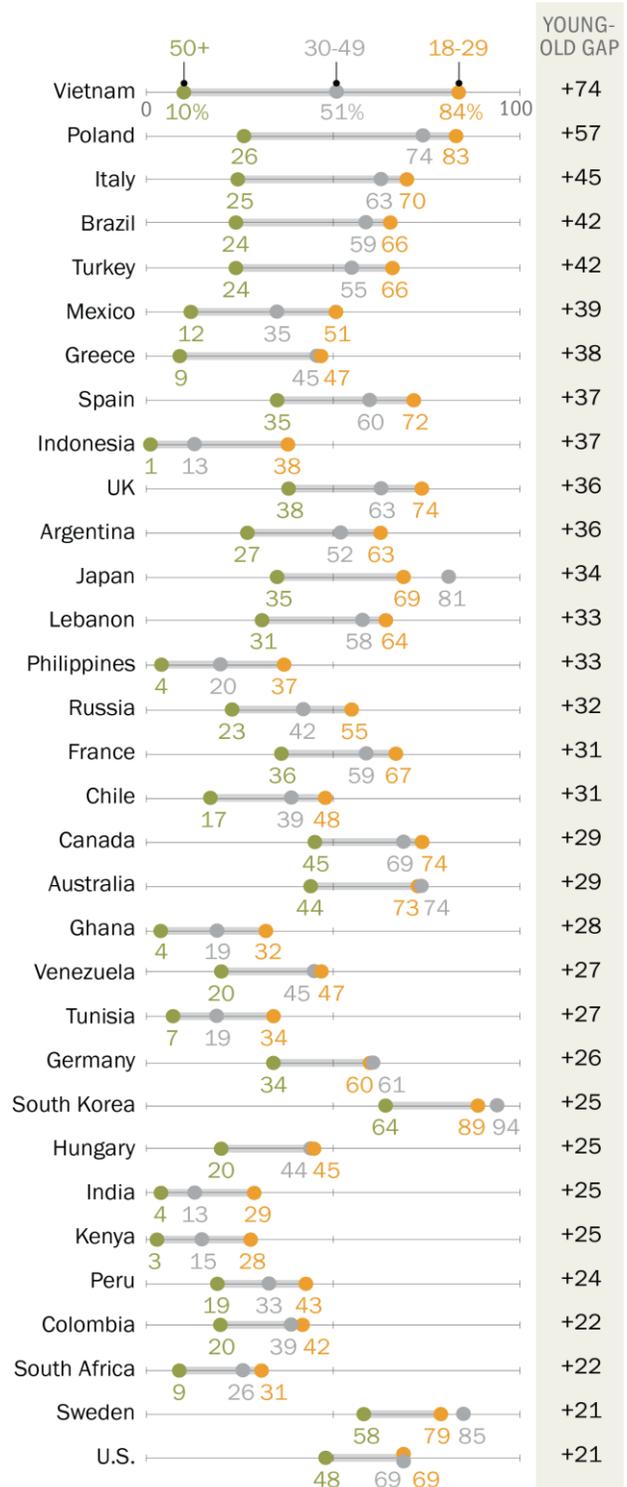
Across all 38 countries, young people – those ages 18 to 29 – are more likely to get news online than adults 50 and older. In 11 countries, the age gap is 35 percentage points or greater.

At the same time, older people tend to be more interested in the various types of news asked about than the younger generation. The biggest gaps are in news about one’s own city or town. In 20 countries, people ages 50 and older are significantly more likely than people younger than 30 to closely follow local news. The age gap is at least 15 percentage points in 11 of the countries. Only in the Philippines and Brazil is the pattern reversed; there, young people are more likely to follow local news.

For international news, age is less of a factor. In general, men and those with more education are more likely to follow international news.

## Young people tend to be more avid online news users

Use the internet to get news at least once a day



Note: Percentages based on total sample. Only differences larger than 20 percentage points shown.  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q69.

## **1. Global publics want politically balanced news, but do not think their news media are doing very well in this area**

Across the globe, there is a great deal of consensus on how the news media should report on political issues. Large majorities in nearly every country surveyed say that their news media should always be unbiased in their coverage. At the same time, while people are generally satisfied with their news media's performance, publics around the globe give the lowest ratings for reporting on different political positions fairly. In contrast, they largely approve of the job their news media are doing covering the most important stories of the day, providing accurate news and covering government leaders and officials. Within a majority of countries, satisfaction differs based on one's political orientation; people who support the governing political party tend to be more satisfied with their news media than those who do not.

## Widespread preference for an impartial news media

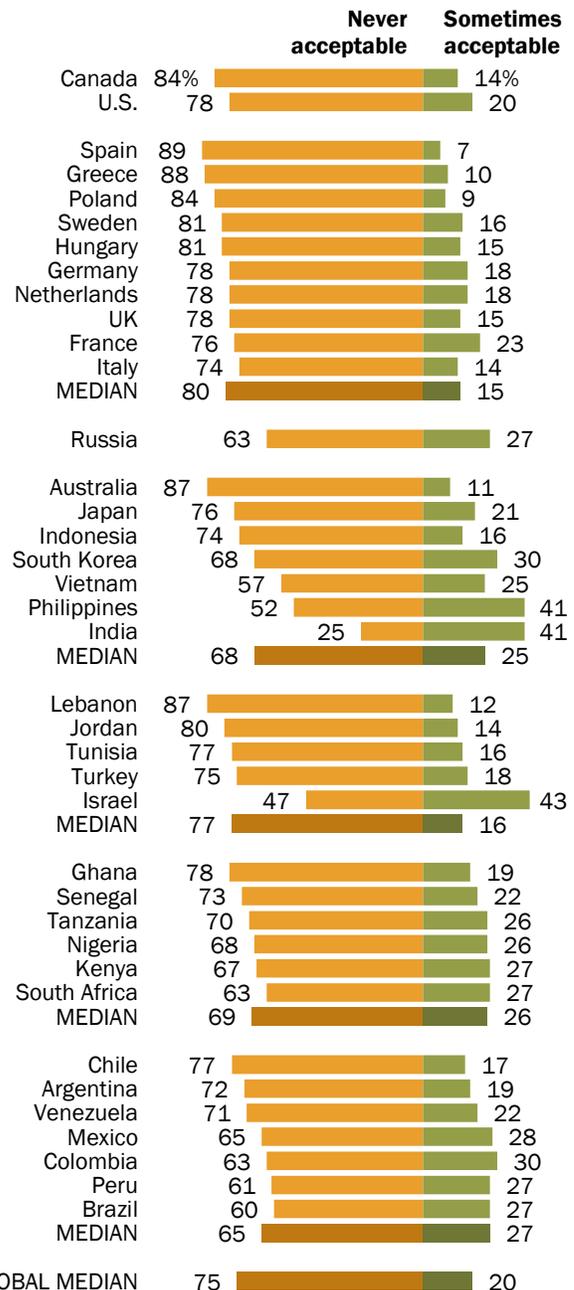
Despite differences in news media and political structures, clear majorities in 35 of the 38 nations surveyed agree that it is never acceptable for a news organization to favor one political party over others when reporting the news. Globally, a median of three-quarters (75%) say such media bias is never permissible, compared with 20% who say it is sometimes acceptable.

The one country where more say it is sometimes acceptable than never acceptable for a news organization to favor one political party is India. Among adults there, 41% say it is acceptable for news organizations to, at times, favor one political party, compared with 25% who say it is never acceptable. A third of Indians express no opinion on the matter.

Israel and the Philippines also stand as relative exceptions to the strong global consensus. In both of these countries, about four-in-ten say it is acceptable for news organizations to sometimes favor one political party over others.

## Large majorities say news organizations should never favor one political party

*It is \_\_\_ for a news organization to favor one political party over others when reporting the news*



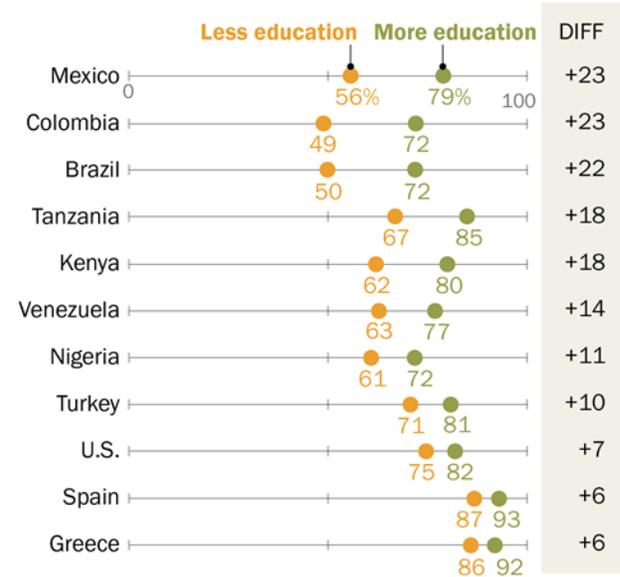
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41.

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Within some countries, there are education differences on this measure. In 11 of the 38 countries, people with higher levels of education are significantly more likely than those with less education to say that media bias is never acceptable.<sup>1</sup> These gaps are largest in several Latin America nations, with differences of more than 20 percentage points in Mexico, Colombia and Brazil. For example, in Mexico, 79% of people with at least a secondary education think media bias is never acceptable, compared with 56% of those with less education.

## Rejection of partisan news media higher among those with more education

*It is never acceptable for a news organization to favor one political party over others when reporting the news*



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41.

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<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of comparing education groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the United Nations' International Standard Classification of Education. The "less education" category is below secondary education and the "more education" category is secondary or above in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela and Vietnam. The "less education" category is secondary education or below and the "more education" category is postsecondary or above in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, UK and U.S.

## News media get highest rating on coverage of most important issues

Respondents were asked to evaluate their news media on four different measures: covering important issues, providing accurate news, covering government officials, and reporting the different positions on political issues fairly. For all four, the global medians tend to be more positive than negative, but overall views vary across performance area.

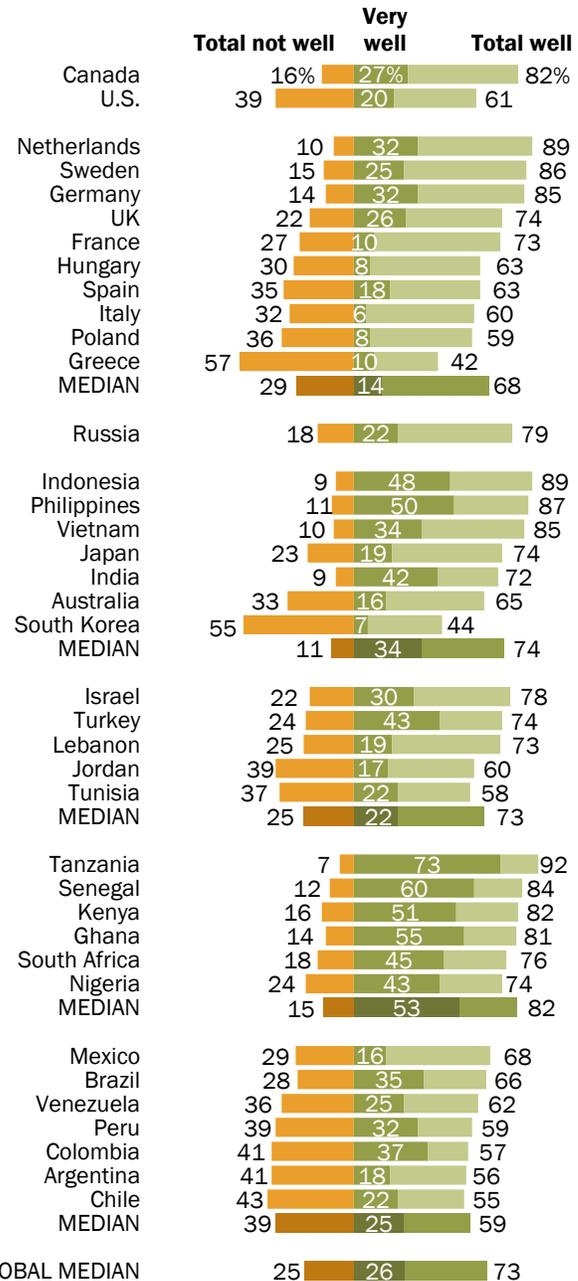
Reporting on the most important news events garnered the highest rating overall, with a global median of 73% saying their news media do very or somewhat well in this area. The degree of satisfaction differs somewhat by region, from a high of 82% in sub-Saharan Africa to a low of 59% in Latin America. And in most countries, far more express moderate satisfaction than strong satisfaction. A global median of just 26% say their news media are doing *very* well on reporting on the most important news events. Only in sub-Saharan Africa do more than half say this.

There are only two countries in which majorities say their news media are not doing a good job reporting on the most important news events: Greece (57%) and South Korea (55%).

**CORRECTION (Feb. 2018):** Due to a typographical error, a previous version of the chart “Most say news media do good job covering most important stories,” gave an incorrect “Total well” percentage for South Korea. The correct number is 44%. This correction does not materially change the analysis of the report.

## Most say news media do good job covering most important stories

News organizations in our country are doing \_\_\_ at reporting on the most important news events



Note: “Total not well” is a sum of “not too well” and “not well at all”  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42d.

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## Many say news media do well at providing accurate news

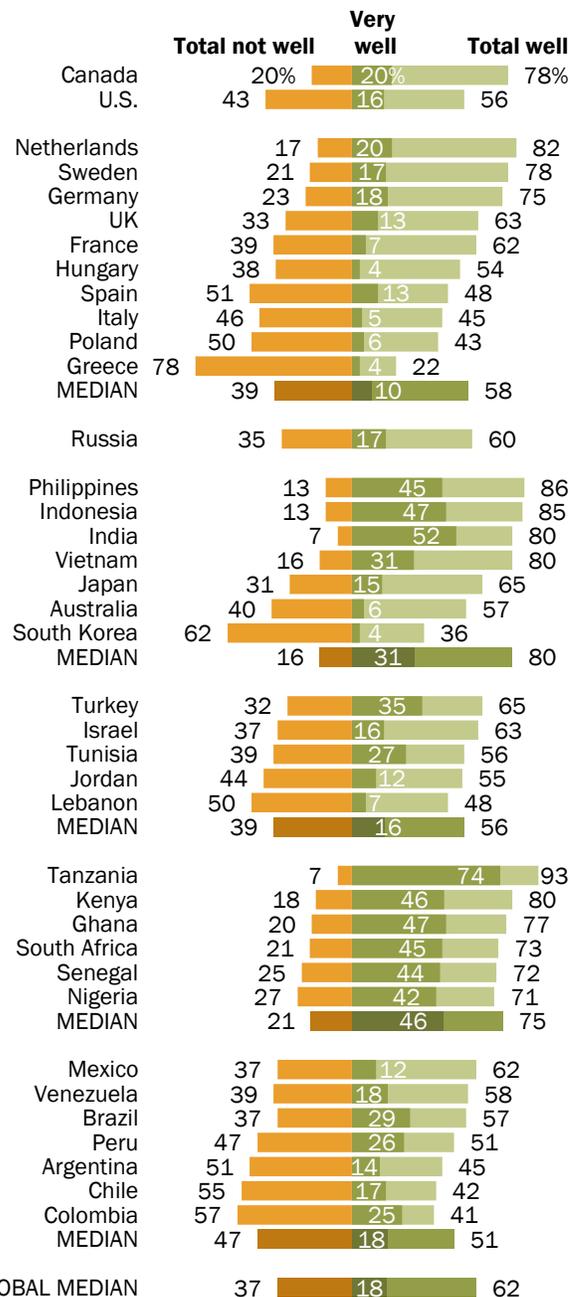
Publics also largely agree that news organizations are doing a good job at reporting the news accurately. A global median of 62% say they do very or somewhat well on this measure, with at least half in 29 of the 38 countries expressing this sentiment. Once again, however, the highest levels of approval are sparse; a global median of only 18% say their news media are doing *very* well on reporting news accurately.

Regionally, ratings of the news media on providing accurate facts are highest in the Asia-Pacific (median of 80% well) and sub-Saharan Africa (75%), and lowest in Latin America (51%).

Greece and South Korea again stand out as countries in which majorities think that their news media are not doing a good job on this item (78% and 62% respectively), though majorities in Colombia and Chile also express disapproval.

## Worldwide, most view reporting by news organizations as accurate

News organizations in our country are doing \_\_\_ at reporting news accurately



Note: "Total not well" is a sum of "not too well" and "not well at all"  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42a.

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## Many say news media are also doing well covering government

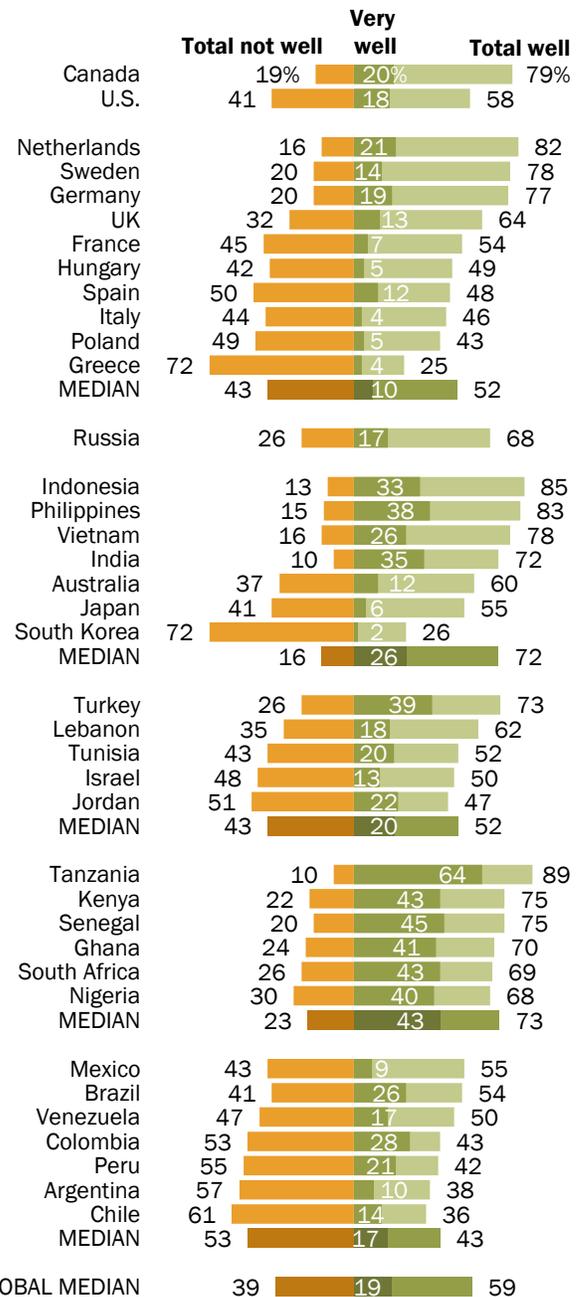
Global ratings of the media's performance for reporting on government officials and leaders are slightly lower than evaluations of their ability to report on the most important stories and accuracy. Still, a global median of 59% say their news media are doing well on this dimension.

Positive evaluations are highest in sub-Saharan Africa (median of 73%) and the Asia-Pacific (72%) and more mixed in Europe (52%) and the Middle East (52%). In Latin America, fewer than half (43%) say their news media are doing a good job reporting on government officials and leaders.

Within Latin America, disapproval is highest in Chile (61%), Argentina (57%) and Peru (55%) – though, outside of the region, Greece (72%) and South Korea (72%) once again stand out.

## Global majority says news media cover government well

*News organizations in our country are doing \_\_\_ at reporting on government leaders and officials*



Note: "Total not well" is a sum of "not too well" and "not well at all"  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42b.

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## Publics most critical of the news media's reporting on political issues

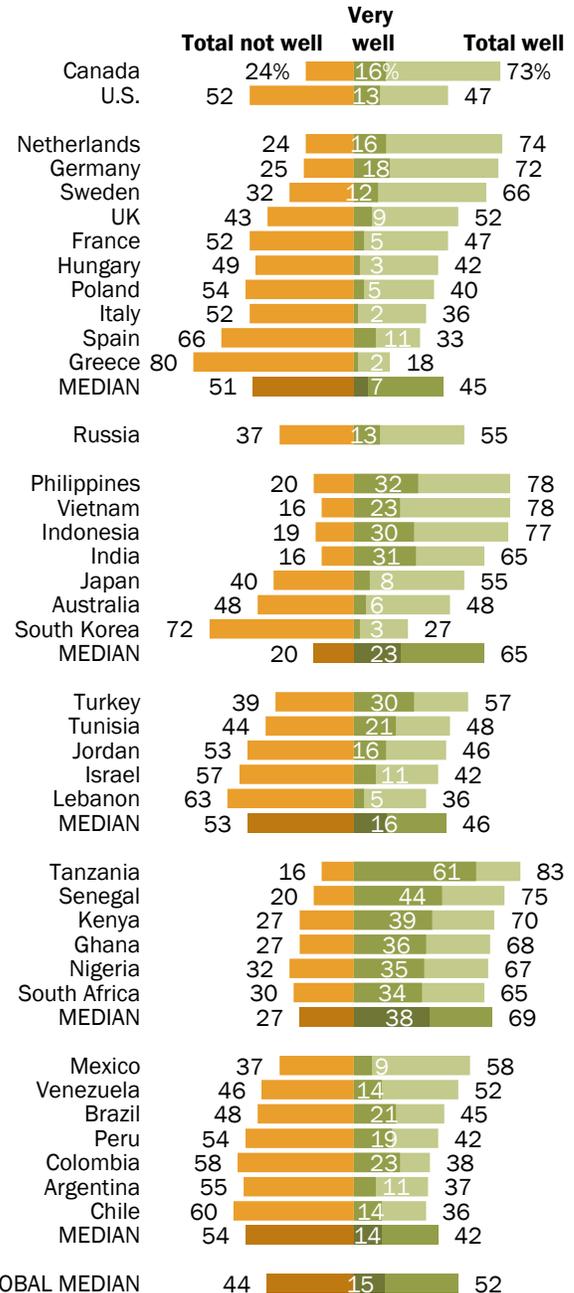
Among the four issues tested, evaluations are most negative when it comes to whether news organizations are doing a good job at reporting different positions on political issues fairly. Globally, a median of only about half (52%) think their news media are performing well in this domain.

Regionally, medians of less than half approve in the Middle East (46%), Europe (45%) and Latin America (42%). Still, majorities in sub-Saharan Africa (69%) and the Asia-Pacific (65%) praise their media's performance.

Looking country to country, dissatisfaction continues to be highest in Greece (80%) and South Korea (72%). But disapproval of the media's performance on this topic is more widespread; across 14 countries, roughly half or more say new organizations are not doing well on this key role. In the U.S., for example, 52% think their news media are doing a poor job reporting different positions on political issues fairly, compared with 47% who say they are doing well.

## Mixed views on whether news media report on all sides fairly

News organizations in our country are doing \_\_\_ at reporting different positions on political issues fairly



Note: "Total not well" is a sum of "not too well" and "not well at all"  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42c.

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In 22 of the 38 countries surveyed, those who say that it is never acceptable for the media to favor one political party over others when reporting the news are also more likely to think the media are doing poorly with regard to reporting on different political positions fairly. The gap is largest in the United States. Among Americans who think it is never acceptable for news organizations to favor one political party over another, roughly six-in-ten (57%) say their media are doing a poor job reporting fairly on politics. In contrast, among Americans who say it is *sometimes* acceptable for news organizations to favor one political party, only about one-third (31%) rate their media negatively – a 26-point gap.

### Those who oppose partisanship in the news media more likely than others to give low ratings for impartiality

*News organizations in our country are not doing well at reporting different positions on political issues fairly*

	Among those who say it is <b>sometimes acceptable</b> for news orgs to favor one political party	Among those who say it is <b>never acceptable</b> for news orgs to favor one political party	DIFF
	%	%	
U.S.	31	57	+26
Italy	36	59	+23
Jordan	33	56	+23
Australia	30	51	+21
Hungary	33	53	+20
South Korea	58	78	+20
Poland	40	58	+18
Argentina	44	61	+17
Brazil	40	57	+17
Mexico	27	44	+17
Turkey	27	44	+17
Germany	11	27	+16
Netherlands	13	28	+15
Peru	46	59	+13
Venezuela	37	49	+12
South Africa	21	33	+12
Ghana	18	30	+12
Colombia	53	64	+11
France	45	55	+10
Japan	33	42	+9
Russia	33	41	+8
Senegal	16	22	+6

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42c.

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## News media satisfaction is related to support for governing party, satisfaction with country conditions

To examine how the public's satisfaction with the news media varies within countries, researchers constructed an index.

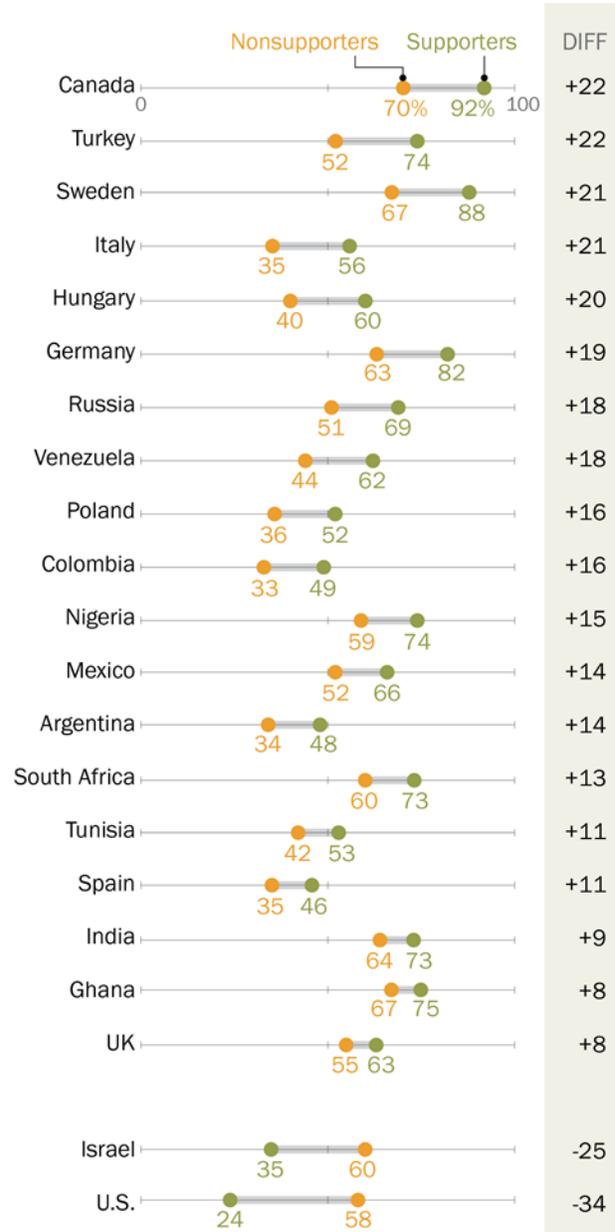
Respondents are classified as "satisfied" if they say news organizations are doing very or somewhat well on at least three of the four issues they were asked about. Everyone else is categorized as dissatisfied.

An individual's political orientation tends to be one of the strongest factors underlying attitudes about the news media, more so than age, education or gender. In 21 countries, how people feel about their news media is linked to support for the governing party (for more on this measure of political orientation that can be applied across all countries, see [Appendix B](#)). In most cases, those who identify with the party in charge tend to be more sanguine about the news media. The gap is particularly large across Europe. For example, in Hungary, supporters of Fidesz and coalition partners the Christian Democratic People's Party are 20 percentage points more likely to be satisfied news consumers than nonsupporters.

In the United States and Israel, however, supporters of the governing party are significantly more likely to be *dissatisfied* with the media. The gap is largest in the U.S., where 24% of Republicans are mostly satisfied news consumers, compared with 58% of people who do not identify with the Republican Party, a 34-point difference.

## Israel and U.S. stand out in partisan divide on media approval

Satisfied with news media in our country, among \_\_\_ of the governing political party/parties\*



\*Respondents are classified as satisfied with the news media in their country if they say news organizations are doing very or somewhat well on at least three of the four issues surveyed.

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q42a-d.

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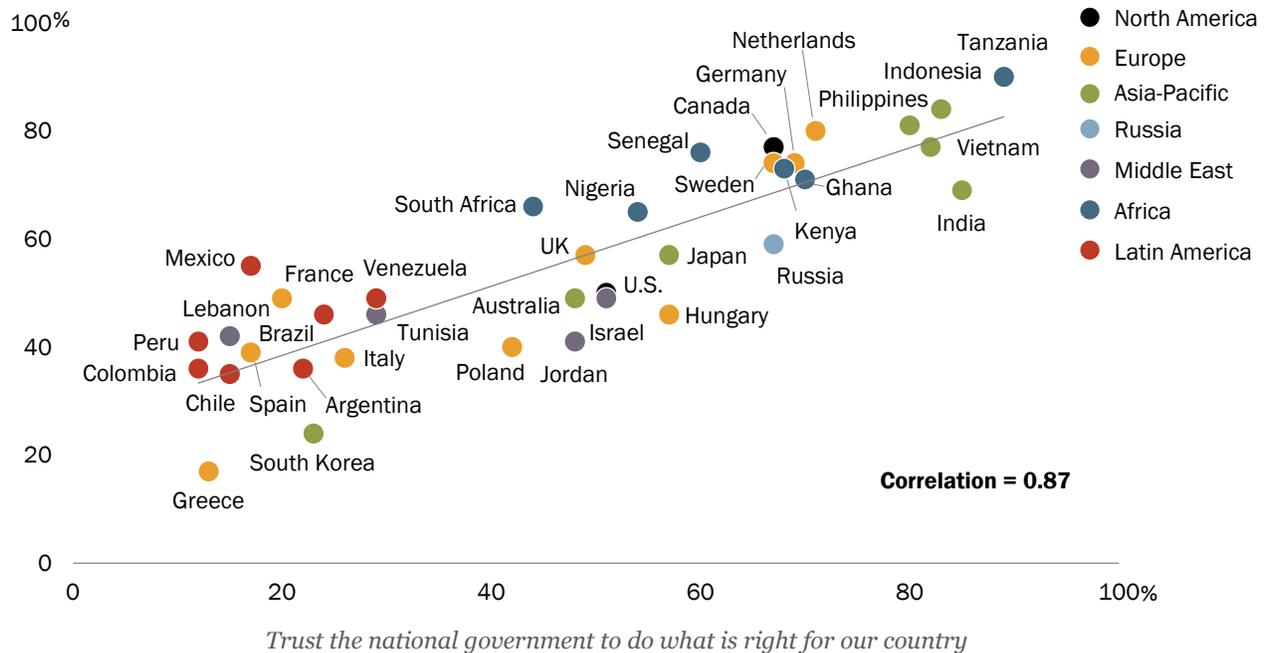
Since the governing parties in power across these countries vary in their ideological leanings, the gaps found on media satisfaction based on support for the party in power show that there is not a particular ideological position that is consistently tied to satisfaction. Instead, the general

relationship between partisanship and news media satisfaction appears to be more about people who are satisfied with the party in power.

Satisfaction with the news media also aligns with two key attitudes about country conditions. The first is whether respondents [trust the national government](#) to do what is right for the country. The relationship here is strong at the country level. For example, satisfaction with the news media is highest in the nations surveyed in sub-Saharan Africa and lowest in Latin America – areas with relatively high and low levels of governmental satisfaction, respectively.

## Strong relationship between trust in the government and media satisfaction

*Satisfied with news media in our country\**



\* Respondents are classified as satisfied with the news media in their country if they say news organizations are doing very or somewhat well on at least three of the four issues surveyed.

Note: Data for Turkey not available.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4 & Q42a-d.

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Trust in government is also related to media satisfaction at the individual level. Within many countries, people who express confidence in the national government are more likely to be satisfied with the news media than those who are less confident. The gap is largest in Vietnam, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In the United States, there is no difference in media satisfaction between those who trust the government and those who do not (for more on trust in government, see [“Globally, Broad Support for Representative and Direct Democracy”](#)).

A second way to measure attitudes about country conditions is by individuals’ opinions about the national economy. Similar to trust in government, the survey finds that in 28 countries people who say the economy is doing well also tend to be more satisfied with their news media.

## 2. Publics around the world follow national and local news more closely than international

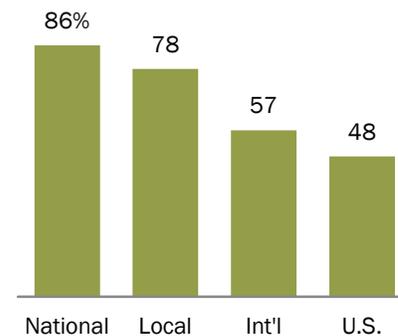
Publics around the globe consume all types of news, but they are most interested in news that's close to home. Among the four key news topics asked about, global medians of at least three-quarters say they follow news about their country (86%) or city and town (78%) closely, compared with fewer than six-in-ten who say the same when it comes to news about other countries generally (57%) and the U.S. specifically (48%).

The type of news people follow closely varies by age and education level. In roughly half of the countries surveyed, those ages 50 and older are more likely to pay attention to news about their city or town than are younger people. And those with more education are more likely to follow international and U.S. news than those with less education. There are also differences between women and men on interest in news, especially international news and news about the U.S. specifically.

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### Global publics most likely to follow national and local news closely

*Global median saying they follow \_\_\_\_\_ news closely*



Note: Percentages are global medians based on 38 countries for local, national and international news. Median for U.S. news is based on 37 countries as it does not include the U.S.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q40a-d.

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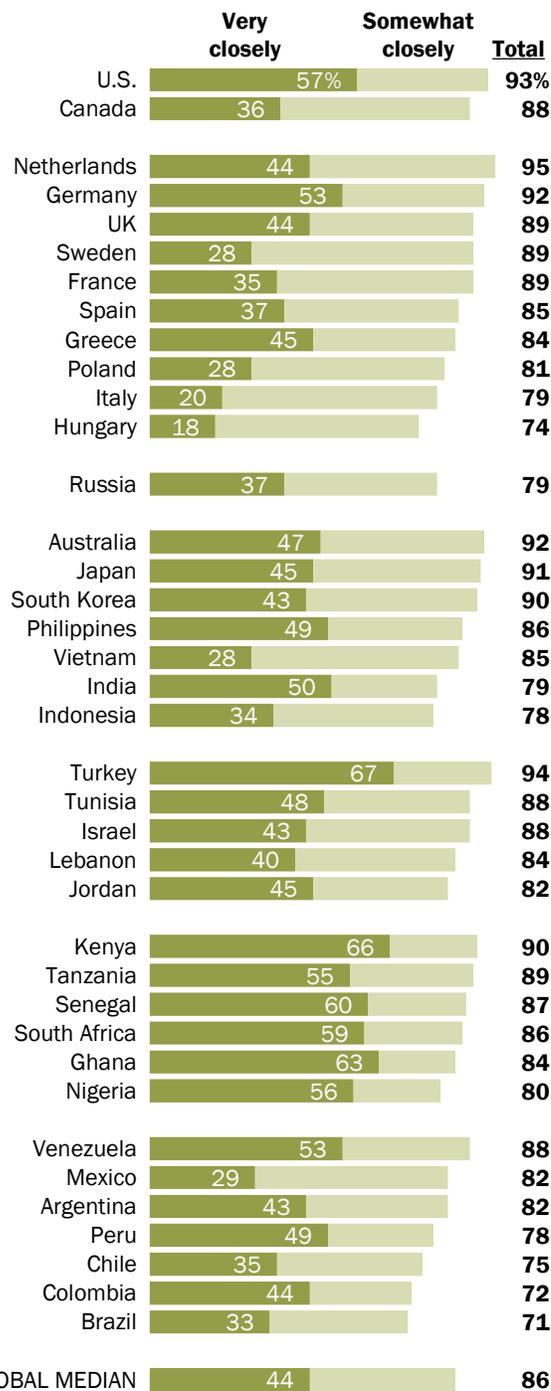
## Globally, broad majorities follow national news

An overwhelming majority follows national news closely (global median of 86%), including a median of 44% who do so *very* closely.

While there are few differences by region in the portions following national news closely, some significant differences emerge in the percentage that follows it *very* closely. Fewer than half in most regions say they follow national news very closely, but majorities in all six sub-Saharan African countries do so. Some countries across the other regions also stand out, including Turkey (67%), the U.S. (57%), Germany (53%), Venezuela (53%) and India (50%). At the other end of the spectrum, the lowest rate of following national news very closely occurs in Hungary (18%) and Italy (20%).

## Large majorities in countries around the world follow national news

Follow news about our country ...



Note: Global median across 38 countries.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q40b.

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## Widespread interest in local news

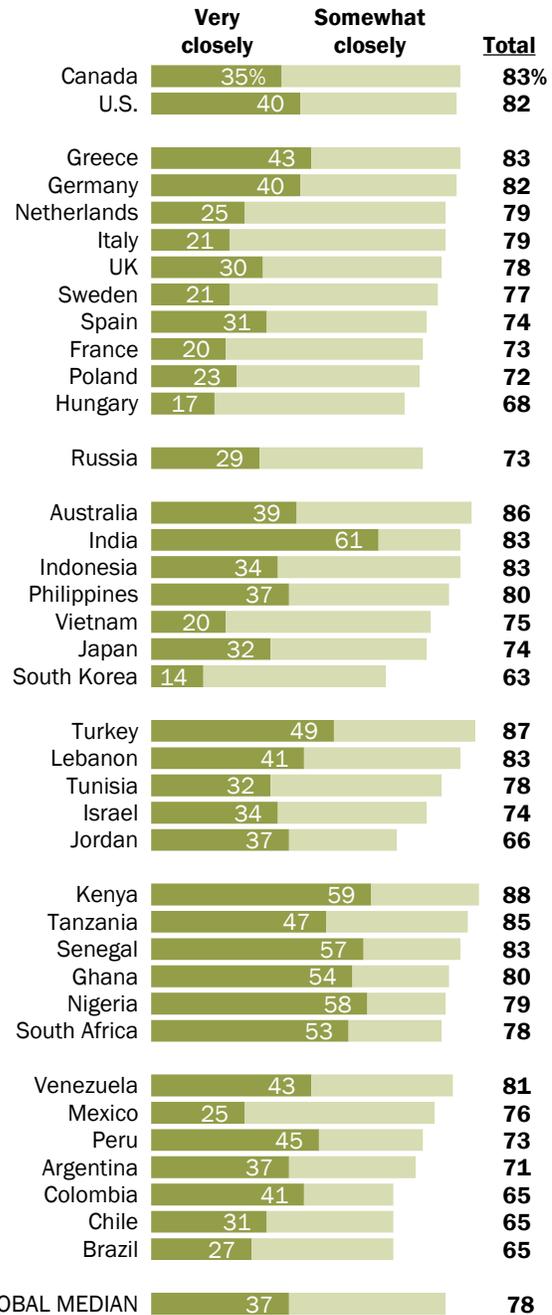
As with national news, majorities follow local news closely in all 38 countries surveyed. A global median of 78% say they follow news about their city or town closely, including 36% who follow local news *very* closely.

There is relatively little difference across regions in whether people follow local news closely, but more variation when it comes to following it *very* closely. Again, strong interest is highest in sub-Saharan Africa (median of 56% very closely), while it is lowest in Europe (24%). Across other regions, India stands out for its percentage that follows local news very closely (61%).

In most of the countries surveyed, interest in local news is equal to or lower than interest in national news. People follow local news more than national news in just two countries – India and Indonesia.

## Most follow local news closely; Africans most likely to follow it very closely

Follow news about our city or town ...



Note: Global median across 38 countries.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q40a.

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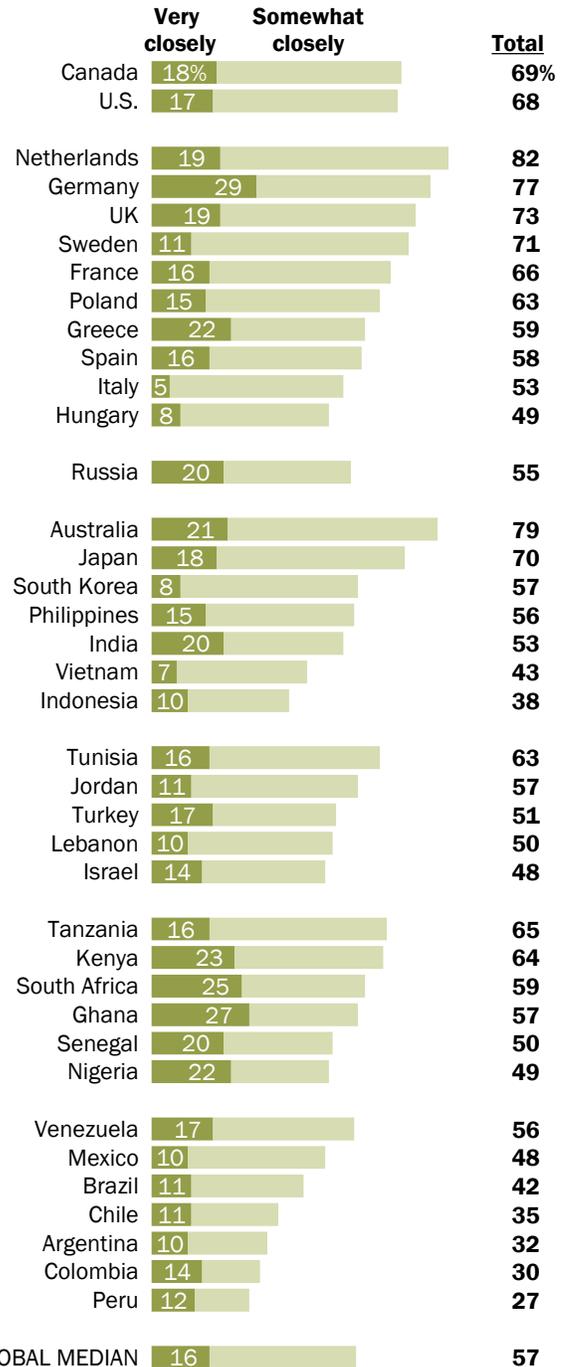
## International and U.S. news a lesser part of people's media diet

Publics in 37 of the 38 countries surveyed are less likely to closely follow news about other countries than they are to follow national or local news. A global median of 57% say they follow international news closely, and just 16% follow it *very* closely.

Interest in international news varies by geographic region. Europeans are most likely to say they follow international news closely (median of 65%), while people in Latin America express the lowest level of interest in this type of news (35%). There is little variation, on the other hand, in the percentage that follows international news *very* closely; in all countries surveyed, no more than three-in-ten say they follow international news very closely.

## International news less closely followed than other types; highest is in Europe

Follow news about other countries ...



Note: Global median across 38 countries.

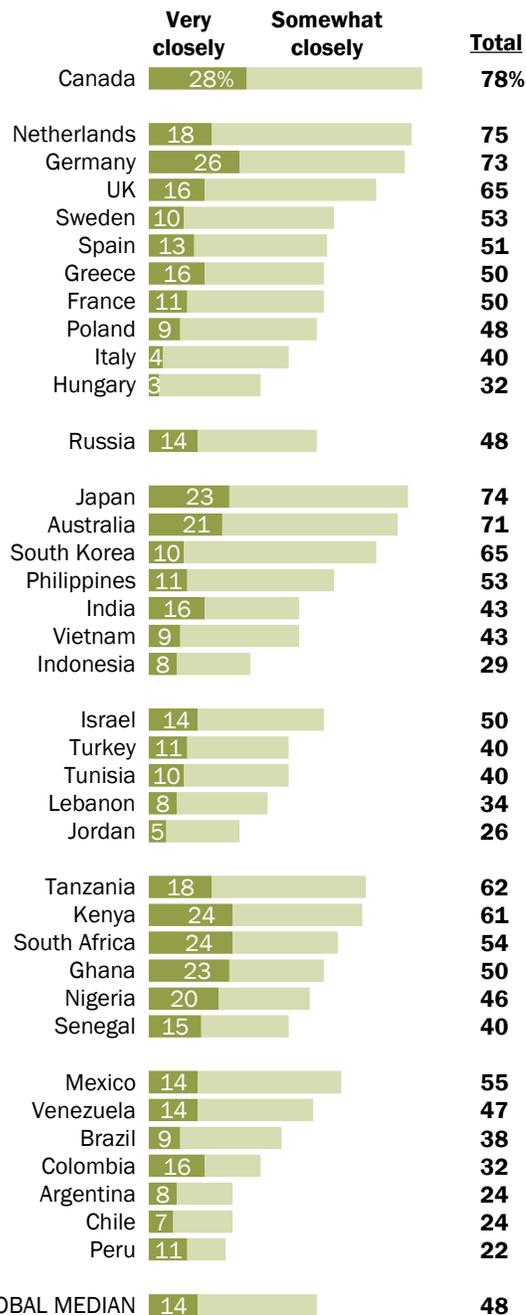
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q40c.

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Even fewer people follow news specifically about the U.S. than international news generally, with a global median of 48% saying they follow it closely. Still, majorities in 10 nations follow news about the U.S. closely. In five of these countries, more than seven-in-ten follow news about the U.S. closely: Canada (78%), the Netherlands (75%), Japan (74%), Germany (73%) and Australia (71%).

## Canada follows U.S. news most closely

Follow news about the U.S. ...



Note: Global median across 37 countries.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q40d.

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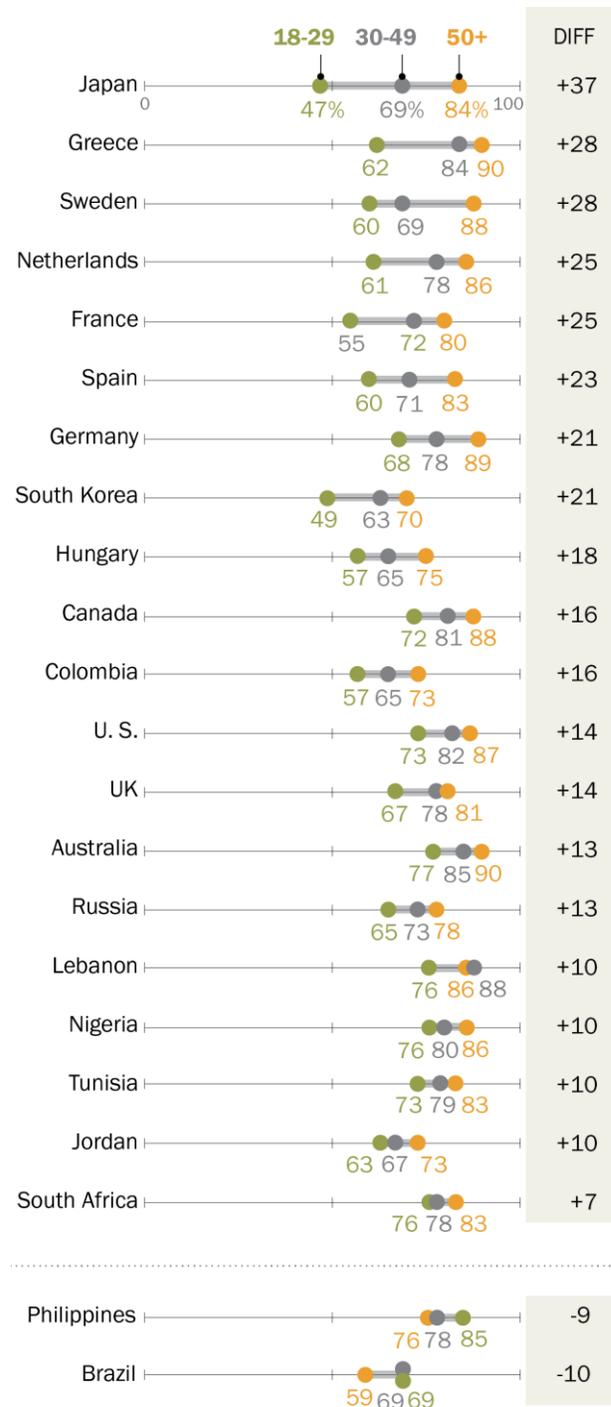
## Demographic divides in news interest

In 20 countries, people ages 50 and older are more likely than those ages 18 to 29 to follow local news closely. The greatest difference is in Japan, where 84% of those 50 and older follow local news closely, compared with just 47% of those 18-29. The differences tend to be largest in Europe: Sweden, Greece, France, the Netherlands, Spain and Germany all show age gaps of at least 20 percentage points. The only countries where this pattern is reversed are the Philippines and Brazil, where 85% and 69% of those 18-29 follow local news closely, respectively.

Older people also follow national, international and U.S. news more closely than younger people, but the differences are less stark. Those 50 and older are more likely than people younger than 30 to follow national news in 12 countries; more likely to follow international news in nine countries; and more likely to follow U.S. news in five. Similar to local news, the differences between the oldest and youngest on national and international news consumption are greater in Europe than in other regions.

## Older adults tend to follow local news more than the young

*Closely follow news about our city or town*



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q40a.

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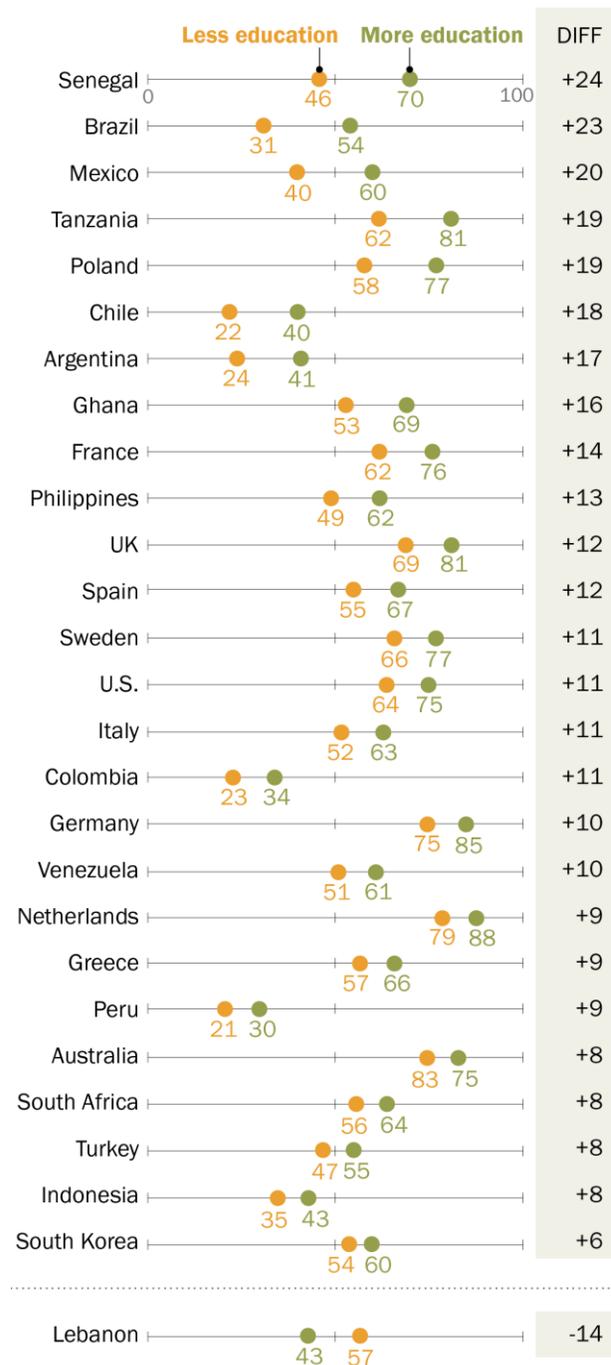
In 26 of the 38 countries surveyed, people with a higher education are more likely than those with a lower education to follow international news in particular. Education differences are smaller and less common for national and local news.

This education gap on following international news is at least 10 percentage points in 18 countries. The difference is especially high in Latin America, where six of the seven countries surveyed show a 10-point gap or more.

Men are more likely than women to follow international news closely in 13 countries. The gender gap is largest in Nigeria (22 percentage points) and Tanzania (16 points). Men are also more likely than women to closely follow news about the U.S. in 12 countries.

## People with more education are more likely to follow international news

*Closely follow news about other countries*



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q40c.

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### **3. People in poorer countries just as likely to use social media for news as those in wealthier countries**

While access to digital technology is [increasingly common](#), the use of the web generally, as well as social media in particular, for getting news still varies considerably across countries. In 14 of the 38 countries studied, at least half of adults use the internet to get news daily. This is true of social media and news use in just three countries.

In general, people who live in wealthier countries are more likely to have internet access and to get their news online than those living in poorer countries. This does not carry through, however, to use of social media for news, as those in less wealthy countries are as likely as those in advanced economies to use social media for news daily.

With few exceptions, age, education level and income connect closely to online and social media news use.

## People in wealthier countries more likely to get news online

Across countries, a global median of 42% say they use the internet to get news at least once a day (either once a day or several times a day). Another 20% go online less than once a day to get news and 35% say they never do so.

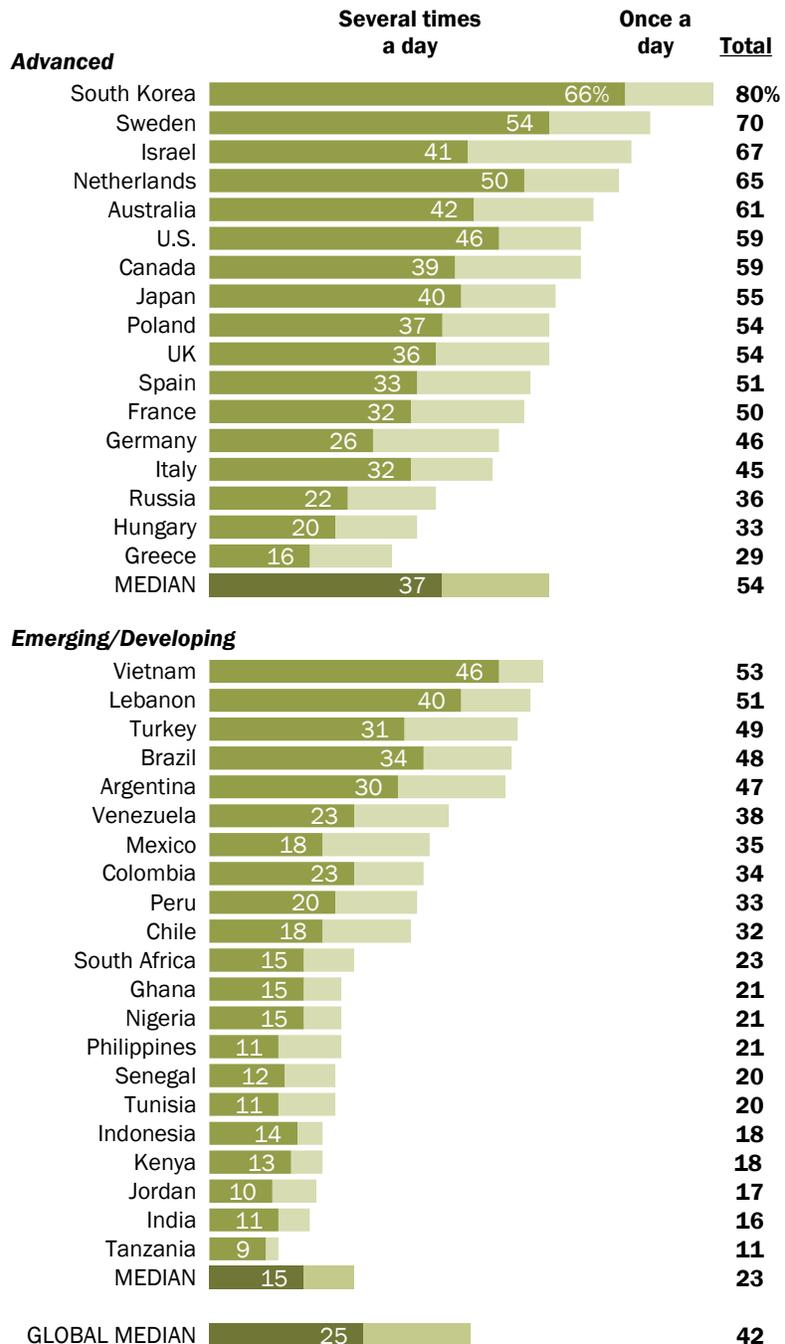
Online news use varies considerably by country-level wealth. People in advanced economies (median of 54%) are much more likely to get news online at least once a day than people in emerging or developing economies (23%; for more details on the economic categorization, please see [Appendix C](#)).

South Korea and Sweden have the highest percentage of adults who get news online daily (80% and 70% respectively). It is less common in the United States (59%), though nearly half of the American public goes online to get news several times a day (46%).

Tanzania, one of the poorest nations surveyed, has the lowest percentage that accesses the internet daily for news (11%).

## Getting news online daily more common in advanced economies than in emerging and developing ones

*How often do you use the internet to get news?*



Note: Percentages based on total sample.  
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q69.

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## People in poorer countries just as likely to use social media for news as those in wealthier countries

A global median of 35% say they use social media to get news daily, while 13% use it less than once a day to get news. About half (52%) say they never use social networking sites to get news.

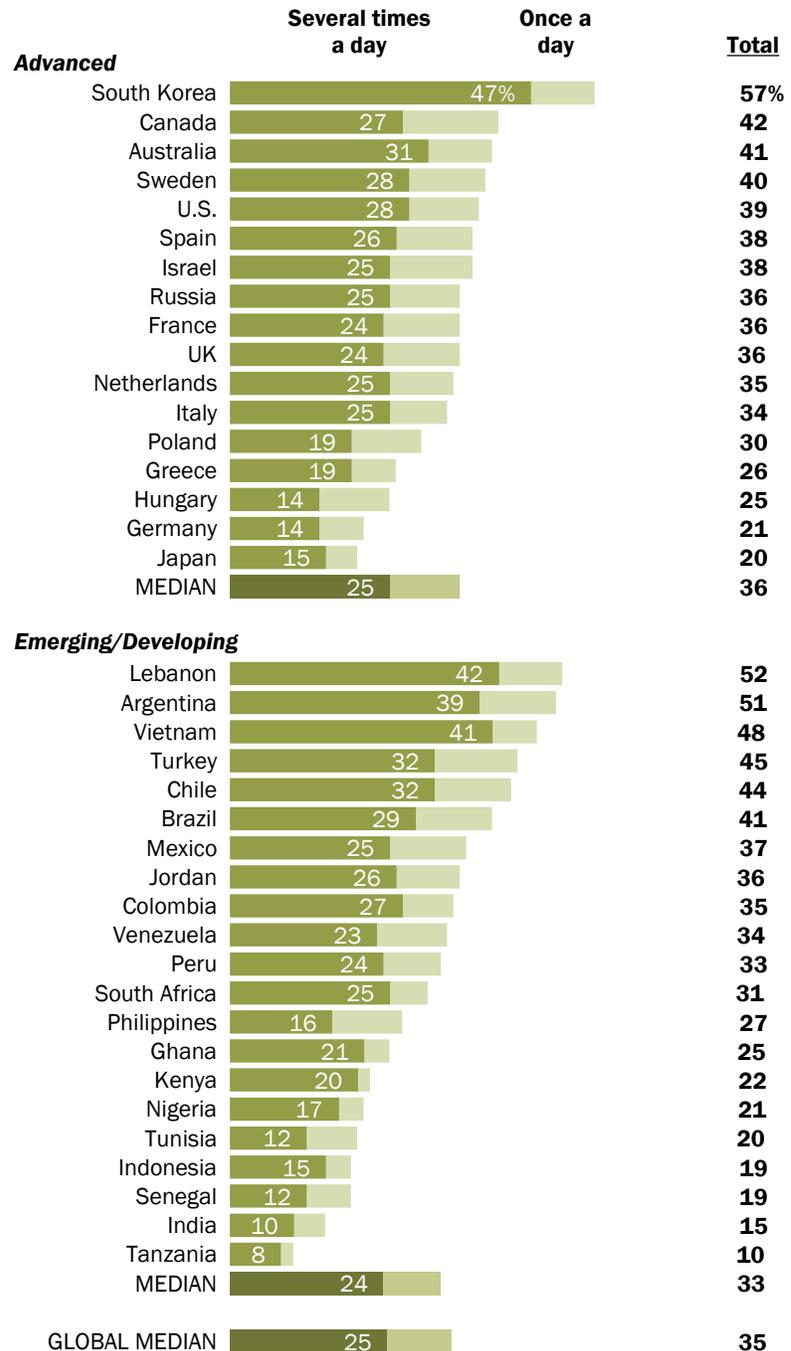
Compared with internet use for news – where the relationship between national economic status and online news use is evident – social media news use is not strongly related to country-level wealth. People in advanced economies (median of 36%) use social media daily for news at similar rates to those in emerging or developing economies (33%).

Daily online use of social networking sites for news is highest in South Korea (57%), Lebanon (52%) and Argentina (51%).

And, similar to getting news online more generally, only one-in-ten Tanzanian adults use social networking sites to get news daily.

## People in emerging, developing economies as likely to use social media for news as those in advanced ones

*How often do you use social networking sites to get news?*



Note: Percentages based on total sample.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q72.

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## Within countries, younger, highly educated and wealthier people more likely to get news using social media

In almost all countries surveyed, people who are younger, are more highly educated and have a higher income are more likely than their counterparts to use social networking sites to get news daily.

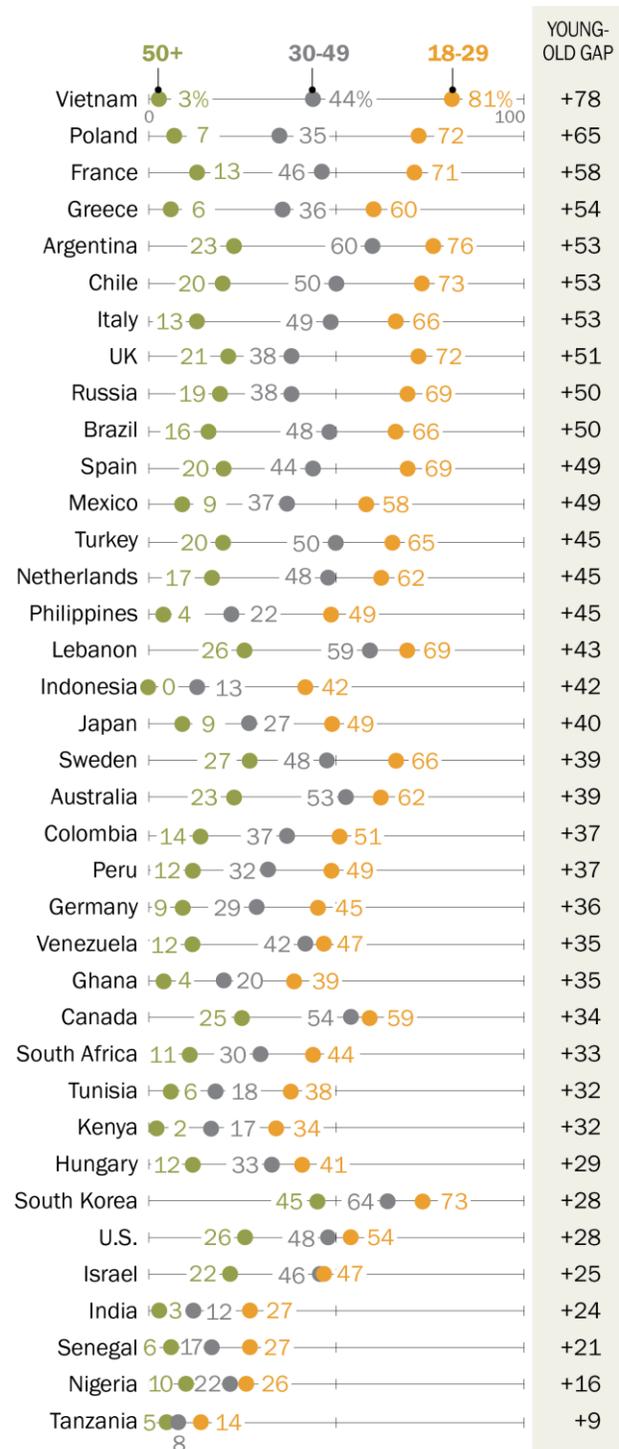
In 37 of the 38 countries studied, adults ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those 50 and older to use social media at least once a day for news. In 10 countries, the gap is at least 50 percentage points, with the largest differences in Vietnam (78 points) and Poland (65 points).

In several countries, accessing news through social networking sites is almost exclusively an activity of the young. In Vietnam, for example, 81% of people ages 18-29 use social media daily to access news, while only 3% of those ages 50 and older do so. In Poland, Mexico, and Greece, over half of 18- to 29-year-olds use social media this way, compared with about 10% or less of those ages 50 and older.

In most countries, less than a quarter of the population ages 50 and older reports using social media daily for news. One notable exception is South Korea, where 45% of people 50 and older use social networking sites daily to access news.

## Young people much more likely than older to get news daily via social media

Use social networking sites to get news daily



Note: Percentages based on total sample. Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q72.

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Greater use of social media for news is not only more common among the young but also among the more highly educated. In 35 of the 38 countries studied, people with a higher level of education are more likely to use social networking sites to get news daily than those with less education.

Developing and emerging economies tend to have the largest education gaps in accessing the news on social media. Differences of at least 40 percentage points arise in Vietnam, Kenya, Brazil, Ghana, Turkey and Chile. The United States and Israel, both advanced economies, have some of the smaller education gaps, while there is no significant education difference in Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands.

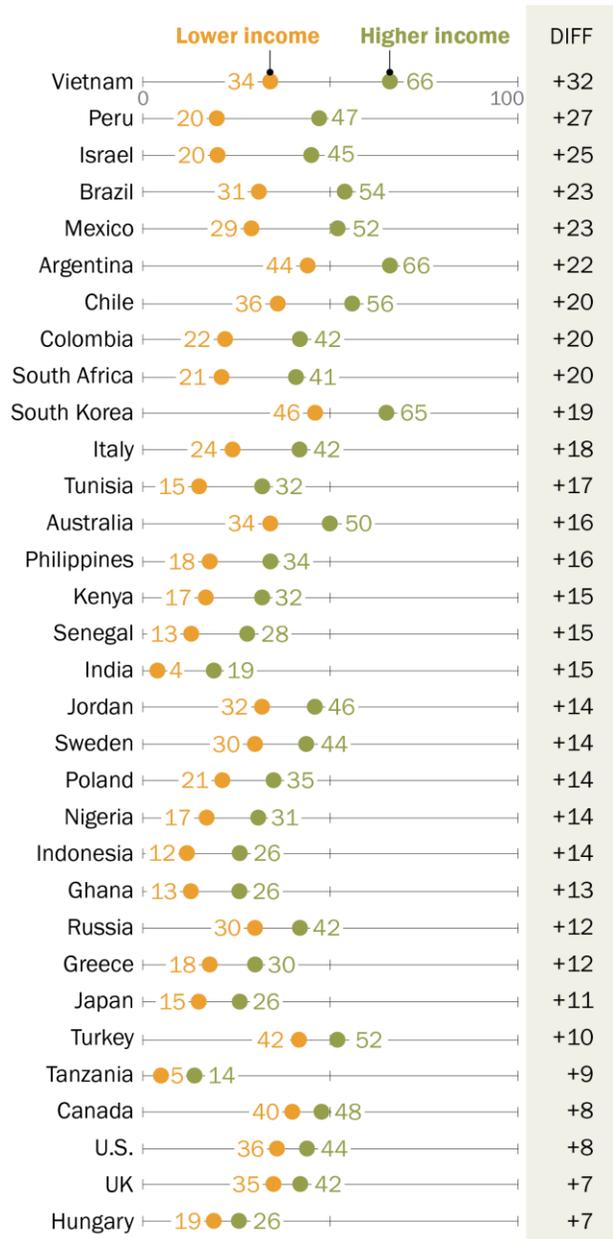
Even though country-level wealth is not related to social media news use, individual-level income is. In 32 of the 38 countries surveyed, higher-income people are more likely than those with lower incomes to use social media daily for news.<sup>2</sup>

Vietnam, Peru and Israel have the largest income gaps, with differences of at least 25 percentage points. By comparison, the U.S. and Canada have smaller income gaps (8 points).

The survey finds similar differences by age, education and income when it comes to daily internet news use. Additional detailed tables on both questions are available in [Appendix A](#).

## People with higher incomes more likely to use social media for news than those with lower incomes

*Use social networking sites to get news daily*



Note: Percentages based on total sample. Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q72.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

## Methodology

### About Pew Research Center's Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of D3 Systems Inc., ORB International, Princeton Survey Research Associates International, Kantar Public UK and Voices! Research & Consultancy. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

[Detailed information on survey methods for this report](#)

[General information on international survey research](#)

## Acknowledgments

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Amy Mitchell, *Director, Journalism Research*

Katie Simmons, *Associate Director, Research*

Katerina Eva Matsa, *Associate Director, Research*

Laura Silver, *Senior Researcher*

Elizabeth Grieco, *Senior Writer*

Elisa Shearer, *Research Analyst*

Danielle Alberti, *Web Developer*

James Bell, *Vice President, Global Strategy*

Caldwell Bishop, *Research Associate*

Hanyu Chwe, *Research Assistant*

Stefan Cornibert, *Communications Manager*

Danielle Cuddington, *Research Analyst*

Claudia Deane, *Vice President, Research*

Janell Fetterolf, *Research Associate*

Courtney Johnson, *Research Associate*

Michael Keegan, *Information Graphics Designer*

David Kent, *Copy Editor*

Hannah Klein, *Communications Associate*

Dorothy Manevich, *Research Analyst*

Martha McRoy, *Research Methodologist*

Patrick Moynihan, *Associate Director, International Research Methods*

Courtney Nelson, *Research Assistant*

Jacob Poushter, *Senior Researcher*

Audrey Powers, *Administrative Manager*

Ariana Rodriguez-Gitler, *Digital Producer*

Steve Schwarzer, *Senior Research Methodologist*

Rhonda Stewart, *Senior Communications Manager*

Bruce Stokes, *Director, Global Economic Attitudes*

Kyle Taylor, *Research Assistant*

Mason Walker, *Research Assistant*

Rachel Weisel, *Communications Manager*

Richard Wike, *Director, Global Attitudes Research*

Margaret Vice, *Senior Researcher*

## Appendix A: Detailed tables

### Across countries, young people and those with more education, higher income more likely to use the internet for news daily

Use the internet to get news daily

	TOTAL	Gender			Age				Education*			Income**		
		Women	Men	Diff	18-29	30-49	50+	Young-old gap	Less	More	Diff	Lower	Higher	Diff
	%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%		%	%	
U.S.	59	55	64	<b>+9</b>	69	69	48	<b>+21</b>	49	74	<b>+25</b>	47	74	<b>+27</b>
Canada	59	55	63	<b>+8</b>	74	69	45	<b>+29</b>	46	70	<b>+24</b>	50	75	<b>+25</b>
France	50	46	54	<b>+8</b>	67	59	36	<b>+31</b>	40	71	<b>+31</b>	38	57	<b>+19</b>
Germany	46	38	55	<b>+17</b>	60	61	34	<b>+26</b>	41	60	<b>+19</b>	38	58	<b>+20</b>
Greece	29	24	34	<b>+10</b>	47	45	9	<b>+38</b>	20	51	<b>+31</b>	18	36	<b>+18</b>
Hungary	33	27	40	<b>+13</b>	45	44	20	<b>+25</b>	28	50	<b>+22</b>	19	34	<b>+15</b>
Italy	45	40	51	<b>+11</b>	70	63	25	<b>+45</b>	41	75	<b>+34</b>	34	55	<b>+21</b>
Netherlands	65	54	74	<b>+20</b>	71	78	52	<b>+19</b>	57	77	<b>+20</b>	54	76	<b>+22</b>
Poland	54	50	58	<b>+8</b>	83	74	26	<b>+57</b>	46	76	<b>+30</b>	37	63	<b>+26</b>
Spain	51	51	52	<b>+1</b>	72	60	35	<b>+37</b>	42	74	<b>+32</b>	41	67	<b>+26</b>
Sweden	70	66	73	<b>+7</b>	79	85	58	<b>+21</b>	64	80	<b>+16</b>	52	78	<b>+26</b>
UK	54	50	56	<b>+6</b>	74	63	38	<b>+36</b>	47	71	<b>+24</b>	46	65	<b>+19</b>
Russia	36	34	40	<b>+6</b>	55	42	23	<b>+32</b>	30	40	<b>+10</b>	32	40	<b>+8</b>
Australia	61	55	66	<b>+11</b>	73	74	44	<b>+29</b>	49	79	<b>+30</b>	44	77	<b>+33</b>
India	16	9	24	<b>+15</b>	29	13	4	<b>+25</b>	5	39	<b>+34</b>	4	21	<b>+17</b>
Indonesia	18	14	22	<b>+8</b>	38	13	1	<b>+37</b>	6	43	<b>+37</b>	13	24	<b>+11</b>
Japan	55	45	64	<b>+19</b>	69	81	35	<b>+34</b>	45	71	<b>+26</b>	37	71	<b>+34</b>
Philippines	21	21	23	<b>+2</b>	37	20	4	<b>+33</b>	6	32	<b>+26</b>	12	30	<b>+18</b>
South Korea	80	77	83	<b>+6</b>	89	94	64	<b>+25</b>	66	92	<b>+26</b>	66	90	<b>+24</b>
Vietnam	53	56	51	<b>-5</b>	84	51	10	<b>+74</b>	35	82	<b>+47</b>	38	73	<b>+35</b>
Israel	67	65	71	<b>+6</b>	75	73	57	<b>+18</b>	60	75	<b>+15</b>	48	76	<b>+28</b>
Jordan	17	18	18	<b>0</b>	20	18	12	<b>+8</b>	15	22	<b>+7</b>	15	25	<b>+10</b>
Lebanon	51	52	50	<b>-2</b>	64	58	31	<b>+33</b>	33	65	<b>+32</b>	49	57	<b>+8</b>
Tunisia	20	12	29	<b>+17</b>	34	19	7	<b>+27</b>	19	40	<b>+21</b>	15	31	<b>+16</b>
Turkey	49	43	54	<b>+11</b>	66	55	24	<b>+42</b>	32	71	<b>+39</b>	44	58	<b>+14</b>
Ghana	21	14	30	<b>+16</b>	32	19	4	<b>+28</b>	12	48	<b>+36</b>	12	22	<b>+10</b>
Kenya	18	12	25	<b>+13</b>	28	15	3	<b>+25</b>	7	46	<b>+39</b>	14	27	<b>+13</b>
Nigeria	21	13	29	<b>+16</b>	25	20	11	<b>+14</b>	6	28	<b>+22</b>	18	26	<b>+8</b>
Senegal	20	15	25	<b>+10</b>	27	19	8	<b>+19</b>	13	52	<b>+39</b>	12	32	<b>+20</b>
South Africa	23	21	26	<b>+5</b>	31	26	9	<b>+22</b>	15	35	<b>+20</b>	17	30	<b>+13</b>
Tanzania	11	8	15	<b>+7</b>	18	8	4	<b>+14</b>	5	39	<b>+34</b>	6	15	<b>+9</b>
Argentina	47	45	49	<b>+4</b>	63	52	27	<b>+36</b>	32	64	<b>+32</b>	36	63	<b>+27</b>
Brazil	48	45	51	<b>+6</b>	66	59	24	<b>+42</b>	26	73	<b>+47</b>	37	62	<b>+25</b>
Chile	32	32	34	<b>+2</b>	48	39	17	<b>+31</b>	7	44	<b>+37</b>	24	48	<b>+24</b>
Colombia	34	30	39	<b>+9</b>	42	39	20	<b>+22</b>	16	46	<b>+30</b>	21	42	<b>+21</b>
Mexico	35	31	38	<b>+7</b>	51	35	12	<b>+39</b>	22	54	<b>+32</b>	25	51	<b>+26</b>
Peru	33	28	37	<b>+9</b>	43	33	19	<b>+24</b>	11	42	<b>+31</b>	22	46	<b>+24</b>
Venezuela	38	36	41	<b>+5</b>	47	45	20	<b>+27</b>	23	52	<b>+29</b>	38	45	<b>+7</b>

\* For the purpose of comparing education groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the United Nations' International Standard Classification of Education. The lower education category is below secondary education and the higher category is secondary or above in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela and Vietnam. The lower education category is secondary education or below and the higher category is postsecondary or above in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, UK and U.S.

\*\* 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.

Note: Percentages based on total sample. Statistically significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q69.

## Across countries, people who access news through social media sites daily are more likely to be younger, more educated and wealthier

Use social networking sites to get news daily

	TOTAL	Gender			Age				Education*			Income**		
		Women	Men	Diff	18-29	30-49	50+	Young-old gap	Less	More	Diff	Lower	Higher	Diff
	%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%		%	%	
U.S.	39	42	36	<b>-6</b>	54	48	26	<b>+28</b>	35	45	<b>+10</b>	36	44	<b>+8</b>
Canada	42	45	39	-6	59	54	25	<b>+34</b>	35	48	<b>+13</b>	40	48	<b>+8</b>
France	36	35	35	0	71	46	13	<b>+58</b>	33	40	<b>+7</b>	32	38	+6
Germany	21	22	21	-1	45	29	9	<b>+36</b>	22	19	-3	22	21	-1
Greece	26	25	28	+3	60	36	6	<b>+54</b>	19	46	<b>+27</b>	18	30	<b>+12</b>
Hungary	25	22	29	+7	41	33	12	<b>+29</b>	22	35	<b>+13</b>	19	26	<b>+7</b>
Italy	34	33	34	+1	66	49	13	<b>+53</b>	32	46	<b>+14</b>	24	42	<b>+18</b>
Netherlands	35	35	35	0	62	48	17	<b>+45</b>	34	38	+4	34	36	+2
Poland	30	32	27	-5	72	35	7	<b>+65</b>	27	39	<b>+12</b>	21	35	<b>+14</b>
Spain	38	44	32	<b>-12</b>	69	44	20	<b>+49</b>	34	47	<b>+13</b>	36	42	+6
Sweden	40	44	36	<b>-8</b>	66	48	27	<b>+39</b>	39	42	+3	30	44	<b>+14</b>
UK	36	37	35	-2	72	38	21	<b>+51</b>	35	41	<b>+6</b>	35	42	<b>+7</b>
Russia	36	38	34	-4	69	38	19	<b>+50</b>	27	42	<b>+15</b>	30	42	<b>+12</b>
Australia	41	48	34	<b>-14</b>	62	53	23	<b>+39</b>	37	50	<b>+13</b>	34	50	<b>+16</b>
India	15	8	22	<b>+14</b>	27	12	3	<b>+24</b>	5	36	<b>+31</b>	4	19	<b>+15</b>
Indonesia	19	17	21	+4	42	13	0	<b>+42</b>	8	44	<b>+36</b>	12	26	<b>+14</b>
Japan	20	15	25	<b>+10</b>	49	27	9	<b>+40</b>	18	24	<b>+6</b>	15	26	<b>+11</b>
Philippines	27	27	26	-1	49	22	4	<b>+45</b>	7	39	<b>+32</b>	18	34	<b>+16</b>
South Korea	57	57	58	+1	73	64	45	<b>+28</b>	47	66	<b>+19</b>	46	65	<b>+19</b>
Vietnam	48	50	45	-5	81	44	3	<b>+78</b>	29	77	<b>+48</b>	34	66	<b>+32</b>
Israel	38	38	38	0	47	46	22	<b>+25</b>	33	42	<b>+9</b>	20	45	<b>+25</b>
Jordan	36	38	33	<b>-5</b>	36	38	29	+7	30	43	<b>+13</b>	32	46	<b>+14</b>
Lebanon	52	54	49	-5	69	59	26	<b>+43</b>	34	65	<b>+31</b>	52	54	+2
Tunisia	20	13	29	<b>+16</b>	38	18	6	<b>+32</b>	19	45	<b>+26</b>	15	32	<b>+17</b>
Turkey	45	42	48	+6	65	50	20	<b>+45</b>	27	68	<b>+41</b>	42	52	<b>+10</b>
Ghana	25	17	33	<b>+16</b>	39	20	4	<b>+35</b>	14	56	<b>+42</b>	13	26	<b>+13</b>
Kenya	22	16	28	<b>+12</b>	34	17	2	<b>+32</b>	9	53	<b>+44</b>	17	32	<b>+15</b>
Nigeria	21	16	27	<b>+11</b>	26	22	10	<b>+16</b>	4	31	<b>+27</b>	17	31	<b>+14</b>
Senegal	19	15	23	<b>+8</b>	27	17	6	<b>+21</b>	13	48	<b>+35</b>	13	28	<b>+15</b>
South Africa	31	29	31	+2	44	30	11	<b>+33</b>	19	47	<b>+28</b>	21	41	<b>+20</b>
Tanzania	10	6	14	<b>+8</b>	14	8	5	<b>+9</b>	4	37	<b>+33</b>	5	14	<b>+9</b>
Argentina	51	53	51	-2	76	60	23	<b>+53</b>	38	68	<b>+30</b>	44	66	<b>+22</b>
Brazil	41	41	41	0	66	48	16	<b>+50</b>	21	64	<b>+43</b>	31	54	<b>+23</b>
Chile	44	46	42	-4	73	50	20	<b>+53</b>	16	56	<b>+40</b>	36	56	<b>+20</b>
Colombia	35	33	36	+3	51	37	14	<b>+37</b>	13	49	<b>+36</b>	22	42	<b>+20</b>
Mexico	37	34	40	+6	58	37	9	<b>+49</b>	24	56	<b>+32</b>	29	52	<b>+23</b>
Peru	33	29	36	+7	49	32	12	<b>+37</b>	10	43	<b>+33</b>	20	47	<b>+27</b>
Venezuela	34	35	35	0	47	42	12	<b>+35</b>	20	48	<b>+28</b>	34	40	+6

\* For the purpose of comparing education groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the United Nations' International Standard Classification of Education. The lower education category is below secondary education and the higher category is secondary or above in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela and Vietnam. The lower education category is secondary education or below and the higher category is postsecondary or above in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, UK and U.S.

\*\* 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.

Note: Percentages based on total sample. Statistically significant differences in bold.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q72.

## Appendix B: Political categorization

For this report, we grouped people into two political categories: those who support the governing political party (or parties) and those who do not. These categories were coded based on the party or parties in power at the time the survey was fielded, and on respondents' answers to a question asking them which political party, if any, they identified with in their country.<sup>3</sup>

In countries where multiple political parties govern in coalition (as in many European countries), survey respondents who indicated support for any parties in the coalition were grouped together. In Germany, for example, where the center-right CDU/CSU governed with the center-left SPD at the time of the survey, supporters of all three parties were grouped together. In countries where different political parties occupy the executive and legislative branches of government, the party holding the executive branch was considered the governing party.

Survey respondents who did not indicate support for any political party, or who refused to identify with one, were considered to be *not* supporting the government in power. In the United States, for example, only those who supported the Republican Party were considered to be supporters of the governing party. Democrats, independents and those who don't know which party they feel closest to were considered nonsupporters of the governing party.

In some countries, no respondents identified with one or more of the parties currently in a coalition government. For example, the National Democratic Alliance in India officially consists of dozens of political parties, but many of those were not identified by any respondent as the party they felt closest to. Countries where an insufficient number of people identified with any party in government have been excluded from the analysis. Below is a table that outlines the governing political parties in each country; only political parties mentioned by respondents are shown.

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<sup>3</sup> Governing parties were not updated to account for elections that occurred after the survey was fielded and resulted in a new party (or parties) serving in government, as in France. Language used to measure party identification varied country by country.

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## Appendix B: Political categorization

<b>Countries</b>	<b>Governing political party(ies)</b>
Argentina	Cambiemos coalition: Republican Proposal, Radical Civic Union, Civic Coalition
Australia	Liberal Party, Liberal-National Party, Country-Liberal Party, National Party
Brazil	PMDB, PSDB, DEM, PP, PR, PRB, PSD, PTB, PSC, PROS
Canada	Liberal Party
Chile	New Majority coalition: Socialist Party, Christian Democratic Party, Party for Democracy, Communist Party, Social Democrat Radical Party, Citizen Left
Colombia	Social Party of National Unity, Radical Change, Liberal Party, Citizen Option
France	Socialist Party
Germany	CDU, CSU, SPD
Ghana	New Patriotic Party
Greece	SYRIZA, Independent Greeks
Hungary	Fidesz, Christian Democratic People's Party
India	National Democratic Alliance: BJP, Shiv Sena, Lok Janshakti, Telegu Desham, Shiromani Akali Dal
Indonesia	PDI-P, PPP, Golkar, PKB, People's Conscience Party, National Democratic Party (Nasdem), PAN
Israel	Likud, Yisrael Beiteinu, Jewish Home, Kulanu, United Torah Judaism, Shas
Italy	Democratic Party, Civic Choice, New Center-Right (now known as Popular Alternative)
Japan	Liberal Democratic Party, Komeito
Kenya	Jubilee Party
Mexico	Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Ecologist Green Party (PVEM)
Netherlands	People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, Labour Party
Nigeria	All Progressives Congress
Poland	Law and Justice (PiS)
Russia	United Russia
Senegal	United in Hope Coalition: Alliance for the Republic
South Africa	African National Congress
Spain	People's Party, Citizens
Sweden	Social Democratic Party, Green Party
Tanzania	Party of the Revolution
Tunisia	Nidaa Tounes, Ennahda Movement, Free Patriotic Union, Afek Tounes
Turkey	Justice and Development Party
UK	Conservative Party
United States	Republican Party
Venezuela	United Socialist Party (PSUV)*

\* During fieldwork, the Venezuelan Supreme Court suspended the National Assembly. Those who identified with any party in the Great Patriotic Pole before this happened were coded as supporters of the governing party. Afterwards, only those who identified with the PSUV were classified as supporters of the governing party.

Note: Lebanon, South Korea, Jordan, Vietnam, Peru and the Philippines were excluded from this analysis.

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## Appendix C: Economic categorization

For this report we grouped countries into three economic categories: “advanced,” “emerging” and “developing.” These categories are fairly common in specialized and popular discussions and are helpful for analyzing how public attitudes vary with economic circumstances. However, no single, agreed upon scheme exists for placing countries into these three categories. For example, even the World Bank and International Monetary Fund do not always agree on how to categorize economies.

In creating our economic classification of the 38 countries in our survey, we relied on multiple sources and criteria. Specifically, we were guided by: World Bank income classifications; classifications of emerging markets by other multi-national organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund; per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP); total size of the country’s economy, as measured by GDP; and average GDP growth rate between 2010 and 2015.

Below is a table that outlines the countries that fall into each of the three categories. The table includes for each country the World Bank income classification, the 2015 GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) in current prices, the 2015 GDP in current U.S. dollars and the average GDP growth rate between 2010 and 2015.

## Appendix C: Economic categorization

	<b>World Bank income group</b>	<b>2015 GDP per capita (PPP)</b>	<b>2015 GDP (current US\$ billions)</b>	<b>Average GDP growth (%) (2010-2015)</b>	
<b>Advanced economies</b>	Australia	High income	46,271	1,339	2.5
	Canada	High income	44,261	1,553	2.3
	France	High income	41,017	2,419	1.1
	Germany	High income	48,042	3,363	2.0
	Greece	High income	26,379	195	-4.2
	Hungary	High income	26,458	122	1.7
	Israel	High income	36,576	299	3.8
	Italy	High income	37,217	1,821	-0.2
	Japan	High income	40,763	4,383	1.5
	Netherlands	High income	49,587	750	0.9
	Poland	High income	26,862	477	3.1
	Russia	Upper middle	25,186	1,366	1.9
	South Korea	High income	34,647	1,378	3.6
	Spain	High income	34,727	1,193	-0.2
	Sweden	High income	47,862	496	2.7
	United Kingdom	High income	41,801	2,861	2.0
	United States	High income	56,116	18,037	2.2
<b>Emerging/Developing economies</b>	Argentina	Upper middle	20,338	585	2.9
	Brazil	Upper middle	15,474	1,804	2.2
	Chile	High income	23,367	241	4.2
	Colombia	Upper middle	13,829	292	4.5
	Ghana	Lower middle	4,210	38	7.7
	India	Lower middle	6,105	2,089	7.3
	Indonesia	Lower middle	11,058	862	5.6
	Jordan	Upper middle	10,902	38	2.6
	Kenya	Lower middle	3,089	63	6.0
	Lebanon	Upper middle	13,936	47	2.7
	Mexico	Upper middle	16,988	1,144	3.2
	Nigeria	Lower middle	6,004	487	5.2
	Peru	Upper middle	12,529	189	5.4
	Philippines	Lower middle	7,387	292	6.2
	Senegal	Low income	2,421	14	4.1
	South Africa	Upper middle	13,195	315	2.3
	Tanzania	Low income	2,673	46	6.8
	Tunisia	Lower middle	11,467	43	2.1
	Turkey	Upper middle	20,009	718	5.2
	Venezuela	Upper middle	*	*	*
Vietnam	Lower middle	6,034	194	6.0	

\* Recent economic data are not available.

Source: World Bank, accessed June 2, 2017.

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## Appendix D: Country-specific examples of social media

### Appendix D: Country-specific examples of social media

*How often do you use social networking sites like \_\_\_ to get news?*

U.S.	Facebook or Twitter
Canada	Facebook, Twitter or Instagram
France	Facebook, Twitter or Dailymotion
Germany	Facebook, Twitter, Xing or Instagram
Greece	Facebook, Twitter or Instagram
Hungary	Facebook, Twitter or Vimeo
Italy	Facebook or Twitter
Netherlands	Facebook, Twitter or Instagram
Poland	Facebook or Twitter
Spain	Facebook or Twitter
Sweden	Facebook, Twitter or Instagram
UK	Facebook, Twitter or Instagram
Russia	Facebook, Twitter, Odnoklassniki, Vkontakte, Instagram, Moi Mir or Moi Krug
Australia	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.
India	Facebook or Twitter
Indonesia	Facebook, Twitter, Path or LinkedIn
Japan	Facebook or Twitter
Philippines	Facebook, Twitter, Plurk, Google+ or LinkedIn
South Korea	Facebook, Twitter, Naver, Band or Kakao Story
Vietnam	Facebook, Twitter, Google+, LinkedIn or Zingme
Israel	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, etc. (LinkedIn not included in Arabic translation)
Jordan	Facebook, Twitter or Instagram
Lebanon	Facebook, Twitter or Instagram
Tunisia	Facebook, Twitter or Instagram
Turkey	Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, Snapchat or Instagram
Ghana	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, Hi5, Badoo, WhatsApp, YouTube, SnapChat or Skype
Kenya	Facebook, Twitter or WhatsApp
Nigeria	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Linda Ikeji Social or LinkedIn
Senegal	Facebook or Twitter
South Africa	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or Pinterest
Tanzania	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or Pinterest
Argentina	Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, etc.
Brazil	Facebook, Twitter or Orkut
Chile	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.
Colombia	Facebook, Twitter or Instagram
Mexico	Facebook, Twitter, Myspace or Instagram
Peru	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or LinkedIn
Venezuela	Facebook, Twitter or Instagram

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q72.

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# Topline questionnaire

**Pew Research Center**  
**Spring 2017 Survey**  
**January 11, 2018 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2017 survey are presented in this topline. Question 4 was previously released and has been omitted from the topline. Other omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q40a. Please tell me how closely you follow each type of news. Do you follow ____ very closely, somewhat closely, not very closely or not at all closely? a. news about your city or town					
		Very closely	Somewhat closely	Not very closely	Not at all closely	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	40	42	13	5	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	35	48	11	6	0	100
France	Spring, 2017	20	53	15	12	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	40	42	13	4	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	43	40	14	3	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	17	51	28	4	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	21	58	18	2	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	25	54	13	8	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	23	49	25	3	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	31	43	20	5	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	21	56	19	4	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	30	48	16	6	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2017	29	44	19	7	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	39	47	10	4	0	100
India	Spring, 2017	61	22	5	3	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	34	49	15	1	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2017	32	42	19	6	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2017	37	43	16	3	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	14	49	29	7	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2017	20	55	19	4	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2017	34	40	22	4	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2017	37	29	27	7	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2017	41	42	14	3	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2017	32	46	5	16	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2017	49	38	7	6	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2017	54	26	10	9	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	59	29	6	5	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	58	21	14	6	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	57	26	12	4	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	53	25	14	7	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2017	47	38	9	6	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	37	34	23	6	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2017	27	38	20	13	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	31	34	25	10	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	41	24	28	7	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	25	51	17	7	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2017	45	28	20	6	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2017	43	38	10	8	0	100

		Q40b. Please tell me how closely you follow each type of news. Do you follow ____ very closely, somewhat closely, not very closely or not at all closely? b. news about (survey country)					
		Very closely	Somewhat closely	Not very closely	Not at all closely	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	57	36	4	2	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	36	52	8	4	0	100
France	Spring, 2017	35	54	8	4	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	53	39	6	2	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	45	39	13	3	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	18	56	23	3	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	20	59	19	2	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	44	51	3	1	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	28	53	17	1	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	37	48	11	4	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	28	61	10	1	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	44	45	8	3	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2017	37	42	16	5	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	47	45	6	2	0	100
India	Spring, 2017	50	29	9	4	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	34	44	20	1	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2017	45	46	8	1	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2017	49	37	12	2	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	43	47	9	1	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2017	28	57	12	2	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2017	43	45	10	2	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2017	45	37	8	6	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2017	40	44	15	1	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2017	48	40	3	9	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2017	67	27	5	1	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2017	63	21	9	5	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	66	24	6	3	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	56	24	15	5	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	60	27	10	3	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	59	27	10	4	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2017	55	34	6	4	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	43	39	16	2	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2017	33	38	17	12	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	35	40	20	5	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	44	28	22	6	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	29	53	13	5	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2017	49	29	16	6	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2017	53	35	7	5	0	100

		Q40c. Please tell me how closely you follow each type of news. Do you follow ____ very closely, somewhat closely, not very closely or not at all closely? c. news about other countries					
		Very closely	Somewhat closely	Not very closely	Not at all closely	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	17	51	23	9	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	18	51	22	9	0	100
France	Spring, 2017	16	50	23	10	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	29	48	19	3	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	22	37	32	8	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	8	41	43	8	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	5	48	36	9	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	19	63	13	4	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	15	48	33	4	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	16	42	32	9	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	11	60	28	2	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	19	54	20	7	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2017	20	35	35	8	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	21	58	18	3	0	100
India	Spring, 2017	20	33	18	12	17	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	10	28	46	14	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2017	18	52	27	2	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2017	15	41	33	10	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	8	49	37	5	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2017	7	36	44	8	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2017	14	34	38	14	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2017	11	46	32	10	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2017	10	40	37	13	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2017	16	47	9	27	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2017	17	34	35	14	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2017	27	30	23	19	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	23	41	21	15	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	22	27	30	20	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	20	30	27	21	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	25	34	22	17	2	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2017	16	49	18	15	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	10	22	45	22	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2017	11	31	31	25	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	11	24	43	22	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	14	16	48	22	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	10	38	25	26	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2017	12	15	48	23	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2017	17	39	24	19	0	100

		Q40d. Please tell me how closely you follow each type of news. Do you follow ____ very closely, somewhat closely, not very closely or not at all closely? d. news specifically about the United States					
		Very closely	Somewhat closely	Not very closely	Not at all closely	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2017	28	50	17	5	0	100
France	Spring, 2017	11	39	32	17	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	26	47	22	5	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	16	34	37	13	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	3	29	53	15	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	4	36	46	12	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	18	57	18	7	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	9	39	42	9	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	13	38	36	13	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	10	43	38	8	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	16	49	24	11	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2017	14	34	34	16	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	21	50	23	7	0	100
India	Spring, 2017	16	27	20	17	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	8	21	48	20	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2017	23	51	23	2	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2017	11	42	34	12	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	10	55	30	4	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2017	9	34	43	9	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2017	14	36	34	16	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2017	5	21	54	19	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2017	8	26	47	19	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2017	10	30	14	45	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2017	11	29	37	22	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2017	23	27	23	25	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	24	37	21	17	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	20	26	29	23	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	15	25	31	27	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	24	30	22	21	3	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2017	18	44	19	17	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	8	16	38	38	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2017	9	29	31	30	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	7	17	43	33	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	16	16	44	23	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	14	41	22	22	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2017	11	11	44	33	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2017	14	33	24	29	1	100

		Q41. Which of the following statements comes closest to your view?			
		It is sometimes acceptable for a news organization to favor one political party over others when reporting the news	It is never acceptable for a news organization to favor one political party over others when reporting the news	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	20	78	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	14	84	2	100
France	Spring, 2017	23	76	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	18	78	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	10	88	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	15	81	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	14	74	12	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	18	78	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	9	84	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	7	89	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	16	81	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	15	78	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2017	27	63	10	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	11	87	2	100
India	Spring, 2017	41	25	33	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	16	74	10	100
Japan	Spring, 2017	21	76	4	100
Philippines	Spring, 2017	41	52	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	30	68	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2017	25	57	18	100
Israel	Spring, 2017	43	47	9	100
Jordan	Spring, 2017	14	80	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2017	12	87	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2017	16	77	8	100
Turkey	Spring, 2017	18	75	7	100
Ghana	Spring, 2017	19	78	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	27	67	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	26	68	6	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	22	73	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	27	63	10	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2017	26	70	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	19	72	9	100
Brazil	Spring, 2017	27	60	12	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	17	77	6	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	30	63	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	28	65	7	100
Peru	Spring, 2017	27	61	12	100

		Q41. Which of the following statements comes closest to your view?			
		It is sometimes acceptable for a news organization to favor one political party over others when reporting the news	It is never acceptable for a news organization to favor one political party over others when reporting the news	DK/Refused	Total
Venezuela	Spring, 2017	22	71	8	100

		Q42a. For each of the following, please tell me how news organizations in (survey country) are doing on the issue. Would you say news organizations are doing this very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not well at all? a. reporting news accurately						
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	News organizations should not do this (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	16	40	21	22	0	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	20	58	13	7	0	2	100
France	Spring, 2017	7	55	27	12	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	18	57	20	3	0	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	4	18	56	22	0	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	4	50	29	9	3	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	5	40	35	11	2	7	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	20	62	14	3	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	6	37	41	9	0	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	13	35	38	13	0	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	17	61	16	5	0	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	13	50	22	11	0	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2017	17	43	27	8	2	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	6	51	24	16	0	3	100
India	Spring, 2017	52	28	5	2	1	12	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	47	38	11	2	0	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2017	15	50	25	6	0	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2017	45	41	11	2	0	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	4	32	47	15	0	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2017	31	49	14	2	0	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2017	16	47	27	10	0	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2017	12	43	30	14	0	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2017	7	41	40	10	0	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2017	27	29	16	23	0	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2017	35	30	20	12	0	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2017	47	30	14	6	0	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	46	34	14	4	0	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	42	29	21	6	0	2	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	44	28	11	14	0	4	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	45	28	14	7	0	5	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2017	74	19	5	2	0	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	14	31	34	17	0	4	100
Brazil	Spring, 2017	29	28	21	16	0	6	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	17	25	41	14	0	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	25	16	41	16	0	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	12	50	21	16	0	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2017	26	25	34	13	0	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2017	18	40	20	19	0	2	100

		Q42b. For each of the following, please tell me how news organizations in (survey country) are doing on the issue. Would you say news organizations are doing this very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not well at all? b. reporting news about government leaders and officials						
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	News organizations should not do this (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	18	40	22	19	0	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	20	59	14	5	0	2	100
France	Spring, 2017	7	47	31	14	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	19	58	17	3	0	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	4	21	49	23	1	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	5	44	32	10	4	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	4	42	37	7	2	8	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	21	61	12	4	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	5	38	40	9	0	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	12	36	34	16	0	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	14	64	17	3	0	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	13	51	23	9	0	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2017	17	51	20	6	2	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	12	48	27	10	0	2	100
India	Spring, 2017	35	37	8	2	1	16	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	33	52	11	2	0	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2017	6	49	32	9	0	4	100
Philippines	Spring, 2017	38	45	13	2	0	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	2	24	55	17	0	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2017	26	52	14	2	0	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2017	13	37	35	13	1	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2017	22	25	37	14	0	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2017	18	44	27	8	1	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2017	20	32	17	26	1	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2017	39	34	17	9	0	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2017	41	29	18	6	0	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	43	32	17	5	0	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	40	28	22	8	0	2	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	45	30	12	8	1	4	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	43	26	17	9	0	5	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2017	64	25	8	2	0	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	10	28	37	20	0	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2017	26	28	23	18	0	6	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	14	22	43	18	1	3	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	28	15	33	20	0	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	9	46	22	21	0	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2017	21	21	39	16	0	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2017	17	33	22	25	0	2	100

		Q42c. For each of the following, please tell me how news organizations in (survey country) are doing on the issue. Would you say news organizations are doing this very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not well at all? c. reporting the different positions on political issues fairly						
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	News organizations should not do this (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	13	34	25	27	0	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	16	57	15	9	0	3	100
France	Spring, 2017	5	42	32	20	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	18	54	21	4	0	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	2	16	54	26	0	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	3	39	35	14	3	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	2	34	37	15	1	10	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	16	58	20	4	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	5	35	42	12	0	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	11	22	45	21	0	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	12	54	24	8	0	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	9	43	29	14	0	5	100
Russia	Spring, 2017	13	42	28	9	1	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	6	42	31	17	0	3	100
India	Spring, 2017	31	34	12	4	1	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	30	47	15	4	1	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2017	8	47	30	10	0	5	100
Philippines	Spring, 2017	32	46	17	3	0	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	3	24	52	20	0	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2017	23	55	13	3	0	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2017	11	31	36	21	0	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2017	16	30	41	12	0	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2017	5	31	47	16	0	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2017	21	27	18	26	0	8	100
Turkey	Spring, 2017	30	27	18	21	0	4	100
Ghana	Spring, 2017	36	32	20	7	0	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	39	31	18	9	0	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	35	32	23	9	0	2	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	44	31	12	8	0	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	34	31	19	11	0	5	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2017	61	22	11	5	0	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	11	26	37	18	1	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2017	21	24	28	20	0	7	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	14	22	42	18	0	4	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	23	15	39	19	0	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	9	49	21	16	0	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2017	19	23	37	17	0	4	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2017	14	38	22	24	0	2	100

		Q42d. For each of the following, please tell me how news organizations in (survey country) are doing on the issue. Would you say news organizations are doing this very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not well at all? d. reporting on the most important news events						
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	News organizations should not do this (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	20	41	20	19	0	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	27	55	11	5	0	2	100
France	Spring, 2017	10	63	19	8	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	32	53	11	3	0	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	10	32	41	16	0	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	8	55	23	7	3	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	6	54	27	5	1	6	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	32	57	7	3	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	8	51	30	6	0	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	18	45	24	11	0	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	25	61	12	3	0	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	26	48	16	6	0	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2017	22	57	14	4	1	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	16	49	21	12	0	2	100
India	Spring, 2017	42	30	7	2	1	17	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	48	41	7	2	0	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2017	19	55	19	4	0	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2017	50	37	10	1	0	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	7	37	43	12	0	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2017	34	51	8	2	0	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2017	30	48	15	7	0	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2017	17	43	25	14	0	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2017	19	54	21	4	0	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2017	22	36	15	22	0	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2017	43	31	16	8	0	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2017	55	26	10	4	0	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	51	31	11	5	0	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	43	31	20	4	1	2	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	60	24	8	4	0	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	45	31	12	6	0	5	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2017	73	19	5	2	0	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	18	38	27	14	0	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2017	35	31	15	13	0	6	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	22	33	31	12	0	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	37	20	30	11	0	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	16	52	16	13	0	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2017	32	27	29	10	0	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2017	25	37	18	18	0	2	100

		Q69. How often do you use the internet to get news?									
		Several times a day	Once a day	Several times a week	Once a week	Several times a month	Once a month	Less than once a month	Never	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	46	13	8	6	3	4	2	18	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	39	20	10	4	3	2	3	19	0	100
France	Spring, 2017	32	18	8	5	3	4	3	26	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	26	20	13	6	5	2	3	25	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	16	13	12	5	7	1	3	43	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	20	13	18	6	4	2	1	36	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	32	13	13	3	3	1	2	34	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	50	15	9	5	2	2	1	17	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	37	17	12	4	2	0	1	28	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	33	18	11	4	2	3	1	26	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	54	16	8	5	1	2	1	13	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	36	18	10	5	3	3	3	22	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2017	22	14	21	4	5	1	1	29	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	42	19	9	6	3	2	3	17	0	100
India	Spring, 2017	11	5	2	1	0	0	0	79	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	14	4	5	2	1	1	0	73	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2017	40	15	6	3	2	1	0	34	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2017	11	10	9	7	2	1	3	55	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	66	14	5	2	1	1	1	10	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2017	46	7	5	0	2	0	0	39	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2017	41	26	11	3	2	0	1	14	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2017	10	7	12	9	18	11	9	25	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2017	40	11	14	2	3	0	1	28	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2017	11	9	3	4	1	2	1	69	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2017	31	18	10	3	4	1	1	33	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2017	15	6	4	3	1	1	2	67	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	13	5	6	3	3	1	1	67	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	15	6	7	2	5	2	2	61	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	12	8	6	4	2	2	3	61	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	15	8	7	5	5	3	3	53	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2017	9	2	5	1	2	2	1	77	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	30	17	8	6	1	2	2	35	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2017	34	14	5	6	1	1	2	36	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	18	14	7	6	2	2	3	46	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	23	11	6	7	3	5	3	42	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	18	17	8	8	1	2	2	43	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2017	20	13	8	7	2	3	2	44	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2017	23	15	11	7	4	2	3	35	0	100

Question asked of internet users only (those who say they use the internet at least occasionally or report owning a smartphone). Percentages shown above are based on the total sample in each country. Those who are not internet users are coded under the 'never' category.

		Q72. How often do you use social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter, (INSERT COUNTRY-SPECIFIC EXAMPLES) to get news?									
		Several times a day	Once a day	Several times a week	Once a week	Several times a month	Once a month	Less than once a month	Never	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	28	11	7	3	2	3	1	44	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	27	15	6	3	2	2	2	43	0	100
France	Spring, 2017	24	12	4	2	1	1	1	55	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	14	7	5	4	1	1	1	67	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	19	7	9	2	3	1	1	58	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	14	11	11	4	3	1	2	54	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	25	9	9	2	1	0	0	53	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	25	10	5	3	1	1	1	54	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	19	11	8	3	2	1	0	55	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	26	12	5	3	1	0	1	51	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	28	12	6	4	1	1	2	46	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	24	12	4	2	1	1	2	52	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2017	25	11	16	5	3	1	2	37	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	31	10	7	4	2	2	1	42	1	100
India	Spring, 2017	10	5	2	1	0	0	0	81	0	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	15	4	4	1	1	0	0	74	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2017	15	5	5	1	2	1	1	71	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2017	16	11	8	6	2	1	3	53	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	47	10	5	3	1	1	0	33	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2017	41	7	4	1	1	0	0	47	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2017	25	13	12	8	2	2	3	35	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2017	26	10	14	9	9	4	2	27	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2017	42	10	9	1	2	1	1	34	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2017	12	8	2	4	1	1	0	72	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2017	32	13	10	1	1	1	1	41	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2017	21	4	3	2	1	0	1	68	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	20	2	4	2	2	1	0	70	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	17	4	7	1	3	1	1	66	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	12	7	6	4	3	1	2	65	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	25	6	5	2	3	1	1	58	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2017	8	2	6	1	1	1	0	80	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	39	12	4	3	1	1	1	39	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2017	29	12	3	3	1	1	1	49	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	32	12	5	2	1	1	1	45	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	27	8	6	5	2	3	2	48	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	25	12	7	4	1	1	1	49	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2017	24	9	7	5	1	3	0	51	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2017	23	11	9	6	2	2	1	46	0	100

Question asked of those who are both internet users (those who say they use the internet at least occasionally or report owning a smartphone) and social media users. Percentages shown above are based on the total sample in each country. Those who are not both internet and social media users are coded under the 'never' category.