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Eight Nation, People & The Press Survey MIXED MESSAGE ABOUT PRESS FREEDOM ON BOTH SIDES OF ATLANTIC

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MIXED MESSAGE ABOUT PRESS FREEDOM ON BOTH SIDES OF ATLANTIC

In a comparative media survey across eight countries, the publics of North America and Western Europe credit the news media for its positive overall impact on their countries. Large majorities said the press helps their democracies and has a good influence on their societies -- usually better than the influence of other institutions, including even the churches in most cases.

But the Times Mirror-led surveys of public opinion in five major European nations and in Canada, Mexico and the United States also found alarming levels of public support for government restrictions on the press. In the abstract, the concept of censorship was rejected by most North Americans as well as the French, Germans, Italians, Spaniards and British. But when questioned about specific types of stories, respondents in all nations surveyed favored limits on press freedom for reasons ranging from protecting military secrets to reducing portrayals of sex and violence in the media.

Relative to Europeans, Americans expressed moderate support for such measures. Nonetheless, U.S. majorities did favor censorship to restrict portrayals of explicit sex (59%) and violence (52%). Americans were divided over censorship to curb racial or ethnic insults, while most in the U.K. (60%), Germany (52%), France (75%) and Canada (61%) favored such limits.

Similarly, while the polling found the media to be highly credible to audiences on both sides of the Atlantic, the publics qualified their praise with important caveats regarding press objectivity. Large majorities of those surveyed said the press is often influenced by powerful people and institutions, for example, and most believe the media is often not fair in the way it covers political and social issues.

Solid majorities in most countries, including more than six in ten Americans, think that television and newspapers are one-sided in the way they cover political and social issues. The only exception to this view was found in Britain where a majority judged television news (*but definitely not newspapers*) to be fair.

The polls also found that to a surprising degree, these disparate societies had much the same criticisms about the way the media approaches its job. They complained that the press is sensational, intrusive and negative. Majorities in just about every country thought the press invades peoples privacy, rather than respecting it, and few in any country believed the press is particularly responsible in the way it covers the personal and ethical behavior of politicians.

Watchdog Valued

Despite such complaints and the inclination to use a muzzle, the watchdog role of the press emerges as a very significant component of overall attitudes toward the media in Europe and North America. Huge majorities of at least two-thirds said media criticism keeps politicians honest. Few in any country think that press scrutiny keeps politicians from doing their jobs. And the public of every country surveyed overwhelming reject the idea of restrictions on news organizations in order to avoid embarrassment to political leaders.

But Still Believable

Furthermore, for all the criticisms about *how* the press does its job, the publics of every country in the survey judged the result as positive. They said the media was the most believable of most institutions in their society. In virtually all countries, news organizations were rated more believable than the churches, than government officials, than the Congresses (or Parliaments), and than the top political leaders in each country. Mexicans alone rated the church higher.

In the U.S., 73% rated television news and 68% newspapers as believable. Comparatively, Bill Clinton achieved a 49% believable rating from Americans and the Congress only 24%. In this respect, Clinton's credibility topped all other heads of government except Mexico's president Carlos Salinas de Gortari (72%) whose rating may have been boosted amid the Indian rebellion in that country, and the newly elected Canadian prime minister, Jean Chretien, 53%, who was enjoying a honeymoon following his election victory. Other ratings were: Francois Mitterand (41%), Helmut Kohl (40%), Felipe Gonzalez (27%), Luigi Scalforo (38%) and John Major (26%).

The publics of Western Europe and North America clearly see the news media as helping, rather than hurting, their democracies. And by wide margins in most countries, both television news and newspapers were judged as having a good, rather than bad, influence on society. The press gets a much better review in this regard than political parties, legislators, business leaders, movie makers and entertainment television in most countries surveyed. The churches were rated roughly as high as the press for being a good influence, except in France, Germany and Spain where the Church did poorly in this measure. Overall, only environmentalists scored higher than the media in being judged a good influence.

Among the media itself, newspapers and television news were generally rated the same with regard to accuracy and believability. However, in most countries television news was somewhat better regarded. The British and Italian publics, however, find their television news *much more* credible and accurate than their newspapers. In Spain, the reverse is true.

Brits Read More

British skepticism about the believability of newspapers does not appear to inhibit readership. In the U.K., 62% had read a paper on the day before the survey interview was conducted. This was only surpassed in Germany (78%), and it far eclipsed American newspaper readership (49%). In all countries save Germany, considerably more watched a television news report than read a paper the day before the interview.

The polling found the international publics about equally attentive to major international news stories, with a few notable exceptions. The Germans paid more attention to the results of the December elections in Russia, and the French and Italian publics were more attentive to news about the war in Bosnia. The U.S. and Mexican publics followed the Michael Jackson's personal problems more closely than others.

Americans Know Less

A five-question current events test showed Americans know less than most other publics. U.S. respondents ranked next to last in the study, only above the Spaniards. The German public was clearly the best informed; 79% correctly identified the PLO as reaching a peace accord with Israel,

and 58% could identify Boutros Boutros Ghali. In the U.S., although the Mideast accord was signed in the White House and the United Nations chief is headquartered in New York, those figures were 40% and 13%, respectively. Although Spanish respondents had a lower average score than Americans, they did better than U.S. respondents by another measure: 32% in Spain failed to answer any question correctly compared to 37% in the U.S.

These are among the key results of an international survey which asked the same questions in the same mid-January time period in the eight nations on both sides of the Atlantic. The hour-long questionnaire was developed by the Times Mirror Center for The People & the Press in consultation with participating colleagues and the help of researchers in each country. The polling was conducted by national organizations in each country, and the results coordinated and analyzed by the Times Mirror Center.

Cooperating in the project were the following news organizations: in Spain, El Pais; in Italy, La Republica; in France, Liberation; in Mexico, El Norte.

A methodology section is contained in the appendix, as well as the specific questions asked and the country-by-country results.

Challenges to Press

The survey comes at a time when the press is under fire in most Western democracies on various grounds. Such attacks have spanned centuries, cultures, and continents, but only lately have efforts to curb the media had an international thrust. Notable was the UNESCO attempt a decade ago to establish the New World Information Order. Most recent was the Council of Europe's proposal, put forward last year, that urged member states to enact a 38-item code of journalistic ethics. Among other things, "the code calls for establishment of a bureaucracy to regulate the media and for national laws to penalize them for errors."

To consider the wealth of data collected by the polls, this report is divided into several sections. First it discusses how the press is viewed overall by the various publics. Second is the believability of the media compared to other institutions, as well as its accuracy and objectivity. Third it examines how the press does its job, including what the publics like most and least about the media, and the media's closely related watchdog role in society. Fourth it looks at the media and society, whether the media helps or hurts democracy and what influence it exerts relative to other institutions, groups and entertainments. Fifth, the report considers attitudes toward press freedom and toward censorship. Sixth, it examines how attentive and knowledgeable the different publics are to news events. The seventh section deals with media usage in the respective countries. Other lesser issues are mentioned in the final section.

¹"Free Press Threat in Europe," by George Garneau, Editor & Publisher, Nov. 6, 1993, p.14.

I. HOW THE PRESS IS VIEWED OVERALL

The media's role is perceived differently in different countries. Indeed, television and newspapers are often seen in different lights, not only due to cultural factors but also because of each nation's unique history as it related to these media outlets, and because of the structural characteristics of the media industry.

When the publics were asked to volunteer what they *liked least* about the media, bias, sensationalism and invasion of privacy were among the top complaints in every country. In the United States, Italy and Spain, the main criticism was about one-sidedness and non-objectivity. In Canada, Germany and Mexico, it was yellow journalism and sensationalism. In France and the United Kingdom, it was violation of privacy. Repetition and emphasis on bad news were other complaints voiced by significant numbers of respondents.

CRITICISMS OF THE NEWS MEDIA (Top Three By Country)										
C	First	Second	Third							
Country: Canada	Sensationalism	Repetition/ Over Emphasis	Lack of Objectivity, Emphasis on Bad News							
France	Invasion of Privacy, Too Much Advertising	Repetition/Over Over Emphasis	Sensationalism, Emphasis on Bad News							
Germany	Sensationalism	Too Much Advertising	Invasion of Privacy							
Italy	Lack of Objectivity	Sensationalism, Personalities/ Appearance of Reporters	Inaccuracies/Dishonesty, Invasion of Privacy							
Mexico	Sensationalism	Lack of Objectivity	Too Much Advertising							
Spain	Lack of Objectivity	Sensationalism	Emphasis on Bad News							
United Kingdom	Invasion of Privacy	Emphasis on Bad News	Sensationalism							
United States	Lack of Objectivity	Emphasis on Bad News	Sensationalism							

In what was a recurring pattern in the data, the ex-Communist East Germans were more critical than West Germans on most media issues. Long accustomed to a controlled press, they focused criticism particularly on sensationalism (cited by 51% of respondents vs. 34% in West Germany) and invasion of privacy (32% vs. 20%). In contrast, Canadians stood out as the public with least criticisms; 19% had no complaints, which was six times higher than the proportion of French who offered no criticism and twice the level of Americans.

Asked what they *liked most*, the publics in seven of the eight nations said most often that the media keeps them informed and up to date. This virtue was cited in widely varying degrees, however; publics in France, Germany and the United Kingdom appear to value this functional feature

of the media considerably more often than in the United States, Canada and Italy where preferences were more diverse.

Objectivity and fairness were values most often cited in Spain; interestingly, the criticism most often made of the press in Spain was non-objectivity. Speed and promptness were other virtues cited often by most publics. Again, the French and Germans had the most to say.

II. BELIEVABILITY

Perhaps the most striking finding of the poll was that the media, despite all its flaws, remained more credible than other key political and social organizations and individuals.

Responses were registered on a four-point scale which ranged, at one end, from the respondent saying he or she believes all or most of what an individual or organization says, to the other end where almost nothing is believed. The most meaningful comparisons were found by adding together the two top (positive) ratings of relative belief, and the bottom two (negative) ratings of relative disbelief.

Television received somewhat higher believability ratings overall. Positive totals were registered by at least two-thirds of the publics in all eight countries. Among them, Germany was highest at 90%, with the U.K. close behind at 85%. Spain and Italy were lowest, at 64% and 67%, respectively.

Newspapers were comparable to television in seven of the countries, although their ratings were marginally lower. Germans were still highest, for example, but at 84%; and Spain lowest, at 60%. The exception was the British, where only 53% said they believe their newspapers.

Believability of *radio news* was intermediate between television and newspapers for the publics in seven countries. The exception in this case were the Italians; only 47% gave radio positive ratings.

And *news magazines* had significantly lower believability ratings in all nations. Roughly one in three respondents, and sometimes more, gave magazines a low believability score, particularly in Spain where significantly more respondents said they disbelieve news magazines than believe them.

The difference in believability ratings between television and newspapers was generally the same for all countries as in the United States, where television rated 73% compared to 68% for newspapers. The remarkable exception in the U.K., where 85% believed television while only 53% believed newspapers, may have reflected not only the vaunted sensationalism of British tabloids but also the recent print exposes affecting Members of Parliament and the Monarchy.

PERCENT RATING EACH ORGANIZATION BELIEVABLE*

	News- Papers	TV News	The Church	Nation's Leader
Country:	•			
Canada	71	81	47	53
France	68	74	35	41
Germany	84	90	40	40
Italy	63	67	52	38
Mexico	74	75	79	72
Spain	60	64	40	27
United Kingdom	53	85	44	26
United States	68	73	60	49

^{*} Rated 4 or 3 on 4 point scale.

Churches' Credibility

Churches came out second best in believability, behind all types of media, except in Mexico. There the Church was registered believable by 79%, somewhat above television and newspapers (75% and 74%, respectively). Next highest rating for the churches was the United States (60%), but

this was lower than for all media except newsmagazines (also 60%). In Italy, the only Catholic country among those surveyed without an anti-clerical tradition, the Church registered 52%, in contrast to television's 67% and newspapers 63%. The lowest believability result for churches was registered in Spain and Germany, both 40%.

The *chief political leader* in each country -- president or prime minister -- registered relatively believable, although with wide individual variations. *Government officials* and *national legislatures* -- Congresses, Parliaments, Chambers of Deputies -- were lowest in the ratings except for advertisers, with no more than one-third of respondents calling them believable.

III. HOW THE PRESS DOES ITS JOB

Important qualifications to the media's believability ratings were found in the significant criticism among respondents about the media's objectivity and accuracy. The public in each country also expressed complaints about how the press does its job.

Much as with their likes and dislikes about the press, the publics in all countries were quite similar in how they felt about specific press activities. Majorities or pluralities in all nations felt the newspapers and/or television are intrusive and often unfair, and substantial minorities said the media behaves not very responsibly. Newspapers were usually criticized more than TV.

Majorities in Canada, France and the United States believe that both print and broadcast journalism unnecessarily invade people's privacy. Americans objected most among all publics in this regard, with better than six in ten complaining about intrusiveness. Among most of the other nations², print was criticized more than television on the privacy issue.

This was particularly true in the United Kingdom where the public was highly critical of the print media. By a three to two margin, Britons said newspapers invades privacy more than television (76% vs. 50%). Italians also blamed print more than TV by a similarly large margin (50% vs. 31%).

Majorities or near majorities in all countries believe the media covers the personal and ethical behavior of politicians rather responsibly (either "very responsibly" or "fairly responsibly"). But of them, few respondents -- usually less than 10% -- chose to say the media behaves "very responsibly." Television received somewhat better grades than newspapers, particularly in the United Kingdom, where 70% said television behaves (very plus fairly) responsibly vs. 48% for newspapers. In the United States, television and newspapers were judged much the same in this regard; television 66%, newspapers 62%.

Fairness at Issue

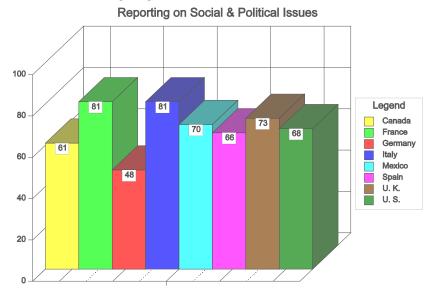
The objectivity of the media and its inaccuracies drew considerable fire from most respondents. Huge majorities in all countries said the media is often influenced by powerful groups and people. Even in Germany, which registered the lowest rate of such criticism, 50% saw the press being swayed by the powerful.

² Mexican data did not permit the media results to be divided between television and newspapers on some questions.

Asked if the media deals fairly in its coverage, huge majorities in most countries said the press tends to favor one side. The French and Italian publics were particularly strong in their criticism on this issue, with more than three out of four respondents in each country saying both television and newspapers are unfair.

Only the Germans lacked a majority in this respect, but by a high plurality they said the media was unfair (48% for newspapers, 46% for television). Newspapers came

Newspapers Favor One Side

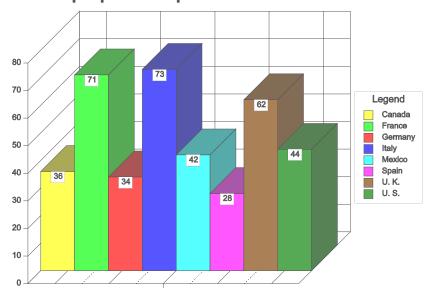


out somewhat worse in Canada (61% vs. 54% for television), Spain (66% vs. 59%), and the United States (68% vs. 63%), and very much worse in the United Kingdom (73% vs. 42%) in this regard.

Finally, there was significant majorities or pluralities who faulted the press on accuracy. More than 70% of respondents in France and Italy found newspapers often inaccurate, with television

somewhat less so. In the United States, both television and newspapers were said to be often inaccurate by more than 40% of respondents. Twice as many people in the U.K. (62%) said newspapers were often inaccurate compared television (31%). Considerably more respondents in formerly communist East Germany than in West Germany were critical of media accuracy.

Newspaper Reports Often Inaccurate

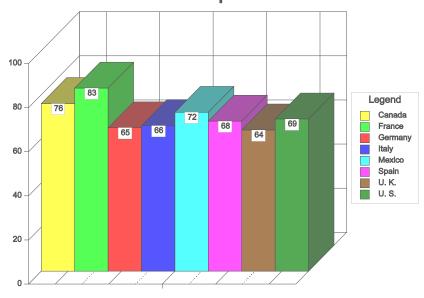


IV. MEDIA AND SOCIETY

The media's crucially important watchdog role in democracies was acknowledged and applauded in all nations by large majorities. From 83% in France to 64% in the United Kingdom (69% in the United States), the publics said media criticism of politicians keeps political leaders from doing things that should not be done.

Majorities -- often large ones -- in all countries said newspapers, television, and radio help democracy in general, with roughly equal percentages for these types of media. The

News Media Keeps Pol.'s Honest



United Kingdom again stands out as particularly hostile to its newspapers, with 49% saying the newspapers help democracy, compared to 69% for television and 64% for radio. Fully 23% of the British public said newspapers hurt democracy, almost twice the level in the next closest nations.

Press Positive Impact

Again, as in the case of credibility/believability, the media emerged very strong when compared to other institutions. More people in all countries said newspapers and television were a good influence than said that about trade unions, about national legislatures (Congress, Parliament, Chamber of Deputies), about business leaders, and even, in most cases, about the church and religious authorities.

PERCENT WHO FEEL EACH HAS A "GOOD INFLUENCE" ON SOCIETY

Entor

			Enter-	
	News-	TV	tainment	The
	Papers	News	Television	Church
Country:	-			
Canada	73	71	36	61
France	59	55	39	39
Germany	47	49	18	24
Italy	37	50	26	45
Mexico	70	64	43	73
Spain	71	64	33	48
United Kingdom	38	66	34	41
United States	74	71	25	73

Only in three countries -- Mexico, the United States and Canada -- did a majority of respondents say the churches were a good influence. Only in Mexico was the Church more often judged a good influence than both newspapers and television (73% vs. 70% newspapers, 64% TV). In Italy, the Church registered between newspapers and television (45%, vs. 50% for TV, 37% for newspapers). In Spain and France, the two other overwhelmingly Catholic countries, the Church fared worse than both newspapers and television. Churches fared best in the United States, where 73% said they were a good influence, but that was dead even with newspapers (74%) and television (71%).

Newspapers and television news also fared much better than entertainment -- movies/films, rock music, and TV shows generally -- in all the nations in terms of influence. In fact, in many countries, most of the public judged these entertainments by large margins to have a bad rather than a good influence.

The influence of *movies* was judged more good than bad only in Italy, and that was only marginally so (22% good vs. 15% bad). Elsewhere, movies were deemed more bad than good, from marginally so (as in Germany) to overwhelmingly bad (as in the United States, where 54% said bad vs. 27% good).

Rock music registered only slightly better results, with the French and Spanish joining the Italians in judging its influence more good than bad. Americans again led in the opposite direction, with three to one margin saying bad rather than good influence (64% vs. 21%).

TV shows of all kinds were judged more bad than good only by Americans (53% vs. 25%). Canadians were split (37% vs. 36%), while in all the rest, the publics found more good than bad in such entertainments. This may be as much a judgment of the quality of the TV programs in each country as of television entertainment per se.

Attitudes about the influence of other social institutions and groups:

- *Military:* more good than bad in all nations. The armed forces were judged most positively by far in the United States and Canada (71% and 62%, respectively), and least positively in Germany, where the public was split (21% good, 20% bad). East Germans were more hostile to the military on balance (14% good vs. 20% bad influence).
- *Foreign investors:* more pluses than minuses in most countries. Mexicans were most positive, by more than four to one. But investors from abroad received more bad than good ratings in two countries, France (42% vs. 29%) and the United States (53% vs. 33%).
- *Feminists:* more good than bad in all countries. The movement registered highest in the United States (59%), and its narrowest margin in France (35% good, 28% bad influence).
- *Environmentalists:* positive in all nations by large majorities. Only this group did better overall than the media.

V. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

The survey found that between one-fourth and one-half of publics in all eight nations believe that the media is not free to report the truth about political and national issues. Spaniards made this judgment least (27%), Italians most (50%). In fact, only in Italy did more respondents believe the press was not free than free (50% vs. 44%).

The English-speaking publics were more likely to say the press was free to report truthfully even when they also believed, somewhat paradoxically, that it was influenced by powerful forces. The other nations surveyed did not. Specifically, among respondents who believed the media was influenced by powerful forces, majorities in the U.S., U.K. and Canada said the media was nonetheless free to report the truth. Elsewhere, of respondents who believed the press was influenced by the powerful, most said the media was not free, in margins rising from narrow pluralities (France 49%) to significant majorities (up to 59% in Italy).

The main threat to press freedom are political parties or the government, according to all publics surveyed. Respondents in Italy, Germany and France cited political parties most often, with Italians singling out parties almost twice as often as the publics in these other countries (48% vs. 26% in Germany, 22% in France). Mexicans, Britons, Americans and Canadians most often pointed at the government, with Mexicans and British citing the government more often (43% and 39%, respectively) than the others (20% in Canada, 17% in the U.S.). The Spanish were closely divided between political parties and the government as the main threat.

While all publics cited either the government or parties as the biggest threat, Germans and Italians put big corporations in second place. In Germany, in particular, corporations were essentially tied with political parties as the main threat (25% and 26%, respectively), and in East Germany, corporations were cited above all other institutions (31%) as a press threat.

Oppose In Principle, Support In Practice

Publics around the world say they favor a free press, and indeed, majorities in the nations surveyed said they opposed restrictions on what the media can report. These majorities ranged from a high of 73% in Spain to a low of 52% in the United Kingdom; in the United States it was 65%.

But the darker side of this coin is that there were substantial minorities in most countries who said, when asked in general about censorship, that they favored restrictions. They topped one-third in the U.K., Canada and France.

Moreover, these minorities became majorities, and even strong majorities, in favor of censorship when the publics were asked about various specific reasons for restricting press freedom.

Some broad inclinations and disinclinations to censorship were found:

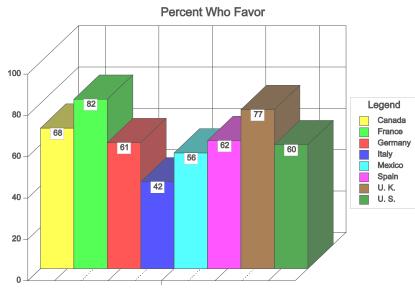
- The *French and British* look most favorably on censorship among all the nations. *East Germans*, the only former Communists in the survey, were significantly more sympathetic to censorship than West Germans, particularly when asked about specific types of stories.
- *Americans* are just about as likely to support restrictions on the media as other peoples on average despite Constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press. *Canadians*, who are otherwise most like Americans in various measures, are considerably more willing to accept restrictions on the media in general and in particular.

- *Italians* are more consistently opposed to censorship than other peoples surveyed. They clearly march to a different, more permissive drummer than the other countries regarding the media. The *Spanish* were next most opposed to press restrictions.

In terms of specific stories that attract censorship:

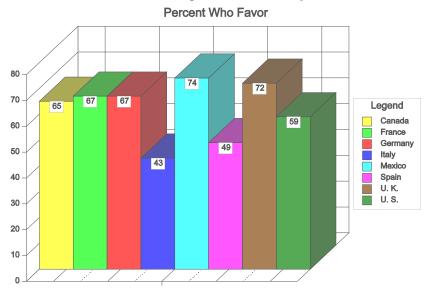
- Majorities in all countries favored censorship to restrict portrayals of unnecessary violence. Respondents in France were most heavily in favor of such restrictions (83%), while Americans were least enthusiastic (52% for, 44% against).
- Censorship to discourage terrorism drew strong majorities in seven of the eight countries. Margins ranged from 82% in France to 56% in Mexico. Italy was the exception, with a bare majority opposed (52%, to 42%).

Censor To Discourage Terrorism



- Censorship to restrict portrayals of explicit sex was supported by strong majorities in six of the eight countries, ranging from highs of 74% in Mexico and 72% in the U.K. to a low of 59% in the
- U.S. A plurality of Spaniards also approved of censoring pornography, 49% to 35%. But most Italians were against it, 52% to 43%.
- Similarly strong majorities in six of the eight nations favored censorship to protect military secrets. Greatest support for restrictions came from the U.K. (80%). In Spain, a narrow plurality favored censorship on national security grounds (44% for, 41% against).

Censor Portrayals of Explicit Sex



Italians opposed it, 54% to 40%.

- Censorship to discourage racial or ethnic insults was favored by the same six countries, although by much narrower margins than for violence, terrorism and sex. Majorities were found in four countries -- France, Canada, the U.K., and Germany, with France most supportive of such restrictions by far (75% in favor). Mexico and Italy were least supportive (39% and 43%, respectively).
- All publics in the survey were united only in opposition to censorship if the restrictions were intended to avoid embarrassing politicians.³

³A degree of TV self-censorship has already been adopted by Canada's private broadcasters in the form of "a voluntary ban on any programming that 'sanctions, promotes or glamorizes violence' or contains 'gratuitous violence in any form'." "Hear No Evil, See No Evil: Canada Gets Tough on TV Violence," by Charles Trueheart, Washington Post, Nov. 23, 1993, pB1.

A similar code has been under debate in the U.S. Congress. "Canadians Debate New Curbs on Speech, Press," by Charles Trueheart, <u>Washington Post</u>, Jan.31, 1994, pA13.

Another limitation on the media came in a Canadian Supreme Court ruling in 1992 which made freedom of expression, including freedom of the press, subject to "such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society." Trueheart, Washington Post, Jan. 31, 1994, pA13.

VI. NEWS ATTENTIVENESS & KNOWLEDGE

Europeans show only marginally more interest in the major international stories of the day than do Americans, even though the stories in question were usually closer to home for them. But while Americans are not alone in their parochial interests, they are less informed than Europeans about what's going on in the larger world.

Most attention in all countries was given to reports about *economic conditions* there. In France, 40% said they followed such reports "very closely," with proportions ranging down to 22% in Spain and 16% in Mexico.

Next highest attentiveness went to the *civil war in Bosnia*, with France again most attentive (32% followed very closely), down to 15% in both the U.S. and U.K. and 8% in Mexico. Some nations with ground forces in Bosnia scored high (France, at 32%, and Spain, 23%), but others showed only average to low attention to the issue (Canada, 19%; U.K., 15%). Italians showed fairly high interest (25%), presumably because of their proximity to the Balkan conflict.

The *Russian elections* of December, 1993, were followed very closely by 16% of Germans, which was a small proportion but nevertheless, highest among all the surveyed countries. Next was the U.S. with 11%.

Michael Jackson's personal problems drew more attention in the U.S. (19% followed very closely) than elsewhere, understandably, but with the exception of Mexico (17%), he does not merit being seen as an international phenomenon. Nowhere else does he rise above single digit percentages.

Similarly, *Italy's political and business corruption* scandal was big news in Italy (53%) but did not rise above 6% elsewhere.

In generational terms, respondents 55 years old and over were usually somewhat more attentive to the Bosnian war and to the Russian elections, except in Mexico and Spain where the younger people were most attentive. Not surprisingly, younger people (18 to 34 years old) were more attentive to Michael Jackson.

On stories of mainly national importance in each country, a huge proportion of Mexicans (61%) followed very closely the armed confrontation between the army and *Chiapas guerrillas* but less dramatic national stories got much less attention (i.e., 16%. for the electoral fraud allegations in the Yucatan).

Canadians were most attentive (45%) to their *Federal elections*. In Italy, 41% gave the same level of attention to *mayoral elections*. In the U.S., 40% followed the Clinton *health care reform* proposal very closely. In the U.K, 35% followed the *Northern Ireland peace* efforts the same way. Lower attentiveness went to national stories in Spain and Germany, and none of the national stories in France rose above 20%.

Current Events Quiz

Germans scored highest by far in answering correctly five questions to probe knowledge about world leaders and events. Americans did worst of all by this measure. Only 3% of Germans failed all five questions, compared to fully 37% of Americans. In between were Italians (18%), British (22%), French (23%), Canadians (27%), Mexicans (28%), and Spaniards (32%). When scores were

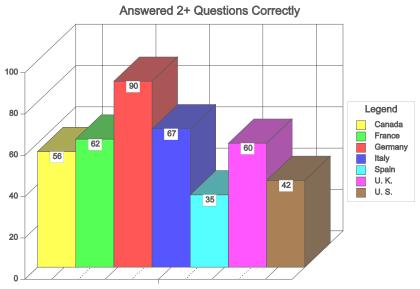
averaged, Americans came in slightly better, with 1.5 correct answers compared to 3.6 for the Germans and 1.4 for the Spanish.

Americans responded most correctly on the name of the country that is threatening to withdraw from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty; 22% correctly said North Korea or Korea. But this was still only middling well in comparison. Germans scored 45% and Italians 26% although their countries are not committed, as the U.S. is, to defending South Korea.

On two other questions, Americans were also in the middle rank. Some 28% correctly identified the ethnic group that has conquered much of Bosnia and surrounded the city of Sarajevo (Serbs), which was better than the Spaniards (24%) and Mexicans (12%) but nowhere near the Germans (77%). And 40% of Americans correctly said the Palestinians were the group that recently reached a peace accord with Israel, again somewhat better than the Spanish (29%) and Mexicans (21%) but half the German level (79%).

Americans did little better on the name of the President of Russia; 50% said Boris Yeltsin, compared to 94% of Germans and 42% of Mexicans. And only 13% of Americans knew that Boutros Boutros Ghali was Secretary General of the United Nations, compared to 58% of Germans and 14% of Mexicans, 15% of Spanish.

Knowledge of Current Events



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publics were asked which nation or region of the world was most powerful politically and economically. More than 60% in all countries said the United States was politically the most powerful, but economically, the U.S. was neck in neck with Japan. A narrow plurality of Germans and Canadians gave Japan the nod slightly, while the two nations were essentially tied among Americans, Britons and the French.

VII. MEDIA USAGE

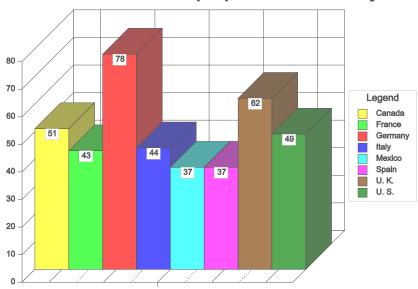
Newspapers have their highest readership levels in Germany (78% said they read a newspaper the day before the poll) and in the United Kingdom (62%), and in these two countries, more than one

in four respondents said they spent at least a half hour reading the papers. These two nations have the strongest popular (i.e., tabloid or yellow) press. This finding was somewhat surprising, in the case of Britain, in view of the high level of hostility to newspapers.

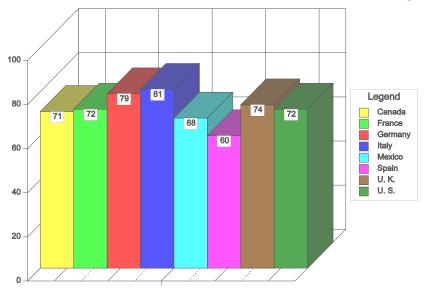
Elsewhere, readership rates drop to 51% in Canada and 49% in the United States, although here, too, more than one in four respondents spent a half hour or more in reading the papers. Lowest newspaper readership and reading time was found in the Mediterranean countries and Mexico.

TV news viewing, contrast, was high and rather uniform across the board; 60% in Spain to 81% in Italy watched "yesterday." In the United States it was 72%. The Englishspeaking nations watched longest. Some 61% Americans said they watched at least 30 minutes worth of TV news, as did 55% of Canadians and 46% of the British. In comparison, only 15% Germans watched that long.





Watched Television News Yesterday



Radio news was listened to most often in Germany and Canada, least in Spain and Italy. Some 41% of German respondents said they spent between five and 20 minutes listening to news

broadcasts. Some 26% of Canadians said the same, but another 22% said they listened for 30 minutes or more, a reflection of Canada's large territorial expanse as well as its excellent radio news network.

Television dominates the media as the source of national and international news. Between 79% and 59% of respondents in all countries said they get "most" of their news from TV; for Americans, it was 72%. Newspapers were a distant second; between 47% (in Germany) and 11% (in France) said newspapers was their primary news source; for Americans it was 15%.

Asked the best way to get their **latest** news, most respondents said television, ranging from 74% in the U.S. to 43% in Spain. Newspapers came next in most other countries, but radio was second as source of late news in France and Spain where one-third of respondents cited it.

Asked the best way to learn **why** events were occurring, television and newspapers were roughly balanced, with TV getting a slight nod. Four nations chose television -- Italy, the U.K., the U.S., and Mexico -- while two chose newspapers -- France and Spain -- and the final two nations were evenly split. It is worth noting that in the two nations where newspapers are considered more insightful in this respect, France and Spain have the lowest newspapers readership rates.

Huge majorities in all countries said they read newspapers -- sometimes, at least -- about a news event they had earlier seen on television. Numbers ranged from 62% in Spain to 100% in Germany. Pluralities in all nations said they receive a better understanding as a result, but very large minorities said the newspapers essentially repeated what had already appeared on TV. Spain exhibited the highest perception of the insightful quality of newspapers in this respect, with three times more respondents (43%) saying they received a better understanding rather than that the newspapers pretty much repeated what they had seen earlier (14%).

Generational Patterns

Younger people were lighter consumers of newspapers and television news in virtually every country surveyed. Watching the news on television was somewhat less prevalent among younger people in most countries; however, newspaper readership fell off much more steeply than TV viewing in every country by age group. This was especially the case in France, Canada and the United States where 20 percentage points fewer respondents under age 35 read newspapers "yesterday" than did middle age and older people. (See Media Use By Generation Table)

Correspondingly, the generation under 35 showed less attentiveness than older people to major news stories ranging from the Russian elections to the Bosnian civil war. Younger people in some countries also scored lower on the current events quiz -- particularly in Canada, France and the United States, where the newspaper readership generation gap is greatest.

In contrast, younger people in Germany, Spain and Italy knew as much about current affairs as older people.

VIII. OTHER ISSUES

Majorities of the publics in all countries except Canada said there was *too many American-made films* and television programs appear on their national TV networks. The French led in saying there was too much (70%)⁴. Most Canadians said the right amount (56%).

All publics found *excessive violence* most objectionable about American films and TV programs, and indeed, Americans were most outspoken in this respect; 62% of U.S. respondents criticized television for showing too much violence, the highest level of any country. Next most objectionable was *too much sex*, with Americans (41%) again most critical while the French, at 8%, least so. The Germans and French were critical of too many U.S. *soap operas and mini-series* on their television. And the Germans complained most among respondents that U.S. films *discourage movies* from being made in their own country (21%) and *advances American values* in their country (15%).

More Britons were currently reading a novel (58%) than any other peoples, with the rate in Canada and Germany also over 50%, while Spain and Mexico were lowest at 37% and 27%, respectively. Americans were in the middle, at 44%.

⁴ France has led a European campaign against "Anglo-Saxon cultural hegemony" which has included protests by movie stars against "such box-office hits as 'Jurassic Park' and plans by CNN plans to beam a cartoon channel into European homes." "EuroThrash: Our Allies Up in Arms," <u>Washington Post</u>, Oct. 24, 1993, pC1.

SELECTED TABLES

INTEREST IN NEWS STORIES BY GENERATION

(Percentage Who Followed Each Story Very or Fairly Closely)

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy ⁵	Mexico ⁶	Spain	UK	US
Civil War In Bosnia								
18-34	56	70	50	62	40	75	52	49
35-54	61	78	62	67	44	76	64	57
55-69	74	78	73	68	39	72	63	54
70+	76	80	67	61	30	67	67	49
Political/Business								
Corruption in Italy								
18-34	7	18	18	84	12	10	7	7
35-54	11	23	29	87	17	23	11	7
55-69	21	25	32	86	15	32	16	10
70+	25	28	45	87	16	33	16	15
The Russian Elections								
18-34	27	20	41	26	23	20	26	32
35-54	37	29	59	29	26	27	33	46
55-69	47	34	57	36	24	26	43	56
70+	57	39	51	31	27	31	38	47
Michael Jackson's								
Personal Problems								
18-34	43	14	30	20	61	19	43	55
35-54	31	7	25	10	49	16	33	43
55-69	28	7	19	12	42	15	20	50
70+	30	3	20	7	38	11	20	44
Condition of Own								
Nation's Economy								
18-34	76	74	73	69	66	68	66	76
35-54	80	86	86	77	63	75	74	83
55-69	85	80	82	76	70	71	79	86
70+	93	81	81	69	46	58	78	75

 $^{^5\}mbox{In}$ Italy and Spain, the age breaks are as follows: 18-29, 30-49, 50-64, and 65+.

⁶Percents for Mexico are based on unweighted numbers.

KNOWLEDGE OF NEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS BY GENERATION

(Percentage Who Answered Each Question Correctly)

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy ⁷	Mexico ⁸	Spain	UK	US
President of Russia								
Is Yeltsin								
18-34	55	59	93	75 75	67	74	60	46
35-54 55-60	61 67	64 65	95	78 77	65 50	74 54	68	54 52
55-69 70+	67 56	65 63	97 93	67	59 43	54 46	61 63	53 42
70+	30	03	93	O7	40	40	03	42
North Korea Won't Sign								
Nuclear Non-Pro. Pact								
18-34	9	6	46	25	12	5	10	16
35-54	12	9	47	28	9	5	11	24
55-69	18	7	46	22	12	2 7	12	30
70+	12	6	41	21	5	/	17	22
Boutros Boutros Ghali								
Is Sec. Gen. of UN								
18-34	16	27	62	38	27	15	17	7
35-54	28	38	61	52	27	18	25	16
55-69	42	36	57	41	23	13	25	17
70+	31	27	45	24	8	12	22	13
Serbs The Ethnic Group								
Surrounding Sarajevo								
18-34	34	50	77	48	25	31	45	26
35-54	48	58	80	55	21	28	48	34
55-69	50	59	82	59	17	14	46	29
70+	35	62	71	36	11	16	45	20
Israeli Peace Accord								
With Palestinians								
18-34	39	58	78	59	36	28	51	31
35-54	56	63	80	59	38	37	58	49
55-69	63	65	82	54	26	23	69	43
70+	61	63	73	41	27	23	66	40

 $^{^7\}mbox{In Italy}$ and Spain, the age breaks are as follows: 18-29, 30-49, 50-64, and 65+.

⁸Percents for Mexico are based on unweighted numbers.

MEDIA USE BY GENERATION

(Percentage Who Said They Did The Various Activities)

	Canada	France	Germany	$Italy^9$	Spain	UK	US
Read Newspaper							
Yesterday							
18-34	41	29	72	40	39	54	36
35-54	51	44	82	46	44	61	50
55-69	67	57	85	51	32	76	65
70+	62	62	81	37	27	70	66
Watched TV News	5						
Yesterday							
18-34	61	65	65	80	61	67	67
35-54	69	69	83	79	61	72	69
55-69	83	85	90	84	54	86	79
70+	91	89	91	84	66	87	80
Listened To News	On						
Radio Yesterday							
18-34	56	41	60	30	19	46	49
35-54	61	44	66	26	30	50	56
55-69	67	53	67	32	32	48	36
70+	68	42	69	32	27	53	32
Use Computer Re	oularly						
Or Sometimes	Sularly						
18-34	34	18	28	16	19	35	34
35-54	37	15	17	12	17	30	37
55-69	18	4	4	5	5	13	15
70+	10	1	2	1	2	4	4
Presently Reading	2 A						
Novel Or Book	, 						
18-34	56	45	52	46	50	53	45
35-54	58	44	55	41	40	57	46
55-69	55	41	52	39	26	66	40
70+	55	48	46	18	24	60	40

 9 In Italy and Spain, the age breaks are as follows: 18-29, 30-49, 50-64, and 65+. The Mexican data was unavailable for this table.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

The American questionnaire was prepared by the Times Mirror Center in collaboration with its partners. It was translated into the language of the participating countries and then retranslated back into English by Times Mirror to insure that the essential meaning of the question was retained. In Canada, the questionnaire was administered in both French and English. In the United Kingdom, several questions were slightly modified (as indicated in the results) to conform to British usage.

For the United States, the survey results are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,494 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period Jan. 6-13, 1994. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3 percentage points. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

In Canada, the results are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Environics Research Group Ltd of Toronto among a nationwide sample of 1,025 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period Jan. 7-18, 1994, with an error of 3 percentage points.

In France, the Liberation survey results are based on face-to-face interviews of 1,000 adults, 15 years of age and older, Jan. 7-10, with an error of 3 percentage points.

In Germany, the survey was administered by Emnid and consisted of face-to-face interviews of 1,592 adults 18 years old and older. Those in the former East Germany were conducted between Jan. 6-16, 1994, and in West Germany between Jan. 13-23, 1994. The margin of error was 3 percentage points.

In Italy, the La Republica survey, conducted by CIRM Institute, consisted of telephone interviews of 815 adults 18 years old and older, between Jan. 7-13, 1994. The margin of error is 4 percentage points.

In Mexico, the survey was conducted under the direction of El Norte and consisted of 1,507 face-to-face interviews of adults 18 years and older among an eight-city sample during the period of Jan. 15-23, 1994, with an error of 3 percentage points.

In Spain, the El Pais survey, conducted under the direction of Demoscopia S.A., consisted of telephone interviews of 1,508 adults, 18 years of age and older, Jan. 13-17, 1994, with an error of 3 percentage points.

In the United Kingdom, the survey covered all regions except Northern Ireland. It consisted of face-to-face interviews conducted under the supervision of Social Surveys (Gallup Poll) Ltd, among a sample of 1,077 adults aged 18 years and above, completed between Jan. 8-18, 1994, with a margin of error of 3 percentage points.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

TIMES MIRROR CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS INTERNATIONAL MEDIA MONITOR FINAL TOPLINE - MASTER VERSION

BASIS IS U.S. VERSION, WITH EXCEPTIONS AND ADDITIONS AS NOTED.

Q.1 Do you happen to read any daily newspaper or newspapers regularly, or not?

N =	(1025)	(1000)	(1592)	(815)	(1507)	(1508)	(1077)	(1494)
Don't know	<u>0</u> 100	* 100	* 100	<u>0</u> 100	<u>2</u> 100	* 100	* 100	* 100
No	34	53	37	44	26	30	26	29
Yes	66	47	63	56	72	70	74	71
	United Canad	l a <u>France</u>	Germar	ny <u>Italy</u>	Mexic	o Spain	Kingdom	<u>States</u>
							United	

IN UNITED KINGDOM ONLY

- Q.1 Which daily national newspaper do you read on a regular basis, that is, at least four issues out of every six? (PLEASE CODE ALL THOSE THAT APPLY BELOW)
 - 6 The Daily Telegraph
 - 3 The Times
 - 4 The Guardian
 - 3 The Independent
 - 1 The Financial Times
 - 12 The Daily Mail
 - 6 The Daily Express
 - 3 Today
 - The Sun
 - 13 The Mirror
 - 3 The Daily Star
 - 13 Other
 - 26 None
 - * Don't know

Q.2 Do you happen to watch any TV news programs regularly, or not?

							United	
	United Canada		Germai	ny <u>Italy</u>	Mexic	o Spain	Kingdom	States
Yes	83	84	79	91	92	91	86	85
No	17	16	21	9	8	9	14	15
Don't know	<u>0</u> 100	* 100	* 100	* 100	<u>0</u> 100	* 100	<u>0</u> 100	* 100

Q.3 Do you listen to the news on the radio regularly or not?

	TT 1, 1						United	
	United Canada	France	Germany	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	Kingdom	<u>States</u>
Yes	62	57	58	34	63	46	57	52
No	38	43	40	65	36	54	43	48
Don't know	<u>0</u> 100	* 100	<u>2</u> 100	<u>1</u> 100	1 100	* 100	* 100	* 100

INTERVIEWER NOTE: FOR QUESTIONS 4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8, PLEASE DETERMINE WHAT DAY OF THE WEEK IT IS. IF THE DAY OF THE WEEK IS SUNDAY, PLEASE READ "FRIDAY." IF THE DAY IS NOT SUNDAY, READ "YESTERDAY." 10

ASK ALL:

Q.4 Did you get a chance to read a daily newspaper yesterday (Friday)?

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '1' YES, READ IN Q.4, ASK:

Q.5 About how much time did you spend reading a daily newspaper yesterday (Friday)? (**DO NOT READ**)

	I I '						United	
	United Canada	France	German	y <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	Kingdom	States
Yes, read paper	51	43	78	44	37	37	62	49
Less than five minutes	1	1	1	1	*	*	2	1
Five to less than ten minutes	3	3	3	4	3	2	5	2
Ten to less than fifteen minutes	5	7	15	7	6	4	7	4
Fifteen to less than twenty minutes	6	7	15	7	6	5	9	7
Twenty to less than thirty minutes	11	7	19	10	6	8	11	8
Thirty minutes to less than one hour	15	9	17	9	7	10	15	17
One hour or more	11	8	8	6	8	7	13	10
Don't know	*	1	*	*	1	1	*	*
Didn't read paper (No, something came up)	49	57	19	53	61	63	37	50
Don't know	* 100	* 100	<u>3</u> 100	<u>3</u> 100	<u>2</u> 100	* 100	* 100	100

In France and U.K., interviewer note read: If the day of the week is Monday, please read "Saturday". If the day is not Sunday, read "Yesterday".

Q.6 Did you watch the news or a news program on television yesterday (Friday)? (**DO NOT READ**) **IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '1' YES, WATCHED IN Q.6, ASK:**

Q.7 About how much time did you spend watching the news or any news programs on TV yesterday (Friday)?

		TT 1. 1						United	
		United Canada	France	German	y <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	Kingdom	<u>States</u>
Watched	d TV news	71	72	79	81	68	60	74	72
	Less than five minutes	*	0	2	*	2	*	1	*
	Five to less than ten minutes	1	4	6	2	4	2	1	1
	Ten to less than fifteen minutes	2	4	19	7	7	3	6	2
	Fifteen to less than twenty minutes	3	7	21	10	6	5	4	3
	Twenty to less than thirty minutes	7	19	16	23	11	30	16	5
	Thirty minutes to less than one hour	24	27	12	23	13	14	28	25
	One hour or more	31	11	3	14	24	5	18	36
	Don't know	*	0	*	2	1	1	*	*
Did not watch		29	28	18	15	31	37	25	27
Don't kr	now	100	* 100	<u>3</u> 100	<u>4</u> 100	100	<u>3</u> 100	100	100

Q.8 About how much time, if any, did you spend listening to any news on the radio yesterday, or didn't you happen to listen to the news on the radio yesterday (Friday)?

		TT. 24 . 4						United	
		United Canada	<u>France</u>	German	ny <u>Italy</u>	Mexic	o Spain	Kingdom	States
Yes, liste	ened	60	44	64	29	46	27	49	47
	Less than five minutes	3	3	10	4	8	1	5	3
	Five to less than ten minutes	7	6	14	6	4	2	10	6
	Ten to less than fifteen minutes	10	8	17	5	8	3	9	6
	Fifteen to less than twenty minutes	9	7	10	3	3	2	4	6
Twenty to less than thirty minutes		8	7	7	5	4	5	6	4
	Thirty minutes to less than one hour	10	6	4	3	7	5	7	10
	One hour or more	12	7	2	3	12	9	8	12
Didn't lis	eten	39	56	31	66	40	71	50	52
Don't kno	ow/Refused	1 100	* 100	<u>5</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	<u>14</u> 100	<u>2</u> 100	<u>1</u> 100	<u>1</u> 100

U.S. ONLY

- Q.8a Is Cable-TV currently available in your community?
 - 90 Yes
 - 10 No-**SKIP TO Q.9**
 - $\frac{*}{100}$ Don't know-**SKIP TO Q.9**
- Q.8b Do you currently subscribe to Cable TV?
 - 72 Yes
 - 28 No
 - $\frac{*}{100}$ Don't know

ALL EXCEPT THE U.S.

Q.8a Are you able to watch at home any satellite or cable television? (In Spain, this is Q.8b)

	<u>Canada</u>	France	Germar	ny <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United <u>Kingdom</u>
Yes	75	7	70	6	28	9	19
No	25	92	28	94	70	90	80
Don't know	<u>0</u> 100	100	<u>2</u> 100	0 100 (N=206)	<u>2</u> 100	100	100

Q.9 What do you like \underline{most} about the way news organizations do their job? (ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES)¹¹

RESI GIUSES)	Canada	France	German	y <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United <u>Kingdom</u>	United States
Keeps public up To date with Current affairs	14	66	64	22	26	1	58	20
Hardworking/Serious/ Professional/do a Good job 4		6	20	13	15	10	5	3
Concise/To the point/ Clear reporting and Presentation	12	21	26	16	12	6	6	9
Thoroughness/Detail In covering stories	9	5	16	8	11	1	6	10
Speed and promptness Of coverage	7	31	38	10	17	7	6	9
Keep public generally Well-informed	7	26	32	7	11	6	30	7
Honesty/Accuracy	5	7	10	7	6	2	5	5
Objective/Unbiased/Fair	6	8	12	7	4	9	3	3
Broad range of news Covered/They cover Everything/Variety	12	42	28	4	8	2	14	5
Make news interesting/ Good	5	26	15	4	9	2	5	3
Pictures	3	53	24	3	5	*	2	*
Format	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Commentaries/Opinions	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Weather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Newscasters/Reporters	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
Nothing	12	3	3	8	2	7	4	12
Other	2	1	3	2	12	3	4	3
Don't know/Refused	18	1	4	10	3	44	9	25

 $^{^{\}rm 11}$ In U.K. asked as: What do you regard as the most positive aspects of the job that is done by the news organizations?

Q.10 What do you like $\underline{\text{least}}$ about the way news organizations do their job? (ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES)¹²

	Canada France		Germany Italy		Mexico Spain		United Kingdom	United States
Not objective/ One-sided/biased	10	21	10	24	18	12	11	21
Yellow journalism/ Sensationalism	21	39	38	10	21	8	13	13
Inaccuracies/ Dishonesty/ Poor research	4	16	10	9	9	6	8	8
Invasion of privacy/ Insensitivity/ Too pushy	7	46	22	9	3	4	24	11
Repetition/ Over coverage/ Over emphasis	11	43	21	8	10	4	10	10
Lack of in-depth Coverage/not Enough detail	6	15	11	5	5	2	3	8
Emphasize negative/ Bad news	10	39	14	6	5	7	16	14
Personalities/ Appearance of Reporters	2	13	5	10	3	1	1	3
Too much emphasis On minor issues	8	25	11	5	2	2	11	7
Too much advertising	4	46	26	4	8	4	2	2
Too competitive	0	10	7	3	1	1	1	1
Commentaries/Opinions	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Too much emphasis on Politics	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other	6	2	3	4	10	4	5	6
Nothing	19	3	11	9	14	12	13	8
Don't know/Refused	11	2	9	11	5	38	12	16

 $^{^{\}rm 12}$ In U.K. asked as: What do you regard as the most negative aspects of the job that is done by the news organizations?

NOW ON A DIFFERENT SUBJECT ...

Q.11 Which of the following nations or regions is the most powerful **politically** in the world today? (**READ CATEGORIES 1 THROUGH 6**).

	<u>Canada</u>	France	German	y <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
East Asia 3		2	0	4	1	1	*	1
Western Europe	5	7	11	8	4	4	6	4
United States	74	74	62	63	74	71	67	67
Japan	4	4	6	9	5	7	3	7
China	3	2	4	2	1	2	4	4
Russia	5	5	4	5	7	2	8	7
California & Texas ¹³	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other	1	*	1	1	1	-	2	*
Don't know/Refused	<u>6</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	11 100	<u>6</u> 100	14 100	<u>9</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100

¹³ Asked in Mexico only.

Q.12 Which of the following nations or regions is the most powerful **economically** in the world today? **(READ CATEGORIES 1 THROUGH 6).**

	<u>Canada</u>	France	Germany	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
East Asia 4		6	3	6	3	1	*	3
Western Europe	6	7	18	7	4	6	9	4
United States	35	39	30	46	56	46	36	42
Japan	39	38	36	31	26	30	33	39
China	6	5	2	2	3	2	4	3
Russia	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
California & Texas ¹⁴	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-
Other	1	*	0	1	3	-	2	*
Don't know/Refused	<u>6</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>8</u> 101	<u>9</u> 100	<u>4</u> 100	15 100	<u>11</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100

¹⁴ Asked in Mexico only.

Q.13 How have you been getting most of your news about national and international issues ... from television, from newspapers, from radio or from magazines? [ACCEPT THE FIRST TWO ANSWERS, IF ONLY ONE PROBE FOR SECOND: What other source have you gotten most of your news about national and international issues from?]

$\frac{\text{PERCENTS FOR GERMANY REPRESENT A COMBINED TOTAL FOR FIRST AND SECOND}{\text{MENTIONS}}.$

		Canada	<u>France</u>	Germany	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Television									
	First	69	70	74	79	77	59	71	72
S	Second	18	20		16	14	27	22	11
Newspaper	rs								
	First	18	11	47	15	11	23	18	15
	Second	43	33		56	46	33	53	36
Radio									
1	First	9	15	25	2	14	16	9	6
	Second	18	28		11	22	19	16	9
Magazines	3								
I	First	3	3	5	2	2	1	*	4
S	Second	10	10		7	2	3	2	6
Word of M	louth								
I	First	1	-	1	-	-	*	-	1
	Second	1	-		-	=	1	-	2
Other: SPE	ECIFY (VOL)								
I	First	*	*	1	1	*	*	*	1
	Second	*	1		3	1	16	1	1
Don't know	w/Refused								
	First	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Second	10	8		7	5	1	6	*

Q.14 What's the best way to get the **latest** news about important events occurring in this country - to read a newspaper, to listen to the radio, or to watch the news on tv?

	Canada	France	Germany	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Newspaper	11	12	21	16	15	18	14	15
TV	66	51	56	72	71	43	68	74
Radio	19	33	14	7	12	33	14	8
Magazines ¹⁵	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Consult the Minitel ¹⁶	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
All/None(VOL)	3	1	5	5	1	4	2	2
Don't know/Refused	100	100	<u>4</u> 100	* 100	* 100	<u>2</u> 100	<u>2</u> 100	100

Q.15 What's the best way to learn **why** these events are occurring - by reading about them in the newspaper, listening to the radio, or watching the news on TV?

	Canada	France	Germany	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Newspaper	43	45	42	37	29	37	36	39
TV	44	35	42	51	55	32	50	47
Radio	5	11	6	3	11	24	7	5
Magazines ¹⁷	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Consult the Minitel ¹⁸	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
All/None (VOL)	6	4	5	8	3	4	4	6
Don't know/Refused	<u>2</u> 100	<u>2</u> 100	<u>6</u> 101	1 100	1 100	<u>3</u> 100	<u>3</u> 100	<u>3</u> 100

¹⁵ Asked in Mexico only.

¹⁶ Asked in France only.

¹⁷ Asked in Mexico only.

¹⁸ Asked in France only.

Q.16 Do you ever read a story in the newspaper about a news event that you had seen reported earlier on TV? **IF YES**

Q.16a Do you find that newspaper accounts give you a better understanding of what you have seen on television or do they pretty much repeat what you have seen on TV?

	Canada	<u>France</u>	German	y <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Yes	82	73	100	66	65	62	77	83
Better Understanding	44	43	47	38	34	43	49	53
Pretty much repeats	35	29	21	25	28	14	46	43
Don't know/Refused	3	1	32	3	3	5	5	4
No	16	26	0	27	31	29	21	15
Don't Know	<u>2</u> 100	$\frac{1}{100}$	<u>0</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100	<u>4</u> 100	<u>9</u> 100	<u>2</u> 100	<u>2</u> 100

Q.17 I'd like to know how often you do any of the following? For each that I read tell me if you do this regularly, sometimes, hardly ever or never. (**READ AND ROTATE LIST**)

		<u>Canada</u>	France	German	y <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
a.	Watch (MOST I NATIONAL PR TV ¹⁹								
	Regularly	13	13	9	10	18	32	45	15
	Sometimes	23	22	25	12	14	33	19	23
	Hardly Ever	19	19	25	42	38	13	9	16
	Never	45	46	40	36	30	22	27	45
	Don't Know	*	*	1	*	_=	*	*	1
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
b.	Watch religious								
	on TV/Watch M	ass on							
	Sundays on TV								
	Regularly	-	4	-	-	38	-	10	14
	Sometimes	-	8	-	-	27	-	18	19
	Hardly Ever	-	7	-	-	28	-	20	22
	Never	-	81	-	-	7	-	52	45
	Don't Know	<u>-</u> -	* 100	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	1 0 0	<u>-</u>	* 100	* 100
c.	Go to nightclubs	or							
	dance club								
	Regularly	8	4	10	2	5	11	10	8
	Sometimes	16	10	20	7	3	14	17	18
	Hardly Ever	27	18	26	26	16	18	15	23
	Never	49	68	43	65	74	57	58	51
	Don't Know	*	*	<u>1</u>	*	2	*	*	*
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
d.	Play tennis, golf, soccer, softball of some other outdo sport	or							
	Regularly	28	17	2	2	6	17	18	21
	Sometimes	26	16	5	8	6	13	16	25
	Hardly Ever	13	7	8	19	17	8	9	14
	Never	33	60	83	71	70	62	57	40
	Don't Know	<u>*</u>	*	<u>2</u>	*	<u>1</u>	*	*	*
	Don't Know	$1\overline{00}$	100	100	$1\overline{00}$	100	$\overline{100}$	100	100

¹⁹ In U.S. "Roseanne". In Spain "Farmacia de Guardia". In Mexico "Siempre en Domingo". In U.K. "Coronation Street". In Canada "America's Funniest Home Videos". In France "Sacre Soiree". In Germany "Wheel of Fortune". In Italy "Scommettiamo...che".

Q.17 con't ...

Q.17 con	ı't							United	United
		Canada	France	Germany	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	Kingdom	States
e.	Go to a health clu	ıb or							
	exercise class		0	_		4.0	2.1		
	Regularly	15	8	6	3	10	21	14	15
	Sometimes	11	4	9	9	13	12	12	13
	Hardly Ever	11	6	12	18	17	7	7	11
	Never	63	82	70	70	58	60 *	67	61
	Don't Know	<u>0</u> 100	* 100	<u>2</u> 99	* 100	<u>2</u> 100	100	* 1 0 0	* 1 0 0
f.	Use a personal co	omputer							
	at home								
	Regularly	21	7	8	4	3	8	14	17
	Sometimes	9	5	8	6	2	4	11	11
	Hardly Ever	5	3	7	11	3	3	4	6
	Never	65	85	75	79	90	85	71	65
	Don't Know	*	*	<u>1</u>	*	2	*	*	<u>1</u>
		100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
g.	Go hunting or fis	hing							
	Regularly	13	7	1	1	-	7	3	13
	Sometimes	18	9	3	4	-	10	6	17
	Hardly Ever	14	6	5	12	-	4	3	14
	Never	55	78	90	83	-	79	88	56
	Don't Know	0	*	2	*	<u>-</u>	*	*	*
		100	100	101	100		100	100	100
h.	Play a video gam								
	Regularly	7	7	2	1	3	2	8	7
	Sometimes	15	13	8	4	4	8	17	15
	Hardly Ever	19	8	14	20	10	7	8	19
	Never	59	72	75	75	80	83	67	59
	Don't Know	0	*	2	*	2	*	*	*
		100	100	101	100	99	100	100	100
i.	Go out to a movi	e							
	Regularly	10	8	4	4	10	19	9	14
	Sometimes	35	31	19	13	11	25	35	38
	Hardly Ever	29	25	30	48	27	19	20	27
	Never	26	36	45	35	51	37	36	21
	Don't Know	*	*	<u>1</u>	*	<u>1</u>	*	*	*
		100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

Q.17 con't ...

Q.17 co	n't							United	United
		Canada	France	Germar	ıy <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	Spain	Kingdom	
		Сиписи	Trance	Commun	<u> 1011 </u>	<u> </u>	<u> Spani</u>	mgaom	States
j.	Watch sports on	TV							
J	Regularly	35	28	23	15	28	42	37	46
	Sometimes	29	33	28	22	27	28	33	26
	Hardly Ever	18	18	25	33	20	12	11	14
	Never	18	21	22	30	24	18	19	14
	Don't Know	*	*	<u>1</u>	0	1	*	<u>-</u>	*
		100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
k.	Jog or bicycle								
к.	Regularly	_	_	_	_	_	18	_	_
	Sometimes	_	_	_	_	-	20	_	_
	Hardly Ever	_	_	_	_	-	8	_	_
	Never	_	_	_	_	_	54	_	_
	Don't Know	_	_	_			*		_
	Don't Know	-	=	<u>-</u>	-	-	100	-	<u>-</u>
							100		
1.	Watch CNN/Sky								
	Astra/or other int	ternationa	.1						
	TV <u>news</u> shows							_	
	Regularly	32	1	4	1	13	10	9	31
	Sometimes	33	4	19	3	11	11	10	33
	Hardly Ever	12	3	19	20	9	6	7	11
	Never	21	85	54	74	55	57	63	24
	Don't Know	2	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	2	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>
		100	100	101	100	101	100	100	100
m.	Go to church								
	Regularly	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
	Sometimes	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
	Hardly Ever	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
	Never	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-
	Don't Know	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	_
		-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
n.	Go on outings								
	Regularly	_	_	_	-	26	_	-	-
	Sometimes	-	-	_	-	26	-	-	-
	Hardly Ever	-	_	_	-	36	_	-	-
	Never	-	_	_	-	11	_	-	-
	Don't Know		_=	_	-	1	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
		-	_	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> -	100	_	-	-

Q.17 con't ...

Q.17 coi	1 t	Canada	France	Germany	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United <u>Kingdom</u>	United States
0.	Watch a video ca	ssette							
	Regularly	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sometimes	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hardly Ever	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Never	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Don't Know	<u>-</u>	*	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		-	100	-	=	-	-	-	-
p.	Go out to a restau	ırant							
•	Regularly	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sometimes	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hardly Ever	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Never	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Don't Know		*	<u>-</u>	_=		_	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
q.	Do home repairs,	garden							
-	Regularly	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sometimes	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hardly Ever	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Never	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Don't Know	<u>-</u>	*	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q.18 Do you happen to be reading any books or novels at present?

	Canada	France	German	ı <u>y</u> <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	Spain	United Kingdom	United States
Yes	56	45	53	40	27	37	58	44
No	44	55	45	60	71	63	39	56
Don't know/No Answer	* 100	* 100	<u>2</u> 100	* 100	<u>2</u> 100	* 100	<u>3</u> 100	* 100

Q.19 Now I will read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. (READ AND ROTATE LIST)

		<u>Canada</u>	France	Germany	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
a.	The civil war in								
	Bosnia								
	Very Closely	19	32	17	25	8	23	15	15
	Fairly Closely	44	43	44	40	26	51	45	38
	Not Too Closely	25	18	21	29	30	20	29	30
	Not At All Closel	y 12	7	3	5	35	6	11	17
	Don't Know	*	*	<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	*	*	*
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
b.	Political and busine	ess							
	corruption in Italy								
	Very Closely	3	4	6	53	4	5	2	2
	Fairly Closely	10	18	22	33	7	18	9	7
	Not Too Closely	30	39	37	10	21	39	29	28
	Not At All Closel	•	38	20	3	67	38	59	62
	Don't Know	*	<u>1</u>	<u>15</u>	1	<u>1</u>	*	<u>1</u>	1
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
c.	The Russian election	ons							
	Very Closely	10	7	16	7	2	6	7	11
	Fairly Closely	26	21	35	23	14	20	26	32
	Not Too Closely	33	32	25	43	26	42	30	31
	Not At All Closel	•	40	9	25	57	32	37	26
	Don't Know	<u>1</u>	*	<u>15</u>	2	<u>1</u>	*	*	*
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
d.	Michael Jackson's								
	personal problems								
	Very Closely	9	2	7	3	17	4	8	19
	Fairly Closely	26	8	18	10	34	12	24	30
	Not Too Closely	36	19	25	18	27	34	29	30
	Not At All Closel	•	71	35	65	22	50	39	20
	Don't Know	<u>1</u>	*	<u>15</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	*	*	<u>1</u>
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.19 con't ...

	9	<u>Canada</u>	France	German	y <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
e.	Reports about the condition of the (COUNTRY) econ	omv							
	Very Closely	38	40	36	31	16	22	29	36
	Fairly Closely	43	39	44	43	40	48	43	44
	Not Too Closely	12	15	11	17	26	22	17	13
	Not At All Closely		6	3	8	18	8	11	7
	Don't Know	y / *	*	<u>6</u>	1	<u>-</u>	*	*	*
	Don't Know	100	100	100	$1\overline{00}$	100	100	100	100
f.	The Clinton Admin	ı. '							
	health care reform								
	proposal								
	Very Closely	-	-	-	-	=	-	-	40
	Fairly Closely	-	-	-	-	=	-	-	40
	Not Too Closely	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	Not At All Closely	y -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Don't Know	_	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	*
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
g.	The intervention of the Bank of Spain in Banesto	•							
	Very Closely	_	_	_	_	_	27	_	_
	Fairly Closely	_	-	-	_	_	47	-	_
	Not Too Closely	_	-	-	_	_	21	-	_
	Not At All Closel	y -	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
	Don't Know	<u>-</u>		_=		<u>-</u>	*	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		_	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
h.	Accusations of electoral fraud in Yucatan								
	Very Closely	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
	Fairly Closely	_	-	-	-	33	-	-	-
	Not Too Closely	_	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
	Not At All Closel	y -	-	-	-	31	-	-	-
	Don't Know		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-

Q.19 con't ...

	<u>C</u>	anada	<u>France</u>	German	y <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United <u>Kingdom</u>	United States
i.	Armed confrontation between the Mexica Army and the Chiap guerrillas	n							
	Very Closely	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-
	Fairly Closely	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
	Not Too Closely	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
	Not At All Closely	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Don't Know	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	. - -	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
j.	Attempts to achieve peace in Northern Ireland								
	Very Closely	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-
	Fairly Closely	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-
	Not Too Closely	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
	Not At All Closely	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
	Don't Know	_	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>	_	*	<u>-</u>
		-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
k.	The recent Federal elections								
	Very Closely	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fairly Closely	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not Too Closely	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not At All Closely		-	-	-	-	-	_	-
	Don't Know	1	<u>-</u>	=	=	=	=	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.	The GATT agreeme	nts	20						
	Very Closely	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fairly Closely	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not Too Closely	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not At All Closely Don't Know	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DOUT KNOW	=	<u>1</u> 100	=	=	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	=
		-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q.19 con't ...

		<u>Canada</u>	<u>France</u>	Germany	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
m.	The Villemin trial								
	Very Closely	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fairly Closely	-	28	-	-		-	-	-
	Not Too Closely	-	28	-	-		-	-	-
	Not At All Closel	y -	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Don't Know	<u>-</u>	*	Ξ	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>
		-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.	French soccer crisi	S							
	Very Closely	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fairly Closely	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not Too Closely	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not At All Closel	y -	39	-	-		-	-	-
	Don't Know	<u>-</u>	*	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.	The AIDS scandal in Germany								
	Very Closely	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
	Fairly Closely	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
	Not Too Closely	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
	Not At All Closel	y -	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
	Don't Know		<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>_</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		
		-	-	101	-	-	-	-	-
p.	The Italian mayora elections	1							
	Very Closely	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-
	Fairly Closely	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-
	Not Too Closely	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
	Not At All Closel	y -	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
	Don't Know		<u>-</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	_		
		-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-

IN FOLLOWING FIVE KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS, DO NOT SUGGEST ANSWERS.

Now I would like to ask you a few questions about some things that have been in the news. Not everyone will have heard about them.

Q.20 Who is the President of Russia?

	Canada	France	German	y <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	o Spain	United Kingdom	United States
Boris Yeltsin	59	61	94	76	42	65	63	50
Other	3	2	1	2	1	1	5	2
Don't know/Refused	38 100	<u>37</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	<u>22</u> 100	<u>57</u> 100	34 100	32 100	<u>48</u> 100

Q.21 Do you happen to know the name of the country that is threatening to withdraw from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty?

	<u>Canada</u>	France	ce Germany Italy		Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
North Korea (Accept also Korea)	12	7	45	26	6	5	11	22
Other	12	13	6	5	8	14	11	6
Don't know/Refused	<u>76</u> 100	80 100	<u>49</u> 100	<u>69</u> 100	86 100	81 100	78 100	<u>72</u> 100

Q.22 Who is Boutros Boutros Ghali?

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>France</u>	German	ıy <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	o Spain	United <u>Kingdom</u>	United States	
Secretary General of the United Nations	26	32	58	43	14	15	22	13	
Other	5	6	5	4	2	6	8	3	
Don't know/Refused	<u>69</u> 100	<u>62</u> 100	<u>37</u> 100	<u>53</u> 100	<u>84</u> 100	<u>79</u> 100	70 100	<u>84</u> 100	

Q.23 Do you happen to know the name of the ethnic group that has conquered much of Bosnia and has surrounded the city of Sarajevo?

	Canada	France	German	y <u>Italy</u>	Mexico	Spain	United <u>Kingdom</u>	United States
Serbs	42	55	77	51	12	24	46	28
Croats/Other	11	9	11	19	9	13	20	10
Don't know/Refused	<u>47</u> 100	<u>36</u> 100	12 100	<u>30</u> 100	<u>79</u> 100	<u>63</u> 100	34 100	<u>62</u> 100

Q.24 Do you happen to know the name of the group with whom the Israelis recently reached a peace accord?

	Canada France		Germany	Italy	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Palestinians (Accept also P.L.O.)	51	60	79	56	21	29	59	40
Other	4	7	2	1	4	2	4	4
Don't know/Refused	45 100	33 100	<u>19</u> 100	43 100	<u>76</u> 101	<u>69</u> 100	37 100	<u>56</u> 100

SUMMARY TABLE Q.20 through Q.24

	Canada	France	Germany Italy		Mexico Spain		United Kingdom	United States
Answered 5 Correctly	6	5	32	16	-	2	6	6
Answered 4 Correctly	13	20	26	18	-	8	13	9
Answered 3 Correctly	19	19	19	16	-	10	19	12
Answered 2 Correctly	18	18	13	17	-	15	22	15
Answered 1 Correctly	17	15	8	15	-	33	18	21
Did Not Answer Any Correctly/None	27 100	23 100	<u>3</u> 101	18 100	<u>-</u>	32 100	<u>22</u> 100	37 100
Average	1.92	2.13	3.55	2.49		1.35	2.01	1.53

Q.25 I am going to read a list. Please tell me how much you think you can <u>believe</u> each person or organization I name on a scale of 4 to 1. On this four point scale, "4" means you can believe <u>all or most of</u> what the person or organization says. "1" means you believe <u>almost nothing</u> of what they say. How would you rate the believability of **(READ ITEM)** on this scale of 4 to 1?

		<u>Canada</u>	France	Total <u>Germany</u>	West	<u>/East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
a.	Television news										
	4-Believe	24	18	31	32	29	17	35	25	34	19
	3-	57	56	59	58	60	50	40	39	51	54
	2-	16	22	8	8	9	26	19	28	12	21
	1-Cannot										
	Believe	2	3	0	0	1	6	4	5	2	4
	5-Never										
	Heard of	*	-	0	0	0	0	*	*	-	0
	6-Can't rate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	2	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	3	<u>1</u>	2
		100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
b.	CNN/Internationa TV News on CNN Euronews/MTV/ SKY or other satellite or cable networks 4-Believe 3- 2- 1-Cannot Believe 5-Never Heard of 6-Can't rate		4 16 11 5 - <u>64</u> 100	17 48 20 3 0 11 99	19 51 20 2 0 8 100	12 37 20 6 0 24 99	12 32 19 5 4 28 100	18 25 14 25 * 18 100	12 13 7 3 33 32 100	12 16 5 2 2 63 100	33 39 10 3 2 13 100
c.	Your newspaper										
	4-Believe	18	17	33	33	32	18	31	23	12	18
	3-	53	51	51	53	45	45	43	37	41	50
	2-	23	16	12	11	15	22	17	16	33	24
	1-Cannot	2	2	2	4	4	_	~	~	0	
	Believe	3	3	2	1	4	6	5	5	8	6
	5-Never	.1.		0		0		.1.	0		Ō
	Heard of	*	-	0	0	0	*	*	8	-	0
	6-Can't rate	3	<u>13</u>	2	2	4	9	<u>4</u>	11	<u>6</u>	2
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.25 con't ...

		<u>Canada</u>	France	Total Germany	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
d.	Radio news										
u.	4-Believe	21	18	32	33	28	13	26	31	27	16
	3-	57	54	52 54	54	55	34	35	30	44	51
	2-	16	18	10	11	9	18	21	11	9	22
	1-Cannot	10	10	10	11	9	10	21	11	7	22
	Believe	2	4	1	1	2	5	12	3	3	3
	5-Never										
	Heard of	*	_		0	0	2	*	11	*	*
	6-Can't rate	4	6	3	2	6	<u>28</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>	8
		100	100	$\frac{3}{100}$	<u>2</u> 101	100	100	100	100	100	<u>8</u> 100
e.	News magazines ²⁰)									
	4-Believe	15	6	18	18	14	11	11	3	12	15
	3-	46	36	41	44	30	39	24	10	22	45
	2-	26	30	29	30	26	32	25	26	9	25
	1-Cannot										
	Believe	5	10	5	3	13	6	29	35	3	7
	5-Never										
	Heard of	1	-		0	0	1	*	10	3	*
	6-Can't rate	7	<u>18</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>51</u>	8
		100	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100
f.	Government										
	officials										
	4-Believe	2	5	3	3	1	9	8	5	1	3
	3-	15	29	31	33	27	13	20	12	13	19
	2-	51	49	46	45	48	25	31	33	42	49
	1-Cannot										
	Believe	30	14	18	17	21	52	37	43	41	27
	5-Never										
	Heard of	*	-		0	0	*	*	*	*	0
	6-Can't rate	2	3	2	2	3	<u>1</u>	4	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	2
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

 $^{^{20}\,}$ The question was expanded in Germany to read: "Such as Spiegel or Focus"; in the U.K. to read "Such as Economist or Time".

Q.25 con't ...

		<u>Canada</u>	France	Total Germany	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
g.	The Churches										
5.	4-Believe	15	9	8	8	11	24	57	22	12	22
	3-	32	26	32	33	27	28	22	18	32	38
	2-	34	30	39	40	35	26	10	26	28	24
	1-Cannot										
	Believe	16	30	19	18	23	22	9	29	18	10
	5-Never										
	Heard of	*	-		0	0		*	*	*	*
	0										
	6-Can't rate	<u>3</u>	5	<u>2</u> 100	1	4	0	2	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
h.	Advertisers										
	4-Believe	5	2	2	2	0	7	10	4	2	3
	3-	16	13	10	12	4	18	21	8	11	11
	2-	42	40	41	45	29	34	38	28	36	45
	1-Cannot										
	Believe	36	43	46	40	65	35	30	55	48	39
	5-Never	0					_	d.		di	
	Heard of	0	-		0	0	2	*	*	*	0
	6-Can't rate	100	2	100	100	2	<u>4</u> 100	100	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	2
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
i.	Congress/Parlia-										
	ment/Deputies ²¹										
	4-Believe	2	2	2	3	1	8	9	4	2	4
	3-	15	23	28	29	27	12	19	14	12	20
	2-	52	48	48	49	47	24	40	35	39	46
	1-Cannot										
	Believe	30	24	19	18	23	55	28	38	45	27
	5-Never										
	Heard of	*	-		0	0	*	*	*	*	0
	6-Can't rate	<u>1</u>	3	2	<u>2</u> 101	<u>2</u> 100	1	<u>4</u>	9	2	<u>3</u>
		100	100	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	100

Members of Congress - U.S. & Mexico/ Members of Parliament - Britain, Germany, Italy, Canada & Spain/ Deputies - Canada & France

Q.25 con't ...

		Canada	France	Total <u>Germany</u>	West	<u>East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
j.	Political figures:										
	4 D .1.		Mitterand	Kohl	Koh		Scalforo		Gonzalez	Major	Clinton
	4-Believe	14	10	7	7	5	13	33	10	6	11
	3-	39	31	33	32	34	25	39	17	20	38
	2-	32	34	35	36	31	31	16	26	30	31
	1-Cannot										
	Believe	12	22	24	23	28	29	12	43	42	18
	5-Never										
	Heard of	*	-		0	0	*	*	*	*	0
	6-Can't rate	3	3	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	2	2	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	2
		100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
k.	Commentators										
	4-Believe	-	_	-	-	_	_	16	_	_	_
	3-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
	2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-
	1-Cannot										
	Believe	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
	5-Never										
	Heard of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6-Can't rate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-

Q.26 I'd like your opinion of some groups and developments in the (**country name here**). For each that I name tell me if you think they are having mainly <u>a good influence</u> on the way things are going in this country or mainly <u>a bad influence</u> on the way things are going in this country. (**ROTATE**)

		<u>Canada</u>	France	Total <u>Germany</u>	West	<u>/East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
a.	Newspapers Good Influence Bad Influence Neither (VOL) Both (VOL) No Opinion	73 10 4 11 2 100	59 12 5 14 <u>10</u> 100	47 6 12 28 7 100	48 7 12 26 <u>7</u> 100	43 4 12 33 <u>8</u> 100	37 19 8 32 <u>4</u> 100	70 4 6 17 3 100	71 3 3 15 <u>8</u> 100	38 29 15 15 15 3 100	74 13 3 6 4 100
b.	Business executives/ Management Good Influence Bad Influence Neither (VOL) Both (VOL) No Opinion	51 24 3 12 10 100	43 23 7 8 <u>19</u> 100	27 14 13 37 <u>9</u> 100	26 15 14 37 <u>8</u> 100	30 11 9 39 <u>12</u> 101	29 32 9 24 <u>6</u> 100	50 10 13 14 <u>13</u> 100	27 27 5 19 22 100	31 26 17 11 <u>15</u> 100	44 37 3 5 <u>11</u> 100
c.	The Congress/ Parliament/Nat'l Assembly Good Influence Bad Influence Neither (VOL) Both (VOL) No Opinion	44 35 5 9 <u>7</u> 100	40 30 5 9 16 100	23 16 8 42 11 100	24 16 8 40 <u>12</u> 100	19 17 9 48 <u>8</u> 101	13 55 11 17 <u>4</u> 100	38 15 17 17 13 100	42 23 5 14 16 100	27 43 14 10 <u>6</u> 100	39 44 4 8 <u>5</u> 100
d.	The Church (or religion)/ The religious Authorities Good Influence Bad Influence Neither (VOL) Both (VOL) No Opinion	61 18 6 11 <u>4</u> 100	39 34 9 8 <u>10</u> 100	24 14 16 31 <u>15</u> 100	22 14 16 33 <u>15</u> 100	30 13 15 24 <u>17</u> 99	45 19 15 19 <u>2</u> 100	73 5 9 11 <u>2</u> 100	48 21 7 16 <u>8</u> 100	41 22 20 8 <u>9</u> 100	73 15 2 5 <u>5</u> 100
e.	Trade Unions/ Labor Unions/ Unions Good Influence Bad Influence Neither (VOL) Both (VOL) No Opinion	31 48 4 11 <u>6</u> 100	36 39 5 12 <u>8</u> 100	25 17 11 37 <u>11</u> 101	24 19 11 38 <u>9</u> 101	33 8 12 33 <u>14</u> 100	20 41 15 18 <u>6</u> 100	45 13 12 14 <u>16</u> 100	35 32 4 19 10 100	32 32 18 9 9	42 37 3 4 14 100

Q.26 con't ...

		<u>Canada</u>	<u>France</u>	Total Germany	West/	<u>/East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
f.	Television network news Good Influence	71	55	49	49	49	50	64	64	66	71
	Bad Influence	12	21	6	6	3	11	5	8	8	17
	Neither (VOL)	3	5	9	9	8	9	8	4	14	3
	Both (VOL)	11	14	31	30	35	29	21	19	9	5
	No Opinion	<u>3</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	<u>6</u> 100	<u>4</u> 99	100	<u>2</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	3 100	<u>4</u> 100
g.	Newscasts of live events on CNN an C-Span/Euronews	/									
	MTV-Europe/SK	Y /									
	Astra, etc Good Influence	68	15	26	29	17	35	32	29	23	73
	Bad Influence	10	7	6	6	5	9	3	3	3	8
	Neither (VOL)	2	5	14	15	11	9	7	2	6	1
	Both (VOL)	6 14	3 <u>70</u>	25	25 25	24	17 30	12 46	4 <u>62</u>	4	3 <u>15</u>
	No Opinion	14 100	100	<u>29</u> 100	100	<u>44</u> 101	100	100	100	64 100	100
h.	Movies/Films										
	Good Influence	32	29	13	14	10	22	22	22	19	27
	Bad Influence	38	35	15 20	16	14	15 23	23 18	32	33 20	54
	Neither (VOL) Both (VOL)	8 18	10 18	37	20 35	21 44	25 35	32	4 34	20 17	3 10
	No Opinion	4	8	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	8	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>
		100	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	100
i.	Rock Music										
	Good Influence Bad Influence	29 45	38 24	12 13	13 13	10 11	24 14	15 40	38 25	23 28	21 64
	Neither (VOL)	10	19	27	28	25	32	17	8	23	5
	Both (VOL)	9	5	26	26	27	20	20	12	9	4
	No Opinion	<u>7</u> 100	<u>14</u> 100	<u>21</u> 99	<u>20</u> 100	28 101	10 100	<u>8</u> 100	17 100	17 100	<u>6</u> 100
j.	Environ-										
	mentalists	7.6	- -	5 0	5 0	7 0	- -	02	0.0	6 7	67
	Good Influence Bad Influence	76 11	56 23	58 5	58 6	58 3	56 10	82 4	80 5	67 9	67 21
	Neither (VOL)	3	5	8	9	<i>7</i>	17	5	2	11	2
	Both (VOL)	7	10	23	22	27	14	5	6	6	6
	No Opinion	3	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	101	101	100		100	100	100	100

Q.26 con't ...

		<u>Canada</u>	France	Total <u>Germany</u>	West	<u>/East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
k.	Investors from other countries Good Influence Bad Influence Neither (VOL) Both (VOL) No Opinion	56 25 2 8 <u>9</u> 100	29 42 2 9 <u>18</u> 100	29 12 10 31 <u>17</u> 99	28 12 11 32 <u>16</u> 99	34 12 7 29 <u>18</u> 100	37 21 12 17 <u>13</u> 100	56 14 8 10 <u>12</u> 100	41 25 2 13 <u>19</u> 100	47 17 12 9 <u>15</u> 100	33 53 1 3 10 100
1.	The women's movement/ Feminists Good Influence Bad Influence Neither (VOL) Both (VOL) No Opinion	53 25 5 10 <u>7</u> 100	35 28 13 5 19 100	42 8 14 22 13 99	39 9 14 24 14 100	52 6 14 16 <u>11</u> 99	39 13 23 17 <u>8</u> 100	32 24 13 13 18 100	42 24 5 15 14 100	45 15 15 9 <u>16</u> 100	59 28 3 4 <u>6</u> 100
m.	Computers and technology Good Influence Bad Influence Neither (VOL) Both (VOL) No Opinion	82 6 2 5 <u>5</u> 100	62 14 3 10 <u>11</u> 100	42 5 9 30 <u>15</u> 101	39 5 10 32 <u>15</u> 101	56 2 5 21 <u>16</u> 100	66 7 7 16 <u>4</u> 100	80 2 4 5 <u>9</u> 100	72 9 1 10 <u>8</u> 100	63 11 9 9 8 100	85 7 * 3 <u>5</u> 100
n.	Radio Good Influence Bad Influence Neither (VOL) Both (VOL) No Opinion	81 4 3 7 <u>5</u> 100	66 8 6 10 <u>10</u> 100	56 3 9 25 <u>8</u> 101	56 4 9 24 <u>8</u> 101	55 1 8 28 <u>8</u> 100	60 5 13 13 <u>9</u> 100	73 2 6 14 <u>5</u> 100	88 1 * 5 <u>6</u> 100	72 3 12 5 <u>8</u> 100	71 11 3 5 10 100
О.	The Military Good Influence Bad Influence Neither (VOL) Both (VOL) No Opinion	62 19 7 5 <u>7</u> 100	47 27 9 5 <u>12</u> 100	21 20 14 31 <u>15</u> 101	22 20 14 30 <u>13</u> 99	14 20 15 33 <u>18</u> 100	33 27 17 15 <u>8</u> 100	58 12 10 14 <u>6</u> 100	42 26 7 15 <u>10</u> 100	51 15 17 7 <u>10</u> 100	71 18 3 3 5 100
p.	The United Nations Good Influence Bad Influence Neither (VOL) Both (VOL) No Opinion	71 13 5 5 6 100	46 26 7 7 14 100	35 8 13 30 <u>14</u> 100	37 8 13 30 <u>13</u> 101	30 6 16 30 <u>17</u> 99	48 14 12 18 <u>8</u> 100	61 7 11 10 <u>11</u> 100	57 12 5 10 16 100	61 9 13 7 10 100	67 18 3 4 <u>8</u> 100

Q.26 con't ...

		<u>Canada</u>	<u>France</u>	Total Germany	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	Spain	United Kingdom	United States
q.	TV shows/TV Variety shows	26	20	10	10	10	26	42	22	24	25
	Good Influence Bad Influence	36 37	39 27	18 12	18 12	19 11	26 18	43 11	33 27	34 19	25 53
		37 4	21	30	30	28	33	11	5	24	33 4
	Neither (VOL) Both (VOL)	4 19	5	25	25	26	18	31	26	24 16	12
	No Opinion	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	15	15	16	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
	то Оринон	$\frac{-7}{100}$	100	100	100	100	100	$\frac{4}{100}$	100	$1\overline{00}$	100
u.	Political										
	Parties										
	Good Influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
	Bad Influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
	Neither (VOL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
	Both (VOL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-
	No Opinion				_	_	_	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	_	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-

Q.27 In your opinion, does (list item ie., newspapers) help democracy in general or hurt democracy in general. (Repeat for each item. (ROTATE ORDER OF PRESENTATION)

		<u>Canada</u>	France	Total Germany	West	<u>/East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
a.	Newspapers										
	Help	76	65	55	57	49	55	66	64	49	74
	Hurt	7	11	3	2	6	12	4	6	23	13
	Neither (VOL)	3	9	20	20	19	7	10	2	7	2
	Both (VOL)	7	6	15	14	19	22	17	16	13	5
	Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	6	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>	8	6
		100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
b.	Television news										
	Help	76	68	55	56	53	59	67	65	69	75
	Hurt	6	12	3	2	4	11	6	6	8	14
	Neither (VOL)	3	8	19	21	15	7	9	3	9	2
	Both (VOL)	7	5	17	16	21	21	15	17	9	4
	Don't know	8	7	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	2	3	9	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
		100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100
c.	Radio News										
	Help	75	71	53	54	51	56	67	66	64	72
	Hurt	6	8	3	3	3	8	3	4	6	11
	Neither (VOL)	4	8	18	19	14	7	9	3	9	3
	Both (VOL)	6	4	18	16	22	17	14	14	7	3
	Don't know	9	9	8	8	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	7	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
d.	News Magazines										
	Help	69	47	44	45	38	56	54	38	39	69
	Hurt	7	14	7	8	7	11	7	19	5	14
	Neither (VOL)	5	9	17	17	16	7	13	6	6	2
	Both (VOL)	6	4	18	17	21	19	12	16	5	3
	Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>19</u>	7	<u>14</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>12</u>
		100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100

Q.28 Some people think that by criticizing political leaders, news organizations keep political leaders from doing their job. Others think that such criticism is worth it because it keeps political leaders from doing things that should not be done. Which position is closer to your opinion?

	<u>Canada</u>	France	Total Germany	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Criticism by the press keeps political leaders from doing their job	15	10	11	12	10	19	17	13	22	18
Criticism keeps political leaders from doing things that should not be done	76	83	65	65	67	66	72	68	64	69
Don't Know	<u>9</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100	24 100	<u>24</u> 101	<u>23</u> 100	<u>15</u> 100	11 100	<u>19</u> 100	<u>14</u> 100	13 100

SPLIT SAMPLE, ASK ONE HALF ABOUT NEWSPAPERS, OTHER HALF ABOUT TV NEWS PROGRAMS, FOR NEXT 5 QUESTIONS.

FOR MEXICO, PERCENTS REPRESENT NEWSPAPERS AND TV COMBINED.

Q.29f1 Do you feel newspapers unnecessarily invade <u>people's privacy</u> or do they only involve themselves in people's privacy when it is in the public interest?

			Total						United	United
	<u>Canada</u>	France	Germany	West	<u>East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Kingdom</u>	<u>States</u>
Invade people's privacy	50	57	52	50	61	50	41	41	76	60
Respect people's privacy	44	36	30	31	26	47	52	48	20	35
Don't know/Refused	<u>6</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100	<u>17</u> 99	<u>19</u> 100	13 100	<u>3</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100	11 100	<u>4</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100

Q.29f2 Do you feel TV news programs unnecessarily invade <u>people's privacy</u> or do they only involve themselves in people's privacy when it is in the public interest?

	<u>Canada</u>	France	Total Germany	West	<u>/East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Invade people's privacy	53	55	48	47	53	31	-	36	50	63
Respect people's privacy	42	38	35	34	37	63	-	49	45	32
Don't know/Refused	<u>5</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100	<u>17</u> 100	<u>19</u> 100	<u>10</u> 100	<u>6</u> 100	<u>-</u> -	<u>15</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100

Q.30f1 How responsibly do you think newspapers cover stories about the <u>personal and ethical behavior of politicians</u>? Do you think they cover them very responsibly, fairly responsibly, not very responsibly, or not at all responsibly?

	<u>Canada</u>	France	Total Germany	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	Spain	United <u>Kingdom</u>	United States
Very responsibly	7	7	6	6	4	8	35	11	7	10
Fairly responsibly	65	41	54	55	47	51	31	33	41	56
Not very responsibly	21	34	27	25	32	31	22	34	29	24
Not at all responsibly	4	8	5	5	5	5	9	6	19	7
Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u> 100	<u>10</u> 100	<u>10</u> 102	<u>9</u> 100	<u>11</u> 99	<u>5</u> 100	<u>4</u> 101	<u>16</u> 100	<u>4</u> 100	<u>3</u> 100

Q.30f2 How responsibly do you think TV news programs cover stories about the <u>personal and ethical behavior of politicians</u>? Do you think they cover them very responsibly, fairly responsibly, not very responsibly, or not at all responsibly?

	<u>Canada</u>	France	Total <u>Germany</u>	West	<u>/East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Very responsibly	8	7	7	7	7	9	-	10	14	10
Fairly responsibly	60	43	58	60	49	50	-	40	56	52
Not very responsibly	25	32	22	21	29	32	-	30	21	28
Not at all responsibly	4	7	4	4	7	4	-	5	7	8
Don't know/Refused	<u>3</u> 100	11 100	<u>8</u> 99	<u>8</u> 100	<u>7</u> 99	<u>5</u> 100	<u>-</u> -	15 100	<u>2</u> 100	<u>2</u> 100

Q.31f1 In general, do you think newspapers get the facts straight or do you think that their stories and reports are often inaccurate?²²

	Canada	France	Total <u>Germany</u>	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	Spain	United Kingdom	United States
Get facts straight	57	22	51	54	42	22	52	53	28	49
Inaccurate	36	71	34	33	40	73	42	28	62	44
Can't say	<u>7</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100	15 100	<u>13</u> 100	<u>18</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	<u>6</u> 100	<u>19</u> 100	<u>10</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100

 $^{^{\}rm 22}$ In Britain question is worded "get the facts correct" instead of "get facts straight".

Q.31f2 In general, do you think TV news programs get the facts straight or do you think that their stories and reports are often inaccurate?²³

	<u>Canada</u>	France	Total Germany	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Get facts straight	59	25	54	56	48	28	-	64	61	50
Inaccurate	33	69	31	29	39	63	-	23	31	42
Can't say	<u>8</u> 100	<u>6</u> 100	15 100	15 100	13 100	<u>9</u> 100	<u>-</u> -	13 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100

Q.32f1 In presenting the news dealing with political and social issues, do you think that newspapers <u>deal fairly</u> with all sides or do they tend to favor one side?

		_	Total	***				a .	United	United
	Canada	France	Germany	West	<u>/East</u>	Italy	Mexico	Spain	Kingdom	<u>States</u>
Deal fairly with all sides	30	11	33	36	25	14	24	18	19	24
Tend to favor one side	61	81	48	46	56	81	70	66	73	68
Can't say	<u>9</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>19</u> 100	<u>19</u> 101	<u>19</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	<u>6</u> 100	<u>16</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100

Q.32f2 In presenting the news dealing with political and social issues, do you think that TV news programs <u>deal</u> <u>fairly</u> with all sides or do they tend to favor one side?

	Canada	France	Total <u>Germany</u>	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	Spain	United Kingdom	United States
Deal fairly with all sides	40	18	36	36	34	16	-	28	50	30
Tend to favor one side	54	75	46	45	50	78	-	59	42	63
Can't say	<u>6</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100	<u>18</u> 100	<u>18</u> 99	<u>16</u> 100	<u>6</u> 100	<u>-</u> -	<u>13</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100

 $^{\,^{23}\,}$ In Britain question is worded "get the facts correct" instead of "get facts straight".

Q.33f1 In recent years do you believe that the government's control of newspapers has been increasing, or do you feel it has been getting less, or has it stayed about the same?

	Canada	France	Total Germany	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Increasing	18	20	19	19	17	26	41	28	23	15
Decreasing	12	15	16	14	20	29	17	24	19	14
Staying about the same	61	47	42	45	30	35	34	34	51	63
Don't Know	<u>9</u> 100	<u>18</u> 100	<u>24</u> 101	<u>21</u> 99	<u>34</u> 101	<u>10</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>14</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100

Q.33f2 In recent years do you believe that the government's control of television has been increasing, or do you feel it has been getting less, or has it stayed about the same?

	Canada	France	Total Germany	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Increasing	24	24	19	20	15	27	-	35	29	26
Decreasing	14	13	13	11	22	32	-	19	16	21
Staying about the same	53	49	42	44	31	33	-	33	47	48
Don't Know	<u>9</u> 100	<u>14</u> 100	<u>26</u> 100	<u>24</u> 99	<u>31</u> 99	<u>8</u> 100	<u>-</u> -	13 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100

ASK ALL: Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about the news organizations generally, including Newspapers, Television, Radio, and Magazines:

Q.34 Do you believe the media is free or not free these days to report the truth about political and national issues?

	Canada	France	Total Germany	West	<u>/East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Free to report	59	55	54	56	50	44	52	64	61	63
Not Free	36	40	30	28	38	50	42	27	31	31
Don't Know	<u>5</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	15 99	<u>16</u> 100	<u>12</u> 100	<u>6</u> 100	<u>6</u> 100	<u>9</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>6</u> 100

Q.35 What factors or groups most threaten the freedom of the press in this country these days? (**DO NOT SUGGEST ANSWERS**)

	<u>Canada</u>	France	Total Germany	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
The government	20	8	18	18	7	16	43	14	39	17
Political parties	11	22	26	27	25	48	17	17	14	8
Special interest Groups of all kinds	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Ethnic and racial Interest groups	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Religion/Churches	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Liberals/ACLU/ Politically correct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Press itself/Media Owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3
Conservative groups/ Moral majority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
U.S. Government	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
The Judicial/Legal system/ Courts/Judges	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor unions	3	3	7	9	3	3	-	1	2	1
Corporations	8	3	25	24	31	22	-	5	4	2
Right wing fanatics/ Zealots	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2
Mafia	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Army/Military	*	1	3	3	4	1	-	1	1	1
Drug Traffickers	*	2	8	9	6	-	6	*	*	*
Women's groups/Feminists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rich/Powerful people	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2
Royal family/Monarchy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other	6	18	4	4	3	3	10	2	7	19
Don't know	47	55	39	39	37	19	25	53	32	53
Nothing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-

Q.36 Generally, do you favor or oppose putting restrictions on what newspapers and TV news programs can report?

	Canada	France	Total Germany	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	Spain	United Kingdom	United States
Favor	36	36	14	13	18	28	23	16	38	29
Oppose	59	56	71	71	71	65	68	73	52	65
Don't know/Refused	<u>5</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>16</u> 101	<u>16</u> 100	<u>12</u> 101	<u>7</u> 100	<u>9</u> 100	<u>11</u> 100	10 100	<u>6</u> 100

Q.37 I am going to read a list of reasons why the government might want to restrict what news organizations can report. As I read each, tell me if you favor or oppose any restrictions of the news for this purpose:

		<u>Canada</u>	<u>France</u>	Total Germany	West	<u>/East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
First											
a.	To protect military	y									
	secrets										
	Favor	67	69	59	59	58	40	53	44	80	69
	Oppose	27	23	20	21	19	54	37	41	16	26
	Don't know	<u>6</u>	8	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>	6	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	4	<u>5</u>
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
b.	To curb racial or e	ethnic									
	insults										
	Favor	61	75	52	49	62	43	39	48	60	49
	Oppose	34	18	30	30	28	52	50	41	29	46
	Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>_5</u>
		100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
c.	To avoid embarras	ssing									
	political leaders										
	Favor	23	33	15	14	18	20	29	20	22	23
	Oppose	73	56	68	69	66	77	67	66	71	72
	Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	3	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u> 100
		100	100	100	99	101	100	100	100	100	100
d.	To discourage terr	orism									
	Favor	68	82	61	60	66	42	56	62	77	60
	Oppose	27	13	23	23	20	52	32	30	18	34
	Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>	6	<u>12</u>	8	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
		100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.37 con't ...

		<u>Canada</u>	France	Total Germany	West	<u>/East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
e.	To restrict portray explicit sex	als of									
	Favor	65	67	67	65	77	43	74	49	72	59
	Oppose	30	26	16	16	15	52	20	35	21	36
	Don't know	<u>5</u>	7	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	8	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>	7	<u>5</u>
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
f.	To restrict portray of unnecessary vi-										
	Favor	67	83	72	70	81	58	73	73	76	52
	Oppose	30	13	16	17	13	39	22	19	19	44
	Don't know	<u>3</u> 100	$\frac{4}{100}$	12 100	13 100	<u>7</u> 101	<u>3</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	$\frac{4}{100}$

Q.38 In general, do you think news organizations are pretty independent, or are they often influenced by powerful people and organizations?

	<u>Canada</u>	France	Total Germany	West	<u>/East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Pretty independent	31	25	37	38	33	19	31	20	28	28
Often influenced by the powerful	62	67	50	49	56	74	62	65	62	63
Can't say	<u>7</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	13 100	<u>14</u> 101	<u>11</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100	15 100	<u>10</u> 100	<u>9</u> 100

Q.39 Do you think each newspaper should give equal treatment to all political points of view or should each newspaper have a well-defined political entity or party affiliation?

	Canada	France	Total <u>Germany</u>	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Equal treatment for all views	82	82	60	61	58	76	61	67	72	83
A well-defined political identity	11	10	29	28	35	20	33	22	20	10
Don't Know	<u>7</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>10</u> 99	<u>12</u> 101	<u>7</u> 100	<u>4</u> 100	<u>6</u> 100	<u>11</u> 100	<u>8</u> 100	<u>7</u> 100

ALL EXCEPT U.S.:

Q.40 Do you think there are too many American-made films and television programs on national television, or too few, or just about the right amount?

	<u>Canada</u>	France	Total Germany	West	<u>/East</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	<u>Spain</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Too many	33	70	51	50	54	52	57	64	50	-
Too few	5	4	5	6	2	9	11	3	4	-
Right amount	56	24	27	26	29	32	23	23	41	-
Don't know	<u>6</u> 100	<u>2</u> 100	<u>18</u> 101	<u>19</u> 101	<u>14</u> 99	<u>7</u> 100	<u>10</u> 101	<u>10</u> 100	<u>5</u> 100	- -

Q.41 What if anything do you find most objectionable about American-made movies and TV programs? (**DO NOT SUGGEST ANSWERS**)

NOT SUGGEST ANSWERS) Total								United	United	
	<u>Canada</u>	France	Germany	West	/East	<u>Italy</u>	Mexico	Spain	Kingdom	<u>States</u>
Too much sex	16	8	19	19	16	15	46	11	12	41
Too much violence	45	49	58	58	60	47	45	51	38	62
Language/obscenity	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	8	16
General poor quality/ Low standards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	8
Superficial/Mindless	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Values/Morals/Not for families	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	7
Racism/Sexism/ Discrimination	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Arrogance/Patriotism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Too exaggerated/Not real/Truthful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Too graphic/Sensational	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Too many romantic program	ıs -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unrealistic	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Too many soap operas & miniseries	1	24	20	19	23	10	-	3	6	2
Commercials/Ads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Poor image/Knowledge of (COUNTRY)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discourages (COUNTRY)-ifilms and programs	made 4	10	21	21	22	5	4	5	6	-
Advances American values in our country	14	8	15	14	15	8	8	11	8	-
Language differences/ Bad diction/Vocabulary/ Accent, etc.	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	2	-
Humor differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other	5	28	7	7	5	5	8	2	9	6
Nothing	6	14	19	19	19	-	-	4	9	-
Don't know/No answer	23	3	1	1	0	25	13	28	19	15