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Free Expression Seen as Important Globally, but Not Everyone Thinks Their Country Has Press, Speech and Internet Freedoms

Made-up news and information seen as pervasive across the globe

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public opinion of free speech, freedom of the press and freedom on the internet in 35 countries across the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East-North Africa region, North America and sub-Saharan Africa.

Views of the importance of these various freedoms are examined in the context of long-term trend data. The report also explores people's perceptions of how free they are to express themselves and use the internet without restrictions and how free the media are to report the news, as well as people's concerns about the spread of misinformation in their country.

Countries included in this report



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; surveys of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025, and March 24-30, 2025.
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For non-U.S. data, this report draws on nationally representative surveys of 40,494 adults conducted from Jan. 5 to May 22, 2024. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Surveys were conducted face-to-face in Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mexico,

Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Turkey. In Australia, we used a mixed-mode probability-based online panel.

In the United States, we surveyed 3,600 adults from April 1 to April 7, 2024; 5,123 adults from Feb. 24 to March 2, 2025; and 3,605 adults from March 24 to March 30, 2025. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center’s American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to take surveys regularly. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection. Surveys were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other factors. [Read more about the ATP’s methodology.](#)

To compare educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN’s [International Standard Classification of Education](#) (ISCED).

Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures. For all reports beginning in 2024, totals are based on unrounded topline figures, so combined totals might be different than in previous years. Refer to the 2024 topline to see our new rounding procedures applied to past years’ data.

Here are the [questions used](#) for the report, along with responses and the [survey methodology](#).

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Made-up news and information seen as pervasive across the globe

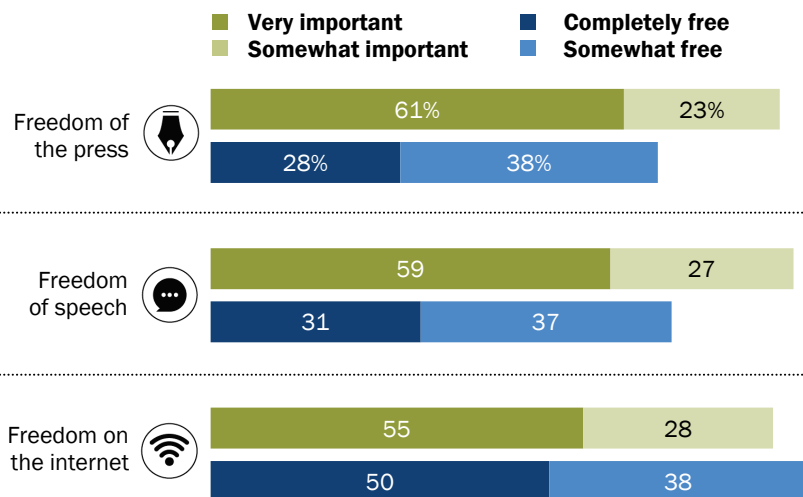
Amid global debates about press freedom, free speech and freedom on the internet, new surveys of 35 countries show there is a disconnect between how people rate the importance of these freedoms and how free they actually feel to express themselves.

Overall, a median of 61% of adults across 35 countries say having **freedom of the press** in their country is very important, with another 23% saying it is somewhat important. But only 28% say the media are *completely free* to report the news in their country, with an additional 38% saying the media are somewhat free.

Similarly, a median of 59% globally say having **freedom of speech** in their country is very important, while 31% say speech is completely free where they live. This so-called “**freedom gap**” – where the share of people who value free speech is larger than the share who believe they have it – appears in 31 of the 35 countries surveyed.

Most say free press, speech and internet are important, but not everyone says they have these freedoms in their country

Median % who say each is ___ in their country



Note: Percentages are medians based on 35 countries.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; surveys of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025, and March 24-30, 2025.

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What is a freedom gap?

We use the term “press freedom gap” to describe the difference between the share of people who say free media without censorship are *important to have* in their country, and the share who say media in their country are *actually free* to report the news. Similarly, we use “speech freedom gap” and “internet freedom gap” in reference to questions on those topics.

On the subject of **freedom on the internet**, a median of 55% say the ability to use the internet freely is very important, while 50% say they are completely free to use the internet in their country.

Majorities in over half the nations surveyed also say **made-up news and information is a very big problem** in their country.

Concerns about fabricated or manipulated news are pervasive across all regions but generally more intense in countries classified as middle-income. Still, majorities see made-up news and information as a very big problem in the high-income countries of South Korea (73%), Chile (72%), Greece (65%), France (63%), Germany (62%), Spain (61%) and Japan (59%).

(We surveyed 17 middle-income countries and 18 high-income countries. Refer to the Appendix for a classification of these nations.)

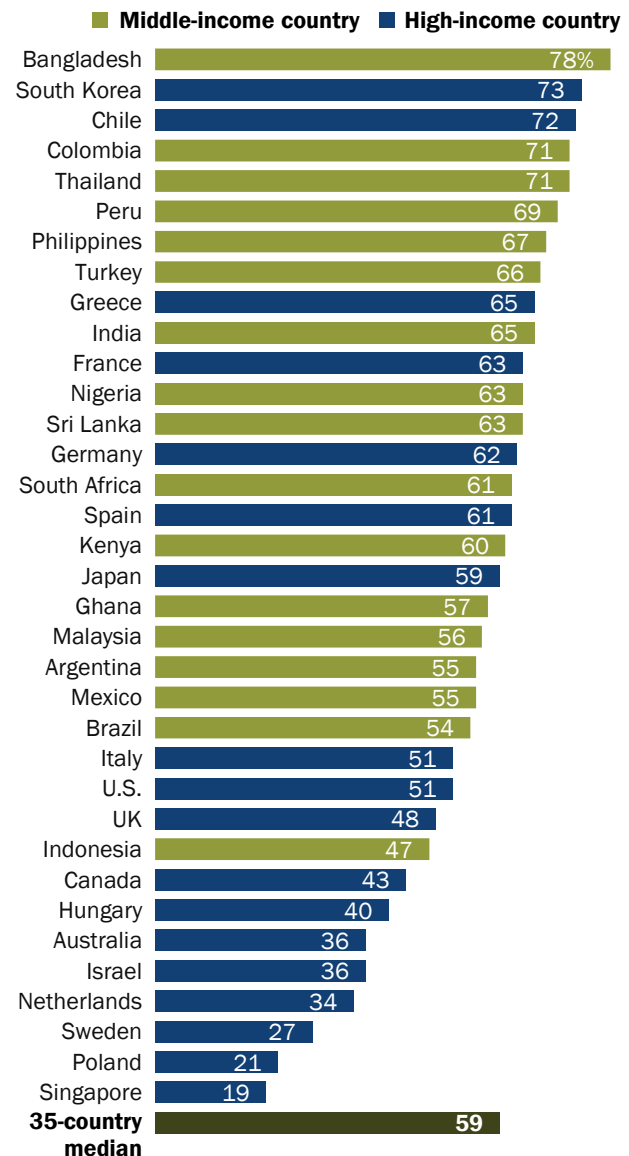
Furthermore, in every country surveyed except Singapore, a majority of adults say that made-up news and information is *at least a moderately big problem*.

These perceptions are tied to people's overall satisfaction with democracy. In many of the countries surveyed, those who express the most concern over made-up news and information are less likely to say they are satisfied with the state of their nation's democracy.

We mostly observe this pattern in high-income countries like Canada, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Sweden and the United Kingdom – several of which have seen an overall decline in satisfaction with democracy in recent years.

Majorities in many countries see made-up news as a very big problem

% who say made-up news and information is a **very big problem** in their country



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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Dissatisfaction with democracy during the 2024 year of global elections

Voters in more than 60 countries went to the polls in 2024. In many of these countries, incumbents lost or suffered major electoral setbacks. Frustration with the way representative democracy is working played a key role in these elections. For more, read our data essay “[Global Elections in 2024: What We Learned in a Year of Political Disruption.](#)”

Views of the importance of free speech, free press and internet freedom are also linked with concerns about fabricated news. In many countries, people who say these freedoms are very important are more likely to consider made-up news and information a very big problem where they live. For more, read [Chapter 1](#) of this report.

The rest of this overview explores:

- [Views on the importance of free press, free speech and freedom on the internet](#)
- [Factors that influence concerns about censorship](#)
- [How free people feel they are](#)
- [Attitudes on freedom of expression in Latin America and the U.S.](#)

How important are free press, free speech and freedom on the internet?

Generally, people around the world believe it's at least somewhat important that the media can report the news, that people can say what they want, and that people can use the internet without state or government censorship. But there is more regional variation among the shares who see these freedoms as *very* important.

People in many European and Latin American countries tend to place more importance on these freedoms, while people throughout Asia and sub-Saharan Africa consider them somewhat less important. Of the Middle East-North African populations surveyed, Turks are more likely than Israelis to see these freedoms as very important.

Majorities in many countries see freedom of the media, speech and internet as very important

*% who say it is **very** important that ___ without state/government censorship in their country*

	The media can report the news	People can say what they want	People can use the internet
Canada	77%	63%	62%
U.S.	67	62	60
Greece	89	80	76
Sweden	82	80	69
Spain	79	73	67
Germany	74	87	72
UK	73	66	58
Italy	71	73	60
Netherlands	69	65	62
France	68	75	57
Hungary	67	70	69
Poland	56	53	51
Australia	63	50	52
Sri Lanka	56	60	36
Philippines	53	49	48
Japan	51	57	42
South Korea	51	59	52
Thailand	48	48	53
Indonesia	47	44	47
Malaysia	45	43	45
India	43	47	42
Bangladesh	40	38	36
Singapore	40	35	39
Turkey	71	69	65
Israel	43	50	46
Ghana	61	54	64
Nigeria	48	44	47
South Africa	46	46	45
Kenya	44	46	36
Chile	78	78	69
Argentina	76	80	72
Brazil	62	59	60
Mexico	62	64	55
Peru	56	58	55
Colombia	50	50	48
35-country median	61	59	55

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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Trends over time

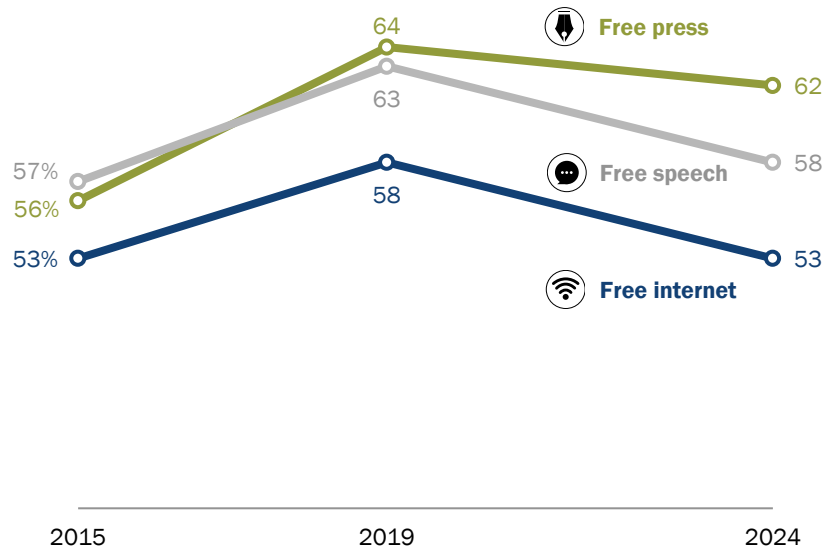
Across 22 countries surveyed in 2015, 2019 and 2024, the median percentage who see freedom of the press as very important is 62% in 2024. This is similar to the 64% median measured in 2019, but up from 56% in 2015. (The 2024 medians were calculated with U.S. data collected in April 2024, though our most recent U.S. data is from March 2025.)

The median percentage who see free speech as very important is 58% in the 2024 survey, down from 63% in 2019.

Similarly, the median share saying freedom on the internet is very important is 53% in 2024, compared with 58% in 2019.

Since 2019, slight decline in shares saying freedom of speech and on the internet are very important

*Median % who say it is **very important** to have ___ without state/government censorship in their country*



Note: Percentages are medians based on 22 countries surveyed in 2015, 2019 and 2024. U.S. and Australia data for 2015 and 2019 comes from phone surveys. Refer to topline for all trended countries.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Global attitudes toward both of these freedoms in 2024 are similar to what they were in 2015.

By country

Since 2015, the share of adults saying a free press is very important has increased in Australia, Canada, France, Indonesia, Japan, Italy, Turkey and the UK. The jump in Turkey is especially notable, from 45% in 2015 to 71% in 2024. But in Brazil, Kenya, Nigeria, Peru and South Africa, the share who see freedom of the press as very important has declined since 2015.

In some countries, there have also been changes in views on the importance of free speech and freedom on the internet. For more, read [Chapter 2](#) of this report.

Factors related to concerns about censorship

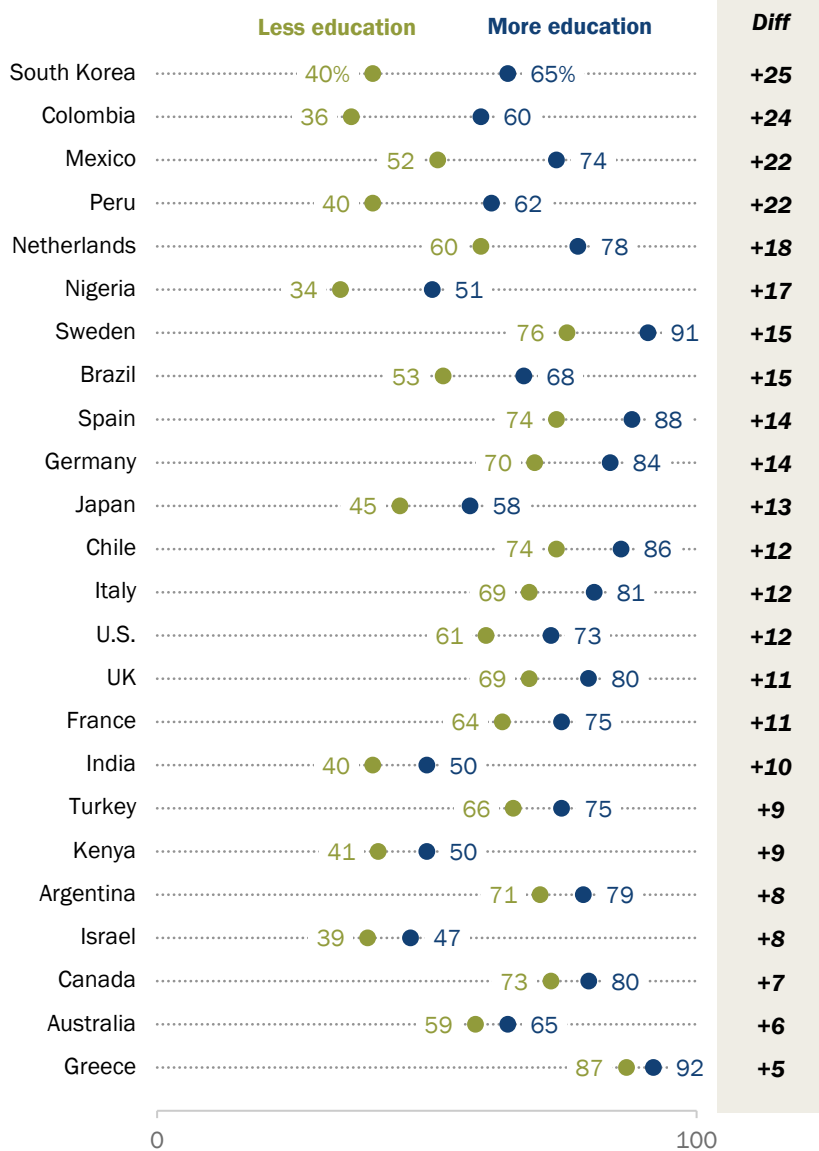
In 24 of the 35 countries surveyed, **adults with more education** are especially likely to say having media that can report the news without state interference is very important.

Educational differences in views of press freedom are present across various regions, but they are especially large in South Korea, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.

Additionally, attitudes toward freedom on the internet are connected to social media usage, which we measured in 20 primarily middle-income countries. In several of them, **social media users** are more likely than non-users to believe that the ability to use the internet without censorship is very important.

Views of press freedom's value vary by education

% who say it is **very important** that the media can report the news without state/government censorship in their country, by education



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In Argentina, Brazil, India, Israel, Mexico and South Korea, those with less education were less likely to provide a response. Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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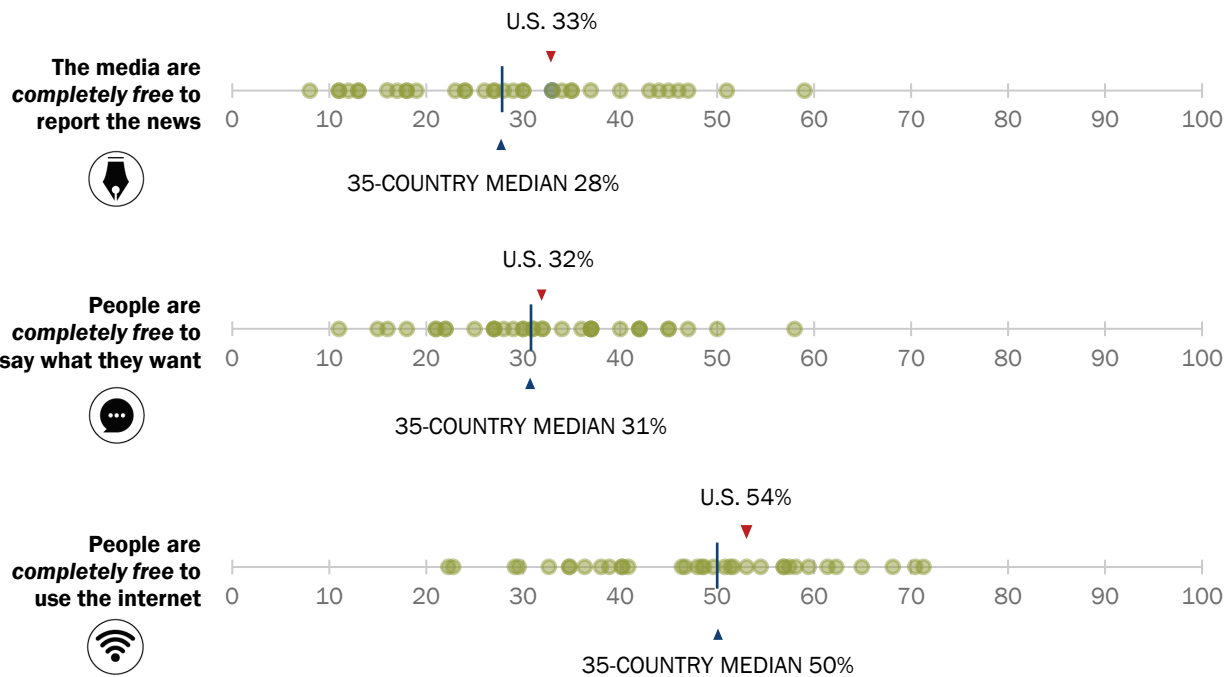
How free do people feel?

The share of people who say the media are completely free to report the news, that people are completely free to say what they want, or that people are completely free to use the internet varies across the countries surveyed.

But globally, a median of 28% say that the media are completely free where they live, while a median of 31% say that people have complete freedom of speech in their country. Larger shares (50% median) say that people are completely free to use the internet.

People are more likely to say they have complete freedom on the internet in their country than total freedom of speech or press

% who say that ___ without state/government censorship in their country



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025.

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In many countries, perceptions of freedom are tied to satisfaction with democracy. Those who think the media in their country are completely free to report the news are more likely than those who say otherwise to approve of the way their democracy is working. The same is true for those who believe that people in their country are completely free to say what they want or to use the

internet without government censorship – they rate their democracy more positively than people who say these activities are less free.

Related: [What Can Improve Democracy?](#)

Finally, social media users are more likely than non-users to say they have complete freedom on the internet in 12 countries. (We ask about social media use in a total of 20 countries, most of which are middle-income.) For more, read [Chapter 3](#) of this report.

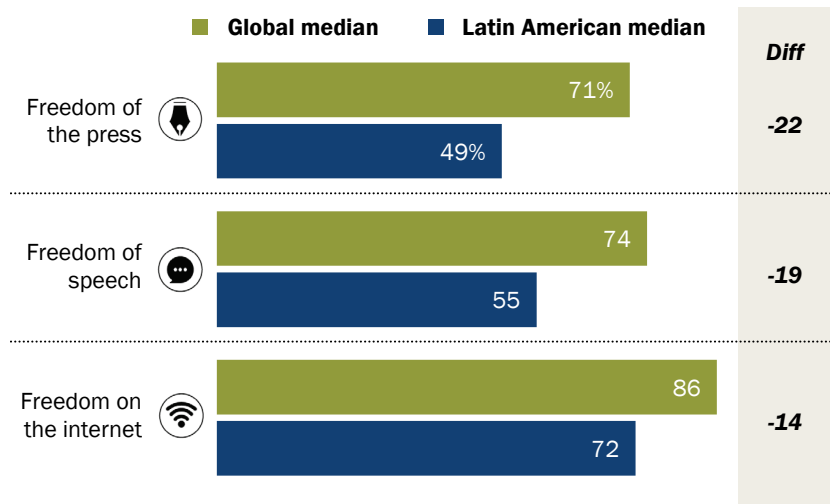
Attitudes on freedom of expression in Latin America and the U.S.

Compared with global medians, **Latin American countries** have relatively small shares saying their press, speech and use of the internet are completely or somewhat free from censorship.

The difference is especially large on perceptions of press freedom. A median of 49% of adults across the six Latin American countries surveyed (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru) say that the press are completely or somewhat free to report the news without censorship in their country. By comparison, a median of 71% say this across all 35 countries surveyed.

Latin Americans' perceptions of their own freedoms fall below global medians

Median % who say each is **completely/somewhat free** in their country



Note: Global percentages are medians based on 35 countries. Percentages for Latin America are medians based on six countries.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025.

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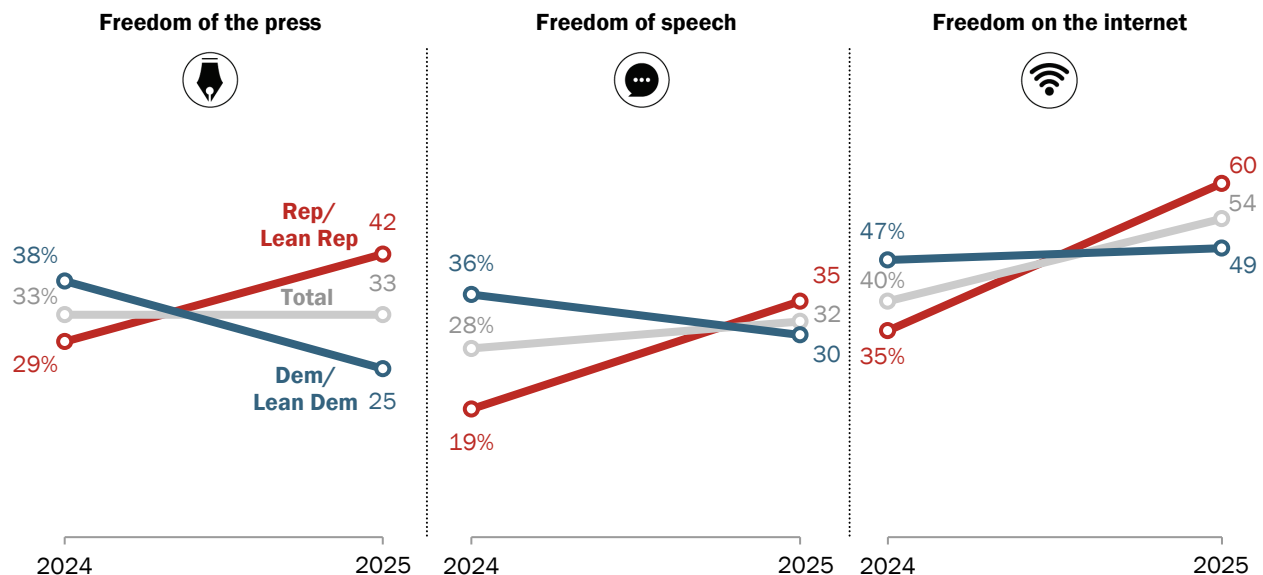
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In the **United States**, we asked about freedom of the press, freedom of speech and freedom on the internet as part of our 35-country survey in spring 2024 (fielded in the U.S. in early April). But we asked these same questions again in February and March 2025 to see how Americans' opinions may have shifted during the second administration of President Donald Trump:

- There has been very little change in Americans' views of the importance of press freedom. But there has been a slight uptick in the share who say free speech is very important (from 56% in 2024 to 62% this year) and the share who say this about internet freedom (from 54% to 60%).
- When it comes to how free Americans feel they actually are on these measures, more than half (54%) now say people in the U.S. are completely free to use the internet – up from 40% in 2024. Similarly, 32% now say people in the U.S. are completely free to say what they want, up from 28% in 2024. Attitudes on freedom of the press have not changed much overall.
- On all three freedoms – press, speech and internet – there have been considerable partisan shifts since 2024. Republicans have become *more* likely to see that each is completely free in the U.S., while Democrats have become *less* likely to say this.

Partisan perceptions of freedom in America change with a new administration

% of U.S. adults who say each is **completely free** in the U.S., by party



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025.

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- Overall, Americans' concerns about made-up news and information are virtually unchanged from 2024. About half (51%) now say made-up news is a very big problem in the U.S. – similar to the share who said this last year.

Related: [*Americans remain concerned about press freedoms, but partisan views have flipped since 2024*](#)

Jump to the following chapters:

- Chapter 1: [Widespread global public concern about made-up news](#)
- Chapter 2: [Importance of press freedom, free speech and freedom on the internet](#)
- Chapter 3: [How people rate press, speech and internet freedoms in their country](#)
- Chapter 4: [Freedom gaps](#)

1. Widespread global public concern about made-up news

Many people around the world have major concerns about made-up news and information. A median of more than eight-in-ten adults across 35 countries surveyed say it is a big problem in their country, including 59% who see it as a *very big problem*.

Concern about fabricated news is uniformly high across the sub-Saharan African and Latin American countries surveyed. Half or more of the public in each of these countries believes false news is a very big problem there.

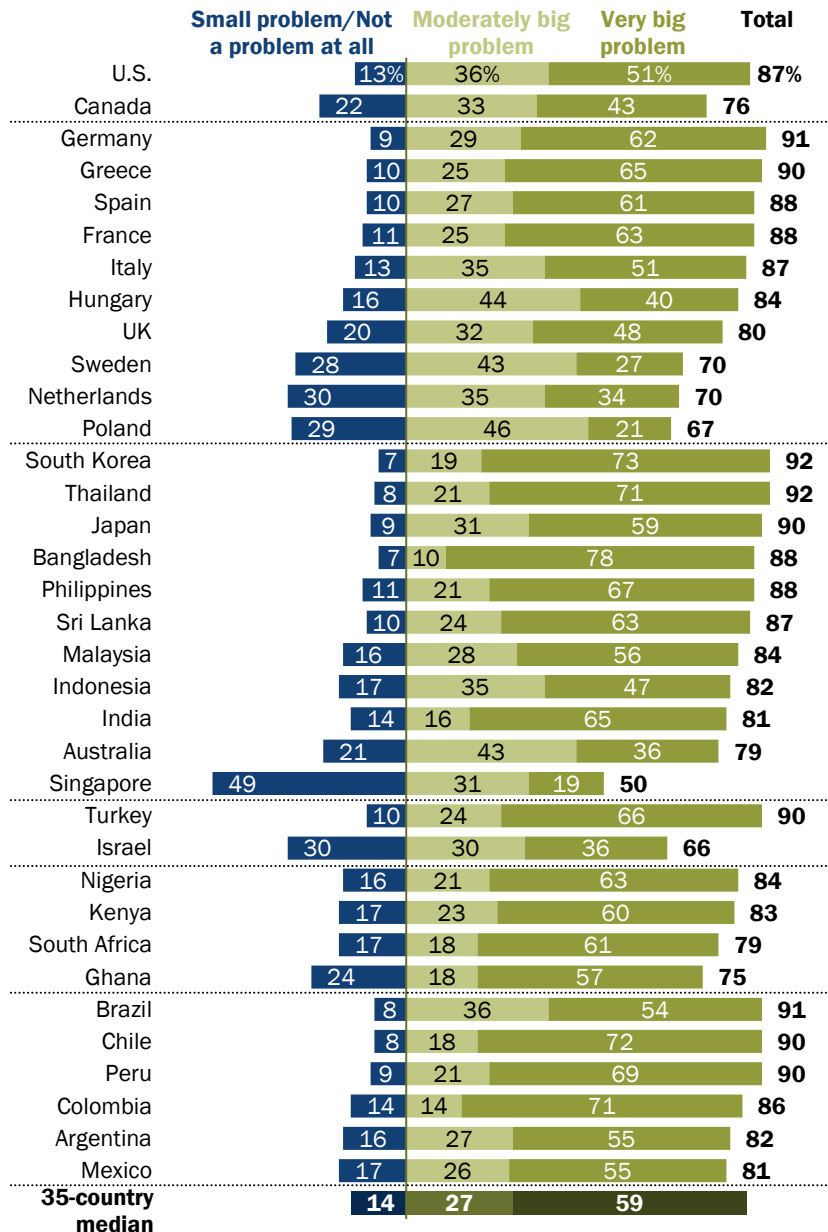
In North America, 43% of Canadians and about half of Americans (51%) say made-up news is a very big problem in their country.

For a closer look at Americans' views on made-up news and information, read our October report: "[Americans' Views of 2024 Election News](#)."

Similarly, roughly half of adults or more in France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain and the UK consider false news a very big problem. However, in the

Major concerns around the world about made-up news

% who say made-up news and information is (a) ___ in their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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Netherlands, Poland and Sweden, only about a third or fewer agree.

Large shares in much of the Asia-Pacific region say manipulated news is a very big problem in their country, including majorities of at least seven-in-ten in Bangladesh, South Korea and Thailand.

In Singapore, only 19% say made-up news and information is a very big problem – the smallest share of all the countries surveyed. Nearly half of adults there (49%) say fabricated news is a small problem or not a problem at all.

Since 2019, a [“fake news” law](#) has enabled the government of Singapore to act against what it considers to be false information online. Singaporean opposition leaders, tech companies and rights groups alike have [criticized the law](#), saying it gives the government too much power and significantly limits freedom of speech in the country.

About a third of Australians (36%) also say made-up news and information is a very big problem in their country. In late 2024, the Australian government [considered passing a law](#) like the one in Singapore but scrapped the plan after they were met with significant opposition.

Views by demographic group, attitudes toward free expression

Concern about false news is widespread: In most of the countries surveyed, similar shares of younger and older adults, men and women, and people of different educational backgrounds and political ideologies say made-up news and information is a very big problem.

At the same time, there are differences in most countries based on people’s attitudes toward freedom of the press, free speech and freedom on the internet. Those who say these freedoms are very important are often more likely to consider made-up news and information a very big problem in their country, compared with those who say these freedoms are somewhat, not too or not at all important.

Views of democracy by concern about made-up news and information

Satisfaction with democracy is also tied to levels of concern about fabricated news. In 22 of 35 surveyed countries, people who see made-up news and information as a very big problem are *less* likely to say they are very or somewhat satisfied with the way their democracy is working.

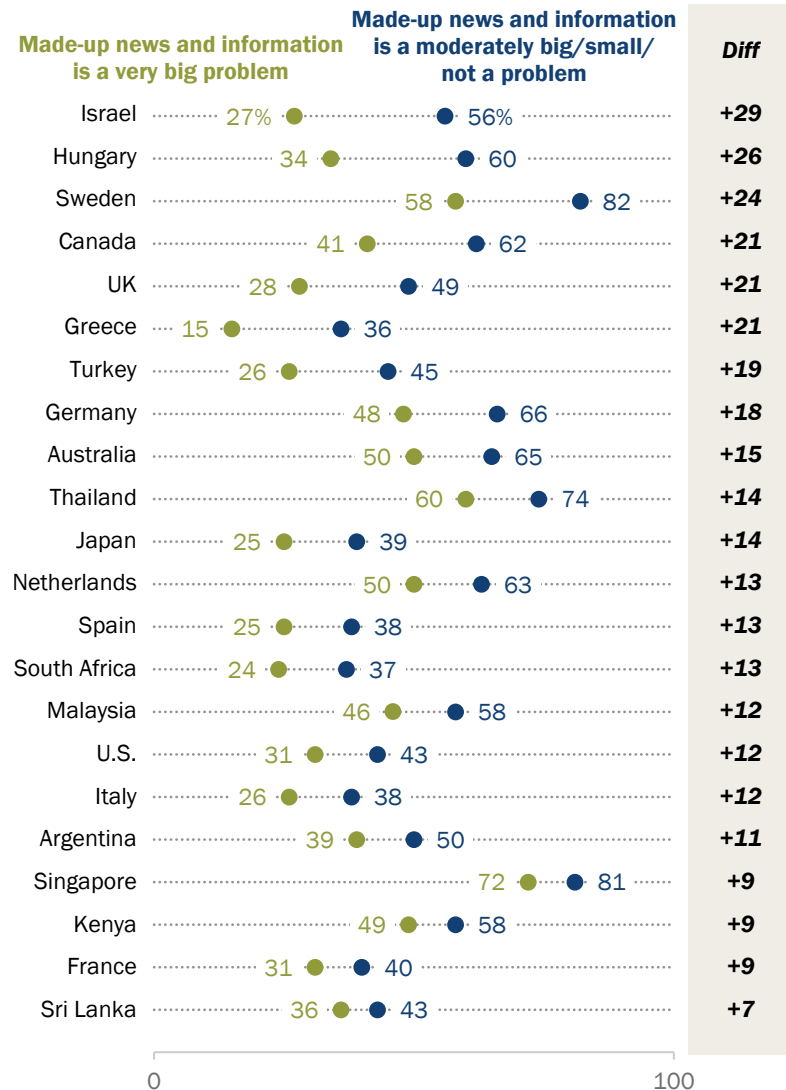
Some of the biggest differences are in Europe: About a third of Hungarians who think made-up news and information is a very big problem in their country express satisfaction with the state of Hungarian democracy (34%). In contrast, 60% of Hungarians who say this is a moderately big problem, small problem or not a problem at all are satisfied with their democracy.

Similarly, just 15% of Greeks who are very concerned about made-up news are satisfied with the way democracy is working in their country. More than twice as many of those who are less concerned (36%) say they're satisfied with their democracy's functioning.

But these differences are not limited to Europe. Other countries – particularly high-income nations – also show strong links between concern about made-up news and satisfaction with democracy. For instance, in both Canada and Israel, people who think made-up news is a very big problem are at least 20 percentage points more likely than those who think it's less of a problem to be satisfied with their country's democracy.

Those very concerned about made-up news are less satisfied with the state of their country's democracy

% who are **very/somewhat** satisfied with the way democracy is working in their country, among those who say ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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2. Importance of press freedom, free speech and freedom on the internet

Across 35 countries, our survey finds widespread support for freedom of the press, freedom of speech and freedom on the internet. But the shares in each country who say these freedoms are *very* important range somewhat.

- A median of 61% say it's very important that **the media are able to report the news** without censorship.
- A median of 59% say this about **people being able to say what they want** without censorship.
- A median of 55% say this about **people being able to use the internet** without censorship.

Freedom of the press

A median of 61% across the 35 countries surveyed say it is very important that the media are able to report the news without state or government censorship in their country. A median of 23% say this is somewhat important; 11% say it's not too or not at all important.

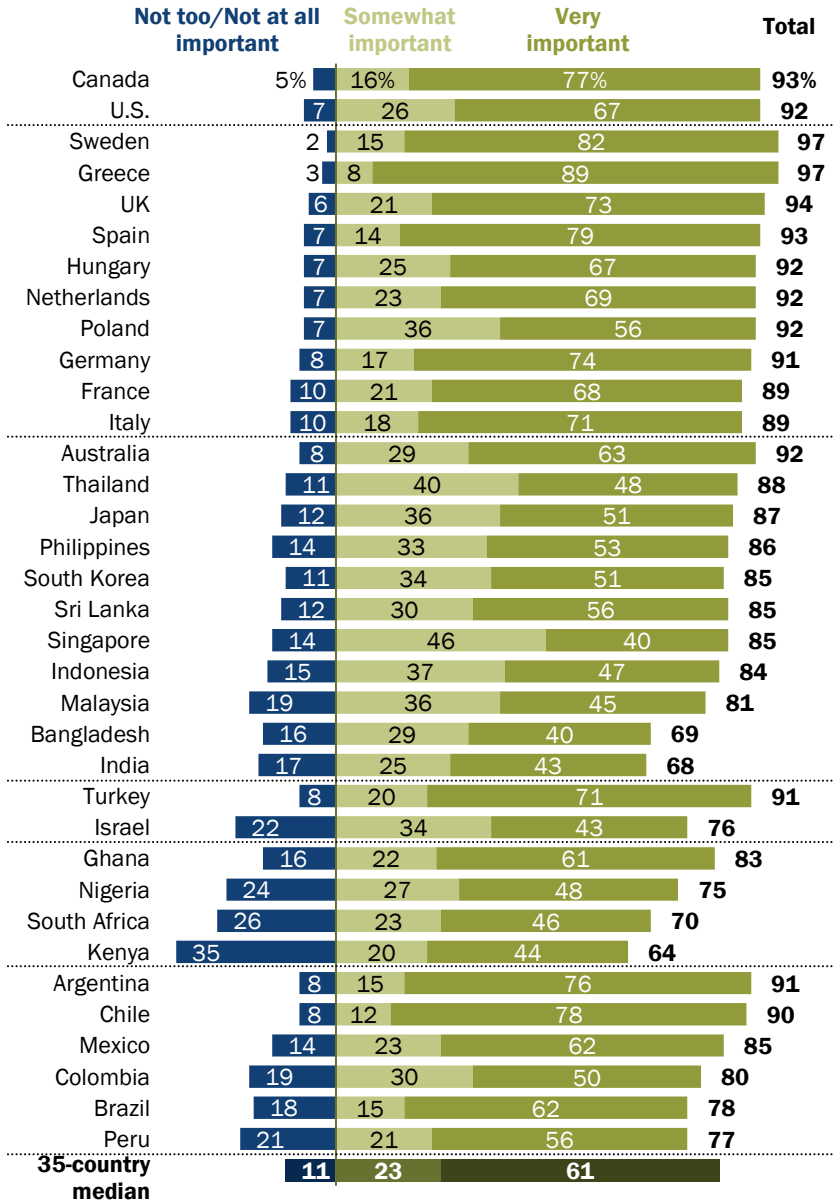
Majorities of adults in Canada (77%) and the U.S. (67%) believe having freedom of the press is very important in their country.

In Europe, the shares saying freedom of the press is very important range from 56% in Poland to 89% in Greece. Majorities across all countries in the region hold this view.

In the Asia-Pacific region, varying shares say it's very important that the media can report the news without censorship. About four-in-ten hold this view in Bangladesh, India and Singapore, compared with about six-in-ten in Australia. Shares in other Asia-Pacific countries fall in between.

Most people surveyed see press freedom as very important

% who say it is ___ that the **media can report the news** without state/government censorship in their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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Roughly seven-in-ten Turkish adults think press freedom is very important, a much higher share than the 43% of Israelis who say the same.

In the four sub-Saharan African countries surveyed, the share of adults who say press freedom is very important ranges from 44% in Kenya to 61% in Ghana.

And half or more of adults in each of the six Latin American countries polled say having a free press is very important.

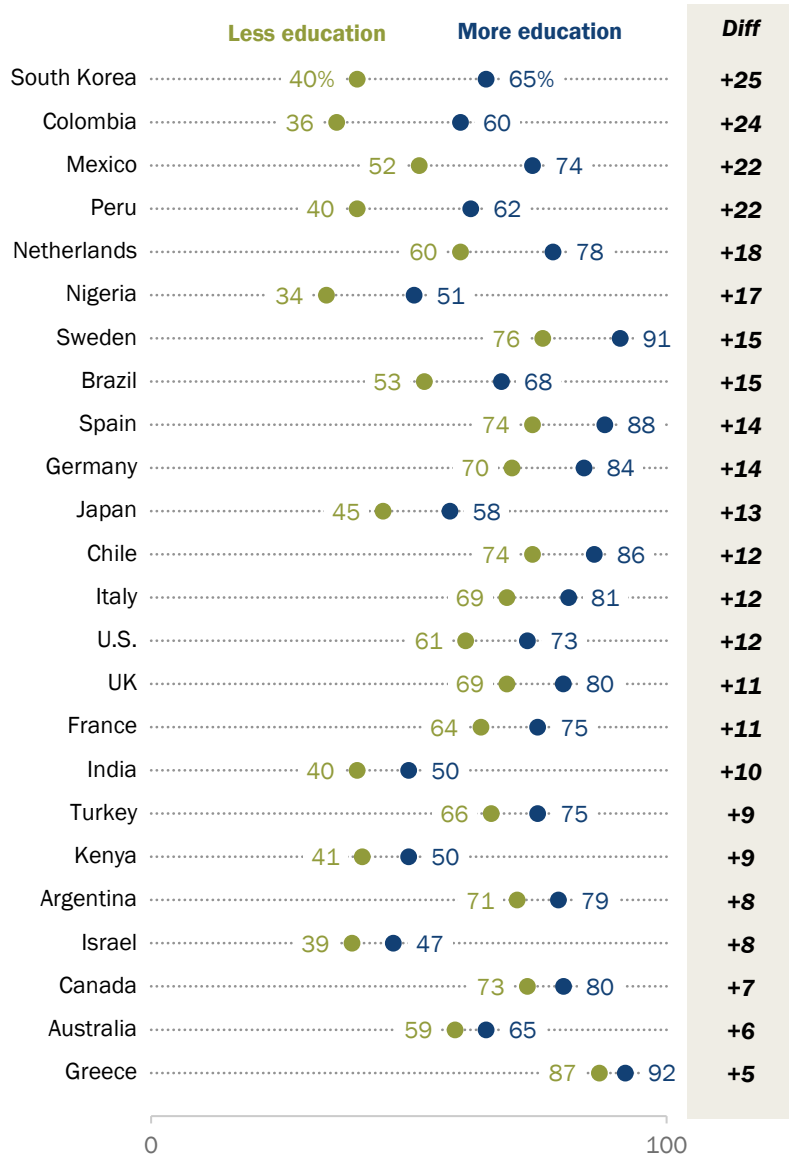
Views by education

Education is linked to views of press freedom's importance in many of the countries surveyed, including both middle- and high-income countries ([as defined by the World Bank](#)).

In South Korea, for example, adults with higher levels of education (in this case, a postsecondary education or more) are more likely than those who have less education to say having press freedom is very important. A similar pattern is present in countries spanning all regions included in the survey.

Views of press freedom's value vary by education

% who say it is **very important** that the media can report the news without state/government censorship in their country, by education



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In Argentina, Brazil, India, Israel, Mexico and South Korea, those with less education were less likely to provide a response. Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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Views over time

In eight countries, the share of adults who consider freedom of the press very important has increased since this question was first asked in 2015.

The change over time is particularly large in Turkey: 45% of Turks said a free press was very important in 2015, and 71% say this in the spring 2024 survey. Significant increases have also occurred in Canada, France, Indonesia, Italy, Japan and the UK.

But in a few countries, the share of those who see press freedom as very important has *declined*. In 2015, for example, 71% of Brazilian adults said freedom of the press was very important, compared with 62% most recently.

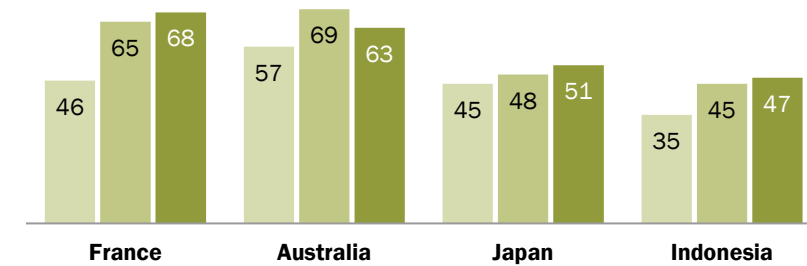
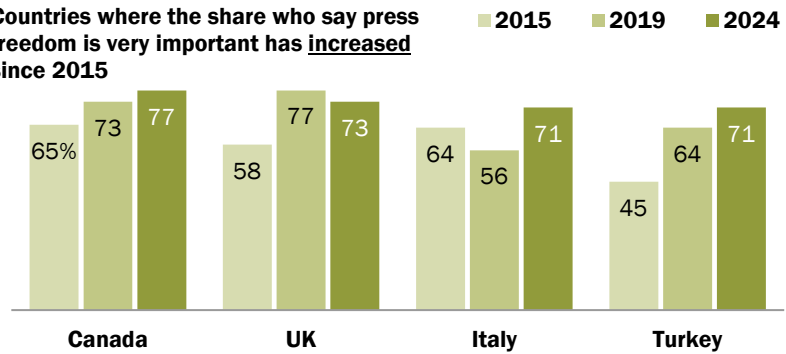
Since 2019, the share expressing this opinion has also dropped in South Africa (-15 points) and the Philippines (-11), as well as Kenya (-10), Poland (-8) and Nigeria (-7).

Americans' views have fluctuated over time. The share saying a free press is very important was 67% in 2015, went up to 80% in 2019, then back down to 67% in 2025.

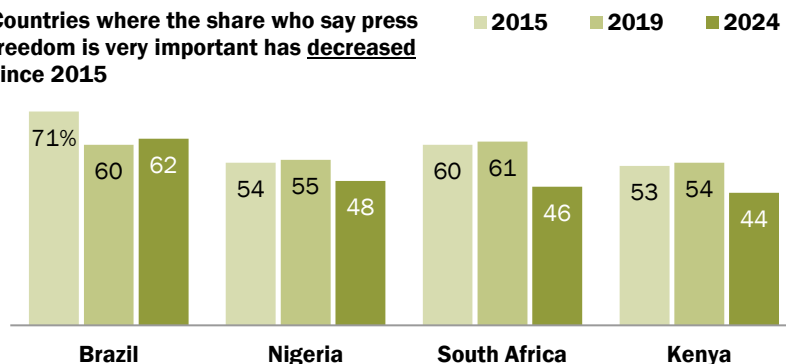
In some countries, views of the importance of press freedom have shifted since 2015

% who say it is **very important** that the media can report the news without state/government censorship in their country

Countries where the share who say press freedom is very important has increased since 2015



Countries where the share who say press freedom is very important has decreased since 2015



Note: Only statistically significant changes in countries surveyed in 2015, 2019 and 2024 are shown. Australia data for 2015 and 2019 comes from phone surveys. Refer to topline for all trended countries.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Similarly, the share of Australians saying press freedom is very important in 2024 is larger than it was in 2015, but smaller than it was in 2019.

Freedom of speech

A median of 59% across 35 countries believe it is very important that people are able say what they want without state or government censorship. Another 27% say it is somewhat important, and 10% say it is not too or not at all important.

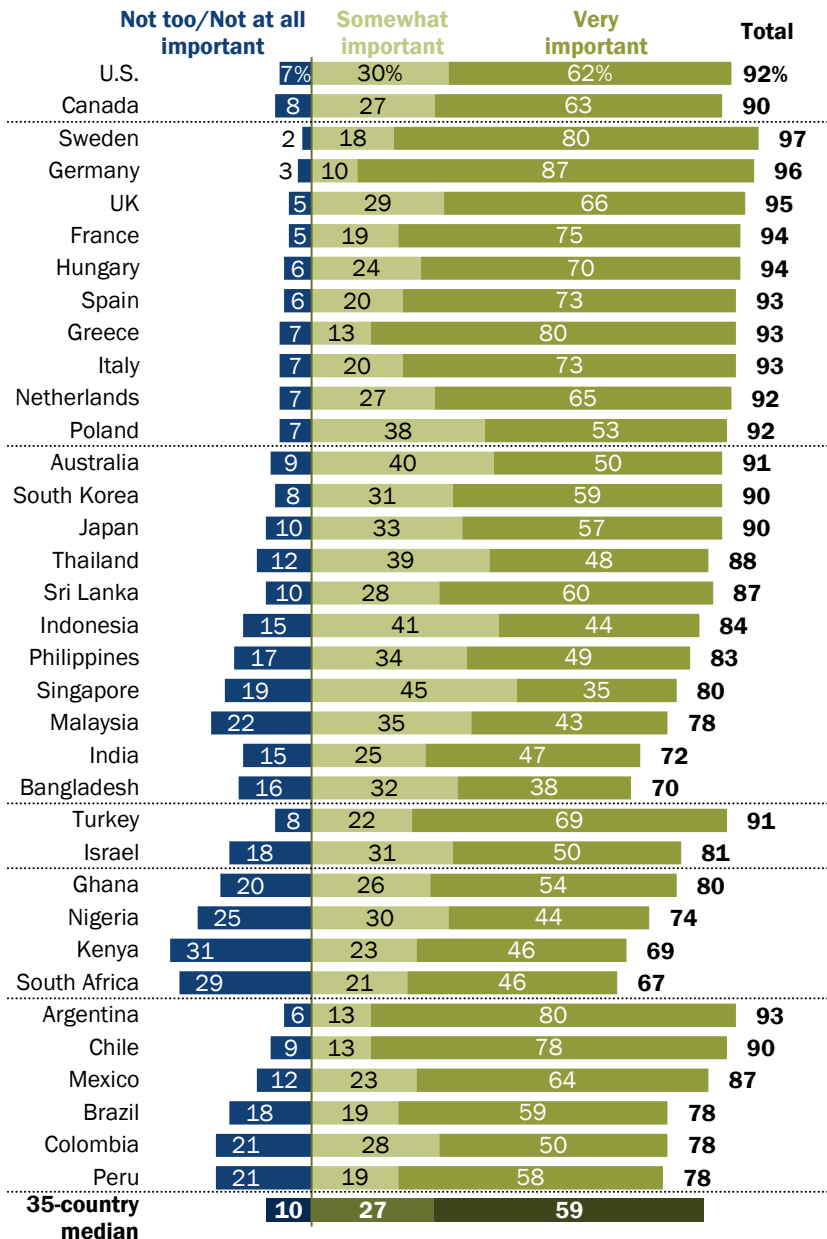
Majorities in Canada and the U.S. say having freedom of speech is very important in their country.

Views of free speech's importance vary widely across the European countries polled: 53% of Polish adults say this freedom is very important to have in their country, while 87% in Germany say the same. And eight-in-ten in Greece and Sweden believe being able to speak without censorship is very important.

Just 35% of adults in Singapore say that having free speech is very important – the lowest share of all countries polled. Elsewhere in the Asia-Pacific region, half or more of Australians, South Koreans, Japanese and Sri Lankans believe it's very important that

Many around the world say freedom of speech is very important

% who say it is ___ that **people can say what they want** without state/government censorship in their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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people are able to speak without censorship.

In the Middle East-North Africa region, half of Israelis and 69% of Turks say freedom of speech is very important to have in their country.

While majorities across the four sub-Saharan African countries surveyed think free speech is at least somewhat important, only in Ghana does more than half of the public say free speech is *very* important (54%).

And at least half of adults in the six Latin American countries surveyed say speech without censorship is very important, including about eight-in-ten or more in Argentina and Chile.

Views by education

In 15 countries, adults with more education are more likely than those with less education to say having free speech in their country is very important.

In Peru, for example, 64% of those with an upper secondary education or more say it is very important to be able to speak without censorship, compared with 42% of those who have less education. Notably, in India, people with less education were also less likely to provide a response.

Views over time

In five countries, the share of adults who say it is very important to have free speech has increased since we first asked this question in 2015.

For example, 43% of Turkish adults in 2015 saw free speech as very important; in 2024, 69% say the same. Double-digit increases occurred in Indonesia and Italy as well.

In France, views have fluctuated over time: In 2024, three-quarters of French adults say free speech is very important, down from 83% in 2019, but up from 67% in 2015.

In other countries, the share who believe having free speech is important has decreased. In South Africa, for example, 46% say it is very important that people are able to say what they want without censorship in their country in 2024, down from 55% in 2019.

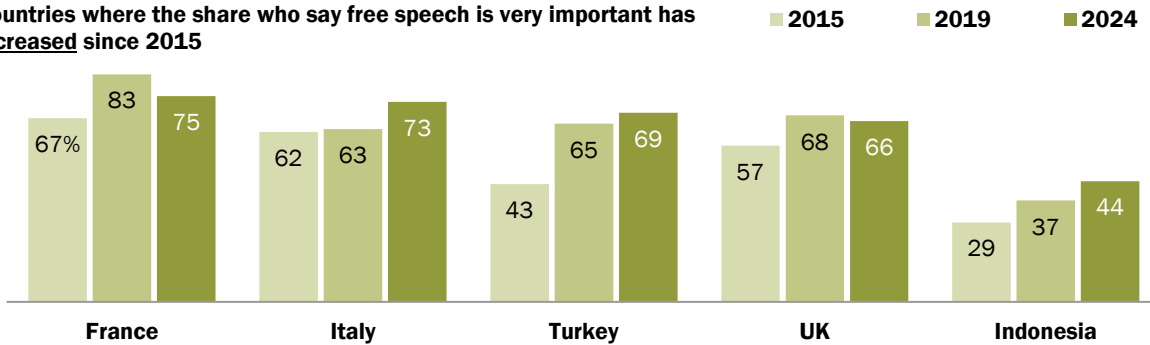
In the U.S., we asked about the importance of free speech again in 2025. The share of Americans who say it is very important that people in the U.S. can say what they want without government censorship increased from 56% in 2024 to 62% in 2025. However, this share remains lower than it was in 2015, when 71% of Americans said this.

Democrats are much more likely to say free speech is important in 2025 (63%) than they were in 2024 (49%). Republican sentiment has not moved as dramatically (67% said this in 2024 vs. 62% in 2025).

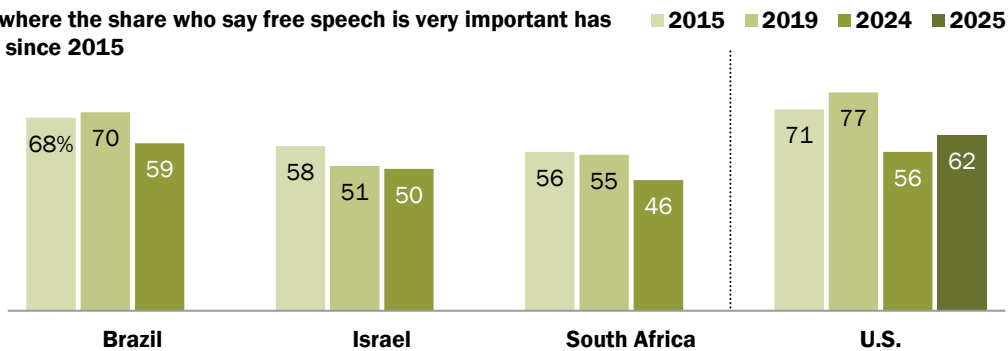
Views of free speech's importance have shifted since 2015 in some countries

% who say it is **very important** that people can say what they want without state/government censorship in their country

Countries where the share who say free speech is very important has increased since 2015



Countries where the share who say free speech is very important has decreased since 2015



Note: Only statistically significant changes in countries surveyed in 2015, 2019 and 2024 are shown. In the U.S., we also surveyed in 2025. U.S. data for 2015 and 2019 comes from phone surveys. Refer to topline for all trended countries.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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Freedom on the internet

A median of 55% say it is very important that people are able to use the internet without state or government censorship in their country. Another 28% say this is somewhat important and 15% say it is not too or not at all important.

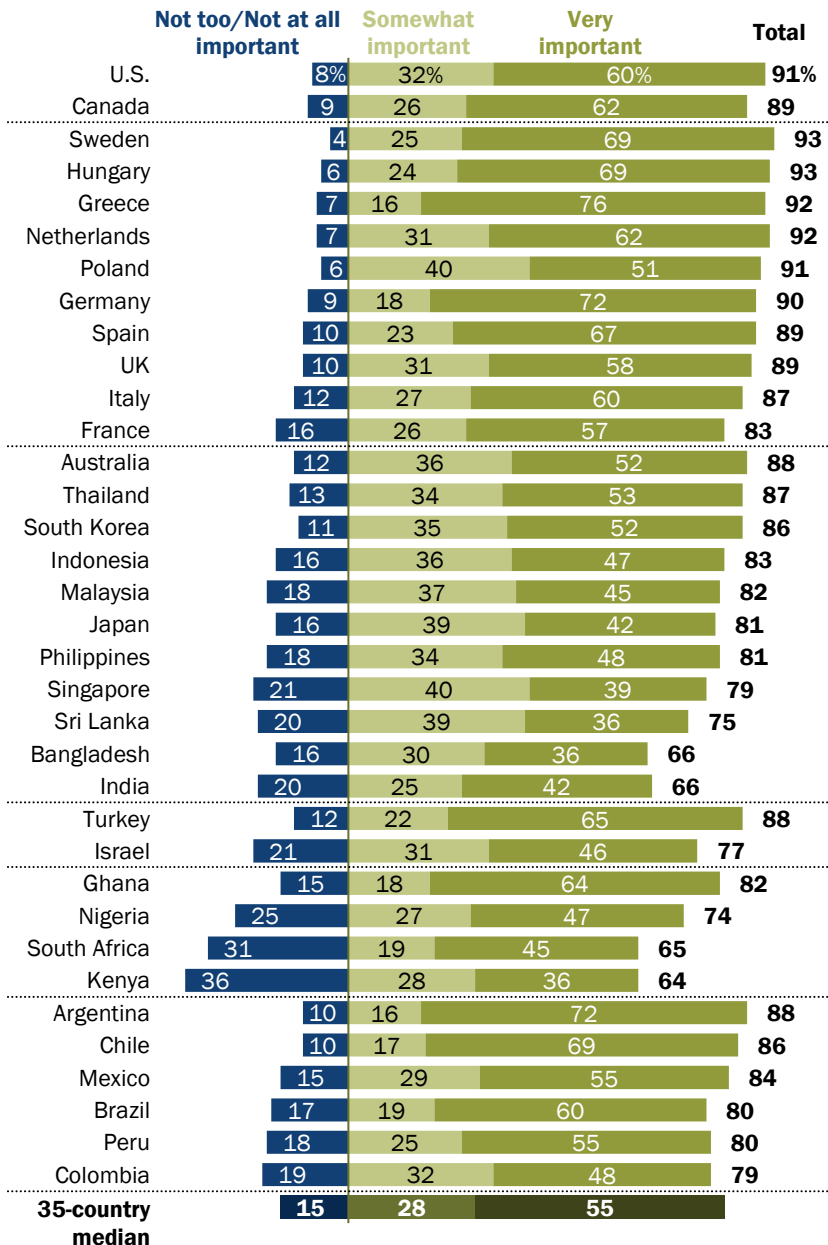
Roughly six-in-ten adults in Canada and the U.S. consider internet freedom very important. And half or more in each of the 10 European countries surveyed say the same.

Majorities across the Asia-Pacific region generally say freedom on the internet is important, and about half of adults or more in five countries (Australia, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea and Thailand) say this freedom is *very* important.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the share of those who say internet use free from censorship is very important across sub-Saharan Africa ranges from 36% in Kenya to 64% in Ghana. And about half of adults or more across the Latin American

Internet use without censorship seen as important by many, but strength of these views varies

% who say it is ___ that **people can use the internet** without state/government censorship in their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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publics surveyed say this freedom is very important to have.

Views by social media use

In over half of the 20 countries where we ask about social media use, adults who use social media are more likely than those who do not to say internet freedom is very important.

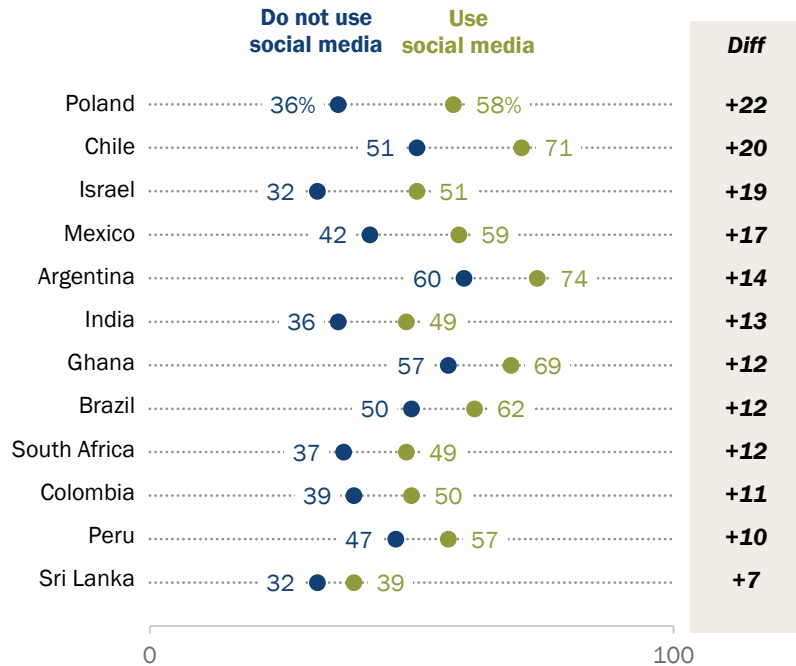
This is the case in every Latin American nation included in the survey.

Views by education

In many of the 35 countries surveyed, adults with more education are more likely than those with less education to say that it is very important that people are able to use the internet without censorship.

Adults who use social media are especially likely to believe internet freedom is very important

% who say it is **very important** that people can use the internet without state/government censorship in their country, by social media use



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In Argentina, Chile, Ghana, India, Israel, Poland, South Africa and Sri Lanka, those who do not use social media were less likely to provide a response.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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In South Korea, for example, those with a postsecondary education or more are 21 points likelier than those with less education to say internet freedom is very important to have in their country.

Views by concern about made-up news and information

Concern about false news is linked to views of internet freedom's importance. In many countries included in the survey, people who say made-up news and information is a very big problem are more likely to see internet freedom as very important, compared with those who say made-up news is a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all.

Views over time

In many of the countries surveyed, the share of adults who say freedom on the internet is very important has decreased since 2019. This is the case in France (-13), Sweden (-11), Spain (-10),

Argentina and Poland (-9), Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands and the UK (-8 each), Australia and Canada (-7 each), and South Africa (-5).

But in some other countries, the share of adults who say internet freedom on the is very important has increased since 2019. This is the case in India (+17 points), Indonesia, (+11), Turkey (+10), Italy (+8) and Israel (+6).

Views in the U.S. have fluctuated: The share of Americans who say internet freedom is very important decreased from 71% in 2019 to 54% in 2024. In 2025, 60% of Americans say it is very important to have freedom on the internet in their country.

Since 2019, several countries' young adults have grown somewhat less inclined to say that internet freedom is very important. In Sweden for example, 86% of those ages 18 to 34 held this view in 2019, compared with 70% in 2024. Swedes in older age groups have also become less likely to say internet freedom is very important.

In the Netherlands, too, young people have become less likely to say internet freedom is very important (-13 points since 2019), while views among older age groups have not changed significantly in that time.

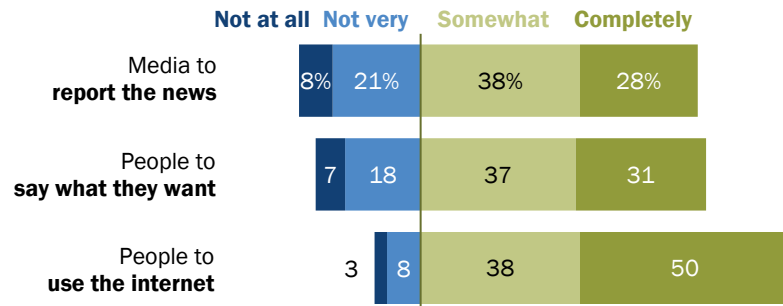
3. How people rate press, speech and internet freedoms in their country

In 35 countries, we asked respondents how free the media are to report the news in their country, how free people are to say what they want, and how free people are to use the internet.

- Majorities in many of the countries surveyed say media, speech and the internet are at least somewhat free of state or government censorship.
- A 50% median globally say people in their country are *completely* free to use the internet. Substantially fewer say people in their country are *completely* free to say what they want (31% median) and that the media are *completely* free to report the news (28% median).
- Compared with people in other countries, Latin Americans are less likely to say they have these freedoms.
- People's perceptions of these freedoms are strongly linked with views of how democracy is working in their country. In most countries, those who characterize their press, speech and internet use as free are more likely to say they are satisfied with the functioning of their democracy.
- In many countries, supporters of the political party in power are more likely to say that media, speech and the internet are completely free in their country. It's important to note that many political changes have occurred since we fielded the global survey in spring 2024, so attitudes may have shifted since then.

Majorities say media, speech and the internet are somewhat or completely free in their countries

Median % who say the following activities are ___ free in their country



Note: Percentages are medians based on 35 countries.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025.

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Freedom of the press

A median of 28% across 35 countries say the media are completely free to report the news in their country. Another 38% think the media are somewhat free.

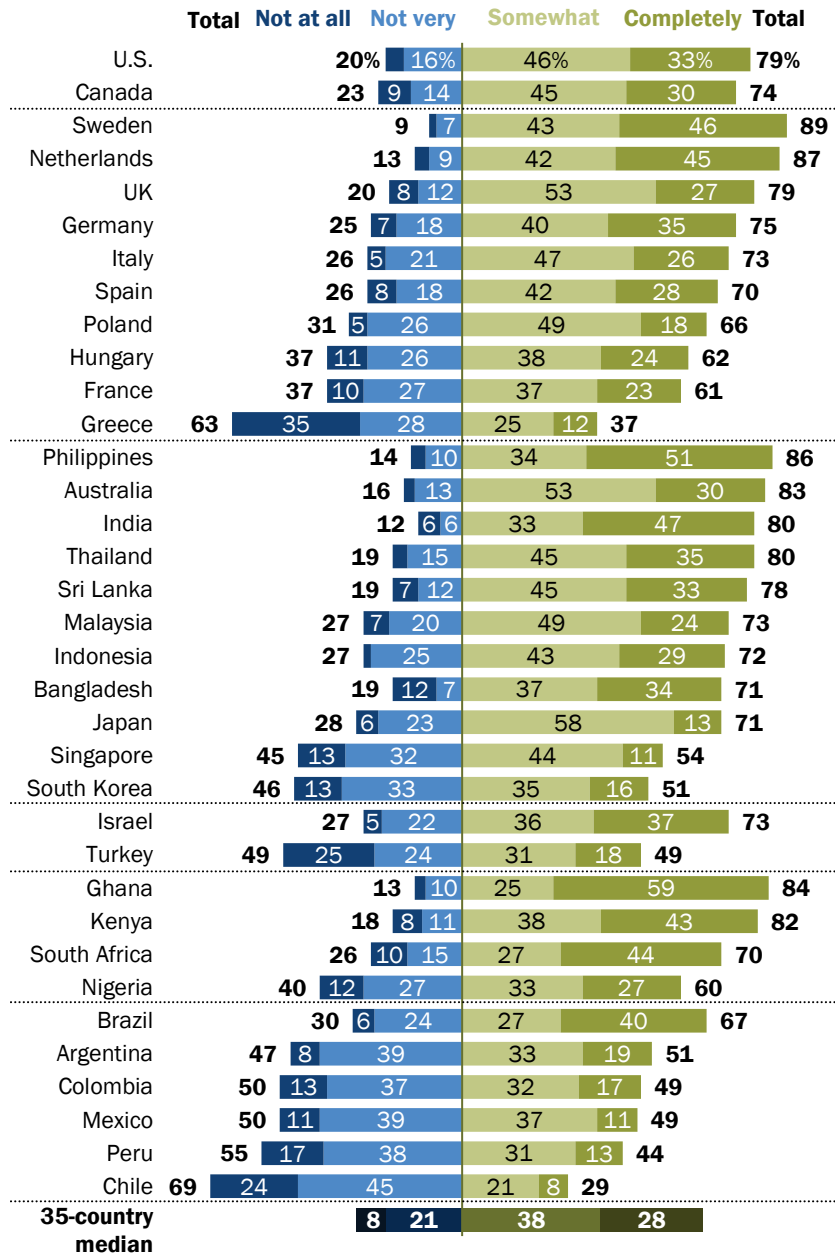
In the U.S. and Canada, large majorities believe the media are at least somewhat free, although only about one-third of adults in each country say the media are *completely* free.

Majorities in most of the European countries surveyed see the media as free. Greece is a stark exception: A majority of people there say Greek media are not free to report the news, including 35% who say the media are *not at all* free. On the other end of the spectrum, nearly nine-in-ten Swedes say their media are at least somewhat free, including 46% who characterize the Swedish press as *completely* free.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the perception of free media is most common in Australia and the Philippines. But in Singapore and South Korea, opinions are more split: About half or more in each country say their media are completely

Majorities say the media are somewhat or completely free in their country, with notable exceptions

% who say the media are ___ free to **report the news** in their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025.

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or somewhat free to report the news, while 46% in South Korea and 45% in Singapore say the media are not very or not at all free.

In all four sub-Saharan African countries polled, majorities rate their media as free, including 59% in Ghana who say their media are *completely* free. Opinions are more divided in Nigeria than elsewhere in the region.

Negative perceptions of press freedom are common in most of the Latin American countries surveyed, especially Chile. Roughly seven-in-ten Chileans (69%) say the media are not very or not at all free to report the news. And opinions are divided in Argentina, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.

Views by support for governing parties

At the time the survey was fielded in spring 2024, [people who supported the active governing party](#) were often more likely than nonsupporters to characterize their country's media as completely free. This was the case in 27 countries.

In Turkey, four-in-ten adults who support the government of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan say the Turkish media are completely free to report the news. This compares with only 7% of those who do not support Erdoğan's government – a difference of 33 points.

Similar divides on this question are found between supporters and nonsupporters of the governing parties in Hungary, India and Israel (24, 22 and 22 points, respectively).

Views of democracy by perceptions of press freedom

In 27 countries, people who say the media are completely free to report the news in their country are more likely to say they are very or somewhat satisfied with the way their democracy is working, compared with those who characterize the media as less free.

In Turkey, those who say media reporting is completely free are more 54 points more likely than those who say it is not completely free to be satisfied with their democracy (77% vs. 23%). Similar differences are found in Hungary, Germany and Canada (37, 34 and 30 points, respectively).

Freedom of speech

A median of 31% across 35 countries say people in their country are completely free to say what they want, with 37% saying people are somewhat free to do this.

Among Americans and Canadians, eight-in-ten or more believe people in their country are at least somewhat free to say what they want. And about a third of adults in each say speech is *completely* free.

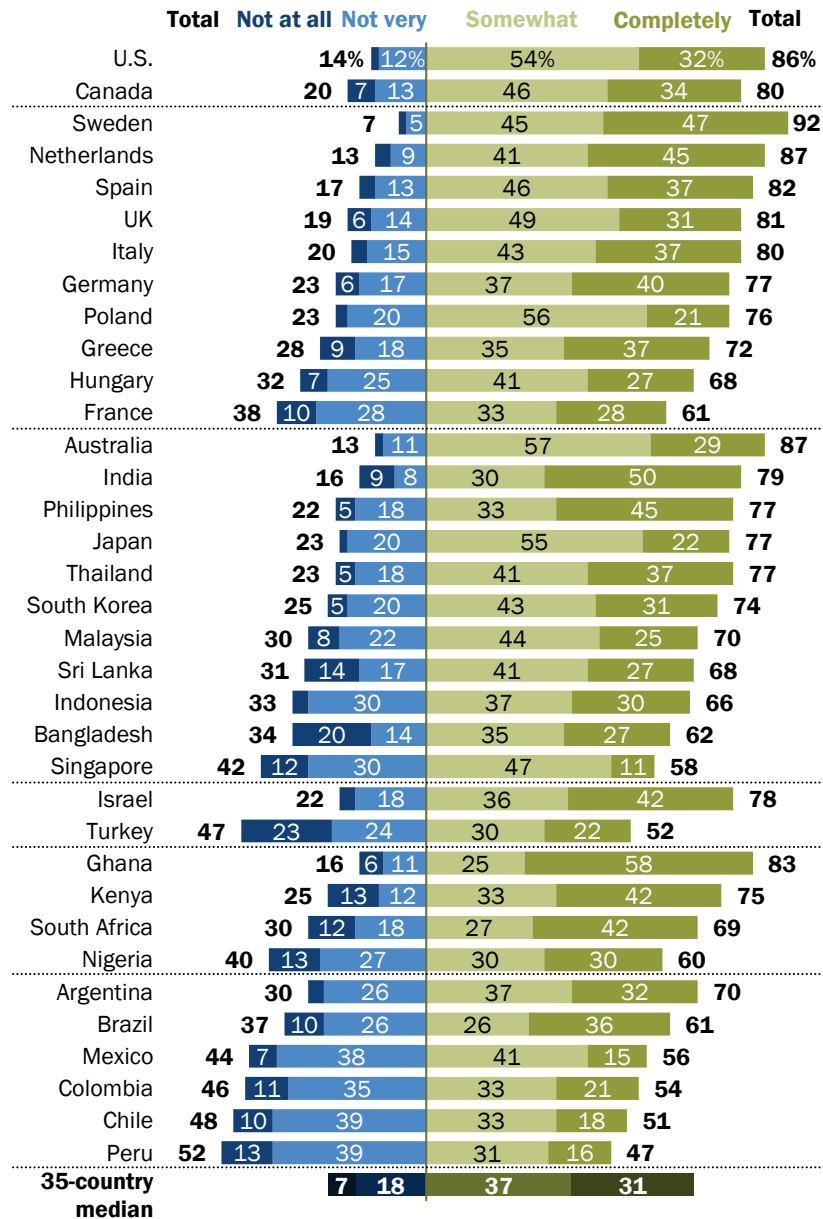
In Europe, 92% of Swedes say that people are free to say what they want, including 47% who say they are *completely* free. By comparison, a much smaller majority of adults in France (61%) say people are free to say what they want.

Majorities in every Asia-Pacific country surveyed say people are at least somewhat free to express themselves, although the sentiment that speech is *completely* free is most widespread in India (50%) and the Philippines (45%).

Singapore again stands out, with only 11% saying speech is completely free and 42% saying it is not at all or not very free.

Majorities in most countries surveyed say people are somewhat or completely free to say what they want

% who say people are ___ free to **say what they want** in their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025.

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In the Middle East-North Africa region, around eight-in-ten adults in Israel (78%) say people are at least somewhat free to say what they want in their country. Views are more pessimistic in Turkey, where nearly half (47%) say speech is either not very or not at all free.

And in the sub-Saharan African countries surveyed, majorities characterize speech as free – especially in Ghana, where 58% say speech is *completely* free.

In Latin America, views of free speech are more divided. Majorities of Argentines, Brazilians and Mexicans say people are at least somewhat free to say what they want in their country. But opinions are split in Chile and Peru, where around half say people are not at all or not very free to say what they want.

In the U.S., we asked this question in both 2024 and 2025. In the past year, the share of Americans who say people in the U.S. are *completely* free to say what they want has gone up by 4 points, from 28% to 32%.

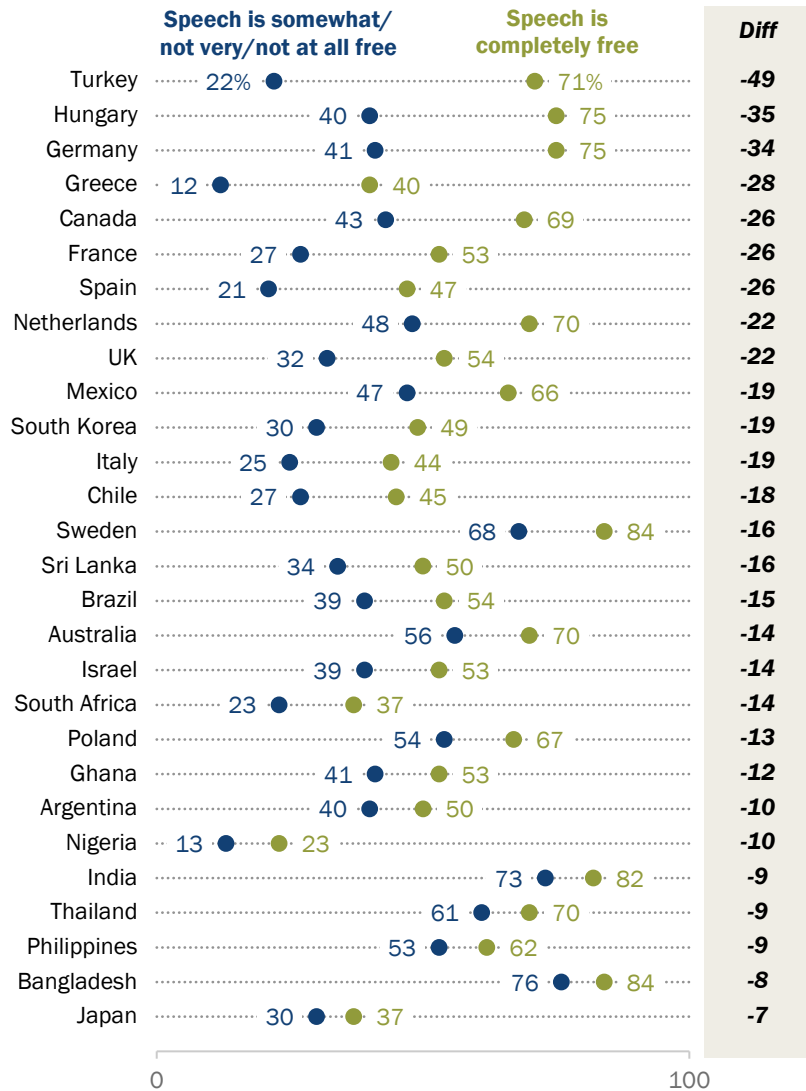
Views of democracy by perceptions of free speech

In 28 countries, those who say people are completely free to say what they want are more likely to say they are very or somewhat satisfied with the way their democracy is working, compared with those who characterize speech as less free.

For example, in Turkey, 71% of those who say speech is completely free also say they are satisfied with their country's democracy. Only 22% of those who say speech is somewhat, not very or not at all free share the same satisfaction.

Those who view speech as completely free are more likely to be satisfied with their country's democracy

% who say they are *very/somewhat satisfied with the way democracy is working* in their country, among those who say ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Freedom on the internet

Majorities in all 35 countries surveyed say that people in their country are at least somewhat free to use the internet without censorship. A median of 50% say they have *complete* internet freedom.

In 22 of 35 countries, about half of adults or more say people are *completely* free to use the internet. These shares are highest in Ghana, India, the Netherlands and Sweden, where around two-thirds or more hold this view.

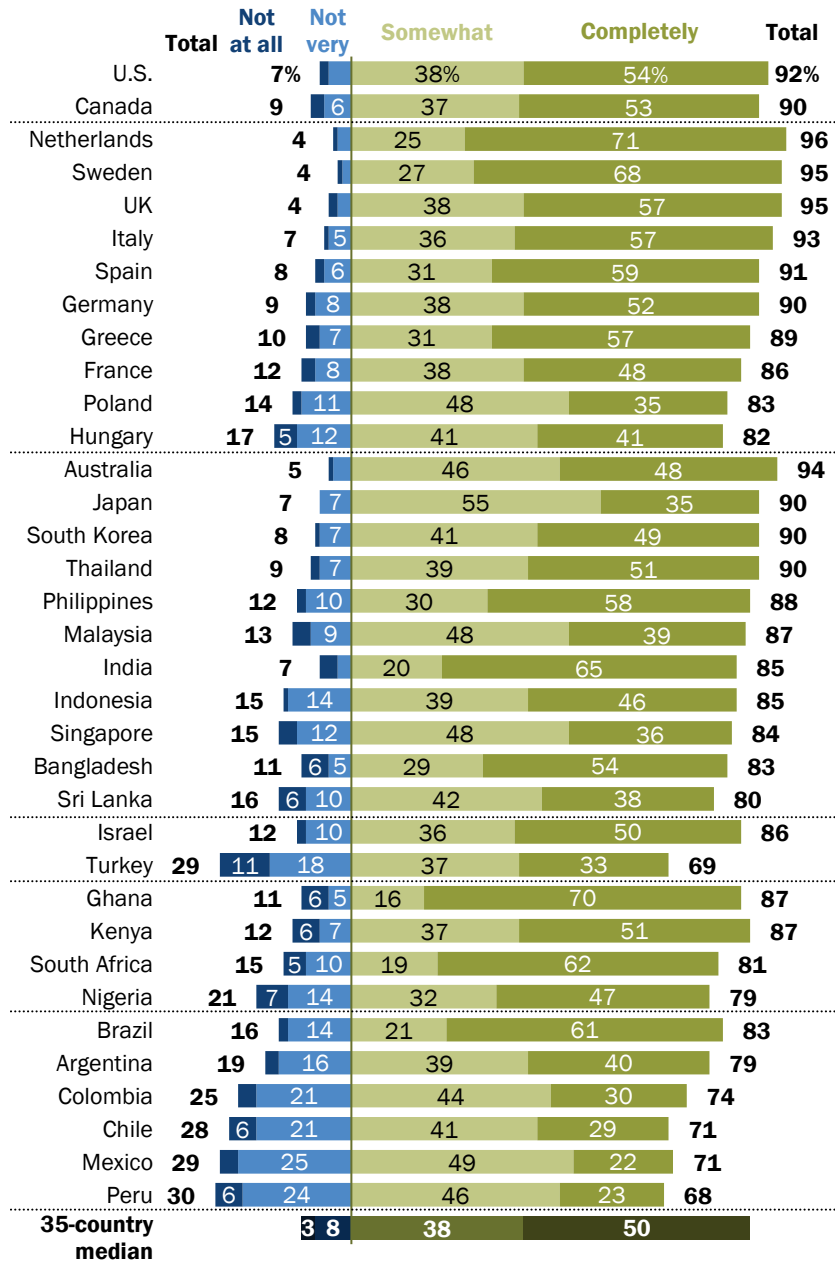
Confidence in internet freedom is high across all regions included in the survey, but comparatively lower in the Latin American countries. For example, a quarter of adults or more in Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru say their internet use is not very or not at all free from censorship.

In Turkey, 29% say internet freedom is limited, including 11% who say it is not at all free.

In all 35 countries, those who say internet use is completely free are more likely to say the

Majorities in all surveyed countries say they're generally free to use the internet without censorship

% who say people are ___ free to *use the internet* in their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025.

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same about press freedom and freedom of speech.

We asked Americans about freedom on the internet in both 2024 and 2025. As of this year, just over half (54%) say people in the U.S. have complete freedom on the internet— a 14-point increase from 2024 (40%). Among Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, there was a 25-point increase in this share since 2024.

Views by social media use

In 13 countries, there are significant differences between those who use social media and those who do not in perceptions of internet freedom. (We only asked about social media use in 20 mostly middle-income countries.)

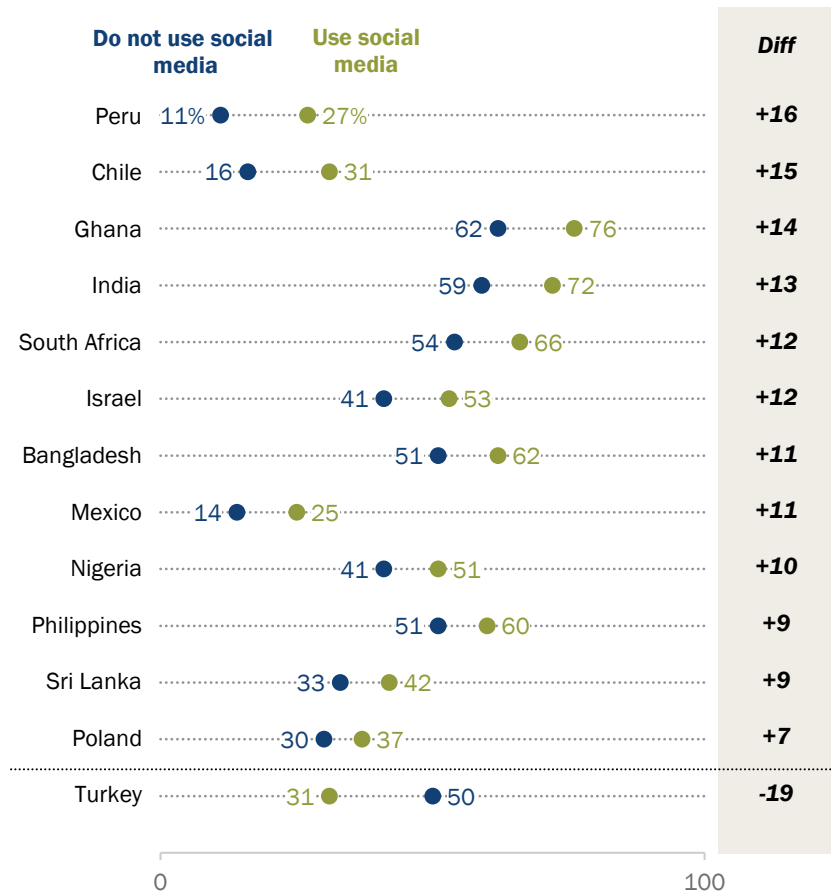
In all these countries except Turkey, people who use social media are more likely than non-users to say they have complete internet freedom in their country. These differences are most common in sub-Saharan Africa and southern Asia.

Views of democracy by perceptions of internet freedom

In 25 countries surveyed, those who say people in their country can use the internet completely free of censorship are more likely to be very or somewhat satisfied with their democracy, compared with those who

Adults who use social media are more likely to say they have complete freedom on the internet

% who say people are **completely free** to use the internet in their country, by social media use



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In Bangladesh, Chile, India, Poland, South Africa and Sri Lanka, those who do not use social media were less likely to provide a response.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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characterize internet use as less free. The biggest differences are found in Canada, Germany, the Netherlands and Turkey.

4. Freedom gaps

One way to evaluate how people around the world feel about free speech, free press, and internet use without state or government censorship is to compare views of how important these freedoms are with perceptions of freedom in each country.

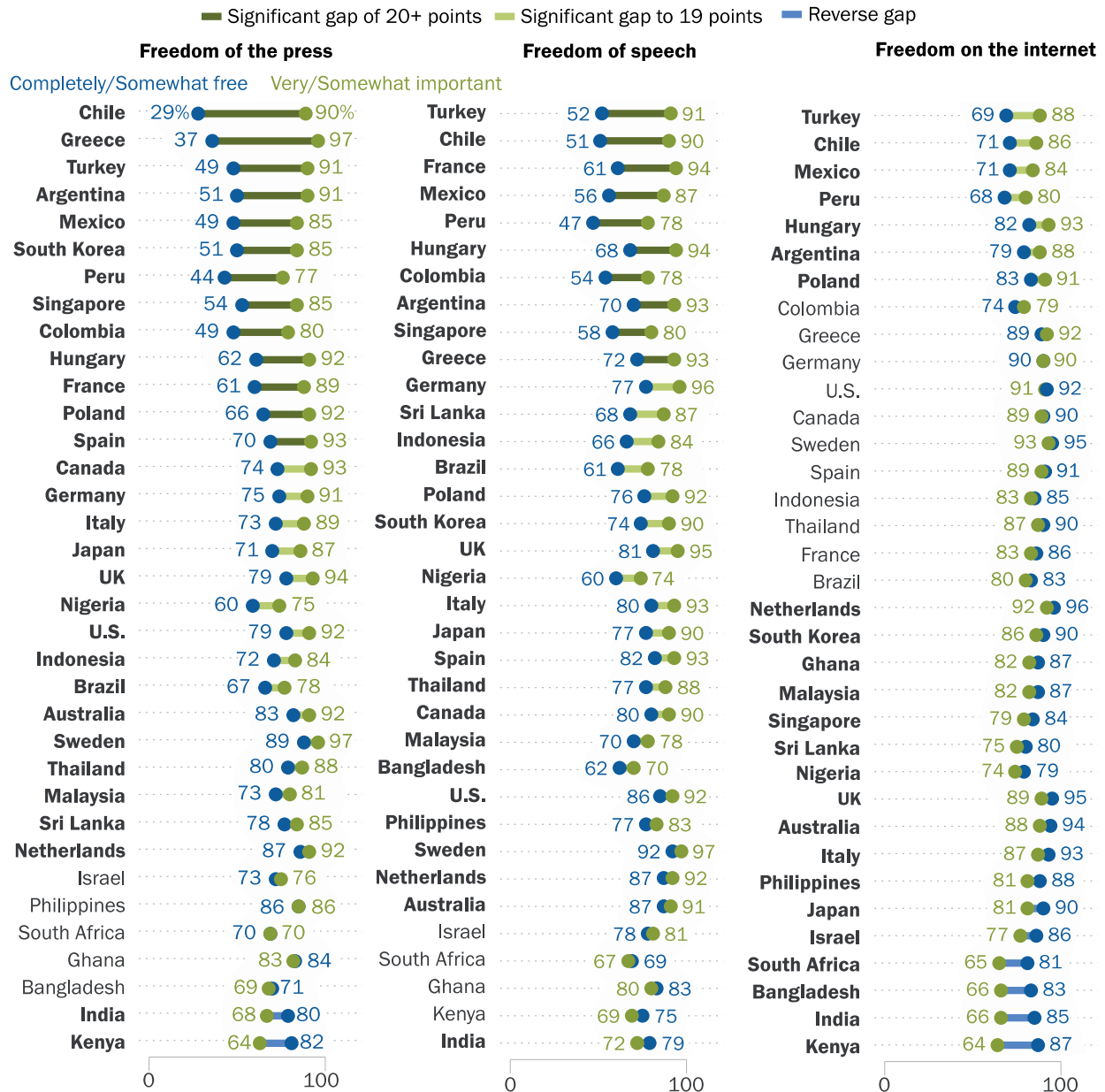
When making this comparison, we observe what we call “**freedom gaps**,” or differences between the shares of people who say that free press, speech and internet use are *important* and the shares who say that these activities are *actually free* in their country.

In many of the 35 countries surveyed, we see gaps in views of media freedom and freedom of speech – that is, the shares who say these freedoms are important are larger than the shares who say people in their country actually enjoy these freedoms.

But the picture is much less clear when it comes to freedom on the internet. In fact, we see “reverse gaps” in many countries, where more people say they can use the internet freely than say freedom on the internet is important.

Large gaps in views of press freedom and free speech; smaller gaps on views of internet freedom

% who say each of the following is **completely/somewhat free** in their country vs. % who say each is **very/somewhat important** to have



Note: All countries where gaps are statistically significant are in **bold**. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; surveys of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025, and March 24-30, 2025.

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Press freedom gaps

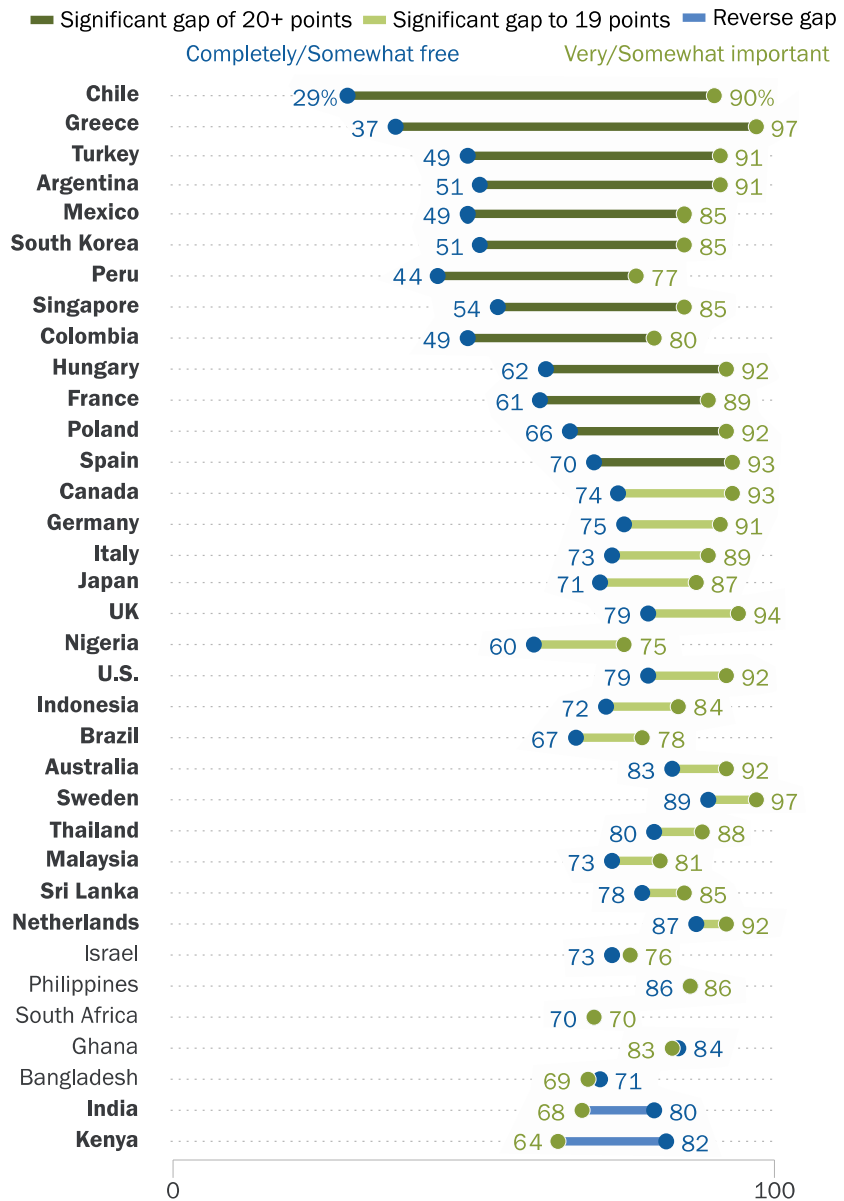
There are significant gaps on press freedom in 30 of 35 countries surveyed. In almost all of these cases, the gaps occur because a larger share of people say freedom of the press *is important* than say media in their country are *actually free*.

The largest press freedom gap is in Chile, where 90% of adults say that the media reporting the news without state or government interference is very or somewhat important, while only 29% say that the media in their country are completely or somewhat free to report the news. In other words, the share of Chileans who say a free press is important is approximately triple the share who say their media are indeed free.

Large gaps can also be found in Argentina, Colombia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, South Korea and Turkey. In several of these countries, views are split on whether media reporting is free. In both Chile and Greece, only about a third of adults or fewer rate their media as completely or somewhat free.

Significant media freedom gaps in many countries

% who say the **media** are ___ in their country vs. % who say it is ___ that the **media can report the news** without state/government censorship



Note: All countries where gaps are statistically significant are in **bold**. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; surveys of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025, and March 24-30, 2025.

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Among Americans, 92% say freedom of the press is important, compared with 79% who say the U.S. press are completely or somewhat free to report the news.

In India and Kenya, the gaps are reversed: Eight-in-ten adults or more in each country say their press are free to report the news, while around two-thirds say it is important to have press freedom.

Press freedom gaps are insignificant in Bangladesh, Ghana, Israel, the Philippines and South Africa. In other words, there is not a difference between views of media freedom's importance and perceptions of an uncensored press.

Speech freedom gaps

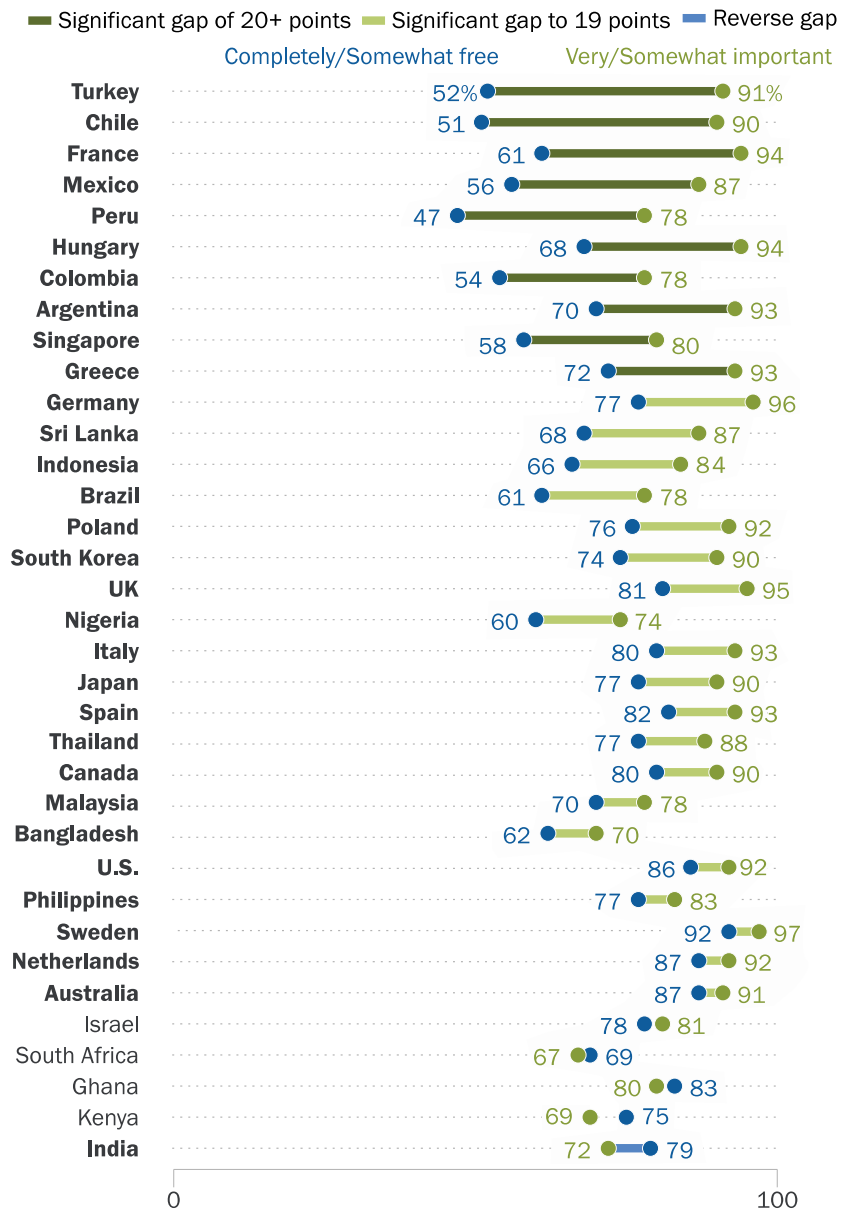
Of the 35 countries surveyed, there is a significant speech freedom gap in 31 countries. In 30 of them, the gaps are due to larger shares saying free speech *is important* than saying they are *actually free* to say what they want.

For the most part, the free speech gaps look similar to press freedom gaps. The largest gap among the countries surveyed is in Turkey, where 91% say people expressing themselves without government or state interference is very or somewhat important, while 52% say people in Turkey are completely or somewhat free to do this.

Free speech gaps are particularly large in the Latin American countries surveyed. For instance, in Peru, approximately eight-in-ten adults say free speech is important, but only about half (47%) say Peruvians enjoy this freedom. Similarly, in both Chile and Mexico, large majorities agree that free speech is important. But Chileans and Mexicans are

Significant differences between views of free speech's importance and how free people feel

% who say **speech** is ___ in their country vs. % who say it is ___ that **people can say what they want** without state/government censorship



Note: All countries where gaps are statistically significant are in **bold**. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; surveys of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025, and March 24-30, 2025.

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about evenly divided on whether people can say what they want without censorship in their respective countries.

In the U.S., more people say freedom of speech is important to have (92%) than say they are able to speak freely (86%).

In India, a slightly larger share say they have free speech than think this is important, resulting in a reverse gap. And publics in Ghana, Israel, Kenya and South Africa do not feel differently about the importance of free speech and their experiences with free speech.

Internet freedom gaps

Globally, internet freedom gaps are less pronounced than gaps on the other two freedoms we asked about.

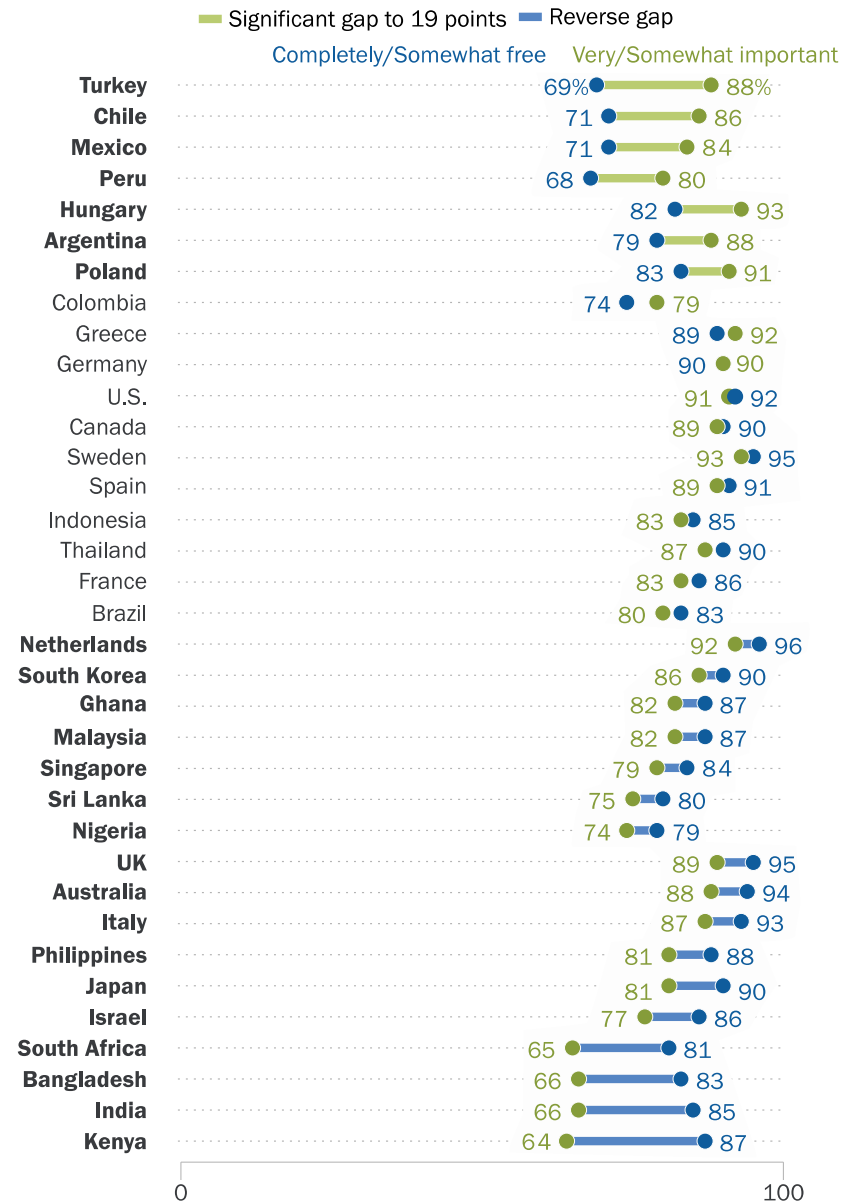
Overwhelming majorities in most countries say it is important for people to be able to use the internet without censorship, and similar shares say they are able to use the internet freely where they live.

But because of high levels of people saying they have internet freedom, there are reverse freedom gaps in 17 countries. In these cases, larger shares of adults say that the internet is free of censorship in their country than say freedom on the internet is important to have.

For example, in the middle-income countries of Bangladesh, India, Kenya and South Africa, at least eight-in-ten adults say they are completely or somewhat free to use the internet – but only about two-thirds say this freedom is very or somewhat important to have.

Many in countries surveyed say they have unrestricted access to internet, though fewer say this is important

% who say the **internet** is ___ in their country vs. % who say it is ___ that people can use the **internet** without state/government censorship



Note: All countries where gaps are statistically significant are in **bold**. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey; surveys of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025, and March 24-30, 2025.

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But these reverse gaps are not limited to middle-income countries. In Australia, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Singapore, South Korea and the UK – all high-income countries – the shares who say they are free to use the internet are larger than the shares who believe internet freedom is important.

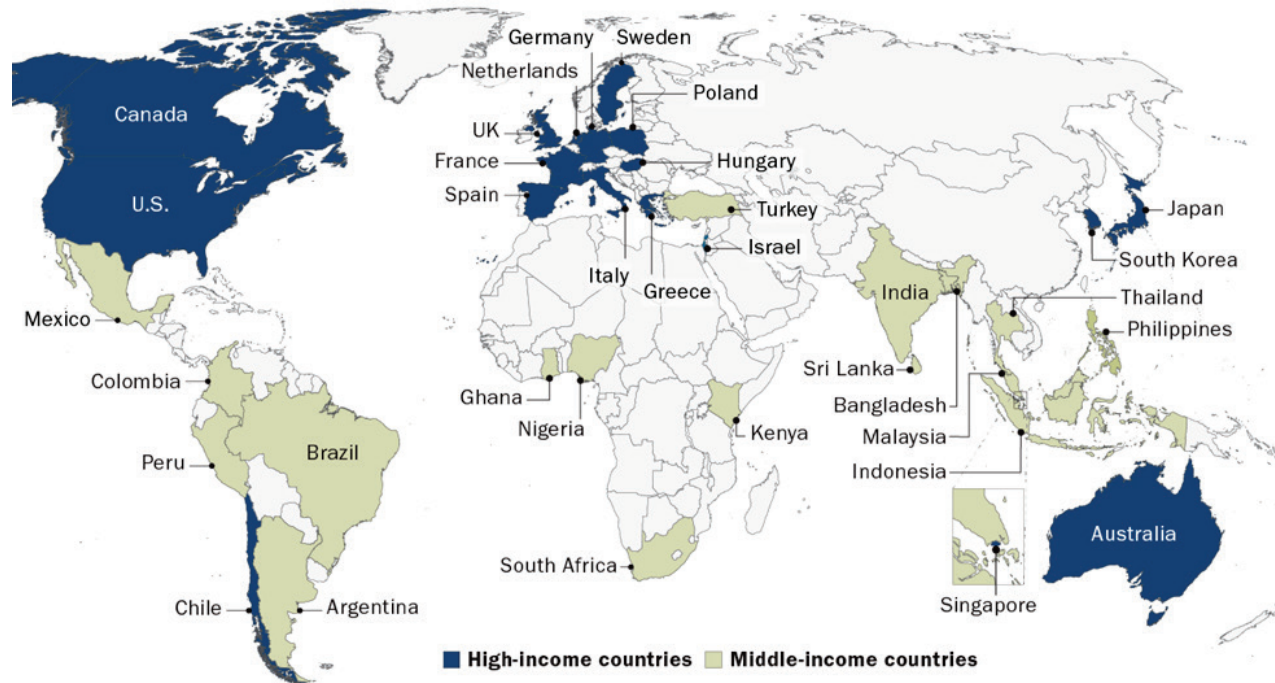
In seven countries, internet freedom gaps look similar to the speech and press freedom gaps. In other words, more people in these countries say that freedom on the internet is important than say they are able to use the internet freely.

As for the U.S., similar shares of Americans say that freedom on the internet is very important to have in their country and that people in the U.S. are completely free to use the internet without government censorship (91% vs. 92%).

Appendix: Economic categorization of high- and middle-income countries

For this report, we grouped countries into high-income and middle-income categories based on [definitions from the World Bank](#).

Countries included in this report, by income level



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of World Bank data.

"Free Expression Seen as Important Globally, but Not Everyone Thinks Their Country Has Press, Speech and Internet Freedoms"

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone, face-to-face and online interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup, Langer Research Associates, Social Research Centre and Verian. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. Here are more details about our [international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs](#).

The American Trends Panel Wave 164 survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 164 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center's nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from Feb. 24 to March 2, 2025. A total of 5,123 panelists responded out of 5,737 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 89%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,123 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

The survey includes an [oversample](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=4,939) and live telephone (n=184) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read "[About the American Trends Panel](#)."

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.¹ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.² Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Feb. 24 to March 2, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:³ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Feb. 24.⁴ Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Feb. 24. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Feb 25.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 164

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Feb. 24, 2025	Feb. 25, 2025
First reminder	Feb. 27, 2025	Feb. 27, 2025
Final reminder	March 1, 2025	March 1, 2025

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on Feb. 21, 2025. Soft launch took place on Feb. 24, 2025, and involved dialing until a total of 3 interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result

³ The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

⁴ Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

of this checking, two ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2023 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Party affiliation among registered voters	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 164

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,123	1.5 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,361	2.2 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,604	2.1 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. 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.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 164

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,123
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	102
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	32
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	478
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	2
Total panelists sampled for the survey		5,737
Completed interviews	I	5,123
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	134
Non-contact	NC	478
Other	O	2
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		5,737
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		89%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 164

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 164	35%
Response rate to Wave 164 survey	89%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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The American Trends Panel Wave 166 survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 166 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from March 24 to March 30, 2025. A total of 3,605 panelists responded out of 4,045 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 89%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,605 respondents is plus or minus 1.9 percentage points.

The survey includes [oversample](#) of Jewish, Muslim and non-Hispanic Asian adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=3,460) and live telephone (n=145) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read “[About the American Trends Panel](#).”

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.⁵ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.⁶ Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”)

⁵ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#).”

⁶ Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Jewish, Muslim and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 24 to March 30, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:⁷ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on March 24.⁸ Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch.

⁷ The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

⁸ Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 24. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 25.

**Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents,
ATP Wave 166**

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	March 24, 2025	March 25, 2025
First reminder	March 27, 2025	March 27, 2025
Final reminder	March 29, 2025	March 29, 2025

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on March 21. Soft launch took place on March 24 and involved dialing until a total of five interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, three ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was

invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2023 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Volunteerism	
Voter registration	2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Party affiliation among registered voters	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 166

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,605	1.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,586	2.7 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,909	2.7 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Jewish, Muslim, and non-Hispanic Asian respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. 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.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 166

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,605
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	65
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	25
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	346
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	3
Total panelists sampled for the survey		4,045
Completed interviews	I	3,605
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	90
Non-contact	NC	346
Other	O	4
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		4,045
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		89%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 166

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 166	35%
Response rate to Wave 166 survey	89%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey
April 24, 2025 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, refer to the [Methodology](#) section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Combined totals are based on unrounded topline figures. Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures, so these figures might be different than in previous years.
- The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. The Australia survey was conducted on the Social Research Centre’s Life in Australia Panel. In both countries, many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.
- Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.
- Since 2021, the Greece survey has been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Malaysia prior to 2022
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q11. How much of a problem do you think made-up news and information is in (survey country) today – a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all?							
		TOTAL Very/ moderately big problem	TOTAL Small/not a problem	A very big problem	A moderately big problem	A small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	87	13	51	36	11	1	0	100
	Spring, 2024	85	14	49	36	13	1	1	100
	March, 2022	83	16	50	34	14	2	1	100
	February, 2019	81	18	50	32	16	3	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	76	22	43	33	17	4	2	100
France	Spring, 2024	88	11	63	25	8	3	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	91	9	62	29	6	3	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	90	10	65	25	8	2	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	84	16	40	44	15	1	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	87	13	51	35	9	3	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	70	30	34	35	25	4	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	67	29	21	46	24	4	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	88	10	61	27	7	3	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	70	28	27	43	25	2	2	100
UK	Spring, 2024	80	20	48	32	15	5	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	79	21	36	43	19	1	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	88	7	78	10	3	4	4	100
India	Spring, 2024	81	14	65	16	8	6	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	82	17	47	35	10	7	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	90	9	59	31	9	1	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	84	16	56	28	12	5	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	88	11	67	21	7	4	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	50	49	19	31	37	13	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	92	7	73	19	5	2	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	87	10	63	24	5	5	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	92	8	71	21	3	5	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	66	30	36	30	21	9	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	90	10	66	24	7	3	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	75	24	57	18	14	10	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	83	17	60	23	12	5	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	84	16	63	21	11	4	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	79	17	61	18	10	7	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	82	16	55	27	11	5	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	91	8	54	36	5	3	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	90	8	72	18	4	4	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	86	14	71	14	8	6	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	81	17	55	26	10	7	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	90	9	69	21	6	2	1	100

		Q12a. How important is it to have each of the following things in our country? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? a. The media can report the news without (state or government) censorship							
		TOTAL Important	TOTAL Not important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	92	7	67	26	5	2	1	100
	Spring, 2024	92	7	65	27	5	3	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	93	5	77	16	3	2	2	100
	Spring, 2019	93	6	73	20	4	2	1	100
	Spring, 2015	94	3	65	29	3	1	3	100
France	Spring, 2024	89	10	68	21	6	4	1	100
	Spring, 2019	89	10	65	24	6	4	1	100
	Spring, 2015	88	11	46	42	8	4	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	91	8	74	17	5	3	1	100
	Spring, 2019	87	11	67	20	6	5	2	100
	Spring, 2015	93	6	73	20	4	1	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	97	3	89	8	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2019	98	2	89	9	1	1	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	92	7	67	25	6	1	0	100
	Spring, 2019	95	3	76	19	2	1	2	100
	Spring, 2016	92	6	70	21	5	2	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	89	10	71	18	6	4	1	100
	Spring, 2019	89	7	56	33	6	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	91	8	64	27	6	2	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	92	7	69	23	4	3	0	100
	Spring, 2019	88	10	64	24	6	4	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	92	7	56	36	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2019	92	6	64	29	5	1	2	100
	Spring, 2016	94	4	60	34	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2015	91	6	54	37	6	0	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	93	7	79	14	5	2	0	100
	Spring, 2019	98	2	79	19	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2015	96	4	75	20	3	1	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	97	2	82	15	2	0	1	100
	Spring, 2019	96	4	82	14	3	1	1	100
UK	Spring, 2024	94	6	73	21	3	3	0	100
	Spring, 2019	90	9	77	13	5	4	1	100
	Spring, 2015	87	7	58	29	5	3	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	92	8	63	29	6	2	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	69	16	40	29	6	10	15	100
India	Spring, 2024	68	17	43	25	6	11	15	100
	Spring, 2019	63	15	37	26	8	7	21	100
	Spring, 2015	80	9	41	39	6	3	12	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	84	15	47	37	12	3	1	100
	Spring, 2019	65	20	45	20	13	6	15	100
	Spring, 2015	74	19	35	39	13	5	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	87	12	51	36	9	4	1	100
	Spring, 2019	83	15	48	35	12	3	2	100
	Spring, 2015	86	11	45	41	9	2	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	81	19	45	36	13	6	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	86	14	53	33	8	6	0	100
	Spring, 2019	91	8	64	27	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2015	93	6	53	41	6	1	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	85	14	40	46	10	4	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	85	11	51	34	8	3	4	100
	Spring, 2019	90	9	49	41	6	2	1	100
	Spring, 2015	91	8	52	39	7	1	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	85	12	56	30	5	7	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	88	11	48	40	7	5	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	76	22	43	34	14	8	2	100
	Spring, 2019	81	18	46	34	13	5	2	100
	Spring, 2015	88	12	48	39	8	4	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	91	8	71	20	6	2	1	100
	Spring, 2019	88	7	64	24	5	2	5	100
	Spring, 2015	70	23	45	25	12	11	7	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	83	16	61	22	9	7	1	100
	Spring, 2015	87	12	62	25	9	3	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	64	35	44	20	16	20	0	100
	Spring, 2019	71	27	54	18	15	13	1	100
	Spring, 2015	88	12	53	36	8	3	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	75	24	48	27	14	10	1	100
	Spring, 2019	79	18	55	24	11	7	3	100
	Spring, 2015	84	15	54	31	12	3	1	100

		Q12a. How important is it to have each of the following things in our country? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? a. The media can report the news without (state or government) censorship							
		TOTAL Important	TOTAL Not important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2024	70	26	46	23	14	12	4	100
	Spring, 2019	79	17	61	18	9	8	3	100
	Spring, 2015	88	10	60	28	7	3	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	91	8	76	15	5	3	1	100
	Spring, 2019	93	7	80	12	4	3	1	100
	Spring, 2015	94	5	72	22	4	1	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	78	18	62	15	8	9	5	100
	Spring, 2019	77	16	60	17	7	9	6	100
	Spring, 2015	95	5	71	24	4	1	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	90	8	78	12	4	4	2	100
	Spring, 2015	97	2	79	18	2	0	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	80	19	50	30	13	6	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	85	14	62	23	9	5	1	100
	Spring, 2019	89	9	64	25	6	3	2	100
	Spring, 2015	91	9	66	24	8	1	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	77	21	56	21	13	8	2	100
	Spring, 2015	93	6	65	28	6	0	1	100

Prior to 2019, question asked "For each of the following things, how important is it to have this in our country?"

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		Q12a. How important is it to have each of the following things in our country? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? a. The media can report the news without (state or government) censorship							
		TOTAL Important	TOTAL Not important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2019	94	4	80	15	2	2	2	100
	Spring, 2015	93	5	67	27	3	2	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2019	93	6	69	25	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2015	89	8	57	32	6	2	3	100

Prior to 2019, question asked "For each of the following things, how important is it to have this in our country?"

		Q12b. How important is it to have each of the following things in our country? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? b. People can say what they want without (state or government) censorship							
		TOTAL Important	TOTAL Not important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	92	7	62	30	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2024	91	9	56	34	6	3	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	90	8	63	27	5	3	2	100
	Spring, 2019	92	7	66	25	5	2	1	100
	Spring, 2015	93	5	61	31	3	2	3	100
France	Spring, 2024	94	5	75	19	3	2	1	100
	Spring, 2019	97	2	83	14	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2015	95	5	67	28	3	2	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	96	3	87	10	1	3	0	100
	Spring, 2019	98	2	86	12	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2015	98	1	86	12	1	0	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	93	7	80	13	4	3	0	100
	Spring, 2019	98	1	87	12	1	0	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	94	6	70	24	6	0	0	100
	Spring, 2019	98	1	87	12	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2016	93	6	74	20	4	2	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	93	7	73	20	5	2	0	100
	Spring, 2019	92	6	63	29	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2015	90	8	62	28	7	2	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	92	7	65	27	5	2	1	100
	Spring, 2019	94	5	69	25	3	2	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	92	7	53	38	6	1	2	100
	Spring, 2019	93	6	61	32	5	0	1	100
	Spring, 2016	94	4	57	37	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2015	91	7	57	34	6	1	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	93	6	73	20	3	4	1	100
	Spring, 2019	97	2	79	18	2	0	1	100
	Spring, 2015	96	3	76	20	3	0	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	97	2	80	18	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2019	96	4	83	13	3	1	1	100
UK	Spring, 2024	95	5	66	29	3	2	0	100
	Spring, 2019	94	5	68	26	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2015	90	7	57	33	5	2	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	91	9	50	40	7	2	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	70	16	38	32	7	9	15	100
India	Spring, 2024	72	15	47	25	5	9	14	100
	Spring, 2019	62	15	32	29	8	7	23	100
	Spring, 2015	76	11	44	32	7	4	13	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	84	15	44	41	12	3	1	100
	Spring, 2019	62	21	37	25	14	7	16	100
	Spring, 2015	67	25	29	38	19	6	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	90	10	57	33	7	3	1	100
	Spring, 2019	92	7	61	31	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2015	90	8	57	33	7	1	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	78	22	43	35	14	8	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	83	17	49	34	11	6	0	100
	Spring, 2019	87	12	56	31	8	4	1	100
	Spring, 2015	86	13	50	37	11	2	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	80	19	35	45	13	6	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	90	8	59	31	6	2	2	100
	Spring, 2019	94	6	60	34	5	1	0	100
	Spring, 2015	93	6	56	37	5	1	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	87	10	60	28	5	5	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	88	12	48	39	8	4	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	81	18	50	31	12	6	1	100
	Spring, 2019	84	15	51	33	10	5	1	100
	Spring, 2015	89	11	58	31	8	3	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	91	8	69	22	6	2	1	100
	Spring, 2019	87	7	65	22	5	2	6	100
	Spring, 2015	73	19	43	29	11	8	8	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	80	20	54	26	12	8	0	100
	Spring, 2015	79	20	55	24	13	7	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	69	31	46	23	13	18	0	100
	Spring, 2019	61	38	43	18	22	16	1	100
	Spring, 2015	77	22	43	35	17	5	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	74	25	44	30	16	10	1	100
	Spring, 2019	79	20	53	25	13	6	1	100
	Spring, 2015	79	20	48	31	15	5	1	100

		Q12b. How important is it to have each of the following things in our country? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? b. People can say what they want without (state or government) censorship							
		TOTAL Important	TOTAL Not important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2024	67	29	46	21	14	15	4	100
	Spring, 2019	74	25	55	19	13	12	2	100
	Spring, 2015	82	15	56	26	11	4	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	93	6	80	13	4	2	1	100
	Spring, 2019	96	4	87	8	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2015	96	3	77	19	3	1	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	78	18	59	19	8	10	4	100
	Spring, 2019	85	10	70	15	5	5	5	100
	Spring, 2015	94	6	68	25	5	1	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	90	9	78	13	4	4	1	100
	Spring, 2015	96	3	76	20	3	0	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	78	21	50	28	13	8	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	87	12	64	23	8	4	1	100
	Spring, 2019	94	5	73	21	3	2	2	100
	Spring, 2015	90	10	65	25	7	2	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	78	21	58	19	12	8	2	100
	Spring, 2015	91	7	60	32	7	1	2	100

Prior to 2019, question asked "For each of the following things, how important is it to have this in our country?"

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		Q12b. How important is it to have each of the following things in our country? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? b. People can say what they want without (state or government) censorship							
		TOTAL Important	TOTAL Not important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2019	95	3	77	19	2	2	1	100
	Spring, 2015	96	3	71	24	2	1	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2019	95	4	63	32	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2015	89	8	52	37	7	1	3	100

Prior to 2019, question asked "For each of the following things, how important is it to have this in our country?"

		Q12c. How important is it to have each of the following things in our country? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? c. People can use the internet without (state or government) censorship							
		TOTAL Important	TOTAL Not important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	91	8	60	32	6	2	1	100
	Spring, 2024	89	10	54	35	7	3	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	89	9	62	26	6	3	3	100
	Spring, 2019	93	6	69	24	3	3	1	100
	Spring, 2015	89	7	60	30	4	3	3	100
France	Spring, 2024	83	16	57	26	10	6	2	100
	Spring, 2019	91	7	70	21	4	3	2	100
	Spring, 2015	83	17	50	33	8	9	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	90	9	72	18	6	3	1	100
	Spring, 2019	92	7	74	17	5	1	2	100
	Spring, 2015	91	6	69	21	4	2	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	92	7	76	16	4	3	0	100
	Spring, 2019	88	6	71	17	4	1	6	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	93	6	69	24	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2019	93	3	77	16	3	1	4	100
	Spring, 2016	91	7	68	23	5	3	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	87	12	60	27	7	5	1	100
	Spring, 2019	82	12	52	30	10	2	7	100
	Spring, 2015	85	13	61	24	10	3	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	92	7	62	31	4	3	0	100
	Spring, 2019	92	7	70	23	5	2	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	91	6	51	40	5	1	2	100
	Spring, 2019	86	8	60	26	7	1	6	100
	Spring, 2016	90	5	57	32	4	1	5	100
	Spring, 2015	87	8	55	33	7	1	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	89	10	67	23	6	4	1	100
	Spring, 2019	95	5	77	17	2	2	1	100
	Spring, 2015	90	7	69	22	5	2	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	93	4	69	25	2	1	3	100
	Spring, 2019	94	5	80	15	3	2	1	100
UK	Spring, 2024	89	10	58	31	6	4	1	100
	Spring, 2019	90	9	66	24	6	2	2	100
	Spring, 2015	82	12	53	29	7	5	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	88	12	52	36	10	2	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	66	16	36	30	8	8	19	100
India	Spring, 2024	66	20	42	25	8	12	14	100
	Spring, 2019	50	18	25	25	8	10	31	100
	Spring, 2015	67	13	38	29	8	5	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	83	16	47	36	13	3	1	100
	Spring, 2019	58	23	36	22	15	9	18	100
	Spring, 2015	53	32	21	32	23	10	15	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	81	16	42	39	13	3	4	100
	Spring, 2019	82	14	50	32	12	2	4	100
	Spring, 2015	73	18	40	33	15	3	9	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	82	18	45	37	12	6	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	81	18	48	34	12	6	0	100
	Spring, 2019	83	15	53	30	11	4	2	100
	Spring, 2015	79	20	40	38	17	3	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	79	21	39	40	13	8	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	86	11	52	35	8	3	3	100
	Spring, 2019	92	7	57	35	5	2	1	100
	Spring, 2015	88	11	50	38	10	1	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	75	20	36	39	10	11	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	87	13	53	34	7	6	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	77	21	46	31	12	9	2	100
	Spring, 2019	71	23	40	32	14	10	5	100
	Spring, 2015	82	17	51	32	12	5	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	88	12	65	22	8	4	1	100
	Spring, 2019	80	13	55	26	7	6	7	100
	Spring, 2015	67	23	44	24	14	10	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	82	15	64	18	8	7	3	100
	Spring, 2015	68	28	45	23	19	9	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	64	36	36	28	18	19	0	100
	Spring, 2019	55	42	31	23	24	18	4	100
	Spring, 2015	63	34	31	32	23	10	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	74	25	47	27	16	8	1	100
	Spring, 2019	75	21	50	25	10	10	4	100
	Spring, 2015	77	20	44	33	14	6	3	100

		Q12c. How important is it to have each of the following things in our country? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? c. People can use the internet without (state or government) censorship							
		TOTAL Important	TOTAL Not important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2024	65	31	45	19	15	16	5	100
	Spring, 2019	70	24	50	20	13	12	6	100
	Spring, 2015	80	14	55	25	9	5	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	88	10	72	16	7	3	2	100
	Spring, 2019	93	5	81	11	3	2	2	100
	Spring, 2015	92	6	71	21	6	1	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	80	17	60	19	9	9	3	100
	Spring, 2019	77	16	61	16	7	9	7	100
	Spring, 2015	84	13	57	27	10	3	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	86	10	69	17	6	4	3	100
	Spring, 2015	89	7	68	21	6	2	3	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	79	19	48	32	13	6	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	84	15	55	29	10	6	1	100
	Spring, 2019	86	11	59	27	6	4	3	100
	Spring, 2015	83	15	54	29	10	5	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	80	18	55	25	11	7	2	100
	Spring, 2015	84	12	50	34	10	2	4	100

Prior to 2019, question asked "For each of the following things, how important is it to have this in our country?"

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		Q12c. How important is it to have each of the following things in our country? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? c. People can use the internet without (state or government) censorship							
		TOTAL Important	TOTAL Not important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2019	91	6	71	20	3	3	3	100
	Spring, 2015	91	7	69	22	4	3	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2019	87	10	59	28	7	4	2	100
	Spring, 2015	84	12	53	31	7	4	5	100

Prior to 2019, question asked "For each of the following things, how important is it to have this in our country?"

		Q13a. And in (survey country) ...? a. How free is the media to report the news							
		TOTAL Free	TOTAL Not free	Completely free	Somewhat free	Not very free	Not at all free	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	February, 2025	79	20	33	46	16	4	1	100
	Spring, 2024	79	21	33	46	16	5	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	74	23	30	45	14	9	3	100
France	Spring, 2024	61	37	23	37	27	10	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	75	25	35	40	18	7	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	37	63	12	25	28	35	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	62	37	24	38	26	11	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	73	26	26	47	21	5	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	87	13	45	42	9	4	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	66	31	18	49	26	5	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	70	26	28	42	18	8	5	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	89	9	46	43	7	2	2	100
UK	Spring, 2024	79	20	27	53	12	8	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	83	16	30	53	13	3	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	71	19	34	37	7	12	10	100
India	Spring, 2024	80	12	47	33	6	6	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	72	27	29	43	25	2	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	71	28	13	58	23	6	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	73	27	24	49	20	7	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	86	14	51	34	10	4	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	54	45	11	44	32	13	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	51	46	16	35	33	13	2	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	78	19	33	45	12	7	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	80	19	35	45	15	4	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	73	27	37	36	22	5	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	49	49	18	31	24	25	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	84	13	59	25	10	3	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	82	18	43	38	11	8	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	60	40	27	33	27	12	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	70	26	44	27	15	10	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	51	47	19	33	39	8	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	67	30	40	27	24	6	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	29	69	8	21	45	24	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	49	50	17	32	37	13	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	49	50	11	37	39	11	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	44	55	13	31	38	17	1	100

		Q13b. And in (survey country) ...? a. How free are people to say what they want							
		TOTAL Free	TOTAL Not free	Completely free	Somewhat free	Not very free	Not at all free	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	February, 2025	86	14	32	54	12	2	0	100
	Spring, 2024	80	19	28	53	15	4	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	80	20	34	46	13	7	0	100
France	Spring, 2024	61	38	28	33	28	10	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	77	23	40	37	17	6	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	72	28	37	35	18	9	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	68	32	27	41	25	7	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	80	20	37	43	15	4	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	87	13	45	41	9	4	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	76	23	21	56	20	3	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	82	17	37	46	13	4	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	92	7	47	45	5	2	1	100
UK	Spring, 2024	81	19	31	49	14	6	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	87	13	29	57	11	2	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	62	34	27	35	14	20	4	100
India	Spring, 2024	79	16	50	30	8	9	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	66	33	30	37	30	4	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	77	23	22	55	20	2	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	70	30	25	44	22	8	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	77	22	45	33	18	5	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	58	42	11	47	30	12	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	74	25	31	43	20	5	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	68	31	27	41	17	14	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	77	23	37	41	18	5	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	78	22	42	36	18	4	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	52	47	22	30	24	23	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	83	16	58	25	11	6	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	75	25	42	33	12	13	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	60	40	30	30	27	13	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	69	30	42	27	18	12	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	70	30	32	37	26	4	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	61	37	36	26	26	10	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	51	48	18	33	39	10	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	54	46	21	33	35	11	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	56	44	15	41	38	7	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	47	52	16	31	39	13	1	100

		Q13c. And in (survey country) ...? c. How free are people to use the internet							
		TOTAL Free	TOTAL Not free	Completely free	Somewhat free	Not very free	Not at all free	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	February, 2025	92	7	54	38	5	2	1	100
	Spring, 2024	88	11	40	48	9	3	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	90	9	53	37	6	3	1	100
France	Spring, 2024	86	12	48	38	8	3	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	90	9	52	38	8	2	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	89	10	57	31	7	3	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	82	17	41	41	12	5	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	93	7	57	36	5	1	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	96	4	71	25	3	1	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	83	14	35	48	11	2	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	91	8	59	31	6	2	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	95	4	68	27	2	1	2	100
UK	Spring, 2024	95	4	57	38	3	2	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	94	5	48	46	4	1	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	83	11	54	29	5	6	6	100
India	Spring, 2024	85	7	65	20	3	4	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	85	15	46	39	14	1	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	90	7	35	55	7	0	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	87	13	39	48	9	4	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	88	12	58	30	10	2	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	84	15	36	48	12	4	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	90	8	49	41	7	1	2	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	80	16	38	42	10	6	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	90	9	51	39	7	2	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	86	12	50	36	10	2	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	69	29	33	37	18	11	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	87	11	70	16	5	6	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	87	12	51	37	7	6	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	79	21	47	32	14	7	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	81	15	62	19	10	5	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	79	19	40	39	16	3	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	83	16	61	21	14	2	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	71	28	29	41	21	6	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	74	25	30	44	21	4	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	71	29	22	49	25	4	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	68	30	23	46	24	6	1	100

		U.S. Party ID with Leaners			
		Reps and Rep Leaners	Dems and Dem Leaners	DK/Refused/ No lean	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	48	48	5	100
	February, 2025	48	47	5	100
	Spring, 2024	45	47	8	100