

Appendix B

**Report on the Ranking**  
**Of Items**  
**Media Experts Surveys**

## Outline

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### Demographics

		Jordan	Egypt	Morocco	Lebanon
<b>Gender</b>	Male	86	103	114	84
	Female	64	47	36	62
	N/A				4
<b>Marital status</b>	Married	87	88	91	83
	Single	62	59	55	65
	Divorced	1	2	2	1
	Widow/widower		1		
<b>Area you work in</b>		150 Amman	150 Cairo	Casablanca 61 Rabat 89	150 Beirut
<b>Belong to Minority</b>	Yes	8	3	10	22
	No	139	142	136	117
	N/A	3	5	4	11
<b>Type of minority</b>	Religious	3	1	1	14
	Ethnic	2	1	6	2
	Secular	1		2	2
	Cultural	1			
	Political				2
	N/A	1	1	1	2
<b>Profession</b>	Owner	2	1	10	1
	Editor	104	122	103	115
	Writer/journalist	16	15	15	19
	Freelance writer	11	1	10	12
	Director	4	2		1
	Production		3		1
	Speaker/presenter	6			
	Administration	1			
	Editor in chief	3	4	2	
<b>Domain of</b>	Local politics	56	49	77	86

<b>work</b>	Economy	19	23	28	18	
	Social life	40	30	55	33	
	Culture	30	19	43	35	
	Art	27	10	32	17	
	Sports	4	15	8	4	
	Foreign politics	22	28	30	31	
	Heritage and environment	7	7	8	8	
	Judicial/security	1	1	3	3	
	Investigations		9		2	
	Sciences		1		2	
	Information technology			1	2	
<b>Kind of media</b>	Radio	34	8	3	11	
	TV	23	25	10	44	
	Newspaper/magazine	92	118	119	100	
	News agency	5	2	13	10	
	Online newspaper/magazine	5	2	9	8	
	Media teaching		1	4	3	
<b>media organization owned by the government</b>	Yes	Fully owned	20	60	15	7
		Partially owned	18	16	8	3
		N/A	12	19	3	2
	No		94	51	123	133
	N/A		6	4	1	5

### Dimension Analysis

		Jordan	Egypt	Morocco	Lebanon
<b>Independence</b>	Guarantees of media independence	3.57	3.53	3.34	3.19
	Explicit and fair regulatory framework for media activity	3.01	3.56	3.27	3.02
	Absence of Censorship.	3.53	3.74	3.51	
	Independence from governmental and non governmental influences:	Refer to frequency sections, p.12 → 15			
	Personal independence	3.26	3.25	3.21	3.29
<b>Integrity / Impartiality</b>	Clear professional and ethical standards:			3.12	
	Diversity of the Media	Refer to frequency sections, p.12 → 15			
<b>Competence</b>	Adequate qualification	3.09			
	Open access to the profession	Refer to frequency sections, p.12 → 15			

### Item Analysis

			Jordan	Egypt	Morocco	Lebanon
<b>Independence</b>	<b>Guarantees</b>	1. Journalists effectively enjoy freedom of expression without fear of reprisal.	3.72	3.46	3.50	
		2. Journalists enjoy sufficient legal protection to do their job.	3.66	3.87	3.74	3.43
		3. Journalists are able to independently organize their own professional associations.	3.30	3.12		3.43
		4. Journalists have effective access to non- governmental documents of interest to the public.	3.32	3.01	3.32	
		5. Journalists have effective access to government documents of interest to the public.	3.93	4.16	3.72	3.51
	<b>regulatory framework</b>	11. The authority responsible for regulating the media (country specific) renders fair decisions.	3.23	3.80	3.58	3.57
		12. The law and regulations outlining the requirements for obtaining a media license are clear.		3.24		
		13. The law and regulations clearly state what constitutes defamation	3.01	3.50	3.27	
		14. The defamation law is misused in practice to threaten the media (reverse coding)	3.16	4.05	4.01	3.38
		15. Sanctions against journalists and media organizations (e.g. denial or suspension of credentials, closure, seizure etc.) are arbitrarily imposed.(reverse coding)		3.29	3.22	
	<b>Absc. Cens</b>	17. Government censorship significantly hinders the independence of the media (reverse coding)	3.77	4.12	3.46	
		18. Self-censorship significantly hinders the independence of the media (reverse coding)	3.51	3.62	3.64	3.03
		19. Censorship is regulated by explicit directives	3.30	3.42	3.44	
	<b>Personal independence</b>	44. Journalists decide on the content of their publication/broadcast				
		45. Journalists are subject to arbitrary criminal prosecution (reverse coding)	3.03	3.20	3.37	
46. Journalists are subject to threats of physical harm (reverse coding)					3.24	
47. Journalists are subject to threats of economic sanctions (reverse coding)		3.26	3.56	3.59	3.49	
48. Journalists are subject to threats of termination of work (reverse coding)		3.56	3.11	3.46	3.68	
49. Journalists have adequate salaries		4.01	3.96	3.60	3.70	
50. Civil society groups protect journalists` rights		3.34	3.41		3.54	
<b>Integrity</b>	<b>ethical standards</b>	52. In general, journalists are governed by clear professional standards.	3.01			
		53. In general, journalists effectively adhere to professional standards.	3.10	3.12	3.31	3.03
		54. In general, journalists are governed by clear ethical standards.				
		55. Journalists effectively adhere to ethical standards.		3.14	3.49	3.23
<b>co</b>	<b>Qu</b>	65. Journalists generally have sufficient qualifications to perform their duties competently	3.03			
		66. Journalists receive specialized training	3.11	3.07	3.03	3.04

**Number of Problematic Items across Countries**

Of numbers of items above 3

	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>
<b>Number of cases</b>	20	21	18	14

**Negative Evaluation: Item analysis**

The tables below present the top 5 most negatively viewed items per country and profession.

<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>
Item 49 = 4.01	Item 5 = 4.16	Item 14 = 4.01	Item 49 = 3.70
Item 5 = 3.93	Item 17 = 4.12	Item 2 = 3.74	Item 48 = 3.68
Item 17 = 3.77	Item 14 = 4.05	Item 5 = 3.72	Item 11 = 3.57
Item 1 = 3.72	Item 49 = 3.96	Item 18 = 3.64	Item 50 = 3.54
Item 2 = 3.66	Item 2 = 3.87	Item 49 = 3.60	Item 5 = 3.51

**N.B.:**

All the items above refer to independence.

**Commonalities of the Top Five Most Negatively Viewed Items**

	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>
5. Journalists have effective access to government documents of interest to the public	X	X	X	X
49. Journalists have adequate salaries	X	X	X	X
2. Journalists enjoy sufficient legal protection to do their job.	X	X	X	
14. The defamation law is misused in practice to threaten the media (reverse coding)		X	X	
17. Government censorship significantly hinders the independence of the media (reverse coding)	X	X		
1. Journalists effectively enjoy freedom of expression without fear of reprisal.	X			
11. The authority responsible for regulating the media (country specific) renders fair decisions.				X
18. Self-censorship significantly hinders the independence of the media (reverse coding)			X	
48. Journalists are subject to threats of termination of work (reverse coding)				X
50. Civil society groups protect journalists' rights				X

**Positive Evaluation: Item analysis**

The tables below present the top 5 most positively viewed items per country and profession.

<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>
Item 12 (ind) = 2.63	Item 44 (ind) = 2.68	Item 12 (ind) = 2.43	Item 65 (com) = 2.45
Item 46 (ind) = 2.68	Item 52 (int) = 2.78	Item 3 (ind) = 2.48	Item 52 (int) = 2.52
Item 54 (int) = 2.76	Item 46 (ind) = 2.83	Item 65 (com) = 2.78	Item 4 (ind) = 2.58
Item 15 (ind) = 2.89	Item 65 (com) = 2.84	Item 44 (ind) = 2.82	& 15 (ind) = 2.58
Item 55 (int) = 2.94	Item 54 (int) = 2.90	Item 52 (int) = 2.83	Item 44 (ind) = 2.65
			Item 17 (ind) = 2.68

**N.B.:**

Ind= independence

Int= integrity

Com= competence

**Commonalities of the Top Five Most Positively Ranked Items**

	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>
44. Journalists decide on the content of their publication/broadcast		X	X	X
52. In general, journalists are governed by clear professional standards.		X	X	X
65. Journalists generally have sufficient qualifications to perform their duties competently		X	X	X
12. The law and regulations outlining the requirements for obtaining a media license are clear.	X		X	
15. Sanctions against journalists and media organizations (e.g. denial or suspension of credentials, closure, seizure etc.) are arbitrarily imposed.(reverse coding)	X			X
46. Journalists are subject to threats of physical harm (reverse coding)	X	X		
54. In general, journalists are governed by clear ethical standards.	X	X		
55. Journalists effectively adhere to ethical standards.	X			
3. Journalists are able to independently organize their own professional associations.			X	
4. Journalists have effective access to non- governmental documents of interest to the public.				X
17. Government censorship significantly hinders the independence of the media(reverse coding)				X

**Frequencies of specific items**

			Jordan			Egypt			Morocco			
			Good/ fine/ significant	Neutral	Poor/ weak/ insignificant	Good/ fine/ significant	Neutral	Poor/ weak/ insignificant	Good/ fine/ significant	Neutral	Poor/ weak/ insignificant	
<b>Guarantees</b>	To what extent are the accessible government documents :	6. accurate	27.7%	19%	53.3%	15.9%	15.9%	68.3%	14.6%	16%	69.4%	
		7. comprehensive	19%	19.7%	61.3%	14.4%	15.9%	69.7%	29%	12.4	58.6	
		8. Received in a timely manner	10.4%	14.2%	75.4%	7.6%	7.6%	84.8%	11.6%	12.2%	76.2%	
		9. Available without favoritism (towards some journalists but not others)	10.9%	21.7%	67.4%	11.4%	6.8%	81.8%	17.5%	11.2%	71.3%	
<b>Censorship</b>	To what extent the media is able to report openly on the following issues:	20. Political	26.2%	11.4%	62.4%	19%	27.2%	53.7%	49.3%	10.1%	40.5%	
		21. Religious	28.2%	16.8%	55%	27.2%	25.2%	47.6%	41.9%	8.1%	50%	
		22. Corruption	12.3%	12.3%	75.3%	21.8%	15%	63.3%	54.7%	5.4%	39.9%	
		23. Social	53.4%	10.8%	35.8%	64.8%	16.6%	18.6%	80.5%	6%	13.4%	
		24. Others, please specify (refer to p. 13)										
<b>Media outlets' independence</b>	To which degree is the media influenced/pressure d by:	26. Government (e.g. head of state, ministers, officials)	75.5%	12.6%	11.9%	89.9%	6.8%	3.4%	70.3%	12.4%	17.2%	
		27. foreign governments ( e.g. embassies, officials)	43.6%	18.8%	37.6%	37.4%	20.1%	42.4%	25.4%	21.6%	53%	
		28. political groups	35.3%	32.4%	32.4%	38.2%	27.8%	34%	58.5%	8.5%	33.1%	
		29. Religious/Sectarian groups	29.6%	26.7%	43.7%	20%	23.6%	56.4%	24.1%	19.7%	56.2%	
		30. Social groups	40.8%	22.3%	36.9%	9.6%	18.5%	71.9%	14%	23.3%	62.8%	

		(e.g. tribal, ethnic, etc.)									
		31. Civil society organizations	13.8%	31.9%	54.3%	8%	19%	73%	23.5%	16.9%	59.6%
		32. Advertisers	62.1%	11.4%	26.4%	72.3%	12.1%	15.6%	82.5%	5.8%	11.7%
		33. Businesses not related to advertisement	27.4%	16.3%	56.3%	23.5%	20.5%	56.1%	42.4%	16.7%	40.9%
		34. Military, security services or police	68.4%	13.2%	18.4%	82.4%	4.9%	12.7%	54.7%	20.4%	24.8%
		35. Other, please specify (refer to p. 13)									
To which degree are the following types of pressures used to undermine the independence of the media:	36. Financial	92.4%	2.1%	5.5%	91.7%	4.8%	3.4%	93.9%	2.7%	3.4%	
	37. political	86.2%	6.2%	7.6%	89.2%	6.8%	4.1%	77.2%	8.3%	14.5%	
	38. Legal/judicial	68%	16.3%	15.6%	71.4%	19%	9.5%	73.6%	9.7%	16.7%	
	39. Social	49%	19.6%	31.5%	30.8%	26.7%	42.5%	31.1%	18.2%	50.8%	
	40. Threats of physical harm	40%	25.4%	34.6%	28.6%	24.3%	47.1%	29.5%	17.3%	53.2%	
	41. Other, please specify..... (refer to p. 13)										
Diversity	To what extent does the content of the media accurately reflect the:	59. Gender diversity of society	37.3%	28.2%	34.5%	46.5%	25.7%	27.8%	51.7%	14.7%	33.6%
		60. Political diversity of society	44.4%	14.8%	40.8%	39.3%	22.8%	37.9%	67.1%	11%	21.9%
		61. Ethnic diversity of society	29%	30.4%	40.6%	22.1%	30.9%	47.1%	31.7%	20.1%	48.2%
		62. Religious/Sectarian diversity of society	32.2%	27.3%	40.6%	25.5%	25.5%	48.9%	32.1%	22.6%	45.3%
		63. Cultural diversity of society	46.9%	16.6%	36.6%	42.8%	22.8%	34.5%	61.2%	6.8%	32%

<b>Open access</b>	To what extent are the following factors used by the government to select employees in public/official media:	68. Political views/affiliations	62.6%	16.5%	20.9%	70.9%	10.6%	18.4%	63%	13.3%	23.7%
		69. Gender	31.9%	38.3%	29.8%	38%	32.4%	29.6%	25.9%	27.4%	46.7%
		70. Qualification criteria	20.1%	15.3%	64.6%	16.1%	17.5%	66.4%	29.6%	18.3%	52.1%
		71. Ethnicity	37.9%	31.1%	31.1%	13.2%	33.9%	52.9%	15%	30.7%	54.3%
	To what extent are the following factors used by private media organizations to select employees in the media profession:	72. Political views/affiliations	46.8%	22.3%	30.9%	58.6%	17.9%	23.6%	59%	11.5%	29.5%
		73. Gender	32.9%	29.4%	37.8%	34.3%	30.7%	35%	33.6%	21.9%	44.5%
		74. Qualification criteria	40.7%	15%	44.3%	53.5%	16.2%	30.3%	64.4%	17.1%	18.5%
		75. Ethnicity	22.5%	31.8%	45.7%	17.1%	37.6%	45.3%	10.3%	28.6%	61.1%
		<b>Jordan</b>			<b>Egypt</b>			<b>Morocco</b>			
		<b>Good/ fine/ significant</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Poor/ weak/ insignificant</b>	<b>Good/ fine/ significant</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Poor/ weak/ insignificant</b>	<b>Good/ fine/ significant</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Poor/ weak/ insignificant</b>	
<b>Guarantees</b>	To what extent are the accessible government documents :	6. accurate	27.7%	19%	53.3%	15.9%	15.9%	68.3%	14.6%	16%	69.4%
		7. comprehensive	19%	19.7%	61.3%	14.4%	15.9%	69.7%	29%	12.4	58.6
		8. Received in a timely manner	10.4%	14.2%	75.4%	7.6%	7.6%	84.8%	11.6%	12.2%	76.2%
		9. Available without favoritism (towards some journalists but not others)	10.9%	21.7%	67.4%	11.4%	6.8%	81.8%	17.5%	11.2%	71.3%
<b>Censorship</b>	To what extent the media is able to report openly on the following issues:	20. Political	26.2%	11.4%	62.4%	19%	27.2%	53.7%	49.3%	10.1%	40.5%
		21. Religious	28.2%	16.8%	55%	27.2%	25.2%	47.6%	41.9%	8.1%	50%
		22. Corruption	12.3%	12.3%	75.3%	21.8%	15%	63.3%	54.7%	5.4%	39.9%
		23. Social	53.4%	10.8%	35.8%	64.8%	16.6%	18.6%	80.5%	6%	13.4%
		24. Others, please specify (refer to p.									

		13)										
<b>Media outlets' independence</b>	To which degree is the media influenced/pressure d by:	26. Government (e.g. head of state, ministers, officials)	75.5%	12.6%	11.9%	89.9%	6.8%	3.4%	70.3%	12.4%	17.2%	
		27. foreign governments ( e.g. embassies, officials)	43.6%	18.8%	37.6%	37.4%	20.1%	42.4%	25.4%	21.6%	53%	
		28. political groups	35.3%	32.4%	32.4%	38.2%	27.8%	34%	58.5%	8.5%	33.1%	
		29. Religious/Sectarian groups	29.6%	26.7%	43.7%	20%	23.6%	56.4%	24.1%	19.7%	56.2%	
		30. Social groups (e.g. tribal, ethnic, etc.)	40.8%	22.3%	36.9%	9.6%	18.5%	71.9%	14%	23.3%	62.8%	
		31. Civil society organizations	13.8%	31.9%	54.3%	8%	19%	73%	23.5%	16.9%	59.6%	
		32. Advertisers	62.1%	11.4%	26.4%	72.3%	12.1%	15.6%	82.5%	5.8%	11.7%	
		33. Businesses not related to advertisement	27.4%	16.3%	56.3%	23.5%	20.5%	56.1%	42.4%	16.7%	40.9%	
		34. Military, security services or police	68.4%	13.2%	18.4%	82.4%	4.9%	12.7%	54.7%	20.4%	24.8%	
		35. Other, please specify (refer to p. 13)										
To which degree are the following types of pressures used to undermine the independence of the media:	36. Financial	92.4%	2.1%	5.5%	91.7%	4.8%	3.4%	93.9%	2.7%	3.4%		
	37. political	86.2%	6.2%	7.6%	89.2%	6.8%	4.1%	77.2%	8.3%	14.5%		
	38. Legal/judicial	68%	16.3%	15.6%	71.4%	19%	9.5%	73.6%	9.7%	16.7%		
	39. Social	49%	19.6%	31.5%	30.8%	26.7%	42.5%	31.1%	18.2%	50.8%		
	40. Threats of physical harm	40%	25.4%	34.6%	28.6%	24.3%	47.1%	29.5%	17.3%	53.2%		
	41. Other, please specify..... (refer											

		to p. 13)										
<b>Diversity</b>	To what extent does the content of the media accurately reflect the:	59. Gender diversity of society	37.3%	28.2%	34.5%	46.5%	25.7%	27.8%	51.7%	14.7%	33.6%	
		60. Political diversity of society	44.4%	14.8%	40.8%	39.3%	22.8%	37.9%	67.1%	11%	21.9%	
		61. Ethnic diversity of society	29%	30.4%	40.6%	22.1%	30.9%	47.1%	31.7%	20.1%	48.2%	
		62. Religious/Sectarian diversity of society	32.2%	27.3%	40.6%	25.5%	25.5%	48.9%	32.1%	22.6%	45.3%	
		63. Cultural diversity of society	46.9%	16.6%	36.6%	42.8%	22.8%	34.5%	61.2%	6.8%	32%	
<b>Open access</b>	To what extent are the following factors used by the government to select employees in public/official media:	68. Political views/affiliations	62.6%	16.5%	20.9%	70.9%	10.6%	18.4%	63%	13.3%	23.7%	
		69. Gender	31.9%	38.3%	29.8%	38%	32.4%	29.6%	25.9%	27.4%	46.7%	
		70. Qualification criteria	20.1%	15.3%	64.6%	16.1%	17.5%	66.4%	29.6%	18.3%	52.1%	
		71. Ethnicity	37.9%	31.1%	31.1%	13.2%	33.9%	52.9%	15%	30.7%	54.3%	
	To what extent are the following factors used by private media organizations to select employees in the media profession:	72. Political views/affiliations	46.8%	22.3%	30.9%	58.6%	17.9%	23.6%	59%	11.5%	29.5%	
		73. Gender	32.9%	29.4%	37.8%	34.3%	30.7%	35%	33.6%	21.9%	44.5%	
		74. Qualification criteria	40.7%	15%	44.3%	53.5%	16.2%	30.3%	64.4%	17.1%	18.5%	
		75. Ethnicity	22.5%	31.8%	45.7%	17.1%	37.6%	45.3%	10.3%	28.6%	61.1%	
		<b>Jordan</b>			<b>Egypt</b>			<b>Morocco</b>				
			<b>Good/ fine/ significant</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Poor/ weak/ insignificant</b>	<b>Good/ fine/ significant</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Poor/ weak/ insignificant</b>	<b>Good/ fine/ significant</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Poor/ weak/ insignificant</b>	<b>si</b>
<b>Gu</b>	To what extent are the accessible	6. accurate	27.7%	19%	53.3%	15.9%	15.9%	68.3%	14.6%	16%	69.4%	
		7. comprehensive	19%	19.7%	61.3%	14.4%	15.9%	69.7%	29%	12.4	58.6	

	government documents :	8. Received in a timely manner	10.4%	14.2%	75.4%	7.6%	7.6%	84.8%	11.6%	12.2%	76.2%
		9. Available without favoritism (towards some journalists but not others)	10.9%	21.7%	67.4%	11.4%	6.8%	81.8%	17.5%	11.2%	71.3%
<b>Censorship</b>	To what extent the media is able to report openly on the following issues:	20. Political	26.2%	11.4%	62.4%	19%	27.2%	53.7%	49.3%	10.1%	40.5%
		21. Religious	28.2%	16.8%	55%	27.2%	25.2%	47.6%	41.9%	8.1%	50%
		22. Corruption	12.3%	12.3%	75.3%	21.8%	15%	63.3%	54.7%	5.4%	39.9%
		23. Social	53.4%	10.8%	35.8%	64.8%	16.6%	18.6%	80.5%	6%	13.4%
		24. Others, please specify (refer to p. 13)									
<b>Media outlets' independence</b>	To which degree is the media influenced/pressure d by:	26. Government (e.g. head of state, ministers, officials)	75.5%	12.6%	11.9%	89.9%	6.8%	3.4%	70.3%	12.4%	17.2%
		27. foreign governments ( e.g. embassies, officials)	43.6%	18.8%	37.6%	37.4%	20.1%	42.4%	25.4%	21.6%	53%
		28. political groups	35.3%	32.4%	32.4%	38.2%	27.8%	34%	58.5%	8.5%	33.1%
		29. Religious/Sectarian groups	29.6%	26.7%	43.7%	20%	23.6%	56.4%	24.1%	19.7%	56.2%
		30. Social groups (e.g. tribal, ethnic, etc.)	40.8%	22.3%	36.9%	9.6%	18.5%	71.9%	14%	23.3%	62.8%
		31. Civil society organizations	13.8%	31.9%	54.3%	8%	19%	73%	23.5%	16.9%	59.6%
		32. Advertisers	62.1%	11.4%	26.4%	72.3%	12.1%	15.6%	82.5%	5.8%	11.7%
		33. Businesses not related to advertisement	27.4%	16.3%	56.3%	23.5%	20.5%	56.1%	42.4%	16.7%	40.9%
		34. Military,	68.4%	13.2%	18.4%	82.4%	4.9%	12.7%	54.7%	20.4%	24.8%

		security services or police										
		35. Other, please specify (refer to p. 13)										
	To which degree are the following types of pressures used to undermine the independence of the media:	36. Financial	92.4%	2.1%	5.5%	91.7%	4.8%	3.4%	93.9%	2.7%	3.4%	
		37. political	86.2%	6.2%	7.6%	89.2%	6.8%	4.1%	77.2%	8.3%	14.5%	
		38. Legal/judicial	68%	16.3%	15.6%	71.4%	19%	9.5%	73.6%	9.7%	16.7%	
		39. Social	49%	19.6%	31.5%	30.8%	26.7%	42.5%	31.1%	18.2%	50.8%	
		40. Threats of physical harm	40%	25.4%	34.6%	28.6%	24.3%	47.1%	29.5%	17.3%	53.2%	
41. Other, please specify..... (refer to p. 13)												
<b>Diversity</b>	To what extent does the content of the media accurately reflect the:	59. Gender diversity of society	37.3%	28.2%	34.5%	46.5%	25.7%	27.8%	51.7%	14.7%	33.6%	
		60. Political diversity of society	44.4%	14.8%	40.8%	39.3%	22.8%	37.9%	67.1%	11%	21.9%	
		61. Ethnic diversity of society	29%	30.4%	40.6%	22.1%	30.9%	47.1%	31.7%	20.1%	48.2%	
		62. Religious/Sectarian diversity of society	32.2%	27.3%	40.6%	25.5%	25.5%	48.9%	32.1%	22.6%	45.3%	
		63. Cultural diversity of society	46.9%	16.6%	36.6%	42.8%	22.8%	34.5%	61.2%	6.8%	32%	
<b>Open access</b>	To what extent are the following factors used by the government to select employees in public/official media:	68. Political views/affiliations	62.6%	16.5%	20.9%	70.9%	10.6%	18.4%	63%	13.3%	23.7%	
		69. Gender	31.9%	38.3%	29.8%	38%	32.4%	29.6%	25.9%	27.4%	46.7%	
		70. Qualification criteria	20.1%	15.3%	64.6%	16.1%	17.5%	66.4%	29.6%	18.3%	52.1%	
		71. Ethnicity	37.9%	31.1%	31.1%	13.2%	33.9%	52.9%	15%	30.7%	54.3%	
	To what extent are the following factors	72. Political views/affiliations	46.8%	22.3%	30.9%	58.6%	17.9%	23.6%	59%	11.5%	29.5%	

	used by private media organizations to select employees in the media profession:	73. Gender	32.9%	29.4%	37.8%	34.3%	30.7%	35%	33.6%	21.9%	44.5%
		74. Qualification criteria	40.7%	15%	44.3%	53.5%	16.2%	30.3%	64.4%	17.1%	18.5%
		75. Ethnicity	22.5%	31.8%	45.7%	17.1%	37.6%	45.3%	10.3%	28.6%	61.1%
Ethical stand	56. In your profession, how likely do you think journalists accept favors or bribes	40%	24.3%	35.7%	33.9%	24&	42.1%	52.4%	25.4%	22.2%	

**Analysis of “Other”, the Second Part of  
Items 24, 35 and 41.**

This section deals with items that were not tackled by the survey and maybe ought to have been. The table presents the number of participants that mentioned these items in each of the four countries.

	<b>Jordan</b>		<b>Egypt</b>		<b>Morocco</b>		<b>Lebanon</b>	
	<b>N. of Part.</b>	<b>Info to be added</b>	<b>N. of Part.</b>	<b>Info to be added</b>	<b>N. of Pat.</b>	<b>Info to be added</b>	<b>N. of Part.</b>	<b>Info to be added</b>
Item 24 b: To what extent the media is able to report openly on	8	economic	7	economic	6	economic	4	economic
	1	Sports	4	sports	1	cultural	2	cultural
	1	scientific	3	scientific	6	sports	1	sports
					2	foreign affairs		
Item 35 b: To which degree is the media influenced/pressured by	1	wealthy people	2	editors in chief	2	editors in chief	1	wealthy people
							1	editors in chief
Item 41 b: To which degree are other types of pressures used to undermine the independence of the media			1	work pressure	1	work pressure	1	work pressure
					1	religious pressure	1	foreign affairs

## Reforms

### Reforms that are Perceived to be the Most Important

Jordan	Egypt	Morocco	Lebanon
Item 10 (ind) = 1.43 Item 51 (ind) = 1.46 Item 67 (com) = 1.47 Item 16 (ind) = 1.50 Item 25 (ind) = 1.54	Item 10 (ind) = 1.23 Item 67 (com) = 1.24 Item 16 (ind) = 1.27 Item 42 (ind) = 1.28 Item 51 (ind) = 1.30	Item 10 (ind) = 1.34 Item 67 (com) = 1.36 & 51 (ind) = 1.36 Item 16 (ind) = 1.39 Item 42 (ind) = 1.48 Item 76 (com) = 1.50	Item 67 (com) = 1.46 Item 51 (ind) = 1.49 & 76 (com) = 1.49 Item 10 (ind) = 1.62 Item 16 (ind) = 1.69 Item 57 (int) = 1.71 & 64 (int) = 1.71

**N.B.:**

Ind= independence

Int= integrity

Com= competence

### Commonalities of the Top Fve Most Importantly Viewed Reforms

Item	Jordan	Egypt	Morocco	Lebanon
10. Legal reforms are needed to enhance the independence of the media.	X	X	X	X
16. Reforms are needed in the regulatory framework to enhance the independence of the media.	X	X	X	X
51. Reforms are needed to guarantee the personal independence of journalists	X	X	X	X
67. Reforms are needed to strengthen the competence and qualifications of journalists	X	X	X	X
42. Reforms are needed to increase the independence of media establishments from governmental influences		X	X	
76. Reforms of existing laws and regulations that specify rules to select media employees are needed to create equal chances of access to the profession			X	X
25. Reforms in censorship practices are needed to strengthen the media's independence	X			
57. Higher professional standards are needed to enhance the integrity of the media				X
64. More diversity within the media would enhance the media's integrity				X