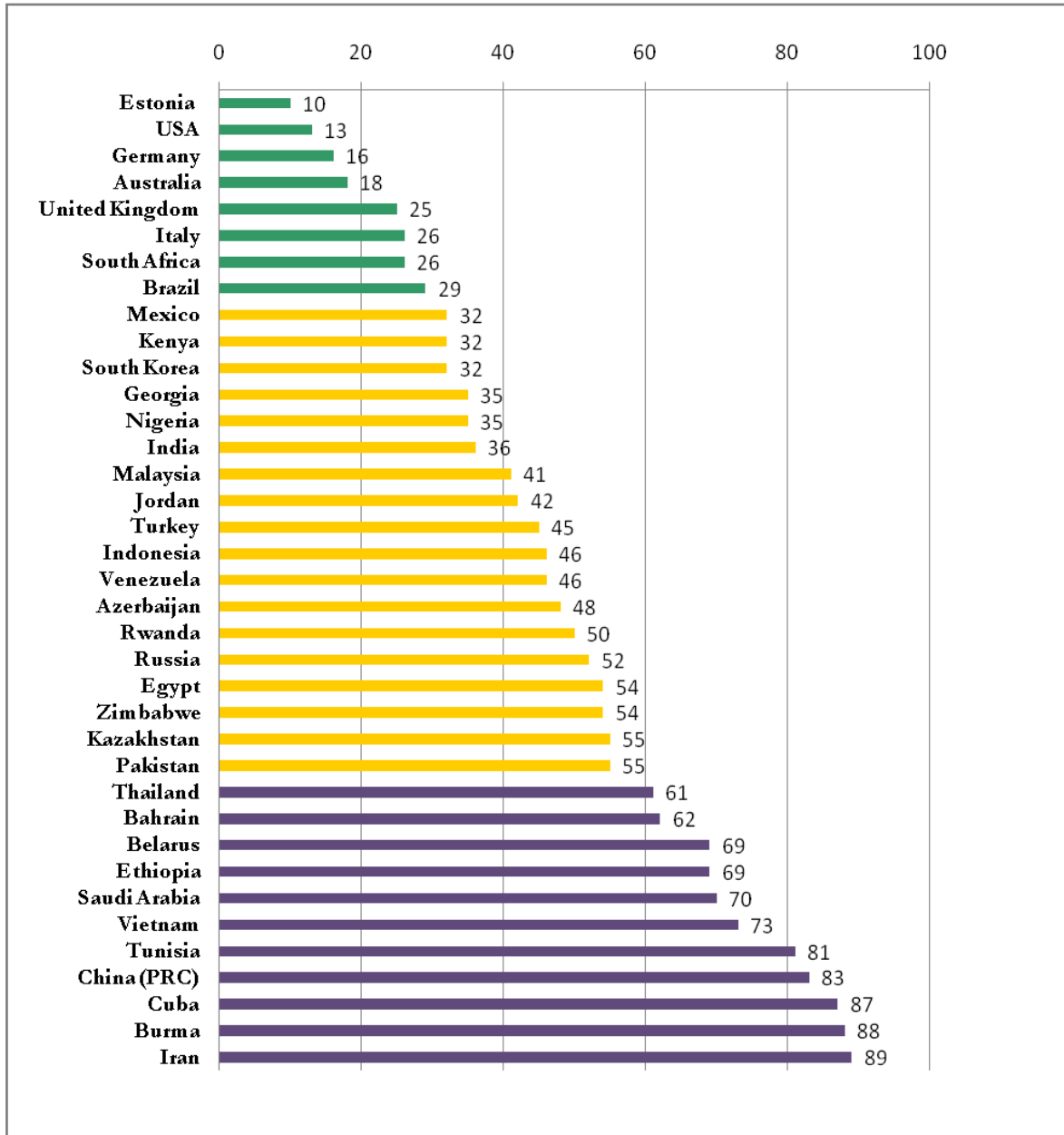
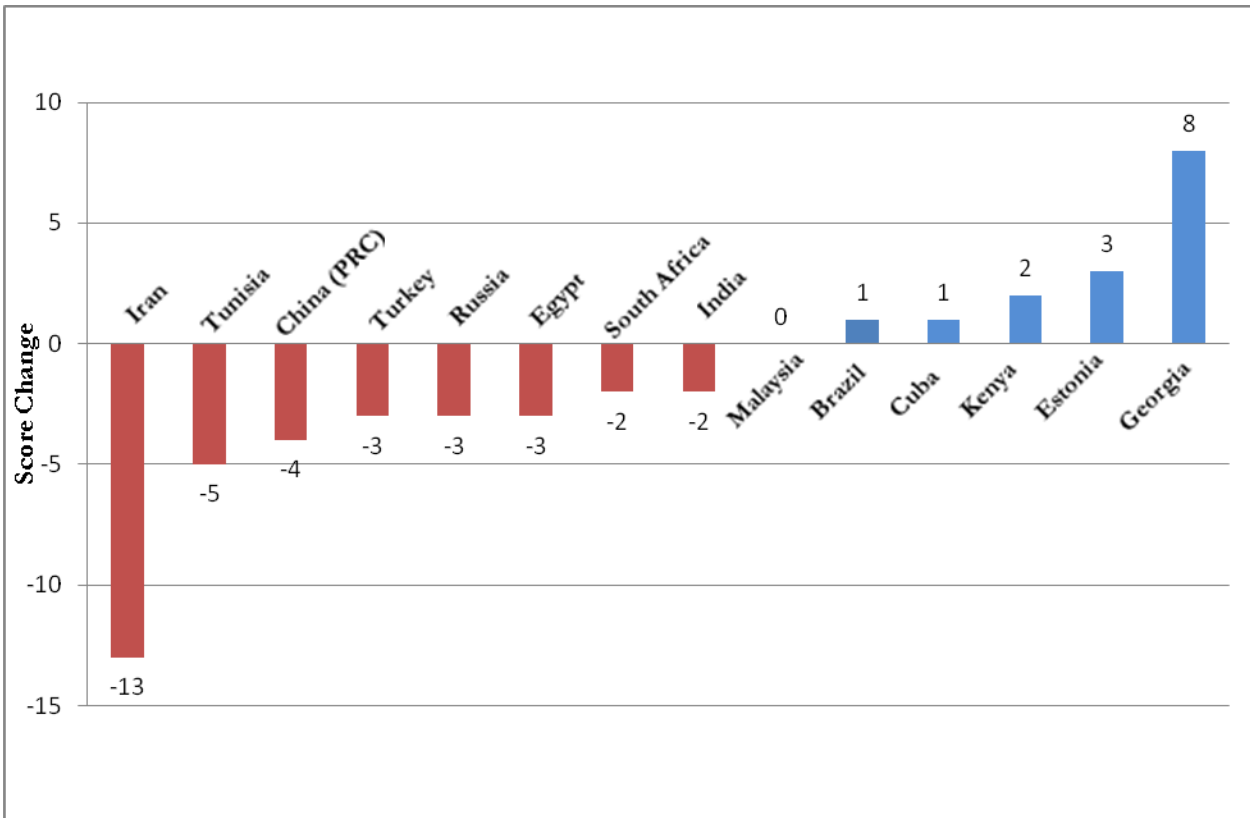


# FREEDOM ON THE NET 2011: GLOBAL GRAPHS

## 37-COUNTRY SCORE COMPARISON (0 Best, 100 Worst)



\* A green-colored bar represents a status of “Free,” a yellow-colored one, the status of “Partly Free,” and a purple-colored one, the status of “Not Free” on the *Freedom of the Net* Index.

SCORE CHANGES *FREEDOM ON THE NET* 2009 vs. 2011

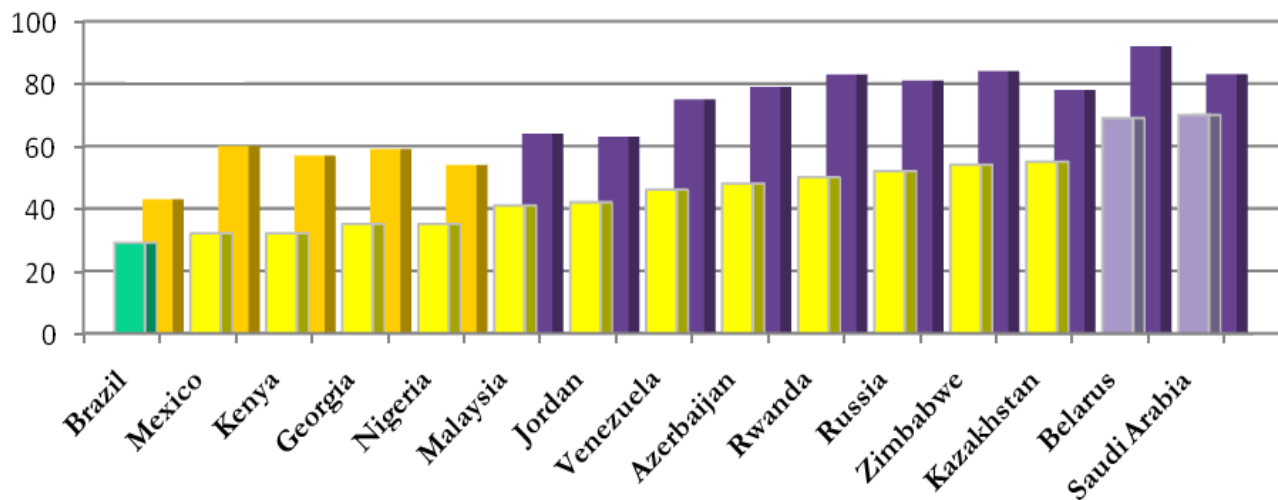
COUNTRY	FOTN 2009	FOTN 2011	TRAJECTORY
Brazil	30	29	↑
China	79	83	↓
Cuba	88	87	↑
Egypt	51	54	↓
Estonia	13	10	↑
Georgia	43	35	↑
India	34	36	↓
Iran	76	89	↓

COUNTRY	FOTN 2009	FOTN 2011	TRAJECTORY
Kenya	34	32	↑
Malaysia	41	41	No change
Russia	49	52	↓
South Africa	22	26	↓
Tunisia	76	81	↓
Turkey	42	45	↓
United Kingdom	23	25	↓

## COUNTRIES AT RISK: INTERNET FREEDOM VS. PRESS FREEDOM

Among the 37 countries covered in this study, one notable contingent of states were those where the internet remains a relatively unobstructed domain of free expression when compared to a more repressive or dangerous environment for traditional media. This difference is evident from the comparison between a country's score on Freedom House's *Freedom on the Net 2011* assessment and its score on the *Freedom of the Press 2010* study.

The figure below is a graphical representation of this phenomenon, focusing on the 15 countries in this edition where the gap between their performance on the two surveys is 10 points or greater. This difference reflects the potential pressures in both the short and long term on the space for online expression. Among the 15 are several of the states identified as "countries at risk:" Jordan, Russia, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe.

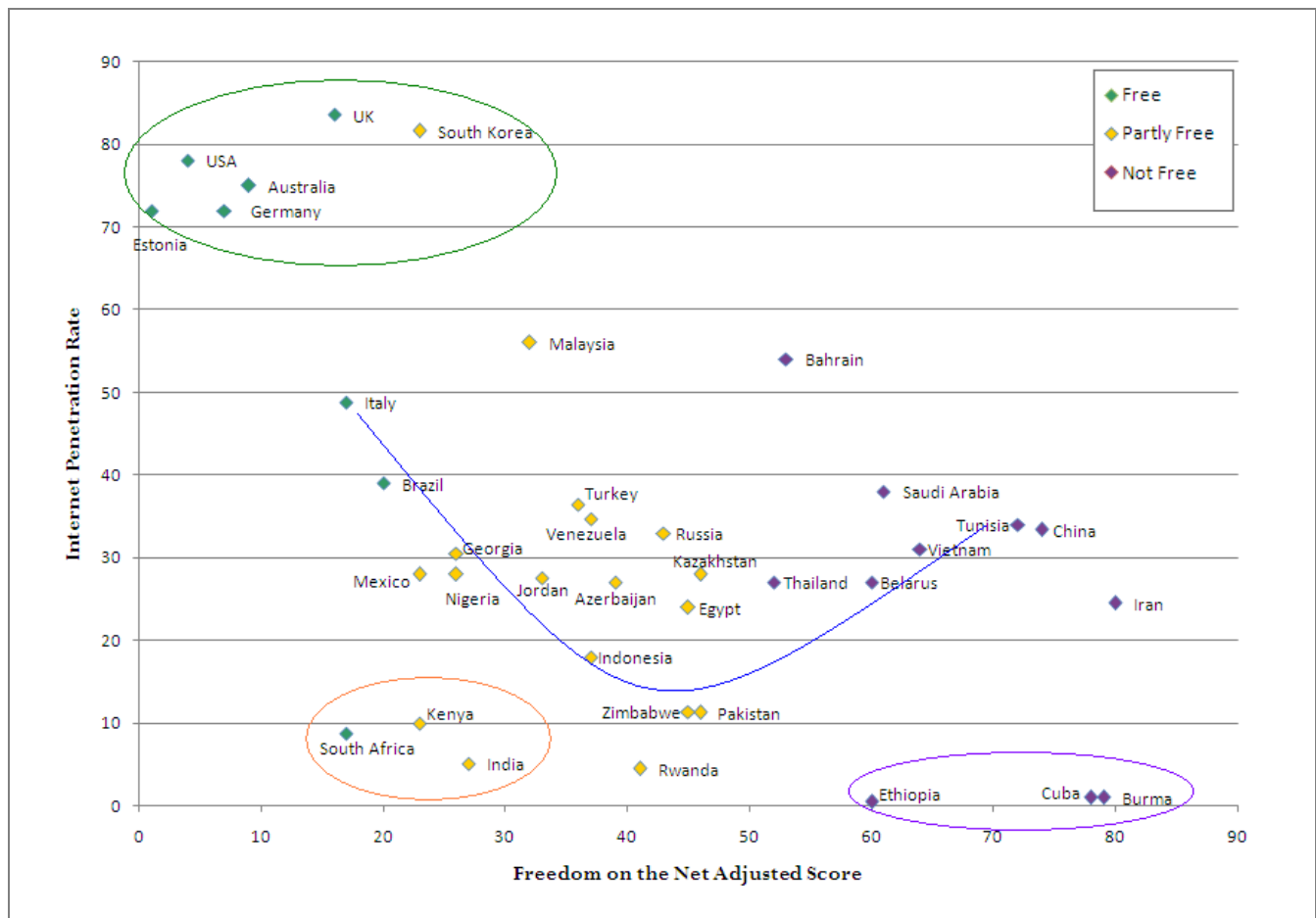


\* The front-row bar reflects a country's *Freedom on the Net 2011* score; the back-row bar reflects the country's score on Freedom House's *Freedom of the Press 2010* index, which primarily assesses television, radio, print media. A green-colored bar represents a status of "Free," a yellow-colored bar represents a status of "Partly Free," while a purple one, the status of "Not Free."

## INTERNET FREEDOM VS. INTERNET PENETRATION

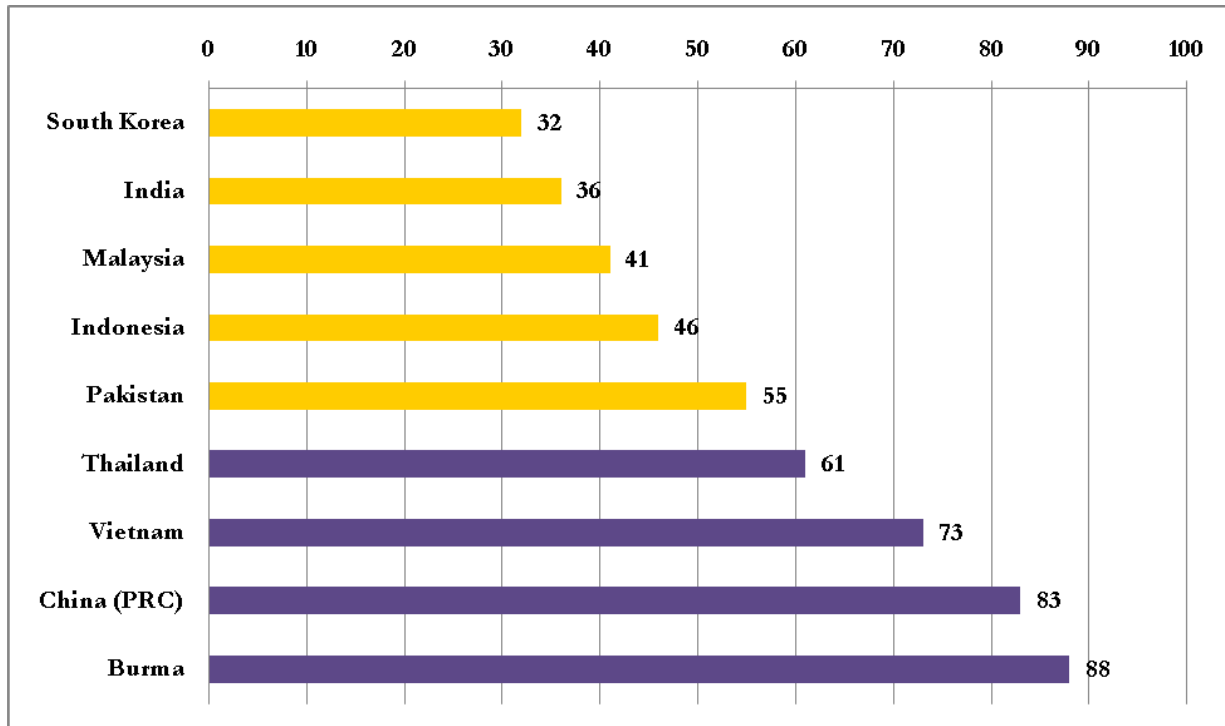
The figure below depicts the relationship between internet penetration rates and the level of digital media freedom as assessed by the *Freedom on the Net 2011* study. Each point is plotted to reflect its level of internet penetration as noted in the report, as well as its performance in the survey. To minimize possible overlap among variables, the scores have been adjusted to exclude performance on the first two questions of the *Freedom on the Net* methodology, which assess the degree of internet access in a given society.

The resulting graph points to several typologies: A cluster of economically developed democratic states with high penetration rates and relatively high levels of internet freedom (**green circle**); A cluster of lower income democratic states, with relatively lower penetration rates but limited restrictions on other aspects of internet freedom (**orange circle**); A cluster of lower income authoritarian states, with almost no internet access, as well as heavy restrictions on other aspects of internet freedom (**purple circle**); A number of states with middling levels of internet penetration and a range of performance on internet freedom. Of note is a potential trajectory for the Partly Free countries in the middle, which may move towards greater repression (the high-tech, Not Free countries on the right) or better protection of free expression (the mid-penetration, Free countries on the left) as penetration rates increase (**blue V pattern**).

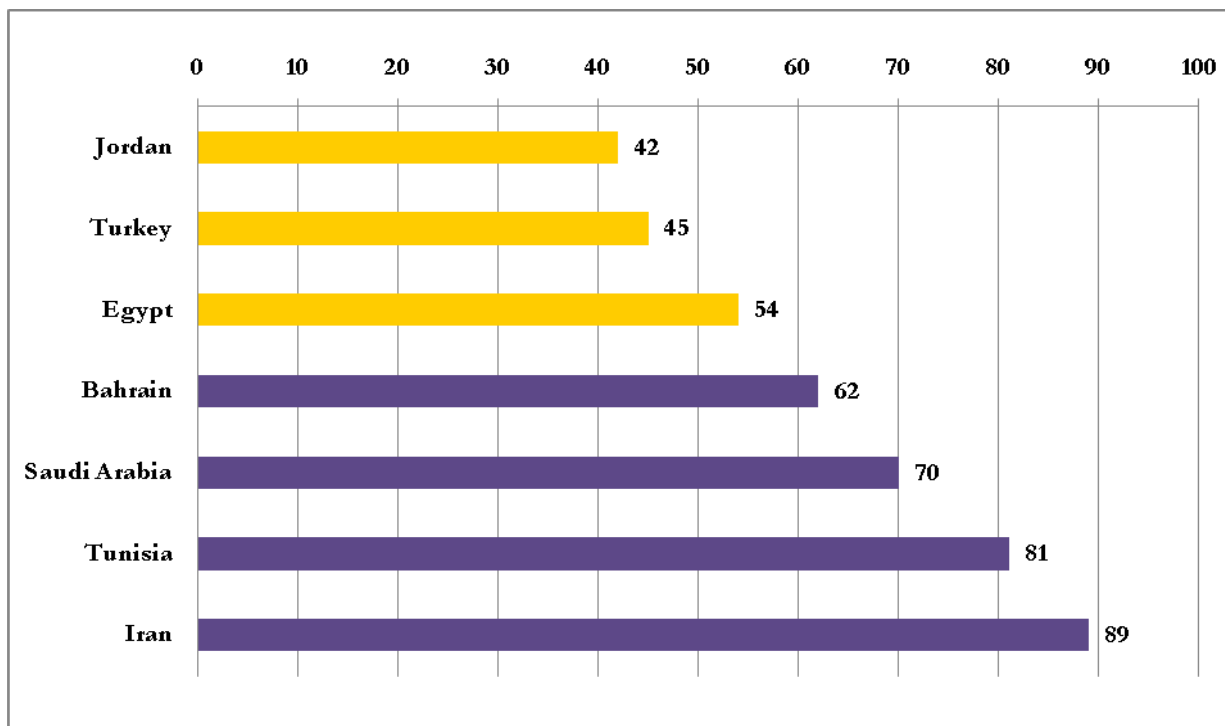


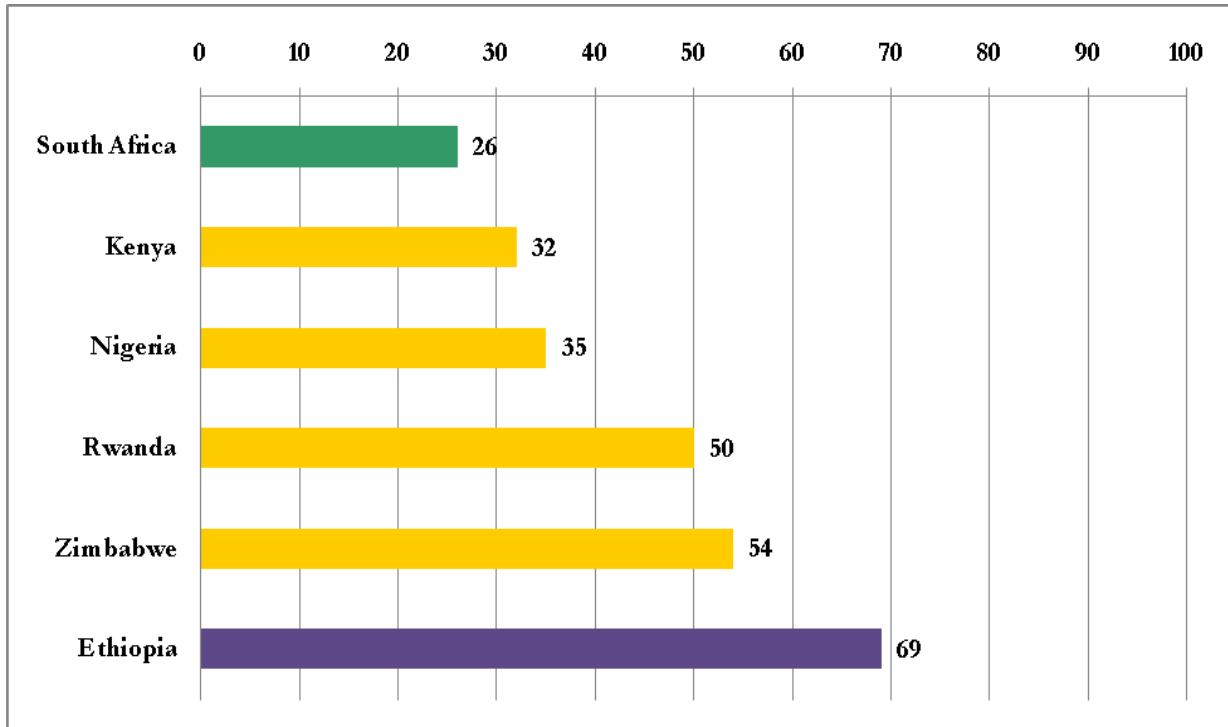
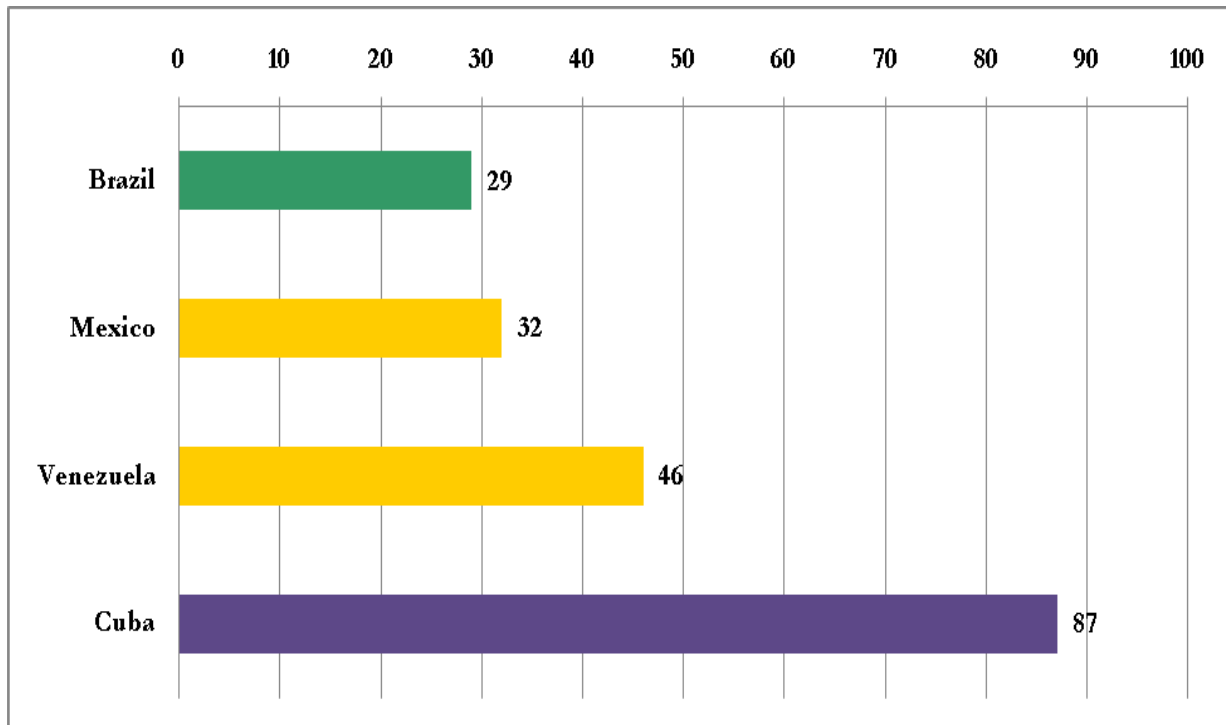
## REGIONAL GRAPHS

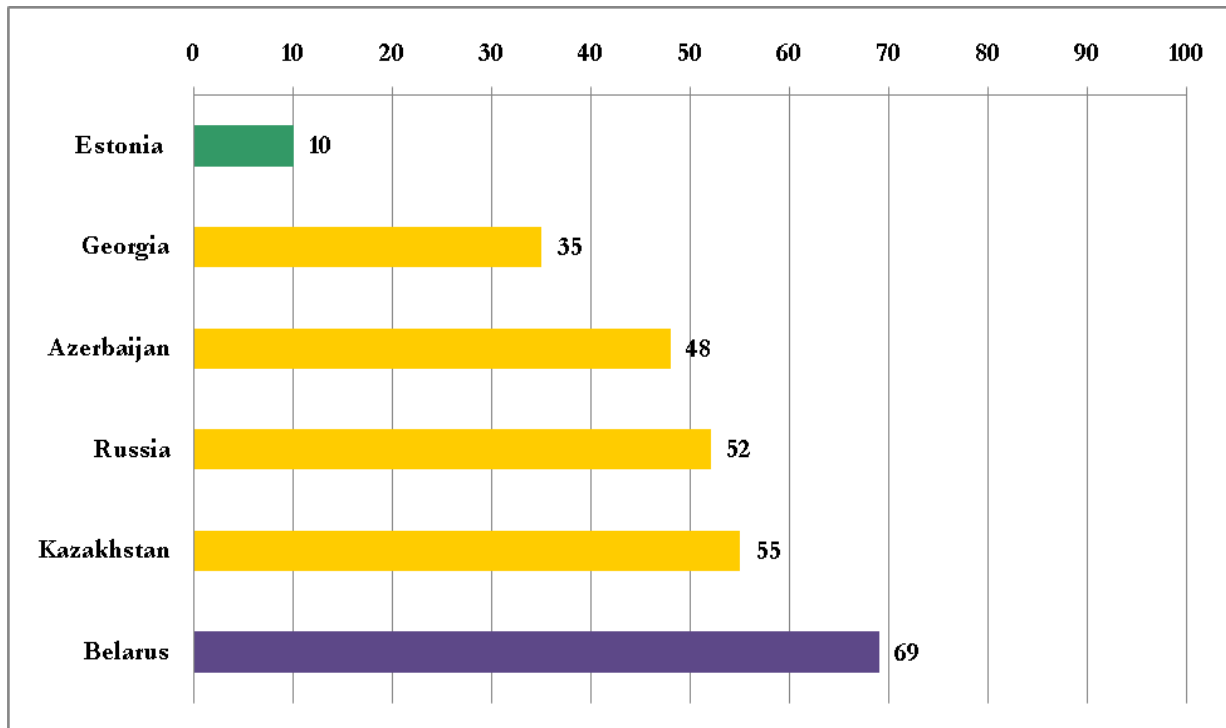
### ASIA (0 best, 100 worst)



### MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA (0 best, 100 worst)



**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (0 best, 100 worst)****LATIN AMERICA (0 best, 100 worst)**

**FORMER SOVIET UNION (0 best, 100 worst)****WESTERN EUROPE & OTHERS (0 best, 100 worst)**