Ipsos Public Affairs



CIGI-IPSOS GLOBAL SURVEY ON INTERNET SECURITY AND TRUST

Report 1: National Security vs. Privacy

MARCH 2, 2016

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- This survey was conducted by Ipsos on behalf of the Centre for International Governance Innovation ("CIGI") between November 20 and December 4, 2015.
- The survey was conducted in 24 countries—Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and the United States—and involved 24,143 Internet users.
- Twenty of the countries utilized the Ipsos Internet panel system while the other four (Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan and Tunisia) were conducted by Ipsos Computeraided Telephone Interviewing (CATI) facilities in each of those countries.
- In the US and Canada respondents were aged 18-64, and 16-64 in all other countries.
- Approximately 1000+ individuals were surveyed in each country and are weighted to match the online population in each country surveyed. The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval. In this case, a poll of 1,000 is accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points. For those surveys conducted by CATI, the margin of error accuracy is +/-3.1.

BRIC =Brazil, Russia, India, ChinaAPAC =Asia PacificLATAM =Latin America



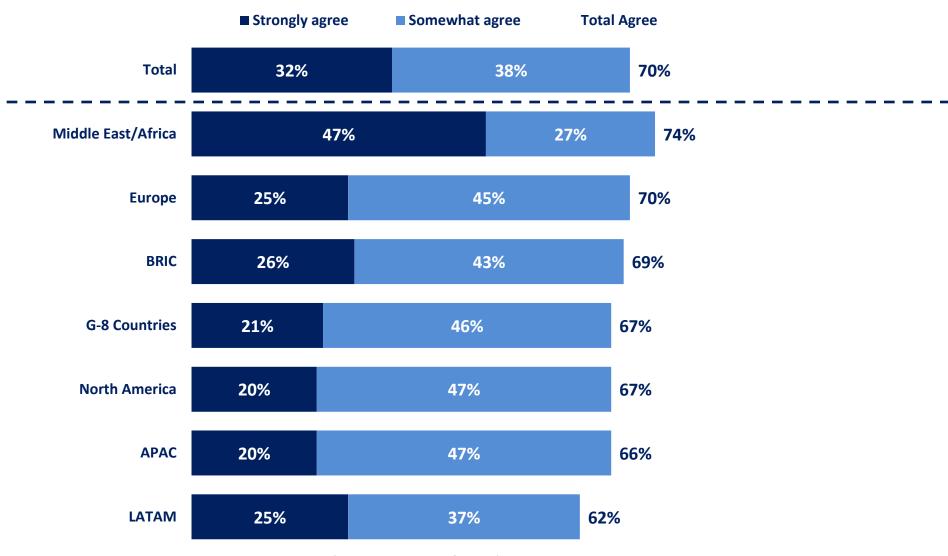
Seven in ten (70%) agree law enforcement should have the right to access Ipsos Public Affairs content of citizens' online communications for national security reasons

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Total /	Agree	
Total	32%	389	6	70%	
		66%		18%	84%
Nigeria			1	26%	82%
India	37%	1%		2070	82%
Sweden	36%		45% 44%		-
Great Britain					80%
Pakistan	<u>29%</u>		52%	770	80%
Indonesia	51%		26%	779	
-	27%	49			
Kenya Australia	48%	17	27%	75%	
Italy	28%	47		75%	
France	30%	429	′ 0	72%	
United States	27%	<u> </u>		71%	
China	22%			69%	
Canada	18%	49%		67%	
Mexico	18%	47%		5% v	
Poland	27%	37%	64		
-	19%	44%	64%		
Egypt	29%	33%	62%		
South Africa	27%	35%	61%)	
Brazil	22%	36%	59%		
Japan _	10%	47%	57%		
Turkey	22%	33%	55%		
Hong Kong	10%	45%	55%		
Germany	11%	42%	54%		
South Korea	9%	44%	53%		

Q10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: [Law enforcement agencies should have a right to access the content of their citizens' online communications for valid national security reasons.] Base: All Respondents Total (n=24,143)

Middle East/Africa residents are most likely to agree law enforcement should have the right to access content of citizens' online communication for national security reasons

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Q10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: [Law enforcement agencies should have a right to access the content of their citizens' online communications for valid national security reasons.] Base: All Respondents Total (n=24,143)



Over eight in ten (85%) agree governments should be able to find out who their suspects communicated with online

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Total Agree		
Total	49%		37%	85%	
• – – – – – Nigeria		78%		16%	- 95%
Tunisia					
-		80%	430/	14%	93%
Indonesia	45%		47%		92%
Kenya		75%			1%
Pakistan	60%	6	29%	899	
South Africa	52%		37%	899	
France	52%		36%	88%	
Great Britain	38%		50%	88%	
Italy	49%		38%	87%	
Mexico	53%		33%	86%	
China	36%		49%	85%	
India	45%		40%	85%	
Egypt	56%		29%	85%	
Brazil	52%		31%	84%	
Sweden	35%		47%	83%	
Australia	37%		47%	83%	
Canada	32%		50%	82%	
Germany	32%		50%	82%	
United States	32%	6	48%	80%	
Poland	31%	4	8%	78%	
Turkey	40%		38%	78%	
Hong Kong	16%	62%		78%	
Japan	25%	45%	70%		
South Korea	19%	48%	67%		

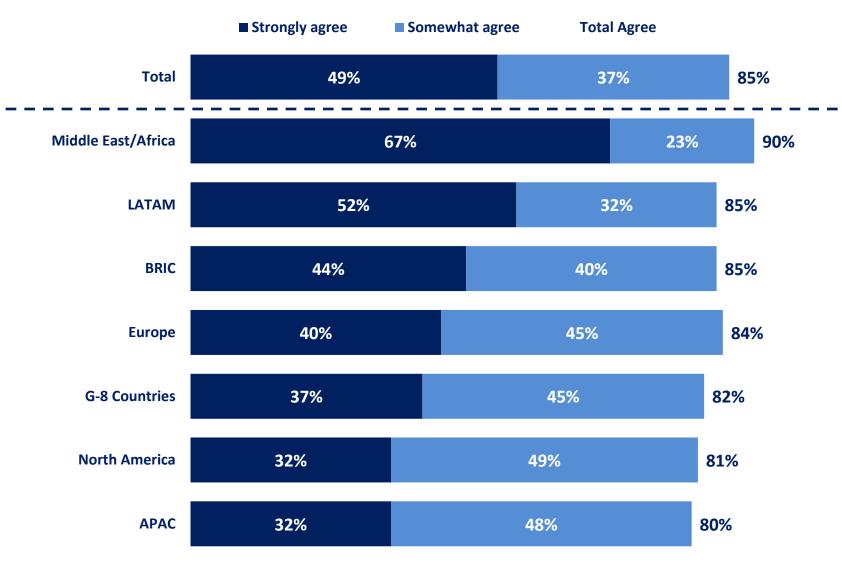
Q10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: [When someone is suspected of a crime, governments should be able to find out who their suspects communicated with online.] Base: All Respondents Total (n=24,143)



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Middle East/Africa residents are most likely to agree governments should be able to find out who their suspects communicated with online

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Q10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: [When someone is suspected of a crime, governments should be able to find out who their suspects communicated with online..] Base: All Respondents Total (n=24,143)



Over six in ten (63%) agree companies should *not* develop technologies to prevent law enforcement from accessing online conversations

Total

China

India

Italy

Indonesia

Mexico

Great Britain

■ Strongly agree Somewhat agree **Total Agree** 26% 63% 36% 54% 74% 20% 31% 43% 74% 30% 43% 73% 24% 47% 71% 23% 46% 70% 69% 33% 35% 67% 67% 66% 5% 6 6

Nigeria	42%	0	25%	67
Pakistan	35%		32%	67
Kenya	42%	0	24%	66
Australia	22%	43%		65%
Sweden	19%	44%		63%
Turkey	29%	349	%	62%
France	20%	43%		62%
Poland	21%	39%		60%
United States	19%	41%		60%
South Africa	26%	33%		59%
Tunisia	37%	2:	1%	58%
Brazil	23%	36%		58%
Hong Kong	12%	46%		58%
Canada	16%	40%	5	57%
Germany	11%	45%	5	56%
Egypt	27%	29%	5	55%
Japan	10%	42%	52%	,)
South Korea	11%	35%	46%	

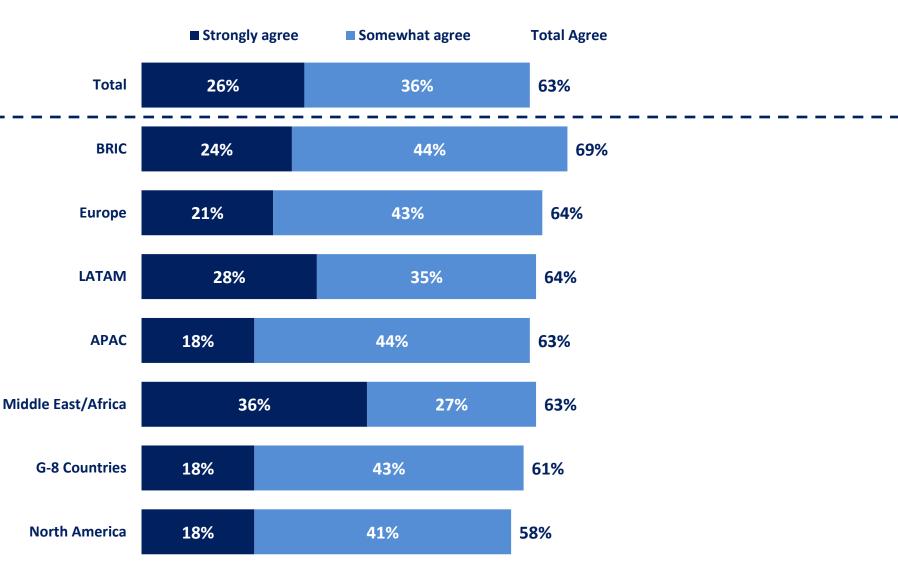
Q10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: [Companies should not develop technologies that prevent law enforcement from accessing the content of your online conversations.] Base: All Respondents Total (n=24,143)



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BRIC residents are most likely to agree companies should *not* develop technologies to prevent law enforcement from accessing online conversations

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Q10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: [Companies should not develop technologies that prevent law enforcement from accessing the content of your online conversations.] Base: All Respondents Total (n=24,143)



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GAME CHANGERS

