

Survey highlights

Cambodia

- Media freedom situation: Worsening to seriously declining
- Key safety threats: (1) Arrest or detainment by the authorities, (2) Censorship, (3) Poor wages or working conditions, (4) Being reprimanded or sacked from their job
- Key influencers on safety situation: (1) State/political actors, (2) Media ownership, (3) Government policy or legislation, (4) Journalistic ethics and professionalism
- Media safety rating: Poor
- Biggest workplace safety issue: legal issue
- Influencing factor on safety: Media control
- Media impunity scale: 7.1*
- Impunity influence: Government
- Justice system ranking: 7.4*
- Survey base: 9 provinces with largest numbers: (1) Phnom Penh, (2) Kampong Cham

Indonesia

- Media freedom situation: Worsening to seriously declining
- Key safety threats: (1) Targeted attack for journalism, (2) Threats to the journalists or others close to them, (3) Physical random attack by the general public, (4) Poor wages or working conditions
- Key influencers on safety situation: (1) Media ownership, (2) Journalist ethics and professionalism, (3) Government policy or legislation, (4) State/political actors
- Media safety rating: Poor
- Biggest workplace safety issue: legal issue
- Influencing factor on safety: Legal mechanism for journalist safety
- Media impunity scale: 7.6*
- Impunity influence: Government
- Justice system ranking: 7.5*
- Survey base: 32 provinces with largest numbers: (1) Jakarta, (2), East Java, (3) Aceh, (4) South Sulawesi, (5) Riau Islands, (6) North Sulawesi

Myanmar

- Media freedom situation: Moderate (no change)
- Key safety threats: (1) Targeted attack for journalism, (2) Cyber-attack online through devices, (3) Threats to the journalists or others close to them, (4) Online harassment
- Key influencers on safety situation: (1) Government policy or legislation, (2) Media ownership, (3) Economic impacts, (4) Cultural or religious influence
- Media safety rating: Improvement needed
- Biggest workplace safety issue: Legal issue
- Influencing factor on safety: Media control
- Media impunity scale: 7.7*
- Impunity influence: Political leadership
- Justice system ranking: 6.9*
- Survey base: 6 provinces with largest numbers: (1) Yangon, (2) Mandalay, (3) Shan

Philippines

- Media freedom situation: Worsening to seriously declining
- Key safety threats: (1) Online Harassment, (2) Attacks on the workplace, (3) Targeted attack for journalism, (4) Cyber attack online through devices
- Key influencers on safety situation: (1) Journalist ethics and professionalism, (2) State/political actors, (3) Media ownership, (4) Government policy or legislation
- Media safety rating: Poor
- Biggest workplace safety issue: legal issue
- Influencing factor on safety: Political statement
- Media impunity scale: 6.8*
- Impunity influence: Government
- Justice system ranking: 6.6*
- Survey base: 9 provinces with largest numbers: (1) National Capital Region, (2) Southern Luzon, (3) Caraga, (4) Central Luzon, (5) Northern Luzon

Thailand

- Media freedom situation: Worsening to seriously declining
- Key safety threats: (1) Cyber-attack online through devices, (2) Censorship, (3) Arrest or detainment by the authorities, (4) Being reprimanded or sacked from the job
- Key influencers on safety situation: —
- Media safety rating: Improvement needed
- Biggest workplace safety issue: Legal issue
- Influencing factor on safety: —
- Media impunity scale: 5.9*
- Impunity influence: Government
- Justice system ranking: 6*
- Survey base: 1 province (Bangkok)

Timor Leste

- Media freedom situation: Moderate (no change)
- Key safety threats: (1) Poor wages or working conditions, (2) Targeted attack, (3) Physical attack
- Key influencers on safety situation: (1) Media ownership, (2) Government policy or legislation, (3) Journalists ethic and professionalism
- Media safety rating: Improvement needed
- Biggest workplace safety issue: Individual threats
- Influencing factor to safety: Education or training
- Media impunity scale: 4.5*
- Impunity influence: Political leadership
- Justice system ranking: 4.2*
- Survey base: 6 provinces with largest numbers: (1) Dili, (2) Lautem, (3) Ermera

*Scale out of 10 based on media worker/attitudes/ responses – with 1 representing the most positive score and 10 the worst score.

