Egyptian based model for the uses and limitations of online journalism applications

Ahmed Mohamed El Gody

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EGYPTIAN BASED MODELS
FOR THE USES &
LIMITATIONS OF ONLINE
JOURNALISM APPLICATIONS

AHMED MOHAMED EL GODY

2000
Egyptian Based Model for the Uses and Limitations of Online Journalism Applications

A Thesis Submitted
To the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication
At the American University in Cairo in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Degree of Master of Arts in Journalism and Mass Communication

By
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The American University in Cairo

Egyptian Based Model for the Uses and Limitations of Online Journalism Applications

A Thesis Submitted by Ahmed Mohamed El Gody
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In partial fulfilment of the requirements for
The degree of Master of Arts

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Abstract

The Internet and associated information superhighway revolution is considered one of the main characteristics of the twentieth century global communication order. This revolution, theoretically, will introduce the new evolution of McLuhan’s “global village” concept.

With more than 180,000 new users monthly joining the new “Internet-information-society,” Internet technology became the “Fourth Medium.” It is considered one of the most used communication mediums in the second half of the twentieth century.

As society moves toward the electronic age, more people communicate in Internet cyberspace to access more information. The journalism industry had no choice but to fit itself into this mold. The widespread use of the Internet as a tool for gathering and disseminating information raises serious questions about the future of the journalism industry.

The advent of this new technology changed the definition of journalism from one-to-many channel of communication into a many-to-many method of exchange. Using virtual sources and online publishing are changing the way in which journalism serves and affects society.

As societies are communicating electronically, Egyptian print media is trying to carve out and define its usage of this new medium. Although this marks the introduction of Egyptian print media to the new media order, several barriers hinder the Egyptian progress. The purpose of this is to identify the barriers and limitations inhibiting the progress of an effective online presence.
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Introduction

The journalism industry faces several problems. First, newspapers attempt to attract new and other audiences. Second, television is an increasing threat for newspapers. This threat for newspapers has been gradually increasing. Advertisements, the main source for newspaper revenue, began to shift to television. Finally, the price of newspapers has increased due to labor costs. (Baker, 1998, p. 12)

Unfortunately, the journalism industry itself, deeply affected by the decline of the newspaper industry, is becoming more vulnerable to external threats. Prices for labor and materials are increasing. By 1989, the price increases of raw materials and labor had increased the cost of newspapers. As one manager of the Associated Newspapers said, "(Baker, 1998, p. 12)"

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Chapter I

Introduction

As society moves into the electronic age, more people are communicating in cyberspace and accessing more information. With more than 180,000 new users monthly, the Internet became one of the most important media in the second half of this century. McLuhan’s “Global Village” concept was revived. Subsequently a re-definition of the New World Information Order. An order that does not depend on politics or economy but on the degree of adoption of new technologies and how they are treated (Feola, 1998, P31).

The journalism industry, like any other business, was trying to survive in the media order and a rapid market–driven media (Feola, 1998, P31-32).

The journalism industry faced severe problems. First, companies attempt to waiver cost and alter competition. Second, television, as it is an interactive immediate medium, was winning the news race gaining an increasing share of the market. This created the third problem: drop of newspaper circulation reaching 14 percent annually. Advertisers, the main source for newspapers’ income, began to shift to television. Fourth, the prices of journalism materials increased which forced the organizations to reduce their paper and staff size. The increase in the price of newspapers inevitably lead to less readership (El Gody, 1998,P2).

Ultimately the journalism industry failed. “Every month brought an evidence of decay. News print decay was occurring among worldwide newspapers no matter big or small… famous or obscure. By mid eighties, obituaries had been written for some major newspapers to close leaving 2.6 percent of the international newspaper force unemployed,” said Elizabeth Gleick in her article The Future is Now. Other newspapers tried to affiliate with governments or political parties or merged in local or international chains, which gave way for media tycoons such as Rupert Maxwell and his successor Rubert Murdoch to control major media organizations (Postman, 1996, P1).
International organizations began to find a way to solve their problems. In his article entitled, *Can technology help solve some of the journalism problems?* Neil Postman answered yes to his own title. According to Postman (1996), the power of the Internet formula forced journalists to think, for the first time, about “the needs of their consumers rather than their own needs or the limits of current news manufacturing and distribution processes” (Postman, 1996, P1).

“The results were terrific,” argued Postman. New concepts of interactivity, immediacy, and accuracy were introduced in the journalism dictionary, Postman concluded. The question that he asked is why journalists decided to adopt the Internet technology? (Postman, 1996, P12-13)

In his book entitled *The Online journalist*, Randy Reddick (1996) gave the answer. Reddick believed that the Internet came to solve the three angels dilemma of journalism formula: journalists and their profession, the industry, and the reader or consumers of news.

Journalists found out that the Internet is an easy tool to gather information. In the new digital world, journalists are liberated from time and space constraints, which is the dream of reporters that came true: “a bottomless news hole.” Furthermore, journalists realized that they can do research and interviews without moving from the office (Reddick, 1996, P.11). Reporters can get up-to-the-minute events, and necessary information and statistics with a click of a button. At all stages of news processes – story conceptions, researching, collecting data and interviews, establishing news creditability, information analysis and presentation. Journalists began redefining old concepts such as Computer-Aided-Research and Computer-Assisted-Reporting in the new term of Online Journalism, and incorporated them (Reddick, 1996, P12-13 and Paul, 1999, P1).

As for the industry, no new technology has done more for the print media industry than the Internet revolution and online journalism technology and associated techniques. In addition to cheapness of news dissemination, the Internet has substantially improved content of the news. In his article entitled *Quick redefine Journalism*, Feola (1997) said that the print media can compete with broadcast news
Most important, circulation numbers began to rise. Hence, advertising revenues climbed again. New positions in the industry began to flourish as advertisers are now choosing to get best recognition (Feola, 1997, P1).

As for news consumers, readers can program their computers to retrieve their own “news.” In other words, readers can tailor news the way they like. Many newspapers Websites give their customers the option to receive news and information selected according to their preferences. Readers can get a custom view of the news that fits their interests, as John Millison states in his book *Civilizing Cyberspace: Policy, Power, and the information superhighway*. Furthermore, readers became more actively involved by participating through E-mail or discussion groups provided by newspapers or news sources in the events (Millison, 1999, P35).

The obvious conclusion is that the classic role of journalism has changed. The fundamental definition of a “one-to-many” medium has changed to a “many-to-many” medium (Feola, 1997, P2).

Furthermore, Reddick (1996) concludes that “those who will use the Internet technology will be ahead.” Those who “do not... will be left behind... and may not survive” in the new global village and the New World information order. This will be an order that does not depend mainly on economy but rather on the effective use of new technologies. (P211-212)

Egyptian media, like international media, suffered from the same problems. The industry was loosing ground to television. Circulation dropped as newspapers began to increase their prices. The prices of raw materials increased, which were controlled by the government. Hence, newspapers affiliated themselves with the government. Even political parties papers depended on government subsidies.

According to William Rugh (1986), in his book entitled *The Arab Press*, the Egyptian press can be described as “mobilization press.” This type of press is where the government uses the media to support its political and economical programs. The government influences the press; thus, influencing content, and personnel (Rugh, 1986, P 34).
Theoretically, this type of press matches the current state of Egyptian position as a developing state heading for democratization. However, readers came to criticize the current media system. Several accusations were made about Egyptian print journalists ranging from being the government mouthpiece to lacking credibility and objectivity in their reporting and the techniques they apply (Rugh, 1986, P. 263).

As societies rush to disseminate data via online communication, Egyptian print media tried to grasp a share in the new information-society, especially after being scooped by several Arab papers. Although this marks the introduction of Egyptian print media on the new media order, several barriers hinder the progress. These constraints prevent Egyptian print media from fully adopting the Internet technology and online journalism techniques. Subsequently Egypt can’t be incorporate in the New Communication and Information order as well as the new global networked village.

This situation raises several questions about issues of online journalism as a concept and how the journalism industries globally are treating this concept. From these analyses, the researcher would be able to identify the current Egyptian model of online journalism, which would lead to identifying the constraints affecting the introduction of the new online journalism concept. This would assist in determining an understanding and identifying the barriers and limitations hindering the progress of effective online presence.
Chapter II
Theoretical Framework

Within the course of this study, three theoretical frameworks guide the researcher in his study. The first is Marchall McLuhan’s “Global Village” concept introduced in the 1960s.

McLuhan village is based on a “world knit together and transformed by ... media marvels of electronic age” (Bagdikian, 1994, P197). In his book entitled *Understanding Media*, McLuhan predicted that nations would be unified by a “global information network spreading democracy and ideas on using an equal exchange mechanism” (P197). However, McLuhan’s prophecy didn’t materialize because Less Developed Countries (LDC’s) became increasingly dependent on Western media organizations for their news (Bagdikian, 1994, P.197).

During the 1970’s, an international debate took place between the “Information Rich” developed North and the “Information Poor” developing South concerning better transformation system -from the North to the South- of news and information. A new term, “New World Information and Communication Order,” was introduced by the developing world (Masmoudi, 1996, P16).

This debate created what became known as the MacBride Commission, under the supervision of the UNESCO. “Elimination of the imbalance in the flow of news between the developed and the LDC’s; elimination of the negative effects of media monopolies in the west; elimination of internal and external obstacles of the free flow of information” (Masmoudi, 1996, P16) were among the recommendations issued by the MacBride commission.

However LDC’s dependency on the software (news) and hardware (technology) forced the continuation of the core-peripheral news flow imbalance. Hence, direction of news and information became a one-way direction from information rich to information poor (Masmoudi, 1996,14).
The emergence of the Internet as a fourth medium (besides Television, Radio, and print) media gave hope to the peripheral countries. The nation-less, uncontrollable, inexpensive quality of the Internet gave hope that the informational impoverished might have chance to play a role in the Neo Information Order.

The Internet as a theoretical medium can be seen through “Cybermedia,” which is the second theoretical framework. This term is used as an integration of Norbert Wiener’s theories of cybernetics and Marshall McLuhan’s ideas about the media.

McAdams defines Cybermedia as “vast quantities of electronic information stored in incremental form, with the increments able to be combined easily by any user into sequences and sets that suit his or her needs, without boundaries related to subject matter, original authors, or print-packaging conventions” (McAdams, 1998, P1). The concept embraces not only what is often referred to as "cyberspace," but also goes beyond.

Wiener introduced cybernetics in 1948 to “encompass a broad range of communications between humans, between humans and machines, and between machines themselves” (McAdams, 1998, P1). Within the scope of cybernetics Wiener included the “transmission of messages, especially those that exert control; the likelihood of information to degrade as time and distance intervene; and especially the function of feedback between humans and all the systems with which they have contact” (Wiener, 1954, P16).

Marshal McLuhan in his theory about “the medium is the message” separated "cool" media, which demands active participation, and an “involvement in process” from "hot" media, like print, which comes in complete packages and encourages passive consumption. In McLuhan's view, “roads and vehicles, money, and weapons are media, just as movies, books, and radio are.” Media act as extensions of the human body, and electronic media act as an extension of the human nervous system (McLuhan, 1964, P130). With the introduction of Online Journalism, according to McAdams, print media can join the “Cool” media. It creates an interactive model of print where reader active participation and involvement are the key factors of the new journalism industry and the journalism profession.
Journalists using the Internet as a reporting tool can easily imagine that the Net may “mature into precisely this -- Cybermedia -- if the forms we use for conveying information evolve to take advantage of what technology now allows. I have no doubt that they will; the only question is "How soon?"” (McAdams, 1998, P1).

The third theoretical framework is Evert Rogers “Diffusion of Innovation.” According to Stewart Parker’s study, *The Internet through Diffusion of Innovation*, this theory is one of the most commonly used to understand the Internet as a new communication technology, as well as how it might affect societies.

"Diffusion" is concerned with the spread of ideas from originating sources to ultimate users. Social science researches in the area of the Internet have focused on the “speed at which an innovation (the Internet) spreads and the factors that facilitate or inhibit this spread”(Parker, 1999, P1). Perhaps the most significant finding is the “time lag (that) exists between the introduction of an innovation into a social system and its acceptance by most members of that social system. The time required vary from system to system and among innovations in the same system, but usually a period of years or decades is required for fairly complete diffusion. An S-shaped diffusion curve has been found for the majority of innovations studied” (Parker, 1999, P1).

The classic 1954 diffusion model can be applied to the Internet. It included the idea that individual differences cause people to adopt innovations in different time periods and utilize varying amounts and sources of information. “Five categories of adopters were conceptualized: innovators (first 2.5percent), early adopters (next 13.5percent), early majority (next 34percent), late majority (next 34percent) and late adopters or laggards (last 16percent)” (Parker, 1999, P1). According to Christopher Feola (1998) in his article *Quick re-Define Journalism*, the Internet re-defined the Neo Media and Information Order, an order that does not depend mainly on political or economical powers, but on the degree of adaptation and implementation of new technologies.
Chapter III

Literature Review

1. The Internet

A simple definition of the Internet is “a global network that links a worldwide set of computer servers through a common protocol” (Quarterman, 1995, P21). The idea of the Internet began in 1968 as a disaster proof network to connect the US Defense Department communication systems with the State Defense Department -Pentagon- (Quarterman, 1995, P21).

The Internet expanded in 1971 with 15 more nodes, including universities, corporate environments and others. In 1973, the project crossed the Atlantic establishing nodes in Norway and England. The establishment of the Internet Networking Working Group (INWG) allowed various types of computers to join the Internet through a Transmission Control Program (TCP) (Jeremis, 1997, P31).

The personal computer boom and rise in development of associated computer technologies during the late 1980’s helped proliferate the Internet. In 1986, the United States government quit investing Internet development, and private companies like Mirit, MCI and IBM took over reorganizing and making what is now known as the Internet, a medium where people can log on and gather or disseminate information freely. At the same time, the speed of transmission accelerated rapidly (Abdel Hassib, 1997, P61).

Since 1986, the Internet grew from 10 hosts to 13 million hosts. These hosts serve more than 37 million users in more than 160 countries worldwide with 180,000 new users every month.

Western Europe is a few years behind the United States in Internet development. However in terms of Internet connections per capita, Sweden leads the world, with 22 connections per 1,000 inhabitants (the United States has 17 per 1,000 inhabitants). Finland is close behind with a ratio of 16/1,000 (WWW.i-c-a.com). In other parts of
Europe, especially in eastern countries, there are numerous obstacles that impede access to the Internet for many people. Problems range from high taxes to government telecommunication monopoly of telephone companies and Internet Service Providers (ISP), or fear of American cultural dominance.

Asian countries are considered to be one of the fast economically developing countries in the world. The Internet is used as a developmental tool. Terms of E-Commerce and E-Trade are used at its most in order to revive the Asian economy (Rao, 1998, P1). One of the last communist regimes, China understands the role of the Internet in development. Although the Chinese government feels threatened by the massive amount of uncontrolled information that the Internet could release into the country, it developed its own controlled Internet system. Officials recognize the importance of the Internet as a means of developing economy and keeping pace technologically with the more developed nations (Rao, 1998, P1).

Latin America is the least connected region of the world with only 0.3 percent of the five million servers worldwide. Infrastructure problems and controlled or state-run telecommunications monopolies have delayed Internet growth in most Latin American countries, leaving few opportunities outside of the universities to establish the Internet. However, the importance of Internet as a development tool, forced most Latin countries to invest more in enhancing their telecommunication systems, and using up-to-date satellite connection technology to escape from the poor infrastructure networking (WWW.i-c-a.com).

The majority of Internet servers in Africa are at the corners of the continent in Egypt and South Africa. There are two Internet users for every 10,000 Africans. In many African countries, the telecommunication systems should be restored. Economical and political upsets contribute to the difficulties in the development of African countries (Moss, 1998, 24).

Arab countries share many of the previous mentioned characteristics. In some countries, the Internet is considered a developmental tool, as in Egypt and the United Arab Emirates. In other countries, like Syria and Yemen there is restricted or little Internet connection or no Internet connection as in Sudan or Libya (Gher, 1999, P51-
61). Political, economical, cultural problems hinder the development of the Internet in this part of the world. The Internet population is difficult to defined precisely. Estimates ranges from 2500,000- 400,000 users mostly in Egypt, UAE, and the new Saudi Arabian market (Alterman, 1998, 41-61).

2. Internet Culture and Digitalization of Societies

In developed as well as developing countries the issue of “Internet Culture” has became synonymous with globalization. Internet technology became a major part of the concept of globalization and other associated concepts of Information society and Net-citizen.

Opponents of Internet culture believe that people shouldn’t focus so much on “all mighty hype of the Internet,” in changing and transforming the society, said Johnathan M. Scott (1998) in his book, Internet and the misconnect of behavior.

Scott (1998) said that it is a common view among those who argue that computerized communication will “fundamentally” change the world, bringing the world together. The author said that the Internet hype should neither neglect the other factors of development nor hide the fact that the Internet is only a communication tool “for most developing countries an expensive one… the Internet is no panacea and will not absolve development problems.” (P91). Scott (1998) views the Internet as a new drive to increase the already imbalance relationship between information rich and information poor societies and conclude that poor societies will continue depending on information “packaged” by the information rich (P92).

Unlike Scott, James Brook (1998) in his book Resisting Virtual Society, explained that globalization of the media and the technological advancements cannot be blamed for the “influx of foreign culture products,” nor should the contribution of the Internet technology be viewed only for its negative aspects (P77).

It is the imbalance of information flow, the uneven news coverage and meager quantity of local –developing- information products, and the lack of transparency, among other factors that strengthen the spread of foreign culture products embedded in
new technologies. When the Internet began penetrating the world, many believed that the Internet was a “new form of American media domination” (Brook, 1998, 79). However the Internet is a stateless, nationless entity, its powerful profusion is due to the “lack of democracy and prohibition of criticism and open debate, instead developing countries continue depending on foreign sources for information blaming globalization and American domination of media to cause these problems” (Brook, 1998, 79).

Abdullah Schliefer (1997) in his article entitled, Global media, the New World Order, and the significance of failure, gave a vivid example supporting Brook’s last statement. Schliefer said that in Egypt, as with other countries in the developing world, is not making enough “efforts to lessen their dependency on foreign news sources” (P13). Egyptian media rely on CNN and other International news agencies for data. Stating that Egyptian media does not hesitate in “bottling feeds from international satellites and stories from international newspapers and magazines without attribution and serving them to the Egyptian society” (Weisenborn, 1993, P14).

Supporters of the Internet culture, like Bloch and Cheney (1997), deal with the topic of Internet information technology and their advantages in their article entitled, Technology policy comes of age. Both authors focus on the advantages of the technology.

Both authors adopted Marshal McLuhan’s view of that “medium is the message.” Both believed that the Internet technology already revolutionized many countries businesses and industries, and that the Internet will have a deeper effect on many societies development. Both authors agree that regardless of the country’s economic situation, there is a place for the Internet in country development. Both authors note Brazilian small businessmen use Internet cafes in order to make international deals and bring money to the country. (Bloch and Cheney, 1997, P21-24)

However, Bloch and Cheney (1997), focused more on the idea that the Internet technology re-conceptualized media and information order. They stated that the Internet’s first impact was its re-definition of media from “one way channel to a multi-channel system” where feedback response is high. Both authors believed that any
country regardless of its economic status can have an effective role in the race for information domination. Newspaper readers, for example, can send E-mails, participate in discussion, or form peer groups (P111).

In discussing the Internet’s potential role in culture transformation, we will find that Mustafa Masmoudi contributes in two studies entitled, *The Gateways of the new age of communication and the multimedia system, and, Arab media in a cross borders.* Masmoudi (1996) said that the international development of communication technology (the Internet) will have social effects on individuals all over Egypt as well as the Arab world. He believes that these social effects will be “the result of people’s association with the new medium” (P12).

Masmoudi (1996) stated that since interactivity is one aspect of the information superhighway, then indeed, interactivity will reflect people’s adaptation to new communication technologies. Masmoudi indicates that such social effects of the new medium “fulfills the creation of the global village as McLuhan anticipated” (P86).

He also indicates that the international community has been transferred into a progressive society “which emphasizes the power and vitality of information” (P.92). However, Egyptian societies “which are part of the globe” have certain problems that need to be solved in order to catch up with the information society of the advanced world. These problems are the lack of scientific research, the inability to create an integrated Arab economic market, the existence of economic and industrial barriers, lack of advanced technology and lack of well trained personnel (Masmoudi, 1997, P92-93).

Masmoudi (1997) suggests that Egypt as well as Arab countries are in deep need to introduce the new technologies including: Internet, CD-ROM and other multimedia technologies in order to catch up with the developed world. In this quest, Masmoudi emphasizes some measures to be taken:

First, Egypt needs to maintain accurate assessment of its true needs based on the economic, social, and cultural realities of installing this multimedia system. Second, Egypt, as well as other Arab countries, needs to incorporate a new process of
education and projects to improve regional infrastructure. Third, public and private investments in media industry are required and should be encouraged by the government. Laws and regulations should favor investments (Masmoudi, 1997, P12-21).

Masmoudi (1997) said that the information superhighway would have several effects in the Arab world regarding to its political, economical, educational, and cultural systems (P.22).

In terms of political system, Masmoudi (1997) believes that political system will flow through new channels in freedom of expression and opinions. Policy makers will be aware of the importance of giving freedom to their people under the new “open sky for information” system (P23). Rulers will realize the value for meeting the needs of the public. In addition, public “access-for-information” will have an important role in decision-making, and cannot be ignored (P23). Finally, the author hopes that the new information system would help in the decentralization process and reduction of the control over social activities (Masmoudi, 1997, P20-23).

Economically, Masmoudi (1997) believes that due to the trend of encouraging the private sector and privatization in Egypt as well as many Arab countries, Egypt will witness the birth of many private companies in the field of media. He believes that the new technology will encourage more competition (P24).

Masmoudi’s prophecy partially came true, as Egypt witnessed in late 1998 the privatization of the Cable Network Egypt that is dealing with Cable television. Also stocks of NileSat are in the stock market. Lately Egyptian Radio and Television Union (ERTU), are starting in privatizing NileSat channels (Amin, 1999).

In terms of education, the new technology will promote new programs of distant learning and education via the Internet. Moreover, the Internet technology will encourage researchers and educational institutes to share their experience and problems with rivals all over the world. Also, Masmoudi believes that the new technology will benefit improving the content of the education system, but Egypt should utilize its system first. (Masmoudi, 1997, P23-24)
Culturally, Masmoudi argues that the Internet technology and information superhighway will introduce different kinds of cultures to Egypt and the Arab world audience. This would help in the developing interaction between the East and the West (Masmoudi, 1997, P23-24).

In his conclusion, Masmoudi (1997) indicates that members of the Arab world will be more encouraged to maximize their use of the information superhighway since they will "gain several advantages in their development efforts to close the gap between them and the developing world" (Masmoudi, 1997, 23-24).


First, Abdel El Raouf praises the Internet. He considered the Internet and its associated information superhighway to be "the greatest invention ever made in the second half of the twentieth century"(P14). Abdel Raouf believed that it would "definitely" help in developing Egypt.

Abdel Raouf believes that Egypt should adopt the technology to its fullest extent in order to be a member in the "information society." Egypt, according to Abdel Raouf, was considered the 4th country in the world in terms of the Internet technology adoption and market enlargement in the world until 1994, when it started to setback (Abdel Raouf, 1998, 18).

Abdel Raouf (1998) then points out the main criteria for creating the "information society." First, technological innovation is considered to be the backbone of the information society. Second, it is the social aspect that emphasizes the role of information in any society. Moreover, the social aspect helps define the effect on the society and assess the impact on individuals. Third, the economic aspect represents information as a commodity. To this end, the information industry will be a crucial factor in the field of management, labor force and economic activities. Above all, it represents the importance of the commercialization technology. Fourth, the political
aspect represents the power of information in creating democratic societies in which the individuals participate in the political life. Finally, the cultural aspect is important in the information society because it deals with public awareness regarding intellectual property, news creditability and privacy (Abdel Raouf, 1998).

Abdel Raouf (1998) concluded by stating that no one can resist change. He quotes ancient Chinese saying that resisting change is like holding breath. If we persist ...we die (P221).

3. Online Journalism

Societies are moving into the electronic age. More people communicate via Internet to access more information. This opened an opportunity for journalism industries to use the Internet as a vehicle to gather and disseminate news. This concept is called Online Journalism.

A simple definition of online journalism is journalism that is practiced online. The preposition “on” means to be connected to an electric or electronic supply continuously. The word “line” means a telephone connection or wire. The word “journalism” is the profession of producing, especially writing for a journal especially a newspaper (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 1980). Doug Millson explains in his article entitled, Online Journalism FAQ the characteristics of online journalism. Traditionally, journalism has been conducted through person-to-person, phone interviews and published in print. Online includes many venues. Most prominent is World Wide Web, Computer Assisted Reporting, database systems, commercial online information services like Prodigy or America Online, E-mail systems, virtual libraries, CD-ROMs, Bulletin Board systems and other Intranet systems (Millison, 1999, P1).

Online journalism means real-time. It changed the time-line of journalism. Online journalism stories can be written, published and updated as they happen. Journalists can gather news and attend real time events online in real-time visual sites or attend real-time events without moving from their offices (Millison, 1999, P1).
Online journalism is shifted-time journalism. Online journalism can take advantage of shifted time since journalists can publish and archive articles. This is easily via database systems available on the Internet (Millison, 1999, P1).

Online journalism is effective use of multimedia. Journalists use multimedia elements to convey their messages. These elements include text, graphics, illustrations, 2D and 3D objects, sound (music, audio sound, radio), video and animation (television, broadcast cable, film). (Millison, 1999, P.1)

Online journalism is interactivity. This feature is considered the most important feature in the new concept. Hyperlinks present the first interactivity on the Web. “Linking various elements of a lengthy, complex work, introducing multiple points of view and adding depth and detail. A work of online journalism can consist of an hyperlink set of Web pages,” these pages can themselves include hyperlinks to other Web sites. (Millison, 1999, P.1)

Traditional journalism guides the reader through a linear narrative track. The online journalist lets readers become participants “as they click their way through a hyperlink set of pages,” said Steve Outing (1999) in his article entitled, Why shifting to online writing. Outing stated that with interactivity, the online journalist can pre-determine to a limited extent the reader’s progress through the material, but manifold navigation pathways, branching options, and hyperlinks encourage the reader to continue to explore various narrative assembled threads. Readers can also respond instantly to the material presented by the online journalist; this response can take several forms. E-mail to the reporter or editor resembles the traditional letter to editor of print publications, but E-mail letters can be published much sooner online than in print. Online journalists can also take advantage of threaded discussions that let readers respond immediately to an article, and to the comments of other readers in a bulletin board-style discussion that can be accessed at any time. Readers can become participants in the ongoing co-creation of an editorial environment that evolves from the online journalist’s original reporting and the initial article (Outing, 1999, P1).

The question now, who is the online journalist, what should his qualifications be and how does online journalism differ from traditional journalism?
4. The Online Journalist

According to Anne Hart (1998) in her book *Cyberscribes I: The New Journalists*, gave the answer to that question is “those who majored in communications, journalism, creative writing... or any other subject that is of relevance” (P 8). The Internet has enabled individuals with little or no journalistic training or experience to transmit their findings, spurious otherwise, to millions. Non-journalistic Web sites like Yahoo, America Online, and bn.com, the Barnes & Noble site, have people doing work that is essentially journalistic in nature, from writing stories to choosing relevant links. (Hart, 1998, P7)

The new “electronic journalist” may be a news reporter by day and a Web-master by night combining photojournalism with digital photography online. (Hart, 1998, P8)

Job descriptions and titles in the new journalism era are becoming electric. Webmasters, cyberhosts and media jockeys are occupations that did not exist before. Some tasks of the online occupations are to manage Web sites, track information and traffic on the local network server, as well as to establish links to other sites or find sites where newspaper wants to declare their presence. Journalists, also, must have a workable knowledge of Web editing and Web editing tools and online multimedia authoring software (Hart, 1998, P9-10).

Writing for online media is a bit different. The inverted pyramid style has erected. The concept of “show and tell” has emerged. In his book entitled *Writing for the Web*, Crawford Kilian (1998) covered some of the new styles of Web writing.

The premise of plot and news style has summed in single, quick short sentences and paragraphs, positive notes. Kilian suggests that blocks of text shouldn’t exceed 50-57 words in short sentences. Larger blocks make on-line reading difficult, and readers would leave the site, as they don’t have time for long sophisticated language. (Kilian, 1998, P12)

A journalist should be concise and precise in his article, since online readers tend to skim news. This means writing should be as focused and as tight as possible. (Kilian, 1998, P19)
Building frames is important to provide an inner platform mechanism of the story. Journalists also should have what Kilian defines as “cut verbiage.” Kilian suggests that texts between 150 and 200 works should be truncated to 55-60 words. The golden rule, according to Kilian, is to bring a knife and chop 50 percent of the article. (Kilian, 1998, P21-23)

Long paragraphs should be broken into a list of bullets. This type does not work for print, but it is very useful for Web writing. Long paragraphs may not encourage users to read. Using bullets focuses the ideas a journalist wants to introduce. (Kilian, 1998, P25-26)

A journalist should use strong verbs and strong tone of language. Kilian believes that this technique presents the message of the article in a more forceful attitude (Kilian, 1998, P30-34).

Using an active voice is also useful in writing for the Web. As active voice sentences tend to use fewer words and has a positive effect on readers. (Kilian, 1998, P34)

Journalists shouldn’t use too many metaphors or indulge in lengthy explanations. Online readers tend to skim online articles and if they find too many explaining metaphors, they will leave (Kilian, 1998, P35).

Using audio and video streams to support the news is highly recommended. Modern news writing is multimedia based. This is what gives online news a more commercialized feel (Kilian, 1998, P40-42).

Finally, journalists should write and edit with international audience in mind. The trick to online journalism trick is making local news appeal to international audience and making international news appeal to local audience (Kilian, 1998, P40-45).

All these authoring jobs require the writer to use the HTML or other octave language design. Programmable extensions in Java or CGI script may be used to add programmable features and basic HTML pages. The new journalist is a “multimedia
producer” who combines “words with hypertext links, formatting each page to
interact with other documents, images, and Web sites.” (Hart, 1998, P20)

Journalists today must have complete command of the computer, Internet, and the
Web. Computer skills are nearly as much important as the ability to write well or have
a journalistic sense. (Hart, 1998, P15)

Online Journalism created new landscapes for writers. J. D. Lasica (1999) said in his
article Golden Days for Web Freelancing that these days may be considered the glory
days for freelancing. Dozens of sites are paying freelancers comparable or higher rates
to print publications for their stories. Journalism organizations now can have a
“network of freelancers around the globe working on the same story exchanging views
and quotes producing a winner” (Lasica, 1999, P1).

There are many opportunities in the new field. Journalism entities around the globe
are striving to make best use of the Web. Organizations that “have been downsized
from the print dailies are finding work with the digital news publications. One of the
biggest attractions of online journalism is that it often doesn’t matter where a
journalist is located” (Lasica, 1999, P1) The concept of time and space has been
demolished. Online writers can be working for a German publication while reporting

The core of online journalism lies not in online publishing. The Web offers the
journalists unlimited research resources. Journalists are a “click away from
[resources] ranging from other online publications –to provide more information for
journalists- to entire libraries, peer groups, government databases and officials whose
door is always open” (P1). This resource system is often called Computer-Assisted
Reporting (Feola, 1997, P1).

One of the great things about the Web, is how easy it is for individuals and small
groups to publish. Personal journalism will continue to blossom and flourish on the
Web, as people use it to tell their stories about what they do with their families,
communities, and in their work places, schools, etc. (Hart, 1998, P43).
Hart (1997) believed that the Web is ready for journalism. Despite fears of low projectability of online journalism, the increasing rate of users and that the road is clear for journalists to bombard the online world (Hart, 1998, P76).

The Internet is a timesaving research resource for journalists and editors, especially for reporters looking for background research (Millison, 1999, P2).

The Web's interactivity and hyperlinking gives the journalist more opportunities to examine multiple points of view in a particular piece than traditional analog media does. The lack of serious space limitations permits online journalists to develop a story more fully, and to publish source documents and background material (Millison, 1999, P2).

While audiences for online journalism remain smaller than the audiences' for print-mass media—journalism, online journalists have the same influence on their audiences that print journalists have. Online journalists have the opportunity of choosing which stories to report, which facts, quotes, and other elements to include (Millison, 1999, P2).

One of the most important challenges for online journalism is ethics. Online journalism will play a role in the “deterioration of quality and ethics” of journalism, stated Steve Outing (1999) in his article entitled Online News: A Creditability Gap Ahead. The speed with which the Internet gathers and disseminates news and the increasingly competitive news atmosphere it creates will force all news mediums to react instantly without considering the moral or ethical consequence (P1).

Outing (1998) gave the example of the release of Kenneth Starr’s presidential report. When the House of representatives voted on the release of the report, media organizations committed on making copies of the report on their Websites—before having a chance to read over the material and gauge its fitness for publication. All organizations knew that Starr’s report contained sexual revelations, but “not until it was public would [journalists] know that the materials contains so sexually explicit that might be unsuitable for younger or conservative readers” (P2). This aspect of the new medium is disseminated the news so quickly that they didn’t have time to review
the content or how profane it might be, or how one-sided it is. Journalists claim that
news can be retrieved “at the speed of light...the trouble is our minds can’t think that
fast” (P2).

Traditionally, the journalism profession has stood between the news and the people.
Now, under the new journalism model, it stands on one side. The traditional role of
journalism as a gatekeeper or filter between original news sources and the public is
eroding (Reddick, 1996, P122).

However, many articles on this subject have indicated that online media are doing
their best and that these problems are inherent to traditional journalism. Journalism
issues are currently moving from "balance" to "balance, fairness, wholeness" and
from "accuracy" to "accuracy, and authenticity," explains Nora Paul (1998) in her
article *New Media, Old Values*. Following these definitions, Paul explained that
journalists are just transferring their values into cyberspace (Paul, 1998, P14).

For the definition “Balance, Fairness, and Wholeness” Paul (1998) explains that
hypertext links content can be guaranteed by journalists and editors while they are
reporting. It is up to journalists to decide when and where they should link to ads, to
other editorials or columns, to sites of sponsoring organizations, or other news media

For “Accuracy/Authenticity” Paul (1998) says that online journalism as a concept
provides room for journalists to get the facts right, and to cover the right facts. But
authenticity, also obliges journalists “to understand and convey background, context
and nuance - in a medium that moves at the speed of light” (P12). As for
creditability, a recent study conducted by Editor and Publisher magazine showed that
until 1996 readers considered Internet news secondary source to print news in terms
of creditability. The same study was conduced in 1998 showed that 80 percent of the
respondents credit online news equal to offline (Paul, 1998, P12-15).

When the term online journalism first presented, journalism critics believed that the
challenge wasn’t the medium but the message presented on the medium, said Ellen
Hume (1998) in her report entitled *Tabloids, Talk Radio and Future of News*. The
problem, according to Hume, isn’t in the strength of the competition but the weakness of today’s journalism, hobbled as it is by formulas, attitudes, and habits that alienate consumers (Hume, 1998, P51).

Winning new audiences and holding into old ones isn’t an easy task. The change of technologies forced journalists to re-examine what journalists do and why. What is news, and who has the right to report it? How journalists would make it useful? Do readers select and absorb information differently in the online environment? Every new media service has to ask questions like these. The answers will create a new generation of journalistic conventions that may impact old media as well. New technologies give reformers an opportunity to try new ideas. (Hume, 1998, P51).

The traditional newsroom will come under increasing financial pressures as the masses migrate online. The third issue facing online journalism is that it is not a profitable medium. Income providers are not profitable. Advertising support for online news sources seems unreliable. Media critics, like Rob Runnet in his article *Selling Print on the Web*, believe that it will take longer than anybody expected for online publications to turn a profit (P2).

However, the economic impact of the Internet on both online and traditional journalism is profound. Classified advertisement increased in both electronic and print publications. Financial profits of small and big newspaper companies have increased. According to the 1999 *Editor and Publisher* quarterly report, online media technologies flourished newspaper industry scoreboard by an average of 7.6 percent. Overall newspaper revenues rose 0.3 percent compared to last year with $326.6 million. Print publishing revenues rose 3.2 percent, online advertisements and online interactive revenues surpassed by $97.54 million. (WWW.mediainfo.com /1999/ rep. asp)

The question now is what is the future of online journalism? In traditional news gathering organizations, publishers will continue to enlarge their presence on the Web. Big money journalism will take advantage of higher Internet bandwidth and new technologies, streaming audio and video, etc. to recreate the traditional broadcast
approach on the Web. Meanwhile, journalists will continue with the best way to use
the capabilities of the Web to create new, “hybrid editorial environments” in which
readers become co-authors along with the journalist, bringing their responses,
questions, experience, to add to the story threads that the professional journalist
launched (Runners, 1998, P1).

The Web will continue to enable publications for smaller, more specialized audiences.
The ultimate outcome of this trend will be publications for audiences of one,
completely personalized according to individual preferences, served out of large
editorial databases or assembled on the fly by intelligent agent software that scans the
Web for news and information that meet the individual’s profile of interests (Runners,
1998, P1).

*The question now, does this means print journalism is dead?*
History tells us new media don’t replace old media. Sometimes it works as a motive
for the existing media to see where they went wrong, and try to solve some of their
problems. This is true in the journalism industry. When television came, people didn’t
stop reading newspapers. New feature writings with creative and artistic styles were

Now as the world is becoming more of a networked society, journalism industries are
lagging behind. “Journalism has been absolutely absorbed by a vast entertainment
industry controlled from the corporate boardrooms of giant conglomerates,” said
Daniel Schorr.

If this is so, then will the Internet reunite them? The Internet created the intensive for
journalists to combine their existing skills with the tremendous electric resources to
create an era in which the concept of online journalism could be introduced. (Schorr,
1997, 31).

When journalists who were downsized from dailies enter new careers, will it be as
fiction writers of computer games or as producers of digital and immerse video or
interactive programming? Can writing skills be interchangeable with visionary
writing and reporting the news? (Schorr, 1998, 31).
Schorr (1998) says that the press has lost its relationship with the people and that media is perceived as another anti-people institution, like government or business. He explains that no one looks at journalism as a separate entity anymore. It’s now a part of something else. (P 33)

Trends say there won’t be less print publishing, but rather, there will be more of a variety of print publications and books, most will be with and about electronic media. Newspapers in the new journalism have Web sites and produce both printed and online versions. As a result there are more publications and book publishers available to absorb writers’ works. Obviously, the Web has redefined creative writing and publishing. New media publishers think differently and the way they are thinking is changing again. This change is affected by the media is “electronic leap forward so that now anyone can have a global voice and address. Not only does everyone have a subject to speak about, but now a pipeline to instantly bubble it to all the world” Said Hart (Hart, 1998, P20).

Hidden jobs in online journalism are plentiful. New graduates are finding work with the major media outlets in cyberspace. An estimated 5,000 publications worldwide have put up online sites. Hart explains that the online journalism boom has created a common ground where “non media software companies can join forces with traditional print and broadcasting organizations. These companies actively look for reporters whose journalistic skills are combined with a knowledge of desktop broadcasting, Web authorizing, and interactive media development skills”(P 27).

Ability to write in hypertext technology is a necessary skill for journalists who wish to compete with content developers for jobs in online journalism. The focus on the state-of-the-art-technology (HTML, CGI, and Java) is necessary to keep abreast of developments online. (Hart, 1998, 28) and (Altshier, 1998, 2)

As for the survival of journalism industry in general and print journalism, Schorr (1998) explains that it is up to the writer to determine what online journalism and interactive storytelling. It is up to the writer to make an impact on emotions. “Will
writing that appeals to the heart find a larger audience than writing that appeals to the head, to logic and reason?” (P.32)

The fate of online journalism is up to the writer and producer as a team. What you get is what you write and design, and what sells is what the audience demands. At the high end of development, we are witnessing the birth of new “tribes” of journalists based on skills, wealth and cultural preferences. “We are facing a conflict between blood ties and knowledge ties, where the new structures of knowing are outpacing the ability of traditional governments, educational institutions, commercial entities and individuals, to process and respond to information...where like the old enduring tribes, geographical boundaries are fast becoming barriers of no consequence,” explains Schorr. (P 44)

To Schorr, now is time for journalists to witness the birth of a new publishing framework. The join force between journalism and online publishing. Computer training plus journalism skills and experience will help anyone to get a job in the growing market. “The time of change and unite force for survival is now, and if the Web publishers of today will take to heart the issues raised here, they will show themselves,” (P 71) concluded Schorr.

5. Online Journalism and Journalism Education

In his article, Educating the newsroom in schools Charles Bowen (1998) demands that journalism education should change in order to match the new revolution in the industry. “Students today must have complete command of the computer, Internet and Web to make it in today’s world. It is nearly as much of a requirement as the ability to write well or having the journalistic sense” (P39).

Newspaper organizations are looking for “electering graduates” and it is true the other way around, good online journalists are looking for newspapers with “more aggressive presence online and more online opportunities” (Bowen, 1998, 40).

The question that imposes itself here, what are the skills does online writers need? Steve Outing in his article How to Make A Career Move from Print to Online gave the answer.
Solid journalism skills are the basic skills. However, the ability to work fast and get news fast with accuracy as well as authenticity and speed from the Internet are important. According to Outing, writing and editing for online is different. It is close to writing for television. Style should be more likely to grab attention as online users are “notoriously having short attention spans.”

Learning Net-etiquette and the 10 rules for Internet gathering and passing information. Managing online forum and discussion lists is important, as is interactivity and interacting with readers is a major task for an online journalist.

Digital photography, audio wave recording and video shots and other multimedia contents are increasingly integrated with the online journalist’s work.

Ann Hart (1998) in her book *Cyberscribes I: The New Journalists* summarizes the qualifications of journalism students into the “Big Five” computer application, which are: the telecommunication systems including Internet and Intranet systems and how to operate on them; graphic designs including graphics software development and different types of graphic systems; word processing, and ability to type quickly and accurately; spreadsheets, journalism students should know all about spreadsheet programs specially Paradox, Fox pro, and Excel; and finally, online journalism candidates should master the usage database systems and know how to dig for data. Journalism computer applications should be considered core courses in journalism institutions.

As for the technical side, the online journalist should study the basics of the Hyper Terminal Markup Language (HTML) and Java script. Also, the online journalism candidate should understand the operation of Internet system and the Intranet system, since it is growing to be the future of newspaper organizations.

Online tutorials are helpful for online students. There are some 5,000 references of HTML language where journalism schools, institutions, and journalists can download and understand how to use the Internet, journalism databases systems, graphics assistance, multimedia design and formulation of online documents.
6. Online Journalism: Computer Assisted Reporting

In his book entitled *Precision Journalism*, Philip Mayer (1997) explains that the term Computer Assisted Reporting appeared in the early 1970’s. However, these computer approaches were rarely used by reporters on assignment in the 1970’s and 1980’s (P 20).

Slowly some of these computer-based techniques crossed into newsgathering. Journalists joined the computer age. Computers became the most critical function of news media, states Bruce Garrison (1998) in his book *Computer Assisted Reporting*.

The term Computer Assisted in Reporting (CAR) is the use of computers to gather information for news reporting. According to Garrison (1998), CAR refers to the use of computers on two levels to entrance reporting. First, it includes use of computers to search for information and retrieve it from other computers and their databases. This is referred to as online research. Second, the term includes use of computers to analyze original databases and databases from other sources for information for news stories. This is sometimes referred to as database journalism or Computer Assisted Research. The term Computer Assisted Reporting is also often used interchangeably with the term Computer Assisted Journalism. (P21-22)

Nora Paul (1999), instructor at Poynter Institute, gave two other levels. First, Computer Assisted references where journalists use computers as consultants of sources of information. Reference works such as directories, encyclopedias, gazetteers, almanacs, and glossaries are available for use on the Internet and through CD-ROMs. These virtual reference shelves provide quick access for fast fact checking, spellings and definitions. (WWW.poynter.org/car/intro.htm)

The second term defined by Paul is Computer Assisted Rendezvous. To Paul Rendezvous is a place where journalists customarily come in numbers. This Virtual Community gives journalists the ability to hang out, listen in, seek advice and tap into other networks of sources. This source, according to Paul, is the newest and, perhaps, most exciting aspect of computers assisted in reporting. These areas include listserv and newsgroups. (WWW.poynter.org/car/intro.htm)
In order to understand CAR from a practical point of view Brant Houston, editor of National Institute for Computer Assisted Reporting (NICAR) explained this approach:

Computer assisted reporting is a big tool, an in addition to those great tree-eating projects we do and get prizes for. I think for a while, this appeared to be magic. There weren’t that many people who knew how to do this. Elliot Jaspin, who was my predecessor, who was a pioneer in this field, would just blow people’s minds by shoocoing a computer tape and how data can be down loaded, how you can look at 100,000 records in a few seconds, and so forth, it’s a little less magical now. The software is much easier to deal with; the equipment is much more accessible. We’re not dealing with a lot of equipment now, the software is much, much friendlier. It is not the technical hurdle it was few years ago. (Houston, 1998, P31-32)

This proves advancement of the reporting techniques. Olive Talley, Dallas Morning News reporter, staid that “our society is changing so quickly, we’ve got to be able to understand and use the technology to advance our reporting techniques. If we don’t, we won’t be able to get the information we need to do our jobs.” (Garison, 1998, P117)

With computerization of public records and nearly every aspect in the society’s members, it is only natural that journalists would find their way around the new environment. As they did for the generation before them, many reporters still go to their offices and flip through hundreds of thousands of pages to find information for their stories. With paper records and paper database files, reporters’ stores, read, and extract meanings. They develop tools for that means of reporting as well. Now, as society moves toward a paperless record of its existence, reporters are finding computers to be the best means for keeping up and managing the volumes of information available (Harper, 1998, P41).
7. Basic Uses of CAR for journalists


**Electronic mail (E-mail)**

Is a method to send messages between people with Internet addresses. It is like regular mail except that the letter or “note appears on computer screen instead of mailbox” (Huston, 1998, P75).

One of the advantages of E-mail is its speed. To Houston (1998), E-mail is “so fast that people who use it call regular postal services “snail mail” (P41).

E-mail is considered to be the most widely used service by journalists. It is used as a way to receive press releases, journalists’ information and other forms of information on regular basis, the E-mail is also used to interview news sources. The E-mail is also used to communicate with readers. (Paul, 1999, P2)

According to Jon Katz (1997), media critic for Hot Wired Magazine, E-mail is considered the best invention for journalists, as they have never before interacted with readers with such ease. Also, through the use of the E-mail, journalists established a rich and ongoing dialogue with readers (Katz, 1998, P38).

**Library Researches**

Also known as searchers. Electronic library researchers are one of the key resources for journalists online. A library researcher should serve as a guide, providing invaluable advice and knowledge, and helping with complex searches. The researcher points the journalist to the right resources.

Houston (1998) showed that an electronic library search of clips can turn up patterns and story tips. There are several commercial services that provide this kind of resources. One well-known service is Lexis/Nexus. Lexis has legal documents and Nexus newspaper articles and journalism databases. (Huston, 1998, P83)
Internet documents

During the past few years, the Internet became the essential tool in the reporter’s toolbox. This is largely because of the increasing use of the World Wide Web by government agencies, research centers, publications and other groups as it provides journalists with valuable information. The uncontrolled vast interactive, inexpensive, and easy to use features of the Internet made it an essential information tool for journalists. (Huston, 1998, P75)

Telnet

The telnet feature allows journalists to log on to another computer or to the Internet. That computer is known as the remote computer. Once journalists are logged onto a remote computer, it is if the user keyboard were attached to that computer. The advantages of telnet, according to Nora Paul (1999), are that there are no long distance charges. Also, many of the commercial database services have telnet access and news libraries are realizing considerable saving by avoiding pricey telecommunication lines. (Paul, 1999, P7)

Government Databases

Many governmental online databases became part of the Internet. Almost all government agencies post electronic bulletins on the Web for journalist’s use. (Paul, 1999, P8)

State and Local Databases

Like government databases, many state organizations and municipal agencies are going online. News organizations have convinced the agencies to allow them access to their databases (Huston, 1998, P87).

Commercial Bulletin Board Sources

It is also called communication information services. Commercial online resources such as America Online, CompuServe, Prodigy and Delphi charge monthly fees for their services, and can become excessively expensive. Nonetheless, the service makes online navigation easy. These service agencies give online help, organize the material in an understandable fashion, and most recently provide connections to the Internet (Huston, 1998, P88) and (Paul, 1999, P10).
World Wide Web

According to Nora Paul (1999), few years ago, the World Wide Web was just getting mentioned in articles about Internet development. The Gopher was the information distribution method of choice. Since 1994, the World Wide Web quickly eclipsed Gophers as the preferred method for compiling and publishing documents, files, photos, audio waves and video clips. The World Wide Web became the premier display case for government agencies, news organizations, Internet groups and individuals to package, display and disseminate information over the Internet (Paul, 1999, P12).

CD-ROM:

Compact discs influence newsroom decisions about online service budgeting. In the past, almost half the newspapers have come out with compact disc versions of their databases. (Huston, 1998, P90)

Some key reference books, long available in online versions, have also been released on disc. As with online information, compact discs allow for much more flexibility of retrieval than the print version. (Huston, 1998, P90)

Some multimedia compact discs provide information well beyond what is available in print. Newsrooms are attempting to get a handle on research costs and expand their library of reference works. (Huston, 1998, P90-91)

List Serves

List serves along with newsgroups are two ways to join discussions with others interested in the same topic. Newsgroups are modeled after bulletin board message areas. List serves are an E-mail routing list. (Huston, 1998, P96-97)

Listserves software manages the subscription list of those who want to be a part of a listserv—when anyone sends a message to the listserv, the software sees that a copy is routed to all the members of the listserv. Listserv can be open, i.e. to anyone who wants can subscribe, or closed, for those who wants they must prove the necessary credentials (usually job or experience) to be allowed to belong to the listserv. Some
list serves are set up just for members of a committee to correspond or people from the same organization. (Huston, 1998, P98)

To Paul, there are two types of listserves: “Moderated” listserv that generally have a person who reads messages posted to ensure that they are on topic for discussion. “Unmoderated” listserv just pass along anything sent, sometimes resulting in a lot of “noise” on the listserv (Paul, 1999, P16).

Another difference between listserves and newsgroups is that newsgroups are more transient, while the listserv community is fairly constant. Listserves are more personal and provide professional support and updating, while the newsgroups’ messages are more for keeping ear to the ground on a topic or beat. (Huston, 1998, P99-101)

Newsgroups
There are several ways one can read or take part in discussions on the Internet. One way is to subscribe to a listserv; another is to join a newsgroup. The main difference between these two are that journalists sign-up for a listserv and messages go to them via E-mail, whereas journalists go to a newsgroup area and read messages as if they were printed on a bulletin board. (Huston, 1998, P110)

Newsgroup messages are posted publicly and are available for anyone to read and respond to. Currently, there are more than 40,000 newsgroup areas currently active on the Internet covering every conceivable topic from the “ants to zoology” (Huston, 1998, P111).

Gopher
“The warm and fuzzy sounding Gopher was actually an early hero of the Internet frontier,” said Nora Paul (1999, P18). Gopher is client /server software package developed at the University of Minnesota that allows individual to search for files and documents in the Internet accessible computers worldwide. (Paul, 1999, P18)

The development of the Gopher search was the beginning of increased access to millions of files (audio, text, and graphic). It was a vast improvement over the need to
have an exact file location, name, and the need to do an FTP (file transfer protocol) for a file. (Paul, 1999, P18)

**E-News: Newsgroups Online**

Newspaper organizations worldwide have discovered Cyberspace as a source to gather information not only as a resource for research. There has been a rush by news organizations to explore the Internet and commercial information services as a new way to connect with readers, find alternatives to newsprint for distribution and to experiment with how news can be reported. Steve Outing said that tracker of online news services as of November 1995, about 580 commercial newspapers worldwide have or are developing online news services. Currently there are over 5000 newspapers over the Internet. (Paul, 1999, P19)

**File Transfer Protocol**

FTP is an option that transfers files from one computer to another. It has become the common language for sharing data through LAN or WAN computers systems. (Paul, 1999, P20)

**Internet Relay Chat (IRC)**

IRC is a real time conversation on the Internet. IRC is organized into different channels with different channels and themes. Journalists can join conversations and/or establish private channels of conversation with IRC, allowing journalists to interview on the spot-respondents privately online. (Katz, 1998, P36)


Web publishing is “the publishing of new intellectual property and/or the republishing of existing documents or the new media formats, in the form of “virtual documents” or representational concepts on the World Wide Web” (Maxwell, 1998,P1).

The implications of Web publishing are profound. For by implication, according to Maxwell (1998), the very nature and structure of content-centric documents must also
change. Yesterday’s documents were static, linear and constrained. Future documents will be virtual, dynamic, amorphous and fluid (P2).

Documents are moving from literal “concrete” object to abstract “representational” concepts. It is then more helpful, according to Maxwell (1998), to think of publishing as “objects” rather than the restrictive image of a document. For him, documents in the virtual sense are subject to being split up into different elements and recombined at a click of a mouse.

When publishing on the World Wide Web, one must “first remember that the Web is a non-linear element. Publishing over the Web is a potential target for the creation of a hyperlink created by the publisher himself” (Maxwell, 1998, P3). This means that every Web page published is independent in its own. It can also dependent/independent by other changes of the sites. Every page is constantly changing. (P3)

William Horton (1998) discussed the process of online production in his book Designing and Writing Online Documentation. Horton (1998) defines online documentation as the use of computers as a communication medium. It is the use of the computer to present information that might otherwise appear on printed pages or videotape; and it is the use of computers to present information about the computer. It includes simple read-me files as well as vast bibliographic databases and collaborative hypertext (Horton, 1998, P12).

Horton (1998) focuses on the impact of online journalism in science and technology reporting. Specifically, he explores the new media role in shaping public opinion of scientific news and events. Particularly compelling for the purpose of this volume is his attention to what might be called the sociology of science (Horton, 1998, P12).

Online documentation is more than word processing. If we applied this statement on journalism and print media, we can vividly see that online documentation is more than computer text processing and graphics stored electronically. Online documentation for journalism requires a rapid and convenient way of retrieving and displaying that information (Horton, 1998, P12-14).
In another book entitled *Illustrating Computer Documentation*, Horton (1997) discusses thoroughly what he identifies as “the art of presenting information graphically online.” (P6) The author explains authoring images, how to reach and grab them, how to make them tangible, and how to shape them in an understandable fashion suitable for the Internet. He also discusses the difference between online presentation of materials and the online presentation (Horton, 1997, P6).

According to Horton (1998), online documentation should be understood thoroughly by writers and editors who want to use the new technologies of the Internet and multimedia to ensue that their documents are noticed, read, and understood (Horton, 1998, P14).

Horton (1998) uses the definition of “word people” as those people who feel the need to express ideas visually, and those who strive to wrap words around an essentially visual concept. Those are the artists who are responsible for the display of graphic and textual information on the screen. All in all, he explains the importance of the art of presenting the data online and how it should be graphically different from the printed one (Horton, 1998, P226, P228)

Horton (1998) states that for newspapers to be successful at Web publishing, publishers and media organizations must be very clear in their understanding of the additional uses the Web provides to pages. The usability attributes for Web published objects go well beyond the key elements of what made good traditional document. This is in addition to the original attribute list of: clear, concise, usable information. (Horton, 1998, P2)

Finally, Horton (1998) talks about the advantages of online journalism publishing. Web publishing inexpensive because of its freedom from expenses relating to quantity, quality, or color. As such, the Web is a great leveling field. Besides, online is bi-directional. This is not to say that journalists cannot think about new media or that new media people cannot think about journalism; it merely indicates that neither side alone is likely to produce an above-average online newspaper (P385)
9. Newspaper Publishing on the Web

The author started by stating that to create a good online newspaper, organizations need to have “good, experienced journalists and good, experienced online people and other who are both, and all of them need to consult closely and frequently, often in small, autonomous groups.” Adding that encouraging a good balance between the two kinds of expertise—print and online—an online newspaper may come to embrace the best of both worlds. According to the author, requirements for a newspaper to publish over the web are:

**Staff Requirements**

According to the author, staffing in the Washington Post is based on few experienced journalists to run the online site. Also to train and direct junior journalists whose jobs mostly to input data into the system server. According to the author, “choosing the interchange platform forced [the paper] to change their plan, since Interchange’s graphical screen layouts require a fair bit of writing original headlines and other descriptive copy.” Strong journalism background is required for the editorial work. This is because it is not easy to train non-journalists to write good headlines or edit stories. It necessary for the Washington Post to bring in experienced copy editors to edit “screens after they are created.”

According to the author, what differentiates a traditional journalist and the online journalist is that traditional journalists or those who have little online experience tends to think of stories in terms of news value, public service, and things that are good to read. These are the staples of a one-way medium. But a person with a lot of online experience thinks more about connections, organization, movement within and among sets of information, and communication among different people, which is required in the modern style of journalism.

The author stated that basic skills required to perform the job include: “maintaining large sets of information, such as lists of phone numbers; Constructing usable hierarchies of online documents; Searching archival and other data and composing

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1Note: Very few materials have been written on the topic of establishing a newspaper site over the web. The researcher depended in this section on an article written on the Washington Post guidelines of establishing newspaper over the web.
concise sets of articles for users' reference; and Following and responding to users' discussions."

Journalist skills suit the requirements of any online newspaper. The Post has interviewed journalists who revealed that they have "never been online, never used a modern or connect to anything." According to the author, a smart journalist with good experience and strong aptitude to learn about the online world in a short amount of time can do the work.

The Newsroom's Role
The Washington Post newsroom, according to the author, is an entity separate from the Post organization. Reporters and editors who come work online voluntarily participate in discussions of the daily paper. The Washington Post online service is a vehicle for improving the content of the newspaper. It is not shaped by the same staff who put the printed newspaper.

According to the author, there are a number of reasons for the Post to initiate a separate staff and department for the online product. However, one of the drawbacks is that it reduced the interaction with the paper newsroom. The author believed that a closer relationship with reporters in both sections might give the paper ideas about new content for the service in terms of coordinating work between both desks, ability to get advance warning on special projects and series, have a better graphics plans.

According to the author, the results of running separate desks are not negative, but the end product is certainly a different one than would be produced with more newsroom involvement.

Providing a mirror of the print product
The Post recognized that many readers would communicate online and want to see their paper in a format that is familiar to them, "no matter how many advantages the reconfigured version offered." According to the author, the Post readers want to see what the paper put on page one. Users want to find their style section in the online version. For that reason, the paper decided to provide "a mirror of the print product in
a way that would not require excessive person-hours and would not interfere with the online structure to satisfy more users.”

The Post users want the online copy to be perfect mirror of the day’s Washington Post, and others want an altered, online-adapted version. The paper administration believes that thought that naming of the online service as “The Washington Post Digital Ink” would lead users to expect something other than the newspaper, the administration found that many readers expect and prefer what they have provided in the online site and “some even think it should appear on the first screen of our service.”

The Post’s online version called “Today's Newspaper,” provides simple set of folders gives the paper online users with lists, “by headline and byline, of all the articles in each section of today’s paper. Any article can be opened for reading by clicking on its headline. The response is immediate and very positive. It seems that many of the users prefer this format. Some, but not all, are people who moved away from the Washington area and can no longer get The Post; others get the printed version but enjoy reading online.”

Eliminating Page One

According to the author it became inevitable that the newspaper's “Page One” would disappear over the web. The screen is so much smaller than the broad-sheet page, and although the paper discussed “making a digital scan of the Post’s front page and transferring it to the screen, the length of time it would take for such a high-resolution image to come up makes that impractical.” Users don’t want to be attached to the paper's front page all day. The Post’s front screen will reflect the latest news, “not what The Washington Post had set in type and committed to ink about midnight the night before.”

Expanding local coverage

The Washington Post’s circulation area covers several counties in Maryland and Virginia as well as the District of Columbia. The paper aims to integrate the articles from the zoned weeklies into the online Metro section. The paper, also, hopes to include more geographical area, the printed Post cannot possibly cover all of it thoroughly.
Giving up the Style section

The paper runs style in profiles, interviews and features about figures "from the entertainment world and the national political scene. The paper runs stories on trends and hobbies, gossip, Ann Landers, Miss Manners, articles on families and aging. It also runs reviews of movies, live and recorded music, books, theater and dance."

For some Post readers, according to the author, Style is the most important section in the paper. What prevented the paper though from putting Style section online for that "intact was the eclectic mix that makes it so appealing in print" than it would over the web.

The Post, also, has a Weekend section that comes in the paper each Friday. The section includes reviews on movies, music, theater and dance. In an online environment, "users cannot be expected to go to two different sections to get their movie reviews, their articles about recording artists and so on, just as we would not expect them to go to both Style and the online Books section to find book reviews. The division of the print product rises from the relationship of time to a printed newspaper: Weekend is a one-day-a-week insert. Online, the paper would not make Weekend disappear for six out of seven days.

From the beginning, it was clear that one of paper assets would be on its ability to organize information better than the newspaper can, to make things easier to find. "In order to put features and profiles online, and make them searchable, and connect them to the theater and show time information, and keep them available online for as long as the movie was playing. The result: The paper created separate sections online for movies, music & concerts, and so on."

Information from outside sources

The Washington Post strategy is that the "kind of content that does not appear in the newspaper is well-suited to a newspaper's online product?" The Post runs information about restaurant reviews, inns guide and resorts within easy distance of Washington.
The aim of this service, according to the author is to provide useful facts and advice tips to the Washington area residents, which is one of the policies of The Washington Post.

The author gave the example of government information and local governmental news that would be considered as a quick reference for readers. The Post index offices address and phone number along with e-mail sermon. The concept of web search or “searchability” of information is one of the most important features, according to the author to serve the Post society. “Unlike information in the print product, which is likely to end up on the bottom of a bird cage a day or so after delivery, information in the online service must be looked after, not merely put there and forgotten.” For that reason, the Post hires database entries to keep the information and schedules updated. The Post also allows governmental organizations to maintain their own information on the Post’s website to allow more interactivity between the public and government offices.

This method, according to the author, created divergence from traditional journalism practice: “In the traditional paper, if information is provided by an outside entity, it is in the form of an advertisement, even if the newspaper gives the space away as a public service. Online, it is to our benefit to give away "space," and we do not consider it an advertisement. In those cases, we take great care to label all the information as provided and maintained by the outside entity; we consider it a matter of responsible journalism to make it clear that such information has not been collected or verified by The Washington Post.”

*Archives and linked articles*

One of the most important features on the web that is not present on traditional print. The Post created a searchable database of past articles for almost 12 years. It provides that database online. By that, users can search for articles back to 1986. The Post charges fifty cents per archived article.

The Post users, according to the author are able to link pat articles to articles from today’s paper, or to breaking news from the wires. The Post provides instant perspective or background to news and issues.
Talking back to users

Interactivity is one of the most important advantages of online Journalism. Online discussion presents content news for journalists that did not exist before. The Post realized the importance of online chat as it found that users spend the majority of their time over the web in real-time chat rooms or participate in discussions or forums. These discussions are analyzed by online staff members not to moderate or censor news, but to answer user questions and learn about user problems or suggestions.

According to the Post, the aim of this service is to have a closer relationship with their readers. This also, marks another significant difference between an online service and a newspaper. A large newspaper organization “may have one full-time copy aide screening letters and funneling them to the Editorial desk, and an ombudsman receiving mail from readers, and columnists receiving their own mail, but all these communications are isolated from one another, and many can be answered with form letters. In online discussions, the complaint or other remark is public and so is the reply -- or lack of a reply. In a neglected discussion, users' postings become more caustic as they begin to feel that no one from the staff of the online service is paying attention to them.”

Logical paths

According to the author, organizing information over the web is different from other newsroom work. Online journalism is also different from writing a book. This is because “navigation is done by readers from beginning to end, by using the index, or by browsing the table of contents, the writer concentrates on the first form of organization, the logical progression from start to finish. Online, the Post started with a screen that, like the top of a tree diagram, must present the points from which many branches lead outward. We can lead through several "stops" to a thing that is not on the first screen, but it must be clear to the users that something on that first screen would logically lead to the thing below.”
Use of Online Journalism in Different Systems

Online Journalism in North America

In his article *Online or not, newspapers suck*, John Katz (1998) discussed problems facing the American journalism industry. The most important factor threatening the business of newspaper is a severe decline of readership. The power of TV hit newspaper industry unaware and threatened their presence. Since the 1960’s readership and newspaper circulation has declined loosing to television dramatically. There is no indication that this drop will stop. (Katz, 1998, P21) Until the early 1990’s the newspaper industry didn’t create solutions to their problems. According to Katz (1998) “newspapers don’t like change, and they -and the people who run them- tend to have a superiority complex. Unfortunately, you can’t convince your audience that you’re the best just because you think you are.” This is partly because other media compete for and draw away potential newspaper readers (Katz, 1998, P21).

The newspaper industry avoided either adopting new style in writing or adopting new technologies. Journalists were better known to be slow adopters of new technologies. “The last time newspapers were interested in new technology, they were looking for ways to keep the ink from rubbing off on their hands” said Christopher Feola (1997), head of systems, new media, and computer assisted reporting at the Waterbury Republican-American. Journalists never fully used the capabilities of computers, faxes, modems, or satellites. However, after the introduction of the new information super highway technology, the industry had to overcome its fears of technology. It launched a full adoption of the Internet technology (Feola, 1997, P13).

As society moves into electronic age, more people are communicating in the Internet cyberspace to access more information. With more than 180,000 new users monthly joining the new “Internet-information-society,” the Internet technology became one of the most communication medium in the second half of the twentieth century (Qurterman, 1996, P12). Sixty percent of the American populations are abandoning

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2 Researcher note: This chapter is theoretically based on John Merrill’s Global Journalism. Merrill examined journalistic attitudes towards different media systems (Authoritarian, Totalitarian, Mobilization and Libertarian) within geographical regions.
traditional media for online (www.i-c-a.com). Understanding the potential importance of the new medium, journalism industry had no choice but to fit itself into this mold.

However many were skeptical about the role of online journalism in enhancing the industry. The last invention that introduced to journalists, the video Text, was a “great failure.” According to Katz (1998), the problem, was that “no one told journalists that it would be slower than molasses in January, that news stories would be limited to a few hundred words at most, that the viewers would have to scroll from top to bottom of a list of news briefs without the ability to skip to what interested them.” In short, no one told journalists what troubles they would encounter to try to use a videotext system (Katz, 1998, P18). One researcher, David H. Weaver, quipped that rather than resembling an electronic newspaper, a videotext system was more like “printed radio.”

What did journalists do? They tried it, they hated it, and then they refused to use it (Katz, 1998, P18). In one trial, they used it pretty regularly until they were asked to pay about $600 for additional hardware attached to their TV set. Every trial failed. Executives and market researchers who had authorized vast sums of money on the systems said, “We asked journalists what they wanted, and we gave them exactly what they said they wanted, and then they didn’t want it.” Journalists are hard to satisfy. When you give people something that is hard to use or annoying or inadequate, they won’t use it (Katz, 1998, P19-20).

That is why Katz (1998) believed that journalists wouldn’t use the Internet and that online business would experience the same fate as videotext. Katz (1998) believed that reading a newspaper online is cumbersome. “You have to click and scroll and open and close dozens of times. With the printed product, you just open and scan—not to mention that you can carry it anywhere and throw it away when you’re finished” (Katz, 1998, P20).

Newspaper fans rely on filtering: their paper tells them what’s most important, what’s good, what’s best. If it’s not in the paper, then it’s not worth your time. How can an online paper reconcile this with “the bottomless news hole?” If the printed paper tells you to go online to get more information, then what is the online paper’s mission -- to give you stuff that wasn’t important enough to run in the “real” paper? (Katz, 1998, P22-23)
Newspapers online are never going to be quite the same kind of interactive Mecca that a big online community -such as the Well- is. But newspapers are also never going to provide breaking news the same way TV and radio do -even in a paper's online version-. What the newspapers need to do if they really want online success is to create a new model by merging the best of their traditional world with the best of the digital world – This will help then discover and create a hybrid to them into the next century (Katz, 1998, P23-24).

That is why Katz (1986) believes that the answer to newspapers' woes is not electronic. The structure, attitude and content of the printed version have not evolved in ways that would have kept previsions readers or attract new audiences. Unless editors critically examine the newsroom, venturing into the digital world will not guarantee the future (Katz, 1998, P29).

However, Katz (1998) prophecy didn’t come true. As previously mentioned Randy Reddick in his book *The Online Journalist* stated that online journalism technologies changed the three angles of news: journalist performance, organization profit, readers habit in news delivery and treatment. Journalists realized the speed, efficiency and accuracy of news presented on the Net. This development assisted journalists to complete their research and interviews without moving from the office (Reddick, '996, P11). Furthermore, the content of newspapers developed. New style in writing that is more appealing to the new consumers was introduced. The essential consequence was the development of print media (Hart, 1998, P17).

However, online journalism in the United States as well as Canada is facing challenges of information security and media monopoly. According to Steve Outing (1998), moderator of online journalism newsgroup over the Web, hacking is an important challenge facing American journalists. Any one with Internet access can build a website or illegally access other websites and post information. Nora Paul (1999) of Poynter Institute gave answers for the problem of authenticity. Journalists are required to double check information they receive via E-mail or access through the Web by sending E-mail to the site Webmaster or moderator. Furthermore, journalists should access reliable sources to gather their information. According to Paul, some media
organizations post lists of website sources for journalists to access and get information (Paul, 1999).

Due to the competitive atmosphere in the States, more papers became more depending on the Web to gather and disseminate news. No new technology has done more for the print media industry than online journalism. Besides cheapness of news dissemination, online journalism has substantially improved economic status. Outing (1998) stated that Internet for journalism purposes is a fast growing business in the United States. The print media industry is putting high hopes on the new technology. In 1991, nationwide surveys found that print media readership dropped from 60 to 42 percent. Furthermore, 11 papers were closing every year due to funding problems since paper prices tripled during the last three years (Feola, 1998, P6). Another surveys were conducted between 1995 and 1998 to test the effect of the Internet over the print industry. It showed that 50 percent of readers regained their confidence in the print media (Middleberg, 1998, P12) Moreover, Americans are abandoning traditional media such as television and newspapers in favor of online services. Advertisers choose to advertise online to get the best recognition. (Martin, 1998, P132) Forrester Research, a media analysis company in Cambridge, Massachusetts, estimates that by 2001, newspapers will forfeit $1.5 billion in local ads to various online services and another $3.6 billion from discounts caused by the overheated competition. Media organizations will seriously erode local papers' classified ads, which alone represent a $15 billion market. (Martin, 1998, P132).

Online journalism, also, solved to an extent the problem of media monopoly. Being a profitable cheap technology, many newspapers escaped monopoly cartel chains. Also, online journalism introduced categories of news providers, which are the local or regional newspapers. Some of these newspapers don't have a paper version, as it is cheaper to publish over the web (Hickey, 1998, P10).

According to Neil Hickey (1998) in his article entitled, Will Gates Crush Newspapers? new media tycoons were introduced on the Web like Bill Gates replacing old empires like Murdoch. Microsoft made large investment on Web media including MSNBC, WebTV Networks, Comcast Corporation the US fourth largest cable system operator. Further, Gates has been compiling from many sources the world's largest digital
archive of photos and artwork for licensing to newspapers, magazines, book publishers, and catalogues, as well as to electronic media (Hickey, 1998, P10). Rupert Murdoch confessed Gates domination stating that “News and entertainment business is changing its delivery system totally. We have to stay on our toes to make sure Bill Gates doesn't erect a tollgate in every house. Gates is trying to make sure that he has a proprietary position in controlling the tools that allow you and me to access information. And that's profitable by definition” (Hickey, 1998, P10).

Despite these fears, Hickey (1998) believed that current monopoly laws would restrict Gates from dominating online media, even, Gates assured the Newspaper Association of America in April 1998 that “newspapers are in a very strong position in any battle for online audiences as people want depth. People want high-quality content.” The presence other media powers over the web make the market open for all players. The latest merger of AOL and Time Warner is an example of the market competition is for all and those who excel in their work will remain in market driven arena (Hickey, 1998, P11)

As for readers, online journalism changed reading habits for readers. Readers can tailor news and information according to their needs. This solution gave answer to an old accusation to the American media of providing junk news. Readers can program their computers to retrieve their own “news.” Many newspapers Websites gave their customers the option to receive news and information selected according to their preferences. An independent study showed that 20 percent of the American population are obtaining their news from the Internet but that figure is expected to jump to over 40 percent by 2001. Further, 50 percent of the American population are using the Internet as a secondary source of information using the Internet as source for news, at least once a week. Moreover, 80 percent of the online users trust online news as much as offline (Feola, 1998, P12-15).

For that reason, major newspapers opened sites on the Internet. Statistics showed that some 3,000 publications in the US and Canada constructing 74 percent have online presence (27 percent of them are weekly magazines). Journalists are forced to use the Internet as a reporting tool on pain of extinction (Feola, 1998, 15).
Online Journalism in Europe

Newspaper gathering and delivery are undergoing profound changes. The present transformation, according to Jan Bierhoff (1999), of the communication sector “makes a fundamental shift from mass broadcast media to interactive media use (Bierhoff, 1999, P3).

According to Bierhoff (1999), the Internet technology changed the equation of newspaper industry being mainly for consumers. The Internet has already given news consumers more freedom of choice and control of content. As a result, Internet news began to proliferate at a phenomenal pace. The rate of development can be seen from the statistics showing that four million of the total of 172 million Internet news users in the world are from Europe i.e.23.8 percent of the total media consumers online (Bierhoff, 1999, P6).

In order to keep consumers, news organizations quickly broke away the tendency to use Web Pages as a “distribution devices rather than a new medium, and are now busy creating various sorts of original Web content” (Bierhoff, 1999, P7).

However there are some “European concerns” discussed by Jan Bierhoff (1999). He explained that they approach their presence online as an “interesting experiment rather than as a strategic innovation and potential revenue source” (Bierhoff, 1999, P10).

Also, the revenue base for the printed paper might be endangered by further loss of readership and advertising revenues, while many concurrent opportunities for news production and distribution present themselves (Bierhoff, 1999, P10).

With the projection of 320 million Internet news users by the end of 2000, a great window of opportunity exists for content developers to expand their “International presence, especially after news organizations began to see first signs of profitability” (Bierhoff, 1999, P10-11).
Newspaper organizations accept the Internet as a “valid” and “valuable” source of information in Europe but this opinion varies from one country to another (Bierhoff, 1999, P13).

Scandinavian countries, especially, Denmark, Sweden and Norway are considered to be second to the United States in adopting Internet technology for journalism. Many newspapers collaborated in establishing their own Swedish Internet language news servers to assist reporters. Furthermore local news agencies rushed to provide up-to-the-minute news and information services via Web pages. The Swedish government cabinet created its own Web site providing necessary public relation information and upcoming events. Any reporter can connect easily and gather information; furthermore, reporters can talk to government officials on-line to obtain information (Jalix @Ibm.net).

Editor-in-chief of Julands Posten, Unlike Haagerup, said that online journalism has helped newspapers to survive foreign news and television. “After we adopted the online technology in gathering information and adopting new styles in writing short news stories and breaking news. People don’t like to read long stories over the Net. As a result newspaper readers began to come back” (Bierhoff, 1999, P24). According to Haagerup, in the first half of 1999, the newspaper doubled its number of people accessing their Website. This is something that “the printed newspaper (would) take more than 20 years to do,” obtaining 60,000 –65,000 hits per day on their Website (Bierhoff, 1999, P25).

Countries like France, England and Germany are considered to be second to Scandinavian countries in Internet use as a reporting tool to enhance journalism performance (Bierhoff, 1999, P25-27).

Government press laws and regulations discourage journalists and news organizations from adopting online technology. The French government, for example, discourages using English language, the dominant language of the Internet, in order to maintain their culture and heritage (Bierhoff, 1999, P27).
However, this does not mean that online journalism did not penetrate journalism organizations in these countries. Alain Giraud, chief officer of le Monde Interco chife, said that the Internet helped to financially maintain the paper (Bierhoff, 1999, P27).

Le Monde created “a new company dedicated to Internet, software and CD-Development.” Working with outside partners and investment in digital publishing for organization and other big and small partners (www.lemonde-diplomatique.com.fr)

Introducing the news of the printed paper to the Internet with enhancements such as special dossiers, forums launched by well-known figures, moderated debates, and more pictures and color than the printed version” doubled advertising revenues and “in some cases (le Monde) were actually sold out online (www.Lemonde.com.fr).

Danny Meadoues – Klue, marketing manager of Electronic Telegraph of England believes that English newspapers are selling good opportunities online but they are still looking for a “strategic plan to prepare their investments over the Internet.” Meadouis klue believes that British newspapers are “not known for their investments heavily in research and development” (Bierhoff, 1999, P38).

For Meadous-klue the biggest problem for journalism industry is that the UK Internet Advertising Bureau “which gathers the main online players” did not form the mechanics of use of online journalism (Bierhoff, 1999, P48).

However, the “rapid development” of online technology will develop traditional journalism on two levels. First “there will be a change in the nature of the working practices of people employed in most information based jobs across all sectors. Secondly the development of the news media will have a fundamental effect on existing media landscape. The growth of interactive (newspaper) will be some of the drivers for changing audience consumption patterns (Bierhoff, 1999, P48-52).

A study conducted in 1996 by Claudia Mast, Professor of journalism at the University Hohnenheim in Germany found that 73 percent of German freelance journalists already used the Internet and online-media resources. Another 12 percent planed to use them in the future. Another study published in 1997 by the German wire service
Deutsche Pressagentur (DPA) showed that 72 percent of German newspaper editors’ used online media. Authors of the study Jens Petersen and Frank Stadhoewer concluded that online journalism and online media concept had already penetrated the German newsroom. The authors concluded that online journalism appeals to younger journalists more than older ones. Also, journalists using the online medium as a reporting and researching tool make fewer mistakes (Bierhoff, 1999, P68).

In other cases, some countries could not quickly follow the speed of Internet development. The Netherlands is one of these cases. The Internet year “lasts three months. If you want to be a real player you have to accept this pace and react aggressively,” Says Thomas Middel Roff, CEO, Bert Elsmann. However, “sooner or later, Dutch journalists will be forced by the increasing market of users to accept the Internet development pace (Bierhoff, 1999, P73).

“Although Romania is considered an Eastern developing country, Internet has added to the journalism proficiency,” said Dragos Popa (1999), a Romanian journalist at a Romanian daily. Romanian daily Journalists feel that the Internet has opened the door for amplifying newspaper audience.” Online journalism helped create a well “rounded audience with a unified public opinion.” New business opportunities such as e-commerce has evolved (Popa, 1999, P1).

Many newspapers large and small strive to produce a qualified, well-networked newsroom and to prepare a “real competitive product on the Web and in paper by using the Web” (Bierhoff, 1999, P18).

Poland is another former Eastern bloc country heading for development journalism industry, according to Ewlina Morevena (1999), freelance journalist and a MA student at University of Leipzig, Belgium conducted a study on the effect of the Internet on journalism. The researcher showed that the Polish journalism industry suffers from financial problems. Despite the best efforts of advertising sales representatives “over the past 20 years, the percentage of advertising in print publications in Poland kept on shrinking,” Morevena (1999) said. “The only way that newspaper publishers have managed to survive is by cutting the size of their editions,
staff’s and each individual’s page.” Additionally, they raised the cover price advertisement prices (Morevena, 1999).

According to Morevena (1999), this theory “has proven wrong. Newspapers do that, and they loose some more readers and more advertisers, the ultimate result is that the majority of daily newspapers in Poland has either fall under government or political party control or has sheds their readers since late 1980’s. (Morevena, 1999)

The Internet, being cheeep technology, will thrive as newspapers get pricey, concluded Morevena (1999). She explained that the annual production and distribution costs of E-mail published three times daily equal the production and distribution cost of one edition of the printed traditional newspaper. (Morevena, 1999)

Unlike many other “democratizing journalism professionals in Europe,” Estonia did not rush to the adoption of the Internet as a reporting tool, said Urmas Loit, media critic. However, this does not mean for Estonia and several former members of the Soviet Union are unable to enhance their work or form a network cartel with other countries. According to Loit, online technology presents new challenges that should be discussed. Issues of new journalism standards and ethics are becoming fundamental (Bierhoff, 1999, 62).

Loit said that “finding credible information on the Web,” where vast amount of unsubstantiated information are available.” Subsequently, training journalists to setting, finding and present news became crucial. The main purpose of the Newsgroup network is for journalists to discuss problems and how to solve them. The European Union via the European Journalism Center organizes training sessions with online professionals for Eastern bloc journalists. These professionals bridge the gap between developed regions in Europe and depending countries in Egypt through encouraging regional reporting using specialized Internet system (Bierhoff, 1999, 62).
Online Journalism in South America

The introduction of the Internet and online journalism in South America is definitely associated with the liberation and democratization movement in the Latino world.

The Internet opened an avenue of expression in South American countries where dictators traditionally suppressed information and free speech. According to Brazilian journalism professor Joe Kadhi (1999), the Internet plays a central role in building and developing South America’s emerging democracy and neo society. Kadhi (1999) said that the greatest challenge facing Latin journalists is to be responsible and mindful of the influence of the new media in their countries, “which can accurately reflect the hopes and fears, aspirations and apprehensions, optimism and pessimism as they exist in the new society” (Khadi, 1999).

Khadi (1999) explained that the new media should work with the government toward building a democracy not a “mouthpiece, leap-dog to the government in the country” but in an active, powerful and a well-respected media (Khadi, 1999).

Telephone and fax technologies that were present in the past weren’t sufficient. The Internet is cheaper to construct, easier to contact sources and faster to get responses. This is something telephone and faxes can’t provide because of the underdeveloped telecommunication infrastructure. The Internet is not a friend to regimes who want to curtail the free flow of information (Khadi, 1999).

For centuries, journalists have repeatedly been imprisoned for telling the truth about official corruption and misrule by dictators. But now, the days when dictators could muzzle the press are coming to an end (Rao, 1999, P1).

Unlike earlier days when government controlled radio and TV stations, using them as political instruments to perpetuate despotism dictators now face a new challenge. Controlling information is more difficult. The new challenge is the free voice over the Internet; journalists can do their exposes freely on the Internet, enjoying speech and open access to information and ideas that were previously taboo (Rao, 1999, P1).
In her article *South American Press Freedom: A Reality- but Vigilance Still Needed*, Jerelyn Eddings (1999) said that the uncontrolled character of the Internet in South America gives suppressed people a voice, a chance to participate in the global information society and an opportunity to benefit from it. Latino journalists have grasped the Internet as the key to a truly global and free society. They seek its promise of universal social justice unhindered by tyranny or national boundaries (Eddings, 1999, P1).

As a result, new sets of freedom for journalists emerged. They seek the freedoms to seek information, receive and import information and ideas by all means of medium regardless of frontiers. They seek right to communicate, and the right of access to the means of expression which had been violated by totalitarian regimes. These are vital human rights which the Internet now restores to people. The Internet has made it possible for many Latin countries to escape their limited circulation boundaries and reach readers beyond their country borders (Eddings, 1999, P1-2).

According to Eddings (1999), the Internet is considered to be the “hope” of journalists in the “Latino world.” Eddings (1999) said that the Internet has been a great source to “present the Latino world over the Web.” In other words, it is a good vehicle to disseminate information. Latin Journalists hasn’t yet grasped the idea of gathering information from the Net (Eddings, 1999, P2).

Eddings (1999) stated that one of the major problems facing the development of the Internet as a source for collecting information is that journalists need to be “vigilant” about evaluating information. Verifying sources on the Internet is important to find “credible information on the Web, where vast amounts of unsubstantiated information are available.” Journalists should view online sources with the same skepticism they would other sources. “Just because it is digital, doesn’t mean it is true.” The commercial consideration that “might overshadow the free expression role of the Internet,” is another point to be taken into consideration. Eddings (1999) concluded that it is too early to see the impact of the new technology on the print media in Latin America because “we are still on a new bridge; we need time to rediscover what we missed” (Eddings, 1999, P2)
Online Journalism in Sub-Saharan Africa

Five years ago, only South Africa and Egypt had Internet connections out of all the countries on the entire African continent. African struggles include infrastructure capabilities to economic problems and totalitarian governments’ control over means of information. Only 11 percent of the African countries are considered free according to 1999 Freedom House reports—are major obstacles facing African countries to join the electronic community. In his article *Life at the Thin Edge of the Web*, Peter Judge (1995) discussed African journalists’ efforts to join the telecommunication revolution. Judge warned that if African journalists were not able to join the global village within a five years, the “information gap between the rich west and the poor Africa will definitely get wider” (Judge, 1995, P15).

It seems that African journalists understood Judge’s words. In less than three years Africa experienced a “fantastic” growth in Internet access, says Reed Krama (1999), editor-in-chief of Africa News Online in an article entitled *Will Internet Enhance Democracy in Africa*.

Connectivity in Africa didn’t seem possible. Two countries were online; four others had working E-mail connectivity. Today 47 out of the 54 countries of the African continent have full Internet accessibility (Krama, 1999, P1).

However, editor of Online Business publication, Kevin Davie (1999) said that journalism problems in Africa are too profound for an electronic Band-Aid (Davie, 1999, P1).

African regimes try to control the Net. Governments are beginning to realize the ability of the Internet to empower people with information freely criticizing the misdeeds of those in authority. Currently, many African governments seek ways to control and censor the Internet. They do so by claiming to fight pornography, but the real reason for the Internet campaigns is to silence political opposition (Davie, 1999, P1).
Needless to say, African dictators have outlawed everything associated with the Internet “All this for a very long time has been either outlawed or rigidly controlled as a way of continuing to control freedom of expression” (Krama, 1999, P1).

Process of de-politicizing the Internet has had a negative effect. African journalists see fewer alternative political views online. Hence this freedom of expression tool for democratic empowerment seems to be collapsing (Krama, 1999, P1)

By African standards, online publishing is expensive. This is considered another constrain to the development of Internet journalism in sub-Saharan Africa. “Information technology is expensive, and the software is expensive,” added Krama (1999). Africa is the poorest continent considered being “the last of the last.... They have extreme poverty each year surviving is a problem” (Krama, 1999, P1)

Because the Internet depends on telephone and there are two telephone users for each 10,000 African, Internet access may be a distant dream. Millions of Africans have never used the telephone, and they have no hope of ever using one. Telephone lines and the Internet will be confined mostly to capital cities. The telephone in Africa is regarded as a luxury enjoyed only by a relatively few. International Telecommunication Development general secretary Dr. Pekka Tarjanne drew the attention of the world community to the dangers of the global information society becoming global in name only (Davie, 1999, P1).

While progressing in some economical aspects, the journalism industry is experiencing an overall decline. Because 70 percent of people the sub-Saharan Africa are illiterate. Radio broadcasting remains the most important medium. Martin Ochs (1986) stated in his book The African Press, that only 20 percent of the journalism organizations in Africa can afford buying the technology. Furthermore, 10 percent of African nations don’t have daily newspaper. In few others, the government publishes mimeographed daily bulletins. There is not enough funding in most African countries. As a result, Africa’s share in daily newspaper of the world is dramatically low by 1.78 percent in the entire world (Ochs, 1986, P1-7). Hence, according to Davie (1999), Internet journalism “hasn’t quite arrive to this side of the equator.” The term online
journalism is still a bit too fanged to be able to pay its way in most African countries (Davie, 1999, P1).

Currently there are slightly more than 100 newspapers on the Internet from Cape Town to Cairo. However, many of those fail to understand the proper use and value of the Web (Jeremies, 1999, P1).

According to Seydou Sissouma (1999), editor of Le Soleil Online in his article *West African Journalists Access Internet Use: Potential and Problems*, the picture might not be as black as it seems. When the Internet came to most African countries, it was a good thing. Journalists can interact with local and international news organizations, wire services, and other information sources worldwide. Sissouma stated that the Internet gave African journalists access, and now they can become part of the global village. Organizations like the Freedom Forum, European Journalism Center and others started to organize sessions for African journalists. These agencies train them about the basic skills of using the Internet as a reporting tool (Sissouma, 1999, P1).

Ten newspapers in eight Francophone countries formed a newsgathering and story-sharing network via the Internet, added Sissouma (1999). The network made use of the speed and reliability of the Internet, which has the potential to be a key component for communication in remote and underdeveloped parts of Africa. The network also will promote solidarity among African newspapers, Sissouma (1999) concluded. Furthermore, journalists in Kenya, Nigeria and Zambia formed an Angle-journalism network to discuss their reporting problems through organizations such as the Toronto based International Federation of Expression Exchange (IFEX). These organizations have introduced media freedom on the continent beyond the reach of the censor’s pen.

Despite this argument, Internet journalism in Africa has formed a lifetime to the rest of the global village, used to bring rapid humanitarian relief after natural or manmade disasters. The Internet has made the world understand African problems fasten through journalists affiliated with organizations like CNN, the New York Times, Liberation and other information Websites. Potential donors and disaster agencies react quickly to disasters that confront many African countries.
Online Journalism in Asia

Internet usage for journalism appears to be growing fast in Asia and that could bode well for the region’s online newspapers. One estimate indicated that 30 percent of all households in economically developed Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore will be wired to the Net by 2002. In the same year, the number of regular Internet users from Asia is predicted to be 44.7 million (Asia/Pacific Internet service, Feb. 1998).

Douglas Bullis (1998) in his article *So You Want to Do Media in Asia, & Big Media Operations*, said that most governments in Asia are committed to bringing their citizens into Cyberspace (Bullies, 1998, P1).

In his paper *Computerization of Taiwanese newspapers*, Li-jing Chang (1999) explained that most Taiwanese newspapers “Internetized” their news production in 1998. One of the reasons for the delay, according to Chang (1999), is the complexity of the language. Compared with the 26 alphabetical letters in English, the building block of common Chinese newspaper language consists of “some 6,000 to 20,000 ideographic characters.” The increasing voices of business sector to “Taiwanese the Internet” forced software companies to collaborate with multinational companies to find a solution to the language problem (Chang, 1999, P1).

According to Chang (1999), most Taiwanese newspapers recognized the time and cost saving benefits of using the Internet as a reporting tool (Chang, 1999, P2).

Chang (1999) explained the increasing number of Taiwanese newspapers adopting the online technology in three points. First, new technology innovations over old ones like fax machines or videotext in collecting information. Second, is the compatibility of the Internet technology with existing values and needs of their potential clients – business men- providing speedy, reliable information. Finally, the complexity of the online technology contributes its use and understanding (Chang, 1999, P2).

One of the last totalitarian models in the world, China tried to block access to the Internet after it failed to stop the free flow of information into the country. The
government, designed its own Internet communication system using licensed official
government Internet service providers (ISP) agency which has total control over the
Internet content (Mowdred, 1995, P26).

Security moderators required that ISP users sign pledges that they would not use the
Internet for anti-government activities. Further, the government hired monitors to
“Police the Internet E-mails, chartrooms traffic, so they don’t run a foul of state
security sensors, believed to pop in unannounced,” said Jones Reijau (Rayan, 1999,
P1) in article China’s Internet Boon to Reform or quick Buck?

Rayan (1999) said that laws seem to be enforced haphazardly, the consequences for
violating the Internet regulation laws can be severe, Muray Fromson (1999), wrote in
his article China & The Internet: People will talk. People have been arrested in four
cases since November 1998 for attempting to form a pro-democracy party. The
changes included allegations that they used the Internet to disseminate their bylaws
(Fromson, 1999, P1).

The Chinese government first cracked down on “Internet political off users,” last
January when journalist Lin Hay was sentenced to two years in prison after giving
30,000 Chinese E-mail addresses to a “pro-democracy journal published on the
Internet by dissidents abroad” (Fromson, 1999, P1).

According to Ryan (1999), the number of Chinese Web users is estimated to be three
million users and is doubling every six months. “A crop of homegrown entrepreneurs
has sprung up, hoping capitalize on economic to build local new media empires.” This
made the Chinese government see the Internet not as a “telecommunication entity, but
as a medium entity.” According to Ryan (1999), this forced the government to
exercise greater control over the Net and to take the Internet as a new source to
propagate information (Ryan, 1999, P1).

Chinese journalism organizations must remain pro-government to survive. They argue
that regardless of how much they bow before government restrictions, their existence
provides a tremendous public service (Fromson, 1998, P1).
With the exception of China and a few dictatorship pockets, Internet journalism, has never before “had it so good,” according to Madanmohan Rao (1999) in his article *Online alliances in Asia*. The Internet opened up a new larger window for news consumers, giving them relatively unconfined access to vast quantities of “up-to-date local business news, international entertainment and even politically controversial content” (Rao, 1999, P1).

For Rao (1999), the deregulation of journalism organizations spreads the Internet media space in Asia. Unprecedented opportunities are opening up for content alliances between the news media, “yellow papers” companies, freelancers and other newspaper players. According to Rao (1999), Asian journalism entities adhered content alliances to fulfill a number of objectives to protect and propagate regional, cultural and business interests, to attract advertising revenue, to reinforce local brands or localized sites of global brands, and to differentiate between various entrance and e-commerce offerings (Rao, 1999, P1).

Rao (1999), explained that while all this activity opened up a wealth of news offerings for Asian readers, there is also a growing concern that the online media market “will soon be dominated to some extent by US-based players with deep-pockets, greater experience and the ability to leverage their media properties across the globe.” The initial wave of international cross-media alliances for delivering news to online users in Asia was driven by US and international news portals like ABC News, Reuters, Agance French-Press, collaborating with Singapore Times, Indian Hirdustan Times, Pakistan Dawn magazine, Malaysian daily express and Hong Kong’s Morning Post (Rao, 1999, P1).

The success of this experiment opened the door for Asian-Asian media players to form media collaboration like Hong Kong based “orientation.com” that created portals for emerging news with other Asian countries including Seri Lanka, Thailand and the Philippines (Rao, 1999, P1).

According to Rao (1999), numerous alliances emerged between creators of Asian news content and organizations who re-package news into E-mail based newsletters or provide abstracts and compilations of related news (Rao, 1999, P1).
Leading newspaper Singapore Press Holding (SPH) recently invested in local-Asian Internet Buzz City which disseminates Asian news to wide audience, in the form of HTML-mail newsletters. Buzz City aspires to operate in the Chinese market, where Chinese papers have been voted one of the top newspapers (Rao, 1999, P1).

Buzz City secret of success, according to Rao (1999), comes from news summaries and business information gleaned from their 120 newspapers and another 100 sources worldwide. It publishes these information on its Intranet network with its partners.

“All this may sound like music to the ears for media organizations, freelancers and journalists in Asia,” according Douglas Bullis (1998) to in his article *So You Want to do Media in Asia*. Bullis (1998) explains that challenges remain in areas of finding a sustainable business model for online media properties, especially due to the continuing economic recession. Still, to consumers and “purveyors” of news in Asia now have access to an “astonishing” diversity of news that their parents’ generation could never have dreamt of” (Bullis, 1998).

Concerns also arise, especially in more authoritarian media environments like China and Singapore, that such unfettered access to online content may expose their populations to undesirable or objectionable content. This raises the possibility of harmful political effects. Nonetheless, the explosion of Internet accesses and content driven in part by regional and international alliances continues unabated (Rao, 1999, P1).
Online Journalism in the Arab World

In order to understand the effect of the Internet on Arab press, one should look at the history of journalism industry since the turn of the century.

The history of the Arab press stretches back to the early nineteenth century. Western occupation and missionaries brought the first presses with moveable type to the Middle East. The Egyptian Al-Waqa’a Al Masria or Egyptian Events was the first Arabic newspaper in the region. At the turn of the century, the newspaper boom started in the region. At that time –between 1945 to 1965- local governments used the print medium to publish official information and to pass news and entertainment. (Hafez, 1996, P11-16)

This picture hasn’t changed much since the turn of the century. One can until use William Rugh’s 1978 classifications of Arab media.

According to Rugh (1986), Arab media can be divided to three major folds: the loyalist, mobilization, and diverse press (Rugh, 1986, P11-115).

The Loyalist press can be found in Jordan, Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Tunisia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates. The most prominent characteristic of this type of media is its loyalty to the government and uncritical support of government policies (Rugh, 1986, P11-35).

The Mobilization press, is the second category in Rugh’s Arab press order. The mobilization press does not criticize the basic policies of the government (domestic, foreign policies, and government developing plans). The government uses the press and medium in order to mobilize the public political thoughts and ideas. This system is found in Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Sudan, Algeria, Libya, and Yemen. (Rugh, 1986, P38-69).

Finally, the Diverse system obtains free press ideals reflecting variety of viewpoints. The degree of differences among newspapers is difficult to quantify or describe precisely. Therefore, the diverse press is relatively free, even if individual newspapers
may be strong promotes of the regime because some papers are somewhat independent to choose from. This type of system can be seen in Lebanon and Morocco partially in Kuwait (Rugh, 1986, P72-111).

That is why “the Arab World is a world respecting order more then freedom in its media system. This has always been that way” stated John Merrill (1998) in his paper *Journalistic Order in the Arab World*. He explained that a slight libertarian Arab press system in Arab countries would almost be like “having one of the 50 American states be a communist one” (Merrill, 1998, P1)

The Internet was introduced to the Arab world in the early 1990’s. The first sign of using the Internet in journalism was on July 9th 1990 when the London based Alsharq Al Awsat published its paper on the Internet. This shows that the Arab print media didn’t adopted Internet as a tool for journalism in a later stage and at a slower pace (El Gody, 1998, P12).

Head of information department at Al Hayat Newspaper, Emad Bashir (1999), head of information department at Al Hayat Newspaper said that Arabs can’t claim that they have online journalism. They merely online-publishing (Bashir, 1999, P9).

Since 1995, more than 160 Arabic papers have been developed via the World Wide Web. Although on the surface this trend marks development, browsing these sites one can see that the content of these sites is worthless (El Gody, 1998, P 15). After five years of online presence over the Web, many newspapers lost interest of the Web (Bashir, 1999, P 10).

Some sites are not updated; others are just a copycat of the original print copy. Few of the Arab newspapers commit themselves to the daily updates. Fewer still have archives and search engines for readers to get more information (Bashir, 1999, P10-11).

Online journalism helped improving journalism organizations around the world to increase their circulation by 14 percent. By contrast, Arab newspapers are “still
loosing the battle to satellite broadcasting…and circulation is still decreasing 12 percent annually” (El Gosh, 1999, P2).

Fadi El Gosh (1999) explained that this phenomenon occurs because Arab newspapers expand horizontally. They publish their news free on the Web “just not to be behind and to be related to the new Internet society.” El Gosh (1999) agreed with Bashir’s (1999) point that the Arab World does not yet understand the art of net. Subsequently content of the news remained static and newspapers are still loosing ground (Bashir, 1999, P2-4).

The Middle East faces a number of challenges in achieving and maintaining online journalism. Hussien Amin and Shems Friedlander (1996) organize these difficulties into six general areas: Literacy, language, economy, telecommunication infrastructure, political and education services.

Illiteracy is a traditional problem that has affected the development of print media in the Arab World. Most Arab countries have a high illiteracy rate. Literacy rate varies from 41 percent in Yemen to 82 percent in Jordan and 56 percent in Egypt. English and computer illiteracy rates multiply these numbers exponentially add more to these figures. High illiteracy places an important barrier between potential readers and newspaper. It cuts circulation and the development of online journalism (Amin, 1996, P4-6).

Arab countries have an additional problem in overcoming a language barrier created by the Internet “Latin standard” this makes development of bilingual applications much more difficult. In his article impact of the Internet on journalism in the Middle East, Mathnew Reavy (1997) observed that the strong linguistic and cultural heritage of the Arab nations creates an additional barrier (Reavy, 1997, P11).

Per capita income is low in most of the Arab World. This only enhances the usefulness of the traditional print media. The availability of computers is limited. Around 4.5 percent most of the Arab population is in developing countries. Governments, in these countries, are under strict fiscal policies. Spending money to
enhance journalism performance doesn't rate high on the government's fiscal priorities (Amin, 1997, P6)

In the area of the technical problems, Amin (1997) noted that the region needs an infrastructure upgrade and needs to pay more attention to network security. The government provides public telecommunication services in most Arab states. Except for Saudi Arabia and some of the Gulf States, telecommunication infrastructure substandard. Most networking systems are not fiber-optic. “In large countries like Sudan where the population is scattered a major problem will be to develop and upgrade the telecommunications networks” (Amin, 1997, P7)

Traffic jams as a result of infrastructure make it difficult to access the World Wide Web even if it is affordable. A user might spend a long time trying to connect, and once in, faces the probability of being cut off because of poor connections. So “even for those who can afford a computer and the service, using them can be frustrating and time consuming (Amin, 1997, P8).

For journalism in the Arab World, political problems present a serious problem. The Internet remains as an essential libertarian medium with a strong devotion to free expression. The Internet in 19 countries in the Arab World had access provided under the control or close supervision of the government. In countries like Syria and Yemen there is restricted or little Internet connection or no Internet connection as in Sudan or Libya (Gher, 1999, P51-61).

Both Amin (1996) and El Gosh (1999) discussed the impact of insufficient funding on educational services, training, and research on new generation journalists. Insufficient training makes it impossible to train journalists who are capable of dealing with online technology (Amin, 1997, P11) and (El Gosh, 1999, P16).

The rapid expansion of the Internet in the Arab World presents several challenges to Arab journalists. The number of online Arab users increases monthly, especially after the permission of Internet service in Saudi Arabia. Online users are expected to reach 2.5 million by the year 2001. The likelihood of political intervention, particularly censorship that removes an entire nation and its media from the Internet, presents the
greatest possibility for harm. The inherent libertarian nature of the online community will emerge as an enemy to most authoritarian and loyalist governments. The tremendous influx of ideas and opinions may threaten the cultural values of some nations, requiring time to be absorbed (El Gosh, 1999, P16-17).

The importance of spending on information and communication technology in the data-rich west is understood. It comprises almost 30 percent of government budget. El Gosh described the Internet as the “hope of Arab press in the Arab world to regain its power.” He considered it as the hope for establishing the foundation for a participatory medium for mass communication that should liberate the often-muzzled fourth estate (El Gosh, 1999, P16-17).

The barriers created to confine news and information are falling due to the free characteristic of the Net. The global communication system revolutionized by the Internet made unlimited information available in an instant. “It is up to journalists to make use of the ‘new agent of change’ to enhance their performance in order to survive the new communication order,” stated Reavy (1997) (Reavy, 1997, P29).

‘Arabization’ of the Internet
The issue of ‘Aabization’ developed in reaction to the United States scientists developed Internet as an anti-nuclear means of securing information during crises times. They didn’t speculate that the Internet system they developed would become an international means of communications. Therefore, research ignored any non-Latin language formatting. (Anderson, 1998, P10-12)

This issue has created the situation where computers can not identify other non-Latin characters. For that reason, many Arabic Websites, especially news, document their news using image format system. This system depends on typing and printing news on computers then scan the print out copy saving it in an image format (jpg or gif) file. Another way of saving Arabic text is using the pdf format where a scan of the entire page is done and then formatted to fit the computer screen. Even those companies that invented Arabic text didn’t solve the problem as several companies used different coding systems which was not a practical solution. It either limit users
to a specific operating system or to use only one language in their operating system forcing users to install special fonts which usually doesn’t match with their operating systems (El-Gody, 1998, P17).

These solutions created several problems include image formats that take a long time to be displayed on screen. Some information can not be read when it is read in a non-graphic environment such as Lynx. Information can not be added, deleted, or be updated. This created a problem for journalists as the information can not be archived or stored on a database system (El-Gody, 1998, P17-18).

Both Arab and international software organizations did several attempts to Arabize Internet documents, however the characteristics of the Arabic language were always a hinder to these attempts. In her paper, *All you need to know about Arabizing the Internet*, Ingy Bakir described the characteristics of the Internet that hinders coding the Arabic language:

1. **Bi-directional Display:** One of the unique features about the Arabic language is that the text is written from right to left while numerals are from left to right, which requires a bi-directional display on the same line.

2. **Contextual variance:** Arabic letters do not maintain the same shape and change according to the context. For example, the Arabic letter 'BK' may have four shapes according to its context in a word. The shape varies whether it is at the beginning of a word in the middle, at the end or independent. Some complex Arabic styles, such as Thuluth and Nastaliq, may require more than four contextual variants for each letter.

3. **Ligatures:** A visual form representing a combination of two or more visual forms. Ligatures may either be obligatory, or optional. ‘A’ ligature is a combination of two or three characters into one shape, such as J'o'm-mg an ‘a’ and ‘e’ into ‘ae’ ‘se’

4. **Kashida Justification:** In Western languages, when a paragraph of text is justified on both sides, space is added between words to fill out lines and align them to the left and right margins. However, justification in Arabic is done by lengthening the characters to stretch out the words and fill out the length of a line of text. The extra length added to a character is called a kashida.

5. **Diacritics:** 1) A mark applied or attached to a symbol in order to create a symbol that represents an entirely new value. 2) A mark applied to a symbol irrespective of whether it changes the value of the symbol. In the latter case,
the diacritic usually represents an independent value, e.g. an accent, tone, or some linguistic information. Also called diacritical mark, or diacritical. Diacritics are vowel or accent marks which appear above or beneath a letter. When entering Arabic text, the diacritics are typed after the letter with which it should appear.

However, two years ago a new proposal for a unified coding system solved “most of the ‘Arabization’ problems,” said Mohamed El Sharekh (1999), CEO of an Arab based software, in an interview with him.

El Sharekh proposed a system for Arab journalists that has been implemented in some Arab newspapers like Al Ahram in Egypt, Okaz in Saudi Arabia and El Watan in Qatar. According to El Sharekh (1999), the new computerized processor or MMMP identifies all Arabic characters and symbols. Using the characteristics of the DHTML (Dynamic Hyper Markup Language), which is the language of the Internet, ‘Arabization’ can be easier. As for indexing and building databases, newspaper organizations can easily index news documents automatically by extracting key sentences from the content that can be stored in a database system for journalists to retrieve. (LDB AAI Arabic lexical database and Arabic Automatic indexes technology) (El Sharekh, 1999)

According to El Sharekh (1999), this new technology succeeded. The number of Arabic Websites on the Internet doubled in three years reaching almost a million sites. (El Sharekh, 1999)
Egypt: A Case Study

Introduction of Internet Technology:
Internet service reached Egypt in 1987, when the Supreme Council for Universities (SCU) introduced E-mail service to Cairo University along with many government departments (Mahmoud, 1998, P12-18).

In 1989 the Foreign Relation Coordination Unit (FRCU) joined the Egyptian Universities Network (EUN) to connect universities and research centers. They used E-mail nodes to facilitate experience and opinions under government supervision to form the first WAN service in Egypt (Mahmoud, 1998, P20-21).

From 1991 to 1993, EUN provided Internet access and lines to more than 100 governmental organizations and Non Governmental Organizations through the main center of FRCU via a 9.6k line linking the EUN and France. The network carries data Bitnet as well as the Internet traffic. In 1994, the government upgraded the line interconnectivity to 64k in cooperation with the Information and Decision Support Center and Egypt Telecom (Kamel, 1998, P2)

The private sector began to invest in the Internet in 1992. Intouch communication service, which started as a part of the FRCU, emerged as the first commercial service provider in Egypt.

Internet Service Providence (ISP) surged from 1993 to 1996. According to the latest IDSC statistics, there are currently 48 ISPs in Egypt (EL-Gody, 1998, P24) (Khattab, 1998, P224-238). Internet users were estimated by 2,000 users in 1994 and 120,000 by 1998. Today, the number of users is estimated at 160,000.

International connectivity to and from Egypt is currently provided via satellite links VSAT using Intelsat and fiber connectivity -called SEMWE- to Europe and via TAD-12 to the USA. This connection provides the country with a bandwidth comparable to
the rest of the world. Prices began to decline since 1997. ISPs strive to provide better services in order to attract more audience. (Kamel, 1999, P2)

Data communication services via VSAT terminals with hub based and hubless modem communication reached rural areas. Recently, RITSEC established cooperation with RAINTNET (Regional Arab Information Technology Network) a regional level in Internet connectivity gateway to other countries in the Arab World and Africa (Kamel, 1998, P2).

**Online Journalism in Egypt: Limitations, Uses and Future Prospects.**

Although the government introduced the Internet technology successfully in fields like education, health, and telecommunication, Egypt is considered to be laggard in terms of using the Internet in print media. The government provides Internet service to major newspapers free through IDSC; however, no news organization makes use of it (El Gody, 1998, P64).

In his study *Problems Facing Arab World in Using the Internet* Hussien Amin (1996) examined different obstacles to the development of online journalism in Egypt. Amin considers illiteracy as a traditional, as well as, major obstacle to the development of print media. Egypt has a high illiteracy rate at 56 percent. This high illiteracy has had an impact on newspaper circulation and therefore on newspaper development. Add English illiteracy and computer illiteracy, the number qualified users would be not exceed 2 percent (Amin, 1996, P6).

English and computer illiteracy are also high, which raises questions not only about the development of online journalism, but also about Internet progress and general development in Egypt. Amin (1996) explains that “The literate Egyptians, even if bilingual and able to read news from English newspaper will most likely get their news from Arabic Egyptian paper.” (P7) For the adult Egyptian, this was a traditional sign of intellect. They prefer to turn a page rather than scrolling bottoms and screens. But this tradition may change with the new generation, “as the intellectual will be defined by the computer,” says Amin (Amin, 1996, P7).
According to Amin (1996), those defined as literate can be segmented into groups related to their age, socioeconomic class and education. These categories reflect their exposure to and perception of newspaper text and pictures. It varies from elementary education students are not exposed to audiovisual materials as learning tools. Therefore Egyptians did not develop the ability to use picture as sources of information. Furthermore, Egyptian newspapers generally use few photos, and as a result the Egyptian culture can be said to be visually illiterate.

Content is another important issue for Amin (1996). For generations, newspapers in Egypt have been the tongue of government. Local information is largely controlled and disseminated by the government. This relationship between the government and the print industry affects the performance of journalists, consequently affect content. According to William Rush in his book The Arab Press, Egypt is a “mobilizing” state moving toward democracy. The Egyptian print media are not fully free. The government uses the media to mobilize public opinion. The government believes that the country is heading toward economic stability and hopes to enter the free market society. The government cannot risk giving papers freedom to access and disseminate information, or even encourage World Wide Web readership and thereby build a new media habit on the Internet (Amin 1996).

In his book, The Crises of National Papers in Egypt, Ramzy Gayed (1990) explained that there is no competition between newspaper organizations or between reporters. Newspaper organizations use the same -and only- source to gather information: the government. Opposition and privately owned papers face many press and publication laws and censorship that limit their movement. Newspaper editors are appointed by the government, this resulted in a status quo position in organizations; moreover, there is no competition between reporters since there is no incentive for development (Gayed, 1990, P20-44)

Training, according to Amin (1996), presents the foremost problem in the design and presentation of newspaper and magazine Websites newspapers. There exists “little or no training available for those interested in pursuing careers in online and graphic journalism” (P 11). Without the availability of solid education and training system behind them, prospective journalists have little hope. Most journalism and
communications programs in Egypt pay more attention to theory than to practice. Amin (1996) added that few programs in Egypt are concerned with professional training. Most universities cannot afford to update their programs due the rapid change in expensive technology and therefore remain primitive (Amin, 1996, P11).

Although Internet technology arrived in Egypt in 1987, it was not until 1996 that the first Egyptian newspaper El Gomhoria hit the Internet. In the following four years 18 newspapers joined the cyber ranks. In a study done by the researcher entitled Problems Facing Egyptian Journalism to Join the New Media Order, prestige bias as well as competition against several other Arab newspapers force Egyptian newspaper that posted on the Web (El Gody, 1998, P72).

Although, superficially this trend implies developments, what Egypt is doing is superficial publishing on the Web. Extracting information provided from the Internet, using CAR techniques, forming alliances or joining newsgroups is still uncommon (El Gody, 1998, P72).

Another important issue is that almost all newspaper present on the web are using non-media organizations in designing, implementing and maintaining their online presence. This produced a problem of poor design of Egyptian newspaper on the web since non-media organizations are not journalism entities and lack journalism sense. The researcher analyzed the content of all 18 newspapers on the Internet. The researcher concluded that eight of the 18 newspapers did not update their sites. It seemed that they lost interest in posting their paper on the Web and their online presence is only to join the stream of posting over the Web. Seven other newspapers put an exact replica of their print copy on the Web, two of which put a jpg picture of segments of the original newspaper. One newspaper paper posts some sections of the newspaper over the Internet. One posts shorter versions or summaries of some sections of the newspaper. The last is a web based weekly paper that has no paper presence (El Gody, 1998, P73).

Unlike most newspapers and publications that are using non-media organization to post and maintain their Web pages. Al Ahram organization, which posts Al Ahram daily, Al Ahram weekly, Al Ahram Hebdo, and El Seyyasa El Dawlia on the Internet,
has a separate unit for posting AlAhram publications on the Web with a Webmaster coordinates the services available on the Internet of all publications (El Gody, 1997, P78). According to Alaa Abdel Ghani (1999), editor of AlAhram weekly stated that Al Ahram staff rarely uses the Net to gather information since the news agencies are faster and more detailed? Journalists at AlAhram generally do not use Internet facilities like the E-mail or the World Wide Web in gathering news (Abdel Ghani, 1999, P1).

Abdel Ghani (1999) believes “too much is made of the Internet.” He stated that the Internet will not replace “good old-fashioned reporting techniques and leg work, face-to-face interviews or over-the-phone research. Abdel Ghani doesn’t see many advantages to posting AlAhram on the Internet except readers can “access us if the newspaper is otherwise unavailable” (Abdel Ghani, 1999, P1).

For Cairo Times, using the Internet is more than a delivery method. Cairo times uses the uncensored feature of the Internet to post print-censored materials on their Websites. “It seems that the low penetration of the Internet in Egypt, didn’t force the government to interfere” (El Gody, 1998, P76).

A study entitled *Uses of the Internet by Egyptian newspapers: How it Affected Reporting Techniques* conducted on 12 Web posted newspapers on the Web, Mohamed Ibrahim (1999) approved Abdel Ghani’s point. Results of the study showed that the Internet plays a role in expanding newspaper circulation in un-reached territories, “it is only an international version of the paper” (Ibrahim, 1999, P17).

Matthew Reavy (1997) in his paper *Impact of the Internet on Journalism in the Middle East* illustrated the model of using online journalism in Egypt and future opportunities and expectations of online uses in Egypt as well as the Arab World.

For Reavy, there is no ideal or tailored model that can be adopted in Egypt. For Reavy, for Egypt to improve its journalism standard, Egypt must fully adopt all features present on the Web for journalists. Reavy believed that using online technology can improve news that lost its credibility due its dependence on government sources and reputation as government propaganda tool (Reavy, 1997, P12).
For Reavy, many prominent journalists have already lost the trust of people in their own countries. People who now read the news in the same way “westerns read advertisements with a great skepticism (Rugh, 1987, P212). That skepticism will increase readers’ exposure to a “plethora of foreign newspapers.” To Reavy, such situation “wounds” not only the press but the nation as well. In the new information society, it is crucial that a nation’s voice not become “stilled” (Reavy, 1997, P13).

Communicating to a worldwide audience also gives Egypt an opportunity to reach expatriates around the globe, extending the nation’s culture abroad and helping to preserve its heritage (Reavy, 1997, P14).

The Internet also offers journalists also opportunity to promote pan-Arabic discussion building an Arab-Arab journalism network to exchange news and scoops (Reavy, 1997, P14).

The Internet, to Reavy, can also have an impact on newspaper operations. Online services provide a way for journalists to maintain easy contact with their offices no matter where they live (Reavy, 1997, P14-15).

The Internet can also provide the means for journalists to get online training by discussing their profession with other media professionals worldwide. Journalists currently “gather to talk about their work in some 50 separate electronic discussion groups or listserv to discuss issues that vary from traditional copy editing to online newsgathering and publishing” (Makulowich, 1995). Journalists are helping each other with technical and ethical problems; it is not unusual for a journalist in Norway to assist another in the US, who may in turn help out a colleague for Peru. Egyptian professionals who fail to participate in these discussions surrender the ability to solicit information from their colleagues and the opportunity to contribute to an ongoing global conversation about the future of journalism (Reavy, 1997, P17-19).

In addition to publishing and discussing their work on the Internet, journalists in Egypt can also use online tools to gather information that had previously been either difficult or impossible to obtain. Also, business post and update their news daily even
providing chat zones where journalists can get all information needed easily (Reavy, 1997, P22).

October 1998 marked a new era for technological development in Egypt when President Hosni Mubarak announced his plans for his new term of presidency. These plans include more dependence on new technologies in development. Mubarak stated that the new Egyptian political and economical agenda will depend on adopting new technologies. For Egypt to develop, to Mubarak, we must use means of technology since it is the language of the new millennium. Egypt is a mobilizing country heading for a democratic stability. The Egyptian economic plans are succeeding. Inflation rate decreased to reach 4 percent and the balance of payment is becoming more stable. The government became more depending on the private sector and the Egyptian market is heading towards international market competition.

President Mubarak initiated a new ministry of Information utilize information use. The newly established University of Modern Sciences will establish a journalism school to teach new media technology to students. Currently, journalism schools are establishing a marking point in teaching new technologies to their students. Further, elementary and secondary schools are starting introduce the Internet in their classes to equip their students to a better future.

As for infrastructure, Till 1994 Egypt was considered by Time magazine report as one of the most developed countries in terms of adopting Internet technologies, and it is continuously developing. However, Kamel (1998) proposed six points to improve Internet service and accessibility in Egypt. They are: first, the development and promotion of a multilingual access for Internet services will allow penetration in new geographical areas and new applications can be introduced in education and trade services. Second, larger bandwidth for multimedia application should be implemented. Third, building the "Egyptian Internet infrastructure" and data networks in different disciplines. Fourth, improving the security of the Internet and the Intranet will positively effect its growth. Fifth, conservative traditions and fear of indecent and politically dangerous material may inhibit development and should be shielded against. Sixth, privatization and deregulation of communication services to boost competition. (Kamel, 1998, P11-16)
The establishment of NileSat, enhanced Internet connectivity and speed as many ISPs are switching to satellite connectivity which would enhance their services. The government also used NileSat capabilities to reach rural areas. Plans in Sharkeyya governrate are a vivid example to show government efforts to introduce the Internet to rural areas.

As for media development, the government is allowing more freedom for journalists. Access to receive and disseminate information became freer. New publications are emerging. This will eventually opens the market for competition between journalists as well as organizations. Consequently, national papers will be forced to enhance their services to keep their audience and journalists will strive to use new technologies to keep their jobs.

From the above discussion we can see that the road is paved for Internet development in all tracks. It is up to journalists and media organizations to enhance themselves. American journalist Pat Stith asserted that “...those who use these (online) tools will be ahead. Those who don’t will be behind...and many not survive.” (Reddick and King) This is as true for journalists in Egypt as for those worldwide. Online journalism allows journalists to gather, filter, store, analyze and disseminate data and information more efficiently than previously believed possible. In the end, information is the merchandize of journalism (Brooks et. al 1992), and those in the media must collect and guard the commodious they deal in (Reavy, 1997, P24).
Chapter IV
Research Design and Methodology

A. Research Design

1. Statement of the problem

This study aims to explore the performance and impact of the introduction of the Internet and associated online journalism techniques on the journalism industry in order to deduce a model usage/limitations of online journalism in Egypt.

The Egyptian journalism industry has been subject to attacks on their professionalism. These charges include lack of objectivity, avoiding reality distortion, self-censorship, insufficient technological advancement and lack of reporting skills.

The researcher believes that these accusations may result from external factors including the cultural, educational, legal and political atmosphere. These external factors reflect the way journalists perform; hence, the degree of adoption of new technologies and reporting techniques.

Limited research has been conducted on online journalism performance, at this critical time, as the international journalism community is heading to a Neo Media and Information Order. An order that does not depend on political or economic power but on the degree of adoption of new technologies and the ability to use them. Hence, it is necessary to understand the limitations preventing Egyptian journalism performance from adopting online journalism.

2. Significance of Study

Political cultural and economical forces affect journalism in Egypt. Media is controlled by the rules, laws and policies of the country. Moreover, the political and legal atmosphere and economic factors contribute to reporting techniques. The previous elements limit the performance of journalism.

Unfortunately, there has been a dearth of attention paid to online journalism worldwide. Three studies discussed the impact of online journalism on the industry
generally and on journalists’ performance in particular. The first was in 1998 at the University of Southern Florida, USA; the second was completed in 1999 at the University of Missouri USA; and the last in 1999 at the European Journalism Center in the Netherlands.

Two Egyptian studies examined about the use of online technology locally. The first was conducted in 1998 at Cairo University and the second at the American University in Cairo in 1999. The focus of these studies was different from the focus of the present study. Unlike the previous studies, this research focuses on barriers preventing improving journalists’ performance and studies similarities and differences in other models to propose an ideal model for the Egyptian online journalism usage and performance. The previous studies did not deeply analyze the current industry situation or the journalism performance.

This study is the first of its kind in Egypt to attempt to present the effect of online on the industry and journalist performance and to examine how online journalism could help develop the journalism industry and improve performance in Egypt.

3. Research Questions:
In any given research, there are specific questions. These areas are formally stated in the form of research questions. In this study I set out to answer eight research questions.

**Question1**
What is online journalism?

**Question2**
What are the components of online journalism? and how does it vary from one system to another?

**Question 3**
What are the uses of online journalism in different media systems?
Question 4
What are the similarities and differences in using online journalism in different media systems - developed vs. developing world -?

Question 5
What are the similarities and differences between journalism educators’ and professionals in different media systems - developed vs. developing world -?

Question 6
What role, if any, do cultural, educational and professional background play in online journalism performance?

Question 7
What role, if any, do press organizations play in shaping the adoption of online journalism technology and techniques?

Question 8
Where does Egypt stand in neo media order?

4. Research Hypothesis
A research hypothesis is an educated guess about the outcomes and result of the study. This study attempts to test the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1
The introduction of Internet medium would lead to more freedom in the flow of information.

Hypothesis 2
The introduction of online journalism technology would help in formulating an information society.

Hypothesis 3
The introduction of online journalism would contribute to a reduction or elimination of censorship
Hypothesis 4
The introduction of online journalism would change reading habits.

Hypothesis 5
The formation of information society would speed the democratization process.

Hypothesis 6
The introduction of online journalism would enhance journalists' profession.

Hypothesis 7
The introduction of online journalism would enhance the journalism industry.

Hypothesis 8
Introduction of online journalism would revise the definition of journalism.

Hypothesis 9
Introduction of online journalism would increase journalism revenues.

Hypothesis 10
The more journalists are exposed to a diversity of foreign culture and journalism styles, the more objective they would become. Hence enhance journalist performance.

Hypothesis 11
Online journalism would create a more interactive make society.

Hypothesis 12
Journalism organizations would use the online technology regardless of the size of organization or circulation.

6. Research Variables
Dependant Variables
   Self censorship
   Performance
Professionalism
Objectivity

Independent Variables

A. External Factors
   Educational background
   Cultural background
   Political background
   Economic background
   Legal background

B. Internal Factors
   Organizational factors

7. Definition of Terms

Online Journalism
Journalism as it is practiced online (Milson, 1999, P1). Online means a real time, shifted time, multimedia and interactive methods of journalism.

Internet
A global network that links a worldwide set of computer servers through a common protocol (Quarterman, 1995, P21).

Professionalism
A vocation in which professed knowledge of some branch of learning is used in its application to the affairs of others, or in the practice of an art based upon it. Members of a profession are bound by a common sense of identity and shared values (Merrill, 1990, P129).

Flow of Information
The movement of data across national boundaries between two or more national cultural systems (Mowlana, 1986, P4).

Journalism Freedom
Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stated “everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold
opinion without interference; to seek, receive and import information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers” (Sommerland, 1966, P145).

Computer-Assisted Reporting (CAR)

CAR is the use of computer in daily journalism work in gathering, writing, and production.

B. Research Methodology

I. Descriptive Survey Analysis

This study is based on a descriptive analysis of data collected via questionnaires. The researcher identified the basic areas of study depending on the research’s review of selected literature and authoritative writings.

The researcher identified seven areas of research for this study. The researcher decided to conduct two sets of questionnaires. The first questionnaire addressed to journalists working with online journalism technology. The second questionnaire addressed academics and journalism educators and experts.

The professional group designed in a set of 50 questions divided in three sections. The first section referred to journalism and the Internet; the second section covered online journalism changes to the journalism profession; and the third section dealt with online journalism management.

The second questionnaire designed for journalism, academics/experts included 47 questions classified into five categories. The first section covered journalism and the Internet; the second part asks about the effect of online Journalism on culture; the dealt with the theory of the Internet and online Journalism; the fourth discussed barriers to the Internet, and the last examined the future of Internet as a journalistic tool.

Responses were ranked according to its relevance to areas in the study and a corresponding percentage assigned to each question.
2. Questionnaire Design

Two sets of structured questionnaires using closed-ended and open-ended questions were designed for both groups covering all areas of the study. An introductory page showed the purpose of the study and explained how respondents should answer the questionnaire. The researcher gave respondents the option not to answer any question. Due to the variety of backgrounds, some questions might offend, or embarrass responders. Further, some might not apply, or that respondent doesn’t know the answer. The introduction part was followed by demographic questions to obtain profiles of the respondents. This is done to know who answered the questions, their age, position, and level of Internet proficiency in order to be assured that the sample fit the study criteria.

Questions were arranged in simple scaled form using Likert Scale; this gave respondents the opportunity to rank each question according to their judgement. The Likert Scale was utilized with 3 or 5 possible responses for each item representing a measure of variables.

The questionnaire was reviewed by Ms. Nora Paul of Poynter Institute for preliminary reviewing and modifications of these questions.

3. Pilot Study and Data Collection

The researcher conducted a pilot study in order to achieve face validity. The pilot study included four journalism professionals: Dr. Hassan Ragab, a columnist at Akhbar Al Youm; Alaa Abdel Ghani, managing editor of Al Ahram Weekly, Raymond Stannard, supervisor of the Caravan Weekly and acting chair of Journalism and Mass Communication Department at the American University in Cairo and Ms. Sara Sullivan, managing editor of Transnational Broadcast studies. The pilot study also included five faculty members in the Journalism and Mass Communication Department at the American University in Cairo. Those members were Kevin Keenan, Mick Fowler, Maggie Zanger, Peggy Beiber, and York Von Korff.

4. Sample Selection

The sample used in this study was a purposive sample, which is a kind of non-probability sample. The purposive sample includes subjects selected on the basis of
specific characteristics or qualities, and eliminates those who fail to meet these criteria (Wimmer and Dominick 1996, P76). To select this type of sample, the researcher considered the following points:

**Purpose of study**
Since this study is not designed for generalization to the population, but rather for professionals and academics from different sections of the world, a non-probability sample would be appropriate. This also would reduce the amount of error allowed as well.

**Cost versus Value**
The researcher, by selecting a purposive sample, the researcher aimed at producing the greatest value for least investment since the researcher used electronic mail technique to receive replies.

**Time Constraints**
Due to time constrains. The non- probability sample proved best because probability sample requires a large investment of time (Wimmer & Dominick, P65).

**5. Sample Size and Criteria of Selecting the Sample**
The researcher selected the professional sample by surveying the newspapers present online, sending E-mails to editors in chief and or Webmasters. The researcher also contacted journalism listserv on the Internet to send the questionnaires. As for academics and experts, the researcher searched journalism departments at academic institutions. Also, the researcher depended on an article published on “Online Journalism Review” magazine that defined 50 experts of online journalism.

The researcher depended on John C. Merrill’s Global Journalism: Survey of International Communication System in defining countries that should be included in the survey.
Countries selected in this study:
I. North America: USA and Canada
II. Europe: France, England, Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Romania, Russia and Poland.
III. Africa: Zambia, South Africa and Nigeria.
IV. South America: Brazil, Argentina and Chile.
V. Asia: Hong Kong, China, Japan, Singapore and Indonesia.
VI. The Pacific: Australia.

As for the Arab World and the Middle East, the researcher depended on Merrill’s category as well as William Rugh’s classifications in his book *The Arab Press*:

VII. Middle East and North Africa:
   - Loyalist: Saudi Arabia, Jordan and United Arab Emirates.
   - Mobilization: Egypt and Algeria.
   - Diverse: Kuwait, Lebanon and Morocco.

As previously mentioned, the researcher used electronic mail survey (mail survey). Unlike the regular mail disadvantages discussed by Wimmer and Dommenik in their book *Research in Mass Media* being the slowest method in receiving data, E-mail proved to be fast and reliable in sending questionnaire over a wide geographic region.

6. The selected sample of Professionals
   A. Sample who participated in the study.
   B. Sample who did not participated in the study.

7. The selected sample of Academic/Experts
   A. Sample who participated in the study
   B. Sample who did not participated in the study.

8. Limitations of the Study
This study limits itself to external and internal factors that inhibit the use of Internet technology in Egypt. This is done in order to derive a potential model of online journalism use in Egypt.
The researcher thereby focused on the effect of the Internet and the introduction of online journalism on print journalism and not television or radio journalism. The researcher did not want to sacrifice the depth of the research (by using one factor in study i.e. print journalism) for the sake of width.
Chapter V
Treatment of Data
And Discussion
Treatment of data in table (1)

The demographic representation of academics and experts in both developed and developing countries. Tabulation is conducted in order to understand respondents age, gender, position, and level of Internet proficiency.
Experience

- 20 or more: 8%
- 16-20 years: 15%
- 10-19 years: 15%
- 5-9 years: 31%
- Under 5 years: 31%
- 20 or more

Literature

- Professional: 17%
- Beginner: 11%
- Advanced: 22%
- Moderate: 50%
- Beginner
- Moderate
- Advanced
- Professional
Experience

Internet Literacy
Treatment of data in Table (2)

The demographic representation of journalists and professionals in both developed and developing countries. Tabulation is conducted in order to understand respondents' age, gender, position, circulation of paper, and level of Internet proficiency.
Experience

Internet Literacy
Age

Gender

Occupation
Experience

Internet Literacy
Experience

Internet Literature
Treatment of Data in Table (3)

Rank order of responses of academics and experts in both developed and developing countries. The weighting system used in appraising the rank order was as follows:

The 5-tiered Likert scale questions (43 questions):
1. Strongly disagree = -2
2. Disagree = -1
3. Agree = 1
4. Strongly Agree = 2
5. Neutral = 0

The 3-tiered Likert scale questions (1 question):
1. Yes = 2
2. No = -2
3. Don’t Know = 0

Irregular questions (3 questions):
These questions had several options. Ranking was accorded based on the frequency of each answer.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Question 31</td>
<td>towards understanding what is online journalism</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Question 32</td>
<td>English illiteracy is a barrier to the development of the internet as a tool for reporters</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Question 33</td>
<td>Different languages problems (Arabization, Korean, Japanese) is a barrier to the spreading the internet as a tool for reporters</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Question 34</td>
<td>Absence of specialized information databases, in other languages than English, is a to the development of online journalism</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Question 35a</td>
<td>Inexperienced journalists is a barrier against the development of internet as a tool for reporters</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Question 35b</td>
<td>How relevant are the following problems for you</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Question 35c</td>
<td>Slow download</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Question 35d</td>
<td>Links which don't work</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Question 35e</td>
<td>How relevant are the following problems for you</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Question 35f</td>
<td>Hard to know who has provided the information provided (authenticity)</td>
<td>-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Question 35g</td>
<td>Information overload</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Question 35h</td>
<td>How relevant are the following problems for you</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Question 35i</td>
<td>Hard to see what is true or false</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Question 35j</td>
<td>How relevant are the following problems for you</td>
<td>-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Question 36</td>
<td>Websites that were found once are hard to find again</td>
<td>-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Question 37</td>
<td>Absence of a clear definition of Online Journalism is a barrier against the development of internet as a tool for reporters</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Question 38</td>
<td>Cost of the internet (infrastructure, setup, etc.) is a barrier against the development of internet as a tool for reporters</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Question 39</td>
<td>Laws limiting freedom of expression are a barrier to the development of the internet as a tool for reporters</td>
<td>-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Question 40</td>
<td>New legislation is needed to develop global journalism</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Question 41</td>
<td>Copyright protection and intellectual property of online journalism is a barrier against the development of internet as a tool for reporters</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Question 42</td>
<td>Government censorship is a barrier to the development of internet as a tool for reporters</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Question 43</td>
<td>Poor internet and intra networking system is a barrier against the development of internet as a tool for reporters</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Question 44</td>
<td>In 5 years, online journalism will be a major news medium</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Question 45a</td>
<td>In 5 years, do you see new technology of the internet have an effect on newsroom management, reporting and editing</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Question 45b</td>
<td>Do you think that the internet technology will be able to replace one or more of the following media at your workplace: library</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Question 45c</td>
<td>archive</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Score</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>45d</td>
<td>Do you think that the internet technology will be able to replace one or more of the following media at your workplace: <em>fax</em></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45e</td>
<td>Do you think that the internet technology will be able to replace one or more of the following media at your workplace: <em>regular mail</em></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45f</td>
<td>Do you think that the internet technology will be able to replace one or more of the following media at your workplace: <em>subscription to other media</em></td>
<td>61</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45g</td>
<td>Do you think that the internet technology will be able to replace one or more of the following media at your workplace: <em>Newspapers</em></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>34</td>
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Treatment of Data in Table (4)

Are the responses of Professionals to the Rank Order. The weighting system used in appraising the Rank Order was as follows:

The 5-tiered Likert scale questions (11 questions):

1. Strongly disagree = -2
2. Disagree = -1
3. Agree = 1
4. Strongly Agree = 2
5. Neutral = 0

The 3-tiered Likert scale questions (11 questions):

6. Yes = 2
7. No = -2
8. Don’t Know = 0

Irregular questions (28 questions):
These questions had several options. Ranking were accorded based on the frequency of each answer.
## Ranking order of answers in both developed and developing countries

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<td>Journalists are expected to deal with journalistic problems (in reporting, editing, production, etc.) in the same way they did before the introduction of the Internet</td>
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<td>The Internet is a good invention but not utilized effectively by journalists</td>
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<td>How would you evaluate the research resources available for journalists on the web?</td>
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<td>Are journalists in your country free to use the Internet databases?</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 8</td>
<td>What is your newspaper motivation for using the Internet technology in publishing (tick all that apply)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 9</td>
<td>Is there a difference between your online copy and printed copy in terms of content?</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 10</td>
<td>If yes is your online version a:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 11</td>
<td>The Internet is an easy tool for a newspaper to reach wider audience</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 12</td>
<td>From the staff of your newspaper, which of the following age-categories use the Internet most in their work</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 13</td>
<td>Online Journalism influences the way you report</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14a</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14b</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14b</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question 14c</td>
<td>Radio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14d</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14e</td>
<td>Television</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14f</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14g</td>
<td>Print media</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Question 14h</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14i</td>
<td>In person interview</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14j</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14k</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Question 14l</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question 14m</td>
<td>Regular Mail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question 14n</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14o</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question 14p</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question 14q</td>
<td>WWW</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Question 14r</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question 14s</td>
<td>Listserv</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14t</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14u</td>
<td>Ftp</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14v</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14w</td>
<td>Usenet</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14x</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question 14y</td>
<td>Telnet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14z</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14a</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Question 14b</td>
<td>How do you prefer to work with?</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 14c</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 15a</td>
<td>Compared to print copy 5 years ago, how much use in your online publication do you now have made of the following</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Visual Packages</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
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<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 15b</td>
<td>Compared to print copy 5 years ago, how much use in your online publication do you now have made of the following: Photography</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 15c</td>
<td>Compared to print copy 5 years ago, how much use in your online publication do you now have made of the following: Information graphics</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 15d</td>
<td>Compared to print copy 5 years ago, how much use in your online publication do you now have made of the following: Online staff</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 15e</td>
<td>Compared to print copy 5 years ago, how much use in your online publication do you now have made of the following: Online designers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 16</td>
<td>Traditional media (TV, Radio, and Print) have improved overall since news staffs started using the Internet</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 17a</td>
<td>During a major crisis, where do you usually go for information Radio</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 17b</td>
<td>During a major crisis, where do you usually go for information TV</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 17c</td>
<td>During a major crisis, where do you usually go for information Newspaper</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 17d</td>
<td>During a major crisis, where do you usually go for information Internet</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 17e</td>
<td>During a major crisis, where do you usually go for information Internet services (AOL, Nexus, etc.)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 18a</td>
<td>What are the categories you regularly search over the Internet Scientific data</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 18b</td>
<td>What are the categories you regularly search over the Internet Entertainment</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 18c</td>
<td>What are the categories you regularly search over the Internet Unusual web sites</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 18d</td>
<td>What are the categories you regularly search over the Internet Experts</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 18e</td>
<td>What are the categories you regularly search over the Internet Files to download</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 18f</td>
<td>What are the categories you regularly search over the Internet PR</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 18g</td>
<td>What are the categories you regularly search over the Internet Corporate info</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 18h</td>
<td>What are the categories you regularly search over the Internet Particular news</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 19a</td>
<td>From the following Categories, rank your main resources while reporting Email</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 19b</td>
<td>From the following Categories, rank your main resources while reporting Internet</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 19c</td>
<td>From the following Categories, rank your main resources while reporting Library</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 19d</td>
<td>From the following Categories, rank your main resources while reporting Archive</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 19e</td>
<td>From the following Categories, rank your main resources while reporting Other media types (radio-TV-print)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 19g</td>
<td>From the following Categories, rank your main resources while reporting Companies/organisations</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
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<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 19h</td>
<td>From the following Categories, rank your main resources while reporting Own research</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 19i</td>
<td>From the following Categories, rank your main resources while reporting Wire services</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 20</td>
<td>How many job-related e-mails do you send daily?</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 21</td>
<td>How many job-related e-mails do you receive daily?</td>
<td>-25</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 22</td>
<td>Have you ever written a story where you needed the information from the Internet?</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 23</td>
<td>Have you ever found an idea for a story on the Internet?</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 24</td>
<td>Newspaper web sites must reflect the philosophy of the print product</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 25</td>
<td>Where does the content for the web site come from?</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 26</td>
<td>It is more important for the newspaper web sites to be judged for its quality of the content, rather than design</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 27</td>
<td>Has your newspaper changed to an online journalism style that is different than the printed copy?</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 28</td>
<td>Who is responsible for developing the paper's web site?</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 29</td>
<td>Where does your web maintenance fit within the structure of your organisation?</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 30</td>
<td>Which of the following best matches how your newspaper originally put its site on the web</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 31</td>
<td>Who is responsible for the decision of publishing the paper over the web (check all according to relevance)?</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 32</td>
<td>Who is responsible for the decision of publishing the paper over the web (check all according to relevance)?</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 33</td>
<td>Does the print reporters contribute special material to the web site</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 34</td>
<td>Online staff participates in daily news meetings</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 35</td>
<td>Graphics designers contribute special materials to the web site</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 36</td>
<td>Newsroom editors who work on the print paper also have editorial responsibilities for the web site</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 37</td>
<td>Your online version of the newspaper competes with the printed version</td>
<td>-12</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>-14</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 38</td>
<td>How do you market your online copy?</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 39</td>
<td>Do you think the online version audience is growing, in terms of attracting more audience than the printed copy?</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 40</td>
<td>What is your online circulation versus print circulation</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>-25</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 41a</td>
<td>When visiting a web site, how do you feel about the following items Content.</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 41b</td>
<td>When visiting a web site, how do you feel about the following items Grammar, spelling</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 41c</td>
<td>When visiting a web site, how do you feel about the following items Links</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 41d</td>
<td>When visiting a web site, how do you feel about the following items Feed back possibility</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>When visiting a web site, how do you feel about the following items</td>
<td>14 68 6 81 1 76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 41e</td>
<td>Site map</td>
<td>45 7 33 14 1 77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 41f</td>
<td>When visiting a web site, how do you feel about the following items Easy navigation</td>
<td>36 22 35 12 6 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 41g</td>
<td>When visiting a web site, how do you feel about the following items Speed</td>
<td>11 74 20 43 5 27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 41h</td>
<td>When visiting a web site, how do you feel about the following items Search engine</td>
<td>1 100 3 92 1 78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 41i</td>
<td>When visiting a web site, how do you feel about the following items Images</td>
<td>4 95 0 101 0 88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 41j</td>
<td>When visiting a web site, how do you feel about the following items About us</td>
<td>20 55 23 33 3 49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42a</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Body Text</td>
<td>5 92 5 85 0 89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42b</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Messages</td>
<td>-6 111 -17 115 0 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42c</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Animation</td>
<td>-11 114 -15 114 0 91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42d</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Java</td>
<td>-1 104 -10 111 0 92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42e</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Search engine if any</td>
<td>9 78 -4 110 0 93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42f</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Archive if any</td>
<td>3 96 4 87 1 79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42g</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Advertisement</td>
<td>22 52 26 30 2 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42h</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? News</td>
<td>13 71 18 53 4 44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42i</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Makeup</td>
<td>8 82 11 68 1 80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42j</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Time spend in viewing</td>
<td>-1 105 -20 117 0 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42k</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Audio</td>
<td>-1 106 -19 116 0 95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42l</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Video</td>
<td>8 83 8 76 0 96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 42m</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Waiting to display</td>
<td>9 79 6 82 1 81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 420</td>
<td>What would you evaluate the following of your newspaper web site? Text size and type</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 43</td>
<td>Web developers are the next generation of newspaper editors/publishers</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 44</td>
<td>How often does your newspaper formally evaluate its site?</td>
<td>-39</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>-13</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 45</td>
<td>How important is it for your newspaper web site to look like the printed edition</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 46</td>
<td>Do you see a long-term future for online journalism for your newspaper?</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 47a</td>
<td>Who is responsible for the designing your site on the WWW Publisher</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 47b</td>
<td>Who is responsible for the designing your site on the WWW Art director</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 47c</td>
<td>Who is responsible for the designing your site on the WWW Editor in chief</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 47d</td>
<td>Who is responsible for the designing your site on the WWW Managing editor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 47e</td>
<td>Who is responsible for the designing your site on the WWW News editor</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 47f</td>
<td>Who is responsible for the designing your site on the WWW Copy editor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 47g</td>
<td>Who is responsible for the designing your site on the WWW Photo editor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 47h</td>
<td>Who is responsible for the designing your site on the WWW Assistant managing editor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 47i</td>
<td>Who is responsible for the designing your site on the WWW Outside Company</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 48</td>
<td>How would you rate the quality of your newspaper over the web</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 49</td>
<td>Newspapers should take full advantage of available features of the Internet (such as interactivity, quality graphics, etc.)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 50</td>
<td>What does online journalism need for improvement?</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Treatment of Data in Table (5)

This section includes the responses of academics and experts to their set of questionnaire. The weighing system used to appraise this section is a simple percentage system according to the frequency of each answer.

This section includes three steps: data analysis and data presentation. Data entry was completed by a professional statistician who used Micro Stat and Excel programs to compile data. The second step was analyzing the data. This process showed the frequency of responses to each item and the percentage of that item in relations to the whole sample. The third step was treatment of the data. This part is the representation of the data in charts.

The questionnaire designed for academics/experts included 47 questions classified into five categories. The first section covered journalism and the Internet; the second part asks about the effect of online Journalism on culture; the dealt with the theory of the Internet and online Journalism; the fourth discussed barriers to the Internet, and the last examined the future of Internet as a journalistic tool.

The questionnaire is structured using closed-ended and open-ended questions were designed for both groups covering all areas of the study. The researcher gave respondents the option not to answer any question. Due to the variety of backgrounds, some questions might offend, or embarrass responders. Further, some might not apply, or that respondent doesn’t know the answer. The introduction part was followed by demographic questions to obtain profiles of the respondents. This is done to know who answered the questions, their age, position, and level of Internet proficiency in order to be assured that the sample fit the study criteria.

Questions were arranged in simple scaled form using Likert Scale; this gave respondents the opportunity to rank each question according to their judgement. The Likert Scale was utilized with 3 or 5 possible responses for each item representing a measure of variables.
All questions except questions 4, 35, 45 and 46 were 5-tiered Likert scale: strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree to statements. Question 4 was an open-ended question scaled on 5 statements by the researcher during coding. Question 35 requested a ranking based on 5-tiered Likert scale: very important, important, neutral, not important, least important to given questions. Question 45 asked respondents to tick all applicable categories applicable. Question 46 was a 3 tiered Likert scale question ranging between yes, no, don’t know.
The first part of the questionnaire dealt with the Internet and its effect on journalism profession. Questions asked revolved around the idea of the effect of the Internet and associated online journalism techniques on traditional journalism.

The first question dealt with online journalism and whether it can be considered as a full-fledged profession in its own. It was found out that 52 percent of respondents in developed countries strongly agreed this statement, whereas 38 percent of respondents in developing countries strongly agreed that statement. Thirty three percent of the developed countries respondents agreed on this statement, whereas 5 percent of the developing countries respondents agreed. Two point nine percent of respondents in developed countries were neutral in comparison to 15.4 percent of respondents in developing countries. Results indicated that 11.1 percent of respondents in developed countries disagreed with the statement, whereas no one, 0 percent, of developing countries respondents disagreed on that statement. Finally, 3.9 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed that statement in developed countries in comparison to 7.7 percent of the developing countries.

This indicates that both respondents in developed and developing countries (82 percent and 77 percent) believed that online journalism could be a profession on its own.
Fig. (1): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 1
The second question asked whether online journalism changed journalism profession. Results indicated that 78.6 of respondents in developed countries agreed to the statement (38.8 strongly agree and 39.8 agreed on the statement), whereas 53.9 of respondents in developing countries agreed on the statement (23.1 strongly agreed and 30.8 agreed on the statement). Results also showed that 12.6 percent of the total respondents of the developed world were neutral to the statement, whereas 7.7 percent of the developing world were neutral. Finally, 8.8 percent of respondents in the developed world stated that online journalism did not affect journalism profession, in comparison to 42.3 percent of the developing world stated that online journalism did not affect journalism profession.

This indicates that most journalism academics and experts respondents in developed countries believed that online journalism did affect journalism profession. This statement was considerably rejected in developing countries scoring 42.3 percent.
Fig. (2): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 2
American journalist Pat Stith asserted that those who use online tools will be ahead. Those who don't will be behind, and may not survive” (Reddick & King). This statement was the third inquiry presented to academics and experts. Respondents in both developed and developing countries agreed on the statement. Results showed that 66.9 in of respondents in developed countries agrees to the statement (39.8 percent strongly agree and 33.0 percent agree), whereas 76.9 of the total respondents in developing countries agreed to the statement (23.1 strongly agreed and 53.8 agreed). Results showed that 17.5 percent of the developed countries respondents reported neutral to the statement, in comparison to 7.7 percent of respondents in developing countries. Finally, 8.8 percent of the developed countries respondents disagreed the statement, whereas 15.4 percent of the developing countries disagreed the statement. Only one percent of respondents in the developed countries strongly disagreed the statement whereas no one -0 percent- of the developing countries respondents strongly disagreed the statement.

This statement indicates that academics in developing countries understand the value of online tools in the new media order.
Fig. (3): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 3
The fourth question is an open-ended question asking academics/experts about their definition of online journalism. Academics and experts about their definition of online journalism. The question was then coded in three categories: those who see online journalism as a tool to gather information, a tool to disseminate information, or both—which is the proper definition of the Internet as a tool for journalism. Results indicated that 38.8 percent of the respondents in the developed world see the Internet as a tool to gather information whereas 19.4 percent see it as a tool to disseminate information and 41.7 percent see it as a tool for both functions. In developing countries, 22.2 percent view the Internet as a tool to gather information, whereas 55.6 percent believe that the Internet is a tool to disseminate information and 22.2 percent see the Internet as a tool for both.

This indicates that there is a misconception of the meaning of online journalism in developing world, as 55.6 percent see it as a tool to disseminate information in comparison to 19.4 percent in the developed world.
Question 4a

- Developing countries: 7%
- Developed countries: 93%

Question 4b

- Developing countries: 28%
- Developed countries: 72%

Question 4c

- Developing countries: 7%
- Developed countries: 93%
The fifth question dealt with a statement asking if a newspaper’s Web site is considered as its online newspaper. The question was asked to examine whether respondents see the online journalism role is limited on publishing the news online.

Results showed that 47.6 percent of respondents in developed countries agreed with the statement (13.9 strongly agree and 33.7 agree), whereas 61.6 percent of respondents in developing countries agreed with that statement (23.1 percent strongly agree and 38.5 agree). 30.7 percent of the respondents of the developed world were neutral to the statement in comparison to 7.7 percent of the developing world was neutral. Finally, 22.9 percent of respondents in developed countries disagreed with that statement (15.9 disagreed and 7.9 strongly disagreed), in comparison to 32.5 percent of respondents in developing countries disagreeing with the statement (24.8 disagree and 7.7 strongly disagree).

This shows that there is misconception of the role of online journalism in developing countries, as 61.6 percent of respondents see that the newspaper Website is the online newspaper.
Fig. (5): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 5
The sixth question examines although newspaper may develop Websites for its products the core of news organizations will always be the printed newspaper.

Results showed that 2.9 percent of respondents in the developed world strongly agree with the statement, whereas 22.5 percent agree with the statement. 28.4 percent were neutral, whereas 36 percent opposed the statement and 15.7 percent strongly disagree with the statement. On the other hand, 23.1 percent of respondents in the developing world strongly agree the statement, 15.4 percent agreed on the statement, 32.1 percent were neutral, finally, 19.5 percent disagreed on the statement whereas 23.1 percent strongly disagreed with the statement.

The results of that question added to the previous indications of the misperception of online journalism as 38.5 percent of respondents in developing countries agreed that the core of journalism will always be the printed paper in comparison to 51.7 percent of respondents in developed world rejected the statement.
Fig. (6): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 6
The seventh question dealt with the same idea asking whether a newspaper Website is a way for the organization to add value to the core product that is the printed paper.

Results show that 8.7 percent of the developed world respondents strongly agreed and 30.1 percent agreed with the statement, whereas 11.1 percent were neutral to the statement. Finally, 41.5 percent disagreed and 13.6 percent strongly disagreed that statement. On the other hand, 15.4 percent of the developing world respondents strongly agreed and 23.1 percent agreed on the statement. The results also indicated that 46.2 percent were neutral to the statement, whereas 15.4 percent disagreed with the statement and 0 percent strongly disagreed.

Results of that question indicated added to the previous question adding to the misperception of the role of online journalism as 38.5 percent of respondents in developing countries agreed that the core of journalism will always be the printed paper. Whereas 55.1 percent of the respondents in developed countries rejected the idea.
Fig. (7): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 7
The eighth question examined whether newspaper Websites should hold to the same journalistic standards as print journalism.

The results of the question showed that 91.2 percent of respondents in the developing world agreed with that statement (82.5 percent strongly agree and 8.7 percent agree), whereas 5.8 percent were neutral to that statement. Only 2.9 percent disagreed the statement (1 percent disagree and 1.9 percent strongly disagreed). On the other hand, 61.6 percent of the developing world respondents agreed on the statement (46.2 strongly agreed and 15.4 agreed), 38.5 were neutral to the statement and 0 percent disagreed that statement.

This indicates that online journalism should hold the same journalistic standards of the organization since they represent the organization’s policy. This gives an indication of the importance of the role of the “brand name” to the online site.
Fig. (8): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 8
The second part of the questionnaire examines the effect of Internet technology on culture, and the effect of online journalism on readers.

The ninth question asked if the newspaper Website should be more informative to their readers than the traditional paper. Results show that 25.2 percent of developed countries respondents strongly agreed the statement, whereas 30.8 percent strongly agreed in developing countries respondents. Results also show that 14.6 percent of the developed countries respondents agreed with the statement, in comparison to 30.8 percent of developing countries respondents. Thirty five percent of the developed countries respondents were neutral in comparison to 15.4 percent of respondents in developing countries. Also, 22.2 percent of the developed countries respondents disagreed the statement, whereas 16.6 percent disagreed the statement from the developing countries respondents. Finally, 3.9 percent of the developed countries respondents strongly disagreed the statement, whereas 7.7 percent of the developing countries respondents strongly disagreed that statement.

This indicates that the developing countries respondents see the Internet as a tool to increase their readers and culture information, and a tool to make the society more informed.
Fig. (9): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 9
The tenth question dealt with the idea of the role of online journalism and building a better consumer of news.

Responses showed that 70.9 percent of the developed world respondents believed in that statement in comparison to 61.6 percent of respondents in the developing world. Results also showed that 22.3 percent of the developed world respondents were neutral to that statement, whereas 30.8 percent of the developed world respondents were neutral to that statement. Finally, 6.8 percent of the developed world respondents disagreed with the statement and no one strongly disagreed with the statement. None (0 percent) of the respondents in developing countries disagreed with the statement whereas 7.7 percent (1 respondent) strongly disagreed with the statement.

This indicates that the aim in both developed and developing countries respondents is to make the reader a better consumer of news.
Fig. (10): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 10
The eleventh question examines the role of readers’ feedback in the online journalism profession.

Results showed that 87.4 percent (52.4 strongly agree and 35 percent agree) of the respondents of the developed states agreed of the statement, whereas 69.2 percent (53.8 percent strongly agree and 15.4 percent agree) of respondents in developing countries agreed on the statement. Also, 8.7 percent of the developed country were neutral to the statement, in comparison to 23.1 percent of respondents in developing countries. Finally, 3.9 percent of respondents in developed countries disagreed to the statement, whereas 7.7 percent of the developing countries respondents. Both 0 percent in developed and developing countries respondents strongly disagreed the statement.

This implies that reader’s feedback is essential in the process of online journalism since interactivity is a cornerstone of online journalism. Both developed and developing countries respondents agreed with the statement with, 87.4 percent and 69.2 percent respectively.
Fig. (11): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 11
The twelfth question asks whether a newspaper Website can improve the community it serves by facilitating discussion.

Responses indicated that 49.5 percent of the developed countries respondents strongly agreed to the statement in comparison to 30.8 percent of the respondents in developing countries. Results also showed that 36.9 percent of the developed countries respondents agreed with the statement, whereas 38.5 percent of the developing countries respondents agreed. Both countries neutrality towards the question was near scoring 8.7 percent and 7.7 percent respectively. Finally, 4.9 percent of the developed countries respondents disagreed with the statement in comparison to 7.7 percent in of the respondents in developing countries. None, 0 percent, strongly disagreed the statement in developed countries respondents, whereas 15.4 percent of respondents in developing countries strongly disagreed the statement.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries believe in the role of the online newspaper in improving the community they serve by facilitating discussions through chat rooms or forums. However this tendency is shown more in developed countries responses with 86.4 percent than developing countries responses which scored 69.3 percent.
Fig. (12): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 12
Question thirteen asks whether Websites should give readers the chance to develop relationship's with journalists or not. Results show that 56.3 percent of respondents from developed countries agreed on that statement (19.4 strongly agreed and 36.9 agreed), where 25.2 percent were neutral. Finally, 18.7 percent disagreed with the statement (16.8 disagreed and 1.9 strongly disagreed). Results also indicated that 77 percent of the developing countries respondents agreed on the statement (30.8 strongly agreed and 46.2 agreed), whereas 15.4 percent where neutral. Finally, 7.7 percent disagreed with the statement (7.7 disagreed and 0 percent strongly disagreed).

This indicates that both developed and developing countries respondents believed that one of the roles of the newspaper is to allow the development of relationship between journalists and readers. However this tendency is shown more in developing countries responses with 77 percent than developing countries responses 56.3 percent. This is because developing countries are striving to develop freedom of expression.
Fig. (13): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 13
Question fourteen dealt with the newspaper’s Website and whether it should develop a sense of a reading community among its readers or not.

Results indicated that 61.2 percent of the developed country respondents agreed with the statement, whereas 84.6 percent of respondents in developing countries agreed with the statement. 30.1 percent of the respondents developed countries responded neutral compared to 15.4 percent of respondents in developing countries. 8.7 percent of the developed country responses disagree, whereas none, 0 percent, of respondents in developing countries disagreed with the statement.

This means both developed and developing countries respondents cling positively to the role of newspaper Website in developing a sense of a reading community among their readers. However, it is vividly clear developing countries since they need to facilitate a general attitude among their readers.
Fig. (14): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 14
The fifteenth question deals with newspapers and if they should think of their Websites as a forum to discuss ideas more than a source for information. It was found out that 1.9 percent of the developed countries respondents strongly agreed, whereas 7.7 percent in developing countries respondents strongly agreed with that statement. Results also indicated that 10.7 percent of the developed countries respondents agreed on this statement, whereas 30.8 percent of the developing countries agreed. 25.2 percent were neutral to the statement from the developed countries group in comparison to 23.1 percent of the developing countries group. Finally, 52.9 percent disagreed the statement in developed countries respondents, whereas 33.1 percent in developing countries group disagreed on that statement. Nineteen point four percent of the respondents strongly disagreed with that statement in developed countries whereas 7.7 percent of the developing countries respondents strongly disagreed with that statement.

This indicates that developed countries respondents believed that the role of newspaper Website should be focused as a source for information, 72.3 percent disagreed with the statement. On the other hand, developing countries respondents stated that Websites can have a role to be a forum for their readers, to meet and discuss ideas disseminated by the newspaper counties as 38.5 percent agreed, whereas 40.8 percent disagreed the statement.
Fig. (15): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 15
The sixteenth question asks whether newspapers should be guided by a clear sense of how their audience will use the site. 85.4 percent of developed countries agreed on the statement (43.7 agreed and 41.7 agreed) in comparison to 77 percent of developing countries agreed on the statement (38.5 strongly agreed and 38.5 agreed). 7.8 percent of the developed countries responses were neutral where 15.4 of the developing countries responses were neutral. 6.8 percent of the developed countries disagreed the statement (4.9 disagree and 1.9 strongly disagree) in comparison to 7.7 percent in developing countries disagreed since 0 percent in developing countries disagreed the statement.

This implies that both developed and developing countries believed that a newspaper should be guided by a clear sense of how their audience will use the newspaper Website scoring 85.4 percent and 77 percent respectively.
Fig. (16): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 16
The seventeenth question deals with the way a newspaper appearance is more important than the service it provides to their communities. It was found out that 15.5 percent of the developed countries strongly agreed, where no one (0 percent) in developing countries strongly agreed that statement. 26.2 percent of the developed countries agreed on this statement, whereas 53.8 percent of the developed countries agreed. 26.2 percent were neutral to the statement in developed countries in comparison to 15.4 percent in developing countries. 27.1 percent disagreed the statement in developed countries where 24.8 percent, in developing countries disagreed on that statement. Finally, 6.8 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed that statement in developed countries where 7.7 percent of the developing countries strongly disagreed that statement.

This indicates that 41.7 agreed on the statement in developed countries in comparison to 53.8 percent in developing countries. 33.9 percent in developed countries disagreed the statement whereas 32.5 percent disagreed on the statement. This shows there is almost equal attitude in both developed and developing countries in accepting and denying the statement. However developed countries inclining on accepting the importance of the message presented than the way the site looks.
Fig. (17): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 17
The eighteenth question asks about the role of newspaper Website as a tool to reach their audience. Both developed and developing countries accepted the statement. 87.3 percent of respondents from developed countries agreed on the statement (45.6 strongly agreed and 41.7 agreed). 84.6 percent of developing countries agreed on the statement (15.4 strongly agreed and 69.2 agreed). 4.9 percent of the responses in developed countries were neutral in comparison to 7.7 percent in developing countries. Finally, 7.8 percent of the responses of developed countries disagreed the statement (5.9 disagreed and 1.9 strongly disagreed) in comparison to 7.7 percent in developing countries (7.7 disagreed and 0 percent strongly disagreed).

This indicates that both countries believed in the Website as a tool to reach their audience wherever they are.
Fig. (18): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 18
The nineteenth question examines whether Internet audiences are from elite’s. 6.8 percent of responses from developed world strongly agreed the statement and 23.3 percent agreed on the statement. Whereas 7.7 percent of the developing world strongly agreed on the statement and 38.5 agreed on the statement. 12.6 percent of the responses in developed countries were neutral in comparison to 23.1 percent in developing countries. 56 percent of respondents in developed countries disagreed to the statement and 2.9 percent of the developed countries respondents strongly disagreed to the statement. 24.8 percent of the developing world disagreed the statement and 7.7 percent of the developing countries strongly disagreed the statement.

The responses to this question imply the difference between developed and developing countries. 58.9 percent of the developed world disagreed in comparison to 30.1 who agreed to the statement. Whereas 46.2 percent in developing world agreed to the statement in comparison to 32.5 percent of the developing world disagreed to the statement.
Fig. (19): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 19
The third part of the questionnaire deals with the theories of online journalism and the Internet.

The twentieth question examines using online journalism and whether it will raise journalism standards. 1.9 percent of the developed countries strongly agreed to the statement in comparison to 15.4 percent of the developing countries. 11.7 percent of the developed countries agreed on the statement where 23.1 percent of the developing countries agreed. 39.8 percent of the developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 15.4 percent of the developing countries. 42.1 percent of the developed countries disagreed in comparison to 35.9 percent disagreed in developing countries. 7.8 percent strongly disagreed in developed countries whereas 15.4 percent strongly disagreed in developing countries.

This indicates that both developed countries are clinging towards disagreeing the statement with 49.9 percent in developed countries and 51.3 percent in the developing countries. 13.6 percent of the developed world agreed to the statement where 38.5 percent of the developing world agreed to the statement.
Fig. (20): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 20
Question twenty-one examines whether using online journalism will change news values. 55.4 percent of the responses in developed countries agreed on the statement (14.6 percent strongly agreed and 40.8 percent agreed) in comparison to 53.9 percent agreed in developing countries on the statement (46.2 percent strongly agreed and 7.7 percent agree). 25.2 percent of the developed countries were neutral to the statement whereas 15.4 percent of the developing countries were neutral to the statement. 20.1 percent of the responses in developed countries disagreed on the statement (16.2 percent disagreed and 3.9 percent strongly disagreed) in comparison to 30.8 percent disagreed in developing countries on the statement (38.8 percent disagree and 0 percent strongly disagree).

This indicates that both developed and developing countries agree that online journalism will change news value.
Fig. (21): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 21
The twenty-second question examines using online journalism would raise standards in terms of exposure and competition with global rivals. Both developed and developing countries agreed on the statement. 11.7 percent strongly agreed to the statement and 36.9 percent agreed in developed countries. 38.5 percent respondent from the developing countries strongly agreed to the statement where 38.5 percent of the developing countries agreed to the statement. 30.1 percent of respondents from developed countries were neutral to the statement whereas 0 percent of the developing countries were neutral. 19.8 percent of the respondents from developed countries disagreed the statement in addition to 1.9 percent strongly disagreed. 23.1 percent of the developing countries disagreed to the statement with 0 percent strongly disagreed.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries are more clinging towards agreeing the statement scoring 48.6 percent and 71.6 percent respectively. This also shows developing countries are hoping by using online journalism they would be able to raise their standards and expose them more with their global counterparts.
Fig. (22): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 22
The twenty-third question examines whether online journalism would lead to a freer flow of information or not. Both developed and developing countries agreed on the statement. 39.8 percent strongly agreed to the statement and 41.7 percent agreed in developed countries. 30.8 percent respondent from the developing countries strongly agreed to the statement where 46.2 percent of the developing countries agreed to the statement. 10.7 percent of respondents from developed countries were neutral to the statement whereas 15.4 percent of the developing countries were neutral. 7.8 percent of the respondents from developed countries disagreed the statement whereas 0 percent strongly disagreed. 7.7 percent of the developing countries disagreed to the statement with 0 percent strongly disagreed.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries are more clinging towards agreeing the statement scoring 81.5 percent and 77 percent respectively. This also may indicate that developing countries are hoping by using online journalism they would be able to have a freer flow of information in order to develop their system.
Fig. (23): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 23
The twenty-fourth question examines whether introduction of online journalism in developing countries will compete with western free flow of information. Both developed and developing countries tends towards agreeing on the statement. 20.4 percent strongly agreed to the statement and 43.7 percent agreed in developed countries. 38.5 percent respondent from the developing countries strongly agreed to the statement where 30.8 percent of the developing countries agreed to the statement. 18.4 percent of respondents from developed countries were neutral to the statement whereas 23.1 percent of the developing countries were neutral. 13.3 percent of the respondents from developed countries disagreed the statement where 4.9 percent strongly disagreed. 7.7 percent of the developing countries disagreed to the statement with 0 percent strongly disagreed.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries are more clinging towards agreeing the statement scoring 64.1 percent and 69.3 percent respectively. This also may indicate that introduction of online journalism in developing countries will compete with western free flow of information.
Fig. (24): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 24.
The twenty-fifth question examines whether using online journalism will speed up the process of democratization in developing world. Both developed and developing countries tends towards agreeing on the statement. 18.4 percent strongly agreed to the statement and 44.7 percent agreed in developed countries. 30.8 percent respondent from the developing countries strongly agreed to the statement where 15.4 percent of the developing countries agreed to the statement. 30.8 percent of respondents from developed countries were neutral to the statement whereas 30.8 percent of the developing countries were neutral. 1.0 percent of the respondents from developed countries disagreed the statement where 2.9 percent strongly disagreed. 16.6 percent of the developing countries disagreed to the statement with 7.7 percent strongly disagreed.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries are more clinging towards agreeing the statement scoring 62.4 percent and 46.2 percent respectively. This also may indicate that using online journalism will speed up the process of democratization in developing world.
Countries, in response to Question 25

Fig. (25): Comparison between Developed and Developing

Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Strongly agree

Developed

Developing

%
The twenty-sixth question examines whether using online journalism will freedom of expression. Again, both developed and developing countries tends towards agreeing on the statement. 35.9 percent strongly agreed to the statement and 44.7 percent agreed in developed countries. 38.5 percent respondent from the developing countries strongly agreed to the statement where 38.5 percent of the developing countries agreed to the statement. 16.5 percent of respondents from developed countries were neutral to the statement whereas 15.4 percent of the developing countries were neutral. 2.9 percent of the respondents from developed countries disagreed the statement where 0 percent strongly disagreed. 7.7 percent of the developing countries disagreed to the statement with 0 percent strongly disagreed.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries are more clinging towards agreeing the statement believing that using online journalism will enhance freedom of expression scoring 80.6 percent and 77 percent respectively.
Fig. (26): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 26
The twenty-seventh question examines the higher the democracy rate, in a country, the higher the freedom to use the Internet technology. Again, both developed and developing countries tend towards agreeing on the statement. 33.0 percent strongly agreed to the statement and 32.0 percent agreed in developed countries. 46.2 percent respondent from the developing countries strongly agreed to the statement where 46.2 percent of the developing countries agreed to the statement. 24.3 percent of respondents from developed countries were neutral to the statement whereas 7.7 percent of the developing countries were neutral. 8.9 percent of the respondents from developed countries disagreed the statement where 1.9 percent strongly disagreed. Developing countries disagreement the statement was 0 percent. Nobody disagreed or strongly disagreed the statement.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries are more clinging towards agreeing the statement believing that using online journalism will enhance freedom of expression scoring 65 percent and 92.4 percent respectively.
Fig. (27): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 27
The twenty-eighth question examines whether using online journalism will minimize censorship. Both developed and developing countries tend towards agreeing on the statement. 16.5 percent strongly agreed to the statement and 39.8 percent agreed in developed countries. 23.1 percent respondent from the developing countries strongly agreed to the statement where 30.8 percent of the developing countries agreed to the statement. 24.3 percent of respondents from developed countries were neutral to the statement whereas 7.7 percent of the developing countries were neutral. 17.8 percent of the respondents from developed countries disagreed the statement where 1.9 percent strongly disagreed. 1.9 percent of the developing countries disagreed to the statement with 0 percent strongly disagreed.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries are slightly clinging towards agreeing the statement believing that using online journalism will minimize censorship scoring 56.3 percent and 53.9 percent respectively.
Fig. (28): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 28
The Fourth category examines the barriers affecting the introduction of Internet technology and application of online journalism in both developed and developing countries.

The twenty-ninth question asks whether lack of training is considered a barrier against the development of the Internet as a reporting tool. 11.7 percent of respondents in developed countries strongly agreed the statement where 14.7 percent strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 38.8 percent of respondents in developed countries agreed on the statement in comparison to 21.4 percent agreed to the statement in developing countries. 9.7 percent respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 42.9 percent were neutral in developing countries. Finally 34 percent of respondents disagreed the statement in comparison to 15.3 percent in developing countries and 8.7 percent strongly disagreed the statement in developed countries in comparison to 7.1 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that developed countries do not have a problem in training online journalism as 42.7 percent disagreed to the statement. Developing countries majority of response was neutral scoring 42.9 percent.
Fig. (29): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 29
The thirties question asks whether the non-familiarity of journalism students with computer-assisted reporting and online journalism is a barrier towards understanding what is online journalism. 24.3 percent of respondents in developed countries strongly agreed the statement where 23.1 percent strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 42.7 percent of respondents in developed countries agreed on the statement in comparison to 30.8 percent agreed to the statement in developing countries. 10.7 percent respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 23.1 percent were neutral in developing countries. Finally 17.5 percent of respondents disagreed the statement in comparison to 23.1 percent in developing countries and 5.8 percent strongly disagreed the statement in developed countries in comparison to 0 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that developed countries do not have a problem in training online journalism as 67 percent agreed to the statement in comparison to 53.9 percent agreed to the statement.
Fig. (30): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 30
The thirty-first question asks whether English illiteracy is considered a barrier against the development of the Internet as a reporting tool. 10.6 percent of respondents in developed countries strongly agreed the statement where 15.4 percent strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 27.9 percent of respondents in developed countries agreed on the statement in comparison to 38.5 percent agreed to the statement in developing countries. 34.6 percent respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 23.1 percent were neutral in developing countries. Finally 20.8 percent of respondents disagreed the statement in comparison to 23.1 percent in developing countries and 7.7 percent strongly disagreed the statement in developed countries in comparison to 0 percent in developing countries.

Most developed countries added a comment that they don’t have a problem regarding that barrier, that is why 34.6 percent behavior was neutral to that question where 28.5 percent disagreed the statement. In developing countries 53.9 percent realize that they have a problems with English illiteracy would be a barrier for the development of online journalism in their countries. The 23.1 percent who disagreed that statement were on the grounds that a journalist should be bilingual or even a trilingual in a vast developing market.
Fig. (31): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 31
The thirty-second question asks whether different language problem (‘Arabization’, Korean, and Japanese) is a barrier to the spreading of the Internet as a reporting tool for reporters. 14.4 percent of respondents in developed countries strongly agreed the statement where 23.1 percent strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 29.8 percent of respondents in developed countries agreed on the statement in comparison to 23.1 percent agreed to the statement in developing countries. 39.4 percent respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 15.4 percent were neutral in developing countries. Finally 16.3 percent of respondents disagreed the statement in comparison to 38.5 percent in developing countries and 0 percent strongly disagreed the statement in developed and developing.

Both countries agreed to the statement with 44.2 percent and 46.2 percent respectively. Surprisingly, the percentage of developing disagreeing to the statement with 38.5 percent in comparison to 16.3 percent in developed countries.
Fig. (32): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 32
The thirty-third question asks whether the absence of specialized information databases, in other languages than English, is considered a barrier to the development of online journalism. 10.6 percent of respondents in developed countries strongly agreed the statement where 7.7 percent strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 41.3 percent of respondents in developed countries agreed on the statement in comparison to 30.8 percent agreed to the statement in developing countries. 45.2 percent respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 38.5 percent were neutral in developing countries. 2.9 percent of respondents disagreed the statement in comparison to 16.6 percent in developing countries and 0 percent strongly disagreed the statement in developed countries in comparison to 7.7 percent in developing countries.

Results showed that developed countries tends to agree with the statement with 51.9 percent where 38.5 percent agreeing to the statement in developing countries which is the same answer for those who were neutral to that statement in developed countries. Also neutrality towards this issue scored 45.2 percent in developed countries.
Fig. (33): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 33
The thirty-fourth question examines the issue of inexperience. The question asked was to understand whether inexperienced journalists is a barrier against the development of Internet as a tool for reporting. 58.6 percent of the respondents in the developed countries agreed to the statement (9.6 percent strongly agreed and 49 percent agreed) in comparison to 53.9 percent in developing countries (30.8 strongly agreed and 23.1 percent agreed) agreeing to the statement. 25 percent of the respondents of the developed world scored neutral in comparison to 23.1 percent in developing countries. Finally 16.3 percent of the respondents in developed countries disagreed the statement (16.3 percent disagree and 0 percent strongly disagree) in comparison to 24.3 percent disagree to the statement in developing countries (16.6 percent disagree and 7.7 strongly disagree).

This shows that both developed and developing countries scores were closely related. Both developed and developing countries tendencies were inclining towards agreeing that inexperienced journalists are considered as a barrier against the development of online journalism scoring 58.6 percent and 53.9 percent respectively.
Fig. (34): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 34
The thirty-fifth question is one of the irregular questions. The question asks about the relevancy of 10 issues to the respondent. The respondent should give scores ranging from 1=least important, 2=not important, 3=neutral, 4=important, 5=very important. The first statement examines the issue of slow downloading and whether it is considered as a barrier or not. 25 percent of respondents in developed countries see the issue very important whereas 53.3 percent of respondents see the issue important in developing countries. 33.7 percent of respondents in developed countries believe the issue is important in comparison to 23.1 percent believe that the statement is important in developing countries. 18.3 percent respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 0 percent were neutral in developing countries. 12.1 percent of respondents see the issue is not important in comparison to 23.1 percent in developing countries and 12.5 percent see the issue as least important in developed countries in comparison to 0 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that the issue of slow download is an important issue in both developed and developing countries scoring 58.7 percent and 76.9 percent receptively. Also the figures indicate that the issue is highly regarded in developing countries, due to infrastructure problems.

The second statement examines the issue of links that does not work and whether it is considered as a barrier or not. 24 percent of respondents in developed countries see the issue very important whereas 46.2 percent of respondents see the issue important in developing countries. 30.8 percent of respondents in developed countries believe the issue is important in comparison to 23.1 percent believe that the statement is important in developing countries. 25 percent of respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 15.4 percent were neutral in developing countries. 13.5 percent of respondents see the issue is not important in comparison to 15.4 percent in developing countries and 7.7 percent see the issue as least important in developed countries in comparison to 0 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that the issue of links that does not work is an important issue in both developed and developing countries scoring 54.8 percent and 69.3 percent receptively. Also the figures indicate that the issue is highly regarded in developing countries.
The third statement examines the issue of authenticity whether is considered as a barrier or not. 47.1 percent of respondents in developed countries see the issue very important where 30.8 percent of respondents see the issue is very important in developing countries. 26.9 percent of respondents in developed countries believe the issue is important in comparison to 7.7 percent believe that the statement is important in developing countries. 17.3 percent of respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 30.8 percent were neutral in developing countries. 5 percent of respondents see the issue is not important in comparison to 24.8 percent in developing countries and 3.8 percent see the issue as least important in developed countries in comparison to 7.7 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that the issue of authenticity is an important issue in both developed and developing countries scoring 74 percent and 38.5 percent receptively. Also the figures indicate that the issue is highly regarded in developed countries since they are heavy users of the Internet as a tool to gather information that developing countries (question number 4).

The fourth statement examines the issue of information overload and whether it is considered as a barrier or not. 18.3 percent of respondents in developed countries see the issue very important where 33.3 percent of respondents see the issue is very important strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 28.8 percent of respondents in developed countries believe the issue is important in comparison to 0 percent believe that the statement is important in developing countries. 20.2 percent of respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 41.7 percent were neutral in developing countries. 15.6 percent of respondents see the issue is not important in comparison to 18 percent in developing countries and 20.2 percent see the issue as least important in developed countries in comparison to 8.3 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that the issue of authenticity is an important issue in developed countries scoring 47.1 percent where 41.7 percent of respondents in developing countries were neutral.
The fifth statement examines what is hard to see is true or false in WebPages. 28.8 percent of respondents in developed countries see the issue very important where 46.2 percent of respondents see the issue is very important strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 33.7 percent of respondents in developed countries believe the issue is important in comparison to 0 percent believe that the statement is important in developing countries. 19.2 percent of respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 30.8 percent were neutral in developing countries. 10.5 percent of respondents see the issue is not important in comparison to 16.6 percent in developing countries and 8.7 percent see the issue as least important in developed countries in comparison to 7.7 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that the issue of hard to see what is true or false is an important issue in both developed and developing countries scoring 62.5 percent and 46.2 percent receptively. Also the figures indicate that the issue is highly regarded in developed countries as they are considered heavy users of online journalism.

The sixth statement examines the issue of Easy to loose yourself while surfing the Web and whether it is considered as a barrier or not. 10.6 percent of respondents in developed countries see the issue very important where 15.4 percent of respondents see the issue is very important strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 19.2 percent of respondents in developed countries believe the issue is important in comparison to 15.4 percent believe that the statement is important in developing countries. 26.9 percent of respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 25 percent were neutral in developing countries. 15.7 percent of respondents see the issue is not important in comparison to 36.1 percent in developing countries and 14.4 percent see the issue as least important in developed countries in comparison to 8.3 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that the issue of loosing one-self while surfing is not an important issue in both developed and developing countries scoring 54.4 percent and 40.8 percent receptively.

The seventh statement examines the issue propaganda and real information and whether it is considered as a barrier or not. 15.4 percent of respondents in developed
countries see the issue very important where 16.7 percent of respondents see the issue is very important strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 29.8 percent of respondents in developed countries believe the issue is important in comparison to 16.7 percent believe that the statement is important in developing countries. 26.9 percent of respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 25 percent were neutral in developing countries. 15.7 percent of respondents see the issue is not important in comparison to 36.1 percent in developing countries and 14.4 percent see the issue as least important in developed countries in comparison to 8.3 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that the issue of hard to distinguish between news and propaganda is an important issue developed countries scoring 45.8 percent and was considered as a not important issue in developing countries scoring 44.4 percent. This is due to the fact that developed countries are more involved with online gathering of news more than developed countries (refer to question 4).

The eighth statement is deals with the information that couldn’t be found and whether it is considered as a barrier or not. 17.3 percent of respondents in developed countries see the issue very important where 23.1 percent of respondents see the issue is very important strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 23.1 percent of respondents in developed countries believe the issue is important in comparison to 30.8 percent believe that the statement is important in developing countries. 27.9 percent of respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 38.5 percent were neutral in developing countries. 16.4 percent of respondents see the issue is not important in comparison to 7.7 percent in developing countries and 18.3 percent see the issue as least important in developed countries in comparison to 0 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that the issue of “can’t find information needed” is an important issue in both developed and developing countries scoring 40.4 percent and 53.9 percent receptively. Also the figures indicate that the issue is highly regarded in developing countries.
The ninth statement examines the issue of lack of privacy and whether it is considered as a barrier or not. 16.3 percent of respondents in developed countries see the issue very important where 30.8 percent of respondents see the issue is very important strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 24 percent of respondents in developed countries believe the issue is important in comparison to 23.1 percent believe that the statement is important in developing countries. 21.2 percent of respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 15.4 percent were neutral in developing countries. 24.7 percent of respondents see the issue is not important in comparison to 17.9 percent in developing countries and 18.3 percent see the issue as least important in developed countries in comparison to 15.4 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that the issue of privacy is virtually neutral in developed countries as 40.3 regard it as an important issue where 43 percent see it as a not important issue and 21.2 percent were neutral. The issue of privacy is considered as an important issue in developing countries scoring 53.9 percent.

The tenth and last statement examines the issue of Websites that were found once are hard to be found again. 1.9 percent of respondents in developed countries see the issue very important where 15.4 percent of respondents see the issue is very important strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 14.2 percent of respondents in developed countries believe the issue is important in comparison to 15.4 percent believe that the statement is important in developing countries. 24.5 percent of respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 15.4 percent were neutral in developing countries. 33.6 percent of respondents see the issue is not important in comparison to 39.1 percent in developing countries and 38.7 percent see the issue as least important in developed countries in comparison to 23.1 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that the issue of Websites that were found once are hard to be found again is not an important issue in both developed and developing countries scoring 72.3 percent and 62.2 percent receptively.
Question 35 a

Developed countries

- 5 (13%)
- 4 (11%)
- 3 (18%)
- 2 (33%)

Developing countries

- 4 (23%)
- 5 (23%)
- 3 (0%)
- 2 (54%)
Question 35 b

Developed countries

- 4: 13%
- 3: 25%
- 5: 8%
- 1: 24%

Developing countries

- 4: 15%
- 3: 15%
- 5: 0%
- 2: 23%
- 1: 47%
Question 35 c

Developed countries

- 1: 47%
- 2: 27%
- 3: 17%
- 4: 5%
- 5: 4%

Developing countries

- 1: 30%
- 2: 8%
- 3: 31%
- 4: 8%
- 5: 23%
Question 35 d

Developed countries

- 5 (20%)
- 4 (13%)
- 3 (20%)
- 2 (29%)
- 1 (18%)

Developing countries

- 5 (8%)
- 4 (17%)
- 3 (42%)
- 2 (0%)
- 1 (33%)
Question 35 c
Question 35 f

Developed countries

- 5 (27%)
- 4 (20%)
- 3 (23%)

Developing countries

- 5 (15%)
- 4 (31%)
- 3 (15%)
Question 35 h

Developed countries

- 5 (18%)
- 4 (13%)
- 3 (29%)

Developing countries

- 4 (8%)
- 3 (38%)
- 2 (31%)
Question 45 j

- Developing countries: 7%
- Developed countries: 93%

Question 45 k

- Developing countries: 19%
- Developed countries: 81%
The thirty-sixth question asks the absence of a clear definition of online journalism is a barrier against the development of Internet as a tool for reporters. 3.8 percent of respondents in developed countries strongly agreed the statement where 16.7 percent strongly agreed the statement in developing countries. 22.1 percent of respondents in developed countries agreed on the statement in comparison to 8.3 percent agreed to the statement in developing countries. 24 percent respondents were neutral in developed countries whereas 25 percent were neutral in developing countries. 45.8 percent of respondents disagreed the statement in comparison to 45.1 percent in developing countries and 7.7 percent strongly disagreed the statement in developed countries in comparison to 8.3 percent in developing countries.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries disagree that absence of a definition of online journalism is a barrier against the development of online journalism scoring 53.5 percent and 53.4 percent respectively.
Fig. (36): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 36
The thirty-seventh question examines the cost of Internet in terms of infrastructure, computer costs, computer setup, etc. is considered as a barrier against the development of Internet as a reporting tool. 6.7 percent of the developed countries strongly agreed to the statement in comparison to 38.5 percent of the developing countries. 30.8 percent of the developed countries agreed on the statement where 23.1 percent of the developing countries agreed. 29.8 percent of the developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 23.1 percent of the developing countries. 29.3 percent of the developed countries disagreed in comparison to 15.4 percent disagreed in developing countries. 4.8 percent strongly disagreed in developed countries whereas no one (0 percent) strongly disagreed in developing countries.

This indicates that both developed countries are clinging towards agreeing the statement with 37.5 percent in developed countries and 61.6 percent in the developing countries. 34.1 percent of the developed world agreed to the statement where 15.4 percent of the developing world agreed to the statement.
Fig. (37): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 37
The thirty-eighth question examines the role of laws limiting freedom of expression as a barrier to the development of the Internet as a tool for reporting. 17.5 percent of the developed countries strongly agreed to the statement in comparison to 23.1 percent of the developing countries. 29.1 percent of the developed countries agreed on the statement where 30.8 percent of the developing countries agreed. 35.9 percent of the developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 15.4 percent of the developing countries. 15 percent of the developed countries disagreed in comparison to 30.8 percent disagreed in developing countries. 2.9 percent strongly disagreed in developed countries whereas no one (0 percent) strongly disagreed in developing countries.

This indicates that both developed countries are clinging towards agreeing the statement with 46.6 percent in developed countries and 53.9 percent in the developing countries. This shows that the issue is more important in developing countries than in developed country.
Fig. (38): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 38
The thirty-ninth question examines whether new legislation is needed to develop global journalism. 4.8 percent of the developed countries strongly agreed to the statement in comparison to 7.7 percent of the developing countries. 12.5 percent of the developed countries agreed on the statement where 30.8 percent of the developing countries agreed. 37.5 percent of the developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 23.1 percent of the developing countries. 26.8 percent of the developed countries disagreed in comparison to 26.9 percent disagreed in developing countries. 25 percent strongly disagreed in developed countries whereas 15.4 percent strongly disagreed in developing countries.

The answers of both developed and developing countries are tending to disagree with that statement. Both countries scored 51.8 and 42.3 percent respectively.
Fig. (39): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 39
The fortes question examines copyright protection and intellectual property issues of online journalism is considered as a barrier against the development of online journalism 10.6 percent of the developed countries strongly agreed to the statement in comparison to 23.1 percent of the developing countries. 24 percent of the developed countries agreed on the statement where 15.4 percent of the developing countries agreed. 33.7 percent of the developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 0 percent of the developing countries. 23.6 percent of the developed countries disagreed in comparison to 53.8 percent disagreed in developing countries. 10.6 percent strongly disagreed in developed countries whereas 15.4 percent strongly disagreed in developing countries.

The answers of developed countries are closely related with 34.6 percent agreeing to the statement and 33.7 percent were neutral and 34.2 percent disagree the statement. Developing countries are more clinging towards disagreeing the statement with 69.2 percent. This indicates that the issue of bringing new legislation is not accepted by developing countries.
Fig. (40): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 40
The forty-first question examines government censorship as a barrier against the development of online journalism. 22.1 percent of the developed countries strongly agreed to the statement in comparison to 15.4 percent of the developing countries. 27.9 percent of the developed countries agreed on the statement where 38.5 percent of the developing countries agreed. 30.8 percent of the developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 0 percent of the developing countries. 16.8 percent of the developed countries disagreed in comparison to 35.9 percent disagreed in developing countries. 2.9 percent strongly disagreed in developed countries whereas 15.4 percent strongly disagreed in developing countries.

This indicates that both developed countries agree with the statement with 50 percent. Whereas the answers of developed countries are closely related with 53.9 percent agreeing to the statement and 46.1 percent disagree the statement.
Fig. (41): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 41
The forty-second question examines poor Internet and intra-networking systems as a barrier against the development of online journalism. 23.1 percent of the developed countries strongly agreed to the statement in comparison to 38.5 percent of the developing countries. 36.5 percent of the developed countries agreed on the statement where 7.7 percent of the developing countries agreed. 29.8 percent of the developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 23.1 percent of the developing countries. 10.6 percent of the developed countries disagreed in comparison to 30.8 percent disagreed in developing countries. No answers were strongly disagreed in both developed and developing countries (0 percent)

This indicates that both developed and developing countries tend to agree with the statement scoring 59.6 percent and 46.2 percent respectively.
Fig. (42): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 42
The fifth and last section examines the future perspective of the Internet as a medium and online journalism as a tool for journalists.

The forty-third question asks, in 5 years, whether online journalism will develop as a medium (as television radio and newspaper). Results shows that 53.8 percent strongly agreed the statement in developed countries same as (53.8) percent strongly agreed in developing countries. 26 percent of the developed countries agreed the statement where 23.1 percent in developing countries. 12.5 percent of the developed countries were neutral in comparison to 15.4 percent in developing countries. 6.8 percent of the developed countries disagreed the statement where 7.7 percent disagreed from the developing countries. 1.0 percent of the developed countries strongly disagreed where as 0 percent (no answer) of the developing states strongly disagreed that statement.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries see the Internet as a medium in the near future scoring 79.8 percent and 76.2 percent receptively.
Fig. (43): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 43
The forty-fourth question asks, in 5 years, does the Internet technology would have an effect on newsroom management, reporting and editing. Results show that 53.8 percent strongly agreed the statement in developed countries same as developing countries 53.8 percent. 26.9 percent of the developed countries agreed the statement where 30.8 percent in developing countries. 16.3 percent of the developed countries are neutral in comparison to 7.7 percent in developing countries. 1.9 percent of the developed countries disagreed the statement where 7.7 percent disagreed from the developing countries. 1.0 percent of the developed countries strongly disagreed where as 0 percent (no one replied) of the developing states strongly disagreed that statement.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries see the Internet will have an effect on newsroom management, reporting and editing scoring 80.7 percent and 84.6 percent receptively.
Fig. (44): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 44
The forty-fifth question is the second question of the irregular questions. The question asks whether the Internet will be able to replace one or more of the following media: 9.7 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet would replace libraries in comparison to 13.8 percent in developing countries. 14.5 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet would replace archive in comparison to 13.8 percent in developing countries. 19.3 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet would replace fax machines in comparison to 19.4 percent in developing countries. 10.7 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet would replace regular mail in comparison to 11.2 percent in developing countries. 9.3 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet would replace subscription to other media in comparison to 5.6 percent in developing countries. 5.9 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet would replace newspapers in comparison to 8.3 percent in developing countries. 5.9 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet would replace magazines in comparison to 8.3 percent in developing countries. 3.8 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet would replace television in comparison to 2.7 percent in developing countries. 3.4 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet would replace radio in comparison to 0 percent in developing countries. 13.1 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet would replace newswire service in comparison to 8.3 percent in developing countries. Finally 4.5 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet would replace telephone in comparison to 8.3 percent in developing countries.
Question forty-six asks if news will be distributed electronically in the next 5 years. 12.5 percent of the developed world agreed to the statement in comparison to 38.5 percent in developing world. 8.7 percent of the developed world did not know the answer of the question in comparison to 15.4 percent neutrality in developing world. Finally 78.8 percent of the developed world disagreed with the question in comparison to 46.2 percent on developing countries.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries disagreed that news will be disseminated electronically in the near future.
Fig. (46): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 46
The last question, forty-seventh-question deals with online journalism and whether the future of journalism industry depends on the effective use of the technology. It was found out that 36.5 percent of the developed countries strongly agreed this statement, where 38.5 percent in developing countries strongly agreed that statement. 34.6 percent of the developed countries agreed on this statement, whereas 23.1 percent of the developed countries agreed. 18.3 percent were neutral to the statement in developed countries in comparison to 15.4 percent in developing countries. 7 percent disagreed the statement in developed countries where no one, 23.1 percent, in developing countries disagreed on that statement. Finally, 3.8 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed that statement in developed countries where 0 percent (0 responses) of the developing countries strongly disagreed that statement.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries (71.1 percent and 61.6 percent) believed that the future of journalism industry depends on the effective use of online journalism.
Fig. (47): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 47
Treatment of Data in Table (6)

This section includes the responses of professionals to their set of questionnaire. The weighing system used to appraise this section is a simple percentage system according to the frequency of each answer.

This section includes three steps: data analysis and data presentation. Data entry was completed by a professional statistician who used Micro Stat and Excel programs to compile data. The second step was analyzing the data. This process showed the frequency of responses to each item and the percentage of that item in relation to the whole sample. The third step was treatment of the data. This part is the representation of the data in charts.

The professional group designed in a set of 50 questions divided in three sections. The first section referred to journalism and the Internet; the second section covered online journalism changes to the journalism profession; and the third section dealt with online journalism management.

The questionnaire is structured using closed-ended and open-ended questions were designed for both groups covering all areas of the study. The researcher gave respondents the option not to answer any question. Due to the variety of backgrounds, some questions might offend, or embarrass responders. Further, some might not apply, or that respondent doesn’t know the answer. The introduction part was followed by demographic questions to obtain profiles of the respondents. This is done to know who answered the questions, their age, position, and level of Internet proficiency in order to be assured that the sample fit the study criteria.

Questions were arranged in simple scaled form using Likert Scale; this gave respondents the opportunity to rank each question according to their judgement. The Likert Scale was utilized with 3 or 5 possible responses for each item representing a measure of variables.
Questions 2, 4, 6, 11, 16, 24, 26, 27, 37, 43, 49 were based on a 5-tiered Likert scale: strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree to the given statements. Questions 3, 41, 42, 48 were ranked based on 5-tiered Likert scale: excellent, good, neutral, fair, poor to the given statements. Questions 1, 8, 25, 31, 38, 50 are 5 statement questions where respondent can check multiple answers. Questions 5, 10, 12, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 45, asked respondents to choose one of five given statements. Questions 14, 15 asked respondents to check statements according to categories. Questions 7, 9, 13, 22, 23, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 46 were a 3-tiered Likert scale: yes, no, don’t know. Questions 18, 47 asked respondents to tick all applicable categories. Questions 32, 40, 44 were open-ended that were scaled by the researcher during the coding stage on 5 statement base.
The first part examines the relationship between the news organization and the Internet technology. Also, it examines the effect of online journalism on the reporting techniques.

The first question deals with the definition of the Internet to the respondent. The researcher gave five options for respondents to chose from with freedom to choose more than one answer. It was found out that 25.7 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet is a tool to provide information (keep up with news), where 30.8 percent in developing countries agreed that statement, where 33.3 percent of Egyptian journalists agreed on that statement. 19 percent of the developed countries agreed that the Internet is a method of keeping up with stories, whereas 15.4 percent of the developing countries agreed on the statement. 13.3 percent of Egyptian professional chose that statement. 22.9 percent of developed say that the Internet is a tool to provide information and story ideas for reporters. 17.9 percent of the developing countries believed on that statement whereas 13.3 percent of Egyptians accepted that statement. 28.3 percent of developed countries journalists believed that the Internet is a good source for journalists to research stories. 5.7 percent of developed countries choose other statements than the four that were proposed by the researcher. Most of the answers were revolving around the point that the Internet is a place for journalists to meet and discuss their problems and exchange views about certain issues, other statements were introduced talking about the role of the Internet to disseminate information or as an invention that should be used for journalists to better their jobs. 10.3 percent of developing countries choose other statements most of them revolved around the role of the Internet to disseminate information. 13.3 percent of Egyptians accepted that later statement.

From the above figures we can indicate that the largest percentage (25.7 percent) of developed states choose the fourth option seeing the Internet as a good source for journalists to research stories. Whereas 30.8 percent of developed counties and 33.3 percent of Egyptian journalists see the Internet as a tool to provide information (keep up with news). This shows that developed states are better users of he Internet technology and online journalism that developing countries and Egypt as well.
Fig. (1): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 1
The second question asks whether journalists are expected to deal with journalistic problems of reporting, editing, production, etc. in the same way they did before the introduction of the Internet. Results indicated that 63.4 percent of the developed world agreed on the statement (36.7 strongly agree and 26.7 agreed on the statement), whereas only 40 percent of the developing world and Egypt agreed on the statement (16 percent strongly agreed and 24 percent agreed in developing world. 20 percent strongly agreed and 20 percent agreed on the statement from Egypt). 26.7 percent of the total respondents of the developed world were neutral to the statement, whereas 16 percent of the developing world and 20 percent of Egyptians were neutral. 10.2 percent of respondents of the developed world stated rejected the statement (6.9 disagreed and 3.3 strongly disagreed). Whereas 47 percent of the developing world disagreed on the statement (39 percent disagreed and 8 percent strongly disagreed). Finally, 40 percent of the Egyptians disagreed on the statement (40 percent disagreed and 0 percent strongly disagreed).

This indicates a difference between the developed and developing world. Developed countries (63.4 percent) believed that journalists are expected to deal with their problems in the same way they did before the introduction of the Internet. Whereas both developing countries and Egyptians are tangled between both extremes, 40 percent of developing countries agreed on the statement with 47 percent rejecting. Finally 40 percent of Egyptians accepted the statement and 40 percent rejected the statement.
Fig. (2): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 2
The third question asks journalists, on scale 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent), to rate the Internet as a resource for professional research for reporters. 41.4 percent of developed countries journalists believed that the Internet is an excellent resource for journalists in comparison to 17.4 percent of the developing journalists and 20 percent of the Egyptian journalists. 31 percent of the developed countries believed that the Internet is a good resource for journalists whereas 47.8 percent of developing countries and 40 percent of Egyptian journalists see the Internet as a good resource for them to use. 20.7 percent of journalists in developed states were neutral to the statement with 21.7 percent and 20 percent in Egypt. 6.9 percent of developed journalist see the Internet as a fair resource for journalists in comparison to 9.1 percent in developing states and 20 percent of Egyptians. No one in developed world and Egypt see the Internet as a poor source for journalists and 4.3 percent of the developing states.

Results indicated that all three categories see the Internet as a useful resource for journalists. With 41.4 percent of developed states journalists see the Internet as an excellent resource where 47.8 percent of developing states see the Internet as a good resource and 40 percent of Egyptian journalists see the Internet as a good resource.
Fig. (3): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 3
The fourth question deals with a statement asking if the Internet is a good invention but not utilized effectively by journalists. 56.7 percent of the developed world agreed on that statement (16.7 percent strongly agree and 40 percent agree) where 72 percent of the developing world agreed on that statement (12 percent strongly agree and 60 percent agree). Where there was no reply (0 percent) in Egypt. 33.3 percent of the respondents of the developed world were neutral to the statement where 16 percent of the developing world was neutral and 80 percent in Egypt. 10.2 percent of the developed world disagreed that statement (6.9 percent disagreed and 3.3 percent strongly disagreed) in comparison to 12 percent disagreed that statement in the developing world (12 percent disagree and 0 percent strongly disagree) and 20 percent in Egypt (20 percent disagreed and 0 percent strongly disagreed).

This shows that both Developed and developing world agree that the Internet technology is rich of resources for journalists and it is up to journalists to better use it. Whereas, 80 percent of Egyptian respondents were neutral to the issue and the rest believe that journalists are using the Internet effectively.
The fifth question is related to the last question comment asking for journalists’ evaluation of resources available on the Internet. Results shows that 7.1 percent of the developed world see resources are more than sufficient, where 53.6 percent see the resources are sufficient. 21.4 percent see the resources could use minor adjustments whereas 17.9 percent see resources are not sufficient for journalists and (0 percent) – no one sees that the resources are not sufficient. On the other hand, 8 percent of the developing world see resources are more than sufficient and 48 percent see resources are sufficient. 20 percent suggests that the resources need minor adjustments. 17.3 percent see resources are not very sufficient disagreed on the statement where 8 percent see resources are not sufficient at all. Finally, 40 percent in Egypt see resources are more than sufficient and 20 percent see resources are sufficient. 40 percent see resources needs minor adjustments. No one (0 percent) neither see resources are not sufficient or see resources are not sufficient at all.

Results of that question indicated that respondents see the resources are sufficient with 40 percent of Egyptian respondents see the resources are more than sufficient where 53.6 percent of developed states and 48 percent of the developing states see the resources are sufficient for journalists.
Fig. (5): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 5
The sixth question examines whether journalists see the Internet functions as a good alternative to traditional methods of newsgathering. Results shows that 13.3 percent of the developed world strongly agree that statement where 16.7 percent agreed on the statement. 26.7 percent were neutral whereas 39.2 percent disagreed the statement and 6.7 percent strongly disagreed that statement. On the other hand, 12 percent of the developing world strongly agreed and 28 percent agreed on the statement. 16 percent were neutral. 33.1 percent disagreed on the statement where 16.0 percent strongly disagreed. No one in Egypt (0 percent) strongly agreed where 40 percent agreed on the statement. 20 percent were neutral. 40 percent disagreed on the statement where 0 percent (no one) strongly disagreed the statement.

Results of that question indicated shows that 45.4 percent of journalists in the developed world and 49.1 percent of the developing world see the Internet as a source for newsgathering that will not cancel traditional journalism methods. 40 percent of Egyptian respondents agree that the Internet will cancel traditional methods whereas 40 percent disagree with the statement.
Fig. (6): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 6
The seventh question examines whether journalists are free to use the Internet database or not. Results shows that 93.3 percent of respondents in the developing world agreed on the statement. No one (0 percent) disagreed with the statement and 6.7 percent replied that they don’t know. 93.9 percent in the developing world agreed on the statement where 3 say that journalists are not free to use Internet databases. Finally 3 percent responded that they don’t know the answer to the question. Finally 40 percent of respondents in Egypt stated that journalists are free to use the Internet database where no one (0 percent) say that journalists are not free with 60 percent replied that they don’t know the answer.

Results of that question indicated that the trend in both developed and developing countries are encouraging journalists to use the Internet databases where responses in Egypt were weak with 40 percent agree and 60 percent reply that they don’t know. The researcher believes that this is the result of the misunderstanding of Egyptian journalists with online journalism tools.
Fig: (7): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 7
The second part of the questionnaire deals with the effect of online journalism on journalism profession and how it changed journalist's profession.

The eighth question deals with the motivation of newspaper for using the Internet technology in publishing their news. It was found out that 27.8 percent of the developed countries believed that this is done in order to attract more audience. 23.7 percent in developing countries agreed that statement, where 25 percent of Egyptian journalists agreed on that statement. 12.7 percent of the developed countries agreed that newspapers publish over the Web in order to make local stories appeal to global audience, in comparison to 12.9 percent of the developing countries agreeing on that statement and 37.5 percent of Egyptian professionals choose that statement. 21.5 percent of developed countries say that the their newspapers publish over the Web in order to promote newspaper's image. 23.7 percent of the developing countries believed that statement whereas 0 percent of Egyptians accepted that statement. 19.6 percent of developed country journalists believed that they publish over the Web to give the newspaper a global audience. 25.3 percent of developing countries choose that statement with 16 percent of Egyptian respondents accepting that statement. Finally, 22.8 percent of developed countries journalists say that their newspapers publish over the Web in order to increase the newspaper's reach. 19.4 percent of the developed countries accepted that statement with 25 percent of Egyptian respondents agreeing to that statement.

From the above figures we can indicate that the developed states newspapers were more clinging to the first answer “attract more audience” with a less than 5 percent (927.7 percent and 22.8 percent) difference than the fifth option “increase newspaper's reach.” Whereas Developing countries choose the fourth option with 25.3 percent “give the newspaper a global audience” with a narrow advantage of less than 2 percent than the first “attract more audience” and third option “promote newspaper’s image” with an equal share of 23.7 percent. Egyptian newspapers choose largely (37.5 percent) the second option of “making local stories appeal to global audience.
Fig. (8): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 8
The ninth question asks newspapers whether there is a difference between their online copy and printed copy. Results shows that 60.7 percent of respondents in the developed world states that there is a difference between the online version and the printed version. 25 percent stated that there is no difference between their online version and printed version. 14.3 percent replied that they don’t know. 68 percent of respondents in the developing world states that there is a difference between the online version and the printed version. 28 percent stated that there is no difference between their online version and printed version. 4 percent replied that they don’t know. 0 percent of respondents in Egypt stated that there is a difference between the online version and the printed version. 20 percent stated that there is no difference between their online version and printed version. 80 percent replied that they don’t know.

Results of that question shows that the trend in both developed and developing countries is that the online version is different than the printed version with 60.7 and 68.7 percent respectively where responses in Egypt were weak with 0 percent agreeing to the statement and 80 percent reply that they don’t know. The researcher believes that this is the result of the misunderstanding of Egyptian journalists with online journalism tools, theories proves that writing for the Internet should be different than the printed copy.
Fig. (9): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 9
The tenth question is related to the ninth question asking those who replied Yes to the previous question about the nature of difference in the online version of the newspaper. It was found out that 20.8 percent of the developed countries believed that the online version is a summary of the original print. 30.4 percent in developing countries agreed that statement, where 0 percent of Egyptian journalists agreed on that statement. 25 percent of the developed countries agreed that the online version is a shorter than the printed version, in comparison to 26.1 percent of the developing countries agreeing on that statement and 1 reply from Egypt. 16.7 percent of developed countries say that the online version is as the printed version. 0 percent of the developing countries and Egypt choose that statement. 28.4 percent of developed country journalists stated that the online version is replication of some sections of the original copy. 40.8 percent of developing countries choose that statement with 0 percent of Egyptian respondents accepting that statement. Finally, 12.5 percent of developed countries journalists say that the online version is an advertisement of the paper. 4.3 percent of the developing countries accepted that statement with 0 percent of Egyptian respondents agreeing to that statement.

This indicated that most developed newspapers fall under the second (25 percent) “shorter than the original print” and fourth statement (28.4 percent) “replication of some sections of the original print.” Most developing countries choose the fourth statement “replication of some sections of the original print” with 40.8 percent and the first statement “summary of the original print version.” Only one respondent in Egypt said that their newspaper (Al Ahram) uses the second option “shorter than the original version. This implies, again, the difference between developed countries with developing countries and Egypt as well.
Fig. (10): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 10
The eleventh question examines whether newspaper organizations see the Internet as an easy tool to reach wider audience. Results shows that 52.4 percent of the developed world strongly agree that statement where 35 percent agreed on the statement. 8.7 percent were neutral whereas 3.9 percent disagreed the statement and 0 percent strongly disagreed that statement. On the other hand, 30.4 percent of the developing world strongly agreed and 26.1 percent agreed on the statement. 0 percent were neutral to the statement. 40.8 percent disagreed on the statement where 4.3 percent strongly disagreed. No one in Egypt (0 percent) strongly agreed where the entire population 100 percent agreed on the statement. 0 percent were neutral, disagreed, strongly disagreed the statement.

Results of that question indicated shows that 87.4 percent of journalists in the developed world and 56.6 percent of the developing world and 100 percent of the Egyptian respondents see the Internet as an easy tool for a newspaper to reach wider audience. 40.8 percent of the developing countries population disagree the statement.
Fig. (11): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 11
The twelfth question asks respondents to identify from the staff of their newspaper, which of the stated 5 categories use the Internet and online technology most in their work. It was found out that 49.5 percent of the developed countries believed that those who are under 20 years old use the Internet most. 30.4 percent in developing countries agreed on that statement, where 0 percent of Egyptian journalists agreed on that statement. 36.9 percent of the developed countries agreed that those who are between 20-29 years old use the Internet most, in comparison to 26.1 percent of the developing countries agreeing on that statement and 1 reply from Egypt. 8.7 percent of developed countries say that those who are between 30-39 years old use the Internet most. 0 percent of the developing countries and Egypt choose that statement. 8.7 percent of developed country journalists stated that those who are between 40-49 years old use the Internet most. 40.8 percent of developing countries choose that statement with 0 percent of Egyptian respondents accepting that statement. Finally, 0 percent of developed countries journalists say that those who are 50+ years old use the Internet most. 4.3 percent of the developing countries accepted that statement with 0 percent of Egyptian respondents agreeing to that statement.

This indicated that most developed newspaper younger generation staff under 20 (49.5 percent) and between 20-29 uses the Internet in their work most. Developing states experienced journalists between 40-49 years old use the Internet in their work most in their work. Also, younger generation (30.4 percent) under 20 years old use the Internet much. In Egypt only one respondent answered that statement stating that it is journalists between 20-29 years old.

This implies that the younger generation uses the Internet most. It is common, as the younger generations are more tending to be more innovative towards accepting new methods in their work. This appeared clearly in both the developed and developing answers. There is only one response came from Egypt, this occurred as a result of the poor work of the Egyptian journalists regarding accepting new technologies.
Fig. (12): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 12
The thirteenth question asks reporters whether online journalism affects their way of reporting. Results show that 33.3 percent of respondents in the developed world states that online journalism influences the way they report. 50 percent stated that there it is a secondary source for information, hence it does not influence the way they report. 16.6 percent replied that they don’t know. 44 percent of respondents in the developing respondents that online journalism influences the way they report. 36 percent stated that online journalism does not affect the way they report. 20 percent replied that they don’t know. 20 percent of respondents in Egypt respondents states that online journalism influences the way they report. 40 percent stated that there it does not influence the way they report. 40 percent replied that they don’t know.

Results of that question show that the trend in dependency on online journalism appeared in developing states than developed countries and Egypt. Developed countries respondents see the Internet as a secondary source to provide information. Where 40 percent of Egyptian respondents replied that they don’t know, which approves with the assertion that online journalism did not penetrate Egyptian journalism society.
Fig. (13): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 13
The fourteenth question is a multiple question. It asks respondents how they prefer to work with 15 options on daily/weekly/monthly or never.

The first statement asks respondents how they work with information provided by fax machines in their work. 63.6 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided by fax on daily base. 13.6 percent replied that they work with fax on weekly base. 4.5 percent replied that they use information by fax machines on monthly base. 18.2 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by fax machines. 80 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided by fax on daily base. 0 percent replied that they work with fax on weekly base. 10 percent replied that they use information by fax machines on monthly base. 10 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by fax machines. 0 percent of the Egyptian respondents stated that they work with information provided by fax on daily base. 50 percent replied that they work with fax on weekly base. 50 percent replied that they use information by fax machines on monthly base. 0 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by fax machines.

This implies that most developed and developing world are using information provided by fax on daily base scoring 63.6 percent and 80 percent respectively. Where Egyptian respondents replied that they use information provided by fax machines once per week or once per month.

The second statement asks respondents how they work with information provided by radio in their work. 73.7 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided by radio on daily base. 15.3 percent replied that they work with radio on weekly base. 0 percent replied that they use information by radio on monthly base. 21.1 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by radio. 77.8 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided by radio on daily base. 11.1 percent replied that they work with radio on weekly base. 11.1 percent replied that they use information by radio on monthly base. 0 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by radio. 50 percent of Egyptian respondents stated that they work with information provided by radio on daily base. 0
percent replied that they work with radio on weekly base. 0 percent replied that they use information by radio on monthly base. 50 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by radio.

This implies that most developed and developing world are using information provided by radio on daily base scoring 73.3 percent and 77.8 percent respectively. Where Egyptian respondents replied that they use information provided by radio either daily with 50 percent or never scoring 50 percent.

The third statement asks respondents how they work with information provided by television in their work. 79 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided by television on daily base. 10.5 percent replied that they work with television on weekly base. 0 percent replied that they use information by television on monthly base. 10.5 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by television. 90 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided by television on daily base. 0 percent replied that they work with television on weekly base. 0 percent replied that they use information by television on monthly base. 10 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by television. 50 percent of Egyptian respondents stated that they work with information provided by television on daily base. 50 percent replied that they work with television on weekly base. 0 percent replied that they use information by television on monthly base. 0 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by television.

This implies that most developed and developing world are using information provided by television on daily base scoring 78.9 percent and 90 percent respectively. Where Egyptian respondents replied that they use information provided by television either daily with 50 percent or weekly scoring 50 percent.

The fourth statement asks respondents how they work with information provided by print media in their work. 79 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided by print media on daily base. 10.5 percent replied that they work with print media on weekly base. 10.5 percent replied that they use information by print media on monthly base. 0 percent stated that they don’t use information.
provided by print media. 90.9 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided by print media on daily base. 9.1 percent replied that they work with print media on weekly base. 0 percent replied that they use information by print media on monthly base. 0 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by print media. 75 percent of Egyptian respondents stated that they work with information provided by print media on daily base. 25 percent replied that they work with print media on weekly base. 0 percent replied that they use information by print media on monthly base. 0 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by print media.

This implies that most developed, developing and Egyptian respondents are using information provided by print media on daily base scoring 78.9 percent and 90.9 percent and 75 percent respectively.

The fifth statement asks respondents how they work with person to person interviews in their work. 83.3 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided by person to person on daily base. 5.6 percent replied that they work with person to person interviews on weekly base. 5.6 percent replied that they use information provided by person to person interviews on monthly base. 5.6 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by person to person interviews. 61.5 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided by person to person interviews on daily base. 15.4 percent replied that they work with person to person interviews on weekly base. 23.1 percent replied that they use information provided by person to person interviews on monthly base. 0 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by person to person interviews. No one from Egyptian respondents replied to that statement.

This implies that most developed, developing respondents are using information provided by person to person interviews on daily base scoring 83.3 percent and 61.5 percent respectively. This proves that traditional methods of reporting are until used on a large scale.

The sixth statement asks respondents how they work with person to phone interviews in their work. 82.6 percent of the developed world stated that they work with
information provided by phone on daily base. 13 percent replied that they work with phone interviews on weekly base. 0 percent replied that they use information provided by phone interviews on monthly base. 4.3 percent stated that they don't use information provided by phone. 92.9 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided by phone on daily base. 0 percent replied that they work with phone interviews on weekly base. 7.1 percent replied that they use information provided by phone interviews on monthly base. 0 percent stated that they don't use information provided by phone. 50 percent of the Egyptian respondents stated that they work with information provided by phone on daily base. 0 percent replied that they work with phone interviews on weekly base. 50 percent replied that they use information provided by phone interviews on monthly base. 0 percent stated that they don't use information provided by phone.

This implies that most developed, developing respondents are using information provided by phone interviews on daily base scoring 82.6 percent and 92.9 percent respectively. 50 percent of the Egyptian respondents stated that they use phone interviews either on a daily or once/month base.

The seventh statement asks respondents how they work with information provided by regular mail in their work. 82.6 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided by regular mail on daily base. 8.7 percent replied that they work with regular mail on weekly base. 4.3 percent replied that they use information provided by regular mail on monthly base. 4.3 percent stated that they don't use information provided regular mail. 40 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided by regular mail on daily base. 10 percent replied that they work with regular mail on weekly base. 30 percent replied that they use information provided by regular mail on monthly base. 20 percent stated that they don't use information provided regular mail. Only one respondent from Egyptian journalists replied to that question, stating he is using the information provided by regular mail in his work on a weekly base.

This implies that most developed are using information provided by regular mail on daily base scoring 82.6 percent. Developing countries are as well, 40 percent are using
information provided by regular mail on daily base and 30 percent are using information provided by regular mail once/month.

The eighth statement asks respondents how they work with information provided by Electronic mail in their work. 100 percent of the developed world and Egyptian respondents stated that they work with information provided by regular mail on daily base. Where 86.7 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided by electronic mail on daily base. 0 percent replied that they work with electronic mail on weekly base. 13.3 percent replied that they use information provided by electronic mail on monthly base. 0 percent stated that they don’t use information provided electronic mail.

This implies the effect of electronic mail on journalism, 100 percent of the developed world and Egyptian respondents stated that they are using E-mail daily with 86.7 percent in the developing world.

The ninth statement asks respondents how they work with information provided by World Wide Web (WWW) in their work. 76.5 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided by World Wide Web (WWW) on daily base. 5.9 percent replied that they work with World Wide Web (WWW) on weekly base. 5.9 percent replied that they use information provided by World Wide Web (WWW) on monthly base. 11.8 percent stated that they don’t use information provided World Wide Web (WWW). 83.3 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided by World Wide Web (WWW) on daily base. 8.4 percent replied that they work with World Wide Web (WWW) on weekly base. 8.3 percent replied that they use information provided by World Wide Web (WWW) on monthly base. 0 percent stated that they don’t use information provided World Wide Web (WWW). 100 percent of the responses from Egypt stated that they work with information provided by World Wide Web (WWW) on daily base.

This implies the effect of World Wide Web (WWW) on journalism, 100 percent of the Egyptian respondents stated that they are using WWW daily with 76.5 percent 83.3 percent in the developed and developing world respectively.
The tenth statement asks respondents how they work with information provided by Listserv in their work. 50 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided by Listserv on a daily basis. 35.7 percent replied that they work with Listserv on a weekly basis. 0 percent replied that they use information provided by Listserv on a monthly basis. 14.3 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by Listserv. Information provided by Listserv seems to not penetrate the developing world. No one (0 percent) of the developing world stated that they work with information provided by Listserv on a daily basis. 25 percent replied that they work with Listserv on a weekly basis. 0 percent replied that they use information provided by Listserv on a monthly basis. 75 percent stated that they don’t use information provided by Listserv. Three respondents from Egyptian respondents (100 percent) stated that they work with information provided by Listserv on a daily basis.

This implies that there is a limited effect of listserv on journalism. 100 percent of the Egyptian respondents stated that they are using listserv on a daily basis with 50 percent in the developed world where 75 percent of the developing world they are not using listserv in their work.

The eleventh statement asks respondents how they work with information provided by downloading files through file transfer protocol in their work. 21.4 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided through ftp on a daily basis. 7.1 percent replied that they work with ftp files on a weekly basis. 28.6 percent replied that they use information provided through ftp files on a monthly basis. 42.9 percent stated that they don’t use information provided through ftp files. 50 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided through ftp on a daily basis. 16.7 percent replied that they work with ftp files on a weekly basis. 16.7 percent replied that they use information provided through ftp files on a monthly basis. 16.7 percent stated that they don’t use information provided through ftp files. 0 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided through ftp on a daily basis. 2 respondents stated they are using ftp files (100 percent) on a weekly basis. 0 percent replied that they use information provided through ftp files on a monthly basis. 0 percent stated that they don’t use information provided through ftp files.
This implies that ftp systems are more used in Egypt and developing respondents scoring 100 percent in Egypt on weekly base and 50 percent in the developing world on daily base. 57.1 percent of the developed world journalists are using ftp techniques at least once per month.

The twelfth statement asks respondents how they work with Usenet techniques in their work. 14.3 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided through Usenet on daily base. 14.3 percent replied that they work with Usenet files on weekly base. 7.1 percent replied that they use information provided through Usenet files on monthly base. 64.3 percent stated that they don’t use information provided through Usenet files. 33.3 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided through Usenet on daily base. 0 percent replied that they work with Usenet files on weekly base. 0 percent replied that they use information provided through Usenet files on monthly base. 66.7 percent stated that they don’t use information provided through Usenet files. 0 percent of the respondents in Egypt stated that they work with information provided through Usenet on daily base. 0 percent replied that they work with Usenet files on weekly base. 50 percent replied that they use information provided through Usenet files on monthly base. 50 percent stated that they don’t use information provided through Usenet files.

This implies that the technique of Usenet is not a popular technique. 64 percent of the developed world are not using the Usenet in their work, with 66.7 percent in developing world and 50 percent in Egypt.

The thirteenth statement asks respondents how they work with Telnet techniques in their work. 10.5 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided through Telnet techniques on daily base. 10.5 percent replied that they work with Telnet techniques on weekly base. 21.1 percent replied that they use information provided through Telnet techniques on monthly base. 57.9 percent stated that they don’t use information provided through Telnet techniques. 20 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided through Telnet techniques on daily base. 0 percent replied that they work with Telnet techniques on weekly base. 20 percent replied that they use information provided through Telnet techniques on monthly base. 60 percent stated that they don’t use
information provided through Telnet techniques. 50 percent of the Egyptian respondents stated that they work with information provided through Telnet techniques on daily base. 0 percent replied that they work with Telnet techniques on weekly base. 0 percent replied that they use information provided through Telnet techniques on monthly base. 80 percent stated that they don’t use information provided through Telnet techniques.

This implies that the technique of Telnet is not a popular technique, as well. Although 42.1 percent of the developed world are using telnet at least once per month 57.9 percent are not using the telnet technique at all. Also 40 percent and 50 percent are using telnet techniques in developing world and among Egyptian respondents, 60 percent of developing users and 50 percent are not using telnet techniques respectively.

The fourteenth statement asks respondents how they work with Inter Relay Chat programs (IRC) in their work. 15.4 percent of the developed world stated that they work with information provided through IRC programs on daily base. 0 percent replied that they work with IRC techniques on weekly base. 15.4 percent replied that they use information provided through IRC programs on monthly base. 69.2 percent stated that they don’t use information provided through IRC programs. 20 percent of the developing world stated that they work with information provided through IRC programs on daily base. 0 percent replied that they work with IRC techniques on weekly base. 0 percent replied that they use information provided through IRC programs on monthly base. 80 percent stated that they don’t use information provided through IRC programs. Only one reply from Egypt was coded to that question stating that she is not using IRC programs (0 percent) in her work.

This implies that the technique of IRC is not a popular technique among journalists. 69.2 percent of the developed world are not using the Usenet in their work, with 80 percent in developing world and 100 percent in Egypt.

General indication of the fourteenth question is that developed country journalists are using all types of technologies in their work. Developing world are coming next then Egyptian journalists.
Question 14 b

Developed countries

- 1: 74%
- 2: 21%
- 3: 5%

Developing countries

- 1: 78%
- 2: 11%
- 3: 11%

Egypt

- 1: 50%
- 3: 50%
- 4: 0%
Question 14 d

Developed countries

- 2 (11%)
- 3 (11%)
- 4 (0%)
- 1 (78%)

Developed countries

- 2 (11%)
- 3 (11%)
- 4 (0%)
- 1 (78%)

Egypt

- 2 (25%)
- 3 (0%)
- 4 (0%)
- 1 (75%)
Question 14 e

Developed countries

- 2: 6%
- 3: 6%
- 4: 6%
- 1: 82%

Developing countries

- 3: 23%
- 4: 0%
- 2: 15%
- 1: 62%

Egypt Answer: 0
Question 14 f

Developed countries:
- 3: 4% (0%)
- 2: 13% (0%)
- 1: 83%

Developing countries:
- 3: 7% (0%)
- 2: 0% (0%)
- 1: 93%

Egypt:
- 3: 50% (0%)
- 2: 50% (0%)
- 1: 0%
- 4: 0%
Question 14g

**Developed countries**
- □ 2 9%
- □ 3 4%
- □ 4 4%
- □ 1 83%

**Developing countries**
- □ 2 20%
- □ 3 30%
- □ 4 10%
- □ 1 40%

**Egypt**
- □ 1 0%
- □ 2 100%
The fifteenth question is an open question for journalists to state what other technologies does they use in their work. Only 2 respondents came from the developed world stating that they are using newswire in their work on daily bases.

The fifteenth question is a multiple question asking respondents in comparison to 5 years ago, how much use in their publications do they have for the following jobs.

53.3 percent of developed countries stated that jobs for visual packages has increased. 13.3 percent stated that jobs for visual packages are sunlit the same, where 13.3 percent believe that visual packages jobs has decreased. 20 percent of developed country respondents replied that they don’t know. 38.1 percent of developing countries stated that jobs for visual packages has increased. 14.3 percent stated that jobs for visual packages are until the same, where 14.3 percent believe that visual packages jobs has decreased. 33.3 percent of developing country respondents replied that they don’t know. 40 percent of Egyptian respondents stated that jobs for visual packages has increased. 0 percent stated that jobs for visual packages are until the same, where 0 percent believe that visual packages jobs has decreased. 60 percent of Egyptian respondents replied that they don’t know.

This implies that jobs for visual packages are increasing in developed countries with 53.3 percent of respondents in comparison to 40 percent in Egypt and 38.1 percent in developing countries.

40 percent of developed countries stated that jobs for photographers has increased. 33.3 percent stated that jobs for photographers are until the same, where 13.3 percent believe that photography jobs has decreased. 13.4 percent of developed country respondents replied that they don’t know. 35 percent of developing countries stated that jobs for photographers has increased. 15 percent stated that jobs for photographers are until the same, where 25 percent believe that photography jobs has decreased. 25 percent of developing country respondents replied that they don’t know. 20 percent of Egyptian respondents stated that jobs for photographers has increased. 40 percent stated that jobs for photographers are until the same, where 0 percent
believe that photography jobs have decreased. 40 percent of Egyptian respondents replied that they don’t know.

This implies that jobs for photographers are increasing in developed countries with 40 percent of respondents in comparison to 35.1 percent in developing countries, where 40 percent of Egyptian respondents believe that photography jobs are until the same.

40 percent of developed countries stated that jobs for information graphics has increased. 33.3 percent stated that jobs for information graphics are until the same, where 13.3 percent believe that information graphics jobs has decreased. 13.4 percent of developed country respondents replied that they don’t know. 42.1 percent of developing countries stated that jobs for information graphics has increased. 15.8 percent stated that jobs for information graphics are until the same, where 21.1 percent believe that information graphics jobs has decreased. 21.1 percent of developing country respondents replied that they don’t know. 40 percent of Egyptian respondents stated that jobs for information graphics has increased. 0 percent stated that jobs for information graphics are until the same, where 0 percent believe that information graphics jobs has decreased. 60 percent of Egyptian respondents replied that they don’t know.

This implies that jobs for information graphics are increasing in developed countries with 40 percent with 33.3 percent believe that jobs for information graphics are until the same. In comparison to 42.1 percent in developing countries believe that works for information graphics are increasing. While 40 percent of Egyptian respondents believe that information graphics jobs are increasing, 60 percent of the Egyptian respondents reported that they don’t know.

57.1 percent of developed countries stated that jobs for online staff has increased. 21.4 percent stated that jobs for online staff are until the same, where 7.1 percent believe that online staff jobs has decreased. 14.3 percent of developed country respondents replied that they don’t know. 55 percent of developing countries stated that jobs for online staff has increased. 5 percent stated that jobs for online staff are until the same, where 10 percent believe that online staff jobs has decreased. 30 percent of developing country respondents replied that they don’t know. 60 percent of Egyptian
respondents stated that jobs for online staff has increased. 0 percent stated that jobs for online staff are until the same, where 0 percent believe that online staff jobs has decreased. 40 percent of Egyptian respondents replied that they don’t know.

This implies that jobs for online staff in increasing in developed, developing, and Egypt with 57.1, 55, and 60 percent of respondents respectively. However 30 percent of respondents in developing countries and 40 percent in Egypt reported that they don’t know in comparison to 14.3 percent in developing world, which indicates that online staff jobs are more popular in developed countries than developing countries and Egypt.

Finally, 53.3 percent of developed countries stated that jobs for online designers has increased. 26/7 percent stated that jobs for online designers jobs are until the same, where 6.7 percent believe that online designers job has decreased. 13.3 percent of developed country respondents replied that they don’t know. 62.5 percent of developing countries stated that jobs for online designers has increased. 6.3 percent stated that jobs for online designers jobs are until the same, where 12.5 percent believe that online designers job has decreased. 18.8 percent of developing country respondents replied that they don’t know. No responses (0 percent) of Egyptian respondents replied to that question but one believing that jobs for online designers is increasing.

This implies that jobs for online designers in increasing in developed, developing, with 53.3, and 60.5 percent of respondents respectively.
Question 15 a

**Developed countries**

- 4 (20%)
- 3 (13%)
- 2 (13%)
- 1 (54%)

**Developing countries**

- 4 (33%)
- 3 (14%)
- 2 (14%)
- 1 (39%)

**Egypt**

- 4 (60%)
- 3 (0%)
- 2 (0%)
- 1 (40%)
Question 15 b

Developed countries

- 4 (13%)
- 3 (13%)
- 2 (33%)

Developing countries

- 4 (25%)
- 3 (25%)
- 2 (15%)

Egypt

- 4 (40%)
- 3 (0%)
- 2 (40%)
The sixteenth question asks that traditional media (TV, Radio, and Print) has improved overall since news staff started using the Internet. Results show that 3.4 percent strongly agreed the statement in developed countries. 8.3 percent of the developing countries strongly agreed the statement, where no one in Egypt strongly agreed on the statement. 37.9 percent of the developed countries agreed the statement where 45.8 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt agreed on that statement. 34.5 percent of the developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 29.2 percent in developing countries and 60 percent in Egypt. 21.4 percent of the developed countries disagreed the statement where 13 percent disagreed from the developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 3.4 percent of the developed countries strongly disagreed whereas 4.2 percent of the developing countries strongly disagreed the statement and 0 percent (no one replied) of the Egyptian respondents strongly disagreed that statement.

This indicates that both developed and developing countries see the Internet has improved traditional media performance scoring 41.3 percent and 54.1 percent receptively. 60 percent of the Egyptian respondents were neutral to the statement with 20 percent of Egyptian respondents agreeing and 20 percent disagreeing the statement.
Fig. (16): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 16
The seventeenth question asked respondents during major crises where do they usually go. Respondents are to rank answers according to its frequency (1= least frequently, 2= frequent, 3= neutral, 4= regular, 5= very regularly.) Developed country respondents stated that 25.9 percent are using radio during crises very regularly. Where 14.8 percent use the radio regularly. 25.9 percent were neutral. 21.6 percent are using radio during crises frequently where 14.8 percent are using the radio less frequently. Developing country respondents stated that 17.6 percent are using radio during crises very regularly. Where 35.3 percent use the radio regularly. 11.8 percent were neutral. 21.2 percent are using radio during crises frequently where 17.6 percent are using the radio less frequently. Egyptian respondents stated that 40 percent are using radio during crises very regularly. Where 20 percent use the radio regularly. 20 percent were neutral. 20 percent are using radio during crises frequently where 0 percent are using the radio less frequently.

This indicates that journalists are regular users of radio in order to access information, with 40.8 percent in developed world, 52.9 percent in developing countries and 60 percent in Egypt.

Developed country respondents stated that 32.1 percent are using TV during crises very regularly. Where 32.1 percent use the TV regularly. 7.1 percent were neutral. 19.9 percent are using TV during crises frequently where 10.7 percent are using TV less frequently. Developing country respondents stated that 38.9 percent are using TV during crises very regularly. Where 33.3 percent use the TV regularly. 5.6 percent were neutral. 12.4 percent are using TV during crises frequently where 11.1 percent are using TV less frequently. Egyptian respondents stated that 12.5 percent are using TV during crises very regularly. Where 12.5 percent use the TV regularly. 25 percent were neutral. 0 percent are using radio during crises frequently where 50 percent are using the radio less frequently.

This indicates that journalists are regular users of Television in Developed and developing countries in order to access information, with 64.2 percent in developed world, 72.2 percent in developing countries. 50 percent of Egyptian respondents stated that they are using television during crises less frequently.
Developed country respondents stated that 31 percent are using newspapers during crises very regularly. Where 17.2 percent use newspapers regularly. 27.6 percent were neutral. 8.3 percent are using newspapers during crises frequently where 17.2 percent are using newspapers less frequently. Developing country respondents stated that 31.3 percent are using newspapers during crises very regularly. Where 6.3 percent use newspapers regularly. 12.5 percent were neutral. 42.5 percent are using newspapers during crises frequently where 12.5 percent are using newspapers less frequently. Egyptian respondents stated that 40 percent are using newspapers during crises very regularly. Where 0 percent use newspapers regularly. 60 percent were neutral. 0 percent are using newspapers during crises frequently where 0 percent are using newspapers less frequently.

This indicates that journalists are regular users of newspapers in developed in order to access information, with 48.2 percent. Developing countries are using newspapers to access information frequently with 42.5 percent. 40 percent of Egyptian respondents stated that they are using television during crises very regularly and 60 percent were neutral.

Developed country respondents stated that 31 percent are using Internet during crises very regularly. Where 17.2 percent use Internet regularly. 27.6 percent were neutral. 21.4 percent are using Internet during crises frequently where 3.4 percent are using Internet less frequently. Developing country respondents stated that 47.1 percent are using Internet during crises very regularly. Where 17.6 percent use Internet regularly. 17.6 percent were neutral. 6.6 percent are using Internet during crises frequently where 11.8 percent are using Internet less frequently. Egyptian respondents stated that 0 percent are using Internet during crises very regularly. Where 20 percent use Internet regularly. 20 percent were neutral. 20 percent are using Internet during crises frequently where 40 percent are using Internet less frequently.

This indicates that journalists are regular users of Internet in Developed and developing countries in order to access information, with 48.2 percent in developed world, 64.7 percent in developing countries. 40 percent of Egyptian respondents stated that they are using Internet to access information during crises less frequent.
Finally, developed country respondents stated that 25 percent are using Internet services during crises very regularly. Where 4.2 percent use Internet services regularly, 20.8 percent were neutral, 19.5 percent are using Internet services during crises frequently where 37.5 percent are using Internet services less frequently. Developing country respondents stated that 14.3 percent are using Internet services during crises very regularly. Where 14.3 percent use Internet services regularly, 35.7 percent were neutral, 0 percent are using Internet services during crises frequently where 35.7 percent are using Internet services less frequently. Egyptian respondents stated that 20 percent are using Internet services during crises very regularly. Where 0 percent use Internet services regularly, 20 percent were neutral, 40 percent are using Internet services during crises frequently where 20 percent are using Internet less frequently.

This indicates that journalists are regular not regular users of Internet services in developed and developing countries as well as Egypt in order to access information, with 29.2 percent in developed world are using Internet services regularly, 26.6 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 57 percent of developed respondents are frequent and less frequent users of Internet services in comparison to 35.7 percent in developing countries and 20 percent of Egyptian respondents. 40 percent of the Egyptian respondents stated that they are neutral towards using Internet services during crises times.

General indication of the seventeenth question is that developed country journalists are using all types of technologies in order to gather information during crises times. Developing world are coming next then Egyptian journalists.
Question 17.3

Developing countries

- Option 1: 5 (18%)
- Option 2: 4 (18%)
- Option 3: 3 (12%)
- Option 4: 2

Developed countries

- Option 1: 5 (15%)
- Option 2: 4 (19%)
- Option 3: 3 (26%)
- Option 4: 2

Egypt

- Option 1: 4 (20%)
- Option 2: 5 (0%)
- Option 3: 3 (20%)
- Option 4: 2

- Option 5
Question 17 e

Developed countries

- 5 (37%)
- 4 (13%)
- 3 (21%)
- 2 (4%)
- 1 (25%)

Egypt

- 5 (20%)
- 4 (40%)
- 3 (20%)
- 2 (0%)
- 1 (20%)
The eighteenth question examines what are the categories journalists regularly search over the Internet.

13.7 percent of the developed countries use the Internet in order to search for scientific data in comparison to 17 percent in developing world and 17.6 percent in Egypt.

9.4 percent of the developed countries use the Internet in order to search for entertainment news in comparison to 13.4 percent in developing world and 11.8 percent in Egypt.

9.4 percent of the developed countries use the Internet in order to search for unusual Websites in comparison to 6.1 percent in developing world and 5.9 percent in Egypt.

14.5 percent of the developed countries use the Internet in order to search for Experts views in comparison to 12.2 percent in developing world and 0 percent (no reply) in Egypt.

13.7 percent of the developed countries use the Internet in order to search for download files in comparison to 8.5 percent in developing world and 11.8 percent in Egypt.

7.7 percent of the developed countries use the Internet in order to search for Public Relation information in comparison to 6.1 percent in developing world and 5.9 percent in Egypt.

11.1 percent of the developed countries use the Internet in order to search for corporate information in comparison to 12.2 percent in developing world and 17.6 percent in Egypt.

Finally, 20.5 percent of the developed countries use the Internet in order to search for particular news in comparison to 24.4 percent in developing world and 29.4 percent in Egypt.
This implies that most developed countries are searching the Internet in order to get particular news or gather experts views. Developing countries are searching the Internet to get particular news or to gather scientific data. Finally, Egyptian respondents search the Internet to gather particular news as well or to get corporate information or search scientific data.
Question 18 a

- Egypt: 9%
- Developing countries: 42%

Question 18 b

- Egypt: 8%
- Developing countries: 46%

Question 18 c

- Egypt: 6%
- Developing countries: 29%
- Developed countries: 65%
Question 18 g

- Developed countries: 50%
- Developing countries: 49%
- Egypt: 10%

Question 18 h

- Developed countries: 50%
- Developing countries: 41%
- Egypt: 10%
93.5 percent of the developed countries use the Internet, while only 13 percent in developing world and 14.6 percent in Egypt.

94.5 percent of the developed countries use the Internet, while only 13 percent in developing world and 14.6 percent in Egypt.

95 percent of the developed countries use the Internet, while only 13 percent in developing world and 14.6 percent in Egypt.

96 percent of the developed countries use the Internet, while only 13 percent in developing world and 14.6 percent in Egypt.

97 percent of the developed countries use the Internet, while only 13 percent in developing world and 14.6 percent in Egypt.

98 percent of the developed countries use the Internet, while only 13 percent in developing world and 14.6 percent in Egypt.

99 percent of the developed countries use the Internet, while only 13 percent in developing world and 14.6 percent in Egypt.

100 percent of the developed countries use the Internet, while only 13 percent in developing world and 14.6 percent in Egypt.
The nineteenth question examines the resources they use while reporting.

15.7 percent of the developed countries use Electronic mail (E-mail) while reporting in comparison to 11 percent in developing world and 11.2 percent in Egypt.

14.3 percent of the developed countries use the Internet while reporting in comparison to 13.3 percent in developing world and 14.8 percent in Egypt.

7.1 percent of the developed countries use libraries while reporting in comparison to 7.8 percent in developing world and 7.4 percent in Egypt.

12.1 percent of the developed countries use archives while reporting in comparison to 11 percent in developing world and 7.4 percent in Egypt.

9.3 percent of the developed countries use the other media types (radio, TV, print) Internet while reporting in comparison to 11 percent in developing world and 7.4 percent in Egypt.

13.6 percent of the developed countries depend on idea inspirations while reporting in comparison to 11.7 percent in developing world and 14.8 percent in Egypt.

7.1 percent of the developed countries use the corporate/organization information reporting in comparison to 7.8 percent in developing world and 14.8 percent in Egypt.

12.1 percent of the developed countries use their own research while reporting in comparison to 14.9 percent in developing world and 14.8 percent in Egypt.

Finally, 8.6 percent of the developed countries use wire services while reporting in comparison to 11.1 percent in developing world and 7.4 percent in Egypt.

This implies that most developed countries respondents are using the Internet and E-mail while reporting. Where most developing countries respondents are using their own research and the Internet while reporting. Finally Egyptian respondents are
mostly using the Internet as well company and organization information and ideas/inspirations while reporting.
The twentieth question asks reporters how many job-related E-mails do they send daily. It was found out that 24.1 percent of respondents in developed countries are sending between 1-4 E-mails daily in comparison to 37.5 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 34.5 percent of respondents in developed countries are sending between 5-9 E-mails daily in comparison to 37.5 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 6.9 percent of respondents in developed countries are sending between 10-14 E-mails daily in comparison to 8.4 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 13.5 percent of the developed countries are sending between 15-19 E-mails daily in comparison to 0 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 24 percent of respondents in developed countries are sending more than 20 electronic mails daily in comparison to 16.7 percent in developing countries and 40 percent in Egypt.

This indicated that most developed country respondents sending between 5-9 job related E-mails daily with 34.5 percent. 37.5 percent of respondents in developing countries are sending between 1-9 job-related E-mails daily. Finally, 40 percent of Egyptian respondents are sending more than 20 job related E-mails daily.
Fig. (20): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 20
The twenty-first question asks reporters how many job-related E-mails do they receive daily. It was found out that 13.3 percent of respondents in developed countries are receiving between 1-4 E-mails daily in comparison to 29.2 percent in developing countries and 60 percent in Egypt. 10 percent of respondents in developed countries are receiving between 5-9 E-mails daily in comparison to 16.7 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 16.7 percent of respondents in developed countries are receiving between 10-14 E-mails daily in comparison to 25 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. No responses were coded in the 4th category in all three categories—developed, developing, Egypt—“no one receives between 15-19 electronic mails daily” scoring 0 percent. 60 percent of respondents in developed countries are receiving more than 20 electronic mails daily in comparison to 29.2 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt.

This indicated that most developed country respondents receiving more than 20 job related E-mails daily with 60 percent. 29.9 percent of respondents in developing countries are receiving between 1-4 job-related E-mails or more than 30 job related electronic mail daily. Finally, 60 percent of Egyptian respondents are receiving between 1-4 E-mails daily.
Fig. (21): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 21
The twenty-second question asks reporters whether they ever written a story where they needed information from the Internet. Results show that 90 percent of respondents in the developed world states that there they are using the Internet to get information for their stories, in comparison to 84 percent in developing countries and 60 percent in Egypt. 6.7 percent of the developed respondents stated that they don’t use information from the Internet in their stories in comparison to 12 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. Finally 3.3 percent of respondents from developed countries replied stating that they don’t know in comparison to 4 percent in developing countries and 40 percent in Egypt.

Results of that question shows the trend of journalists in all three categories - developed, developing, Egypt- in using information from the Internet in their stories, scoring 90, 84, 60 percent respectively. 40 percent of Egyptian respondents stated that they don’t know the answer.
Fig. (22): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 22
The twenty-third question asks reporters whether they ever found an idea for their stories from the Internet. Results shows that 90 percent of respondents in the developed world states that there they found ideas for their stories from the Internet, in comparison to 80 percent in developing countries and 100 percent in Egypt. 10 percent of the developed respondents stated that they didn’t get story ideas from the Internet in their stories in comparison to 12 percent in developing countries. Finally, 0 percent (no response from respondents) from developed countries replied stating that they don’t know in comparison to 8 percent in developing countries.

Results of that question shows the trend of journalists in all three categories – developed, developing, Egypt- in getting ideas from the Internet in their stories, scoring 90, 80, 1000 percent respectively.
Fig. (23): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 23.
The third category deals with the relation between Internet and management. This part examines the relationship between online journalism and newspaper's management.

The twenty-fourth question examines the issue whether newspaper Website should reflect the philosophy of the print product. 82.7 percent of the respondents in the developed countries agreed to the statement (51.7 percent strongly agreed and 31 percent agreed) in comparison to 70.9 percent in developing countries (29.2 strongly agreed and 41.7 percent agreed) agreeing to the statement. 80 percent of the respondents from Egypt agreed to the statement (20 percent strongly agreed and 60 percent agreed). 13.8 percent of the respondents of the developed world scored neutral in comparison to 12.5 percent in developing countries and 20 percent from Egypt. Finally 3.4 percent of the respondents in developed countries disagreed the statement (16.3 percent disagree and 0 percent strongly disagree) in comparison to 16.7 percent disagree to the statement in developing countries (16.7 percent disagree and 0 strongly disagree). Zero responses were coded from Egypt (0 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed).

This shows that the three categories of study – developed, developing, Egypt- agreed to the statement scoring 82.7, 70.9, 80 percent respectively in the three categories. This indicates that newspaper’s Website is a part of newspaper’s general image, thus it must reflect the philosophy of the print product. developed and developing countries scores were closely related. Both developed and developing countries tendencies were inclining towards agreeing that inexperienced journalists are considered as a barrier against the development of online journalism scoring 58.6 percent and 53.9 percent respectively.
Fig. (24): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 24
The twenty-fifth question asks where does newspapers get their content. It was found out that 18.4 percent of respondents in developed countries are receiving their content from in-house, in comparison to 8.3 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 44.7 percent of respondents in developed countries stated that their content is provided by international or national sources, in comparison to 45.8 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 33 percent of respondents in developed countries are provided with contents from advertisers in comparison to 29.2 percent in developing countries and 60 percent in Egypt. 1 percent of respondents in developed countries are provided with content from reader’s comments in comparison to 13 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 2.9 percent of the developed world stated that content is provided through online staff or from an outside company. 4.2 percent of the developing countries asserted that statement, where no one (zero percent) from Egypt choose that statement.

This indicates that most developed and developing countries stated that their online content is provided through national or international sources. Both developed and developing countries scored 44.7 percent and 45.8 percent respectively. 60 percent of the Egyptian respondents stated that the content is provided through advertisers.
Fig. (25): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 25
The twenty-sixth question examines what is important for the newspaper Website to be judged for its quality of the content, rather than design. 67.7 percent of the respondents in the developed countries agreed to the statement (29 percent strongly agreed and 38.7 percent agreed) in comparison to 75 percent in developing countries (45.8 percent strongly agreed and 29.2 percent agreed) agreeing to the statement. 60 percent of the respondents from Egypt agreed to the statement (40 percent strongly agreed and 20 percent agreed). 22.6 percent of the respondents of the developed world scored neutral to the statement in comparison to 12.5 percent in developing countries and 20 percent from Egypt. Finally 9.7 percent of the respondents in developed countries disagreed the statement (9.7 percent disagree and 0 percent strongly disagree) in comparison to 12.5 percent disagree to the statement in developing countries (12.5 percent disagree and 0 strongly disagree). Zero responses were coded from Egypt (0 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed).

This shows that the three categories of study—developed, developing, Egypt—agreed to that newspapers’ Websites should be judged by the quality of the content rather than design. The three categories scored 67.7, 75, 60 percent respectively.
Fig. (26): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 26
The twenty-seventh question examines whether respondent’s newspaper changed to an online style that is different than the printed copy. 34.4 percent of the respondents in the developed countries agreed to the statement (3.4 percent strongly agreed and 31 percent agreed) in comparison to 33.4 percent in developing countries (4.2 percent strongly agreed and 29.2 percent agreed) agreeing to the statement. 0 percent of the respondents from Egypt agreed to the statement (0 percent strongly agreed and 0 percent agreed). 48.3 percent of the respondents of the developed world were neutral to the statement in comparison to 33.3 percent in developing countries and 80 percent from Egypt. Finally 17.7 percent of the respondents in developed countries disagreed the statement (14.3 percent disagree and 3.4 percent strongly disagree) in comparison to 36.2 percent disagree to the statement in developing countries (23.7 percent disagree and 12.5 strongly disagree). 20 percent disagreed from Egypt (20 percent disagreed and 0 strongly disagreed).

This indicates that the three categories of study—developed, developing, Egypt—were neutral to the issue. The three categories scored 48.3, 33.3, 80 percent respectively. Developed and developing countries though agreed to the statement with 34.4 percent and 33.4 percent respectively where 20 percent of the Egyptian respondents disagreed the statement.
Fig. (27): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 27
The twenty-eighth question asks newspapers who is responsible for developing the paper’s Website. 67.9 percent of developed countries agreed that the newspaper hired internal staff for the development and maintenance of the Website, in comparison to 55.2 percent in developing countries and 60 percent in Egypt. 7.1 percent of the developed countries stated that the newspaper hired external staff or company in order to develop and maintain the paper’s Website, where 27.6 percent of the developing world agreed to the statement and 40 percent of Egyptian respondents. 10.7 percent of the developed country respondents agreed that the parent organization that issues the paper is responsible for the designing and maintaining the Website, in comparison to 13.8 percent of the developing countries. No one from Egyptian respondents agreed to the statement. No one in the three categories agreed that another newspaper or group of paper took the responsibility on their own initiative. Finally 14.3 percent of the developed country respondents stated that another company (non-media) is responsible for the development and maintenance of the newspaper’s Website. 74, in comparison to 3.4 percent of respondents from developing state. Egyptian respondents did not agree on that statement.

This indicates that most developed, developing, and Egyptian respondents stated that their newspaper hired internal staff for the development and maintenance of the newspaper Website scoring 67.9, 55.2, 60 percent respectively.
The twenty-ninth question asks newspapers where does Web maintenance fit within the structure of the organization. 60.9 percent of developed countries agreed that the management created a new department, in comparison to 36 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 7.7 percent of the developed countries stated that the newspaper management added new employees to an existing department for their Website maintenance, where 24 percent of the developing world agreed to the statement and 40 percent of Egyptian respondents. 13 percent of the developed country respondents agreed that the newspaper management assigned the task for existing employees, in comparison to 16 percent of the developing countries. No one from Egypt responded to that statement. 5 percent from the developed respondents agreed that one or more newspaper’s staff took on their responsibility on their own initiative, in comparison to 5 percent from developing countries and 23.8 percent from Egypt. Finally, 13 percent of the developed countries stated that another company - non media- was responsible for the maintenance of their Website, in comparison to 20 percent in developing countries and 20 percent from Egypt.

This indicates that most respondents from developed, developing countries, stated that their management created a new department with 60.9, and 36 percent respectively. Egyptian respondents stated that their newspaper added new staff to an existing department with 40 percent response.
Fig. (29): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 29
The thirties question asks newspapers which of the following statements matches how the newspaper's original put its site on the Web. 60.7 percent of developed countries agreed that most Web development is done "in house" within the newspaper, in comparison 58.3 percent in developing countries and 50 percent in Egypt. 10.7 percent of the developed countries stated that the newspaper parent organization provided the Web pages as an advertisement of it for the newspaper, where 4.2 percent of the developing world agreed to the statement and 0 percent (no one) of Egyptian respondents. 10.7 percent of the developed country respondents agreed that the newspaper hired a media related Internet service provider to develop the Website, in comparison to 4.2 percent of the developing countries. No one from Egypt responded to that statement. 0 percent from the developed countries respondents agreed that the newspaper hired someone or a non media related company to develop the Website, in comparison to 30.4 percent from developing countries and 50 percent from Egypt. Finally, 17.9 percent of the developed countries stated that the newspaper joined a group of other newspapers that together offered a Website, with 4.2 percent from developing countries and no response (0 percent) from Egypt.

This indicates that most respondents from developed, developing countries, stated that their most Web development is done "in house" within the newspaper. Where 50 percent choose that statement with the other 50 percent choose the fourth option "the newspaper hired someone or a non media related company to develop the Web site."
Fig. (30): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 30
The thirty-first question asks newspapers' who is responsible for the publishing the paper over the Web. 40 percent of developed countries agreed that it was a management decision, in comparison to 54.1 percent in developing countries and 80 percent in Egypt. 2.9 percent of the developed countries stated that it was a political or government decision, where there was no response (0 percent) from developing countries or from Egypt. 14.3 percent of the developed country respondents agreed that it was business decision, in comparison to 10.8 percent of the developing countries. No one from Egypt responded to that statement. 30 percent from the developed countries respondents agreed that it was reporters' or staff decision, in comparison to 14.2 percent from developing countries and 50 percent from Egypt. Finally, 17.1 percent of the developed countries stated that it was a market driven force, with 24.3 percent from developing countries and no response (0 percent) from Egypt.

This indicates that most respondents from developed, developing countries, and Egypt stated that the decision for publishing over the Web was a management decision scoring 40, 54.1, and 81 percent respectively. Also figures indicate that Egypt did not score any percentage when it comes for business or market driven decision which implies the fact that the newspaper industry is not driven by business or market forces.
Fig. (31): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 31
The thirty-second question asks newspapers' how many staff are working in the newspaper's Website. 31 percent of developed countries agreed that they have between 1-3 staff, in comparison to 36 percent in developing countries and 40 percent in Egypt. 10.3 percent of the developed countries stated that they have between 4-6 staff, where there is 12 percent in developing countries and 40 percent in Egypt. 10.3 percent of the developed country respondents stated that they have between 7-9 employees, in comparison to 8 percent of the developing countries. No one from Egypt responded from Egypt. 19.7 percent from the developed countries respondents stated that they have over 10 employees, in comparison to 21.9 percent from developing countries and 0 percent from Egypt. Finally, 31 percent of the developed countries stated that they don't know the answer in comparison to 28 percent from developing countries and 20 percent from Egypt.

This indicates that respondents from developed, developing, Egypt have between 1-3 respondents. 40 percent of the respondents stated that they have between 4-6 employees.
Fig. (32): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 32
The thirty-third question asks newspapers does their print reporters contribute special materials to the online version. Results show that 36.7 percent of respondents in the developed world accepted the statement. 50 percent denied the statement where 13.3 percent stated that they don’t know. 36 percent of respondents in the developing world accepted the statement. 56 percent denied the statement where 8 percent stated that they don’t know. 20 percent of respondents in the developed world accepted the statement. 20 percent denied the statement where 60 percent stated that they don’t know.

Results of that question shows that the trend in both developed and developing countries is that print reporters do not contribute any special materials to the Website. Where 60 percent of the Egyptian respondents stated that they don’t know the answer.
Fig. (33): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 33.
The thirty-fourth question asks newspapers whether online reporters participate in daily news meetings. Results show that 40 percent of respondents in the developed world accepted the statement. 26.7 percent denied the statement where 33.3 percent stated that they don’t know. 20 percent of respondents in the developing world accepted the statement. 52 percent denied the statement where 28 percent stated that they don’t know. 0 percent (no reply from respondents) in the developed world accepted the statement. 40 percent denied the statement where 60 percent stated that they don’t know.

Result of that question show that the trend in developed countries accept the statement. 52 percent of developing countries stated that online reporters do not participate in daily meetings. Where 60 percent of the Egyptian respondents stated that they don’t know the answer and the remaining 40 percent stating that online reporters do not participate in daily meetings.
Fig. (34): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 34
The thirty-fifth question asks newspapers whether graphic designers contribute special materials to the Website. Results show that 50 percent of respondents in the developed world accepted the statement. 23.3 percent denied the statement where 26.7 percent stated that they don’t know. 48 percent of respondents in the developing world accepted the statement. 28 percent denied the statement where 24 percent stated that they don’t know. 20 percent of respondents in the developed world accepted the statement. 40 percent denied the statement where 40 percent stated that they don’t know.

Results of that question shows that the trend in both developed and developing countries is graphic designers contribute special materials to the Website with 50 percent and 48 percent respectively. 40 percent of the total respondents from Egypt denied the statement and another 40 percent stated that they don’t know.
Fig. (35): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 35
The thirty-sixth question asks if newsroom editors who work on print paper also have editorial responsibilities for the Web site. Results show that 30 percent of respondents in the developed world accepted the statement. 43.3 percent denied the statement where 26.7 percent stated that they don’t know. 28 percent of respondents in the developing world accepted the statement. 48 percent denied the statement where 24 percent stated that they don’t know. 20 percent of respondents in the developed world accepted the statement. 0 percent (no one) denied the statement where 80 percent stated that they don’t know.

Results of that question shows that the trend in both developed and developing countries is that print reporters do not have editorial responsibilities towards the Website with 43.3 percent and 48 percent respectively. Where 80 percent of respondents from Egypt stated that they don’t know the answer, with the rest of 20 percent stated that they agree with the statement.
Fig. (36): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 36
The thirty-seventh question examines whether the online version competes with the printed version. Only 4 respondents (12.9 percent —0 strongly agree and 12.9 percent agree-) of the developed states agreed of the statement; whereas 4 respondents (16.7 percent —4.2 percent strongly agree and 12.5 percent agree) of the developing countries agreed on the statement. 1 respondent (17 percent —0 percent strongly agree and 17 percent agree) to the statement. 45.2 percent of the developed country were neutral in comparison to 16.7 percent in developing countries and same —16.7 percent in Egypt. Finally, 45.3 percent disagreed to the statement in developed countries (35.6 percent disagreed and 9.7 strongly disagreed the statement. where 74 percent of the developing countries disagreeing the statement (61.5 percent disagree and 12.5 strongly disagree) and 74.8 percent disagreeing the statement (58.1 percent disagree and 16.7 percent strongly disagree the statement.

This implies that online version does not and should not compete with the print version since it is a subset of the organization scoring 54.3 percent, 74 percent, 74.8 percent respectively.
Fig. (37): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 37
The thirty-eighth question asks newspapers how do they market their Websites. 40.5 percent of developed countries respondents replied that they market their site through their printed paper, in comparison to 34.1 percent in developing countries and 14.3 percent in Egypt. 9.5 percent of respondents from developed countries replied that they market their newspaper's Website through television, in comparison to 2.3 percent in developing world and 0 responses (0 percent) from Egypt. 31 percent of developed countries stated that they market their newspapers' Websites through the Internet, where 39.6 percent of developing states and 28.6 percent of Egyptian respondents choose that option. 15 percent of respondents from developed countries stated that they market their newspaper through specialized Websites and/or specialized listserv. 15 percent of respondents from developed countries stated that they market their newspaper through specialized Websites and/or specialized listserv, in comparison to 17.5 percent in developing world and 22.6 percent from Egypt. Finally, 4.8 percent of developed countries choose other option in comparison to 9.1 percent from developing world and 42.9 percent from Egypt. Most replies in that section ranges from through billboards, to newspapers don't market their Websites, as the case in many Egyptian responses and developing countries.

This indicates that many newspapers from developed countries market their newspaper through their newspapers. 38.6 percent from developed countries market their newspaper through the Internet. Where many newspapers from Egypt (42.9 percent) chose option number 5 which is other. Most of the answers stated that that they don't market their newspapers.
Fig. (38): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 39
The thirty-ninth question asks if the respondent believes that the online version audience is growing. 36.7 percent of the developed respondents agreed that the online audience are growing, where 30 percent believe that the audience are not growing. Finally 33.3 percent of developed audience stated that they don’t know. Where as 84 percent of the developing country respondents agreed to the statement with 8 percent denied the statement and 8 percent reported that they don’t know. Finally 20 percent of the Egyptian respondents stated that the online audience is growing where no one (0 percent) denied the statement with 80 percent stating that they don’t know the answer.

Results of that question shows that the trend in both developed and developing countries is that the online audience is growing where the majority of the Egyptian respondents reported that they don’t know the answer.
Fig. (39): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 39
The fortieth question asks respondents about their online circulation. 10 percent of the respondents from developed world stated that it is under 5,000 hits per day in comparison to 8.3 percent in developing world and zero responses (0 percent) from Egypt. 3.3 percent of responders from developed countries stated that they receive between 5,001 to 15,000 hits per day in comparison to 4.2 percent in developing countries and again there are no responses from Egypt. There was no response (0 percent) from developed countries in receiving 15,001-75,000 hits /day in comparison to 12.5 percent from the developing world and no responses from Egypt. 16.7 percent of developed country respondents receive more than 75,000 hits /day in comparison to 25 percent in developing states and 0 percent (no responses) from Egypt. Finally 70 from developed states stated that they don’t know in comparison to 50 percent from developing states and 100 percent from Egypt.

This implies that most replies from the three categories of comparison stated that they don’t know the answer with 70 percent from the developed world, 50 percent from developing world and 100 percent from the Egyptian respondents. Otherwise, 16.7 percent of the developed circulation fall under the category of 75,000 hits per day in comparison to 25 percent from developing states. This, however, does not mean that developing states are advanced than developed countries as the numbers of developed states reaches millions of hits daily.
Fig. (40): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 40
The forty-first question asks respondents when visiting Websites, how do they feel regarding the following problems on scale from (1=least important, 2= important, 3=neutral, 4= important, 5= very important).

75 percent of the developed countries stated that the content of the Website is most important issue in comparison to 91.7 percent in developing countries and 80 percent from Egypt. 21.4 percent of developed countries believed that the issue of content is important in comparison to 8.3 percent from developing countries and 0 percent from Egypt. 3.6 percent from developed states were neutral to the statement with no responses (0 percent) from developing world and 20 percent from Egypt. There was no responses in the other 2 categories not important and least important in the three categories.

This implies that the issue of content is very important to the three categories developed, developing, and Egypt scoring 75, 91.7, and 80 percent respectively.

59.3 percent of the developed countries stated that grammar and spelling of the Website is most important issue in comparison to 36.4 percent in developing countries and 40 percent from Egypt. 22.2 percent of developed countries believed that the issue of spelling and grammar is an important issue in comparison to 31.8 percent from developing countries and 0 percent from Egypt. 14.8 percent from developed states were neutral to the statement in comparison to 18.2 percent in developing world and 60 percent from Egypt. There was no response in developed states stating that the issue is not important in comparison to 9.5 percent in developing states and 0 percent in Egypt. Finally, 3.7 percent of the developed states stated that the issue of grammar and spelling is least important in comparison to 4.5 percent from developing states and there was no reply from Egypt.

This implies that the issue of spelling and grammar is very important to the developed and developing states with 59.3, and 36.4 percent respectively. Most Egyptian respondents were neutral to the issue with 60 percent.
7.7 percent of the developed countries stated that links of the Website is most important issue in comparison to 22.7 percent in developing countries and 20 percent from Egypt. 42.3 percent of developed countries believed that the issue of links is an important issue in comparison to 31.8 percent from developing countries and 0 percent from Egypt. 34.6 percent from developed states were neutral to the statement in comparison to 31.8 percent in developing world and 60 percent from Egypt. There was 4.3 percent responded that the issue is not important in developed states in comparison to 9.5 percent in developing states and 0 percent in Egypt. Finally, 11.5 percent of the developed states stated that the issue of links is least important in comparison to 4.5 percent from developing states and 20 percent in Egypt.

This implies that the issue of links is considered important to the developed countries and developing countries with 42.3, and 31.8 percent respectively. Most Egyptian respondents were neutral to the issue with 60 percent.

11.5 percent of the developed countries stated that the issue of feedback is most important issue in comparison to 27.3 percent in developing countries and 40 percent from Egypt. 38.5 percent of developed countries believed that the issue important in comparison to 36.4 percent from developing countries and 0 percent from Egypt. 38.5 percent from developed states were neutral to the statement in comparison to 31.8 percent in developing world and 40 percent from Egypt. There was 0 percent responded that the issue is not important in developed states in comparison to 4.5 percent in developing states and 20 percent in Egypt. Finally, 11.5 percent of the developed states stated that the issue of feedback is least important in comparison to 0 percent from developing states and 0 percent in Egypt.

This implies that the issue of links is considered ranging between important to neutral in developed countries in the developed countries with 38.5 percent. Where the issue is considered as an important issue in developing countries. The issue is also ranging between very important and neutral in Egypt scoring 40 percent.

23.1 percent of the developed countries stated that the presence of sitemap is most important issue in comparison to 18.2 percent in developing countries and 20 percent from Egypt. 23.1 percent of developed countries believed that the issue of site map is
an important issue in comparison to 36.4 percent from developing countries and 0 percent from Egypt. 42.3 percent from developed states were neutral to the statement in comparison to 27.3 percent in developing world and 0 percent from Egypt. There was 8 percent responded that the issue is not important in developed states in comparison to 19.9 percent in developing states and 0 percent in Egypt. Finally, 3.8 percent of the developed states stated that the issue of site map is least important in comparison to 4.5 percent from developing states and 20 percent in Egypt.

This implies that the issue of links is considered neutral to the developed countries with 42.3. Developing states stated that the issue is ranging between important and neutral with 27.3 percent. Finally, Egyptian respondents were neutral to the issue with 60 percent.

67.9 percent of the developed countries stated that the issue of Easy navigation is considered as most important issue in comparison to 13.8 percent in developing countries and 20 percent from Egypt. 25 percent of developed countries believed that the issue of easy navigation is an important issue in comparison to 10.3 percent from developing countries and 0 percent from Egypt. 7.1 percent from developed states were neutral to the statement in comparison to 27.6 percent in developing world and 60 percent from Egypt. There was 0 percent (no response) responded that the issue is not important in developed states in comparison to 37.2 percent in developing states and 20 percent in Egypt. Finally, 0 percent of the developed states stated that the issue of links is least important in comparison to 17.2 percent from developing states and 0 percent in Egypt.

This implies that the issue of easy navigation is considered very important to the developed countries with 67.9 percent. Developing countries consider the issue as a not important issue with 37.2 percent. Most Egyptian respondents were neutral to the issue with 60 percent.

51.9 percent of the developed countries stated that speed of the Website is a most important issue in comparison to 60.9 percent in developing countries and 60 percent from Egypt. 29.6 percent of developed countries believed that the issue of speed is an important issue in comparison to 30.4 percent from developing countries and 0
percent from Egypt. 18.5 percent from developed states were neutral to the statement in comparison to 8.7 percent in developing world and 40 percent from Egypt. There was no replies in both not important or least important issue in the three categories.

This implies that the issue of speed is considered most important to the developed, developing countries, and Egypt with 51.9, 60.9, and 60 percent respectively.

15.4 percent of the developed countries stated that the presence of search engine is a most important issue in comparison to 22.7 percent in developing countries and 40 percent from Egypt. 34.6 percent of developed countries believed that the issue of search engines is an important issue in comparison to 50 percent from developing countries and 20 percent from Egypt. 34.6 percent from developed states were neutral to the statement, in comparison to 22.7 percent in developing world and 40 percent from Egypt. There was 8.3 percent responded that the issue is not important in developed states in comparison to 4.5 percent in developing states and 0 percent in Egypt. Finally, 7.7 percent of the developed states stated that the issue of search engines is least important in comparison to 0 percent from developing states and 0 percent in Egypt.

This implies that the issue of search engines is ranging between important and neutral issue to the developed countries with 34.6 percent respectively. 50 percent of the developing respondents believed that the issue is important, where most Egyptian respondents, 60 percent, consider the issue very important.

8 percent of the developed countries stated that images in Website is most important issue in comparison to 9.1 percent in developing countries and 0 percent from Egypt. 28 percent of developed countries believed that the issue of images is an important issue in comparison to 36.4 percent from developing countries and 20 percent from Egypt. 36 percent from developed states were neutral to the statement in comparison to 31.8 percent in developing world and 80 percent from Egypt. There was 18.1 percent responded that the issue is not important in developed states in comparison to 5.5 percent in developing states and 0 percent in Egypt. Finally, 12 percent of the developed states stated that the issue of links is least important in comparison to 18.2 percent from developing states and 0 percent in Egypt.
This implies that the issue of links is considered neutral in both developed countries and Egypt scoring 36 and 80 percent respectively. Where the issue is considered important in developing countries with 36.4 percent.

No response, 0 percent of the developed countries stated that About us section is a most important issue in comparison to 13.6 percent in developing countries and 0 percent from Egypt. 38.1 percent of developed countries believed that the issue of about us is an important issue in comparison to 13.6 percent from developing countries and 0 percent from Egypt. 42.9 percent from developed states were neutral to the statement in comparison to 45.5 percent in developing world and 100 percent from Egypt. There was 19 percent responded that the issue is not important in developed states in comparison to 15.7 percent in developing states and 0 percent in Egypt. Finally, 0 percent of the developed states stated that the issue of links is least important in comparison to 13.5 percent from developing states and 0 percent in Egypt.

This implies that the issue of about us is considered neutral to the three categories, developed, developing countries, and Egypt with 42.9, 45.5, and 100 percent respectively.

Generally most of the issues presented were considered important to the developed world. Problems facing developing world and Egypt were highly stressed by them specially those regarding content, speed and feedback possibilities.
Fig. (41): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 41
Question forty-two asks how the respondent would on scale of 1=poor, 2=fair, 3=neutral, 4=good, 5=excellent the following statements in their newspapers.

The first statement is regarding the body text. 35.3 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 30.4 percent in developing world and 20 percent in Egypt. 47.1 percent of the developed respondents stated ranked their body text as good in comparison to 43.5 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 17.6 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 21.7 percent in developing world and 60 percent in Egypt. 0 percent of respondents from developed world stated that their body text is fair where 4.3 percent of the developing world stated that their body text is fair and 0 percent from Egypt. There was no response on the three categories in the last category stating that their body text is poor.

From this statement we can deduce that developed countries see their body text is either excellent (35.3 percent) or good (47.1 percent). Where developing countries see their body text generally good with 43.5 percent. Finally Egyptian respondents were largely neutral to the statement with 60 percent response.

The second statement is regarding the messages. 12.5 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 0 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 25 percent of the developed respondents stated ranked their messages as good in comparison to 50 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 50 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 35 percent in developing world and 100 percent in Egypt. 6.6 percent of respondents from developed world stated that their message is fair where 5.5 percent of the developing world stated that their messages are fair and 0 percent from Egypt. 6.3 percent from developed world stated that their messages are poor in comparison to 10 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt.

From this statement we can deduce that developed countries see their body text is an neutral issue with 50 percent. Where developing countries see their body text
generally good with 50 percent. Finally Egyptian respondents were neutral to the statement with 100 percent response.

The third statement is about animation. 11.8 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 0 percent in developing world and Egypt. 11.8 percent of the developed respondents stated ranked their animation is good in comparison to 9.5 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 29.4 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 38.1 percent in developing world and 1000 percent in Egypt. 30.2 percent of respondents from developed world stated that their animation is fair where 22.4 percent of the developing world stated that their animation is fair and 0 percent from Egypt. 23.5 percent from developed world stated that their animation is poor in comparison to 38.1 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt.

From this statement we can deduce that developed countries see their body text is either fair (30.2 percent). Where developing countries see their body text generally either neutral (38.1 percent) or poor (38.1 percent). Finally Egyptian respondents were largely neutral to the statement with 100 percent response.

The fourth statement is about Java usage. 6.3 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 0 percent in developing world and Egypt. 6.3 percent of the developed respondents stated ranked their Java usage as good in comparison to 0 percent in developing countries and Egypt. 37.5 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 52.6 percent in developing world and 100 percent in Egypt. 19.3 percent of respondents from developed world stated that their Java usage is fair where 2254 percent of the developing world stated that their Java usage is fair and 0 percent from Egypt. 37.5 percent from developed world stated that they have a poor Java system with 31.6 percent and 0 percent from Egypt.

From this statement we can deduce that developed, developing countries, and Egypt were neutral to that issue. Both developed and developing countries believe that they have poor Java usage.
The fifth statement is about search engine. 7.1 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 4.8 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 35.7 percent of the developed respondents stated ranked their search engine as good in comparison to 19 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 21.4 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 38.1 percent in developing world and 100 percent in Egypt. 17.8 percent of respondents from developed world stated that their search engine is fair where 0 percent of the developing world stated that their search engine is fair and 0 percent from Egypt. 21.4 percent from developed world stated that their search engine is poor in comparison to 31.6 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt.

From this statement we can deduce that developed countries see their search engine is good (35.7 percent). Where developing countries see their body text generally neutral (38.1 percent) Finally Egyptian respondents were largely neutral to the statement with 100 percent response.

The sixth statement is about archive system. 40 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 19 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 13.3 percent of the developed respondents stated ranked their archive is good in comparison to 9.5 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 20 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 28.6 percent in developing world and 100 percent in Egypt. 21.3 percent of respondents from developed world stated that their archive is fair where 19 percent of the developing world stated that their archive is fair and 0 percent from Egypt. 21.4 percent from developed world stated that their archive is poor in comparison to 23.8 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt.

From this statement we can deduce that developed countries see their archive system is excellent with 40 percent. Where both developing countries and Egyptian respondents stated that they consider their archive system as neutral with 28.6 percent and 100 percent respectively.

The seventh statement is about advertisements. 6.7 percent of developed respondents stated that their advertisement is excellent in comparison to 29.2 percent in
developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 20 percent of the developed respondents ranked their advertisement as good in comparison to 4.2 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 60 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 37.5 percent in developing world and 80 percent in Egypt. 13.3 percent of respondents from developed world stated that their advertisement is fair where 14.9 percent of the developing world stated that their advertisement is fair and 0 percent from Egypt. 0 percent from developed world stated that their animation is poor in comparison to 16.7 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt.

From this statement we can deduce that in the three categories developed countries, developing, and Egypt are neutral to that issue with 60, 37.5, 80 percent respectively.

The eighth statement is about News. 56.3 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 43.5 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 25 percent of the developed respondents ranked their news as good in comparison to 30.4 percent in developing countries and 40 percent in Egypt. 18.8 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 21.7 percent in developing world and 60 percent in Egypt. 0 percent of respondents from developed world stated that their news is fair where 4.3 percent of the developing world stated that their news is fair and 0 percent from Egypt. 0 percent from developed world stated that their animation is poor in comparison to 0 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt.

From this statement we can deduce that developed, and developing countries see their news as excellent with 56.3 and 43.5 percent respectively. Finally Egyptian respondents were largely neutral to the statement with 60 percent response.

The ninth statement is about Makeup. 12.5 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 29.2 percent in developing world and 20 percent in Egypt. 56.3 percent of the developed respondents ranked their makeup as good in comparison to 33.3 percent in developing countries and 40 percent in Egypt. 31.3 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 25 percent in developing world and 40 percent in Egypt. 0 percent of respondents from
developed world stated that their makeup is fair where 8.7 percent of the developing world stated that their makeup is fair and 0 percent from Egypt. 0 percent from developed world stated that their makeup is poor in comparison to 4.2 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt.

From this statement we can deduce that developed, developing countries, Egyptian respondents see their makeup as good scoring 56.3, 33.3, and 40 percent respectively. Another 40 percent of the Egyptian respondents were neutral to the issue with 31.2 percent from the developed world and 25 percent from developing world.

The tenth statement is about time spending in viewing. 11.8 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 20 percent in developing world and Egypt. 35.3 percent of the developed respondents stated ranked the time spend is good in comparison to 25 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 41.2 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 50 percent in developing world and 60 percent in Egypt. 11.8 percent of respondents from developed world stated that the time spent at their site is fair where 0 percent of the developing world stated that the time spent is fair and 20 percent from Egypt. 0 percent from developed world stated that the time spent is poor in comparison to 5 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt.

From this statement we can deduce that developed countries, developing world, and Egyptian respondents see the time spent in their Websites is neutral scoring 37.5, 48, and 60 percent respectively.

The eleventh statement is regarding Audi. 7.1 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 5 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 35.7 percent of the developed respondents ranked their audio as good in comparison to 0 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 28.6 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 40 percent in developing world and 100 percent in Egypt. There was no response in the fourth category. Neither developed, developing nor Egypt answered that their Audio is fair. 28.6 percent of respondents from developed world stated that their audio is fair where 55 percent of the developing world stated that their audio is poor 0 percent in Egypt.
From this statement we can deduce that developed countries see audio is good with 35.7 percent. Where developing countries see their audio is generally poor with 55 percent. Finally Egyptian respondents were largely neutral to the statement with 100 percent response.

The twelfth statement is about video. 6.7 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 4.8 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 40 percent of the developed respondents ranked their video is good in comparison to 4.8 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 20 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 38.1 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 8.9 percent of respondents from developed world stated that their video is fair where 0 percent of the developing world stated that their video is fair and 0 percent from Egypt. 26.7 percent from developed world stated that their video is poor in comparison to 53.4 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt.

From this statement we can deduce that developed countries see their video is good with 40 percent responses. Developing countries see their video poor with 52.4 percent. There was no responses from Egypt to that question.

The thirteenth statement is about waiting time for display. 18.8 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 21.7 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 31.3 percent of the developed respondents ranked waiting to display issue as good, in comparison to 20 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 37.5 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 48 percent in developing world and 60 percent in Egypt. 6.6 percent of respondents from developed world stated that their waiting for display issue is fair where 12.5 percent of the developing world stated that their waiting for display issue is fair and 20 percent from Egypt. 6.3 percent from developed world stated that this issue is poor in comparison to 4 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt.
From this statement we can deduce that developed countries see the waiting for display issue is either good (31.3 percent) or neutral (37.5 percent). Where Egyptian respondents largely consider the issue neutral with 60 percent.

The fourteenth statement is about image. 26.7 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 4.5 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 20 percent of the developed respondents ranking the image is good in comparison to 45.5 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 40 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 31.8 percent in developing world and 80 percent in Egypt. 13.3 percent of respondents from developed world stated that the images are fair where 10 percent of the developing world stated that their images are fair and 0 percent from Egypt. 0 percent from developed world stated that their images are poor in comparison to 9.1 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt.

From this statement we can deduce that developed countries see their images are neutral with 40 percent. Where developing countries see their images are generally good with 45 percent. Finally Egyptian respondents were largely neutral to the statement with 60 percent response.

The fifteenth statement is about text size and type. 26.7 percent of developed respondents stated that it is excellent in comparison to 21.7 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 40 percent of the developed respondents stated it is good in comparison to 47.8 percent in developing countries and 40 percent in Egypt. 33.3 percent of developed countries were neutral to the statement in comparison to 21.7 percent in developing world and 60 percent in Egypt. 0 percent of respondents from developed world stated that the issue is fair where 8.7 percent of the developing world stated that the issue is fair and 0 percent from Egypt. No responses were coded in the poor section scoring 0 percent for the three parts developed, developing and Egypt.

From this statement we can deduce that developed, and developing countries see their text size and type is good with 40, 47 percent respectively. Where Egyptian
respondents the issue of text size and type as neutral with 60 percent of the respondents.

Generally, this question, again, proves that the issues presented were considered important to the developed world. Problems facing developing world and Egypt were highly stressed by them specially those regarding content, speed and feedback possibilities.
Question 42 b
Developed countries

- 1: 6%
- 2: 6%
- 3: 37%
- 4: 13%
- 5: 38%

Developing countries

- 1: 0%
- 2: 0%
- 3: 52%
- 4: 16%
- 5: 32%

Egypt

- 1: 0%
- 2: 0%
- 3: 100%
- 4: 0%
Developed countries

Developing countries

Egypt
Question 42 g

Developed countries

- 4: 13%
- 5: 0%
- 1: 7%
- 2: 20%
- 3: 60%

Developing countries

- 5: 17%
- 4: 13%
- 1: 29%
- 3: 37%
- 2: 4%

Egypt

- 5: 0%
- 4: 0%
- 3: 80%
Question 42.j

Developed countries

- 4 (12%)
- 5 (12%)
- 1 (0%)
- 2 (35%)
- 3 (41%)

Developing countries

- 5 (5%)
- 4 (20%)
- 3 (50%)
- 2 (25%)

Egypt

- 4 (20%)
- 5 (0%)
- 1 (20%)
- 2 (0%)
- 3 (60%)
Developed countries

- 5 (6%)
- 4 (6%)
- 3 (38%)
- 2 (31%)

Developing countries

- 4 (12%)
- 5 (4%)
- 1 (16%)
- 2 (20%)
- 3 (48%)

Egypt

- 4 (20%)
- 5 (0%)
- 2 (20%)
- 3 (60%)
The forty-third question examines whether respondents agree that Web developers are the next generation of newspaper editors/publishers. 24.1 percent of respondents (13.8 percent strongly agree and 10.3 percent agree) of the developed states agreed of the statement; whereas 33.3 percent (12.5 percent strongly agree and 20.8 percent agree) of the developing countries agreed on the statement. 0 percent (0 percent strongly agree and 0 percent agree) to the statement from Egypt. 27.6 percent of the developed country respondents were neutral to the statement in comparison to 25 percent in developing countries and 40 percent in Egypt. Finally, 54.4 percent disagreed to the statement in developed countries (37.2 percent disagree and 17.2 strongly disagree) the statement. Whereas 46.7 percent of the developing countries disagreeing the statement (29.8 percent disagree and 16.7 strongly disagree) and 67.6 percent disagreeing the statement in Egypt (47.6 percent disagree and 20 percent strongly disagree).

This implies that reporters do not believe that Web developers are the next generation of editors and publishers refusing with 54.4, 46.7, and 67.7 percent respectively. However, most Web experts agreed on the statement. 24.1 percent of developed country experts agreed to the statement and 33.3 percent in developing countries. No one in Egypt accepted that statement since the Web development in Egypt is highly done in outside companies.
Fig. (43): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 43
The forty-fourth question examines how often does newspaper formally evaluate their Websites. 0 percent from the developed countries and Egypt evaluated their sites once per week in comparison to 16.7 percent in developing countries. 14.8 percent of the developed countries evaluate their Websites once/month in comparison to 20.8 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 0 percent of developed world as well as the Egyptian respondents evaluate their Websites twice per year in comparison to 8.3 percent in developing countries. 38.8 percent of the developed population evaluate their Websites once per year in comparison to 0 percent in both developing countries as well as Egypt. 74.1 percent of the developed world respondents stated that they don’t know the answer in comparison to 54.2 percent in the developing countries. 100 percent of the Egyptian respondents replied that they don’t know the answer.

This implies that in the three categories developed, developing, as well as Egypt replied that they don’t know the answer. However, 38.8 percent of developed countries respondents stated that they evaluate their Web sites once per year. 20.8 percent of the respondents in the developing world stated that they review their Websites once per month. 100 percent of the respondents from Egypt stated that they don’t know the answer.
Fig. (44): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 44
The forty-fifth question examines how important is it for the newspaper Website to look as the printed version. 12.3 percent of respondents in developed countries stated that it is important for the newspaper Website to look like the printed version, in comparison to 16 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 20 percent of respondents in the developed countries stated that it is fairly important for the newspaper Website to look like the printed version, in comparison to 16 percent in developing world and 40 percent in Egypt. 60 percent in the developed world stated that it is not important for the newspaper Website to look like the printed version, in comparison to 40 percent in developing world and 20 percent in Egypt. 4.2 percent replied that their newspaper stresses that its Website shouldn’t look like the print copy, in comparison to 18.1 percent in developing world and 0 percent in Egypt. 4.0 percent of the developed world stated that they don’t know the answer in comparison to 12 percent in Egypt and 40 percent in Egypt.

This implies that in both developed and developing countries, it is not important for the newspaper Website to look like the printed version with 60 and 40 percent replies respectively. In Egypt 40 percent stated that it is fairly important for the newspaper Website to look like the printed version. Another 40 percent stated that they don’t know the answer.
Fig. (45): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 45
The forty-sixth question asks respondents whether they see a long-term future for online journalism in their publications. Results shows that 73.3 percent of respondents in the developed world states that there is a future for online journalism in their publications. 3.3 percent stated that there is no future for online journalism in their publications. 14.3 percent replied that they don’t know. 92 percent of respondents in developing world states that there is a future for online journalism in their publications. 0 percent stated that there is no future for online journalism in their publications. 8 percent replied that they don’t know. 20 percent of respondents in the developed world states that there is a future for online journalism in their publications. 0 percent stated that there is no future for online journalism in their publications. 80 percent replied that they don’t know.

Results of that question shows that the trend in both developed and developing countries is that there is future for online journalism in their publications with 73.3 and 92 percent respectively where responses in Egypt were weak with 20 percent agreeing to the statement and 80 percent reply that they don’t know. The researcher believes that this is the result of the misunderstanding of Egyptian journalists with online journalism tools, also the results in developing countries are more than in developed countries since they are heading towards modernization where new technologies play an important role in development.
Fig. (46): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 46
Question forty-seventh asks who is responsible for designing the site over the Web. 21.4 percent of responses from developed countries stated that the Web is developed by the publisher, in comparison to 9.5 percent in developing states and 0 percent in Egypt.

25 percent responders from developed countries stated that Art directors who are responsible for the development of the Website, in comparison to 23.8 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt.

14.3 percent of responses from developed countries stated that the Web is developed by the Editor in chief, in comparison to 9.5 percent in developing states and 20 percent in Egypt.

3.6 percent of responses from developed countries stated that the Web is developed by the managing editor, in comparison to 9.5 percent in developing states and 40 percent in Egypt.

17.8 percent of responses from developed countries stated that the Web is developed by the news editor, in comparison to 14.2 percent in developing states and 0 percent in Egypt.

0 percent of responses from developed countries stated that the Web is developed by the copy editor, in comparison to 4.8 percent in developing states and 0 percent in Egypt.

3.6 percent of responses from developed countries stated that the Web is developed by the photo editor, in comparison to 0 percent in developing states and 0 percent in Egypt.

0 percent of responses from developed countries stated that the Web is developed by the Assistant managing editor, in comparison to 4.8 percent in developing states and 0 percent in Egypt.
14.2 percent of responses from developed countries stated that the Web is developed by an outside company, in comparison to 19 percent in developing states and 20 percent in Egypt.

This implies that in most developed and developing countries it is the art director who is responsible for the development of the newspaper’s Website. In Egypt most replies stated that it is the managing director who is responsible for the development of the Website.
Question 42 g

- Developing countries 100%
- Egypt 0%

Question 42 h

- Developing countries 0%
- Developing countries 0%
- Egypt 0%

Question 42 i

- Egypt 11%
- Developing countries 4.4%
- Developing countries 45%
- Egypt
Question forty-eight asks respondents to circle from 1=poor, 2=fair, 3=neutral, 4=good, 5=excellent. 19 percent of respondents in developed countries stated that they believe that the quality of their Website is excellent in comparison to 17.4 percent in developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 47.6 percent of the developing countries stated that they believe that the quality of their Websites is good in comparison to 34.8 percent in developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt. 28.6 percent of respondents in developed countries replied neutrally in comparison to 13 percent in developing states and 60 percent in Egypt. 4.8 percent of developed countries respondents stated that they have a fair Website in comparison to 31.8 percent of developing countries and 0 percent in Egypt. 0 percent of respondents in developed countries stated that they believe they have a poor quality Website in comparison to 4.3 percent in the developing countries and 20 percent in Egypt.

This implies that most developed, developing countries believed that they have a good quality Website with 47.6 and 34.8 percent respectively. 60 percent of the Egyptian respondents reported neutral to the statement with 20 percent believing they are having a poor Website quality.
Fig. (48): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 48
Question forty-nine asks newspapers should take full advantage of available features of the Internet such as interactivity, quality graphics, etc. 83.3 percent of the developed world agreed on that statement (60 percent strongly agree and 23.3 percent agree) where 88 percent of the developing world agreed on that statement (52 percent strongly agree and 36 percent agree). 80 percent of Egyptian respondents agreed to the statement (40 percent strongly agreed and 40 percent agreed) 16.7 percent of the respondents of the developed world were neutral to the statement where 0 percent of the developing world was neutral and 20 percent in Egypt. 0 percent of the developed world disagreed that statement (0 percent disagreed and 0 percent strongly disagreed) in comparison to 12.3 percent disagreed that statement in the developing world (8.3 percent disagree and 4 percent strongly disagree) and 0 percent in Egypt disagreeing the statement (0 percent disagree and 0 percent strongly disagree).

This shows that both Developed and developing world, and Egypt agree that journalists should take full advantage of available features of the Internet scoring 83.3, 88, 80 percent respectively. The score in developing countries is more that developed countries for the fact that developing countries need to use all technological features in order to develop. 4 percent of the respondents in developing countries believed that journalists’ shouldn’t take advantage of the Internet features with 0 percent score in both developed world and Egypt.
Fig. (49): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 49
The last question, question fifty, asks respondents what does online journalism need for improvement. 25 percent of developed countries respondents sated that in order to develop online journalism, there should be more investment in the field of education, in comparison to 19.7 percent in developing states and 15.4 percent in Egypt. 19.6 percent of developed countries respondents sated that in order to develop online journalism, there should be more financial investment, in comparison to 24.2 percent in developing states and 15.4 percent in Egypt. 23.9 percent of developed countries respondents sated that in order to develop online journalism, there should be more investment in the field of training, in comparison to 28.8 percent in developing states and 30.8 percent in Egypt. 27.6 percent of developed countries respondents sated that in order to develop online journalism, there should be more investment in the field of experience, in comparison to 21.3 percent in developing states and 33.1 percent in Egypt. 5.4 percent of the developed respondents believed that there are more angles to be covered than the one’s stated by the researcher in comparison to 7.6 percent in developing countries and 7.7 percent in Egypt. Areas defined by respondents includes better atmosphere, more devoted workers, more innovative ideas.

This implies that developed countries choose Education, training, and experience angles more than the rest; where developing countries assured three angels that of finance, training, and experience. Finally, Egyptian respondents asserted the training and experience angels more than the others. We can find that the third and fourth option – training and experience- to be common factors between the three categories of study.
Fig. (50): Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries, in response to Question 50
Chapter VI
Summary Discussion, Conclusions
and Recommendations
Summary

The Egyptian press is described to be a mobilization press. Online journalism is characterized as a democratic medium that overcomes laws, borders and censorship. Online communication medium threatens the government's control of the press, and allows free dissemination of information. The global print media trend is to join the online network. Egyptian media must fit itself into the same form.

Egyptian online journalism model is new and deserves further investigation to explore its potential. The current model is associated with online publishing. Several obstacles hinder the introduction and development of online journalism in Egypt.

The objective of this study is to identify online journalism models and usage and compare them with the Egyptian status model. Then obstacles facing Egypt can be examined. This study is based on descriptive analysis to collect data through questionnaires. The researcher established two sets of questionnaire to examine the basic areas of study. These areas depend on research's review of literature and authoritative writings dealing with online journalism.

Nora Paul of the Poynter Institute helped in identifying areas of study and methods of data treatment. A pilot study was performed at the American University in Cairo.

The researcher identified seven areas to be researched in two sets of questionnaires. The first set of questionnaire is for practitioners i.e. journalists working with online journalism technology. Academics and experts i.e., journalists' educators and experts were the second group targeted for investigation using the second set of questionnaire. Areas for study include journalism and the Internet, online journalism and journalism industry, online journalism and journalism profession, online Journalism management, online Journalism and its effect on culture, theories of the Internet and online journalism, barriers affecting the Internet and online technology, future of online journalism.
The sample used in this study was a purposive sample, which is a kind of non-probability sample. Questions were sent via E-mail in order to reach the wide range of sample selection.

Data analyses and data treatment asserted the theoretical and literature discussion that online journalism enhanced journalism performance. Online journalism helped the newspaper industry gain a larger audience; journalists feel less constrained in data collection. Online journalists feel less constrained time, place, and space. This resulted in improved data gathering and dissemination skills and enhanced reporting techniques. This resulted in minimizing censorship, more free flow of information and an increase in freedom of expression. The content of news has improved, which helped in the improvement of newspaper organizations. This coincided with a rise in advertisement revenues. Online journalism also played a role in journalists showing more social responsibility, as they became more aware of news. These categories proved true in each newspaper organization using online journalism techniques regardless of its country’s political or economic situation.
Conclusions

The study stated eight research questions and twelve research hypotheses. The first question concerned the definition of online journalism in different systems and media organizations. Online journalism is journalism that is practiced online. The preposition "on" means to be connected to an electric or electronic supply continuously. The noun "line" conveys a telephone connection or wire. The word "journalism" is the profession of producing, especially writing for a journal especially a newspaper. Survey results as well as literature review indicated that online journalism definition is the same in different systems and in different media organizations (developed and developing). In Egypt, as in the most of the Arab World, the definition is directly related to online publishing. The decision of using online publishing in Egypt was an editorial decision not a market decision, or staff decision as the case in developed and developing countries. Being an editorial decision, it was a government decision, because editors in Egypt are appointed the Supreme Council for Journalism, a governmental body. The first question on the academics/experts survey dealt with online journalism definition and whether it can be considered a full-fledged profession in its own right. This indicated that both developed and developing countries believed that online journalism could be a profession on its own scoring 82 percent and 77 percent respectively. The first question for professionals asked about their definition of online journalism. Results indicated that 25.7 percent of developed states believed that the Internet is as a good source for journalists to research stories. Whereas 30.8 percent of developed counties and 33.3 percent of Egyptian journalists see the Internet as a tool to provide information, i.e. publishing. This shows that developed states are slightly better users of the Internet technology and online journalism than developing countries as well as Egypt.

The second, third and fourth questions were closely related. The second question deals with the components of online journalism. The third question investigated the use of online journalism in different systems, developed vs. developing. The fourth question concerned the differences and similarities in using online journalism in different media organizations, developed vs. developing world.
Online journalism includes many venues. Most prominent is Computer-Assisted in Reporting that became a major component of 'online journalism.' The World Wide Web, database systems, commercial online information services like Prodigy or America Online, E-mail, virtual libraries, CD-ROMs, Bulletin Board Systems, publishing and other Intranet systems are other components of online journalism uses. Literature review as well as questionnaire questions 1 to 23 of the professional questionnaire showed that developed countries (especially in the USA, Sweden, Denmark, and Netherlands) as well as some developing countries (such as Singapore, South Africa, and Brazil) media organizations have maximized their use of online journalism components. In developing countries, online journalism is practiced in some varying forms, according to the type of publication, presence in cartels, government assistance. In Egypt, online journalism is based on a few applications using the World Wide Web and E-mail. Online journalism in Egypt depends largely on publishing. Most Egyptian respondents were neutral ranging between 60-100 percent to the issues regarding use of online journalism.

The fifth question examined the relationship between journalism educators/experts vs. professionals in different media systems. Developed vs. developing world. Generally, the questionnaires showed no significant difference between educators/experts in developed and developing countries. Differences were found in areas regarding the impact of the Internet and online journalism on culture. Differences between professionals in developed and developing countries were in online journalism performance. Results of the questionnaire showed online journalism is favored in developing countries, since they are striving for enhancing their position in the global market and for democratization. Results showed that online journalism offers journalists in developing world an unprecedented opportunity to gather and disseminate information. Subsequently, they can overcome censorship and recognize freedom and uncensored journalism. Egyptian journalists believe in the role of technology in development, however, the lack of competition within journalism organizations and among organizations does not encourage journalists or journalism organizations to take the initiative and adopt and use technologies to enhance their services.
The sixth question asked about the role of cultural, educational and professional backgrounds in online journalism. Online journalism practitioners are mainly from developed countries. Culturally, developed societies are becoming more dependent on the Internet as an information source. This dependency provided the impetus for the newspaper industry, to go online. Educationally, online journalism penetrated journalism institutions. Online training helps in developing a journalist’s ability in using the technology. Finally the open and competitive market in developed countries forced journalists, no matter their age question 12 of the professional survey, to adopt the technology. New occupations like cyber-jockey, Webmaster, cyber-host appeared. Freelance journalism began to flourish and many traditional journalists shifted careers to online work.

Developing societies are joining the networked society but in a slower pace than in developed ones. However, the rate of Internet development in developing countries encouraged journalists to find a place on the Web for their services. As a means to enhance freedom of expression and to compete with western rivals, many developing countries, especially in Asia and Eastern Europe are using the Internet as a developmental tool to enhance performance. Online journalism education has been introduced in many developing countries. International media institutes are helping developing countries to better understand the online journalism concept. A vivid example is the role of the European Journalism Centre in Eastern Europe and the Freedom Forum in sub-Saharan Africa. Online training, also, helps develop a journalist’s technological ability. Professionally, many newspaper organizations are forming cartels with rivals in neighboring countries or developed countries to exchange news and information and to better understand the medium. The younger generation is most eager to adopt online journalism. Older generation between 40-45 years also use it to have a place in the market. New online occupations are being introduced and many journalists are starting to use online techniques.

To apply this question in Egypt, cultural, educational, and professional backgrounds are considered obstacles in the development of online journalism in Egypt. Literature review (refer to the case study section) as well as the academic and professional survey proved that point.
The seventh question examined the role of press organizations in shaping the adoption of online journalism technology and techniques. As discussed before in question five, media organizations in developed countries are based on competition. Using online technology techniques is important to improve services and attract larger audience and increase advertising revenues. In developing states, the issue is different, as they are concerned with freedom of expression than their local and international rivals in developed states. The concept of free market and competition is not largely applicable in developing nations; however, online advertisement revenues are rising sources of income for many newspaper organizations. In Egypt, online publishing was introduced in 1996 to emulate other Arab countries, so not to loose their position among Arab rivals.

The last question was where does Egypt stand in neo media order. From the above discussion, Egypt is considered laggard in adoption and use of online journalism. Several obstacles, which were identified by the researcher and discussed in previous chapter, hinder the adoption process of the technology. However, Egypt has the potential due to a solid infrastructure, professional attitude, political and economical strength to present a powerful online. The government is allowing more freedom for journalists. Access to receive and disseminate information became freer. New publications are emerging. This will eventually opens the market for competition between journalists as well as organizations. Consequently, national papers will be forced to enhance their services to keep their audience and journalists will strive to use new technologies to keep their jobs.

The study stated twelve research hypotheses. Answers depend more on the academic and expert survey in these responses.

The first hypothesis dealt with the idea that the introduction of the Internet medium would lead to an increase in flow of information. This statement proved valid. The twenty-third question examined whether online journalism would lead to an increased flow of information. Respondents in both developed and developing countries agreed on the statement with 81.5 percent and 77 percent respectively. This may also indicate that developing countries are striving to increase the space of flow of information via online journalism to enhance their system. The twenty-fourth question, also,
examined whether the introduction of online journalism in developing countries would compete with Western idea of free flow of information. Respondents in both developed and developing countries tended to agree. Sixty four point one percent in developed countries respondents agreed to the statement in comparison to 69.3 percent in the developing world. This may indicate that introduction of online journalism in developing countries will compete with western free flow of information. The twenty-second question also examines if online journalism would raise standards of exposure and competition with global rivals. Developing countries were agreed more on the statement scoring 71.6 percent in comparison to 48.6 percent in developed countries. This shows how developing countries are depending on the effective use of online journalism to raise their standards and expose their newspapers to their global counterparts.

The second hypothesis dealt with the introduction of online journalism technology in helping to form an information society. The ninth question asked if the newspaper Website should be more informative than the traditional paper. Results showed that 25.2 percent strongly agreed with the statement in developed countries where as 30.8 percent strongly agreed in developing countries. 14.6 percent of the developed countries agreed with the statement where 30.8 percent did in developing countries. This indicates that developing states see the Internet as a tool to allow their people be more informed. They see the Internet as a tool to make the society more aware, which would lead to a freer more democratized society. The tenth question dealt with the idea of the role of online journalism in building a better consumer of news. Respondents showed that 70.9 percent of the developed world agreed with that statement in comparison to 61.6 percent in the developing world. This indicates that the direction in both developed and developing countries cling to make their readers better consumer of news. The twelfth question asked whether a newspaper Website could improve the community it serves by facilitating discussion, 49.5 percent of the developed countries strongly agreed to the statement in comparison to 30.8 percent of the developing countries, 36.9 percent of the developed countries agreed on the statement whereas 38.5 percent of the developing countries agreed. This indicates that both developed and developing countries believe in the role of newspaper in improving community they serve by facilitating discussions via chat rooms or forums.
However this tendency is shown more in developed countries with 86.4 percent than developing countries 69.3 percent.

The third hypothesis dealt with the introduction of online journalism and how it would help reduce censorship. The twenty-eighth question examined if online journalism would minimize censorship. Both developed and developing countries tended toward agreeing on the statement. Sixteen point five percent strongly agreed to the statement and 39.8 percent agreed in developed countries. On the other hands 23.1 percent of the total respondents from the developing countries strongly agreed to the statement whereas 30.8 percent of the developing countries agreed. This shows that both developed and developing countries are leaning slightly toward agreeing to the statement believing that using online journalism will minimize censorship scoring 56.3 percent and 53.9 percent respectively.

The fourth hypothesis dealt with the introduction of online journalism and how it would change reading habits. Question fourteen dealt with the newspaper’s Website and whether it should develop a sense of reading community among its readers or not. Results showed that both developed and developing countries positively adhere the role of newspaper Website in developing a reading community among readers. However it is more easily visible in developing countries since they need to facilitate a general attitude among readers. Theoretical study also indicated that in both developed and developing countries, reading habits changed. Readers can tailor “news” in the way they like. Furthermore, readers became more actively involved by participating via E-mail or discussion groups provided by newspapers.

The fifth hypothesis examined if the formation of an information society would increase the speed of the democratization process. The twenty-fifth question examined if using online journalism would speed up the process of democratization in developing countries. Respondents in both developed and developing countries tended toward agreeing on the statement scoring 62.4 percent and 46.2 percent respectively. This indicates that people think that using online journalism will speed up the process of democratization.
The six hypothesis deals with the introduction of online journalism and whether it would enhance journalists' professionalism. The second question asked whether online journalism has changed the journalism profession. Results indicated that 78.6 percent of the respondents in developed countries agreed on the statement, whereas only 53.9 of the developing countries respondents agreed on the statement. This indicates that most respondents of journalism academics and professionals in the developing world believed that online journalism did effect journalism profession but not so in developing countries. American journalist Pat Stith asserted that those who use online tools will be ahead. Those who don’t will be behind, and may not survive” (Reddick & King). This statement was the third inquiry presented to academics and experts. Respondents in both developed and developing countries agreed on the statement. Results showed that 66.9 of respondents in developed countries agree, whereas 76.9 of the total respondents in developing countries agreed to the statement. This statement indicates that academics in developing countries understand the value of online tools in the new media order.

The seventh hypothesis examined that the introduction of online journalism would change the journalism industry. Professional questionnaire (questions 10 to 41) indicated that online journalism has positively enhanced journalism profession. This proved the literature review discussion that no new technology has done more to spur the print media industry than the Internet revolution and online journalism. In addition of the inexpensive aspect of news dissemination via the Internet, the content of the news has improved. Most importantly, circulation of print began to rise. Subsequently, advertising revenues began climbing.

The eighth hypothesis discussed whether the introduction of online journalism would help increase journalism revenues. As discussed before, classified advertisements rose both on the Website as well as in the paper. Financial stability of small and big newspaper companies have increased. According to the 1999 Editor and Publisher quarterly report, online media technologies boosted the newspaper industry scoreboard by an average of 7.6 percent. Overall newspaper revenues rose 0.3 percent compared to last year with $326.6 million. Print publishing revenues rose 3.2 percent, online advertisements and online interactive revenues surpassed 1998 revenues by $97.54 million.
The ninth hypothesis discussed the introduction of online journalism would change the definition of journalism. The fourth question asked academics and experts about their definition of online journalism. The question was then coded in three categories: those who see online journalism as a tool to gather information, a tool to disseminate information, or both—which is the proper definition of the Internet as a tool for journalism-. Results indicated that 38.8 percent of the respondents in the developed world see the Internet as a tool to gather information whereas 19.4 percent see it as a tool to disseminate information and 41.7 percent see it as a tool for both functions. In developing countries, 22.2 percent view the Internet as a tool to gather information, whereas 55.6 percent believe that the Internet is a tool to disseminate information and 22.2 percent see the Internet as a tool for both. This indicates that there is a misconception of the meaning of online journalism in developing world, as 55.6 percent see it as a tool to disseminate information in comparison to 19.4 percent in the developed world.

The tenth hypothesis examined the idea that if the more journalists are exposed to diversity in foreign cultures and diversity styles diversities, they will improve their performance. Question thirteen asked academics and experts if Websites should give readers the chance to develop relationship with journalists. The results showed that 56.3 percent of respondents in developed countries agreed to that statement, whereas 77 percent agreed on the statement from the developing countries. This indicates that both developed and developing countries believe in the role of newspaper should work to develop a relationship between journalists and readers. However this tendency is shown more in developing countries scoring 77 percent than developed countries 56.3 percent.

The eleventh hypothesis examined the tendency of online journalism to make society more interactive. The fifteenth question of the academic and expert questionnaire dealt with newspaper editors and if they should think of their Websites as a forum to discuss ideas more than a source for information. One point nine percent of respondents from developed countries strongly agreed, whereas 7.7 percent in developing countries strongly agreed with that statement. Ten point seven percent of the respondents from developed countries agreed on this statement, whereas 30.8
percent of the developed countries agreed. This indicates that respondents of
developed countries believe that the role of newspaper Website should be focused as a
source for information, since 72.3 disagreed the statement. Whereas developing
countries respondents believe that Websites can have a role to be a forum for readers
to meet and discuss ideas disseminated by the newspaper in that as 38.5 percent
agreed. This statement can be related to developing countries efforts to facilitate
freedom of expression.

The last hypothesis examined whether the size of organization would determine the
online technology use. This statement was proved valid since 35 percent of
respondents in developed countries and 53 percent of the respondents in developing
countries have circulation of less than 10,000 copies per day. Online journalism
techniques helped increasing circulation to wider audience. This was proved as well
in the eighth question of the professional survey which dealt with the motivation of
newspaper for using the Internet in publishing news. Results showed that 27.8 percent
of the respondents from developed countries believed that this is done in order to
attract larger audience in comparison to 23.7 and 25 percent of respondents from
developing countries and Egypt who agreed with the statement respectively.
Recommendations

A. Recommendations for Officials

- Restrictive press laws in Egypt should be eliminated. The Shura Higher Council for Press should minimize their control and censorship on publications to give journalists more freedom to practice journalism.

- The People's Assembly should recommend the cancellation of law no. 93 for the year 1995, which increased penalties on journalistic defamation, which lead to journalist's self-censorship, and contributed to a decline in journalistic performance.

- More freedom to criticize the pitfalls of the political system should be given to journalists. This will give readers a more comprehensive and complete picture of the current situation and to allow them better understand the current regime.

- The Higher Council for Press and the syndicate should refrain from exercising most of its powers against journalists, such as detention, arrest, imprisonment and psychological harassment in order to decrease the journalists' self-censorship and make them feel safe and secure in doing their work.

- Government documents should be filed and stored on computer systems, except the files that affect national security, and made available to the public.

- The government should not participate in setting the editorial policy of the national newspapers. These organizations should set their own policies.

- Privatization of national newspapers to increase their performance, profitability and quality of content.

- English publications on the Web by both private and public media, should be encouraged. Also, it would be helpful for the main Arabic newspapers to write
summaries of the main news in English and French to convey the Egyptian point of view to the international community.

- Costs of Internet and Intranet systems and software licensing are relatively high in Egypt for privately owned newspapers. This prevents small newspaper organizations for having a presence on the Web.

**B. Recommendations for Egyptian Journalists**

- Journalists should preserve news value and objectivity by avoiding sensationalism. Journalists should be accurate in reporting the news.

- Journalists should abide by the standards of a professional code of ethics.

- English language illiteracy is a very important element that hinders the development of Internet technology in general online journalism in particular.

- Journalists should enhance their computer and Internet literacy.

- Journalists should be aware of the importance of the Internet as a fourth medium. They should explore the power of online journalism as a reporting technique and increase the adoption of both technologies.

**C. Recommendations for Journalism Organizations**

- Newspaper organizations should employ journalists according to their abilities and qualifications rather than nepotism or other irrelevant professional factors.

- Newspaper organizations should focus on the needs of society and audience they serve.

- Journalism organizations should encourage internal competition between employees to enhance their performance.
• The journalism market should be based on free market competition to enhance their performance.

• Openings should be based on their journalistic qualifications of applicants as well as their technological ability

• Newspapers should designate a separate department and staff to run and maintain the electronic edition. This would enhance the online journalism profession in the Egyptian market

• Presence of online forums facilitates discussion among readers and establishes a reading community. Valid E-mail addresses must be attached to the newspaper’s Websites to make it easy for readers to contact –since one of the disadvantages was the enormous error in E-mail addresses provided on Egyptian newspaper homepages.

• Newspapers should encourage advertisers to purchase ads on the Internet to increase online revenues. It is worth mentioning that major organizations are already over the World Wide Web. This is done in order to find more financial resources for newspapers in order to survive. Establishing a market plan for online advertising would be beneficial to establish a support-plan for newspapers.

• Development of newspaper’s homepage should be conducted internally, or to a media related organization since most Egyptian newspapers present over the Web lack the basic characteristics of online publishing


**D. Recommendations for Journalism Schools and Institutions**

• Journalism schools should cultivate awareness of the latest technological advances in industry.

• Journalism schools should encourage transnational journalism education to make students aware of the other theoretical practical frameworks worldwide.
• Journalism schools should introduce online courses in universities and journalism institutes to train students on the use of the Internet in reporting.

• Egyptian journalism institutions should consider manufacturing information and communication technology to make it cheaper for readers and to have control of the medium.

_Future Research Study_

This study dealt with various kinds of barriers facing the Egyptian journalism industry to introduce Internet and online journalism technology. The researcher recommends that each field should be dealt with individually in separate studies. This would allow for studying more detail and depth.

New barriers should also be investigated, especially those of social and audience psychological barriers.

Also new areas regarding online journalist’s performance should be examined, especially those regarding new media and the new issues that evolved from using them.

Finally the researcher recommends _further study_ in other fields especially in radio and television and how online journalism effected performance of these areas.
Chapter VII
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