Tampere University I Research Centre for Journalism, Media and Communication (COMET)

Survey on External Interference Experienced by Finnish Journalists: Data Report

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Contents

List of figures

List of tables

Background

This report presents the key points and quantitative data relating to a survey exploring experiences of external interference among Finnish journalists, which was conducted in March 2017. This exploratory survey represents the first attempt at capturing a comprehensive empirical overview of the external interference experienced by Finnish journalists in the contemporary journalistic environment. To achieve this, the survey explored the prevalence, methods, and implications of external interference by measuring self-reported incidents of interference and journalists' views of the effects of interference on their work and journalistic profession in general. The last three years (2014–2017) served as the reference period for the survey.

The definition of *external interference* used in the survey was broad and included all active and/or invasive methods, with the aim of interfering in the journalistic process and/or influencing journalists and the objective of shaping the content of journalism. Also included within the scope of the survey was *mixed interference*, defined as incidents in which external interference becomes intertwined and manifests internally through a media outlet's organization or chain of command.

Using these definitions, we were able to simultaneously examine low-intensity interference relating to interviewing and access to information alongside more aggressive and intrusive methods. This enabled us to produce a more nuanced overall view of various aspects of external interference that journalists encounter while conducting their work. These results and data provide valuable new empirical insights into the contemporary journalistic environment and point to several developments that deserve further attention.

The report is structured as follows: We begin by presenting the key points of the survey and an account of the survey design and implementation, followed by a description of the study sample. We then move on to present the tables containing the descriptive statistics from the survey, followed by tables containing bivariate analyses of individual and organizational factors. The complete survey questionnaire is included as an appendix at the end of the report.

The first results of this survey have been analyzed in a research article[1] published in *Nordicom Review*. A statistical breakdown of the results will be further explored in forthcoming publications.

This survey is part of a doctoral dissertation project focusing on the phenomenon of external interference experienced by journalists in Finland and was financially supported by the Media Industry Research Foundation of Finland under Grants 201610183 and 201710214, the University of Tampere, and the Union of Journalists in Finland.

1 Hiltunen, I. (2019). Experiences of external interference among Finnish journalists: Prevalence, methods and implications. Nordicom Review 40 (1): 3–21.
Available: https://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/kapitel-pdf/hiltunen_2018_corr_190411.pdf

1. Summary of key points

• The most common types of external interference reported in the survey were low-level interference in relation to interview situations, access to information, and pre-screening of journalistic content. In addition, mediated verbal abuse was widely reported, with 60 percent of respondents having encountered it during the reference period and 9 percent experiencing it, on average, once a month or more often.

• Overall, a majority of the various types of external interference were encountered only sporadically by the respondents. In particular, the more aggressive methods of interference, such as intimidation and violence, were relatively rare. A total of 18 percent of respondents reported having received direct or implicit threats of violence, threats to destroy property, and/or threats of harm to loved ones. Further, four percent of the respondents reported experiences of violence.

• One-third (33%) of the respondents felt that the amount of external interference encountered in their work had increased over the last three years. Almost half (47%) agreed that external interference increases the mental strain of their work.

• Regarding passive and active self-censorship, one-sixth (17%) of the respondents felt that, due to external interference, they preferred not to report about certain topics or present certain viewpoints. One-seventh (14%) of them have agreed to alter or remove something from their journalistic pieces, as they feared external interference.

• However, a majority of the respondents (56%) reported that external interference does not affect their journalistic work in any way, and more than three-quarters (77%) felt confident that their editor or employer would support them in cases of external interference.

• On the basis of gender, only a few differences were observed, mainly relating to the pre-screening of journalistic content. Therefore, gender does not seem to be a significant factor regarding the prevalence of external interference. However, the female respondents felt that the amount of interference they encountered had increased, and they held consistently more negative views of the implications of interference. In comparison to the male respondents, the women reported more mental strain, more self-censorship, and less confidence in their media outlet's ability to resist external interference.

• There were significant differences between the experiences reported by the reporters, special reporters, managing editors, producers, and editors-in-chief, suggesting that occupational position is an important factor in the context of external interference. The respondents occupying managerial positions experienced various methods of external interference generally more often than those in other occupational positions.

• Differences between respondents working under an employment contract and those working as freelancers or entrepreneurs were mostly related to the specific methods of external interference manifesting through the chain of command in journalistic organizations. Additionally, freelancers and entrepreneurs experienced fewer incidents of mediated verbal abuse than staff journalists.

• There were substantial differences between the prevalence and methods of external interference based on the medium used for reporting, suggesting that journalists working in certain types of media are more prone to experiencing certain types of external interference. Respondents working in regional and national newspapers typically encountered external interference the most, while journalists working in magazines experienced it the least.

2. Survey design and implementation

The survey method was chosen because incidents of low-intensity interference and harassment, in particular, often go unreported and unrecorded. Self-report surveys are useful tools to uncover previously undocumented personal experiences and perceptions.[2]

The survey was conducted using an anonymous online self-report questionnaire in Finnish.[3] To ensure the relevance of the questionnaire, selected journalists and journalism researchers, the Union of Journalists in Finland, and the Finnish Association for Investigative Journalism were consulted during the design of the survey. A pilot group of eight journalists was used to pre-test the survey questionnaire, after which some parts of the survey were clarified or adjusted based on the feedback.

The final questionnaire consisted of seven background questions, 56 closed multiple-choice questions, and four optional fields for open-ended text comments. The survey took approximately 20–25 minutes to complete. In the first 41 multiple-choice questions, the journalists were asked to estimate how often they have, on average, personally encountered the described external interference or event in the last three years. In the latter 15 multiple-choice questions, they were asked to provide their views on the effects of interference on their work and journalistic profession in general, using a standard five-point Likert scale.

The reference period for the questionnaire comprised the last three years (2014–2017), which was considered sufficiently long to provide a consistent overview while mitigating possible reliability issues. The recipients were assured of complete anonymity and confidentiality of their responses; however, they were also given an option to leave their contact information if they wanted to participate in the follow-up interview.

The union membership rate for journalists in Finland is very high, estimated at 90% in the national Worlds of Journalism (WJS) study.[4] Editors-in-chief and managing editors[5] typically organize in one of three Finnish editors' associations. The Union of Journalists in Finland, The Finnish Association of Editors, The Finnish Association of Magazine Editors-in-Chief, and The Finnish Association of Local Paper Editors assisted in administering the survey to their members, which made it possible to effectively reach almost the whole population of active professional journalists in Finland. The definition of journalist used in this study was, therefore, consistent with the membership requirements of the union or editors' association.[6]

The data were collected between 13 and 26 March 2017. An email invitation containing a cover letter and a universal resource locator (URL) for the survey was sent to 7944 members of the Union of Journalists in Finland, 113 members of the Finnish Association of Editors, 120 members of the Finnish Association of Magazine Editors-in-Chief, and 98 members of the Finnish Association of Local Paper Editors. Retired members and members whose job descriptions were not considered relevant to this study (e.g., technical personnel) were omitted from the distribution. Pöyhtäri et al. (2014) estimated that working journalists in Finland number approximately 8000, indicating that the total of 8275 survey recipients was close to the

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2 See Clark, M. & Grech, A. (2017). Journalists under pressure: Unwarranted interference, fear and self-censorship in Europe. Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing.

3 Although the survey was not available in Swedish, which is the second official language in Finland, most Swedish-speaking Finns are bilingual. Some participants in the survey provided their survey comments in Swedish, suggesting that the lack of translation did not significantly affect the possibilities of Swedish-speaking Finns participating in the survey.

4 Pöyhtäri, R., Ahva, L. & Väliverronen, J. (2014). Mistä on suomalainen toimittaja tehty? Worlds of journalism – surveyn tuloksia Suomesta. [*What is the Finnish journalist made of? Worlds of Journalism Survey results from Finland*] Tampere: University of Tampere.

5 Individuals who exercise significant power over terms of employment and whose main work responsibilities include overseeing the financial benefits of companies cannot be accepted as union members. Finnish journalists who match these descriptions typically organize in editors' associations.

6 "Your work involves essential journalistic features and is professional in nature. 'Professional' in this context means that a significant portion of your earnings derive from such work that has essential journalistic qualities" (The Union of Journalists in Finland 2017). The membership criteria for all editors' associations included a managerial position in a media outlet.

national population. Two reminders were sent via email to all recipients. The survey form was only available online, but the respondents were given the opportunity to contact researchers via email or phone if they wanted to ask further questions or needed assistance in filling out the survey.

3. Sample characteristics

A total of 875 journalists participated in the study, representing a participation rate of 10.6 percent. Of these respondents, 353 (40%) provided one or more text comments to supplement their responses. Further, 501 (57%) of the respondents were female and 372 (43%) male. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 show the age range and journalistic career length of respondents.

Figure 3.1. Age range of respondents

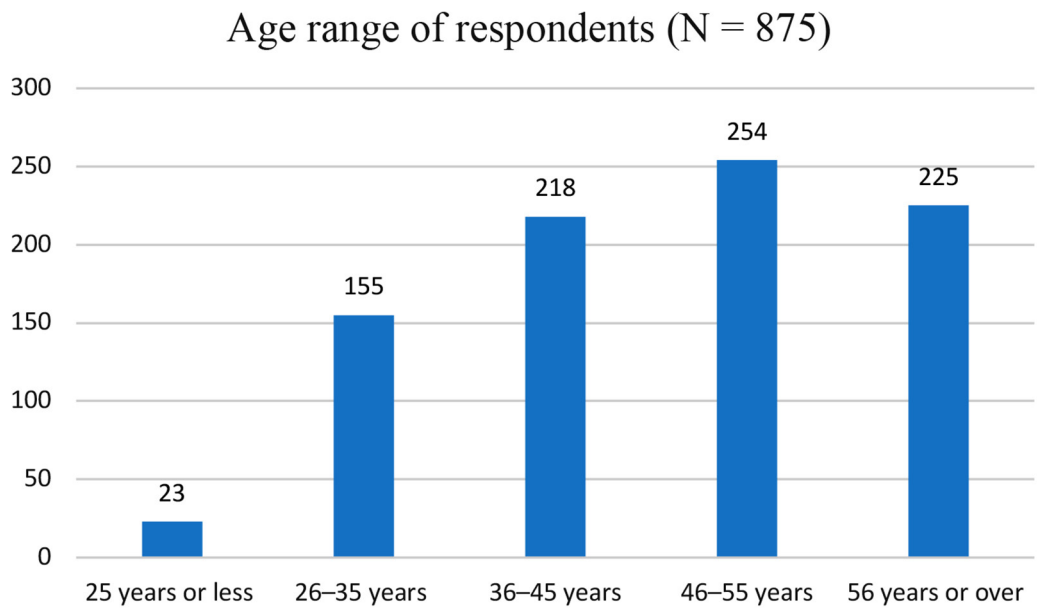
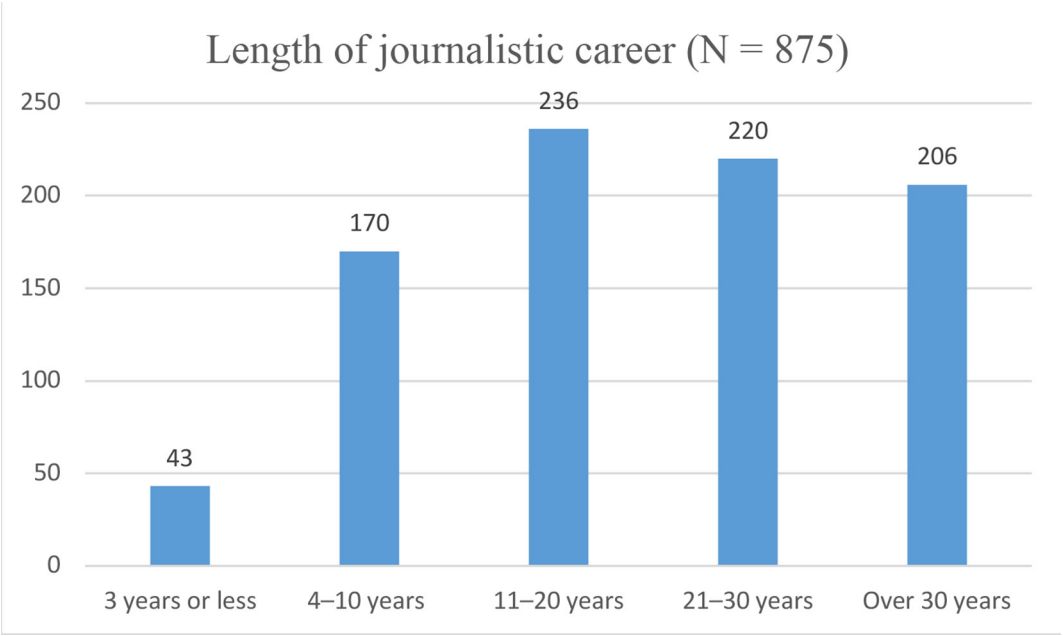
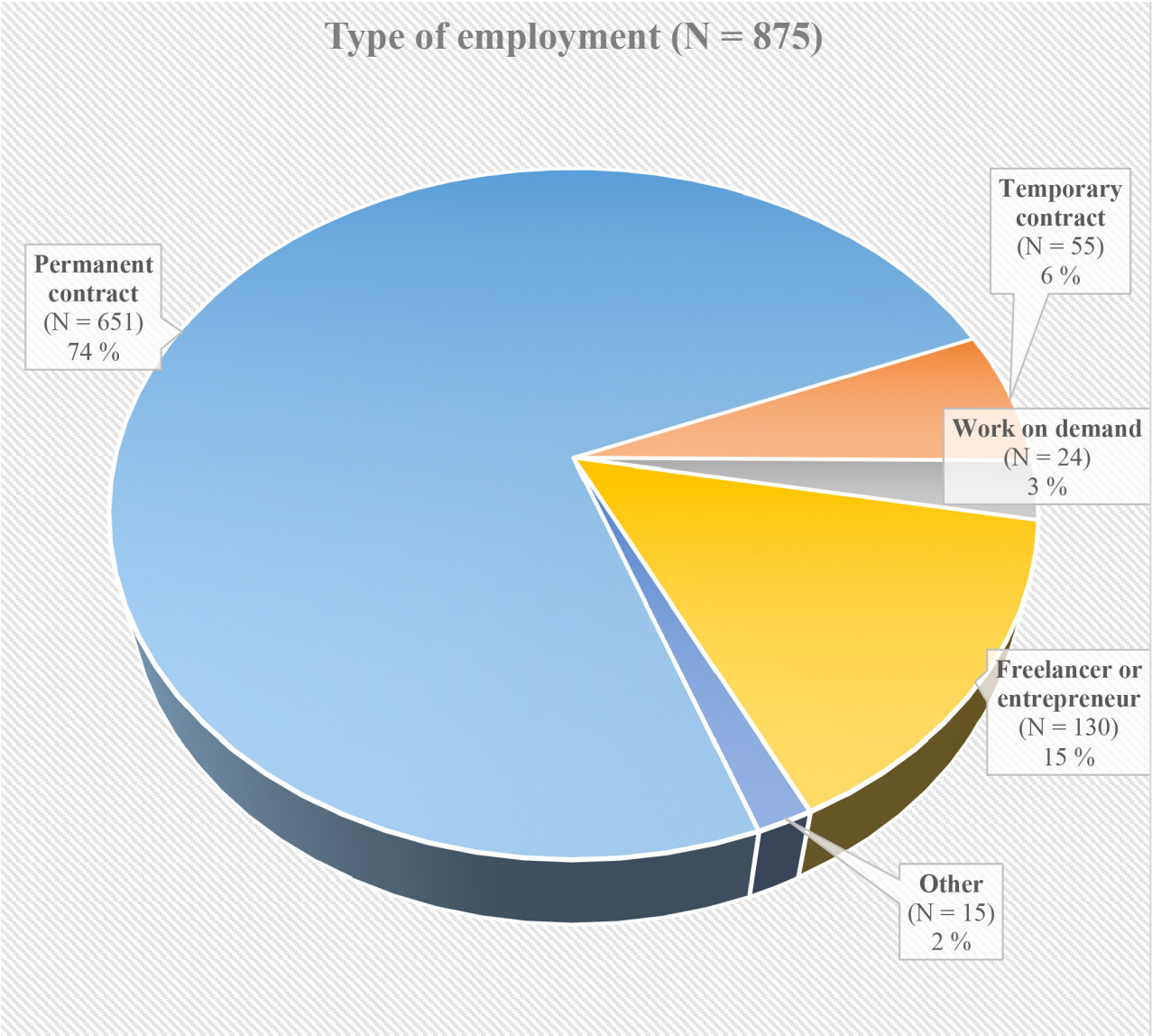


Figure 3.2. Length of journalistic career



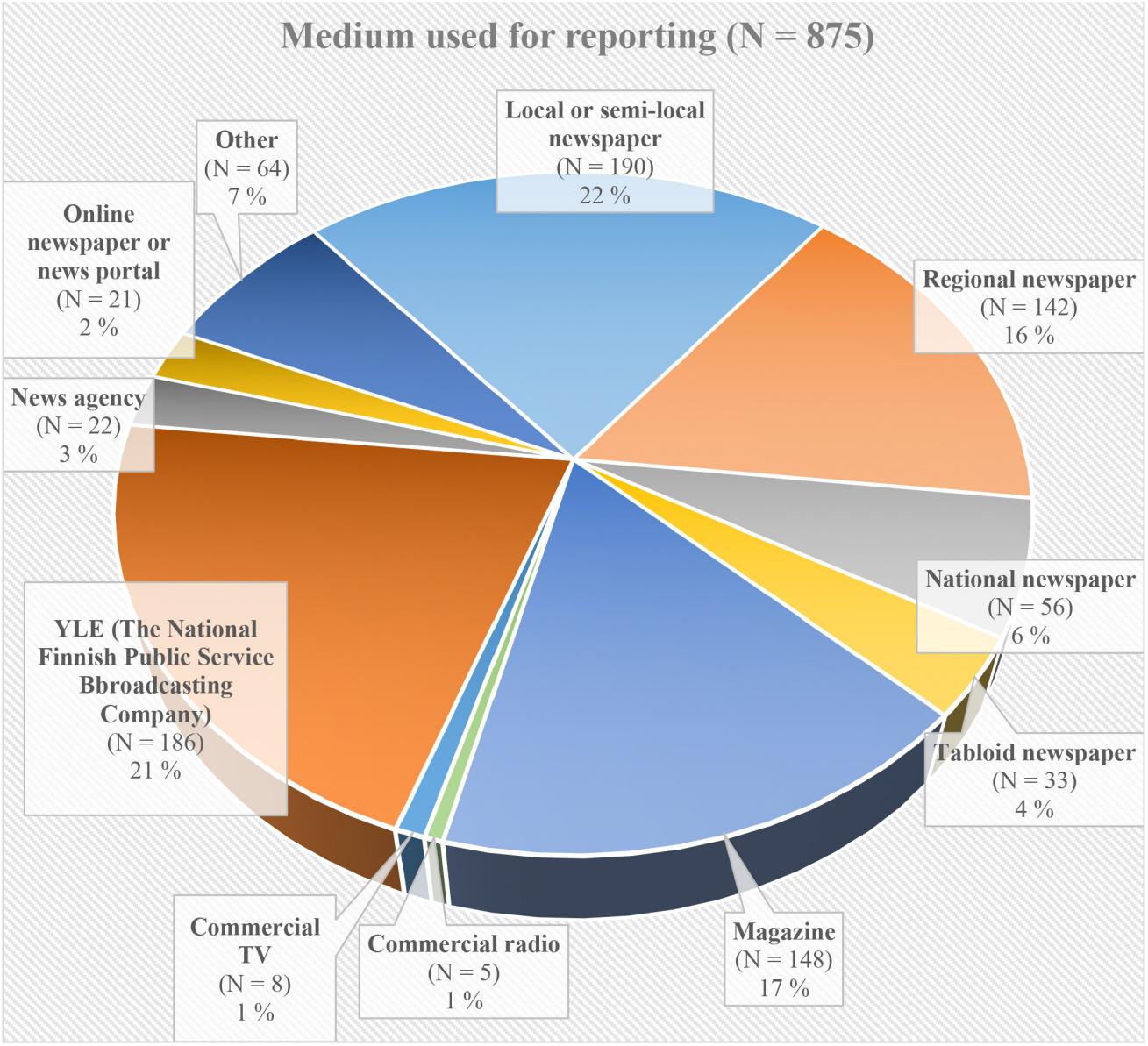
A majority of the respondents had a permanent employment contract (74%), and 15 percent worked as freelancers or entrepreneurs. The types of employment are illustrated in figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3. Type of employment



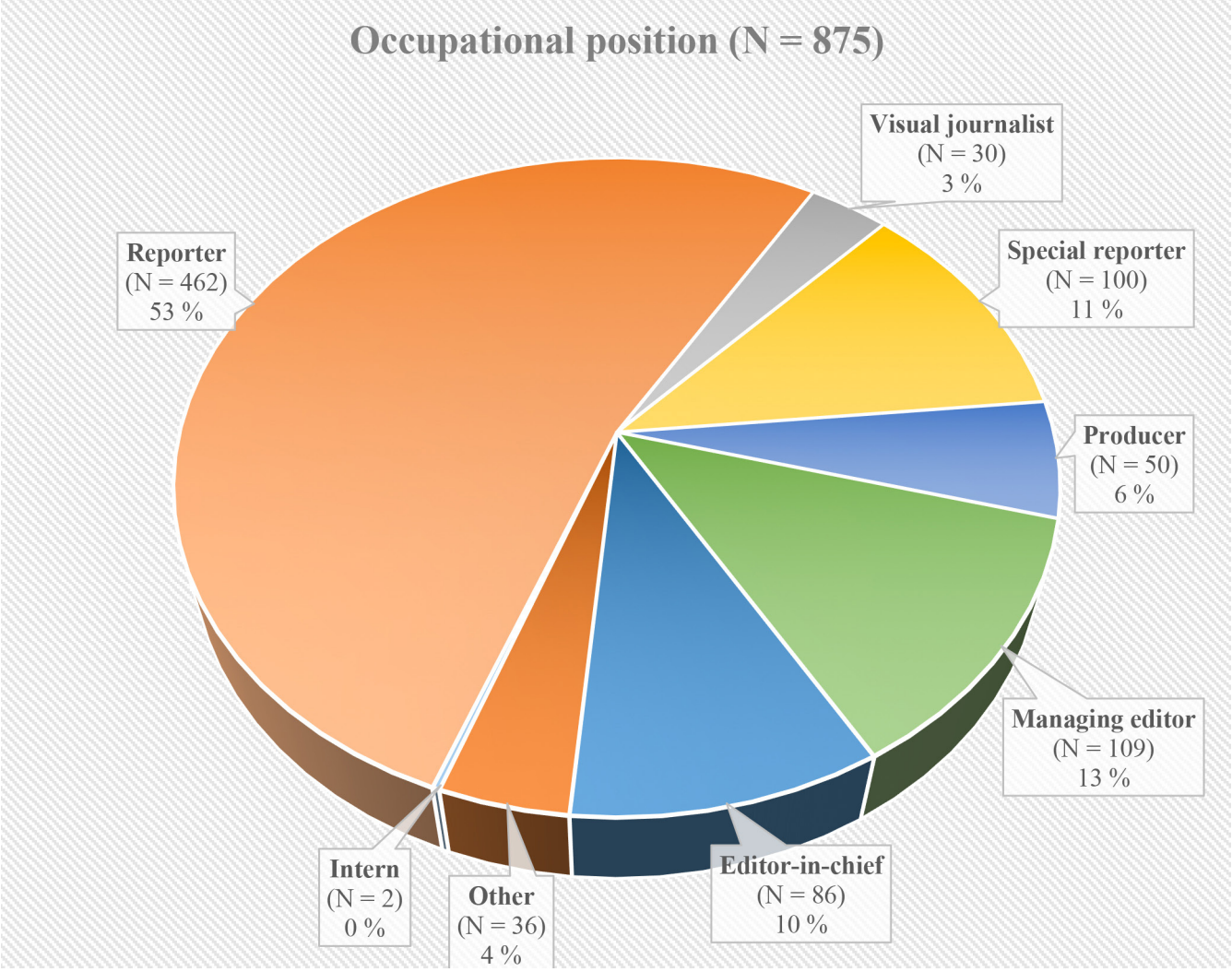
The most common medium used for reporting were local or semi-local newspapers (22%), closely followed by the YLE (The National Finnish Public Service Broadcasting Company) (21%), magazines (17%), and the regional newspapers (16%). The "Other" category mostly featured media outlets such as local free papers, trade magazines, customer magazines, and publications of different organizations. The media used for reporting are illustrated in figure 3.4.

Figure 3.4. Medium used for reporting



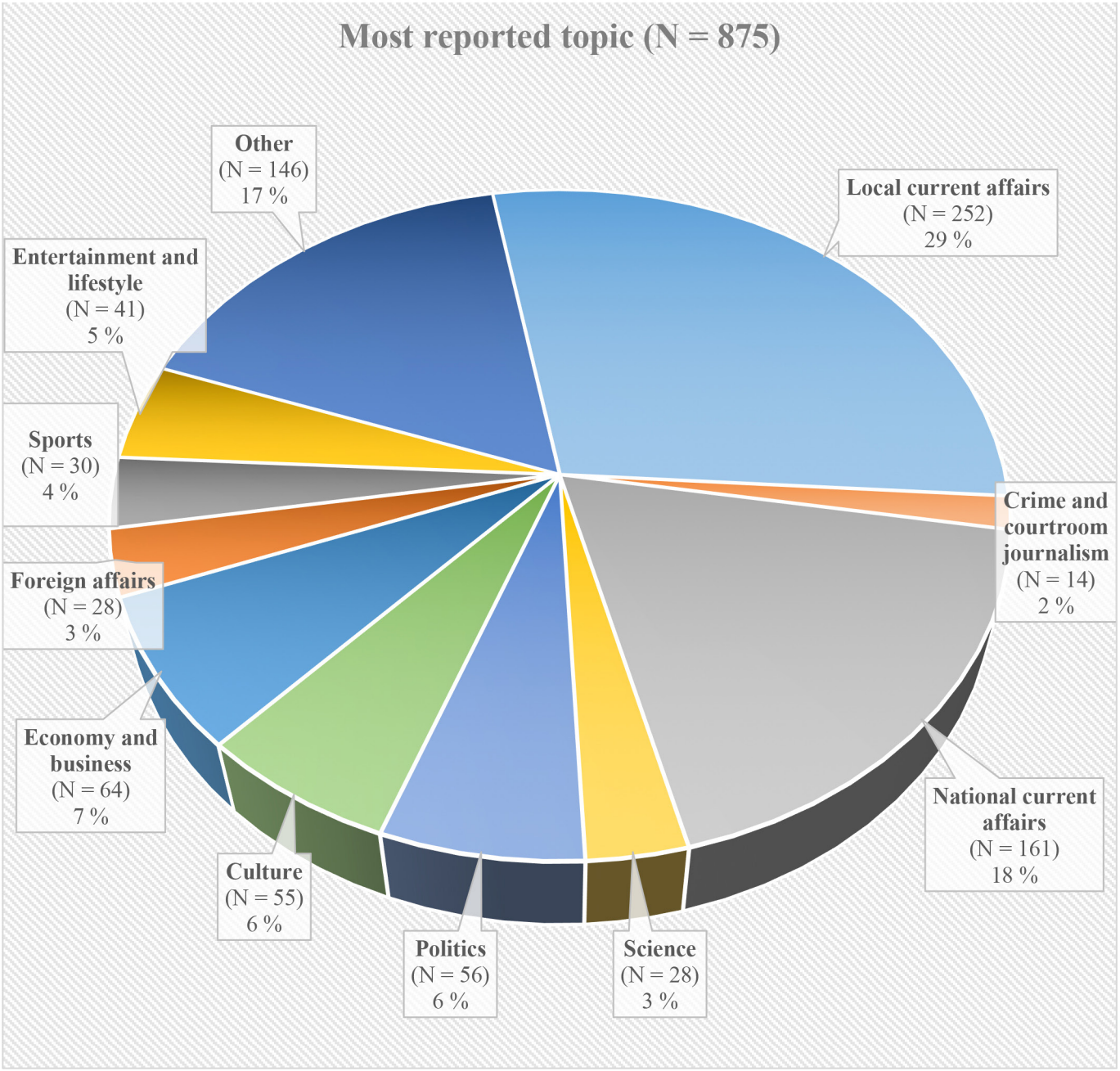
More than half of the respondents worked as reporters (53%), 13 percent as managing editors, 11 percent as special reporters, and 10 percent as editors-in-chief. Three percent of the respondents worked as visual journalists, such as photographers, video journalists, or news camera operators. The "Other" category featured job descriptions such as editorial writer, director, community manager, and individuals with multiple simultaneous positions. The occupational positions of the respondents are shown in figure 3.5.

Figure 3.5. Occupational positions



The most common topics reported among the respondents were local (29%) and national (18%) current affairs. As only one topic could be chosen, the proportion of respondents selecting "Other" was rather large (17%). The respondents selecting this category typically specialized in topics covered by trade magazines and organizational publications (e.g., construction, technology, agriculture, various industries, religion, social work, healthcare) or specific subjects requiring considerable expertise (e.g., business ethics, labor market, antiques, interior design). Most of the reported topics are illustrated in figure 3.6.

Figure 3.6. Most reported topics



To assess the survey sample, the representative sample constructed for the Worlds of Journalism country study and the membership statistics of the Union of Journalists in Finland were used as reference points. In this comparison, some survey categories were combined to create corresponding classifications for reference. The comparison indicated that the survey sample matched the proportions of the estimated target population reasonably well with regards to factors such as gender, age, position, type of employment, and the employing media outlet. While the proportional similarities do not make the sample representative of the population of Finnish journalists, they increase confidence, in that, no one group dominated the sample or skewed the results significantly. Considering the similarities between the sample and the target population, the use of survey weights was deemed unnecessary. The comparison of the survey sample is illustrated in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1. Survey sample in comparison (percent)

	Survey sample	WJS sample (Finland)	Union of Journalists in Finland members[7]
Gender distribution (Female/Male)	57/43	55/45	57/43
Dominant Age group (36–55 years)	54	61	55
Salaried employees	81	82	81
Freelancers or entrepreneurs	15	17	18
Working for newspapers or magazines	65	69	67
Working for broadcasting (including public broadcasting)	23	23	32
Position as reporter, special reporter, or visual journalist	68	72	76
Managerial position (Managing editor, producer, editor-in-chief, etc.)	28	24	15[8]

The most noteworthy bias in the sample was the overrepresentation of managing editors and especially editors-in-chief (10% editors-in-chief in the survey sample compared to 4% in the WJS sample), largely explained by the inclusion of three editors' associations in the survey. Respondents aged 25 years or less were underrepresented, as they formed six percent of union membership but only three percent of the survey sample. However, it is fair to assume that a portion of this age group is comprised of student members still engaged in full-time study, who may therefore be hesitant to answer survey questions concerning journalistic work.

7 Based on detailed membership statistics from 2015. To determine the age structure, employment type, medium used for reporting, and position, a limited sample was used, omitting members (e.g., technical personnel, etc.) whose professional description was deemed not relevant to the scope of the study.

8 As stated before, certain journalists in management positions cannot be accepted as union members, which largely explains their low share in union membership.

4. Survey limitations

The survey sample contains several limitations due to the non-probability, self-selection sampling method and the low overall response rate. A participation rate of 10.6 percent can be considered objectively low, even though similar response rates are not uncommon in online surveys of journalists.[9]

All surveys are prone to biases derived from issue salience[10] and nonresponse, which can lead to more input from respondents with a personal connection to, or extreme opinions on, the subject. To minimize such effects, the cover letter explicitly encouraged participation, even if the recipient had no personal experience of external interference. It is, however, possible that the amount of external interference experienced by the journalists in the survey sample might be higher than in the whole population, reducing the ability to generalize from the sample to the whole population.[11] In addition, the lack of longitudinal data makes it impossible to identify possible shifts or changes.

Survey data based on self-reporting are susceptible to social desirability bias. In particular, consequences relating to external interference can be considered a sensitive topic, and journalists might assess these effects consciously or subconsciously to be less pronounced than what actually materializes in their daily work, due to professional ideals and identity.

Data collected through self-report surveys are prone to perceptual bias and individual differences when interpreting questions and deciding what to report. Excluding the comments, the survey did not distinguish between different sources, contexts, or locales of interference. More elusive methods of influence that might be defined as interference in some contexts but not in others are especially difficult to measure. While, for instance, incidents of explicit violence can be measured quite straightforwardly, the lines between maintaining source relations and giving in to external interference as well as between ethical considerations and self-censorship can be blurry.

As the survey was standardized, some of the closed questions were not relevant for particular respondent groups, such as visual journalists. It should also be noted that the frequency of certain elements of journalistic work logically increases the likelihood of journalists encountering certain types of interference. To improve the internal validity of the survey, the respondents were given the option to answer "Don't know/ No opinion" when the question was not applicable or relevant to their work as a journalist. Still, for example, a journalist who regularly conducts interviews is more likely to experience interference in an interview setting than one who rarely conducts interviews.

5. Descriptive statistics

The overview of the results is presented by showing descriptive statistics of the percentage distributions in three sections: 1) Prevalence and methods of external interference; 2) Reactions to external interference; and 3) Perceived implications of external interference.

The section exploring prevalence and methods is further divided into six groups following the classification used in the survey questionnaire: 1) Interview situations and access to information; 2) Pre-screening of journalistic content; 3) Non-physical forms of external interference; 4) Physical forms of external interference; 5) Institutional forms of external interference; and 6) Economic forms of external interference.

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9 E.g., several Worlds of Journalism surveys conducted online only had similar or lower response rates (Netherlands 10%, the UK 8%, Italy 3.8%). See also the sampling and participants in Obermaier, M., Hofbauer, M., & Reinemann, C. (2018). Journalists as targets of hate speech. *Studies in Communication and Media* 7 (4): 499–524.

10 Cook, C., Heath, F. & Thompson, R. (2000). A meta-analysis of response rates in web- or internet-based surveys. *Educational and Psychological Measurement* 60 (6): 821–836.

11 Sivo, S., Saunders, C., Chang, Q. & Jiang, J. (2006). How low should you go? Low response rates and the validity of inference in is questionnaire research. *Journal of the Association for Information Systems* 7 (6): 351–414.

5.1. Prevalence and methods of external interference

5.1.1. External interference with regards to interview situations and access to information

Table 5.1. External interference with regards to interview situations and access to information (percent)

	Never	Once a year or less frequently	Once every six months	Once every three months	Once every month	Once a week or more frequently	Don't know/ No opinion
Demands to see the questions as a prerequisite for interviews	33	30	14	13	6	1	3
Unwarranted presence of PR persons during interviews or phone interviews	41	34	13	6	3	1	2
Denial or obstruction of access to public information	46	27	11	7	3	1	5
Demands to exclude certain topics or questions from interviews	49	29	12	3	2	0	3
Withholding of cooperation with certain journalists	67	20	6	2	1	0	4

N = 875. As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

5.1.2. External interference with regards to pre-screening[12] of journalistic content

Table 5.2. External interference with regards to pre-screening of journalistic content (percent)

	Never	Once a year or less frequently	Once every six months	Once every three months	Once every month	Once a week or more frequently	Don't know/ No opinion
Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to (direct or indirect) quotations in the journalism piece after interviews	31	29	17	11	8	1	2
Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to other parts of journalism pieces after interviews (e.g., headline, lead paragraph, text, images, and other visual elements)	36	33	16	9	5	0	2
Demands to inspect whole journalism pieces as prerequisites for interviews	39	24	13	10	9	3	2
Journalistically unwarranted demands to not publish pieces and interviews	60	34	4	0	0	0	1

N = 875. As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

12 Pre-publication screening of journalistic content follows the Finnish Council for Mass Media's ethical guidelines: "It is worthwhile consenting to interviewees' requests to read their statements prior to publication, if the editorial deadline permits. This right only concerns the personal statements of the interviewee, and the final journalistic decision cannot be surrendered to any party outside the editorial office." In practice, this is often done by emailing the citations or the whole piece to allow interviewees to correct or clarify their statements. In this report, pre-screening refers to this practice.

5.1.3. Non-physical forms of external interference

Table 5.3. Non-physical forms of external interference (percent)

	Never	Once a year or less frequently	Once every six months	Once every three months	Once every month	Once a week or more frequently	Don't know/ No opinion
Contacting and pressuring the editor, managing editor, or owner of a media outlet	41	36	11	5	1	0	5
Threats of negative occupational consequences (e.g., loss of work or journalistic credibility, hampering of future work)	68	23	4	2	1	0	1
Threats of negative personal consequences (e.g., loss of reputation, harm to personal life)	80	15	3	1	1	0	0
Face-to-face verbal abuse (e.g., insults, name-calling, and other verbal expressions of hate)	63	29	5	2	0	0	0
Mediated verbal abuse (e.g., insults, name-calling, or other verbal expressions of hate through phone calls, letters, email, online comments, social media, and websites)	39	31	14	6	5	4	1
Systematic or unusually large volume of feedback (e.g., organized feedback campaigns)	74	16	5	2	1	0	2
Public defamation through spreading false claims, rumors, or publishing sensitive private information (including online)	79	12	2	2	1	0	4
Hacking attempts and digital security breaches (e.g., breaking into email, personal files, and social media profiles)	87	2	0	0	0	0	10
Threats to destroy personal or employer property	94	4	0	0	0	0	1
Direct or implicit threats of violence	83	14	1	1	0	0	0
Direct or implicit threats of violence or other harmful consequences for your family, loved ones, and friends	95	4	0	0	0	0	0
N = 875. As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.							

5.1.4. Physical forms of external interference

Table 5.4. Physical forms of external interference (percent)

	Never	Once a year or less frequently	Once every six months	Once every three months	Once every month	Once a week or more frequently	Don't know/ No opinion
Being monitored or followed while conducting journalistic work	81	14	2	1	0	0	1
Unwarranted denial of entry or removal while conducting journalistic work	83	13	2	1	0	0	1
Work disruptions (e.g., heckling and disrupting interviews and other journalistic work)	84	13	1	1	0	0	0
Tampering with or breaking working-related equipment (e.g., cameras, recorders, and notebooks)	96	3	0	0	0	0	0
Minor physical violence (e.g., pushing, shoving, hair pulling, grabbing, or spitting)	96	4	0	0	0	0	0
Serious physical violence (e.g., attacking, hitting, kicking, or throwing objects)	99	1	0	0	0	0	0
N = 875. As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.							

5.1.5. Institutional forms of external interference

Table 5.5. Institutional forms of external interference (percent)

	Never	Once a year or less frequently	Once every six months	Once every three months	Once every month	Once a week or more frequently	Don't know/ No opinion
Threatening with or commencing legal action	65	29	4	2	0	0	0
Threatening with or issuing a complaint to the Finnish Council for Mass Media with intent to pressure	65	26	5	3	1	0	0
Threatening with or suing for damages or compensation	75	21	3	1	0	0	0
N = 875. As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.							

5.1.6. Economic forms of external interference.

Table 5.6. Economic forms of external interference (percent)

	Never	Once a year or less frequently	Once every six months	Once every three months	Once every month	Once a week or more frequently	Don't know/No opinion
Threats of loss of subscribers or audiences for media outlets	52	22	9	6	3	2	6
Threats of loss of advertisements and sponsors or other economic sanctions for media outlets	62	19	7	3	1	0	8
Offers of economically valuable benefits or gifts	73	18	6	1	1	0	1
Explicit offers of economic benefits in exchange for influence over journalistic content (bribery)	94	5	0	0	0	0	0
N = 875. As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.							

5.2. Reactions to external interference

Table 5.7. Reactions to external interference (percent)

	Never	Once a year or less frequently	Once every six months	Once every three months	Once every month	Once a week or more frequently	Don't know/ No opinion
How often have you told your colleagues about incidents of external interference?	28	42	15	9	4	1	2
How often have you told your editor or employer about incidents of external interference?	32	44	12	6	3	0	3
How often have you published accounts of the interference you have encountered (e.g., in journalism pieces)?	80	16	2	1	0	0	2
How often have you let interviewees alter their citations if there are no journalistic grounds to do so?	47	27	12	7	4	0	3
How often have you altered journalism pieces in some way due to external interference?	63	23	7	4	1	0	2
How often have you decided to not publish journalism pieces due to external interference?	88	11	0	0	0	0	1
How often has your editor or employer altered your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?	75	17	3	1	1	0	4
How often has your editor or employer decided not to publish your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?	89	7	1	0	0	0	3
N = 875. As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.							

5.3. *Perceived implications of external interference*

Table 5.8. Perceived implications of external interference (percent)

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know/ No opinion
The amount of external interference I encounter in my work has increased in the last three years	20	19	18	25	8	9
I have consciously developed methods and strategies to ward off external interference	14	12	21	34	10	9
External interference does not affect my journalistic work in any way	4	23	13	30	26	4
I am confident that my editor or employer will support me from external interference	6	9	5	31	46	2
External interference increases the mental strain of my work	17	16	15	32	15	5
The audience has a right to know about all incidents of external interference; therefore, they should always be made public	3	21	16	34	20	6
Advertisers and sponsors are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.	24	24	11	24	9	8
Politicians are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces	30	31	9	19	5	6
My managing editor, editor, or supervisor gives in to external interference more easily than I do	21	15	15	22	8	18
The credibility of my media outlet would decrease if all the concessions made due to external interference were made public	16	21	16	18	15	15
I prefer not to report about certain topics or present certain viewpoints due to external interference	44	25	11	13	4	3
I have altered or removed something from my journalism pieces as I feared external interference	51	24	9	12	2	3
Warding off external interference is part of journalistic professionalism; therefore, incidents of interference should not be made public	7	27	18	31	9	7
My media outlet does not hand over control of journalistic decisions to external actors under any circumstances	4	12	8	25	43	7
I am worried about the effects of external interference on the credibility of journalism in Finland	6	14	8	43	26	3

N = 875. As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

6. Bivariate Analysis of Individual and Organizational Factors

To identify possible differences based on individual- and organizational-level factors, the survey data were further analyzed using cross-tabulation with Chi-square statistics to test the relationships between the categorical variables. Chi-square tests are commonly used to determine whether an association exists between two variables by comparing observed frequencies to what would be expected if the two variables were truly independent of each other.[13] By comparing the calculated Chi-square statistics against a critical value from the Chi-square distribution, we can evaluate whether the observed frequencies in the survey data are significantly different from the expected frequencies. It should be noted, though, that while Chi-square statistics allow us to test whether a possible association exists between two variables, they do not allow us to make claims about the nature of the association, such as whether or not the association is a causal one. Moreover, bivariate analyses cannot control for the influence of other factors on the analyzed variables. Typically, the most common critical value, i.e., a p-value less than .05, (with a 95% confidence level) is considered a statistically significant threshold.

In some cases, calculated expected frequencies within cross-tabulated cells were less than 5 in more than 20% of the cases, or there existed one cell with a value of 0. This is commonly regarded as problematic for the internal validity of the Chi-square test, and as such, these observations should be considered indicative, not definitive. All such cases are indicated within the notes of each table.

The statistical breakdown of the results is presented in two sections: 1) Individual-level factors (age and gender) and 2) Organizational-level factors (employment type, medium used for reporting, and occupational position). The responses "once every three months," "once every month," and "once a week or more frequently" were combined into the category of "regularly," and the responses "Don't know/No opinion" were removed.

6.1 Individual-level factors

6.1.1 Age

Information on the age groups from the background questions was used for this analysis. However, due to the lack of respondents, the youngest age group of 25 years or younger was merged with the subsequent category of 26–35 years. The four age groups used in the analysis are shown in table 6.1.

Table 6.1. Age classification used in the analysis

Age group	Frequency	Percentage
35 years or less	178	20%
36–45 years	218	25%
46–55 years	254	29%
56 years or over	225	26%
Total	875	100%

13 Greenwood, P. & Nikulin, M. (1996). *A guide to chi-squared testing*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Table 6.2. External interference with regards to interview situations and access to information (age)

Question	Age		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Unwarranted presence of PR persons during interviews or phone interviews	Under 36	(n = 177)	37 %	35 %	16 %	11 %	χ^2 = 15,159
	36–45	(n = 215)	39 %	33 %	16 %	12 %	p = 0,087
	46–55	(n = 247)	40 %	37 %	13 %	9 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 217)	49 %	35 %	7 %	8 %	
Demands to see the questions as a prerequisite for interviews	Under 36	(n = 176)	20 %	30 %	20 %	30 %	χ^2 = 44,082
	36–45	(n = 215)	33 %	27 %	13 %	26 %	p < 0,001
	46–55	(n = 247)	33 %	34 %	14 %	19 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 214)	47 %	30 %	10 %	13 %	
Demands to exclude certain topics or questions from interviews	Under 36	(n = 174)	44 %	31 %	17 %	8 %	χ^2 = 17,129
	36–45	(n = 213)	47 %	32 %	14 %	7 %	p = 0,047
	46–55	(n = 247)	52 %	29 %	13 %	6 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 216)	59 %	29 %	6 %	5 %	
Denial or obstruction of access to public information	Under 36	(n = 170)	44 %	26 %	15 %	15 %	χ^2 = 11,199
	36–45	(n = 207)	48 %	30 %	11 %	12 %	p = 0,262
	46–55	(n = 243)	47 %	30 %	13 %	9 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 211)	55 %	28 %	9 %	8 %	
Withholding of cooperation with certain journalists	Under 36	(n = 174)	72 %	20 %	3 %	5 %	χ^2 = 11,598
	36–45	(n = 211)	70 %	23 %	3 %	4 %	p = 0,237
	46–55	(n = 238)	72 %	18 %	8 %	2 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 214)	66 %	22 %	8 %	3 %	

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.3 External interference with regards to pre-screening of journalistic content (age)

Question	Age		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Demands to inspect whole journalism pieces as prerequisites for interviews	Under 36	(n = 176)	34 %	27 %	12 %	27 %	χ^2 = 10,444
	36–45	(n = 217)	38 %	21 %	18 %	23 %	p = 0,316
	46–55	(n = 248)	42 %	26 %	12 %	20 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 216)	42 %	25 %	12 %	22 %	
Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to (direct or indirect) quotations in the journalism piece after interviews	Under 36	(n = 177)	23 %	24 %	19 %	34 %	χ^2 = 46,219
	36–45	(n = 213)	29 %	32 %	15 %	24 %	p < 0,001
	46–55	(n = 250)	32 %	33 %	18 %	16 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 219)	42 %	29 %	17 %	11 %	
Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to other parts of journalism pieces after interviews (e.g., headline, lead paragraph, text, images and other visual elements)	Under 36	(n = 175)	19 %	33 %	24 %	24 %	χ^2 = 62,342
	36–45	(n = 215)	38 %	33 %	13 %	17 %	p < 0,001
	46–55	(n = 251)	36 %	37 %	18 %	10 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 220)	50 %	32 %	11 %	7 %	
Journalistically unwarranted demands to not publish pieces and interviews	Under 36	(n = 178)	53 %	43 %	4 %	1 %	χ^2 = 15,807*
	36–45	(n = 216)	61 %	35 %	4 %	0 %	p = 0,071
	46–55	(n = 249)	60 %	34 %	5 %	1 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 219)	69 %	28 %	2 %	0 %	

*Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.4. Non-physical forms of external interference (age)

Question	Age		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Contacting and pressuring the editor, managing editor, or owner of a media outlet	Under 36	(n = 171)	46 %	35 %	11 %	8 %	χ^2 = 2,681
	36–45	(n = 207)	44 %	39 %	9 %	8 %	p = 0,976
	46–55	(n = 241)	41 %	40 %	12 %	7 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 214)	43 %	38 %	12 %	7 %	
Threats of negative occupational consequences (e.g., loss of work or journalistic credibility, hampering of future work)	Under 36	(n = 177)	68 %	28 %	2 %	2 %	χ^2 = 11,302
	36–45	(n = 215)	66 %	25 %	5 %	5 %	p = 0,256
	46–55	(n = 252)	68 %	24 %	4 %	4 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 221)	75 %	17 %	5 %	4 %	
Threats of negative personal consequences (e.g., loss of reputation, harm to personal life)	Under 36	(n = 178)	84 %	12 %	3 %	1 %	χ^2 = 8,205*
	36–45	(n = 218)	76 %	17 %	3 %	4 %	p = 0,514
	46–55	(n = 253)	79 %	15 %	4 %	2 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 223)	80 %	15 %	2 %	2 %	
Face-to-face verbal abuse (e.g. insults, name-calling, and other verbal expressions of hate)	Under 36	(n = 178)	66 %	29 %	3 %	2 %	χ^2 = 7,581
	36–45	(n = 218)	67 %	25 %	5 %	3 %	p = 0,577
	46–55	(n = 253)	62 %	30 %	5 %	3 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 223)	58 %	31 %	7 %	4 %	
Mediated verbal abuse (e.g. insults, name-calling or other verbal expressions of hate through phone calls, letters, email, online comments, social media and websites)	Under 36	(n = 177)	32 %	37 %	20 %	11 %	χ^2 = 19,306
	36–45	(n = 217)	40 %	29 %	16 %	15 %	p = 0,023
	46–55	(n = 252)	37 %	33 %	11 %	19 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 220)	45 %	29 %	13 %	13 %	

Systematic or unusually large volumes of feedback (e.g., organized feedback campaigns)	Under 36	(n = 177)	84 %	9 %	3 %	4 %	χ^2 = 17,984
	36–45	(n = 214)	69 %	23 %	4 %	4 %	p = 0,035
	46–55	(n = 249)	73 %	18 %	6 %	4 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 219)	76 %	15 %	6 %	3 %	
Public defamation through spreading false claims, rumors or publishing sensitive private information (including online)	Under 36	(n = 173)	86 %	13 %	0 %	1 %	χ^2 = 12.931*
	36–45	(n = 210)	80 %	12 %	4 %	3 %	p = 0,166
	46–55	(n = 238)	81 %	15 %	2 %	3 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 216)	84 %	10 %	2 %	4 %	
Hacking attempts and digital security breaches (e.g., breaking into email, personal files and social media profiles)	Under 36	(n = 167)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 2.986*
	36–45	(n = 198)	96 %	3 %	1 %	1 %	p = 0,965
	46–55	(n = 224)	97 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 197)	96 %	3 %	1 %	1 %	
Threats to destroy personal or employer property	Under 36	(n = 177)	96 %	3 %	1 %	0 %	χ^2 = 6.662*
	36–45	(n = 217)	94 %	5 %	0 %	1 %	p = 0,672
	46–55	(n = 250)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 222)	95 %	3 %	1 %	0 %	
Direct or implicit threats of violence	Under 36	(n = 178)	87 %	12 %	1 %	1 %	χ^2 = 8.716*
	36–45	(n = 217)	80 %	16 %	2 %	2 %	p = 0,464
	46–55	(n = 253)	86 %	13 %	1 %	0 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 224)	82 %	16 %	1 %	1 %	
Direct or implicit threats of violence or other harmful consequences for your family, loved ones and friends	Under 36	(n = 178)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 7.672*
	36–45	(n = 217)	94 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,567
	46–55	(n = 254)	95 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 223)	95 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.5. Physical forms of external interference (age)

Question	Age		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square	
Unwarranted denial of entry or removal while conducting journalistic work	Under 36	(n = 178)	81 %	14 %	4 %	0 %	χ^2 =	9.798*
	36–45	(n = 217)	83 %	13 %	2 %	1 %	p =	0,367
	46–55	(n = 253)	86 %	13 %	1 %	0 %	df =	9
	56 or over	(n = 220)	83 %	14 %	2 %	1 %		
Being monitored or followed while conducting journalistic work	Under 36	(n = 177)	83 %	15 %	2 %	1 %	χ^2 =	6.912*
	36–45	(n = 216)	80 %	14 %	4 %	3 %	p =	0,646
	46–55	(n = 252)	82 %	15 %	2 %	1 %	df =	9
	56 or over	(n = 217)	84 %	13 %	2 %	1 %		
Disruptions of work (e.g., heckling and disrupting interviews and other journalistic work)	Under 36	(n = 178)	85 %	14 %	1 %	0 %	χ^2 =	13.788*
	36–45	(n = 218)	84 %	11 %	3 %	2 %	p =	0,130
	46–55	(n = 253)	85 %	14 %	1 %	0 %	df =	9
	56 or over	(n = 222)	85 %	13 %	1 %	1 %		
Tampering with or breaking work-related equipment (e.g., cameras, recorders and notebooks)	Under 36	(n = 178)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 =	6.661*
	36–45	(n = 217)	95 %	3 %	1 %	0 %	p =	0,672
	46–55	(n = 253)	97 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	df =	9
	56 or over	(n = 225)	95 %	4 %	0 %	0 %		
Minor physical violence (e.g., pushing, shoving, hair pulling, grabbing or spitting)	Under 36	(n = 178)	94 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 =	6.480*
	36–45	(n = 216)	96 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	p =	0,691
	46–55	(n = 253)	97 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	df =	9
	56 or over	(n = 225)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %		
Serious physical violence (e.g., attacking, hitting, kicking or throwing objects)	Under 36	(n = 178)	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 =	NaN
	36–45	(n = 218)	99 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	p =	NaN
	46–55	(n = 254)	99 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	df =	9
	56 or over	(n = 225)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %		

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.6. Institutional forms of external interference (age)

Question	Age		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Threatening with or commencing legal action	Under 36	(n = 178)	74 %	22 %	4 %	0 %	χ^2 = 14.742*
	36–45	(n = 218)	66 %	30 %	3 %	1 %	p = 0,098
	46–55	(n = 253)	62 %	30 %	4 %	4 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 225)	61 %	31 %	5 %	3 %	
Threatening with or suing for damages or compensation	Under 36	(n = 178)	83 %	15 %	1 %	1 %	χ^2 = 16.636*
	36–45	(n = 218)	78 %	19 %	2 %	1 %	p = 0,055
	46–55	(n = 253)	69 %	25 %	4 %	2 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 224)	72 %	24 %	2 %	2 %	
Threatening with or issuing a complaint to the Finnish Council for Mass Media with intent to pressure	Under 36	(n = 178)	69 %	25 %	4 %	2 %	χ^2 = 11.223*
	36–45	(n = 218)	69 %	22 %	5 %	4 %	p = 0,261
	46–55	(n = 252)	63 %	29 %	3 %	5 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 223)	63 %	27 %	7 %	3 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.7. Economic forms of external interference (age)

Question	Age		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square	
Threats of loss of subscribers or audiences for media outlets	Under 36	(n = 169)	53 %	23 %	14 %	10 %	χ^2 =	10,909
	36–45	(n = 209)	59 %	23 %	6 %	11 %	p =	0,282
	46–55	(n = 237)	51 %	24 %	10 %	15 %	df =	9
	56 or over	(n = 211)	58 %	23 %	10 %	9 %		
Threats of loss of advertisements and sponsors or other economic sanctions for media outlets	Under 36	(n = 167)	69 %	20 %	7 %	4 %	χ^2 =	12,017
	36–45	(n = 206)	72 %	17 %	8 %	2 %	p =	0,212
	46–55	(n = 232)	61 %	24 %	9 %	6 %	df =	9
	56 or over	(n = 203)	69 %	21 %	7 %	2 %		
Offers of economically valuable benefits or gifts	Under 36	(n = 177)	66 %	18 %	13 %	3 %	χ^2 =	34.068*
	36–45	(n = 217)	74 %	16 %	5 %	5 %	p <	0,001
	46–55	(n = 251)	76 %	21 %	3 %	0 %	df =	9
	56 or over	(n = 223)	76 %	17 %	6 %	1 %		
Explicit offers of economic benefits in exchange for influence over journalistic content (bribery)	Under 36	(n = 178)	92 %	7 %	1 %	0 %	χ^2 =	NaN
	36–45	(n = 218)	94 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	p =	NaN
	46–55	(n = 252)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	df =	9
	56 or over	(n = 224)	94 %	6 %	0 %	0 %		

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.8. Reactions to external interference (age)

Question	Age		Never	Once a year or fewer	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
How often have you told your colleagues about incidents of external interference?	Under 36	(n = 173)	19 %	42 %	20 %	19 %	χ^2 = 32,735
	36–45	(n = 213)	28 %	40 %	12 %	20 %	p < 0,001
	46–55	(n = 252)	31 %	40 %	16 %	13 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 221)	33 %	48 %	13 %	6 %	
How often have you told your editor or employer about incidents of external interference?	Under 36	(n = 173)	26 %	38 %	20 %	16 %	χ^2 = 36,293
	36–45	(n = 209)	32 %	45 %	11 %	12 %	p < 0,001
	46–55	(n = 249)	34 %	45 %	11 %	10 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 220)	38 %	50 %	9 %	3 %	
How often have you published accounts of the interference you have encountered (e.g., in journalism pieces)?	Under 36	(n = 175)	81 %	15 %	2 %	2 %	χ^2 = 2,736*
	36–45	(n = 211)	79 %	18 %	2 %	1 %	p = 0,974
	46–55	(n = 251)	83 %	14 %	2 %	1 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 220)	82 %	16 %	1 %	1 %	
How often have you let interviewees alter their citations if there are no journalistic grounds to do so?	Under 36	(n = 173)	43 %	27 %	16 %	14 %	χ^2 = 21,930
	36–45	(n = 212)	48 %	27 %	11 %	14 %	p = 0,009
	46–55	(n = 249)	46 %	26 %	15 %	12 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 218)	56 %	31 %	9 %	5 %	
How often have you altered journalism pieces in some way due to external interference?	Under 36	(n = 172)	60 %	23 %	9 %	9 %	χ^2 = 18,299
	36–45	(n = 212)	60 %	25 %	9 %	6 %	p = 0,032
	46–55	(n = 250)	63 %	24 %	7 %	6 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 221)	72 %	22 %	3 %	2 %	
How often have you decided to not publish journalism pieces due to external interference?	Under 36	(n = 177)	92 %	7 %	1 %	1 %	χ^2 = 11,858*
	36–45	(n = 218)	89 %	10 %	1 %	0 %	p = 0,221
	46–55	(n = 252)	87 %	13 %	0 %	0 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 222)	87 %	13 %	0 %	0 %	
How often has your editor or employer altered your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?	Under 36	(n = 171)	74 %	20 %	5 %	1 %	χ^2 = 9,181*
	36–45	(n = 209)	74 %	19 %	5 %	2 %	p = 0,421
	46–55	(n = 241)	81 %	15 %	2 %	2 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 219)	81 %	15 %	2 %	1 %	
How often has your editor or employer decided not to publish your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?	Under 36	(n = 170)	91 %	8 %	1 %	0 %	χ^2 = NaN
	36–45	(n = 215)	89 %	10 %	1 %	0 %	p = NaN
	46–55	(n = 247)	92 %	7 %	1 %	0 %	df = 9
	56 or over	(n = 219)	93 %	5 %	2 %	0 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.9. Perceived implications of external interference (age)

Question	Age		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Chi Square	
The amount of external interference I encounter in my work has increased in the last three years.	Under 36	(n =143)	18 %	22 %	22 %	30 %	8 %	χ^2 =	17,346
	36–45	(n =197)	20 %	19 %	20 %	29 %	12 %	p =	0,137
	46–55	(n =240)	20 %	22 %	19 %	28 %	11 %	df =	12
	56 or over	(n =216)	30 %	22 %	20 %	24 %	5 %		
I have consciously developed methods and strategies to ward off external interference.	Under 36	(n =166)	10 %	17 %	19 %	45 %	9 %	χ^2 =	27,246
	36–45	(n =199)	14 %	15 %	23 %	41 %	8 %	p =	0,007
	46–55	(n =233)	16 %	11 %	26 %	32 %	15 %	df =	12
	56 or over	(n =202)	21 %	12 %	24 %	31 %	11 %		
External interference does not affect my journalistic work in any way.	Under 36	(n =169)	2 %	36 %	10 %	31 %	21 %	χ^2 =	37,354
	36–45	(n =211)	5 %	23 %	15 %	36 %	22 %	p <	0,001
	46–55	(n =244)	5 %	23 %	16 %	27 %	29 %	df =	12
	56 or over	(n =216)	3 %	16 %	12 %	33 %	36 %		
I am confident that my editor or employer will support me from external interference.	Under 36	(n =172)	4 %	10 %	1 %	33 %	52 %	χ^2 =	27,454
	36–45	(n =215)	10 %	10 %	5 %	30 %	45 %	p =	0,007
	46–55	(n =250)	2 %	11 %	6 %	33 %	48 %	df =	12
	56 or over	(n =217)	8 %	8 %	8 %	30 %	45 %		
External interference increases the mental strain of my work.	Under 36	(n =169)	14 %	18 %	15 %	38 %	15 %	χ^2 =	12,483
	36–45	(n =206)	17 %	16 %	13 %	38 %	17 %	p =	0,408
	46–55	(n =244)	17 %	16 %	18 %	31 %	18 %	df =	12
	56 or over	(n =215)	20 %	20 %	18 %	28 %	14 %		
The audience has a right to know about all incidents of external interference; therefore, they should always be made public.	Under 36	(n =172)	1 %	27 %	13 %	45 %	13 %	χ^2 =	21,202
	36–45	(n =203)	3 %	20 %	16 %	38 %	22 %	p =	0,048
	46–55	(n =238)	5 %	21 %	18 %	32 %	24 %	df =	12
	56 or over	(n =209)	4 %	24 %	19 %	31 %	22 %		
Advertisers and sponsors are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.	Under 36	(n =169)	23 %	28 %	10 %	27 %	12 %	χ^2 =	8,416
	36–45	(n =199)	26 %	24 %	13 %	28 %	10 %	p =	0,752
	46–55	(n =227)	23 %	30 %	12 %	25 %	9 %	df =	12
	56 or over	(n =213)	30 %	23 %	14 %	23 %	10 %		
Politicians are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.	Under 36	(n =167)	31 %	32 %	8 %	25 %	4 %	χ^2 =	6,752
	36–45	(n =200)	32 %	32 %	9 %	20 %	8 %	p =	0,874
	46–55	(n =240)	32 %	34 %	10 %	19 %	5 %	df =	12
	56 or over	(n =212)	33 %	33 %	9 %	20 %	5 %		

My managing editor, editor or supervisor gives in to external interference more easily than I do.	Under 36	(n =145)	28 %	19 %	13 %	30 %	10 %	χ^2 = 17,901
	36–45	(n =171)	22 %	18 %	20 %	24 %	16 %	p = 0,119
	46–55	(n =211)	25 %	18 %	22 %	27 %	9 %	df = 12
	56 or over	(n =194)	30 %	19 %	18 %	27 %	6 %	
The credibility of my media outlet would decrease if all the concessions made due to external interference were made public.	Under 36	(n =147)	21 %	27 %	18 %	23 %	11 %	χ^2 = 13,806
	36–45	(n =179)	21 %	25 %	15 %	21 %	18 %	p = 0,313
	46–55	(n =219)	18 %	26 %	22 %	17 %	16 %	df = 12
	56 or over	(n =203)	17 %	22 %	17 %	24 %	21 %	
I prefer not to report about certain topics or present certain viewpoints due to external interference.	Under 36	(n =175)	42 %	21 %	11 %	19 %	6 %	χ^2 = 33,123
	36–45	(n =211)	39 %	27 %	11 %	17 %	6 %	p = 0,001
	46–55	(n =243)	49 %	27 %	9 %	13 %	2 %	df = 12
	56 or over	(n =217)	52 %	25 %	15 %	6 %	2 %	
I have altered or removed something from my journalism pieces as I feared external interference.	Under 36	(n =174)	48 %	27 %	9 %	14 %	2 %	χ^2 = 13,408*
	36–45	(n =210)	48 %	26 %	8 %	15 %	4 %	p = 0,340
	46–55	(n =248)	54 %	25 %	8 %	11 %	2 %	df = 12
	56 or over	(n =221)	57 %	22 %	11 %	9 %	1 %	
Warding off external interference is part of journalistic professionalism; therefore, incidents of interference should not be made public.	Under 36	(n =163)	10 %	24 %	24 %	37 %	5 %	χ^2 = 38,756
	36–45	(n =202)	6 %	41 %	16 %	31 %	6 %	p < 0,001
	46–55	(n =239)	8 %	31 %	15 %	35 %	10 %	df = 12
	56 or over	(n =206)	8 %	20 %	24 %	33 %	15 %	
My media outlet does not hand over control of journalistic decisions to external actors under any circumstances.	Under 36	(n =164)	6 %	13 %	7 %	30 %	44 %	χ^2 = 19,963
	36–45	(n =198)	7 %	13 %	7 %	34 %	40 %	p = 0,068
	46–55	(n =236)	4 %	14 %	12 %	21 %	49 %	df = 12
	56 or over	(n =212)	3 %	12 %	9 %	23 %	53 %	
I am worried about the effects of external interference on the credibility of journalism in Finland.	Under 36	(n =173)	2 %	14 %	6 %	46 %	31 %	χ^2 = 18,285
	36–45	(n =212)	7 %	9 %	9 %	47 %	28 %	p = 0,107
	46–55	(n =249)	6 %	18 %	8 %	43 %	26 %	df = 12
	56 or over	(n =216)	8 %	17 %	11 %	42 %	22 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

6.1.2. Gender

Gender information from the background questions was used for this analysis. With two respondents not wanting to disclose their gender, the analysis group comprised 501 female and 372 male respondents, as illustrated in table 6.10.

Table 6.10. Gender classification used in the analysis

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	501	57%
Male	372	43%
Total	873	100%

Table 6.11. External interference with regards to interview situations and access to information (gender)

Question	Gender		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Unwarranted presence of PR persons during interviews or phone interviews	Male	(n =359)	45 %	32 %	14 %	9 %	χ^2 = 5,031
	Female	(n =495)	39 %	38 %	13 %	11 %	p = 0,170
							df = 3
Demands to see the questions as a prerequisite for interviews	Male	(n =361)	39 %	29 %	14 %	18 %	χ^2 = 6,507
	Female	(n =489)	31 %	32 %	14 %	23 %	p = 0,089
							df = 3
Demands to exclude certain topics or questions from interviews	Male	(n =361)	53 %	30 %	12 %	4 %	χ^2 = 4,435
	Female	(n =487)	49 %	30 %	13 %	8 %	p = 0,218
							df = 3
Denial or obstruction of access to public information	Male	(n =352)	52 %	26 %	11 %	10 %	χ^2 = 3,570
	Female	(n =478)	46 %	31 %	13 %	11 %	p = 0,312
							df = 3
Withholding of cooperation with certain journalists	Male	(n =354)	69 %	21 %	7 %	3 %	χ^2 = 1,670
	Female	(n =481)	71 %	21 %	5 %	4 %	p = 0,644
							df = 3

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.12. External interference with regards to pre-screening of journalistic content (gender)

Question	Gender		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Demands to inspect whole journalism pieces as prerequisites for interviews	Male	(n =364)	46 %	25 %	12 %	17 %	χ^2 = 16,938
	Female	(n =491)	34 %	25 %	14 %	27 %	p = 0,001
							df = 3
Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to (direct or indirect) quotations in the journalism piece after interviews	Male	(n =364)	42 %	29 %	15 %	14 %	χ^2 = 35,658
	Female	(n =493)	25 %	31 %	20 %	25 %	p < 0,001
							df = 3
Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to other parts of journalism pieces after interviews (e.g., headline, lead paragraph, text, images and other visual elements)	Male	(n =364)	46 %	30 %	15 %	10 %	χ^2 = 24,445
	Female	(n =495)	30 %	37 %	17 %	17 %	p < 0,001
							df = 3
Journalistically unwarranted demands to not publish pieces and interviews	Male	(n =365)	64 %	30 %	5 %	1 %	χ^2 = 5,933*
	Female	(n =495)	59 %	37 %	3 %	0 %	p = 0,115
							df = 3

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.13. Non-physical forms of external interference (gender)

Question	Gender		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Contacting and pressuring the editor, managing editor, or owner of a media outlet	Male	(n =352)	45 %	35 %	11 %	9 %	χ^2 = 2,907
	Female	(n =479)	42 %	40 %	11 %	7 %	p = 0,406
							df = 3
Threats of negative occupational consequences (e.g., loss of work or journalistic credibility, hampering of future work)	Male	(n =367)	71 %	21 %	4 %	4 %	χ^2 = 2,293
	Female	(n =496)	68 %	25 %	4 %	3 %	p = 0,514
							df = 3
Threats of negative personal consequences (e.g., loss of reputation, harm to personal life)	Male	(n =370)	79 %	15 %	4 %	2 %	χ^2 = 1,991
	Female	(n =500)	81 %	15 %	2 %	2 %	p = 0,574
							df = 3
Face-to-face verbal abuse (e.g., insults, name-calling, and other verbal expressions of hate)	Male	(n =370)	61 %	29 %	7 %	4 %	χ^2 = 3,508
	Female	(n =500)	64 %	29 %	4 %	3 %	p = 0,320
							df = 3
Mediated verbal abuse (e.g., insults, name-calling, or other verbal expressions of hate through phone calls, letters, email, online comments, social media, and websites)	Male	(n =369)	41 %	28 %	14 %	17 %	χ^2 = 4,985
	Female	(n =495)	37 %	34 %	15 %	14 %	p = 0,173
							df = 3
Systematic or unusually large volumes of feedback (e.g., organized feedback campaigns)	Male	(n =365)	76 %	17 %	4 %	2 %	χ^2 = 3,336
	Female	(n =492)	75 %	16 %	5 %	4 %	p = 0,343
							df = 3
Public defamation through spreading false claims, rumors or publishing sensitive private information (including online)	Male	(n =360)	82 %	13 %	2 %	3 %	χ^2 = 0,436
	Female	(n =475)	83 %	12 %	2 %	3 %	p = 0,933
							df = 3
Hacking attempts and digital security breaches (e.g., breaking into email, personal files, and social media profiles)	Male	(n =333)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 3,231*
	Female	(n =451)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,357
							df = 3
Threats to destroy personal or employer property	Male	(n =368)	95 %	4 %	1 %	1 %	χ^2 = 2,695*
	Female	(n =496)	95 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,441
							df = 3
Direct or implicit threats of violence	Male	(n =371)	82 %	15 %	2 %	1 %	χ^2 = 4,901*
	Female	(n =499)	85 %	14 %	1 %	1 %	p = 0,179
							df = 3
Direct or implicit threats of violence or other harmful consequences for your family, loved ones and friends	Male	(n =371)	94 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 3,715*
	Female	(n =499)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,294
							df = 3

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

Table 6.14. Physical forms of external interference (gender)

Question	Gender		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Unwarranted denial of entry or removal while conducting journalistic work	Male	(n =369)	82 %	15 %	2 %	1 %	χ^2 = 1,514*
	Female	(n =497)	85 %	12 %	2 %	1 %	p = 0,679
							df = 3
Being monitored or followed while conducting journalistic work	Male	(n =364)	84 %	12 %	1 %	2 %	χ^2 = 5,905
	Female	(n =469)	80 %	15 %	3 %	1 %	p = 0,116
							df = 3
Disruptions of work (e.g., heckling and disrupting interviews and other journalistic work)	Male	(n =369)	83 %	15 %	1 %	1 %	χ^2 = 3,893*
	Female	(n =500)	86 %	12 %	2 %	0 %	p = 0,273
							df = 3
Tampering with or breaking work-related equipment (e.g., cameras, recorders, and notebooks)	Male	(n =371)	94 %	5 %	1 %	1 %	χ^2 = 13,409*
	Female	(n =500)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,004
							df = 3
Minor physical violence (e.g., pushing, shoving, hair pulling, grabbing, or spitting)	Male	(n =370)	94 %	5 %	0 %	1 %	χ^2 = 6,683*
	Female	(n =500)	97 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,083
							df = 3
Serious physical violence (e.g., attacking, hitting, kicking, or throwing objects)	Male	(n =372)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = NaN
	Female	(n =501)	99 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	p = NaN
							df = 3

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.15. Institutional forms of external interference (gender)

Question	Gender		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Threatening with or commencing legal action	Male	(n =371)	62 %	30 %	5 %	3 %	χ^2 = 4,904
	Female	(n =501)	68 %	28 %	3 %	2 %	p = 0,179
							df = 3
Threatening with or suing for damages or compensation	Male	(n =370)	72 %	23 %	3 %	2 %	χ^2 = 7,106
	Female	(n =501)	77 %	20 %	2 %	1 %	p = 0,069
							df = 3
Threatening with or issuing a complaint to the Finnish Council for Mass Media with intent to pressure	Male	(n =368)	64 %	27 %	5 %	4 %	χ^2 = 1,321
	Female	(n =501)	67 %	25 %	4 %	3 %	p = 0,724
							df = 3

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.16. Economic forms of external interference (gender)

Question	Gender		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Threats of loss of subscribers or audiences for media outlets	Male	(n =349)	58 %	23 %	9 %	11 %	χ^2 = 1,861
	Female	(n =475)	53 %	24 %	11 %	12 %	p = 0,602
							df = 3
Threats of loss of advertisements and sponsors or other economic sanctions for media outlets	Male	(n =345)	67 %	23 %	6 %	4 %	χ^2 = 3,800
	Female	(n =461)	68 %	19 %	9 %	4 %	p = 0,284
							df = 3
Offers of economically valuable benefits or gifts	Male	(n =366)	75 %	17 %	7 %	1 %	χ^2 = 6,626
	Female	(n =500)	72 %	19 %	6 %	3 %	p = 0,085
							df = 3
Explicit offers of economic benefits in exchange for influence over journalistic content (bribery)	Male	(n =369)	95 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = NaN
	Female	(n =501)	93 %	6 %	1 %	0 %	p = NaN
							df = 3

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.17. Reactions to external interference (gender)

Question	Gender		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
How often have you told your colleagues about incidents of external interference?	Male	(n = 367)	34 %	43 %	13 %	11 %	χ^2 = 14,489
	Female	(n = 490)	24 %	42 %	17 %	17 %	p = 0,002
							df = 3
How often have you told your editor or employer about incidents of external interference?	Male	(n = 362)	37 %	45 %	11 %	7 %	χ^2 = 10,537
	Female	(n = 487)	30 %	45 %	13 %	12 %	p = 0,015
							df = 3
How often have you published accounts of the interference you have encountered (e.g., in journalism pieces)?	Male	(n = 363)	80 %	17 %	2 %	1 %	χ^2 = 0,865*
	Female	(n = 492)	82 %	15 %	2 %	1 %	p = 0,834
							df = 3
How often have you let interviewees alter their citations if there are no journalistic grounds to do so?	Male	(n = 365)	61 %	23 %	10 %	6 %	χ^2 = 43,129*
	Female	(n = 485)	39 %	31 %	15 %	15 %	p < 0,001
							df = 3
How often have you altered journalism pieces in some way due to external interference?	Male	(n = 367)	74 %	20 %	5 %	1 %	χ^2 = 35,567
	Female	(n = 486)	57 %	27 %	8 %	9 %	p < 0,001
							df = 3
How often have you decided to not publish journalism pieces due to external interference?	Male	(n = 369)	87 %	13 %	1 %	0 %	χ^2 = 3,922*
	Female	(n = 498)	90 %	9 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,2700
							df = 3
How often has your editor or employer altered your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?	Male	(n = 357)	77 %	19 %	3 %	1 %	χ^2 = 5,502
	Female	(n = 481)	78 %	16 %	4 %	2 %	p = 0,139
							df = 3
How often has your editor or employer decided not to publish your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?	Male	(n = 362)	90 %	8 %	2 %	0 %	χ^2 = NaN
	Female	(n = 487)	92 %	7 %	1 %	0 %	p = NaN
							df = 3

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.18. Perceived implications of external interference (Gender)

Question	Gender		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Chi Square
The amount of external interference I encounter in my work has increased in the last three years.	Male	(n = 346)	25 %	25 %	22 %	21 %	8 %	χ^2 = 19,586
	Female	(n = 449)	20 %	18 %	18 %	33 %	10 %	p = 0,001
								df = 4
I have consciously developed methods and strategies to ward off external interference.	Male	(n = 338)	18 %	16 %	24 %	30 %	12 %	χ^2 = 13,889
	Female	(n = 460)	14 %	12 %	22 %	42 %	10 %	p = 0,008
								df = 4
External interference does not affect my journalistic work in any way.	Male	(n = 361)	4 %	20 %	10 %	30 %	36 %	χ^2 = 28,622
	Female	(n = 478)	4 %	27 %	16 %	32 %	21 %	p < 0,001
								df = 4
I am confident that my editor or employer will support me from external interference.	Male	(n = 365)	5 %	8 %	3 %	32 %	52 %	χ^2 = 11,430
	Female	(n = 487)	7 %	11 %	7 %	32 %	44 %	p = 0,022
								df = 4
External interference increases the mental strain of my work.	Male	(n = 357)	21 %	18 %	17 %	31 %	13 %	χ^2 = 10,408
	Female	(n = 475)	15 %	17 %	15 %	35 %	19 %	p = 0,034
								df = 4
The audience has a right to know about all incidents of external interference; therefore, they should always be made public.	Male	(n = 356)	4 %	26 %	14 %	33 %	22 %	χ^2 = 7,716
	Female	(n = 464)	3 %	21 %	19 %	38 %	20 %	p = 0,103
								df = 4
Advertisers and sponsors are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.	Male	(n = 347)	28 %	30 %	10 %	24 %	8 %	χ^2 = 10,316
	Female	(n = 459)	24 %	23 %	14 %	27 %	12 %	p = 0,035
								df = 4
Politicians are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.	Male	(n = 354)	33 %	32 %	7 %	22 %	5 %	χ^2 = 4,237
	Female	(n = 463)	31 %	34 %	11 %	19 %	5 %	p = 0,375
								df = 4
My managing editor, editor or supervisor gives in to external interference more easily than I do.	Male	(n = 317)	27 %	19 %	20 %	25 %	9 %	χ^2 = 3,658
	Female	(n = 402)	25 %	18 %	17 %	28 %	12 %	p = 0,454
								df = 4

The credibility of my media outlet would decrease if all the concessions made due to external interference were made public.	Male	(n = 327)	19 %	26 %	15 %	22 %	18 %	χ^2 = 3,265
	Female	(n = 419)	19 %	24 %	20 %	21 %	17 %	p = 0,514
								df = 4
I prefer not to report about certain topics or present certain viewpoints due to external interference.	Male	(n = 360)	51 %	24 %	9 %	11 %	4 %	χ^2 = 7,888
	Female	(n = 484)	42 %	26 %	13 %	15 %	4 %	p = 0,096
								df = 4
I have altered or removed something from my journalism pieces as I feared external interference.	Male	(n = 366)	60 %	22 %	6 %	10 %	2 %	χ^2 = 16,398
	Female	(n = 485)	46 %	27 %	11 %	14 %	2 %	p = 0,003
								df = 4
Warding off external interference is part of journalistic professionalism; therefore, incidents of interference should not be made public.	Male	(n = 348)	8 %	28 %	18 %	35 %	11 %	χ^2 = 3,498
	Female	(n = 460)	8 %	31 %	21 %	33 %	8 %	p = 0,478
								df = 4
My media outlet does not hand over control of journalistic decisions to external actors under any circumstances.	Male	(n = 350)	5 %	11 %	7 %	21 %	55 %	χ^2 = 18,876
	Female	(n = 458)	4 %	14 %	10 %	31 %	41 %	p = 0,001
								df = 4
I am worried about the effects of external interference on the credibility of journalism in Finland.	Male	(n = 366)	8 %	19 %	8 %	42 %	23 %	χ^2 = 15,663
	Female	(n = 482)	4 %	12 %	9 %	46 %	29 %	p = 0,004
								df = 4

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

6.2 Organizational-level factors

6.2.1 Employment type

In order to determine employment type, we wanted to observe possible differences between journalists working within an organized work community and those working as freelancers or independent entrepreneurs. Therefore, journalists working under permanent or temporary contracts and those working on demand in media outlets were merged to form the category of "working under an employment contract." These analysis groups are illustrated in table 6.18.

Table 6.19. Employment type classification used in the analysis

Employment type	Frequency	Percentage
Working under an employment contract	730	85%
Freelancer or entrepreneur	130	15%
Total	860	100%

Table 6.20. External interference with regards to interview situations and access to information (employment type)

Question	Employment type		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Unwarranted presence of PR persons during interviews or phone interviews	Employment contract	(n =717)	41 %	35 %	13 %	11 %	χ^2 = 1,810
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =125)	46 %	33 %	13 %	8 %	p = 0,613
							df = 3
Demands to see the questions as a prerequisite for interviews	Employment contract	(n =714)	33 %	31 %	14 %	21 %	χ^2 = 2,705
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =123)	40 %	25 %	13 %	22 %	p = 0,439
							df = 3
Demands to exclude certain topics or questions from interviews	Employment contract	(n =713)	51 %	31 %	12 %	6 %	χ^2 = 1,478
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =122)	51 %	28 %	16 %	6 %	p = 0,687
							df = 3
Denial or obstruction of access to public information	Employment contract	(n =696)	48 %	29 %	12 %	11 %	χ^2 = 6,455
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =120)	55 %	28 %	13 %	4 %	p = 0,091
							df = 3
Withholding of cooperation with certain journalists	Employment contract	(n =697)	70 %	21 %	6 %	3 %	χ^2 = 1,826*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =125)	72 %	19 %	4 %	5 %	p = 0,609
							df = 3

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.21. External interference with regards to pre-screening of journalistic content (employment type)

Question	Employment type		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Demands to inspect whole journalism pieces as prerequisites for interviews	Employment contract	(n =717)	41 %	26 %	12 %	21 %	χ^2 = 6,355
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =125)	32 %	23 %	17 %	28 %	p = 0,096
							df = 3
Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to (direct or indirect) quotations in the journalism piece after interviews	Employment contract	(n =719)	33 %	29 %	18 %	20 %	χ^2 = 1,756
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =125)	29 %	34 %	16 %	21 %	p = 0,624
							df = 3
Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to other parts of journalism pieces after interviews (e.g., headline, lead paragraph, text, images and other visual elements)	Employment contract	(n =722)	37 %	34 %	15 %	14 %	χ^2 = 2,784
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =125)	34 %	34 %	21 %	11 %	p = 0,426
							df = 3
Journalistically unwarranted demands to not publish pieces and interviews	Employment contract	(n =722)	60 %	35 %	4 %	1 %	χ^2 = 3,524*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =125)	66 %	29 %	6 %	0 %	p = 0,318
							df = 3

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.22. Non-physical forms of external interference (employent type)

Question	Employment type		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Contacting and pressuring the editor, managing editor, or owner of a media outlet	Employment contract	(n =694)	41 %	39 %	12 %	8 %	χ^2 = 10,953
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =125)	55 %	34 %	5 %	6 %	p = 0,012
							df = 3
Threats of negative occupational consequences (e.g., loss of work or journalistic credibility, hampering of future work)	Employment contract	(n =721)	69 %	23 %	4 %	3 %	χ^2 = 2,267*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =129)	71 %	24 %	2 %	4 %	p = 0,519
							df = 3
Threats of negative personal consequences (e.g., loss of reputation, harm to personal life)	Employment contract	(n =728)	80 %	15 %	3 %	2 %	χ^2 = 2,222*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =129)	75 %	19 %	3 %	3 %	p = 0,528
							df = 3
Face-to-face verbal abuse (e.g., insults, name-calling, and other verbal expressions of hate)	Employment contract	(n =728)	62 %	30 %	5 %	3 %	χ^2 = 2,013*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =129)	67 %	24 %	5 %	4 %	p = 0,570
							df = 3
Mediated verbal abuse (e.g., insults, name-calling, or other verbal expressions of hate through phone calls, letters, email, online comments, social media and websites)	Employment contract	(n =722)	36 %	32 %	15 %	17 %	χ^2 = 23,739
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =129)	57 %	27 %	8 %	8 %	p < 0,001
							df = 3

Systematic or unusually large volumes of feedback (e.g., organized feedback campaigns)	Employment contract	(n =719)	73 %	18 %	6 %	3 %	χ^2 = 17,244*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =126)	87 %	7 %	1 %	6 %	p = 0,001
							df = 3
Public defamation through spreading false claims, rumors or publishing sensitive private information (including online)	Employment contract	(n =695)	83 %	13 %	2 %	3 %	χ^2 = 0,811*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =127)	81 %	13 %	2 %	4 %	p = 0,847
							df = 3
Hacking attempts and digital security breaches (e.g., breaking into email, personal files and social media profiles)	Employment contract	(n =653)	97 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 1,584*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =119)	96 %	3 %	0 %	1 %	p = 0,663
							df = 3
Threats to destroy personal or employer property	Employment contract	(n =722)	95 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 3,394*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =129)	97 %	2 %	1 %	1 %	p = 0,335
							df = 3
Direct or implicit threats of violence	Employment contract	(n =728)	83 %	15 %	1 %	1 %	χ^2 = 17,762*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =129)	88 %	7 %	1 %	4 %	p < 0,001
							df = 3
Direct or implicit threats of violence or other harmful consequences for your family, loved ones and friends	Employment contract	(n =728)	95 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 0,471*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =129)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,925
							df = 3

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.23 Physical forms of external interference (employment type)

Question	Employment type		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square	
Unwarranted denial of entry or removal while conducting journalistic work	Employment contract	(n =724)	84 %	13 %	2 %	1 %	χ^2 =	0,311*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =129)	85 %	12 %	2 %	1 %	p =	0,958
							df =	3
Being monitored or followed while conducting journalistic work	Employment contract	(n =719)	83 %	13 %	2 %	1 %	χ^2 =	1,621*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =129)	81 %	14 %	4 %	2 %	p =	0,655
							df =	3
Disruptions of work (e.g., heckling and disrupting interviews and other journalistic work)	Employment contract	(n =726)	84 %	13 %	2 %	1 %	χ^2 =	7,150*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =130)	88 %	8 %	1 %	2 %	p =	0,067
							df =	3
Tampering with or breaking work-related equipment (e.g., cameras, recorders and notebooks)	Employment contract	(n =729)	96 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 =	2,630*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =129)	95 %	4 %	0 %	1 %	p =	0,452
							df =	3
Minor physical violence (e.g., pushing, shoving, hair pulling, grabbing, or spitting)	Employment contract	(n =729)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 =	2,678*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =128)	95 %	5 %	0 %	1 %	p =	0,444
							df =	3
Serious physical violence (e.g., attacking, hitting, kicking, or throwing objects)	Employment contract	(n =730)	99 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 =	NaN
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =130)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	p =	NaN
							df =	3

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.24. Institutional forms of external interference (employment type)

Question	Employment type		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Threatening with or commencing legal action	Employment contract	(n =729)	62 %	31 %	4 %	2 %	χ^2 = 15,196*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =130)	80 %	17 %	2 %	1 %	p = 0,002
							df = 3
Threatening with or suing for damages or compensation	Employment contract	(n =728)	73 %	22 %	3 %	1 %	χ^2 = 8,760*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =130)	84 %	15 %	0 %	2 %	p = 0,033
							df = 3
Threatening with or issuing a complaint to the Finnish Council for Mass Media with intent to pressure	Employment contract	(n =726)	63 %	28 %	5 %	4 %	χ^2 = 18,260*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =130)	82 %	15 %	2 %	1 %	p < 0,001
							df = 3

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.25. Economic forms of external interference (employment type)

Question	Employment type		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Threats of loss of subscribers or audiences for media outlets	Employment contract	(n =691)	52 %	24 %	11 %	13 %	χ^2 = 27,180
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =121)	76 %	17 %	2 %	6 %	p < 0,001
							df = 3
Threats of loss of advertisements and sponsors or other economic sanctions for media outlets	Employment contract	(n =674)	67 %	21 %	9 %	4 %	χ^2 = 5,387*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =121)	75 %	18 %	3 %	3 %	p = 0,146
							df = 3
Offers of economically valuable benefits or gifts	Employment contract	(n =724)	74 %	18 %	6 %	2 %	χ^2 = 3,339*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =130)	69 %	18 %	9 %	3 %	p = 0,342
							df = 3
Explicit offers of economic benefits in exchange for influence over journalistic content (bribery)	Employment contract	(n =728)	95 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = NaN
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n =129)	88 %	11 %	1 %	0 %	p = NaN
							df = 3

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.26. Reactions to external interference (employment type)

Question	Employment type		Never	Once a year or fewer	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
How often have you told your colleagues about incidents of external interference?	Employment contract	(n = 714)	27 %	42 %	16 %	15 %	χ^2 = 4,340
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 130)	35 %	42 %	10 %	14 %	p = 0,227
							df = 3
How often have you told your editor or employer about incidents of external interference?	Employment contract	(n = 710)	31 %	46 %	13 %	10 %	χ^2 = 7,246
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 126)	43 %	37 %	10 %	10 %	p = 0,064
							df = 3
How often have you published accounts of the interference you have encountered (e.g., in journalism pieces)?	Employment contract	(n = 715)	81 %	17 %	2 %	1 %	χ^2 = 3,127*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 128)	81 %	14 %	2 %	2 %	p = 0,372
							df = 3
How often have you let interviewees alter their citations if there are no journalistic grounds to do so?	Employment contract	(n = 712)	49 %	27 %	13 %	11 %	χ^2 = 1,937
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 125)	46 %	33 %	12 %	10 %	p = 0,586
							df = 3
How often have you altered journalism pieces in some way due to external interference?	Employment contract	(n = 713)	65 %	22 %	7 %	5 %	χ^2 = 4,786
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 127)	57 %	31 %	8 %	5 %	p = 0,188
							df = 3
How often have you decided to not publish journalism pieces due to external interference?	Employment contract	(n = 725)	89 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 0,815*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 129)	88 %	12 %	1 %	0 %	p = 0,846
							df = 3
How often has your editor or employer altered your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?	Employment contract	(n = 703)	80 %	16 %	3 %	2 %	χ^2 = 10,622*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 122)	69 %	22 %	7 %	2 %	p = 0,014
							df = 3
How often has your editor or employer decided not to publish your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?	Employment contract	(n = 711)	92 %	6 %	1 %	0 %	χ^2 = NaN
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 125)	86 %	11 %	3 %	0 %	p = NaN
							df = 3

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole per cent, the total may not always add up to 100 per cent.

Table 6.27. Perceived implications of external interference (employment type)

Question	Employment type		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Chi Squar
The amount of external interference I encounter in my work has increased in the last three years.	Employment contract	(n = 666)	21 %	22 %	19 %	29 %	9 %	χ^2 = 6,722
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 118)	30 %	18 %	23 %	21 %	8 %	p = 0,151
								df = 4
I have consciously developed methods and strategies to ward off external interference.	Employment contract	(n = 665)	16 %	14 %	23 %	36 %	11 %	χ^2 = 1,993
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 122)	16 %	10 %	24 %	40 %	11 %	p = 0,737
								df = 4
External interference does not affect my journalistic work in any way.	Employment contract	(n = 702)	3 %	24 %	14 %	31 %	28 %	χ^2 = 5,609*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 125)	7 %	24 %	14 %	32 %	22 %	p = 0,230
								df = 4
I am confident that my editor or employer will support me from external interference.	Employment contract	(n = 718)	6 %	9 %	5 %	31 %	49 %	χ^2 = 11,308
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 122)	9 %	8 %	11 %	33 %	39 %	p = 0,023
								df = 4
External interference increases the mental strain of my work.	Employment contract	(n = 696)	17 %	18 %	15 %	34 %	16 %	χ^2 = 7,864
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 124)	23 %	15 %	22 %	26 %	15 %	p = 0,097
								df = 4
The audience has a right to know about all incidents of external interference; therefore, they should always be made public.	Employment contract	(n = 684)	4 %	23 %	17 %	36 %	21 %	χ^2 = 0,531*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 123)	3 %	23 %	15 %	38 %	21 %	p = 0,970
								df = 4

Advertisers and sponsors are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.	Employment contract	(n = 674)	28 %	27 %	12 %	24 %	9 %	χ^2 = 17,137
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 119)	13 %	25 %	14 %	33 %	15 %	p = 0,002
								df = 4
Politicians are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.	Employment contract	(n = 691)	32 %	35 %	9 %	19 %	5 %	χ^2 = 9,585
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 114)	34 %	23 %	9 %	29 %	5 %	p = 0,048
								df = 4
My managing editor, editor or supervisor gives in to external interference more easily than I do.	Employment contract	(n = 611)	28 %	19 %	17 %	27 %	9 %	χ^2 = 14,824
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 98)	17 %	17 %	29 %	20 %	16 %	p = 0,005
								df = 4
The credibility of my media outlet would decrease if all the concessions made due to external interference were made public.	Employment contract	(n = 629)	20 %	25 %	19 %	19 %	17 %	χ^2 = 8,651
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 106)	11 %	25 %	17 %	29 %	18 %	p = 0,070
								df = 4
I prefer not to report about certain topics or present certain viewpoints due to external interference.	Employment contract	(n = 706)	47 %	25 %	11 %	13 %	4 %	χ^2 = 1,362*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 126)	42 %	26 %	12 %	15 %	5 %	p = 0,851
								df = 4
I have altered or removed something from my journalism pieces as I feared external interference.	Employment contract	(n = 712)	54 %	24 %	9 %	12 %	2 %	χ^2 = 4,039*
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 127)	44 %	29 %	10 %	13 %	3 %	p = 0,401
								df = 4
Warding off external interference is part of journalistic professionalism; therefore, incidents of interference should not be made public.	Employment contract	(n = 676)	8 %	30 %	20 %	32 %	10 %	χ^2 = 4,165
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 121)	7 %	28 %	20 %	40 %	6 %	p = 0,384
								df = 4

My media outlet does not hand over control of journalistic decisions to external actors under any circumstances.	Employment contract	(n = 687)	4 %	12 %	8 %	26 %	50 %	χ^2 =	21,536
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 111)	9 %	15 %	16 %	29 %	31 %	p <	0,001
								df =	4
I am worried about the effects of external interference on the credibility of journalism in Finland.	Employment contract	(n = 707)	6 %	15 %	8 %	45 %	26 %	χ^2 =	0,611
	Freelancers or entrepreneurs	(n = 128)	5 %	15 %	10 %	45 %	26 %	p =	0,962
								df =	4

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

6.2.2 Medium used for reporting

For the purposes of this analysis, tabloid papers and national newspapers were combined to form the category of "national newspaper." Due to the lack of respondents, commercial television and radio, news agencies, and online newspapers and portals were not included in this analysis. The analysis groups are illustrated in table 6.28.

Table 6.28. Medium used for reporting the classification used in the analysis

Medium	Frequency	Percentage
Local or semi-local newspaper	190	25%
Regional newspaper	142	19%
National newspaper	89	12%
Magazine	148	20%
YL E (The Finnish Public Service Broadcasting Company)	186	25%
Total	755	100%

Table 6.29. External interference with regards to interview situations and access to information (medium used for reporting)

Question	Medium used for reporting		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Unwarranted presence of PR persons during interviews or phone interviews	Magazine	(n =147)	45 %	35 %	12 %	9 %	χ^2 = 27,353
	Regional newspaper	(n =139)	36 %	37 %	17 %	10 %	p = 0,007
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =185)	47 %	39 %	9 %	5 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =87)	28 %	33 %	25 %	14 %	
	YLE	(n =182)	36 %	38 %	14 %	11 %	
Demands to see the questions as a prerequisite for interviews	Magazine	(n =147)	37 %	28 %	20 %	15 %	χ^2 = 56,713
	Regional newspaper	(n =137)	33 %	32 %	17 %	18 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =187)	42 %	37 %	12 %	9 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =86)	33 %	24 %	17 %	26 %	
	YLE	(n =181)	25 %	26 %	13 %	36 %	
Demands to exclude certain topics or questions from interviews	Magazine	(n =147)	55 %	27 %	10 %	7 %	χ^2 = 26,886
	Regional newspaper	(n =138)	52 %	30 %	12 %	5 %	p = 0,008
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =188)	65 %	22 %	10 %	3 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =86)	50 %	29 %	14 %	7 %	
	YLE	(n =176)	39 %	37 %	16 %	8 %	
Denial or obstruction of access to public information	Magazine	(n =138)	62 %	23 %	11 %	4 %	χ^2 = 53,367
	Regional newspaper	(n =140)	34 %	30 %	14 %	22 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =183)	37 %	36 %	17 %	10 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =83)	54 %	22 %	13 %	11 %	
	YLE	(n =175)	54 %	30 %	9 %	7 %	

Withholding of cooperation with certain journalists	Magazine	(n =146)	79 %	20 %	1 %	0 %	χ^2 = 44,053*
	Regional newspaper	(n =135)	67 %	21 %	4 %	7 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =181)	59 %	28 %	10 %	3 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =84)	62 %	21 %	10 %	7 %	
	YLE	(n =177)	80 %	15 %	3 %	2 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.30. External interference with regards to pre-screening of journalistic content (medium used for reporting)

Question	Medium used for reporting		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Demands to inspect whole journalism pieces as prerequisites for interviews	Magazine	(n =145)	41 %	23 %	12 %	25 %	χ^2 = 41,144
	Regional newspaper	(n =138)	32 %	31 %	13 %	24 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =188)	36 %	19 %	18 %	27 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =87)	40 %	22 %	11 %	26 %	
	YLE	(n =184)	50 %	33 %	8 %	9 %	
Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to (direct or indirect) quotations in the journalism piece after interviews	Magazine	(n =144)	27 %	35 %	20 %	17 %	χ^2 = 86,868
	Regional newspaper	(n =140)	21 %	25 %	22 %	31 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =188)	19 %	34 %	18 %	29 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =87)	36 %	25 %	18 %	21 %	
	YLE	(n =183)	54 %	28 %	13 %	6 %	
Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to other parts of journalism pieces after interviews (e.g., headline, lead paragraph, text, images, and other visual elements)	Magazine	(n =147)	36 %	33 %	20 %	10 %	χ^2 = 52,554
	Regional newspaper	(n =139)	29 %	30 %	19 %	22 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =189)	25 %	39 %	16 %	20 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =86)	36 %	30 %	22 %	12 %	
	YLE	(n =183)	50 %	36 %	8 %	6 %	
Journalistically unwarranted demands to not publish pieces and interviews	Magazine	(n =146)	65 %	32 %	3 %	0 %	χ^2 = 36,640*
	Regional newspaper	(n =140)	46 %	46 %	7 %	1 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =189)	56 %	42 %	2 %	1 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =89)	64 %	28 %	8 %	0 %	
	YLE	(n =182)	70 %	26 %	3 %	1 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.31. Non-physical forms of external interference (medium used for reporting)

Question	Medium used for reporting		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Contacting and pressuring the editor, managing editor, or owner of a media outlet	Magazine	(n =142)	51 %	41 %	4 %	4 %	χ^2 = 42,904
	Regional newspaper	(n =134)	31 %	38 %	17 %	14 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =182)	41 %	40 %	15 %	3 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =84)	40 %	33 %	13 %	13 %	
	YLE	(n =177)	51 %	31 %	10 %	8 %	
Threats of negative occupational consequences (e.g., loss of work or journalistic credibility, hampering of future work)	Magazine	(n =147)	82 %	14 %	2 %	3 %	χ^2 = 39,555*
	Regional newspaper	(n =138)	58 %	30 %	7 %	4 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =189)	70 %	26 %	3 %	1 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =88)	61 %	25 %	3 %	10 %	
	YLE	(n =184)	72 %	19 %	5 %	3 %	
Threats of negative personal consequences (e.g., loss of reputation, harm to personal life)	Magazine	(n =148)	87 %	11 %	0 %	2 %	χ^2 = 26,128*
	Regional newspaper	(n =142)	75 %	18 %	4 %	4 %	p = 0,010
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =190)	83 %	15 %	1 %	1 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =89)	72 %	17 %	6 %	6 %	
	YLE	(n =184)	80 %	13 %	5 %	2 %	
Face-to-face verbal abuse (e.g., insults, name-calling, and other verbal expressions of hate)	Magazine	(n =148)	77 %	19 %	1 %	3 %	χ^2 = 31,220*
	Regional newspaper	(n =142)	56 %	30 %	10 %	4 %	p = 0,002
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =189)	54 %	38 %	6 %	2 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =89)	63 %	30 %	4 %	2 %	
	YLE	(n =186)	62 %	29 %	5 %	4 %	
Mediated verbal abuse (e.g., insults, name-calling, or other verbal expressions of hate through phone calls, letters, email, online comments, social media, and websites)	Magazine	(n =148)	55 %	30 %	7 %	8 %	χ^2 = 65,658
	Regional newspaper	(n =139)	25 %	34 %	20 %	21 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =188)	38 %	37 %	15 %	10 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =89)	22 %	25 %	20 %	33 %	
	YLE	(n =185)	39 %	30 %	14 %	17 %	
Systematic or unusually large volumes of feedback (e.g., organized feedback campaigns)	Magazine	(n =148)	81 %	15 %	1 %	3 %	χ^2 = 56,520*
	Regional newspaper	(n =139)	71 %	20 %	6 %	3 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =188)	84 %	13 %	2 %	1 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =86)	56 %	21 %	17 %	6 %	
	YLE	(n =183)	70 %	18 %	5 %	7 %	
Public defamation through spreading false claims, rumors, or publishing sensitive private information (including online)	Magazine	(n =146)	86 %	11 %	1 %	2 %	χ^2 = 16,344*
	Regional newspaper	(n =134)	81 %	11 %	4 %	4 %	p = 0,176
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =178)	85 %	11 %	2 %	2 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =85)	73 %	19 %	2 %	6 %	
	YLE	(n =179)	80 %	16 %	1 %	3 %	

Hacking attempts and digital security breaches (e.g., breaking into email, personal files, and social media profiles)	Magazine	(n =140)	95 %	4 %	0 %	1 %	χ^2 = 17,733*
	Regional newspaper	(n =125)	98 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	p = 0,124
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =179)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =73)	95 %	3 %	0 %	3 %	
	YLE	(n =163)	98 %	2 %	1 %	0 %	
Threats to destroy personal or employer property	Magazine	(n =148)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 18,946*
	Regional newspaper	(n =141)	92 %	8 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,090
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =188)	95 %	4 %	1 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =87)	93 %	3 %	2 %	1 %	
	YLE	(n =183)	95 %	4 %	0 %	1 %	
Direct or implicit threats of violence	Magazine	(n =148)	93 %	6 %	0 %	1 %	χ^2 = 31,766*
	Regional newspaper	(n =141)	77 %	21 %	1 %	1 %	p = 0,002
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =190)	85 %	14 %	1 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =89)	72 %	22 %	4 %	1 %	
	YLE	(n =185)	85 %	13 %	1 %	1 %	
Direct or implicit threats of violence or other harmful consequences for your family, loved ones and friends	Magazine	(n =148)	99 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = NaN
	Regional newspaper	(n =141)	94 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	p = NaN
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =190)	95 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =89)	90 %	9 %	1 %	0 %	
	YLE	(n =185)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.32. Physical forms of external interference (medium used for reporting)

Question	Medium used for reporting		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Unwarranted denial of entry or removal while conducting journalistic work	Magazine	(n =148)	92 %	8 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 46,190*
	Regional newspaper	(n =140)	77 %	20 %	3 %	0 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =187)	80 %	19 %	1 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =88)	77 %	12 %	9 %	1 %	
	YLE	(n =186)	85 %	10 %	3 %	2 %	
Being monitored or followed while conducting journalistic work	Magazine	(n =148)	90 %	7 %	3 %	1 %	χ^2 = 25,832*
	Regional newspaper	(n =140)	76 %	21 %	3 %	1 %	p = 0,011
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =186)	84 %	15 %	1 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =87)	75 %	18 %	5 %	2 %	
	YLE	(n =183)	81 %	14 %	2 %	3 %	
Disruptions of work (e.g., heckling and disrupting interviews and other journalistic work)	Magazine	(n =148)	94 %	5 %	0 %	1 %	χ^2 = 35,747*
	Regional newspaper	(n =140)	81 %	17 %	2 %	0 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =190)	85 %	14 %	1 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =89)	73 %	19 %	7 %	1 %	
	YLE	(n =184)	82 %	15 %	1 %	2 %	
Tampering with or breaking work-related equipment (e.g., cameras, recorders, and notebooks)	Magazine	(n =148)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 18,207*
	Regional newspaper	(n =142)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,110
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =190)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =89)	91 %	7 %	2 %	0 %	
	YLE	(n =185)	95 %	4 %	1 %	1 %	

Minor physical violence (e.g., pushing, shoving, hair pulling, grabbing, or spitting)	Magazine	(n =148)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 24,489*
	Regional newspaper	(n =142)	95 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,017
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =190)	97 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =87)	87 %	11 %	1 %	0 %	
	YLE	(n =186)	98 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	
Serious physical violence (e.g. attacking, hitting, kicking, or throwing objects)	Magazine	(n =148)	99 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = NaN
	Regional newspaper	(n =142)	99 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	p = NaN
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =190)	99 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =89)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	
	YLE	(n =186)	99 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.33. Institutional forms of external interference (medium used for reporting)

Question	Medium used for reporting		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Threatening with or commencing legal action	Magazine	(n =148)	80 %	18 %	1 %	2 %	χ^2 = 38,663*
	Regional newspaper	(n =142)	53 %	36 %	7 %	4 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =190)	60 %	36 %	3 %	1 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =88)	58 %	33 %	6 %	3 %	
	YLE	(n =186)	72 %	23 %	4 %	2 %	
Threatening with or suing for damages or compensation	Magazine	(n =148)	83 %	15 %	1 %	1 %	χ^2 = 31,296*
	Regional newspaper	(n =141)	65 %	26 %	7 %	3 %	p = 0,002
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =190)	73 %	25 %	2 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =88)	69 %	26 %	1 %	3 %	
	YLE	(n =186)	78 %	17 %	2 %	2 %	
Threatening with or issuing a complaint to the Finnish Council for Mass Media with intent to pressure	Magazine	(n =148)	79 %	16 %	3 %	2 %	χ^2 = 42,336*
	Regional newspaper	(n =140)	56 %	29 %	8 %	6 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =190)	57 %	36 %	6 %	1 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =88)	58 %	26 %	7 %	9 %	
	YLE	(n =185)	68 %	25 %	2 %	4 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.34. Economic forms of external interference (medium used for reporting)

Question	Medium used for reporting		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Threats of loss of subscribers or audiences for media outlets	Magazine	(n =144)	69 %	20 %	5 %	6 %	χ^2 = 128,009
	Regional newspaper	(n =136)	27 %	28 %	22 %	23 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =182)	36 %	34 %	16 %	13 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =81)	53 %	22 %	9 %	16 %	
	YLE	(n =169)	78 %	12 %	3 %	8 %	
Threats of loss of advertisements and sponsors or other economic sanctions for media outlets	Magazine	(n =142)	80 %	15 %	4 %	2 %	χ^2 = 126,736*
	Regional newspaper	(n =132)	48 %	32 %	14 %	6 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =177)	44 %	33 %	15 %	8 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =74)	65 %	22 %	9 %	4 %	
	YLE	(n =169)	93 %	5 %	1 %	1 %	
Offers of economically valuable benefits or gifts	Magazine	(n =146)	74 %	17 %	7 %	2 %	χ^2 = 34,947*
	Regional newspaper	(n =141)	77 %	18 %	4 %	1 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =190)	72 %	21 %	5 %	2 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =88)	55 %	30 %	8 %	8 %	
	YLE	(n =184)	81 %	12 %	6 %	1 %	
Explicit offers of economic benefits in exchange for influence over journalistic content (bribery)	Magazine	(n =147)	92 %	6 %	2 %	0 %	χ^2 = NaN
	Regional newspaper	(n =142)	94 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	p = NaN
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n =190)	93 %	6 %	1 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n =88)	94 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	
	YLE	(n =186)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.35. Reactions to external interference (medium used for reporting)

Question	Medium used for reporting		Never	Once a year or fewer	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
How often have you told your colleagues about incidents of external interference?	Magazine	(n = 146)	28 %	45 %	13 %	14 %	χ^2 = 18,593
	Regional newspaper	(n = 137)	21 %	45 %	14 %	20 %	p = 0,099
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 185)	28 %	43 %	16 %	14 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n = 88)	19 %	41 %	20 %	19 %	
	YLE	(n = 183)	35 %	39 %	16 %	10 %	
How often have you told your editor or employer about incidents of external interference?	Magazine	(n = 145)	37 %	44 %	9 %	10 %	χ^2 = 15,810
	Regional newspaper	(n = 137)	24 %	49 %	16 %	11 %	p = 0,200
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 186)	29 %	48 %	12 %	11 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n = 86)	27 %	44 %	14 %	15 %	
	YLE	(n = 182)	39 %	41 %	13 %	8 %	
How often have you published accounts of the interference you have encountered (e.g., in journalism pieces)?	Magazine	(n = 146)	84 %	13 %	2 %	1 %	χ^2 = 18,832*
	Regional newspaper	(n = 140)	76 %	21 %	2 %	1 %	p = 0,093
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 187)	77 %	21 %	1 %	1 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n = 88)	75 %	20 %	3 %	1 %	
	YLE	(n = 178)	89 %	9 %	1 %	1 %	
How often have you let interviewees alter their citations if there are no journalistic grounds to do so?	Magazine	(n = 142)	43 %	31 %	14 %	12 %	χ^2 = 117,987
	Regional newspaper	(n = 136)	39 %	28 %	18 %	15 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 188)	28 %	36 %	19 %	16 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n = 86)	53 %	27 %	9 %	10 %	
	YLE	(n = 183)	79 %	17 %	2 %	1 %	

How often have you altered journalism pieces in some way due to external interference?	Magazine	(n = 145)	59 %	26 %	10 %	6 %	χ^2 = 61,919*
	Regional newspaper	(n = 140)	59 %	25 %	7 %	9 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 188)	53 %	30 %	7 %	10 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n = 84)	67 %	24 %	4 %	6 %	
	YLE	(n = 180)	87 %	12 %	1 %	1 %	
How often have you decided to not publish journalism pieces due to external interference?	Magazine	(n = 147)	88 %	11 %	1 %	0 %	χ^2 = 17,145*
	Regional newspaper	(n = 141)	90 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,144
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 189)	83 %	16 %	1 %	1 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n = 89)	90 %	9 %	1 %	0 %	
	YLE	(n = 183)	95 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	
How often has your editor or employer altered your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?	Magazine	(n = 140)	76 %	17 %	4 %	2 %	χ^2 = 8,543*
	Regional newspaper	(n = 135)	79 %	18 %	1 %	1 %	p = 0,741
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 187)	82 %	16 %	2 %	1 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n = 82)	72 %	21 %	5 %	2 %	
	YLE	(n = 179)	81 %	15 %	2 %	2 %	
How often has your editor or employer decided not to publish your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?	Magazine	(n = 146)	90 %	8 %	2 %	0 %	χ^2 = NaN
	Regional newspaper	(n = 137)	93 %	6 %	1 %	0 %	p = NaN
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 190)	93 %	7 %	0 %	0 %	df = 12
	National newspaper	(n = 85)	85 %	13 %	2 %	0 %	
	YLE	(n = 177)	93 %	4 %	3 %	0 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.36. Perceived implications of external interference (medium used for reporting)

Question	Medium used for reporting		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Chi Square
The amount of external interference I encounter in my work has increased in the last three years.	Magazine	(n = 140)	30 %	25 %	21 %	20 %	4 %	χ^2 = 28,778
	Regional newspaper	(n = 132)	15 %	24 %	22 %	29 %	10 %	p = 0,025
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 182)	20 %	24 %	21 %	25 %	10 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 74)	16 %	19 %	18 %	39 %	8 %	
	YLE	(n = 163)	25 %	14 %	20 %	28 %	12 %	
I have consciously developed methods and strategies to ward off external interference.	Magazine	(n = 136)	20 %	15 %	18 %	38 %	8 %	χ^2 = 11,405
	Regional newspaper	(n = 137)	12 %	15 %	20 %	42 %	10 %	p = 0,784
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 182)	15 %	14 %	23 %	35 %	13 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 77)	14 %	13 %	21 %	35 %	17 %	
	YLE	(n = 161)	14 %	12 %	25 %	40 %	9 %	
External interference does not affect my journalistic work in any way.	Magazine	(n = 142)	5 %	26 %	10 %	32 %	27 %	χ^2 = 16,526*
	Regional newspaper	(n = 141)	1 %	27 %	14 %	35 %	22 %	p = 0,417
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 185)	3 %	25 %	14 %	34 %	25 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 86)	5 %	27 %	15 %	27 %	27 %	
	YLE	(n = 175)	2 %	19 %	15 %	28 %	35 %	
I am confident that my editor or employer will support me from external interference.	Magazine	(n = 143)	7 %	5 %	9 %	24 %	55 %	χ^2 = 22,572*
	Regional newspaper	(n = 141)	4 %	11 %	4 %	35 %	47 %	p = 0,126
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 186)	4 %	9 %	6 %	33 %	48 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 89)	10 %	7 %	4 %	31 %	47 %	
	YLE	(n = 182)	5 %	13 %	4 %	35 %	43 %	

External interference increases the mental strain of my work.	Magazine	(n = 141)	26 %	23 %	18 %	26 %	8 %	χ^2 = 36,808
	Regional newspaper	(n = 138)	12 %	12 %	14 %	43 %	20 %	p = 0,002
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 183)	16 %	15 %	16 %	37 %	15 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 85)	13 %	26 %	12 %	32 %	18 %	
	YLE	(n = 173)	18 %	14 %	17 %	32 %	18 %	
The audience has a right to know about all incidents of external interference; therefore, they should always be made public.	Magazine	(n = 140)	3 %	23 %	15 %	37 %	22 %	χ^2 = 21,397*
	Regional newspaper	(n = 132)	5 %	26 %	24 %	33 %	13 %	p = 0,164
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 184)	4 %	21 %	20 %	33 %	22 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 83)	5 %	25 %	12 %	41 %	17 %	
	YLE	(n = 173)	2 %	26 %	11 %	36 %	25 %	
Advertisers and sponsors are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.	Magazine	(n = 140)	26 %	28 %	15 %	22 %	9 %	χ^2 = 89,568
	Regional newspaper	(n = 134)	12 %	28 %	13 %	37 %	10 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 186)	15 %	28 %	13 %	30 %	13 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 83)	20 %	37 %	11 %	22 %	10 %	
	YLE	(n = 150)	51 %	20 %	9 %	14 %	5 %	
Politicians are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.	Magazine	(n = 138)	51 %	28 %	8 %	12 %	1 %	χ^2 = 50,123*
	Regional newspaper	(n = 132)	23 %	40 %	12 %	23 %	2 %	p < 0,001
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 186)	30 %	35 %	10 %	22 %	4 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 82)	26 %	38 %	10 %	22 %	5 %	
	YLE	(n = 166)	25 %	32 %	10 %	23 %	10 %	
My managing editor, editor or supervisor gives in to external interference more easily than I do.	Magazine	(n = 119)	29 %	14 %	24 %	22 %	12 %	χ^2 = 27,708
	Regional newspaper	(n = 120)	19 %	21 %	15 %	37 %	8 %	p = 0,034
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 167)	23 %	20 %	19 %	26 %	13 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 78)	27 %	28 %	15 %	26 %	4 %	
	YLE	(n = 141)	34 %	13 %	16 %	26 %	11 %	

The credibility of my media outlet would decrease if all the concessions made due to external interference were made public.	Magazine	(n = 127)	23 %	25 %	24 %	15 %	13 %	χ^2 = 26,279
	Regional newspaper	(n = 122)	11 %	20 %	20 %	26 %	22 %	p = 0,050
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 178)	19 %	22 %	19 %	24 %	16 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 74)	19 %	36 %	15 %	16 %	14 %	
	YLE	(n = 149)	22 %	27 %	13 %	19 %	19 %	
I prefer not to report about certain topics or present certain viewpoints due to external interference.	Magazine	(n = 142)	50 %	24 %	9 %	15 %	1 %	χ^2 = 15,670*
	Regional newspaper	(n = 137)	44 %	30 %	9 %	15 %	3 %	p = 0,476
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 183)	49 %	22 %	13 %	13 %	3 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 85)	36 %	35 %	12 %	12 %	5 %	
	YLE	(n = 181)	50 %	23 %	12 %	10 %	5 %	
I have altered or removed something from my journalism pieces as I feared external interference.	Magazine	(n = 146)	45 %	33 %	9 %	12 %	1 %	χ^2 = 20,787*
	Regional newspaper	(n = 137)	46 %	25 %	11 %	15 %	3 %	p = 0,187
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 188)	48 %	27 %	10 %	14 %	1 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 87)	53 %	25 %	8 %	11 %	2 %	
	YLE	(n = 179)	64 %	20 %	7 %	8 %	2 %	
Warding off external interference is part of journalistic professionalism; therefore, incidents of interference should not be made public.	Magazine	(n = 136)	11 %	29 %	23 %	26 %	10 %	χ^2 = 26,760
	Regional newspaper	(n = 130)	2 %	28 %	13 %	42 %	14 %	p = 0,044
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 178)	6 %	26 %	21 %	36 %	10 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 82)	5 %	30 %	23 %	34 %	7 %	
	YLE	(n = 171)	11 %	32 %	21 %	27 %	8 %	
My media outlet does not hand over control of journalistic decisions to external actors under any circumstances.	Magazine	(n = 137)	6 %	12 %	6 %	23 %	53 %	χ^2 = 23,961*
	Regional newspaper	(n = 135)	3 %	13 %	13 %	34 %	37 %	p = 0,090
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 184)	4 %	10 %	11 %	23 %	52 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 84)	7 %	14 %	5 %	29 %	45 %	
	YLE	(n = 160)	3 %	18 %	8 %	22 %	49 %	

I am worried about the effects of external interference on the credibility of journalism in Finland.	Magazine	(n = 145)	4 %	15 %	4 %	52 %	24 %	χ^2 = 26,055
	Regional newspaper	(n = 136)	9 %	15 %	7 %	47 %	21 %	p = 0,053
	Local or semi-local newspaper	(n = 187)	5 %	13 %	12 %	44 %	26 %	df = 16
	National newspaper	(n = 87)	8 %	24 %	10 %	40 %	17 %	
	YLE	(n = 179)	6 %	12 %	7 %	42 %	33 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole per cent, the total may not always add up to 100 per cent.

6.2.3 Occupational position

For this analysis, reporters and visual journalists were merged into one group, as they often work in pairs and under similar conditions. In addition, managing editors and producers were combined into the category of "manager," since they hold similar occupational positions and responsibilities in the middle management of journalistic organizations. Due to a lack of respondents, interns were omitted from this analysis. The classification used for this analysis is illustrated in table 6.37.

Table 6.37. Occupational position classification used in the analysis

Occupational position	Frequency	Percentage
Reporter or visual journalist	492	59%
Special reporter	100	12%
Manager	159	19%
Editor-in-chief	86	10%
Total	837	100%

Table 6.38. External interference with regards to interview situations and access to information (occupational position)

Question	Occupational position		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Unwarranted presence of PR persons during interviews or phone interviews	Reporter	(n =483)	34 %	40 %	14 %	11 %	χ^2 = 31,781
	Special reporter	(n =99)	38 %	33 %	19 %	9 %	p < 0,001
	Manager	(n =154)	51 %	29 %	9 %	10 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	58 %	22 %	14 %	6 %	
Demands to see the questions as a prerequisite for interviews	Reporter	(n =476)	30 %	32 %	14 %	25 %	χ^2 = 16,392
	Special reporter	(n =99)	40 %	23 %	18 %	18 %	p = 0,059
	Manager	(n =156)	35 %	33 %	11 %	21 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =84)	39 %	33 %	17 %	11 %	
Demands to exclude certain topics or questions from interviews	Reporter	(n =471)	49 %	31 %	14 %	6 %	χ^2 = 7,660
	Special reporter	(n =100)	48 %	32 %	9 %	11 %	p = 0,569
	Manager	(n =157)	55 %	28 %	12 %	4 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =85)	52 %	29 %	13 %	6 %	
Denial or obstruction of access to public information	Reporter	(n =463)	45 %	33 %	11 %	11 %	χ^2 = 8,844
	Special reporter	(n =98)	53 %	24 %	12 %	10 %	p = 0,452
	Manager	(n =152)	53 %	24 %	13 %	11 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =82)	44 %	27 %	18 %	11 %	
Withholding of cooperation with certain journalists	Reporter	(n =465)	75 %	17 %	5 %	3 %	χ^2 = 30,937*
	Special reporter	(n =97)	61 %	26 %	8 %	5 %	p < 0,001
	Manager	(n =158)	65 %	25 %	4 %	5 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =83)	53 %	29 %	14 %	4 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole per cent, the total may not always add up to 100 per cent.

Table 6.39. External interference with regards to pre-screening of journalistic content (occupational position)

Question	Occupational position		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Demands to inspect whole journalism pieces as prerequisites for interviews	Reporter	(n =482)	40 %	25 %	13 %	22 %	χ^2 = 4,133
	Special reporter	(n =98)	40 %	21 %	16 %	22 %	p = 0,902
	Manager	(n =154)	36 %	25 %	14 %	25 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =85)	32 %	29 %	15 %	24 %	
Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to (direct or indirect) quotations in the journalism piece after interviews	Reporter	(n =483)	31 %	31 %	16 %	22 %	χ^2 = 14,634
	Special reporter	(n =98)	34 %	34 %	17 %	15 %	p = 0,101
	Manager	(n =156)	34 %	26 %	21 %	20 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =85)	16 %	35 %	25 %	24 %	
Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to other parts of journalism pieces after interviews (e.g., headline, lead paragraph, text, images, and other visual elements)	Reporter	(n =482)	35 %	35 %	15 %	15 %	χ^2 = 14,400
	Special reporter	(n =98)	40 %	33 %	16 %	11 %	p = 0,109
	Manager	(n =157)	38 %	34 %	19 %	9 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	24 %	34 %	19 %	23 %	
Journalistically unwarranted demands to not publish pieces and interviews	Reporter	(n =485)	62 %	35 %	2 %	0 %	χ^2 = 37,140*
	Special reporter	(n =98)	69 %	24 %	6 %	0 %	p < 0,001
	Manager	(n =158)	59 %	34 %	6 %	1 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =85)	36 %	53 %	8 %	2 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole per cent, the total may not always add up to 100 per cent.

Table 6.40. Non-physical forms of external interference (occupational position)

Question	Occupational position		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Contacting and pressuring the editor, managing editor, or owner of a media outlet	Reporter	(n =466)	45 %	39 %	10 %	5 %	χ^2 = 17,041
	Special reporter	(n =92)	39 %	35 %	13 %	13 %	p = 0,048
	Manager	(n =153)	42 %	40 %	10 %	8 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	31 %	40 %	19 %	10 %	
Threats of negative occupational consequences (e.g., loss of work or journalistic credibility, hampering of future work)	Reporter	(n =488)	70 %	24 %	3 %	2 %	χ^2 = 19,634*
	Special reporter	(n =97)	67 %	22 %	6 %	5 %	p = 0,020
	Manager	(n =158)	71 %	23 %	3 %	4 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =84)	57 %	25 %	10 %	8 %	
Threats of negative personal consequences (e.g., loss of reputation, harm to personal life)	Reporter	(n =490)	82 %	15 %	2 %	1 %	χ^2 = 24,364*
	Special reporter	(n =99)	74 %	14 %	9 %	3 %	p = 0,004
	Manager	(n =159)	81 %	14 %	3 %	3 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	70 %	22 %	3 %	5 %	
Face-to-face verbal abuse (e.g., insults, name-calling, and other verbal expressions of hate)	Reporter	(n =489)	64 %	29 %	5 %	2 %	χ^2 = 29,870*
	Special reporter	(n =100)	66 %	24 %	8 %	2 %	p < 0,001
	Manager	(n =159)	67 %	27 %	3 %	4 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	41 %	41 %	10 %	8 %	
Mediated verbal abuse (e.g., insults, name-calling, or other verbal expressions of hate through phone calls, letters, email, online comments, social media, and websites)	Reporter	(n =484)	40 %	34 %	14 %	12 %	χ^2 = 26,499
	Special reporter	(n =100)	38 %	27 %	14 %	21 %	p = 0,002
	Manager	(n =158)	42 %	29 %	13 %	16 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	23 %	29 %	19 %	29 %	

Systematic or unusually large volumes of feedback (e.g., organized feedback campaigns)	Reporter	(n =483)	78 %	15 %	4 %	3 %	χ^2 = 23,469*
	Special reporter	(n =99)	72 %	14 %	6 %	8 %	p = 0,005
	Manager	(n =156)	75 %	17 %	6 %	3 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =84)	58 %	31 %	6 %	5 %	
Public defamation through spreading false claims, rumors or publishing sensitive private information (including online)	Reporter	(n =465)	85 %	12 %	1 %	2 %	χ^2 = 32,539*
	Special reporter	(n =98)	73 %	16 %	4 %	6 %	p < 0,001
	Manager	(n =156)	88 %	8 %	3 %	1 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =82)	67 %	22 %	2 %	9 %	
Hacking attempts and digital security breaches (e.g., breaking into email, personal files, and social media profiles)	Reporter	(n =448)	97 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 6,321*
	Special reporter	(n =84)	96 %	2 %	1 %	0 %	p = 0,707
	Manager	(n =142)	96 %	3 %	0 %	1 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =81)	95 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	
Threats to destroy personal or employer property	Reporter	(n =486)	94 %	4 %	1 %	1 %	χ^2 = 6,816*
	Special reporter	(n =99)	95 %	4 %	1 %	0 %	p = 0,656
	Manager	(n =158)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	94 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	
Direct or implicit threats of violence	Reporter	(n =489)	84 %	14 %	1 %	1 %	χ^2 = 6,483*
	Special reporter	(n =100)	83 %	14 %	1 %	2 %	p = 0,691
	Manager	(n =159)	84 %	14 %	1 %	1 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	77 %	22 %	1 %	0 %	
Direct or implicit threats of violence or other harmful consequences for your family, loved ones and friends	Reporter	(n =491)	95 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 7,294*
	Special reporter	(n =100)	94 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	p = 0,607
	Manager	(n =158)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =85)					

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole per cent, the total may not always add up to 100 per cent.

Table 6.41. Physical forms of external interference (occupational position)

Question	Occupational position		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
Unwarranted denial of entry or removal while conducting journalistic work	Reporter	(n =488)	82 %	15 %	3 %	1 %	χ^2 = 3,909*
	Special reporter	(n =100)	84 %	14 %	2 %	0 %	p = 0,917
	Manager	(n =156)	87 %	11 %	2 %	1 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	85 %	13 %	2 %	0 %	
Being monitored or followed while conducting journalistic work	Reporter	(n =485)	79 %	16 %	3 %	2 %	χ^2 = 19,339*
	Special reporter	(n =98)	78 %	16 %	5 %	1 %	p = 0,022
	Manager	(n =156)	91 %	8 %	1 %	0 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =85)	85 %	15 %	0 %	0 %	
Disruptions of work (e.g., heckling and disrupting interviews and other journalistic work)	Reporter	(n =490)	82 %	15 %	2 %	1 %	χ^2 = 16,360*
	Special reporter	(n =100)	82 %	14 %	3 %	1 %	p = 0,060
	Manager	(n =158)	94 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =85)	84 %	15 %	1 %	0 %	
Tampering with or breaking work-related equipment (e.g., cameras, recorders, and notebooks)	Reporter	(n =490)	96 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 5,766*
	Special reporter	(n =100)	94 %	5 %	1 %	0 %	p = 0,763
	Manager	(n =159)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	
Minor physical violence (e.g., pushing, shoving, hair pulling, grabbing, or spitting)	Reporter	(n =489)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 9,527*
	Special reporter	(n =100)	92 %	7 %	1 %	0 %	p = 0,390
	Manager	(n =159)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	98 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	
Serious physical violence (e.g., attacking, hitting, kicking, or throwing objects)	Reporter	(n =492)	99 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = NaN
	Special reporter	(n =100)	97 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	p = NaN
	Manager	(n =159)	99 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	df = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole per cent, the total may not always add up to 100 per cent.

Table 6.42. Institutional forms of external interference (occupational position)

Question	Occupational position		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square	
Threatening with or commencing legal action	Reporter	(n =492)	69 %	29 %	2 %	1 %	χ^2 =	73,081*
	Special reporter	(n =99)	70 %	18 %	9 %	3 %	p <	0,001
	Manager	(n =159)	62 %	32 %	4 %	3 %	df =	9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	40 %	38 %	13 %	9 %		
Threatening with or suing for damages or compensation	Reporter	(n =491)	82 %	16 %	1 %	0 %	χ^2 =	72,898*
	Special reporter	(n =99)	72 %	24 %	3 %	1 %	p <	0,001
	Manager	(n =159)	67 %	28 %	3 %	3 %	df =	9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	47 %	38 %	10 %	5 %		
Threatening with or issuing a complaint to the Finnish Council for Mass Media with intent to pressure	Reporter	(n =489)	71 %	24 %	3 %	1 %	χ^2 =	70,689*
	Special reporter	(n =100)	69 %	25 %	2 %	4 %	p <	0,001
	Manager	(n =158)	57 %	32 %	7 %	4 %	df =	9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	38 %	34 %	15 %	13 %		

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole per cent, the total may not always add up to 100 per cent.

Table 6.43. Economic forms of external interference (occupational position)

Question	Occupational position		Never	Once a year or less	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square	
Threats of loss of subscribers or audiences for media outlets	Reporter	(n =464)	57 %	25 %	9 %	9 %	χ^2 =	16,016
	Special reporter	(n =87)	57 %	21 %	13 %	9 %	p =	0,067
	Manager	(n =154)	53 %	23 %	9 %	15 %	df =	9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	41 %	26 %	14 %	20 %		
Threats of loss of advertisements and sponsors or other economic sanctions for media outlets	Reporter	(n =450)	71 %	20 %	7 %	2 %	χ^2 =	46,892*
	Special reporter	(n =87)	72 %	20 %	3 %	5 %	p <	0,001
	Manager	(n =151)	60 %	28 %	7 %	4 %	df =	9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =84)	50 %	19 %	18 %	13 %		
Offers of economically valuable benefits or gifts	Reporter	(n =491)	74 %	15 %	9 %	3 %	χ^2 =	23,730*
	Special reporter	(n =100)	71 %	27 %	2 %	0 %	p =	0,005
	Manager	(n =155)	76 %	18 %	4 %	2 %	df =	9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	63 %	27 %	6 %	5 %		
Explicit offers of economic benefits in exchange for influence over journalistic content (bribery)	Reporter	(n =491)	93 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 =	NaN
	Special reporter	(n =100)	98 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	p =	NaN
	Manager	(n =158)	96 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	df =	9
	Editor-in-chief	(n =86)	92 %	6 %	2 %	0 %		

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.44. Reactions to external interference (occupational position)

Question	Occupational position		Never	Once a year or fewer	Once every six months	Regularly	Chi Square
How often have you told your colleagues about incidents of external interference?	Reporter	(n = 484)	27 %	44 %	15 %	14 %	χ^2 = 3,197
	Special reporter	(n = 98)	30 %	39 %	17 %	14 %	*p* = 0,956
	Manager	(n = 155)	30 %	41 %	15 %	14 %	*df* = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 86)	21 %	45 %	17 %	16 %	
How often have you told your editor or employer about incidents of external interference?	Reporter	(n = 480)	32 %	45 %	13 %	10 %	χ^2 = 9,215
	Special reporter	(n = 96)	28 %	45 %	18 %	9 %	*p* = 0,418
	Manager	(n = 154)	32 %	44 %	14 %	10 %	*df* = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 85)	32 %	55 %	5 %	8 %	
How often have you published accounts of the interference you have encountered (e.g., in journalism pieces)?	Reporter	(n = 482)	83 %	15 %	1 %	1 %	χ^2 = 10,857*
	Special reporter	(n = 100)	78 %	20 %	0 %	2 %	*p* = 0,286
	Manager	(n = 156)	81 %	15 %	3 %	1 %	*df* = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 82)	74 %	20 %	4 %	2 %	
How often have you let interviewees alter their citations if there are no journalistic grounds to do so?	Reporter	(n = 478)	46 %	27 %	14 %	13 %	χ^2 = 13,710
	Special reporter	(n = 97)	54 %	25 %	9 %	12 %	*p* = 0,133
	Manager	(n = 157)	54 %	30 %	11 %	5 %	*df* = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 84)	44 %	35 %	10 %	12 %	
How often have you altered journalism pieces in some way due to external interference?	Reporter	(n = 478)	63 %	21 %	8 %	7 %	χ^2 = 19,412*
	Special reporter	(n = 100)	62 %	33 %	2 %	3 %	*p* = 0,022
	Manager	(n = 156)	69 %	25 %	4 %	2 %	*df* = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 85)	59 %	26 %	8 %	7 %	
How often have you decided to not publish journalism pieces due to external interference?	Reporter	(n = 487)	90 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	χ^2 = 18,828*
	Special reporter	(n = 99)	87 %	11 %	2 %	0 %	*p* = 0,027
	Manager	(n = 159)	90 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	*df* = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 86)	78 %	20 %	1 %	1 %	
How often has your editor or employer altered your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?	Reporter	(n = 461)	75 %	20 %	4 %	2 %	χ^2 = 21,121*
	Special reporter	(n = 97)	73 %	21 %	2 %	4 %	*p* = 0,012
	Manager	(n = 158)	82 %	14 %	3 %	1 %	*df* = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 86)	93 %	5 %	1 %	1 %	
How often has your editor or employer decided not to publish your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?	Reporter	(n = 473)	90 %	8 %	1 %	0 %	χ^2 = NaN
	Special reporter	(n = 97)	93 %	5 %	2 %	0 %	*p* = NaN
	Manager	(n = 159)	90 %	8 %	3 %	0 %	*df* = 9
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 86)	95 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Table 6.45. Perceived implications of external interference (occupational position)

Question	Occupational position		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Chi Square
The amount of external interference I encounter in my work has increased in the last three years.	Reporter	(n = 434)	21 %	20 %	21 %	29 %	8 %	χ^2 = 15,598
	Special reporter	(n = 98)	27 %	24 %	13 %	21 %	14 %	p = 0,210
	Manager	(n = 151)	23 %	21 %	25 %	22 %	9 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 81)	22 %	22 %	14 %	33 %	9 %	
I have consciously developed methods and strategies to ward off external interference.	Reporter	(n = 449)	16 %	14 %	21 %	39 %	10 %	χ^2 = 20,476
	Special reporter	(n = 90)	14 %	18 %	23 %	31 %	13 %	p = 0,059
	Manager	(n = 149)	16 %	14 %	28 %	34 %	8 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 82)	11 %	5 %	23 %	40 %	21 %	
External interference does not affect my journalistic work in any way.	Reporter	(n = 470)	4 %	25 %	14 %	31 %	26 %	χ^2 = 10,103*
	Special reporter	(n = 98)	6 %	17 %	13 %	34 %	30 %	p = 0,607
	Manager	(n = 151)	5 %	21 %	13 %	32 %	29 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 85)	0 %	29 %	14 %	31 %	26 %	
I am confident that my editor or employer will support me from external interference.	Reporter	(n = 480)	6 %	11 %	5 %	36 %	42 %	χ^2 = 31,860*
	Special reporter	(n = 100)	9 %	10 %	6 %	32 %	43 %	p = 0,001
	Manager	(n = 154)	6 %	8 %	3 %	23 %	60 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 85)	6 %	6 %	11 %	20 %	58 %	
External interference increases the mental strain of my work.	Reporter	(n = 469)	17 %	17 %	17 %	34 %	15 %	χ^2 = 22,738
	Special reporter	(n = 94)	15 %	20 %	16 %	24 %	24 %	p = 0,030
	Manager	(n = 152)	21 %	20 %	14 %	31 %	13 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 85)	9 %	13 %	12 %	49 %	16 %	

The audience has a right to know about all incidents of external interference; therefore, they should always be made public.	Reporter	(n = 460)	3 %	21 %	17 %	38 %	22 %	χ^2 = 20,384*
	Special reporter	(n = 98)	4 %	24 %	11 %	36 %	24 %	p = 0,060
	Manager	(n = 147)	4 %	23 %	20 %	30 %	23 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 83)	6 %	34 %	23 %	27 %	11 %	
Advertisers and sponsors are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.	Reporter	(n = 447)	23 %	24 %	13 %	28 %	11 %	χ^2 = 15,405
	Special reporter	(n = 90)	28 %	26 %	10 %	27 %	10 %	p = 0,220
	Manager	(n = 153)	30 %	32 %	8 %	20 %	9 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 84)	30 %	25 %	18 %	19 %	8 %	
Politicians are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.	Reporter	(n = 454)	26 %	35 %	11 %	22 %	6 %	χ^2 = 37,718*
	Special reporter	(n = 93)	29 %	27 %	8 %	28 %	9 %	p < 0,001
	Manager	(n = 149)	39 %	34 %	7 %	15 %	5 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 85)	52 %	31 %	5 %	9 %	4 %	
My managing editor, editor or supervisor gives in to external interference more easily than I do.	Reporter	(n = 400)	23 %	18 %	21 %	30 %	10 %	χ^2 = 28,535
	Special reporter	(n = 81)	16 %	25 %	16 %	28 %	15 %	p = 0,005
	Manager	(n = 142)	32 %	20 %	15 %	22 %	10 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 72)	43 %	13 %	21 %	17 %	7 %	
The credibility of my media outlet would decrease if all the concessions made due to external interference were made public.	Reporter	(n = 417)	17 %	23 %	18 %	24 %	17 %	χ^2 = 13,181
	Special reporter	(n = 85)	18 %	24 %	20 %	19 %	20 %	p = 0,356
	Manager	(n = 140)	24 %	26 %	20 %	13 %	18 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 73)	22 %	30 %	16 %	15 %	16 %	
I prefer not to report about certain topics or present certain viewpoints due to external interference.	Reporter	(n = 472)	42 %	24 %	14 %	15 %	5 %	χ^2 = 27,797*
	Special reporter	(n = 99)	54 %	28 %	5 %	12 %	1 %	p = 0,006
	Manager	(n = 155)	50 %	24 %	12 %	11 %	3 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 83)	52 %	35 %	4 %	7 %	2 %	

I have altered or removed something from my journalism pieces as I feared external interference.	Reporter	(n = 475)	48 %	25 %	11 %	13 %	3 %	χ^2 = 16,800*
	Special reporter	(n = 99)	60 %	21 %	5 %	13 %	1 %	p = 0,157
	Manager	(n = 156)	57 %	24 %	7 %	10 %	1 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 86)	49 %	34 %	9 %	8 %	0 %	
Warding off external interference is part of journalistic professionalism; therefore, incidents of interference should not be made public.	Reporter	(n = 452)	7 %	31 %	22 %	32 %	8 %	χ^2 = 22,006
	Special reporter	(n = 97)	10 %	31 %	16 %	38 %	4 %	p = 0,037
	Manager	(n = 144)	10 %	26 %	17 %	31 %	15 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 84)	8 %	21 %	14 %	42 %	14 %	
My media outlet does not hand over control of journalistic decisions to external actors under any circumstances.	Reporter	(n = 449)	5 %	15 %	9 %	29 %	41 %	χ^2 = 49,453*
	Special reporter	(n = 93)	4 %	16 %	11 %	31 %	38 %	p < 0,001
	Manager	(n = 150)	7 %	9 %	9 %	21 %	55 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 85)	0 %	2 %	5 %	16 %	76 %	
I am worried about the effects of external interference on the credibility of journalism in Finland.	Reporter	(n = 476)	6 %	12 %	9 %	46 %	27 %	χ^2 = 7,446*
	Special reporter	(n = 97)	6 %	15 %	9 %	40 %	29 %	p = 0,827
	Manager	(n = 157)	6 %	18 %	10 %	40 %	26 %	df = 12
	Editor-in-chief	(n = 83)	7 %	18 %	7 %	45 %	23 %	

**Expected cell value is less than 5. Results may be unreliable.*

As the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole, the total may not always add up to 100 percent.

Appendix: QUESTIONNAIRE

Background information

Gender

Male = 1

Female = 2

Other/No answer = 999

Age

25 years or less = 1

26–35 years = 2

36–45 years = 3

46–55 years = 4

56 years or over = 5

How many years of journalistic work experience do you have?

Less than a year =1

1–3 years = 2

4–10 years = 3

11–20 years = 4

21–30 years = 5

Over 30 years = 6

What is your current employment status?

Permanent contract = 1

Temporary contract = 2

Work on demand = 3

Freelancer or entrepreneur = 4

Other (Please specify) = 5

*Which of these options best describes the **primary media outlet you** work for?*

(If you work as a freelancer or entrepreneur, please select the option that best describes the media outlet you work for the most.)

Local or semi-local newspaper = 1

Regional newspaper = 2

National newspaper = 3

Tabloid newspaper = 4

Magazine = 5

Commercial radio = 6

Commercial TV= 7

The Finnish Public Broadcasting Company = 8

News agency = 9

Online newspaper or news portal (online publication only) = 10

Other (Please specify) = 11 _____

Which of these options best describes your occupational position?

Intern = 1

Reporter = 2

Visual journalist (e.g., photographer, video journalists, news camera operator) = 3

Special reporter = 4

Producer = 5

Managing editor (e.g., copy editor, director of news, head of department) = 6

Editor-in-chief = 7

Other (Please specify) = 8 _____

What types of stories do you primarily work on?

Local stories (regional, municipality, or city affairs, etc.) = 1

National stories (national current affairs, etc.) = 2

Politics = 3

Culture = 4

Economy and business = 5

Foreign affairs = 6

Sports = 7

Crime and courtroom journalism = 8

Entertainment and lifestyle = 9

Science = 10

Other (Please specify) = 11

Prevalence and methods of external interference

*Estimate how often in **the last three years** you have encountered the external interference described.*

(If you have less than three years of journalistic work experience, please answer based on your experience thus far)

1 = Never

2 = Once a year or less

3 = Once in six months

4 = Once in three months

5 = Once a month

6 = Once a week or more often

777 = Do not know/No opinion

Interview situations and access to information

1. Unwarranted presence of PR persons during interviews or phone interviews
2. Demands to see the questions as a prerequisite for interviews
3. Demands to exclude certain topics or questions from interviews
4. Denial or obstruction of access to public information
5. Withholding of cooperation with certain journalists

Pre-screening of journalistic content

6. Demands to inspect whole journalism pieces as prerequisites for interviews
7. Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to (direct or indirect) quotations in the journalism piece after interviews
8. Demands for journalistically unwarranted alterations to other parts of journalism pieces after interviews (e.g., headline, lead paragraph, text, images, and other visual elements)
9. Journalistically unwarranted demands to not publish pieces and interviews

Non-physical forms of external interference

10. Contacting and pressuring the editor, managing editor, or owner of a media outlet
11. Threats of negative occupational consequences (e.g., loss of work or journalistic credibility, hampering of future work)
12. Threats of negative personal consequences (e.g., loss of reputation, harm to personal life)
13. Face-to-face verbal abuse (e.g., insults, name-calling, and other verbal expressions of hate)
14. Mediated verbal abuse (e.g., insults, name-calling, or other verbal expressions of hate through phone calls, letters, email, online comments, social media, and websites)
15. Systematic or unusually large volume of feedback (e.g., organized feedback campaigns)
16. Public defamation through spreading false claims, rumors, or publishing sensitive private information (including online)
17. Hacking attempts and digital security breaches (e.g., breaking into email, personal files, and social media profiles)
18. Threats to destroy personal or employer property
19. Direct or implicit threats of violence
20. Direct or implicit threats of violence or other harmful consequences for your family, loved ones, and friends

Physical forms of external interference

21. Unwarranted denial of entry or removal while conducting journalistic work
22. Being monitored or followed while conducting journalistic work
23. Disruptions of work (e.g., heckling and disrupting interviews and other journalistic work)
24. Tampering with or breaking work-related equipment (e.g., cameras, recorders, and notebooks)
25. Minor physical violence (e.g., pushing, shoving, hair pulling, grabbing, or spitting)
26. Serious physical violence (e.g., attacking, hitting, kicking, or throwing objects)

Institutional forms of external interference

27. Threatening with or commencing legal action
28. Threatening with or suing for damages or compensation
29. Threatening with or issuing a complaint to the Finnish Council for Mass Media with intent to pressure

Economic forms of external interference

30. Threats of loss of subscribers or audiences for media outlets
31. Threats of loss of advertisements and sponsors or other economic sanctions for media outlets
32. Offers of economically valuable benefits or gifts
33. Explicit offers of economic benefits in exchange for influence over journalistic content (bribery)

You may expand on the above answers here and provide written examples of methods of external interference not included in the closed questions above. In addition, you can provide examples of situations where you have encountered external interference (e.g., what kind of stories have provoked external interference and what kinds of actors have tried to influence your work).

Reactions to external interference

*Estimate how often in **the last three years** you have reacted to external interference in the manner described.*

(If you have less than three years of journalistic work experience, please answer based on your experience thus far)

1 = Never

2 = Once a year or less

3 = Once in six months

4 = Once in three months

5 = Once a month

6 = Once a week or more often

777 = Do not know/No opinion

34. How often have you told your colleagues about incidents of external interference?
35. How often have you told your editor or employer about incidents of external interference?
36. How often have you published accounts of the interference you have encountered (e.g., in journalism pieces)?
37. How often have you let interviewees alter their citations if there are no journalistic grounds to do so?
38. How often have you altered journalism pieces in some way due to external interference?
39. How often have you decided to not publish journalism pieces due to external interference?
40. How often has your editor or employer altered your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?
41. How often has your editor or employer decided not to publish your journalism pieces against your will due to external interference?

You may expand on the above answers here and provide written examples of reactions to external interference in your work and working community.

Perceived implications of external interference

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

1 = Strongly disagree

2 = Somewhat disagree

3 = Neither agree nor disagree

4 = Somewhat agree

5 = Strongly agree

777 = Don't know/No opinion

42. The amount of external interference I encounter in my work has increased in the last three years.
43. I have consciously developed methods and strategies to ward off external interference.
44. External interference does not affect my journalistic work in any way.
45. I am confident that my editor or employer will support me from external interference.
46. External interference increases the mental strain of my work.
47. The audience has a right to know about all incidents of external interference; therefore, they should always be made public.
48. Advertisers and sponsors are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.
49. Politicians are able to influence the journalism that my media outlet produces.
50. My managing editor, editor, or supervisor gives in to external interference more easily than I do.
51. The credibility of my media outlet would decrease if all the concessions made due to external interference were made public.
52. I prefer not to report about certain topics or present certain viewpoints due to external interference.
53. I have altered or removed something from my journalism pieces, as I feared external interference.
54. Warding off external interference is part of journalistic professionalism; therefore, incidents of interference should not be made public.
55. My media outlet does not hand over control of journalistic decisions to external actors under any circumstances.
56. I am worried about the effects of external interference on the credibility of journalism in Finland.

You may expand on your answers here.

You may provide comments about the survey or the theme of the survey. In addition, you may expand on earlier answers or provide additional examples here.