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Internet Seen as Positive Influence on Education but Negative on Morality in Emerging and Developing Nations

Internet Usage More Common Among the Young, Well-Educated and English Speakers

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

Jacob Poushter, Research Associate
James Bell, Vice President, Global Strategy
Russ Oates, Senior Communications Manager

202.419.4372

www.pewresearch.org

About This Report

This report examines technology use in 32 emerging and developing nations, including internet access rates, and cell phone and smartphone ownership. It also examines internet and mobile activities, as well as public opinion regarding the internet's impact on society. It is based on 36,619 face-to-face interviews in 32 countries with adults 18 and older conducted from March 17 to June 5, 2014. Comparison figures from the United States are from a telephone survey conducted April 22 to May 11, 2014 among 1,002 people and from other [Pew Research Center studies](#). For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

Section 1 explores internet usage, including what groups are more likely to have internet access, as well as computer, landline and cell phone ownership rates. Section 2 looks at activities that internet users engage in online, including social, informational, commercial, and educational tasks, as well as social networking rates. Section 3 examines the effect of the internet on various aspects of people's lives, including on education, politics, and morality.

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals:

Jacob Poushter, *Research Associate*

Jill Carle, *Research Associate*

James Bell, *Vice President, Global Strategy*

Richard Wike, *Director, Global Attitudes Research*

Danielle Cuddington, *Research Assistant*

Kat Devlin, *Research Analyst*

Michael Keegan, *Information Graphics Designer*

Bridget Parker, *Research Assistant*

Katie Simmons, *Senior Researcher*

Bruce Stokes, *Director, Global Economic Attitudes*

Claudia Deane, *Vice President, Research*

Bruce Drake, *Senior Editor*

David Kent, *Copy Editor*

Steve Schwarzer, *Research Methodologist*

Bethany Smith, *Administrative Coordinator*

Hani Zainulbhai, *Research Analyst*

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Internet Seen as Positive Influence on Education but Negative on Morality in Emerging and Developing Nations

Internet Usage More Common Among the Young, Well-Educated and English Speakers

As more people around the world gain access to all the tools of the digital age, the internet will play a greater role in everyday life. And so far, people in emerging and developing nations say that the increasing use of the internet has been a good influence in the realms of education, personal relationships and the economy. But despite all the benefits of these new technologies, on balance people are more likely to say that the internet is a negative rather than a positive influence on morality, and they are divided about its effect on politics.

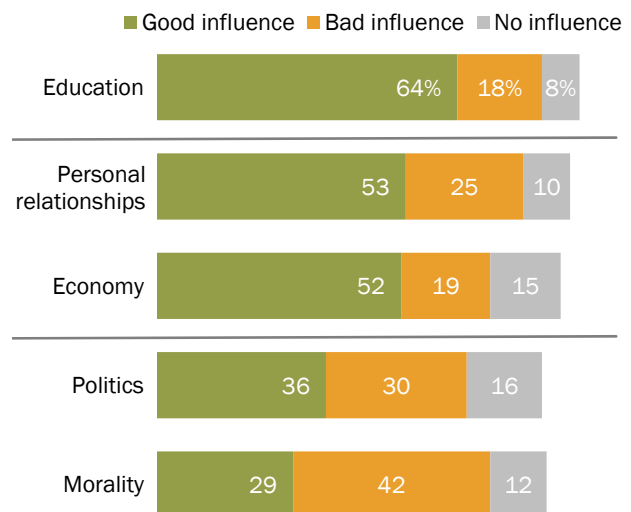
Overall, a median of 64% across 32 emerging and developing nations say the internet is a good influence on education, with at least half also seeing it as a good influence on personal relationships (53%) and the economy (52%). People are more mixed on the internet's effect on politics, with similar proportions saying that the influence is good (36%) as say it is bad (30%).

Publics in emerging and developing nations are more convinced that the internet is having a negative effect on morality. A median of 42% say it is a bad influence on morality, while only 29% see the internet as a good influence. And in no country surveyed does a majority say that the internet's influence on morality is a positive.

However, many in these emerging and developing nations are left out of the internet revolution entirely. A median of less than half across the 32 countries surveyed use the internet at least

Internet Has Most Positive Influence on Education, Least Positive on Morality

*Median saying increasing use of internet has had a __ on ...**



* Asked in 32 emerging and developing nations.

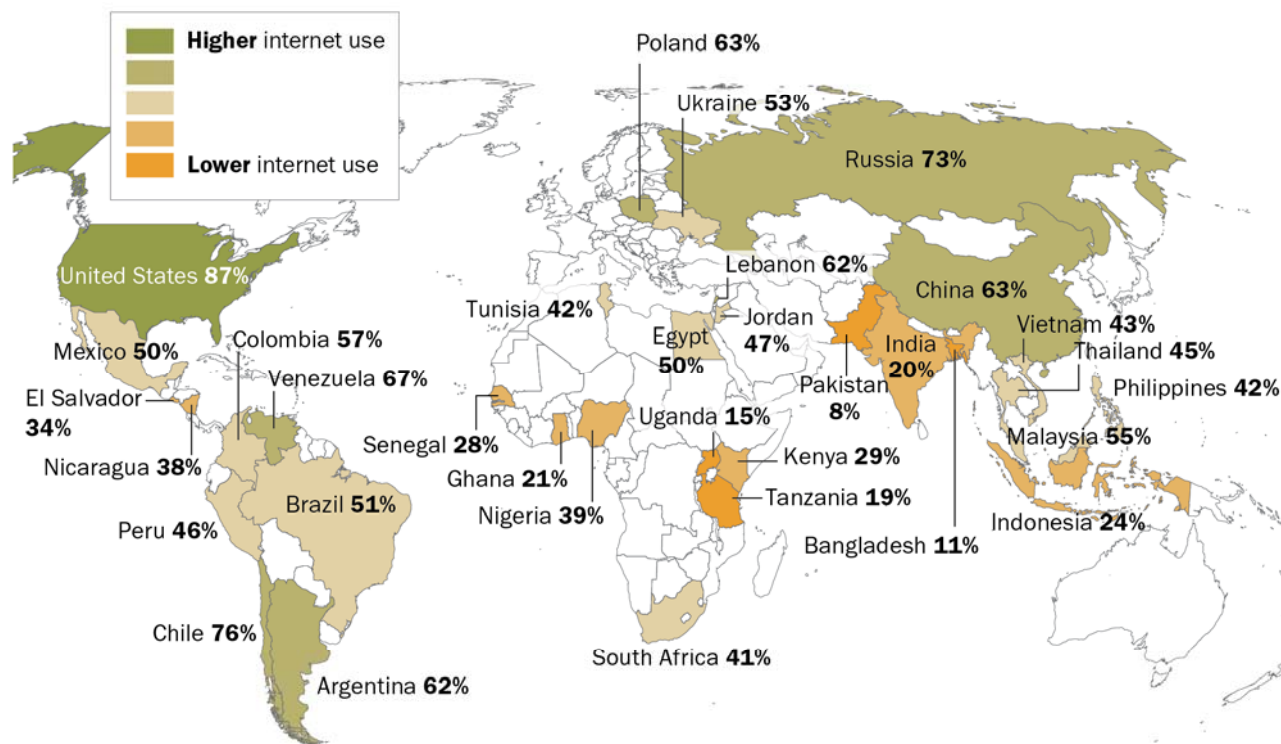
Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q75a-e.

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occasionally, through either smartphones or other devices, though usage rates vary considerably. Computer ownership also varies, from as little as 3% in Uganda to 78% in Russia.

Globally, Internet Access Varies Widely

Percent who access the internet at least occasionally or own a smartphone



Note: U.S. data comes from a January 2014 Pew Research Center survey.
Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q67 & Q69.

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But accessing the internet no longer requires a fixed line to a computer, and in many nations cell phones are nearly universal, while landlines are almost unheard of. In some countries, such as Chile and China, smartphone usage rates are comparable to that of the United States.

Internet access and smartphone ownership rates in these emerging and developing nations are greatest among the well-educated and the young, i.e. those 18- to 34-year-olds who came of age in an era of massive technological advancement. People who read or speak English are also more likely to access to the internet, even when holding constant other key factors, such as age and

education.¹ Overall, across the countries surveyed, internet access rates are higher in richer, more developed economies.

Once online, internet users in emerging and developing nations have embraced socializing as their most preferred type of digital activity. Majorities of internet users in all countries surveyed with large enough sample sizes to analyze say they stay in touch with friends and family online. Many also use cyberspace for getting information about politics, health care and government services. Less common are commercial and career activities, such as searching or applying for a job, making or receiving payments, buying products and taking online classes.

Social networkers in these countries share information on popular culture, such as music, movies and sports. To a lesser extent, they share views about commercial products, politics and religion. Regardless of what internet users choose to do online, most in these emerging and developing countries are doing it daily.

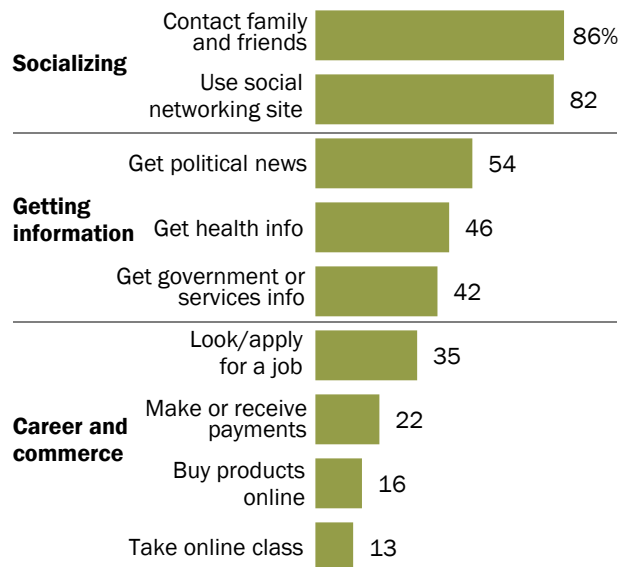
These are among the main findings of a Pew Research Center survey conducted among 36,619 people in 32 emerging and developing countries from March 17 to June 5, 2014. All interviews were conducted face-to-face. Comparison figures from the U.S. are from a Pew Research telephone survey conducted April 22 to May 11, 2014, among 1,002 people, unless otherwise noted.

Internet Influence Seen as Positive on Education, Negative on Morality

A clear majority of people in these emerging and developing countries see the internet as a positive influence on education. A median of 64% among the general population (including non-internet users) in the 32 emerging and developing nations surveyed say the internet is a good influence on

Online, Socializing and Getting Information Are Popular Activities in Emerging and Developing Nations

Percentage of adult internet users who have used the internet to do the following things



Note: Medians across 31 emerging and developing nations. Pakistan not included due to insufficient sample size.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q71a-h & Q72.

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¹ For more on how these demographics influence internet use, see Appendix A. For a list of countries surveyed, including the smartphone devices and social networks specified in our questions in each country, see Appendix B.

education. People are also keen on the internet and its influence on personal relationships (53% good influence) and the economy (52%). Few people say that the internet has no influence on these aspects of life.

Publics are less enthused about the internet's effect on politics. A median of just 36% say it is a positive for their country's political system, while three-in-ten say it is a bad influence.

People are even more leery of the internet's effect on morality. A median of only 29% say the internet is a good influence on morality, while 42% say it is a bad influence. These sentiments are fairly constant across the countries surveyed.

Generally, people who have access to the internet are more positive about its societal influence. For example, 65% of internet users in these emerging and developing nations say the increasing use of the internet is a positive for personal relationships, while only 44% of non-internet users agree. Similar gaps appear on the positive influence of the internet on education, the economy and politics.

Internet Users More Likely to See Access to the Net as a Positive

Median saying increasing use of internet has had a good influence on ...

	Internet users*	Non-internet users	Diff
	%	%	
Personal relationships	65	44	+21
Economy	61	44	+17
Education	73	58	+15
Politics	45	30	+15
Morality	35	25	+10

* Based on those who say they use the internet at least occasionally (Q67) or own a smartphone (Q69).

Note: Medians across 31 emerging and developing nations. Pakistan not included due to insufficient sample size.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q75a-e.

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Highly educated respondents are also more likely to say the internet is a positive influence. Six-in-ten of those with a secondary education or more say the increasing use of the internet is a good influence on personal relationships, compared with 44% among people with less education.

Internet Access Lacking in Many Countries, but More Common in Wealthier Nations

Even as general publics see the influence of the internet increase in their everyday lives, there are still many people without access to the internet in these emerging and developing countries. Across the 32 nations surveyed, a median of 44% use the internet at least occasionally, either through smartphones or other devices. Comparatively, as of early 2014, 87% of adults in the U.S. use the internet, according to [Pew Research Center studies](#).

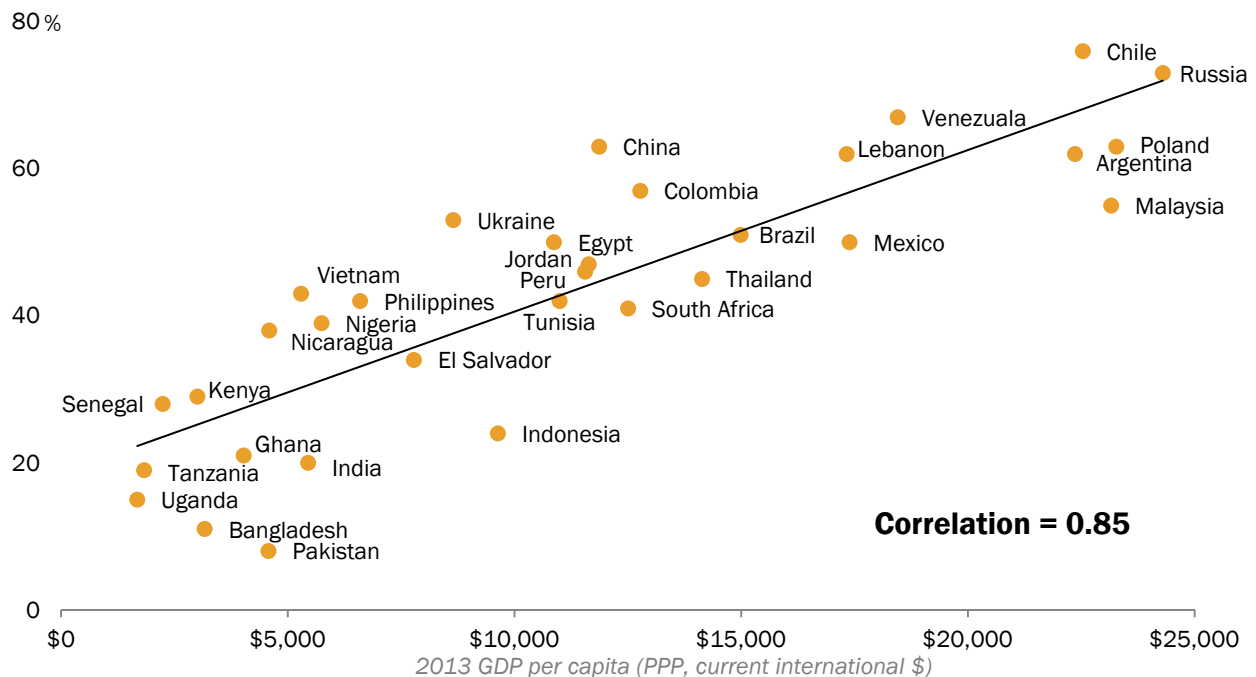
Access rates vary considerably across the emerging and developing nations surveyed. Two-thirds or more in Chile (76%), Russia (73%) and Venezuela (67%) have access to the internet, as do six-in-ten or more in Poland, China, Lebanon and Argentina. Yet less than half in Vietnam (43%) and the Philippines (42%) have internet access. And in nations that are less economically developed, such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, internet access rates lag even further.

Toward the bottom in terms of access rates are some of the world's most heavily populated nations in South and Southeast Asia. These include Indonesia, where only 24% of the population has access to the internet, India (20%), Bangladesh (11%) and Pakistan (8%). Combined, these countries account for approximately a quarter of the world's population.

Across the emerging and developing nations surveyed, internet access is closely linked to national income. Richer countries in terms of gross domestic product per capita have more internet users among the adult population compared with poorer nations.

Internet Access Strongly Related to Per Capita Income

Adults who use the internet at least occasionally or own a smartphone



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q67 & Q69. Data for GDP per capita (PPP) from IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2014.

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Additionally, within countries, internet usage is more common among young people, the well-educated and those who have the ability to read or speak English. People with a secondary education or higher are significantly more likely to use the internet than their less educated counterparts. Similarly, those who have some English language ability are more likely to use the internet, even accounting for differences in education. Age also impacts whether someone uses the internet – older people are less likely to report using the internet than their younger counterparts.

For example, 70% of young Vietnamese (18-34 years old) use the internet, while only 21% of those age 35 and older do. And three-quarters of Vietnamese with a secondary education or higher have access to the net, while only two-in-ten with less than a secondary education do. A similar gap appears for Vietnamese who can speak or read at least some English (83%) versus those who cannot (20%).

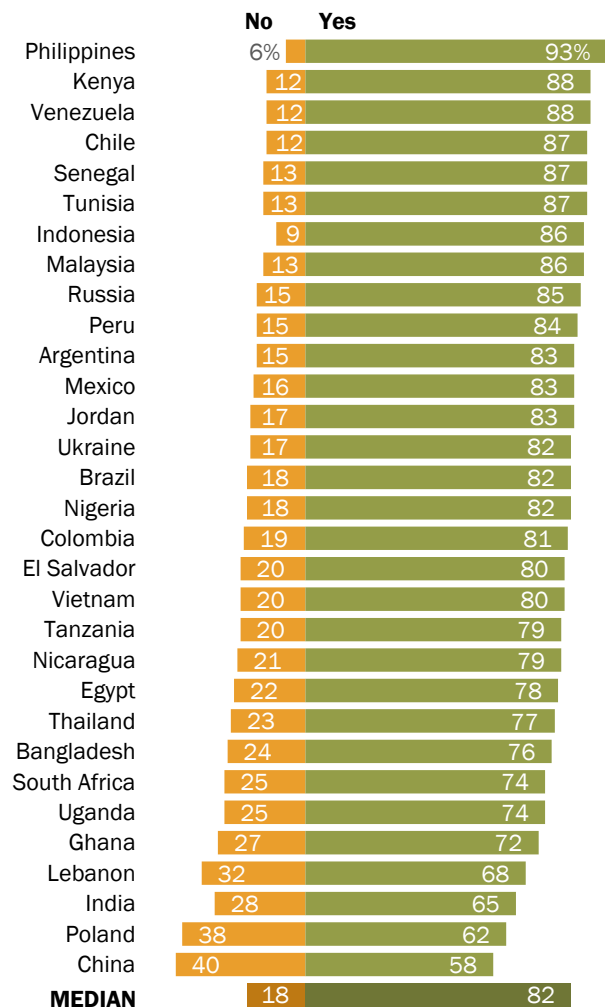
In addition to these factors, having a higher income, being male and being employed have a significant, positive impact on internet use, though to a lesser degree.

Socializing Most Popular Form of Internet Activity

Among people in emerging and developing nations who have access to the internet, nearly two-thirds (a median of 66%) access it daily. And among internet users in those countries, a median of 82% use social networking sites, such as Facebook and Twitter. Majorities of internet users in every country surveyed say they use social networks, ranging from 93% of internet users in the Philippines to 58% in China. And while social networkers are found in all age groups, they are more likely to be

In Emerging and Developing Nations, Internet Users on Social Networks

*Adult internet users who use social networking sites**



* Based on those who say they use the internet at least occasionally (Q67) or own a smartphone (Q69).

Note: Pakistan not included due to insufficient sample size.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q72.

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under the age of 35.

Along with social networking, an equally popular use of the internet is staying in touch with friends and family. A median of 86% of internet users across the emerging and developing nations surveyed say they have used the internet this way in the past year.

While not as popular as socializing, many internet users also like to access digital information, whether it is political (a median of 54% among internet users), medical (46%) or governmental (42%). Getting online political news is particularly prevalent in Middle Eastern countries, like Tunisia (72%), Lebanon (70%) and Egypt (68%).

Utilizing the internet for career and commerce is a less popular activity. Among internet users, medians of less than four-in-ten say they look and apply for jobs (35%), make or receive payments (22%), buy products (16%) or take online classes (13%).

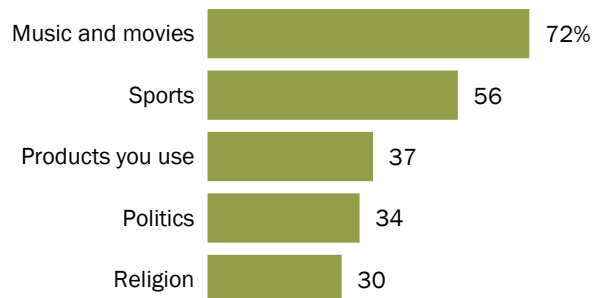
In certain countries, these professional and commercial online activities are more common. For example, 62% of internet users in Bangladesh and 55% in India say they have used the internet to look for or apply for a job. In China, home to internet commerce giants such as Baidu and Alibaba, 52% of internet users say they have purchased a product online in the last year.

In keeping with the socializing preference of internet users, people on social networks are apt to share information about popular culture, such as music, movies and sports. Men are more likely than women to share sports news with their family and friends online.

Sharing information about personal views regarding religion and politics and purchases is less common. Less than four-in-ten social networkers in emerging and developing nations say they share views about products (37%), politics (34%) and religion (30%). But there is a range of interest in debating these topics online, from the 8% among social networkers in Russia and Ukraine who discuss

Sharing Views about Music and Movies Popular Activity on Social Networks; about a Third Talk Religion and Politics

*Median social networking users who say they use sites like Facebook and Twitter to share views about ...**



* Based on those who say they use the internet at least occasionally (Q67) or own a smartphone (Q69) and who say they use social networking sites (Q72).

Note: Medians across 30 emerging and developing nations. Bangladesh and Pakistan not included due to insufficient sample size.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q73a-e.

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religion to the 64% in Jordan who say the same. Similar ranges can be found for sharing views about politics and products on social networks.

Smartphones Have Not Yet Replaced Regular Mobile Phones

In several of the countries surveyed, sizeable percentages access the internet from devices other than a computer in their home. Across the 32 emerging and developing nations, a median of 38% have a working computer in their household. In 10 countries, computer ownership is roughly two-in-ten or less. By contrast, 80% in the U.S. and 78% in Russia have a computer in working order in their house.

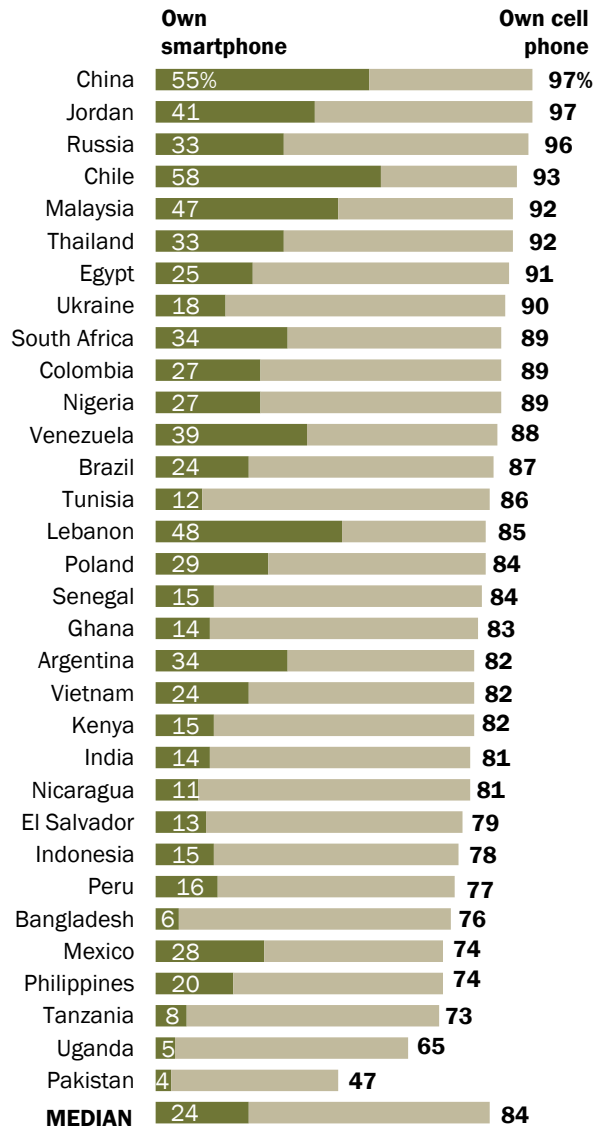
Cell phone ownership is much more common in the emerging and developing nations surveyed. A median of 84% across the 32 nations own a cell phone (of any type), not far off from the U.S. figure of 90%. Mobile ownership rates range from 97% in China and Jordan down to 47% in Pakistan.

But smartphones – and the mobile access to the internet that they make possible in some locations – are not nearly as common as conventional cell phones. A median of only 24% say they own a cell phone that can access the internet and applications (See Appendix B for a full list of devices in each country). In the U.S., 58% owned a smartphone as of early 2014.

These cell phones and smartphones are critical as communication tools in most of the emerging and developing nations, mainly because the infrastructure for landline communications is sparse, and in many instances almost nonexistent. In these emerging and developing

Cell Phones Commonplace; Smartphone Ownership Varies

Adults who ...



Note: Percentages based on total sample.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q67, Q68 & Q69.

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nations, only a median of 19% have a working landline telephone in their home. In fact, in many African and Asian countries, landline penetration is in the low single digits. This compares with 60% landline ownership in the U.S.

Cell phones also have the added benefit of being capable of more than just vocal communication. Among cell phone owners across the 32 countries, 76% use text messaging via their phones. This is similar to the 83% of cell owners in the U.S. who text. And an additional 55% of mobile owners in these emerging and developing nations use their phones for taking pictures or video.

1. Communications Technology in Emerging and Developing Nations

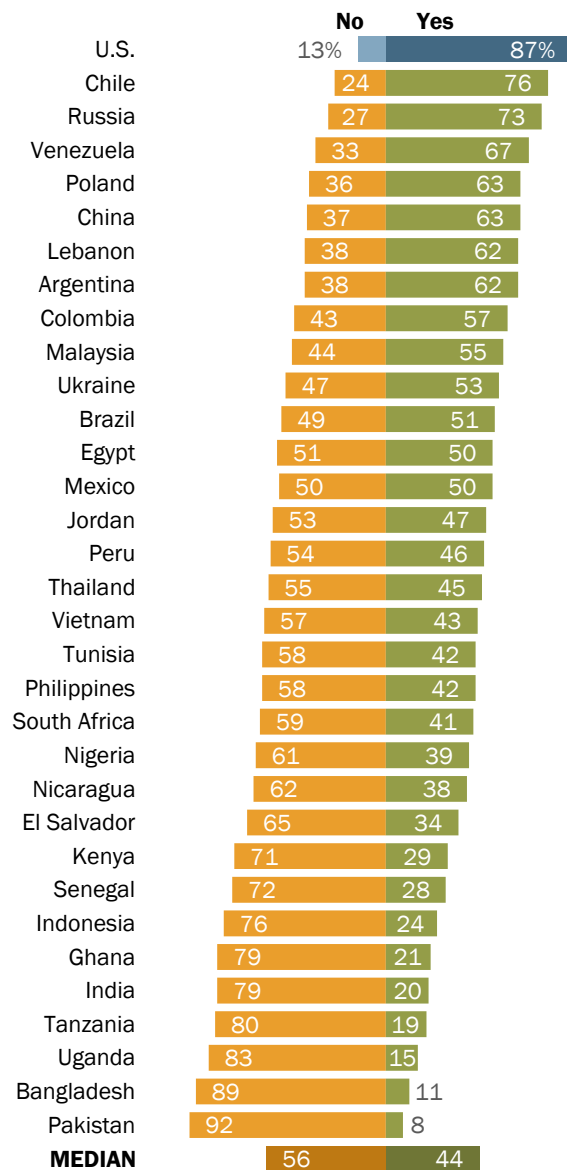
Internet access differs substantially across the 32 emerging and developing countries polled, with the lowest rates of internet use in South Asian and sub-Saharan African nations. Within countries, computer owners, young people, the well-educated, the wealthy and those with English language ability are much more likely to access the internet than their counterparts. To access the internet, people increasingly use smartphones rather than more cumbersome fixed landline connections and computers. Around the world, both smartphones and basic-feature phones alike are used for sending messages and taking pictures.

Internet Usage in Emerging and Developing Nations

Across these 32 nations, the percentage of people who use the internet varies widely. Overall, a median of 44% access the internet, including half or more in 13 countries. Internet use is highest in the wealthiest of the emerging nations, particularly in Chile and Russia, where more than seven-in-ten have internet access. Though these rates are relatively high, they lag behind the U.S., where 87% have online access. The lowest internet rates are in some of the poorest countries surveyed. Just 8% of Pakistanis and 11% of Bangladeshis either say they access the internet at least occasionally or own a smartphone. Two-in-ten or fewer have access in Uganda (15%), Tanzania (19%) and India (20%).

Globally, Internet Access Varies Widely

Do you access the internet at least occasionally? Or do you own a smartphone?



Note: U.S. data comes from a January 2014 Pew Research Center survey. Median percentage excludes the U.S.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q67 & Q69.

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Within countries, internet access differs substantially by a number of key demographics, including age and education. Younger people ages 18 to 34 are more likely to report accessing the internet than their older counterparts in every country polled, including differences of more than 15 percentage points in all but three countries available for analysis. Especially large differences occur in Asia, with age differences of 40 points or more in five countries. For example, in Thailand 83% of young people are online, compared with just 27% of older Thais.

Young, Higher Educated and English Speakers More Likely to Access Internet

Adults who access the internet at least occasionally or own a smartphone

	Total	By age:			By education:			By English language ability:		
		18-34	35+	Diff	Secondary or more	Less than secondary	Diff	Speak or read English	Cannot speak or read English	Diff
	%	%	%		%	%		%	%	
Chile	76	98	62	+36	87	18	+69	96	64	+32
Russia	73	95	61	+34	--	--	--	92	63	+29
Venezuela	67	84	54	+30	91	55	+36	92	59	+33
Poland	63	95	51	+44	77	22	+55	96	43	+53
China	63	87	45	+42	88	42	+46	91	53	+38
Lebanon	62	94	41	+53	84	30	+54	90	31	+59
Argentina	62	85	48	+37	89	50	+39	91	44	+47
Colombia	57	80	44	+36	83	35	+48	89	42	+47
Malaysia	55	81	35	+46	72	19	+53	73	20	+53
Ukraine	53	84	39	+45	--	--	--	85	39	+46
Brazil	51	72	35	+37	78	28	+50	87	43	+44
Mexico	50	73	36	+37	81	26	+55	78	33	+45
Egypt	50	64	34	+30	81	30	+51	84	37	+47
Jordan	47	62	27	+35	75	16	+59	86	27	+59
Peru	46	70	31	+39	69	14	+55	85	33	+52
Thailand	45	83	27	+56	82	24	+58	71	18	+53
Vietnam	43	70	21	+49	75	20	+55	83	20	+63
Tunisia	42	66	25	+41	70	17	+53	71	14	+57
Philippines	42	64	23	+41	67	33	+34	--	--	--
South Africa	41	51	31	+20	64	19	+45	--	--	--
Nigeria	39	51	23	+28	51	10	+41	48	6	+42
Nicaragua	38	53	24	+29	71	19	+52	72	25	+47
El Salvador	34	53	19	+34	77	16	+61	79	22	+57
Kenya	29	35	22	+13	51	12	+39	36	3	+33
Senegal	28	37	18	+19	74	17	+57	65	12	+53
Indonesia	24	41	10	+31	43	11	+32	48	13	+35
Ghana	21	30	11	+19	32	5	+27	30	3	+27
India	20	30	12	+18	34	9	+25	35	8	+27
Tanzania	19	27	10	+17	--	--	--	41	5	+36
Uganda	15	20	8	+12	57	9	+48	23	2	+21
Bangladesh	11	15	6	+9	24	5	+19	17	5	+12

Note: For internet users, Pakistan excluded due to insufficient sample size. For education, Russia, Ukraine and Tanzania are excluded due to insufficient sample size. For English language ability, the Philippines and South Africa are excluded due to insufficient sample size for non-English speakers. Respondents who replied that they can speak or read some English, or took the survey in English were considered to have English language ability.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q67, Q68 & Q69.

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Education is also associated with internet use rates. In all nations surveyed with a sufficient sample size to analyze, those with a secondary education or higher were more likely to access the internet than those with less than a secondary degree. These divisions are especially prominent in Latin America. In six of the nine Latin American countries surveyed, the well-educated access the internet at rates of 50 percentage points or more than less-educated people. This difference is particularly stark in Chile, where 87% of well-educated people use the internet, compared with 18% of those with less than a secondary degree.

In addition to age and education, internet use is more common among people who have some English language ability. In every nation surveyed with a sufficient sample size to analyze, those who can speak or read some English, or completed the survey in English, accessed the internet at much higher rates than those who have no facility with English.

Explaining Internet Usage

To further explore the relationship between demographics, English language ability and internet usage, we used a statistical technique called multivariate regression, which allowed us to test the individual impact of a number of factors on internet usage while holding other variables constant (see Appendix A for details). Overall, we find that computer ownership, age, English language ability and education have the biggest impact on whether or not someone uses the internet.

Those who own computers, those who can speak or read some English, and those with a secondary education or higher are considerably more likely to use the internet. In addition to these factors, having a higher income, being male and being employed have a significant, positive impact on internet use, though to a lesser degree.

Age also has a significant influence on internet use, controlling for other demographics. In emerging and developing markets, older people are significantly less likely than their younger counterparts to engage in online activity.

Internet Capable Technology

Around the world, people often log on to the internet using home computers and internet-capable smartphones. Overall, a median of 38% across the 32 nations surveyed say they have a working computer in their household. In 11 countries, half or more own computers, including 78% in Russia – comparable to the 80% of Americans who say they have a computer in their household. Computer ownership is relatively high in a number of Latin American nations. Majorities in Chile (72%), Venezuela (61%), Argentina (58%) and Brazil (55%) have computers in their homes. Computer ownership rates are lowest in sub-Saharan African nations. Roughly a quarter or fewer

have computers at home in every one of these countries, with the fewest in Uganda, where just 3% say they have a computer.

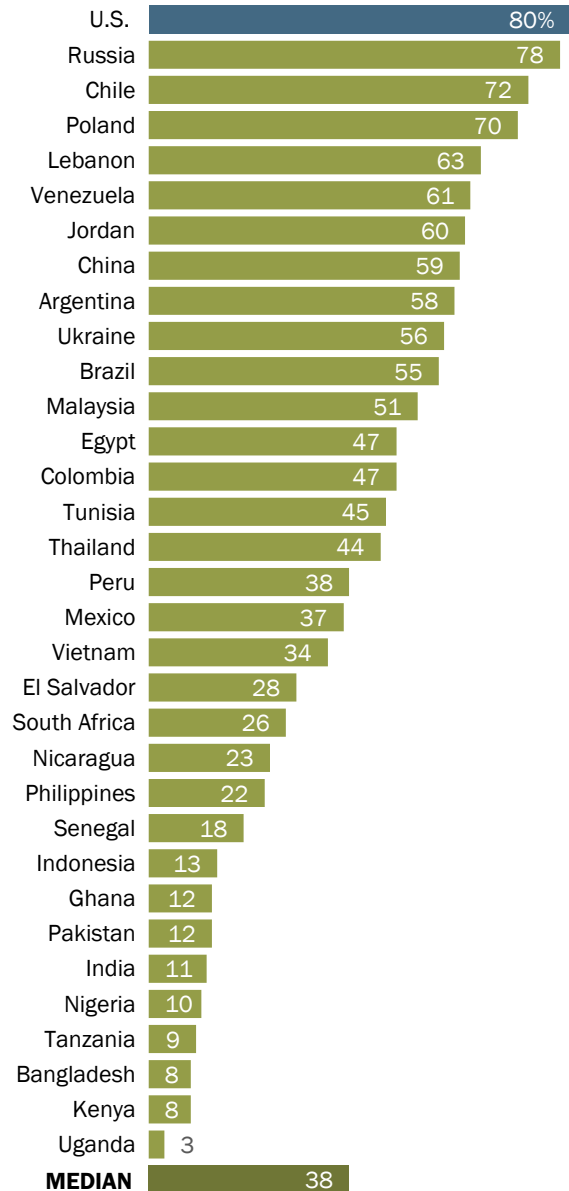
Those with higher incomes are more likely than their poorer neighbors to own computers in all countries available for income analysis. Similarly, in all countries available for analysis, those with a secondary education or higher are considerably more likely to own a computer than those with less than a secondary education. For example, 81% of well-educated Chileans have computers in their home, compared with 26% of those with less than a secondary education. Young people are also more likely than those 35 and older to own computers in 20 emerging and developing nations.

A small but growing number of people use internet-capable smartphones – a median of 24% in emerging and developing countries own this type of device. Only in two of the countries polled do more than half have a smartphone – 58% in Chile and 55% in China, on par with the 58% of Americans who report owning this kind of device. A third or more of people in 10 countries say they own a smartphone, including 48% in Lebanon and 47% in Malaysia. About 10% or fewer Tanzanians, Bangladeshis, Ugandans and Pakistanis own smartphones.

In every country surveyed, there is a significant age difference on smartphone ownership. Young people (those under 35) are significantly more likely than their older counterparts to own an iPhone, BlackBerry, Android or other internet-capable mobile phone.

Global Computer Ownership

Adults who have a working computer in their household



Note: Percentages based on total sample. Median percentage excludes the U.S.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q148e.

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Large age gaps occur in a number of Asian countries in particular. For instance, in Malaysia, 72% of 18- to 34-year-olds own a smartphone, while only 27% of those 35 and older own one. Differences of 30 percentage points or more also exist in China, Thailand and Vietnam.

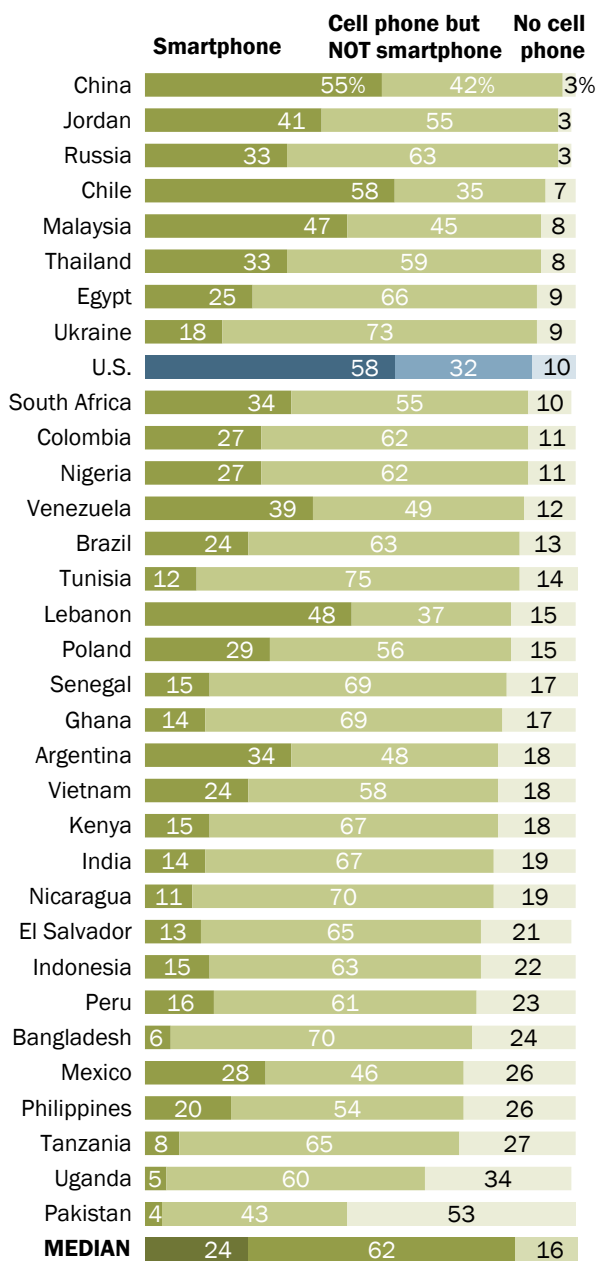
Smartphone ownership is also higher among the more educated. In all of the nations polled, those with a secondary degree or higher are more likely to own a smartphone than the less educated. This is especially true in Jordan, where 67% of the well-educated own a smartphone, compared with just 13% of those with less education – a difference of 54 percentage points. A similar gap exists in Chile.

Many Own Cell Phones, Few Have Landlines

Beyond smartphone ownership, cell phone ownership more broadly is very common, with a median of 84% in emerging and developing nations owning some type of cell phone. In eight emerging and developing countries, about nine-in-ten or more own mobile phones, comparable to the 90% of Americans with cell phones. Unlike other technologies, people in sub-Saharan African nations, including Nigeria, Senegal and Ghana, use mobile phones at similar rates to the rest of the emerging and developing world. Pakistan is the only country surveyed where less than half (47%) have a mobile phone.

Most Own a Cell Phone

Do you own a cell phone? Is it a smartphone?



Note: Percentages based on total sample. U.S. data comes from a January 2014 Pew Research Center survey. Median percentage excludes the U.S.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q68 & Q69.

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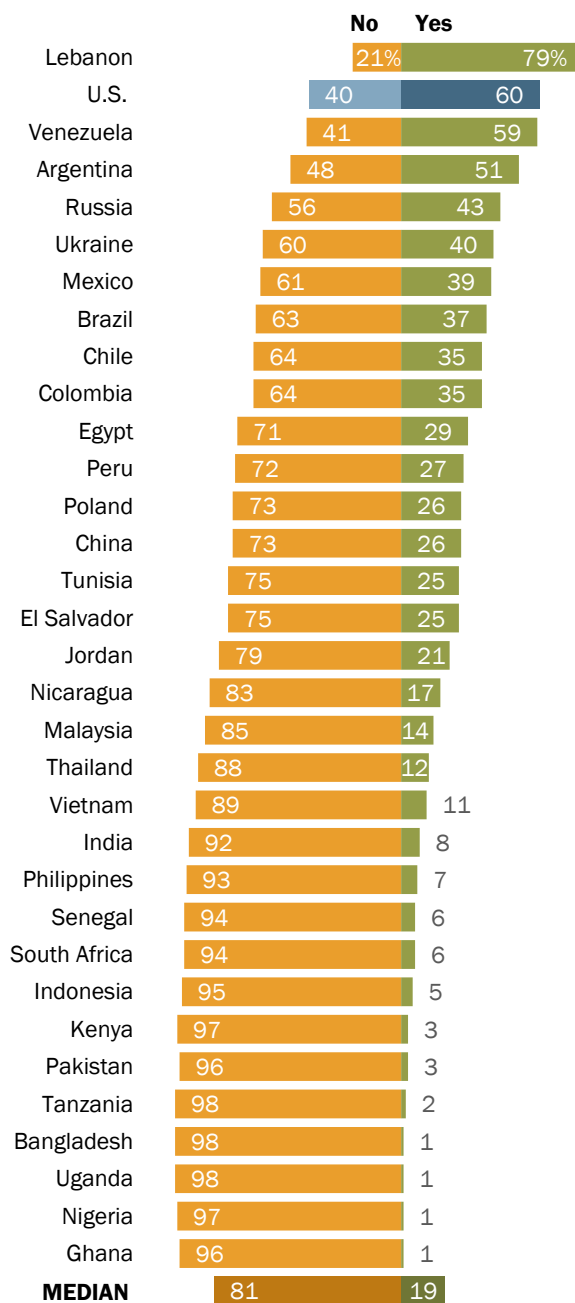
While cell phone ownership has increased drastically over the past decade, particularly in Africa, landline connections have remained relatively low – likely due to the lack of infrastructure required for reliable connections. Across the 32 countries surveyed, a median of just 19% say they have a working landline connection in their home, including as few as 1% in Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda and Bangladesh. Instead of waiting for landline access, many in emerging and developing nations have bypassed fixed phone lines in favor of mobile technology.

Landline use is highest in Lebanon, where 79% report having a fixed telephone connection, considerably more than the 60% of Americans who do. (The share of wireless-only households in the U.S. [has been growing rapidly over the past decade](#) as landline ownership falls). About half or more in Venezuela (59%) and Argentina (51%) also have landline telephones.

As with cell phones, the well-educated and those with higher incomes are more likely to have landline connections. In 23 countries, those with a secondary education or higher are more likely to have a landline phone in their house. The wealthy are more likely to have fixed telephone lines in 17 of the countries polled.

Few in Africa, Asia Have Landlines

Do you have a working landline in your house?



Note: Percentages based on total sample. Median percentage excludes the U.S.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q160 & LL.

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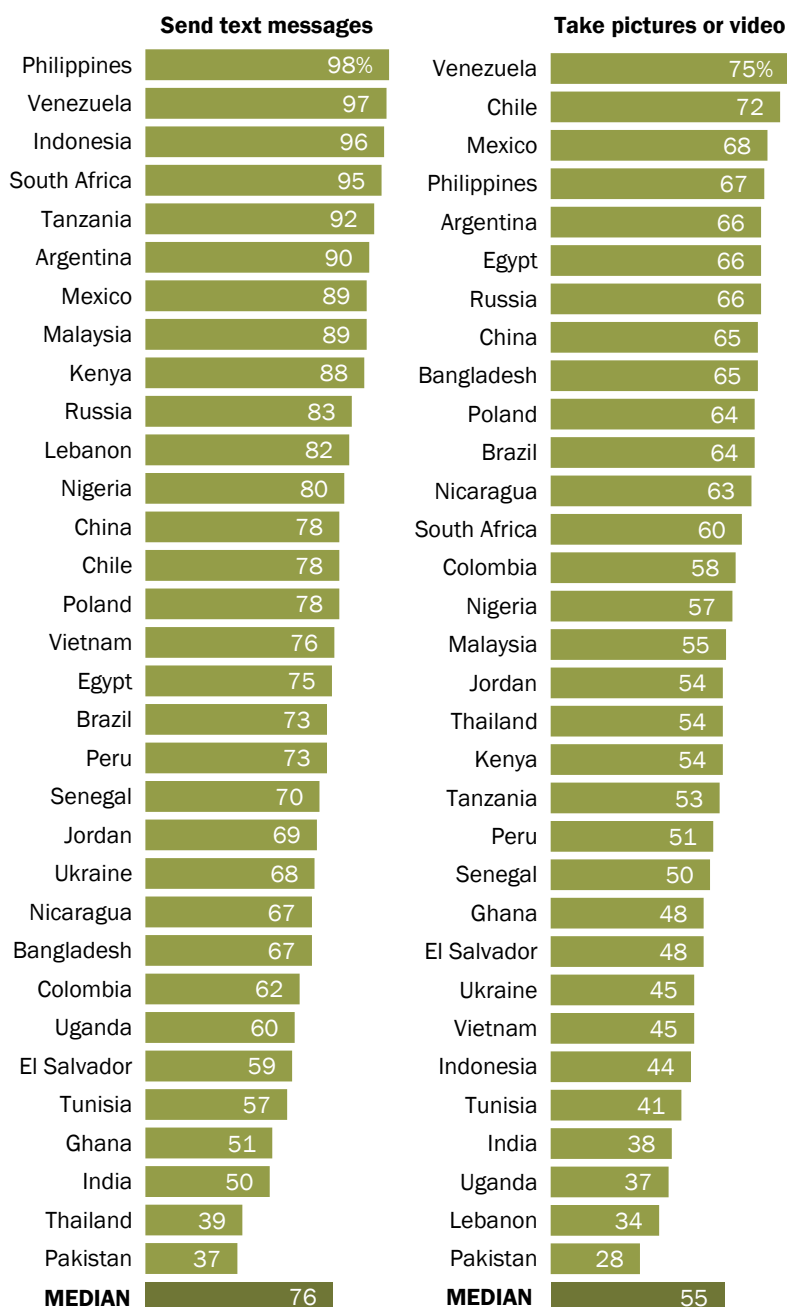
Texting Most Popular Use of Cell Phones

Whether they are using basic feature cell phones or internet-capable smartphones, most cell phone owners use their mobile devices for more than simple phone calls. A median of 76% in emerging and developing markets say they have used their cell phones to send text messages in the past 12 months. In a number of countries, texting is nearly universal. In the Philippines, Venezuela, Indonesia and South Africa, 95% or more of cell phone owners say they text regularly. By comparison, 81% of American cell phone owners report ever sending a text message, according to a 2013 Pew Research poll. Half or more in all but two countries – Thailand and Pakistan – regularly send texts.

While fewer people report taking pictures or video with their mobile phones, a median of 55% do so. Taking pictures and video is most popular in several Latin American countries – about two-thirds or more of Venezuelans (75%), Chileans (72%), Mexicans (68%) and

Text Messaging More Frequent than Pictures, Video

Cell phone owners who have used their cell phone in the past 12 months to ...



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q74a-b.

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Argentines (66%) regularly snap photos with their phones.

Though texting and taking photos or video on their mobile phones are relatively frequent for all people, young people are much more likely to do so. Young people, those ages 18 to 34, text more regularly than those 35 and older in 30 countries. In particular, young Nicaraguans text considerably more than their older counterparts – 89% of cell phone owners ages 18 to 34 text, compared with fewer than half of older people (45%). Significant age gaps also exist in taking photos and video on mobile phones in 31 countries. In Tunisia, where [video of local protests](#) helped ignite the Jasmine Revolution, 60% of young people take pictures or video on their phones, compared with just 25% of those age 35 and older. Age differences of 35 percentage points or more occur in more than a third of the countries surveyed.

2. Online Activities in Emerging and Developing Nations

For internet users in emerging and developing nations, social relationships are a fundamental aspect of their interaction with the virtual world. Majorities in most nations use the internet every day, and they use their time online to stay in touch with friends and family and access social networks, sharing views about music, movies and sports freely with their friends and acquaintances. Overall, internet users also like to get information about politics and health care and to a lesser extent access government services online. Career and commerce activities are even less common, with fewer people looking and applying for jobs, making or receiving payments, buying products and taking online classes. However, there is much variation for these activities across the nations surveyed.

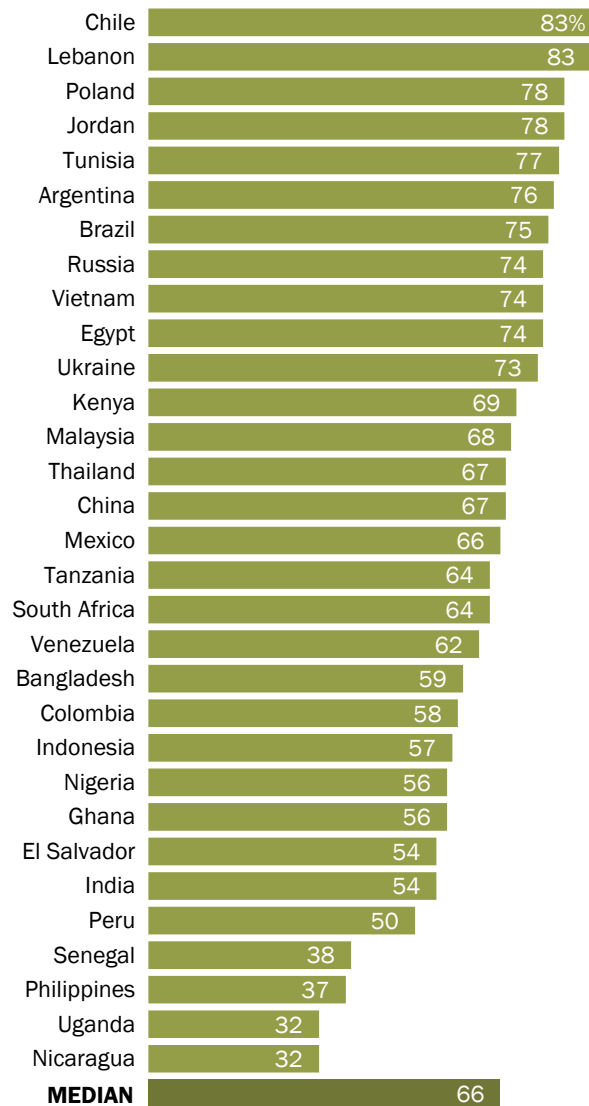
Internet Use a Daily Activity for Most

Half or more of internet users in 27 of 32 emerging and developing nations say they use the internet daily. The most avid internet consumers are found in Chile and Lebanon, where 83% of internet users say they use it once a day or more. And three-quarters or more of users in Poland, Jordan, Tunisia, Argentina and Brazil use the internet in their daily lives.

Meanwhile, only about a third of internet users in Nicaragua (32%) and Uganda (32%) access the internet every day. And 37% of Filipino and 38% of Senegalese internet users

Many Use Internet Daily

Adult internet users who access the internet daily



Asked of those who use the internet at least occasionally or own a smartphone.

Note: Pakistan not shown due to insufficient sample size.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q70.

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say the same.

As with other aspects of internet use, younger users are much more likely to say they access the internet daily, compared with older people. For example, 95% of internet users in Lebanon under 35 years of age say they access the internet daily, while only 67% of those over 34 years say the same. In all, there is a significant age gap on daily internet use in 19 of the countries surveyed.

Internet Activities: Socializing Most Popular

When asked about various online activities, internet users in emerging and developing nations are clear that one activity in particular, staying in touch with friends and family, is the most popular. Overall, a median of 86% across the nations surveyed say they have contacted close relations via the internet in the past year. In fact, across the eight activities tested, staying in touch with friends and family is the predominant choice in every country surveyed (excluding Pakistan, which had insufficient sample size for internet activity analysis). Of those online, 100% of Senegalese, 93% of Ukrainians and 92% of Chileans socialize with family and friends online. Indian internet users are the least likely to say they do this, though still 63% of the online population use the internet to socialize.

Internet Activities: Getting Information Is Common

Getting various types of information, such as political news, health information and government services, is the next tier of internet use. A median of 54% among internet users in emerging and developing nations say they get political news online. Fully eight-in-ten Ukrainian and Vietnamese internet users say they get information about politics online. And 72% of internet users in Tunisia, 70% in Lebanon and 68% in Egypt say they get political information from the Web. Six-in-ten or more of online people in Russia (68%), Poland (66%), Kenya (62%) and China (62%) get political information online.

Getting information about health and medicine for individuals and their families is done by a median of 46% of internet users across the countries surveyed. More than six-in-ten among internet users in Ukraine (64%), Poland (64%) and Russia (63%) say they have gotten health information online in the past 12 months. Female internet users in Poland (72%), Russia (68%) and Ukraine (68%) are more likely than male users (56%, 56% and 59% respectively) to access this online medical data. In Latin America, about six-in-ten or more of internet users in Venezuela, Peru, Nicaragua and Chile say they get medical information online.

Most Use Internet to Socialize and Get Information; Less for Career and Commerce

Adult internet users, in the past 12 months, have you used the internet to do any of the following things?

	Socializing	Getting information			Career and commerce			
	Stay in touch with family and friends	Get political news	Get health info	Get government or services info	Look/apply for a job	Make or receive payments	Buy products	Take an online class
Eastern Europe	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ukraine	93	80	64	50	33	32	44	10
Russia	85	68	63	55	37	41	43	13
Poland	82	66	64	44	40	67	58	18
Middle East								
Lebanon	89	70	4	8	18	3	2	2
Tunisia	88	72	68	58	41	20	16	46
Jordan	87	44	41	23	32	30	27	5
Egypt	80	68	39	22	25	11	3	1
Asia								
China	88	62	47	43	33	44	52	15
Philippines	88	44	54	44	39	8	7	8
Malaysia	86	43	42	44	40	27	22	13
Vietnam	84	80	71	47	22	15	26	9
Indonesia	83	43	44	41	37	6	9	3
Thailand	82	57	56	42	28	16	22	14
Bangladesh	69	56	28	26	62	13	23	7
India	63	38	31	43	55	23	22	22
Latin America								
Chile	92	51	61	49	42	41	35	12
Brazil	89	58	58	47	40	26	31	21
Peru	87	55	63	40	38	15	13	16
Colombia	87	46	56	34	39	19	18	30
Nicaragua	86	48	62	37	26	9	7	17
Venezuela	86	46	64	40	23	31	22	12
Mexico	86	34	55	36	35	17	12	12
El Salvador	85	48	46	33	34	11	8	10
Argentina	81	42	44	39	32	22	26	15
Africa								
Senegal	100	54	39	52	36	22	12	17
Tanzania	87	57	32	53	35	42	15	13
Kenya	80	62	40	49	53	39	16	11
Nigeria	76	55	44	52	29	19	11	12
Ghana	76	48	33	30	26	24	6	11
South Africa	73	30	29	29	40	26	14	13
Uganda	69	51	40	35	27	24	4	13
MEDIAN ALL COUNTRIES	86	54	46	42	35	22	16	13

Asked of those who use the internet at least occasionally or own a smartphone. Pakistan not included due to insufficient sample size.

Note: Numbers in bold and green indicate the activity with the highest percentage for each country. Numbers in orange indicate the activity with the lowest percentage for each country.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q71a-h.

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A median of about four-in-ten internet users (42%) in emerging and developing nations use the internet to get information about government or public services. This includes half or more of internet users in Tunisia, Russia, Tanzania, Senegal, Nigeria and Ukraine.

Internet Activities: Online Career and Commerce Less Common

Participation in commerce and career advancement is in the bottom tier of internet activities within emerging and developing nations. In this category, looking or applying for a job is the most common activity, representing a median of 35% among internet users across the countries surveyed. More than half of internet users in Bangladesh (62%), India (55%) and Kenya (53%) say they have looked or applied for a job online in the past 12 months, but only 18% in Lebanon say the same.

A median of only 22% conduct financial transactions online, but there is great variation on this activity. For instance, two-thirds of internet users in Poland make or receive payments online. And in one of the largest global financial markets, China, 44% of internet users say they use online banking in some form. Online payments are also more common among adult internet users in Tanzania, Chile, Russia and Kenya (where many [make or receive payments with their cell phones](#)).

As is the case with online banking, few internet users in emerging and developing nations (a median of 16%) say they have bought a product online in the last year. However, the activity is much more common in China, one of the largest [online global shopping markets](#). About half (52%) of online Chinese say they have bought a product in the last 12 months. This is the highest percentage in this category among the countries surveyed besides Poland (58%).

The least common activity online among the eight tested is taking an online class or course that leads to a certificate. A median of only 13% among internet users in emerging and developing nations say they have taken a class in the past year.

Men Use Internet for Politics and Young Prefer Online Job Hunting, Socializing

Across most of these online activities there is little variation by gender among internet users in emerging nations. However, when it comes to getting news and information about politics, many male internet users are more avid online news readers than females. For instance, 65% of online Nigerian men get political news from the internet, while only 40% of Nigerian women do the same.

Similar numbers of online adults ages 18 to 34 and 35 and older, with few exceptions, use the internet to get health information, news about politics, or information on public services; buy products; do online banking; or take online classes.

However, there are larger differences when it comes to staying in touch with friends and family and looking or applying for jobs. In 19 countries, internet users ages 18 to 34 use the internet to stay in touch with close friends or relatives more frequently than those 35 and older. And adults under the age of 35 use the internet to look for job opportunities more frequently than their older counterparts in 20 emerging and developing countries.

Social Networking Very Popular Among Internet Users

Socializing among internet users also applies to accessing social networks, and this is a very popular activity. Among internet users in the emerging and developing countries surveyed, a median of 82% use their internet connections to access social networking sites, such as Facebook, Twitter and other country-specific platforms.

Majorities of internet users in all the countries surveyed with sufficient sample size to analyze say that they use social networking. The highest percentage can be found in the Philippines, where 93% of online adults use social networking sites. But high levels of use are found in all the countries surveyed, including 88% of internet users in Kenya and Venezuela, as well as 87% in Chile, Senegal and Tunisia.

Men More Likely to Use Internet for Politics

Adult internet users who have used the internet to get political news in the past 12 months

	Men	Women	Diff
	%	%	
Nigeria	65	40	+25
Peru	65	42	+23
Indonesia	52	30	+22
El Salvador	57	38	+19
Ukraine	87	73	+14
Brazil	65	51	+14
Vietnam	86	73	+13
Poland	72	60	+12
Malaysia	49	37	+12
Colombia	51	40	+11
China	67	57	+10
Venezuela	50	41	+9

Asked of those who use the internet at least occasionally or own a smartphone.

Note: Only countries with sufficient sample sizes and statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q71b.

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The only countries surveyed where less than two-thirds of online adults use social networking sites are India, where 65% of internet users say they use social networks, Poland (62%) and China (58%).

As with overall internet access, social networking is more popular among young people than among those ages 35 and older. In the most extreme example, 85% of Poles ages 18-34 who have internet access say they use social networks. Only 44% of older Poles say the same, an age gap of 41 percentage points. Large and significant age gaps on social media usage appear in 22 of the countries surveyed.

Sharing Views about Music, Movies and Sports Popular on Social Networks

Among social networkers in emerging and developing nations, the most common online activity, [besides staying in touch with friends and family](#), is sharing views about music and movies. But majorities also use social networks to talk about sports. Less discussed topics include the products people use, politics and religion.

Overall, a median of 72% of social networkers in emerging and developing nations say they use these platforms to share views about music and movies. In fact, among the items tested, this is the top use of social media in 26 of the countries surveyed. Talking about music and movies is especially popular among social networkers in Vietnam (88%), Thailand (86%), China (83%) and Mexico (83%). But half or more of social networkers in every country surveyed say they participate in sharing views about music and movies.

Young More Likely to Use Social Networking Sites

Adult internet users who use social networking sites

	Total	By age:		Diff
		18-34	35+	
	%	%	%	
Poland	62	85	44	+41
Vietnam	80	90	52	+38
Jordan	83	92	55	+37
El Salvador	80	91	56	+35
Thailand	77	91	56	+35
Lebanon	68	80	50	+30
India	65	74	45	+29
Tunisia	87	96	70	+26
Peru	84	95	69	+26
Colombia	81	93	67	+26
Nicaragua	79	87	62	+25
Mexico	83	92	72	+20
South Africa	74	82	62	+20
Argentina	83	92	74	+18
China	58	66	48	+18
Philippines	93	98	81	+17
Malaysia	86	92	75	+17
Ukraine	82	91	74	+17
Chile	87	95	80	+15
Russia	85	93	78	+15
Brazil	82	88	73	+15
Venezuela	88	93	82	+11

Asked of those who use the internet at least occasionally or own a smartphone.

Note: Only countries with sufficient sample size and statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q72.

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Sharing views about sports is also popular. A median of 56% of social networkers say they have talked about sports on social media sites. Talking about sports is popular in Africa and Asia, including 73% of social networking users in Kenya and 71% in Ghana. And 72% of Indian social networking users are keen on sharing views about this topic.

Music and Movie Opinions Most Shared on Social Networking Sites

Social networking users who say they use sites like Facebook and Twitter to share views about ...

	Music and movies	Sports	Products they use	Politics	Religion
	%	%	%	%	%
Eastern Europe					
Russia	62	43	42	25	8
Ukraine	55	33	36	37	8
Poland	51	39	45	16	10
Middle East					
Jordan	75	55	14	63	64
Egypt	74	55	8	66	58
Tunisia	66	64	75	45	40
Lebanon	50	27	20	75	14
Asia					
Vietnam	88	69	69	16	14
Thailand	86	63	41	36	28
China	83	62	64	38	9
Indonesia	80	57	37	19	22
India	79	72	48	45	36
Malaysia	77	52	45	35	49
Philippines	71	50	21	16	26
Latin America					
Mexico	83	60	41	21	15
Brazil	80	61	58	33	36
Venezuela	78	58	55	34	30
Chile	77	54	59	27	15
Peru	72	54	35	27	24
Colombia	72	54	34	29	26
Argentina	69	51	38	26	21
Nicaragua	65	53	28	17	30
El Salvador	60	54	28	34	45
Africa					
Kenya	78	73	34	61	53
Uganda	71	65	36	31	45
Ghana	68	71	30	38	53
Senegal	68	67	25	41	42
South Africa	68	43	37	29	32
Nigeria	63	60	36	49	58
Tanzania	55	62	29	34	36
MEDIAN ALL COUNTRIES	72	56	37	34	30

Asked of those who use the internet at least occasionally or own a smartphone who say they use social networking sites. Bangladesh and Pakistan not included due to insufficient sample size.

Note: Numbers in bold and green indicate the topic with the highest percentage for each country. Numbers in orange indicate the topic with the lowest percentage for each country.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q73a-e.

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Of less interest among social networkers in emerging and developing nations is sharing views about the products they use, politics and religion. But there are some notable exceptions. For example, while only a median of 37% say they share information about products they use on social networks, 75% do so in Tunisia, while 69% in Vietnam and 64% in China do.

When it comes to politics, Middle Easterners share information with their friends and family with greater frequency. In Lebanon, three-quarters of social networking users say they share information about politics on these platforms. And 66% of Egyptians and 63% of Jordanian social networkers agree.

Religion is the least shared topic. But 64% of social networking users in Jordan and 58% each in Nigeria and Egypt say they share their views about religion online.

Male social networkers are much more likely to say they use the sites to share views about sports compared with their female counterparts. For example, in Tunisia, 82% of male social networkers say they talk about sports but only 31% of females do. And overall, men who use social networks share views about sports more often than women users in 25 countries.

And while there are age differences in some of these countries among the social networking activities tested, they are particularly pronounced in sharing views about music and movies. In 16 countries with sufficient sample sizes to analyze, 18- to 34-year-olds are more likely to say they use social networks to share views about music and movies than those 35 and older.

3. Influence of Internet in Emerging and Developing Nations

When asked whether greater use of the internet has a good or bad influence on various aspects of society, general populations in 32 emerging and developing nations say this trend has a good influence on education, as well as on personal relationships and economics. People are more doubtful of the internet's impact on politics, and morality in particular. However, those who have access to the internet and the highly educated are more likely to say the internet's growing use is a good influence in these nations.

Internet Seen as Good for Education, Bad for Morality

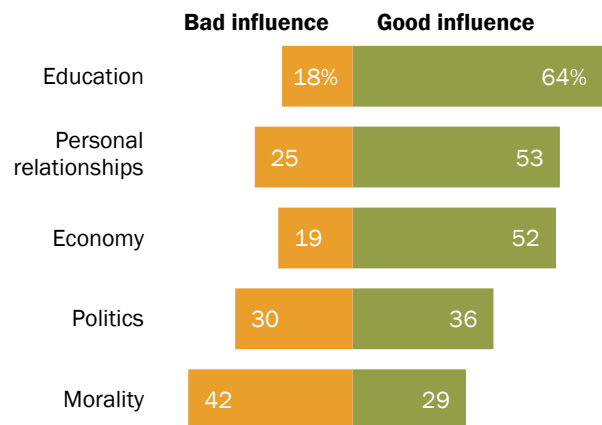
Overall, a median of 64% across the 32 nations surveyed say that increasing internet use has a good influence on education, with only 18% saying it has a bad influence. In 24 nations, a majority say the internet has a good influence on education in their country. While the internet is seen as a positive influence on education in all regions, it is especially true among countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

A median of 53% across all the countries see the internet as a good influence on personal relationships, with a quarter saying the influence is bad. While people are not as enthusiastic about the internet's effect on interpersonal relations as on education, it is still generally seen as a benefit in most countries. A similar percentage (52%) say increasing internet usage is good for the economy. This is particularly true for countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

The increasingly connected world is not, however, seen as much of a positive influence on politics. A median of only 36% among those surveyed say the internet has a good influence on

Internet Influence Seen as Positive in Emerging and Developing Nations; Morality an Exception

Median saying increasing use of internet has had a __ on ...



Note: Medians across 32 emerging and developing nations. Those who answered "No influence" are not shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q75a-e.

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politics, with a nearly equal 30% saying it has a bad influence. Positive views of the internet's influence on politics range from 53% in Nicaragua to 20% in Pakistan. Meanwhile, in Lebanon, 53% say that the internet has a bad influence on politics.

Growing Internet Use Seen as Positive for Education, but Negative for Morality

Increasing use of internet in our country has had a good influence on ...

	Education	Personal relationships	Economy	Politics	Morality
	%	%	%	%	%
Eastern Europe					
Ukraine	60	59	39	34	20
Russia	52	50	32	29	13
Poland	50	51	41	29	24
Middle East					
Tunisia	70	59	58	38	17
Lebanon	58	54	20	32	16
Egypt	46	42	46	45	31
Jordan	44	44	43	42	35
Asia					
Philippines	88	76	73	48	47
Thailand	85	63	65	43	44
Malaysia	72	53	59	33	25
Indonesia	70	46	54	32	16
India	57	32	42	31	37
Vietnam	56	53	59	41	40
Bangladesh	56	48	50	38	29
China	48	43	52	38	25
Pakistan	38	23	22	20	20
Latin America					
Nicaragua	83	67	64	53	41
Venezuela	82	80	54	36	41
Colombia	71	54	49	33	27
Peru	71	52	51	32	22
Brazil	65	55	58	52	39
El Salvador	63	51	40	32	24
Chile	60	47	40	30	18
Mexico	57	45	37	28	25
Argentina	53	51	30	26	22
Africa					
Nigeria	83	74	60	43	50
Ghana	71	55	43	33	29
Tanzania	71	58	60	47	36
South Africa	68	55	52	36	44
Uganda	66	56	56	44	36
Kenya	64	43	56	41	28
Senegal	52	53	55	37	31
MEDIAN ALL COUNTRIES	64	53	52	36	29

Percentages based on total sample.

Note: Numbers in bold and green indicate the topic with the highest percentage for each country. Numbers in orange indicate the topic with the lowest percentage for each country.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q75a-e.

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The aspect of the internet that generates the greatest concern is its effect on a nation's morals. Overall, a median of 42% say the internet has a negative influence on morality, with 29% saying it has a positive influence. The internet's influence on morality is seen as the most negative of the five aspects tested in 28 of the 32 countries surveyed. And in no country does a majority say that the influence of the internet on morality is a positive.

The Young, Educated and Internet Users See Internet as Better Influence

While most people surveyed believe the internet has a good influence on many aspects of life, there are certain segments of the population that are more positive about the internet's effect. One major subgroup that sees the internet positively is internet users themselves. For example, while a median of only 44% among non-internet users across the countries surveyed say that the internet is a good thing for personal relationships, that number jumps to 65% among internet users. And while a median of 58% among non-internet users in these countries say that the internet has a positive for education, it is 74% among internet users. Similar gaps appear for the internet's influence on the economy and politics.

Internet Users More Positive on Internet

Median saying increasing use of internet has had a good influence on ...

	Internet users*	Non-internet users	Diff
	%	%	
Personal relationships	65	44	+21
Education	74	58	+16
Economy	60	44	+16
Politics	45	30	+15
Morality	35	25	+10

* Based on those who say they use the internet at least occasionally (Q67) or own a smartphone (Q69).

Note: Medians across 31 emerging and developing nations. Pakistan not included due to insufficient sample size.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q75a-e.

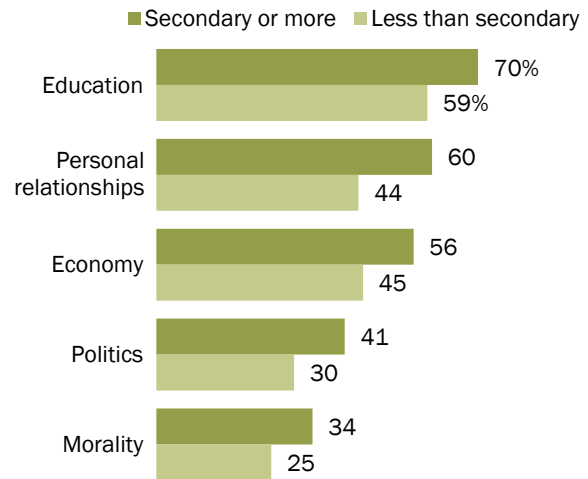
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As with internet use and activities, in many countries young people (18-34 years old) are much more likely to say that the internet has a good influence compared with older people (ages 35+). This is especially true on its influence of morality, education and personal relationships. For example, 48% of Vietnamese ages 18 to 34 say that the internet has a good influence on morality, yet only 33% of those 35 and older agree. And in Ukraine, 73% of young people say the internet has a positive influence on education, while only 54% of those over 34 agree. Meanwhile, 71% of Lebanese youth say the internet has a good effect on personal relationships, while only 43% of older Lebanese agree.

Additionally, the highly educated are much more likely to see the internet as a positive force in their country. For example, across the 29 countries with sufficient sample sizes to analyze, 70% of those with a secondary education or more say the internet is a good influence on education, while only 59% of people with less than a secondary education say the same. Similar gaps between the more and less educated appear on the perceived influence of the internet on all aspects tested.

Highly Educated More Likely to See Positive Influence of Internet

Increasing use of the internet has had a good influence on ...



Note: Median percentages across 29 emerging and developing nations. Russia, Ukraine and Tanzania excluded due to insufficient sample size.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q75a-e.

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Appendix A

Factors that Influence Internet Usage

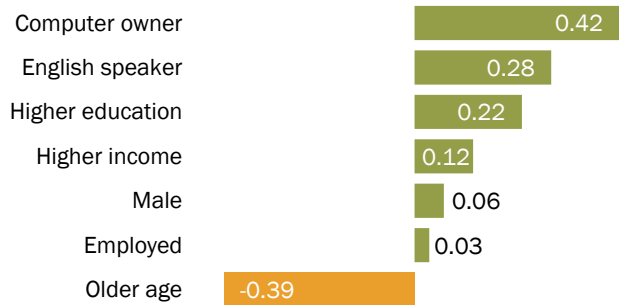
To explore the relationship between demographics and internet usage, we estimated a weighted, mixed-effects logit model with random intercepts by country and robust standard errors using the Stata program `gllamm` for estimating generalized linear latent and mixed models. Alongside this pooled model, we evaluated the robustness of the results by estimating the models for each country separately. These country-specific models yielded similar conclusions.

Overall, we find that computer ownership has a strong positive influence on individual internet use. A person with a working computer in their household has a predicted probability of using the internet of 0.77 on a scale from 0 to 1, or 77%. A person without a computer has a predicted internet use of 0.35 (35%) – a difference of 0.42, or 42 percentage points. In addition to computer ownership, English language ability (+0.28), having a secondary education or higher (+0.22), having a higher income (+0.12), being a man (+0.06) and employed (+0.03) all have a statistically significant, positive impact on internet use.

Age also has a significant influence on internet use, controlling for other demographics. Older people have a lower level of internet use than their younger counterparts. For example, the probability that a 26-year-old will use the internet is 0.59 or 59%, compared with a 50-year-old who has a predicted probability of internet use of .20 (20%) for a difference of 39 percentage points (-0.39).

Influence of Demographics on Internet Usage

Relative influence of each factor on a 0-1 scale



Note: The number shown is the difference in predicted probability of internet usage between selected groups for each variable. For example, the predicted probability that someone will use the internet is 0.77 for those who own a computer, compared with 0.35 for those without a computer, a difference of 0.42. The analysis is based on 24,886 respondents in 23 countries.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q67 & Q69.

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The demographic analysis of internet use comprises a sub-sample (countries=23, n=24,886) of the 32 nations asked the questions, excluding countries in which 20% or more of the sample answered “Don’t know” or “Refused” when asked their household income.²

The dependent variable is internet use, a dichotomous variable where 1 indicates the respondent uses the internet and 0 means they do not use the internet. Internet use consists of individuals who state that they use the internet at least occasionally or say they own a smartphone.

The independent or predictor variables for education, gender, employment, computer ownership, English language ability and income were recoded as dummy variables, where 1 means secondary education or higher, female, employed, owns a computer, English language capable and income at or above the approximate country median. English language ability includes respondents who state that they can either speak or read some English and those who took the survey in English. Age is treated as a continuous variable, ranging from 18 to 97. All independent variables are significant at the $p < .05$ level.

The graphic above shows the difference in predicted values for the following groups:

- Computer ownership: Computer in household minus no computer in household
- English: English language capable minus no English ability
- Education: Secondary education or higher minus less than secondary education
- Income: Income at or above the approximate median minus income below the approximate median
- Employment: Employed minus not employed
- Male: Male minus female
- Age: Age 50 minus age 26

Reference

Skrondal, Anders and Sophia Rabe-Hesketh. “Multilevel logistic regression for polytomous data and rankings.” *Psychometrika* 68.2 (2003b): 267-287.

² The demographic analysis includes Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela and Vietnam.

Appendix B

Country Specific Examples for Smartphone and Social Networking Site Questions

Country	Q69 Some cell phones are called “smartphones” because they can access the internet and apps. Is your cell phone a smartphone, such as an ...	Q72 & Q73 Do you ever use online social networking sites like ...
Argentina	iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, Blackberry	Facebook, Sonico, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc.
Bangladesh	Android, Windows Phone, etc.	Twitter, Hi5, etc.
Brazil	iPhone, Blackberry, Galaxy, etc.	Facebook, Twitter, Orkut, etc.
Chile	iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, Blackberry	Facebook, Twitter
China	iPhone, Blackberry, Lenovo music phone, Samsung, HTC, and other brands of smartphones	Facebook, kaixin.com, renren.com, MySpace, microblogging
Colombia	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung, HTC	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram
Egypt	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, HTC, LG, Sony	Facebook, Twitter, Google+
El Salvador	iPhone, Blackberry, Galaxy, etc.	Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, Instagram
Ghana	iPhone, Blackberry, Nokia X3, Samsung S4	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram
India	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung smartphone, Nokia Lumia	Facebook, Twitter
Indonesia	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Sony Xperia	Facebook, Twitter, Path, LinkedIn, etc.
Jordan	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram
Kenya	iPhone, Blackberry, Ideos, Samsung	Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, Google+, Instagram, Whatsapp
Lebanon	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy	Facebook, Twitter, Google+, Instagram
Malaysia	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung, HTC	Facebook, Twitter
Mexico	iPhone, Blackberry, Galaxy, etc.	Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, Instagram
Nicaragua	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung, Xperia	Facebook, Twitter
Nigeria	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Techno	Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp
Pakistan	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, etc.	Facebook, Twitter, Orkut
Peru	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn
Philippines	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung S3, Sony Ericsson Xperia, HTC	Facebook, Twitter, Plurk, Google+, LinkedIn
Poland	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy	Facebook, Our Class, Twitter
Russia	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, HTC, LG	Facebook, Twitter, Odnoklassniki, V Kontakte, Moikrug
Senegal	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy	Facebook, Twitter
South Africa	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Nokia Lumia	Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Google+
Tanzania	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy	Facebook, Twitter
Thailand	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung, Nokia	Facebook, Twitter
Tunisia	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy	Facebook, Twitter
Uganda	iPhone, Blackberry, Techno, HTC	Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, Hi5
Ukraine	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy	Facebook, Twitter, Odnoklassniki, V Kontakte, Moikrug
Venezuela	iPhone, Blackberry, Android (like Samsung Galaxy)	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.
Vietnam	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Nokia Lumia	Facebook, Twitter, Google+, Yahoo, LinkedIn, YouTube, Zingme

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey.

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Methods in Detail

About the 2014 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see below.

The descriptions below show the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. For results based on the full sample in a given country, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Country:	Argentina
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by locality size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 17 – May 11, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 6.5% of the population)

Country:	Bangladesh
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by administrative division and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bengali
Fieldwork dates:	April 14 – May 11, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **Brazil**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and size of municipality
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Portuguese
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 30, 2014
 Sample size: 1,003
 Margin of Error: ± 3.8 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Chile**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 25 – May 5, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.8 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Chiloe and other islands, or about 3% of the population)

Country: **China**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Chinese (Mandarin, Fuping, Renshou, Suining, Xichuan, Hua, Shanghai, Chenzhou, Anlong, Chengdu, Yingkou, Guang'an, Zibo, Jinxi, Yantai, Feicheng, Leiyang, Yuanjiang, Daye, Beijing, Yangchun, Nanjing, Shucheng, Linxia, Yongxin, Chun'an, Xinyang, Shangyu, Baiyin, Ruichang, Xinghua and Yizhou dialects)
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 15, 2014
 Sample size: 3,190
 Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macau, or about 2% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in China.
 Note: The results cited are from Horizonkey's self-sponsored survey.

Country: **Colombia**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 12 – May 8, 2014
 Sample size: 1,002
 Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding region formerly called the National Territories and the islands of San Andres and Providencia, or about 4% of the population)

Country: **Egypt**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 29, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.3 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding frontier governorates, or about 2% of the population)

Country: **El Salvador**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 28 – May 9, 2014
 Sample size: 1,010
 Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Ghana**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and settlement size
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Akan (Twi), English, Dagbani, Ewe
 Fieldwork dates: May 5 – May 31, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.8 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **India**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, Gujarati, Odia
Fieldwork dates: April 14 – May 1, 2014
Sample size: 2,464
Margin of Error: ± 3.1 percentage points
Representative: Adult population in 15 of the 17 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded) and the Union Territory of Delhi (roughly 91% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in India.

Country: **Indonesia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bahasa Indonesian
Fieldwork dates: April 17 – May 23, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations, or 12% of the population)

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 11 – April 29, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country:	Kenya
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates:	April 18 – April 28, 2014
Sample size:	1,015
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Lebanon
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)
Country:	Malaysia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bahasa Malaysia, Mandarin Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates:	April 10 – May 23, 2014
Sample size:	1,010
Margin of Error:	±3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)
Country:	Mexico
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 21 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **Nicaragua**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 23 – May 11, 2014
 Sample size: 1,008
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding residents of gated communities and multi-story residential buildings, or less than 1% of the population)

Country: **Nigeria**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 25, 2014
 Sample size: 1,014
 Margin of Error: ± 4.3 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Adamawa, Borno, Cross River, Jigawa, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or roughly 12% of the population)

Country: **Pakistan**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Saraiki, Sindhi
 Fieldwork dates: April 15 – May 7, 2014
 Sample size: 1,203
 Margin of Error: ± 4.2 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons, areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, military restricted areas and villages with less than 100 inhabitants – together, roughly 18% of the population).
 Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in Pakistan.

Country:	Peru
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Philippines
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano
Fieldwork dates:	May 1 – May 21, 2014
Sample size:	1,008
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Poland
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Polish
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – April 8, 2014
Sample size:	1,010
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Russia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight geographic regions, plus the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and by urban-rural status.
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian
Fieldwork dates:	April 4 – April 20, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excludes Chechen Republic, Ingush Republic and remote territories in the Far North – together, roughly 3% of the population)

Country:	Senegal
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates:	April 17 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	South Africa
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans, North Sotho
Fieldwork dates:	May 18 – June 5, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.5 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Tanzania
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Kiswahili
Fieldwork dates:	April 18 – May 7, 2014
Sample size:	1,016
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Zanzibar, or about 3% of the population)
Country:	Thailand
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Thai
Fieldwork dates:	April 23 – May 24, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala, or about 3% of the population)

Country:	Tunisia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Tunisian Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 19 – May 9, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Uganda
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara
Fieldwork dates:	April 25 – May 9, 2014
Sample size:	1,007
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Ukraine
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Ukraine's six regions plus ten of the largest cities – Kyiv (Kiev), Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa, Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Lviv, Kryvyi Rih, Lugansk and Mikolayev – as well as three cities on the Crimean peninsula – Simferopol, Sevastopol and Kerch.
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian, Ukrainian
Fieldwork dates:	April 5 – April 23, 2014
Sample size:	1,659
Margin of Error:	±3.3 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (Survey includes oversamples of Crimea and of the South, East and Southeast regions. The data were weighted to reflect the actual regional distribution in Ukraine.)

Country: **United States**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English, Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 22 – May 11, 2014
Sample size: 1,002
Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 96% of U.S. households)

Country: **Venezuela**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and parish size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 10, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding remote areas, or about 4% of population)

Country: **Vietnam**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Vietnamese
Fieldwork dates: April 16 – May 8, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Topline Results

Pew Research Center
Spring 2014 survey
March 19, 2015 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Bangladesh prior to 2014
 - Vietnam prior to 2014
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Senegal prior to 2013
 - Venezuela prior to 2013
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
 - Egypt in Summer 2002
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2014 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q67 Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	63	37	0	100
	Spring, 2013	62	37	1	100
	Spring, 2012	58	42	1	100
	Spring, 2011	57	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	58	42	1	100
	Spring, 2007	45	54	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	72	28	0	100
	Spring, 2013	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2012	58	42	0	100
	Spring, 2011	50	49	1	100
	Spring, 2010	44	56	0	100
	Spring, 2007	25	74	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	53	47	0	100
	Spring, 2011	39	60	1	100
	Spring, 2007	19	80	1	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	44	56	0	100
	Spring, 2013	42	58	0	100
	Spring, 2012	37	63	0	100
	Spring, 2011	33	66	1	100
	Spring, 2010	23	77	0	100
	Spring, 2007	20	79	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	44	56	0	100
	Spring, 2013	40	60	0	100
	Spring, 2012	35	65	0	100
	Spring, 2011	36	63	1	100
	Spring, 2010	32	68	0	100
	Spring, 2007	30	68	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	59	41	0	100
	Spring, 2013	57	43	0	100
	Spring, 2012	49	51	0	100
	Spring, 2011	39	61	0	100
	Spring, 2010	35	65	0	100
	Spring, 2007	42	58	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	42	58	0	100
	Spring, 2013	38	62	0	100
	Spring, 2012	41	58	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	10	90	0	100
China	Spring, 2014	58	41	0	100
	Spring, 2013	50	49	0	100
	Spring, 2012	50	50	1	100
	Spring, 2011	56	44	0	100
	Spring, 2010	46	53	0	100
	Spring, 2008	38	62	0	100
	Spring, 2007	34	66	0	100
India	Spring, 2014	14	84	2	100
	Winter 2013-2014	11	86	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	22	77	0	100
	Spring, 2013	21	79	0	100
	Spring, 2011	13	86	1	100
	Spring, 2010	9	90	1	100
	Spring, 2007	7	93	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	51	48	1	100
	Spring, 2013	42	57	1	100
	Spring, 2007	23	76	0	100

		Q67 Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	6	93	1	100
	Spring, 2013	7	92	1	100
	Spring, 2012	5	94	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	5	93	2	100
	Spring, 2011	4	94	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	94	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	90	5	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	39	61	0	100
	Spring, 2013	30	69	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	41	59	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	41	59	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	60	40	0	100
	Spring, 2013	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2010	47	52	1	100
	Spring, 2007	35	64	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	49	51	0	100
	Spring, 2013	48	52	0	100
	Spring, 2012	49	51	0	100
	Spring, 2010	43	57	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	74	26	0	100
	Spring, 2013	62	38	0	100
	Spring, 2007	33	66	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	56	44	0	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	33	66	1	100
	Spring, 2013	25	75	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	48	52	0	100
	Spring, 2013	43	57	1	100
	Spring, 2012	37	63	0	100
	Spring, 2011	37	63	0	100
	Spring, 2010	38	61	1	100
	Spring, 2007	31	68	1	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	37	63	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	45	55	0	100
	Spring, 2007	41	59	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2013	56	44	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	19	81	0	100
	Spring, 2013	23	77	0	100
	Spring, 2007	20	74	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2013	33	67	0	100
	Spring, 2011	27	72	1	100
	Spring, 2010	24	76	0	100
	Spring, 2007	11	88	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	35	64	1	100
	Spring, 2013	31	68	1	100
	Spring, 2010	22	78	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	28	72	0	100
	Spring, 2013	31	67	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	33	66	1	100
	Spring, 2013	34	64	2	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	18	81	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	90	4	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	13	83	4	100
	Spring, 2013	11	88	1	100
	Spring, 2007	9	91	0	100

		Q68 Do you own a cell phone?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	84	15	0	100
	Spring, 2013	84	15	1	100
	Spring, 2012	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2011	78	21	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	73	26	1	100
	Summer, 2002	40	58	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	96	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2012	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2011	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2010	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	65	35	1	100
	Summer, 2002	8	91	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	90	9	0	100
	Spring, 2011	84	16	1	100
	Spring, 2007	57	41	2	100
	Summer, 2002	10	90	0	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2013	88	13	0	100
	Spring, 2012	76	24	0	100
	Spring, 2011	71	29	0	100
	Spring, 2010	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2007	60	40	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	95	6	0	100
	Spring, 2012	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2011	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2010	94	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	57	43	0	100
	Summer, 2002	35	65	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2012	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2011	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2010	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2007	84	16	0	100
	Summer, 2002	62	38	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2013	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2012	91	9	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	76	24	0	100
China	Spring, 2014	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2012	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2011	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2010	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2007	67	33	1	100
	Summer, 2002	50	50	0	100
India	Spring, 2014	81	19	0	100
	Winter 2013-2014	77	23	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2013	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	55	45	0	100
	Spring, 2010	46	54	0	100
	Spring, 2007	27	73	0	100

		Q68 Do you own a cell phone?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2013	89	10	0	100
	Spring, 2007	70	30	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	47	53	0	100
	Spring, 2013	53	47	0	100
	Spring, 2012	52	48	0	100
	Late Spring, 2011	48	52	0	100
	Spring, 2011	47	52	1	100
	Spring, 2010	38	61	1	100
	Spring, 2007	34	65	1	100
	Summer, 2002	5	94	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	74	26	0	100
	Spring, 2013	71	29	0	100
	Summer, 2002	28	72	0	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	92	8	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2013	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	63	36	1	100
	Summer, 2002	28	72	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2013	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2012	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	73	27	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	71	29	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	89	11	0	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2013	79	21	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	74	26	0	100
	Spring, 2013	63	37	0	100
	Spring, 2012	63	37	0	100
	Spring, 2011	57	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	51	48	1	100
	Spring, 2007	44	56	0	100
	Summer, 2002	37	63	0	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	81	19	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	42	58	0	100
	Summer, 2002	18	81	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	14	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2013	79	21	1	100
	Spring, 2007	34	66	0	100
	Summer, 2002	8	91	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2013	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2011	74	25	0	100
	Spring, 2010	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2007	33	66	1	100
	Summer, 2002	9	91	0	100

		Q68 Do you own a cell phone?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2013	78	21	0	100
	Spring, 2010	74	26	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2013	81	19	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	89	10	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	9	0	100
	Summer, 2002	33	67	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	73	27	0	100
	Spring, 2007	42	58	0	100
	Summer, 2002	10	90	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	65	34	1	100
	Spring, 2013	59	41	0	100
	Spring, 2007	29	71	0	100
	Summer, 2002	10	89	1	100

		Q69 ASK ALL CELL PHONE OWNERS: Some cell phones are called “smartphones” because they can access the internet and apps. Is your cell phone a smartphone, such as an iPhone, a Blackberry (INSERT COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES)?				
		Yes, smartphone	No, not a smartphone	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	34	65	1	100	890
	Spring, 2013	25	75	0	100	695
Russia	Spring, 2014	35	65	1	100	967
	Spring, 2013	24	74	2	100	941
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	19	80	1	100	1498
Egypt	Spring, 2014	28	72	0	100	908
	Spring, 2013	26	74	0	100	875
Jordan	Spring, 2014	43	57	0	100	966
	Spring, 2013	40	60	0	100	945
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	56	44	0	100	879
	Spring, 2013	52	48	0	100	864
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	14	86	1	100	858
	Spring, 2013	14	86	0	100	864
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	9	91	0	100	790
China	Spring, 2014	57	42	1	100	3091
	Spring, 2013	39	61	0	100	3080
India	Spring, 2014	17	79	3	100	2088
	Winter 2013-2014	15	82	3	100	2028
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	19	80	1	100	807
	Spring, 2013	14	85	1	100	777
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	51	49	0	100	940
	Spring, 2013	35	65	0	100	740
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	8	92	1	100	566
	Spring, 2013	6	91	4	100	617
Philippines	Spring, 2014	27	73	1	100	757
	Spring, 2013	25	74	1	100	567
Thailand	Spring, 2014	36	64	0	100	928
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	29	71	0	100	863
Argentina	Spring, 2014	42	58	0	100	831
	Spring, 2013	41	59	0	100	688
Brazil	Spring, 2014	27	72	1	100	870
	Spring, 2013	19	80	1	100	771
Chile	Spring, 2014	62	36	2	100	911
	Spring, 2013	43	56	1	100	719
Colombia	Spring, 2014	30	69	1	100	890

		Q69 ASK ALL CELL PHONE OWNERS: Some cell phones are called “smartphones” because they can access the internet and apps. Is your cell phone a smartphone, such as an iPhone, a BlackBerry (INSERT COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES)?				
		Yes, smartphone	No, not a smartphone	DK / Refused	Total	N=
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	17	81	2	100	781
	Spring, 2013	14	80	6	100	630
Mexico	Spring, 2014	38	61	1	100	732
	Spring, 2013	33	67	0	100	644
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	13	86	0	100	815
Peru	Spring, 2014	20	77	2	100	796
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	44	56	0	100	876
	Spring, 2013	36	64	0	100	862
Ghana	Spring, 2014	17	81	2	100	844
	Spring, 2013	19	79	2	100	663
Kenya	Spring, 2014	19	81	0	100	869
	Spring, 2013	23	76	1	100	675
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	30	69	1	100	912
	Spring, 2013	24	75	1	100	829
Senegal	Spring, 2014	18	81	1	100	833
	Spring, 2013	16	82	3	100	649
South Africa	Spring, 2014	38	60	2	100	909
	Spring, 2013	36	63	1	100	741
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	10	89	1	100	762
Uganda	Spring, 2014	8	91	1	100	670
	Spring, 2013	7	93	1	100	471

		Q70 ASK ALL INTERNET USERS AND SMARTPHONE USERS: Overall, how often do you use the internet – several times a day, once a day, at least once a week, or less often?						
		Several times a day	Once a day	At least once a week	Less often	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	46	32	18	4	0	100	691
Russia	Spring, 2014	49	25	17	4	4	100	755
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	45	28	18	7	1	100	839
Egypt	Spring, 2014	40	34	13	2	12	100	495
Jordan	Spring, 2014	42	36	13	9	0	100	474
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	67	16	7	10	0	100	664
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	54	23	14	8	2	100	375
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	40	19	25	13	3	100	124
China	Spring, 2014	45	22	14	15	3	100	2049
India	Spring, 2014	31	23	19	21	6	100	566
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	32	25	25	14	5	100	270
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	51	17	12	15	3	100	569
Philippines	Spring, 2014	22	15	27	31	5	100	439
Thailand	Spring, 2014	52	15	17	16	0	100	470
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	54	20	14	11	1	100	512
Argentina	Spring, 2014	52	24	15	5	4	100	647
Brazil	Spring, 2014	53	22	16	9	1	100	508
Chile	Spring, 2014	65	18	10	5	1	100	696
Colombia	Spring, 2014	38	20	22	18	1	100	575
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	37	17	26	18	2	100	364
Mexico	Spring, 2014	43	23	21	10	3	100	487
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	20	12	34	31	2	100	383
Peru	Spring, 2014	27	23	35	15	0	100	483
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	31	31	18	18	1	100	672
Ghana	Spring, 2014	35	21	12	26	6	100	238
Kenya	Spring, 2014	47	22	18	12	0	100	360
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	38	18	16	20	8	100	463
Senegal	Spring, 2014	22	16	31	31	0	100	277
South Africa	Spring, 2014	43	21	12	18	6	100	452
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	45	19	14	21	2	100	216
Uganda	Spring, 2014	19	13	36	23	9	100	156

		Q71a ASK ALL INTERNET USERS AND SMARTPHONE USERS: In the past 12 months, have you used the internet to do any of the following things? a. buy a product online?				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	58	42	0	100	691
Russia	Spring, 2014	43	56	1	100	755
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	44	55	1	100	839
Egypt	Spring, 2014	3	97	0	100	495
Jordan	Spring, 2014	27	73	0	100	474
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	2	98	0	100	664
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	16	84	1	100	375
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	23	77	0	100	124
China	Spring, 2014	52	47	1	100	2049
India	Spring, 2014	22	70	8	100	566
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	9	84	7	100	270
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	22	78	0	100	569
Philippines	Spring, 2014	7	92	1	100	439
Thailand	Spring, 2014	22	78	0	100	470
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	26	74	0	100	512
Argentina	Spring, 2014	26	73	2	100	647
Brazil	Spring, 2014	31	69	0	100	508
Chile	Spring, 2014	35	64	1	100	696
Colombia	Spring, 2014	18	82	0	100	575
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	8	92	0	100	364
Mexico	Spring, 2014	12	87	1	100	487
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	7	93	0	100	383
Peru	Spring, 2014	13	87	0	100	483
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	22	78	0	100	672
Ghana	Spring, 2014	6	93	1	100	238
Kenya	Spring, 2014	16	84	0	100	360
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	11	89	0	100	463
Senegal	Spring, 2014	12	88	0	100	277
South Africa	Spring, 2014	14	86	0	100	452
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	15	85	0	100	216
Uganda	Spring, 2014	4	96	0	100	156

		Q71b ASK ALL INTERNET USERS AND SMARTPHONE USERS: In the past 12 months, have you used the internet to do any of the following things? b. get news and information about politics?				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	66	34	0	100	691
Russia	Spring, 2014	68	32	0	100	755
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	80	20	1	100	839
Egypt	Spring, 2014	68	32	0	100	495
Jordan	Spring, 2014	44	56	0	100	474
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	70	30	0	100	664
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	72	27	1	100	375
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	56	43	1	100	124
China	Spring, 2014	62	36	2	100	2049
India	Spring, 2014	38	52	10	100	566
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	43	51	6	100	270
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	43	57	0	100	569
Philippines	Spring, 2014	44	55	0	100	439
Thailand	Spring, 2014	57	43	0	100	470
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	80	20	0	100	512
Argentina	Spring, 2014	42	57	2	100	647
Brazil	Spring, 2014	58	41	0	100	508
Chile	Spring, 2014	51	48	1	100	696
Colombia	Spring, 2014	46	54	0	100	575
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	48	52	0	100	364
Mexico	Spring, 2014	34	65	1	100	487
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	48	52	0	100	383
Peru	Spring, 2014	55	44	0	100	483
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	46	54	0	100	672
Ghana	Spring, 2014	48	52	1	100	238
Kenya	Spring, 2014	62	38	0	100	360
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	55	45	0	100	463
Senegal	Spring, 2014	54	46	0	100	277
South Africa	Spring, 2014	30	70	0	100	452
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	57	43	0	100	216
Uganda	Spring, 2014	51	49	0	100	156

		Q71c ASK ALL INTERNET USERS AND SMARTPHONE USERS: In the past 12 months, have you used the internet to do any of the following things? c. make or receive payments?				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	67	33	0	100	691
Russia	Spring, 2014	41	57	1	100	755
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	32	68	1	100	839
Egypt	Spring, 2014	11	89	0	100	495
Jordan	Spring, 2014	30	70	0	100	474
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	3	97	0	100	664
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	20	79	1	100	375
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	13	86	2	100	124
China	Spring, 2014	44	54	2	100	2049
India	Spring, 2014	23	67	9	100	566
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	6	89	5	100	270
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	27	73	0	100	569
Philippines	Spring, 2014	8	92	1	100	439
Thailand	Spring, 2014	16	84	0	100	470
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	15	84	1	100	512
Argentina	Spring, 2014	22	76	2	100	647
Brazil	Spring, 2014	26	74	0	100	508
Chile	Spring, 2014	41	58	1	100	696
Colombia	Spring, 2014	19	81	0	100	575
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	11	89	0	100	364
Mexico	Spring, 2014	17	82	1	100	487
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	9	91	0	100	383
Peru	Spring, 2014	15	84	0	100	483
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	31	69	0	100	672
Ghana	Spring, 2014	24	75	1	100	238
Kenya	Spring, 2014	39	61	0	100	360
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	19	81	0	100	463
Senegal	Spring, 2014	22	78	0	100	277
South Africa	Spring, 2014	26	74	0	100	452
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	42	58	0	100	216
Uganda	Spring, 2014	24	76	0	100	156

		Q71d ASK ALL INTERNET USERS AND SMARTPHONE USERS: In the past 12 months, have you used the internet to do any of the following things? d. get information about health and medicine for you or your family?				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	64	36	0	100	691
Russia	Spring, 2014	63	36	1	100	755
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	64	36	1	100	839
Egypt	Spring, 2014	39	61	0	100	495
Jordan	Spring, 2014	41	59	0	100	474
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	4	96	0	100	664
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	68	31	1	100	375
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	28	71	1	100	124
China	Spring, 2014	47	51	2	100	2049
India	Spring, 2014	31	60	9	100	566
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	44	51	6	100	270
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	42	57	0	100	569
Philippines	Spring, 2014	54	46	0	100	439
Thailand	Spring, 2014	56	44	0	100	470
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	71	28	1	100	512
Argentina	Spring, 2014	44	54	2	100	647
Brazil	Spring, 2014	58	42	0	100	508
Chile	Spring, 2014	61	38	1	100	696
Colombia	Spring, 2014	56	44	0	100	575
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	46	52	1	100	364
Mexico	Spring, 2014	55	45	1	100	487
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	62	38	0	100	383
Peru	Spring, 2014	63	37	0	100	483
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	64	36	0	100	672
Ghana	Spring, 2014	33	66	1	100	238
Kenya	Spring, 2014	40	60	0	100	360
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	44	56	0	100	463
Senegal	Spring, 2014	39	61	0	100	277
South Africa	Spring, 2014	29	70	1	100	452
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	32	68	0	100	216
Uganda	Spring, 2014	40	60	0	100	156

		Q71e ASK ALL INTERNET USERS AND SMARTPHONE USERS: In the past 12 months, have you used the internet to do any of the following things? e. look for or apply for a job?				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	40	59	1	100	691
Russia	Spring, 2014	37	62	1	100	755
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	33	66	1	100	839
Egypt	Spring, 2014	25	75	0	100	495
Jordan	Spring, 2014	32	68	0	100	474
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	18	82	0	100	664
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	41	58	1	100	375
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	62	37	1	100	124
China	Spring, 2014	33	65	2	100	2049
India	Spring, 2014	55	37	8	100	566
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	37	56	6	100	270
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	40	60	0	100	569
Philippines	Spring, 2014	39	60	0	100	439
Thailand	Spring, 2014	28	72	0	100	470
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	22	78	1	100	512
Argentina	Spring, 2014	32	66	2	100	647
Brazil	Spring, 2014	40	60	0	100	508
Chile	Spring, 2014	42	56	1	100	696
Colombia	Spring, 2014	39	61	1	100	575
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	34	66	0	100	364
Mexico	Spring, 2014	35	64	1	100	487
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	26	74	0	100	383
Peru	Spring, 2014	38	62	0	100	483
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	23	77	0	100	672
Ghana	Spring, 2014	26	73	1	100	238
Kenya	Spring, 2014	53	47	0	100	360
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	29	71	0	100	463
Senegal	Spring, 2014	36	64	0	100	277
South Africa	Spring, 2014	40	59	0	100	452
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	35	65	0	100	216
Uganda	Spring, 2014	27	73	0	100	156

		Q71f ASK ALL INTERNET USERS AND SMARTPHONE USERS: In the past 12 months, have you used the internet to do any of the following things? f. stay in touch with family and friends?				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100	691
Russia	Spring, 2014	85	14	1	100	755
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	93	6	0	100	839
Egypt	Spring, 2014	80	20	0	100	495
Jordan	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100	474
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	89	11	0	100	664
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	88	11	1	100	375
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	69	31	0	100	124
China	Spring, 2014	88	10	1	100	2049
India	Spring, 2014	63	28	8	100	566
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	83	11	5	100	270
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	86	14	1	100	569
Philippines	Spring, 2014	88	12	0	100	439
Thailand	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100	470
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	84	15	1	100	512
Argentina	Spring, 2014	81	17	2	100	647
Brazil	Spring, 2014	89	11	0	100	508
Chile	Spring, 2014	92	7	1	100	696
Colombia	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100	575
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	85	15	0	100	364
Mexico	Spring, 2014	86	13	1	100	487
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	86	14	0	100	383
Peru	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100	483
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	86	14	0	100	672
Ghana	Spring, 2014	76	23	1	100	238
Kenya	Spring, 2014	80	19	0	100	360
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	76	24	0	100	463
Senegal	Spring, 2014	100	0	0	100	277
South Africa	Spring, 2014	73	27	0	100	452
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100	216
Uganda	Spring, 2014	69	31	0	100	156

		Q71g ASK ALL INTERNET USERS AND SMARTPHONE USERS: In the past 12 months, have you used the internet to do any of the following things? g. get information about government or public services?				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	44	55	1	100	691
Russia	Spring, 2014	55	43	2	100	755
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	50	49	1	100	839
Egypt	Spring, 2014	22	78	0	100	495
Jordan	Spring, 2014	23	77	0	100	474
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	8	92	0	100	664
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	58	41	1	100	375
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	26	71	3	100	124
China	Spring, 2014	43	54	2	100	2049
India	Spring, 2014	43	49	9	100	566
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	41	53	6	100	270
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	44	56	0	100	569
Philippines	Spring, 2014	44	55	0	100	439
Thailand	Spring, 2014	42	58	0	100	470
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	47	52	1	100	512
Argentina	Spring, 2014	39	59	2	100	647
Brazil	Spring, 2014	47	53	0	100	508
Chile	Spring, 2014	49	50	1	100	696
Colombia	Spring, 2014	34	65	0	100	575
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	33	67	0	100	364
Mexico	Spring, 2014	36	63	1	100	487
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	37	63	0	100	383
Peru	Spring, 2014	40	60	0	100	483
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	40	59	0	100	672
Ghana	Spring, 2014	30	69	1	100	238
Kenya	Spring, 2014	49	51	0	100	360
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	52	48	0	100	463
Senegal	Spring, 2014	52	48	0	100	277
South Africa	Spring, 2014	29	71	0	100	452
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	53	47	0	100	216
Uganda	Spring, 2014	35	65	0	100	156

		Q71h ASK ALL INTERNET USERS AND SMARTPHONE USERS: In the past 12 months, have you used the internet to do any of the following things? h. take an online class or take an online course that leads to a certificate?				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	18	81	1	100	691
Russia	Spring, 2014	13	85	2	100	755
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	10	88	1	100	839
Egypt	Spring, 2014	1	99	0	100	495
Jordan	Spring, 2014	5	95	0	100	474
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	2	98	0	100	664
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	46	53	1	100	375
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	7	92	2	100	124
China	Spring, 2014	15	81	4	100	2049
India	Spring, 2014	22	69	9	100	566
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	3	90	7	100	270
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	13	87	1	100	569
Philippines	Spring, 2014	8	91	1	100	439
Thailand	Spring, 2014	14	86	0	100	470
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	9	90	1	100	512
Argentina	Spring, 2014	15	82	2	100	647
Brazil	Spring, 2014	21	79	0	100	508
Chile	Spring, 2014	12	87	1	100	696
Colombia	Spring, 2014	30	70	0	100	575
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	10	90	0	100	364
Mexico	Spring, 2014	12	87	1	100	487
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	17	83	0	100	383
Peru	Spring, 2014	16	84	0	100	483
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	12	87	0	100	672
Ghana	Spring, 2014	11	88	1	100	238
Kenya	Spring, 2014	11	89	0	100	360
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	12	88	0	100	463
Senegal	Spring, 2014	17	83	0	100	277
South Africa	Spring, 2014	13	87	0	100	452
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	13	87	0	100	216
Uganda	Spring, 2014	13	87	0	100	156

		Q72 ASK ALL INTERNET USERS AND SMARTPHONE USERS: Do you ever use online social networking sites like (Facebook, Twitter, INSERT COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES)?				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	62	38	0	100	691
	Spring, 2013	69	30	0	100	522
Russia	Spring, 2014	85	15	0	100	755
	Spring, 2013	86	13	1	100	680
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	82	17	1	100	839
Egypt	Spring, 2014	78	22	0	100	495
	Spring, 2013	88	12	0	100	430
Jordan	Spring, 2014	83	17	0	100	474
	Spring, 2013	84	16	0	100	472
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	68	32	0	100	664
	Spring, 2013	72	28	0	100	572
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100	375
	Spring, 2013	85	14	2	100	348
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	76	24	0	100	124
China	Spring, 2014	58	40	2	100	2049
	Spring, 2013	48	51	1	100	1811
India	Spring, 2014	65	28	7	100	566
	Winter 2013-2014	51	43	6	100	626
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	86	9	5	100	270
	Spring, 2013	84	14	2	100	225
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	86	13	1	100	569
	Spring, 2013	76	24	0	100	390
Philippines	Spring, 2014	93	6	1	100	439
	Spring, 2013	86	14	0	100	277
Thailand	Spring, 2014	77	23	0	100	470
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	80	20	0	100	512
Argentina	Spring, 2014	83	15	2	100	647
	Spring, 2013	75	25	1	100	556
Brazil	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100	508
	Spring, 2013	73	27	0	100	469
Chile	Spring, 2014	87	12	1	100	696
	Spring, 2013	76	19	5	100	542
Colombia	Spring, 2014	81	19	0	100	575
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	80	20	0	100	364
	Spring, 2013	75	25	0	100	280
Mexico	Spring, 2014	83	16	1	100	487
	Spring, 2013	77	23	0	100	470
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	79	21	0	100	383
Peru	Spring, 2014	84	15	1	100	483
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	88	12	0	100	672
	Spring, 2013	83	17	0	100	593
Ghana	Spring, 2014	72	27	1	100	238
	Spring, 2013	77	22	1	100	270
Kenya	Spring, 2014	88	12	0	100	360
	Spring, 2013	76	24	0	100	326
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100	463
	Spring, 2013	83	17	0	100	382
Senegal	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100	277
	Spring, 2013	75	25	0	100	269
South Africa	Spring, 2014	74	25	1	100	452
	Spring, 2013	62	37	1	100	379
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	79	20	0	100	216
Uganda	Spring, 2014	74	25	1	100	156
	Spring, 2013	55	18	27	100	96

		Q73a ASK IF USES SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES: And do you ever use social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter (INSERT COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES) to share your views about _____ or not? a. religion				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	10	90	0	100	424
	Spring, 2013	11	88	0	100	359
Russia	Spring, 2014	8	91	2	100	649
	Spring, 2013	11	86	2	100	593
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	8	92	0	100	712
Egypt	Spring, 2014	58	42	0	100	388
	Spring, 2013	60	40	0	100	380
Jordan	Spring, 2014	64	36	0	100	392
	Spring, 2013	64	36	0	100	396
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	14	86	0	100	466
	Spring, 2013	17	83	0	100	409
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	40	60	0	100	316
	Spring, 2013	56	44	0	100	288
China	Spring, 2014	9	86	5	100	1219
	Spring, 2013	9	90	2	100	880
India	Spring, 2014	36	63	1	100	377
	Winter 2013-2014	36	61	2	100	362
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	22	77	0	100	234
	Spring, 2013	44	54	2	100	189
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	49	51	0	100	489
	Spring, 2013	48	51	1	100	289
Philippines	Spring, 2014	26	73	0	100	408
	Spring, 2013	18	82	0	100	238
Thailand	Spring, 2014	28	72	0	100	364
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	14	86	0	100	407
Argentina	Spring, 2014	21	79	0	100	545
	Spring, 2013	25	75	0	100	416
Brazil	Spring, 2014	36	64	0	100	418
	Spring, 2013	37	63	0	100	342
Chile	Spring, 2014	15	84	1	100	591
	Spring, 2013	22	77	0	100	420
Colombia	Spring, 2014	26	74	0	100	463
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	45	55	0	100	282
	Spring, 2013	45	55	0	100	214
Mexico	Spring, 2014	15	85	0	100	405
	Spring, 2013	28	71	0	100	355
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	30	70	0	100	302
Peru	Spring, 2014	24	76	0	100	401
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	30	70	0	100	591
	Spring, 2013	37	63	0	100	490
Ghana	Spring, 2014	53	47	0	100	180
	Spring, 2013	55	44	1	100	215
Kenya	Spring, 2014	53	47	0	100	320
	Spring, 2013	60	37	2	100	246
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	58	40	2	100	384
	Spring, 2013	69	31	1	100	323
Senegal	Spring, 2014	42	58	0	100	241
	Spring, 2013	51	49	0	100	203
South Africa	Spring, 2014	32	67	1	100	344
	Spring, 2013	43	57	0	100	240
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	36	64	0	100	175
Uganda	Spring, 2014	45	55	0	100	116
	Spring, 2013	57	43	0	100	53

		Q73b ASK IF USES SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES: And do you ever use social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter (INSERT COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES) to share your views about _____ or not? b. politics				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	16	83	1	100	424
	Spring, 2013	19	81	0	100	359
Russia	Spring, 2014	25	73	2	100	649
	Spring, 2013	25	72	2	100	593
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	37	63	0	100	712
Egypt	Spring, 2014	66	34	0	100	388
	Spring, 2013	64	36	0	100	380
Jordan	Spring, 2014	63	37	0	100	392
	Spring, 2013	63	37	0	100	396
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	75	25	0	100	466
	Spring, 2013	72	28	0	100	409
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	45	55	0	100	316
	Spring, 2013	60	39	0	100	288
China	Spring, 2014	38	56	6	100	1219
	Spring, 2013	35	63	2	100	880
India	Spring, 2014	45	53	2	100	377
	Winter 2013-2014	35	63	2	100	362
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	19	80	1	100	234
	Spring, 2013	22	75	3	100	189
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	35	65	0	100	489
	Spring, 2013	30	69	1	100	289
Philippines	Spring, 2014	16	84	0	100	408
	Spring, 2013	16	84	0	100	238
Thailand	Spring, 2014	36	64	0	100	364
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	16	84	0	100	407
Argentina	Spring, 2014	26	74	0	100	545
	Spring, 2013	32	68	0	100	416
Brazil	Spring, 2014	33	67	0	100	418
	Spring, 2013	38	62	0	100	342
Chile	Spring, 2014	27	72	1	100	591
	Spring, 2013	27	73	0	100	420
Colombia	Spring, 2014	29	71	0	100	463
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	34	66	0	100	282
	Spring, 2013	24	76	0	100	214
Mexico	Spring, 2014	21	79	0	100	405
	Spring, 2013	36	64	0	100	355
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	17	83	0	100	302
Peru	Spring, 2014	27	72	1	100	401
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	34	66	0	100	591
	Spring, 2013	49	51	0	100	490
Ghana	Spring, 2014	38	61	1	100	180
	Spring, 2013	50	50	1	100	215
Kenya	Spring, 2014	61	39	0	100	320
	Spring, 2013	68	31	1	100	246
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	49	50	1	100	384
	Spring, 2013	62	38	0	100	323
Senegal	Spring, 2014	41	59	0	100	241
	Spring, 2013	49	49	2	100	203
South Africa	Spring, 2014	29	71	0	100	344
	Spring, 2013	37	63	1	100	240
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	34	66	0	100	175
Uganda	Spring, 2014	31	69	0	100	116
	Spring, 2013	43	57	0	100	53

		Q73c ASK IF USES SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES: And do you ever use social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter (INSERT COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES) to share your views about ____ or not? c. music and movies				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	51	48	1	100	424
	Spring, 2013	56	44	0	100	359
Russia	Spring, 2014	62	36	1	100	649
	Spring, 2013	67	32	2	100	593
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	55	44	0	100	712
Egypt	Spring, 2014	74	26	0	100	388
	Spring, 2013	72	28	0	100	380
Jordan	Spring, 2014	75	25	0	100	392
	Spring, 2013	69	31	0	100	396
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	50	50	0	100	466
	Spring, 2013	47	53	0	100	409
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	66	33	0	100	316
	Spring, 2013	69	31	0	100	288
China	Spring, 2014	83	15	3	100	1219
	Spring, 2013	82	16	2	100	880
India	Spring, 2014	79	19	1	100	377
	Winter 2013-2014	87	13	0	100	362
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	80	19	1	100	234
	Spring, 2013	74	24	2	100	189
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	77	22	0	100	489
	Spring, 2013	80	19	1	100	289
Philippines	Spring, 2014	71	29	0	100	408
	Spring, 2013	68	32	0	100	238
Thailand	Spring, 2014	86	14	0	100	364
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	88	12	0	100	407
Argentina	Spring, 2014	69	31	0	100	545
	Spring, 2013	69	30	1	100	416
Brazil	Spring, 2014	80	20	0	100	418
	Spring, 2013	74	26	0	100	342
Chile	Spring, 2014	77	23	0	100	591
	Spring, 2013	79	20	1	100	420
Colombia	Spring, 2014	72	28	0	100	463
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	60	40	0	100	282
	Spring, 2013	65	35	0	100	214
Mexico	Spring, 2014	83	17	0	100	405
	Spring, 2013	78	22	0	100	355
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	65	35	0	100	302
Peru	Spring, 2014	72	27	0	100	401
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	78	22	0	100	591
	Spring, 2013	79	21	0	100	490
Ghana	Spring, 2014	68	32	0	100	180
	Spring, 2013	71	29	1	100	215
Kenya	Spring, 2014	78	22	0	100	320
	Spring, 2013	82	16	2	100	246
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	63	36	0	100	384
	Spring, 2013	72	27	1	100	323
Senegal	Spring, 2014	68	32	0	100	241
	Spring, 2013	72	28	0	100	203
South Africa	Spring, 2014	68	32	0	100	344
	Spring, 2013	75	25	0	100	240
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	55	45	0	100	175
Uganda	Spring, 2014	71	29	0	100	116
	Spring, 2013	87	13	0	100	53

		Q73d ASK IF USES SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES: And do you ever use social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter (INSERT COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES) to share your views about _____ or not? d. sports				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	39	60	1	100	424
Russia	Spring, 2014	43	55	2	100	649
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	33	67	0	100	712
Egypt	Spring, 2014	55	45	0	100	388
Jordan	Spring, 2014	55	45	0	100	392
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	27	73	0	100	466
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	64	36	0	100	316
China	Spring, 2014	62	37	2	100	1219
India	Spring, 2014	72	26	2	100	377
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	57	42	0	100	234
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	52	48	0	100	489
Philippines	Spring, 2014	50	50	0	100	408
Thailand	Spring, 2014	63	37	0	100	364
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	69	31	0	100	407
Argentina	Spring, 2014	51	49	0	100	545
Brazil	Spring, 2014	61	39	0	100	418
Chile	Spring, 2014	54	46	0	100	591
Colombia	Spring, 2014	54	46	0	100	463
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	54	46	0	100	282
Mexico	Spring, 2014	60	40	0	100	405
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	53	47	0	100	302
Peru	Spring, 2014	54	46	0	100	401
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	58	42	0	100	591
Ghana	Spring, 2014	71	29	0	100	180
Kenya	Spring, 2014	73	27	0	100	320
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	60	40	0	100	384
Senegal	Spring, 2014	67	32	0	100	241
South Africa	Spring, 2014	43	56	1	100	344
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	62	38	0	100	175
Uganda	Spring, 2014	65	34	1	100	116

		Q73e ASK IF USES SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES: And do you ever use social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter (INSERT COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES) to share your views about _____ or not? e. products you use				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N=
Poland	Spring, 2014	45	55	0	100	424
Russia	Spring, 2014	42	55	2	100	649
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	36	63	1	100	712
Egypt	Spring, 2014	8	92	0	100	388
Jordan	Spring, 2014	14	86	0	100	392
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	20	80	0	100	466
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	75	24	1	100	316
China	Spring, 2014	64	32	4	100	1219
India	Spring, 2014	48	50	2	100	377
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	37	62	1	100	234
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	45	55	0	100	489
Philippines	Spring, 2014	21	79	0	100	408
Thailand	Spring, 2014	41	59	0	100	364
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	69	31	0	100	407
Argentina	Spring, 2014	38	61	1	100	545
Brazil	Spring, 2014	58	42	0	100	418
Chile	Spring, 2014	59	41	0	100	591
Colombia	Spring, 2014	34	66	0	100	463
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	28	72	0	100	282
Mexico	Spring, 2014	41	59	0	100	405
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	28	72	0	100	302
Peru	Spring, 2014	35	65	1	100	401
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	55	45	0	100	591
Ghana	Spring, 2014	30	69	1	100	180
Kenya	Spring, 2014	34	66	0	100	320
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	36	63	1	100	384
Senegal	Spring, 2014	25	75	0	100	241
South Africa	Spring, 2014	37	62	1	100	344
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	29	71	0	100	175
Uganda	Spring, 2014	36	64	0	100	116

		Q74a ASK ALL CELL PHONE OWNERS: In the past 12 months, have you used your cell phone to do any of the following things? a. send text messages				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N =
Poland	Spring, 2014	78	22	0	100	890
Russia	Spring, 2014	83	16	0	100	967
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	68	32	0	100	1498
Egypt	Spring, 2014	75	25	0	100	908
Jordan	Spring, 2014	69	31	0	100	966
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100	879
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	57	42	1	100	858
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	67	33	0	100	790
China	Spring, 2014	78	20	1	100	3091
India	Spring, 2014	50	46	3	100	2088
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	96	3	1	100	807
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	89	11	0	100	940
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	37	60	3	100	566
Philippines	Spring, 2014	98	2	0	100	757
Thailand	Spring, 2014	39	61	0	100	928
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	76	24	0	100	863
Argentina	Spring, 2014	90	6	4	100	831
Brazil	Spring, 2014	73	27	0	100	870
Chile	Spring, 2014	78	21	1	100	911
Colombia	Spring, 2014	62	37	1	100	890
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	59	40	0	100	781
Mexico	Spring, 2014	89	8	3	100	732
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	67	32	0	100	815
Peru	Spring, 2014	73	27	0	100	796
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	97	2	1	100	876
Ghana	Spring, 2014	51	49	0	100	844
Kenya	Spring, 2014	88	12	0	100	869
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	80	20	0	100	912
Senegal	Spring, 2014	70	30	0	100	833
South Africa	Spring, 2014	95	5	0	100	909
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	92	8	0	100	762
Uganda	Spring, 2014	60	40	0	100	670

		Q74b ASK ALL CELL PHONE OWNERS: In the past 12 months, have you used your cell phone to do any of the following things? b. take pictures or video				
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total	N =
Poland	Spring, 2014	64	36	0	100	890
Russia	Spring, 2014	66	34	1	100	967
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	45	55	0	100	1498
Egypt	Spring, 2014	66	34	0	100	908
Jordan	Spring, 2014	54	46	0	100	966
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	34	66	0	100	879
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	41	59	1	100	858
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	65	35	0	100	790
China	Spring, 2014	65	33	2	100	3091
India	Spring, 2014	38	59	4	100	2088
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	44	55	1	100	807
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	55	44	1	100	940
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	28	68	3	100	566
Philippines	Spring, 2014	67	33	0	100	757
Thailand	Spring, 2014	54	46	0	100	928
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	45	55	0	100	863
Argentina	Spring, 2014	66	30	4	100	831
Brazil	Spring, 2014	64	36	0	100	870
Chile	Spring, 2014	72	26	2	100	911
Colombia	Spring, 2014	58	42	1	100	890
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	48	52	0	100	781
Mexico	Spring, 2014	68	29	3	100	732
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	63	37	0	100	815
Peru	Spring, 2014	51	49	0	100	796
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	75	24	1	100	876
Ghana	Spring, 2014	48	51	1	100	844
Kenya	Spring, 2014	54	46	0	100	869
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	57	43	0	100	912
Senegal	Spring, 2014	50	50	0	100	833
South Africa	Spring, 2014	60	40	0	100	909
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	53	47	0	100	762
Uganda	Spring, 2014	37	63	0	100	670

		Q75a Has the increasing use of the internet had a good influence, a bad influence, or no influence at all on: a. morality?				
		Good influence	Bad influence	No influence	DK / Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	24	42	22	12	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	13	55	19	13	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	20	41	21	18	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	31	48	20	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	35	47	14	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	16	73	10	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	17	59	12	12	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	29	56	11	4	100
China	Spring, 2014	25	37	25	13	100
India	Spring, 2014	37	24	8	31	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	16	63	13	8	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	25	54	10	11	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	20	31	5	43	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	47	39	10	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	44	37	10	9	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	40	33	18	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	22	41	21	16	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	39	44	12	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	18	53	14	15	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	27	49	13	12	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	24	54	12	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	25	40	21	15	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	41	42	9	8	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	22	53	12	13	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	41	38	13	7	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	29	42	10	19	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	28	60	4	9	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	50	29	6	15	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	31	41	9	19	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	44	24	18	14	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	36	40	15	9	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	36	29	8	28	100

		Q75b Has the increasing use of the internet had a good influence, a bad influence, or no influence at all on: b. politics?				
		Good influence	Bad influence	No influence	DK / Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	29	25	31	15	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	29	26	28	17	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	34	22	26	19	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	45	38	16	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	42	35	22	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	32	53	14	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	38	38	9	14	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	38	40	15	7	100
China	Spring, 2014	38	22	28	13	100
India	Spring, 2014	31	26	12	31	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	32	26	31	12	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	33	41	11	15	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	20	16	10	55	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	48	36	13	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	43	38	8	11	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	41	22	25	12	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	26	27	25	23	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	52	28	16	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	30	33	16	21	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	33	32	17	17	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	32	37	17	14	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	28	34	22	16	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	53	22	14	12	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	32	37	17	14	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	36	38	16	11	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	33	27	15	25	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	41	37	10	12	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	43	27	11	19	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	37	24	14	25	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	36	32	19	13	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	47	25	17	11	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	44	18	8	30	100

		Q75c Has the increasing use of the internet had a good influence, a bad influence, or no influence at all on: c. the economy?				
		Good influence	Bad influence	No influence	DK / Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	41	16	29	13	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	32	19	32	17	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	39	12	29	19	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	46	32	20	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	43	34	23	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	20	45	31	3	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	58	18	11	13	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	50	29	14	7	100
China	Spring, 2014	52	15	22	11	100
India	Spring, 2014	42	18	9	31	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	54	15	21	10	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	59	14	15	13	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	22	16	7	54	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	73	15	9	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	65	20	7	8	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	59	14	17	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	30	22	26	22	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	58	22	16	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	40	24	16	19	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	49	20	15	16	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	40	33	15	13	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	37	27	20	16	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	64	16	9	10	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	51	19	16	14	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	54	21	14	11	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	43	21	12	24	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	56	21	13	10	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	60	13	11	16	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	55	11	11	24	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	52	21	17	11	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	60	16	13	11	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	56	8	8	28	100

		Q75d Has the increasing use of the internet had a good influence, a bad influence, or no influence at all on: d. education?				
		Good influence	Bad influence	No influence	DK / Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	50	18	20	12	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	52	26	12	10	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	60	13	13	14	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	46	32	20	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	44	31	24	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	58	35	6	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	70	18	4	8	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	56	30	10	5	100
China	Spring, 2014	48	23	18	11	100
India	Spring, 2014	57	14	3	26	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	70	17	8	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	72	10	8	10	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	38	16	3	43	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	88	6	5	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	85	7	3	5	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	56	23	12	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	53	25	10	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	65	25	8	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	60	23	8	9	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	71	15	5	9	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	63	20	8	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	57	22	11	10	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	83	9	3	5	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	71	17	5	8	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	82	10	3	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	71	9	5	15	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	64	20	6	9	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	83	7	2	8	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	52	29	4	15	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	68	13	10	9	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	71	11	9	9	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	66	4	3	27	100

		Q75e Has the increasing use of the internet had a good influence, a bad influence, or no influence at all on: e. personal relationships?				
		Good influence	Bad influence	No influence	DK / Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	51	21	17	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	50	25	13	12	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	59	16	12	14	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	42	35	20	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	44	38	18	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	54	39	5	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	59	25	5	10	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	48	32	14	6	100
China	Spring, 2014	43	26	20	11	100
India	Spring, 2014	32	28	10	31	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	46	27	21	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	53	24	9	14	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	23	21	6	50	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	76	14	8	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	63	22	7	8	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	53	17	20	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	51	23	12	14	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	55	34	8	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	47	35	8	10	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	54	26	8	12	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	51	28	10	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	45	27	17	12	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	67	16	9	8	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	52	27	8	13	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	80	10	5	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	55	15	11	20	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	43	38	9	10	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	74	7	7	12	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	53	17	10	21	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	55	21	14	11	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	58	15	17	10	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	56	8	7	29	100

		Q148e And in your household, do you have any of the following? Count only those that are in working order. e. computer			
		Yes	No	DK / Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	80	20	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	70	30	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	78	20	2	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	56	44	0	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	47	53	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	60	40	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	63	37	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	45	55	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	8	92	0	100
China	Spring, 2014	59	40	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	11	88	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	13	87	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	51	47	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	12	87	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	22	78	0	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	44	56	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	34	61	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	58	39	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	55	45	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	72	27	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	47	52	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	28	71	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	37	62	1	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	23	77	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	38	62	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	61	39	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	12	87	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	8	92	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	10	89	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	18	82	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	26	73	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	9	91	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	3	97	0	100

		Q160 Do you have a working landline telephone in your house or not?			
		Yes, have landline phone	No, do not	DK / Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	26	73	1	100
	Spring, 2013	29	69	1	100
	Spring, 2012	30	69	1	100
	Spring, 2011	37	63	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	43	56	1	100
	Spring, 2013	52	46	2	100
	Spring, 2012	54	45	1	100
	Spring, 2011	50	49	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	40	60	1	100
	Spring, 2011	52	45	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2013	32	68	0	100
	Spring, 2012	43	57	0	100
	Spring, 2011	45	55	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	21	79	0	100
	Spring, 2013	22	78	0	100
	Spring, 2012	26	74	0	100
	Spring, 2011	26	74	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2013	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2012	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2011	76	23	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	25	75	0	100
	Spring, 2013	27	72	0	100
	Spring, 2012	26	74	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	1	98	1	100
China	Spring, 2014	26	73	1	100
	Spring, 2013	30	70	0	100
	Spring, 2012	38	61	1	100
	Spring, 2011	44	55	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	8	92	1	100
	Winter 2013-2014	7	90	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	5	95	0	100
	Spring, 2013	3	97	0	100
	Spring, 2011	5	95	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	14	85	1	100
	Spring, 2013	18	82	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	3	96	1	100
	Spring, 2013	4	96	1	100
	Spring, 2012	4	94	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	5	94	1	100
	Spring, 2011	7	93	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2013	8	91	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	12	88	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	11	89	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	51	48	1	100
	Spring, 2013	59	40	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	37	63	0	100
	Spring, 2013	40	60	0	100
	Spring, 2012	46	54	0	100
	Spring, 2011	40	60	0	100

		Q160 Do you have a working landline telephone in your house or not?			
		Yes, have landline phone	No, do not	DK / Refused	Total
Chile	Spring, 2014	35	64	0	100
	Spring, 2013	38	61	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	35	64	0	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	25	75	0	100
	Spring, 2013	21	78	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	39	61	0	100
	Spring, 2013	41	58	1	100
	Spring, 2012	44	55	1	100
	Spring, 2011	43	56	1	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	17	83	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	27	72	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	59	41	0	100
	Spring, 2013	51	49	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	1	96	3	100
	Spring, 2013	1	98	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	3	97	0	100
	Spring, 2013	1	99	0	100
	Spring, 2011	1	99	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	1	97	2	100
	Spring, 2013	5	95	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	6	94	0	100
	Spring, 2013	6	94	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	6	94	1	100
	Spring, 2013	6	94	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	2	98	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	1	98	0	100
	Spring, 2013	2	98	1	100

		LL Respondent has a working landline telephone		
		Yes, have landline phone	No, do not	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	60	40	100