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Freedom, Elections, Voice: How People in Australia and the UK Define Democracy

Those who can't define democracy are more open to authoritarianism

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis examines how people in Australia and the United Kingdom define democracy. In both countries, respondents were asked the following open-ended question: “In a few words, what does democracy mean to you? What comes to mind when you think about democracy?”

Center researchers then inductively developed a codebook (see [Appendix A](#)) for the most commonly referenced themes and topics. All mentions in each open-ended response were then coded by two researchers who had high levels of intercoder reliability on a practice set of responses.

The Australian survey was conducted on the Life in Australia™ panel, created by the Social Research Centre. The survey took place from March 15 to March 29, 2021, with a total of 1,127 panelists. The British survey was conducted on the PUBLIC Voice panel, created by Kantar. The survey took place from March 9 to March 29, 2021, with a total of 2,097 panelists. For more on the Australian methodology, see [Appendix B](#). For more on the British methodology, see [Appendix C](#).

Here is the [question](#) used for this report, along with its responses.

Freedom, Elections, Voice: How People in Australia and the UK Define Democracy

Those who can't define democracy are more open to authoritarianism

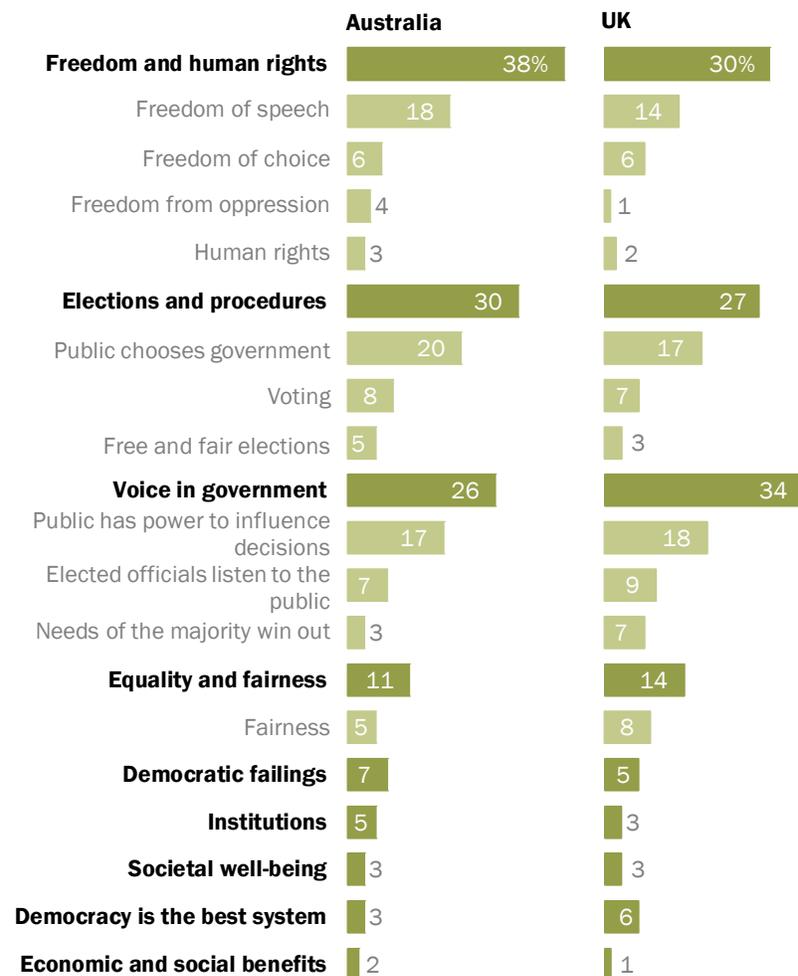
[Numerous studies](#) have shown that the health of democracy has declined in nations around the world in recent years, and Pew Research Center surveys have found that many citizens are dissatisfied with the way democracy is working and want significant [political change](#).

But what do people mean when they talk about democracy? Are they able to articulate how they think about democracy and are there shared understandings about what it means? A new survey of adults conducted in Australia and the United Kingdom suggests that at least in these two nations, the answer is yes.

We asked respondents in both countries to, in their own words, define what democracy means to them. Most commonly, people mention three broad concepts: freedom and human rights, elections and procedures, and having a voice in government.

Freedom, elections and voice in government top definitions of democracy in Australia, UK

% who mention ___ when asked to define democracy



Note: Open-ended question. Subcategories that were given by fewer than 3% of respondents in both countries not shown. Refusals, don't knows and "other" responses not shown. Numbers may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Source: Surveys conducted in Australia March 15-29, 2021, and the UK March 9-29, 2021. "Freedom, Elections, Voice: How People in Australia and the UK Define Democracy"

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Nearly four-in-ten Australians and three-in-ten Britons mention something related to freedom and human rights. When talking about freedom, respondents discuss many different types of individual liberties, although freedom of speech was mentioned most often. “Democracy means the freedom to speak your opinions without persecution,” said one Australian man.

Only slightly fewer mention things related to elections and procedures, especially the idea that the public gets to choose its leaders in a democracy. People also use language about the act of voting and importance of free and fair elections.

Meanwhile, 26% of Australians and 34% of Britons define democracy with terms that emphasize having a voice in government, in particular the notion that the public has an influence over decisions. The concept of voice is the most frequently mentioned definition in the UK. One British woman declared, “To me, democracy means that elected representatives of the people act in the best interests of those people, not their own interests.”

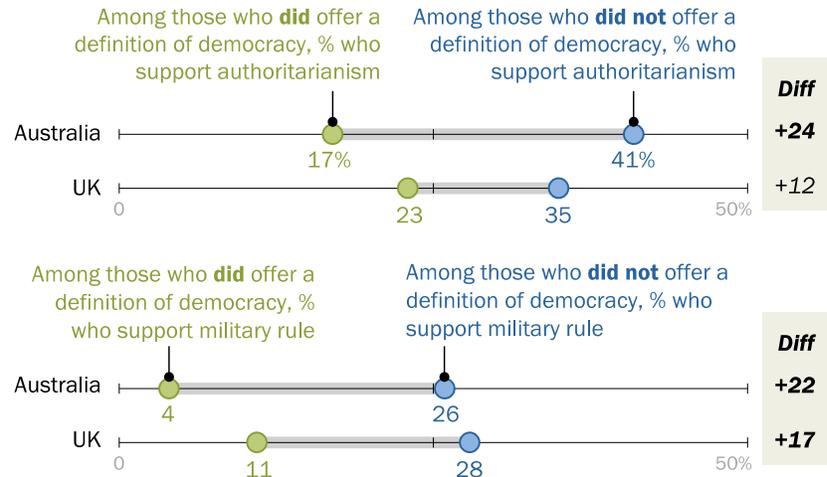
Equality and fairness are less central to public understandings of democracy in these two countries, although double-digit percentages do mention these concepts. Some respondents – 7% in Australia and 5% in the UK – choose to define democracy in terms of its failings, criticizing their political systems and leaders for corruption and a lack of accountability. Fewer still mention specific democratic institutions, societal well-being, economic and social benefits, or that democracy is the best system.

These are among the key findings of a Pew Research Center survey conducted from March 9 to 29, 2021, among 3,224 adults in Australia and the UK. The survey also finds that the ability, or inability, to express how you think about democracy is tied to views about authoritarianism. People who do not offer a definition of democracy are also somewhat more open to authoritarian rule.

For instance, among Australians who *did* give a definition of democracy, 17% say a system in which a strong leader who can make decisions without interference from courts or parliament is a good way to govern the country; among those who *did not* offer a definition, fully 41% endorse the strong-leader model.

A similar pattern is found on a question about military rule in both countries. Those who do not define democracy on the survey are much more likely to think military rule could be a good political model.

Australians and Britons who did not offer a definition of democracy are more likely than those who did to support nondemocratic approaches to government



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. Open-ended question. Those who expressed support for authoritarianism are those who responded that a system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from parliament or the courts is a good way of governing their country. Those who expressed support for military rule are those who responded that the military ruling the country is a good way of governing their country. Source: Surveys conducted in Australia March 15-29, 2021, and the UK March 9-29, 2021. "Freedom, Elections, Voice: How People in Australia and the UK Define Democracy"

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Freedom and human rights

Roughly four-in-ten in Australia (38%) and three-in-ten in the UK (30%) identify freedom and human rights when asked to explain what democracy means to them. In Australia, this topic is the most mentioned among all those coded, while in the UK the topic ranks as the second most cited, behind having a voice in government.

When defining democracy, many simply responded with the word “freedom.” Still, some were more descriptive, as in the case of one Australian woman who responded: “I think it’s freedom, to live a life without a dictatorship and to be happy, plenty of jobs and plenty of availability for Australians to live a normal comfortable lifestyle.”

Among those who brought up this broader topic of freedom and human rights, the largest share in both countries specified freedom of speech when defining democracy (18% in Australia and 14% in the UK).

Freedom of choice is the second most mentioned subset of freedom and human rights in each of the countries surveyed. “Choice is a luxury we’ve earned over years and what drives me to get up each day! Imagine life without choice – rubbish!” said one man in the UK.

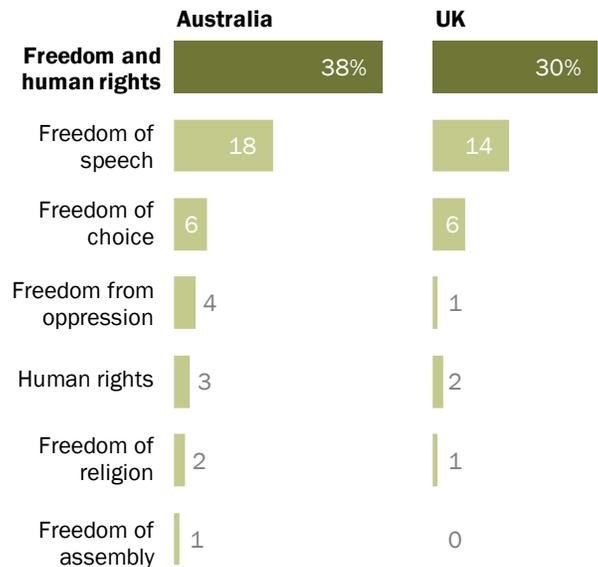
Other less frequently mentioned aspects of freedom and human rights include freedom from oppression, human rights, freedom of religion and freedom of assembly.

Older Australians are more likely to mention freedoms and human rights than younger ones. There are no corresponding age differences in the UK.

Supporters of the governing Liberal National Coalition in Australia are also more likely to mention freedoms than supporters of the Australian Labor Party (ALP) or the Greens. In the UK, Liberal

Around a third or more in Australia and UK mention freedom and human rights when defining democracy

% who mention *freedom and human rights* when asked to define democracy



Note: Open-ended question.

Source: Surveys conducted in Australia March 15-29, 2021, and the UK March 9-29, 2021.

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Democrats and Conservatives both mention freedoms more often than Labour Party supporters. In both countries, those who place themselves on the right of the ideological spectrum are also significantly more likely to define democracy by invoking freedom and human rights than those on the left.

In Australia, people who mention freedom and human rights in their definition of democracy are somewhat more likely to be satisfied with democracy than those who do not mention this topic (78% vs. 64%, respectively). And those in Australia who define democracy around freedom are significantly more likely to say that rule by a strong leader and rule by experts (and not elected officials) are *very bad* ways of governing the country.

Elections and procedures

Around three-in-ten in both Australia (30%) and the UK (27%) mention something related to elections and their procedures when defining democracy. The bulk of these definitions center on the public's role in choosing the government – around two-in-ten in each country focus on the public's role in selecting representatives. For example, one man in Australia defined democracy as “a system allowing the citizens to decide which group legislates on the day-to-day running of a country.”

Some – 8% in Australia and 7% in the UK – specifically emphasize the act of voting or casting a ballot. One man in the UK described democracy as “citizens vote to elect a governing party for a period of years with opposition parties to question and offer alternative policies.” Slightly fewer in each country also highlight the importance of elections being free or fair as part of their definition, as is the case with one British woman who declared that democracy is “a fair vote, an honest vote.”

While the relative emphasis is on voting people *into* office, in both countries, 1% of people specifically mention the ability to use elections to get *rid* of ineffective leaders. In Australia, one

Around three-in-ten Australians and Britons define democracy based around voting and elections

% who mention ***elections and procedures*** when asked to define democracy

	Australia	UK
Elections and procedures	30%	27%
Public chooses government	20	17
Voting	8	7
Free and fair elections	5	3
Ability to vote people out	1	1
Referendums	1	1

Note: Open-ended question.

Source: Surveys conducted in Australia March 15-29, 2021, and the UK March 9-29, 2021.

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woman noted both in her definition of democracy: “Ability to elect people that represent the views of the community and the ability to vote out people who are not doing a good job.” Similarly, few in both countries specifically mention referendums or direct democracy.

In the UK, those with lower levels of education are somewhat more likely to mention elections and procedures in their definition of democracy than those with higher levels of education. Those who have a favorable view of the [right-wing, populist Reform UK \(formerly the Brexit Party\)](#) are also somewhat more likely to mention the public choosing the government than those who have an unfavorable view of the party. In Australia, those on the ideological left are somewhat more likely to define democracy by mentioning elections and procedures than those on the right.

Australians who define democracy as centered around elections and procedures are somewhat more likely to say that representative democracy is a good way to govern their respective countries. In both places, those who emphasize elections and procedures are less likely to say military rule is acceptable for their country.

Voice in government

Roughly a third of people in the UK (34%) and around a quarter in Australia (26%) define democracy as giving people a voice in government. In the UK, this makes voice in government the most common theme given in defining democracy. In Australia, voice is the third most mentioned theme, behind freedom and human rights and elections and procedures.

When it comes to voice in government, around one-in-five in each country emphasize that the public has a say in government and the power to influence decisions. One woman in the UK defined democracy as the principle that

“Leaders of the country elected by the citizens in an election that is totally transparent, free and fair.”

–Man, UK

Roughly a quarter or more in the UK and Australia define democracy as people having input in government

% who mention **voice in government** when asked to define democracy

	Australia	UK
Voice in government	26%	34%
Public has power to influence decisions	17	18
Elected officials listen to the public	7	9
Needs of the majority win out	3	7

Note: Open-ended question.

Source: Surveys conducted in Australia March 15-29, 2021, and the UK March 9-29, 2021.

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“everyone in the country of their residence, including myself, deserves our views to be listened to and acted upon.” However, some people note that while this is how they believe democracy *should* work, the reality is a little different. For example, an Australian man wrote, “We all get a say in how we want this country run. But it doesn’t always mean someone will follow that through if it’s not a popular choice.”

“To me, democracy means that when I vote, I should be listened to.”

–Man, Australia

Around one-in-ten in each country focus on the politicians’ role and define democracy in the context of elected officials listening and being accountable to the public. “By the people, for the people” is a phrase that several people included in their definition in both countries.

A relatively small share in each country – 3% in Australia and 7% in the UK – focus less on *individuals* having a voice and define democracy as majority rule. For example, a man in Australia responded, “Democracy means that if a majority wants it, the majority gets it.” In the UK, one man wrote, “Decisions are made by the majority, whether right or wrong.”

In Australia, younger adults, people who have an unfavorable view of One Nation ([a right-wing populist political party](#)) and people with higher incomes are more likely to define democracy as people having a voice in their government. In particular, Australians with higher incomes are more likely to describe democracy as having the power to influence decisions, compared with people with lower incomes. In the UK, definitions do not vary significantly by gender, age, income or views of different parties.

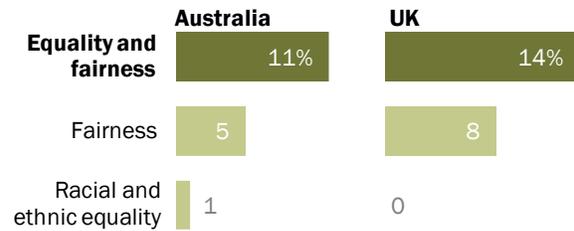
Equality and fairness

Around one-in-ten in both Australia and (11%) and the UK (14%) mention something related to equality or fairness when defining democracy. This includes references to both racial or gender equality as well as more general mentions of fairness, such as those who simply described a “fair society.” Some people were more detailed in their responses, like one Australian who specified that democracy included “fair and equal treatment of people regardless of race, gender or religion.”

In the UK, younger people more frequently mention equality and fairness when describing democracy than older people. One older Briton said democracy means “a society where all members are treated equally and fairly.”

Similar shares of Australians and Britons emphasize fairness when defining democracy

% who mention *equality or fairness* when asked to define democracy



Note: Open-ended question.

Source: Surveys conducted in Australia March 15-29, 2021, and the UK March 9-29, 2021.

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Institutions

Only a small share in both Australia and the UK mention specific institutions when discussing their definition of democracy (5% and 3%, respectively). These respondents see bodies like Parliament or political parties as part of what defines democracy.

For 1% in both countries, Parliament is mentioned as a component of democracy. As one Australian man said, democracy necessitates “established rule of law with the ability to change laws through the parliamentary system.” In Australia, the same share also brings up orderly changes in government. For example, one Australian man emphasized “peaceful transition of power based on results from transparent and free elections.”

A small share of Australians also mention the separation of powers. An Australian woman who included “checks and balances on policies and laws through Parliament” in her definition of democracy is one such example. Other Australians see the court and legal system as part of what defines democracy, such as one man who said democracy is comprised of “the value of equity, justice and due process through transparent mechanisms.”

Few in Australia and the UK use institutions to define democracy

% who mention *institutions* when asked to define democracy

	Australia	UK
Institutions	5%	3%
Parliament	1	1
Judicial system	1	0
Separation of powers	1	0
Orderly changes of government	1	0
Multiple parties	0	0

Note: Open-ended question.

Source: Surveys conducted in Australia March 15-29, 2021, and the UK March 9-29, 2021.

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“Civil governance, checks and balances.”

–Man, Australia

Societal well-being

Just 3% in both Australia and the UK mention societal well-being in their personal definitions of democracy. Societal well-being generally includes the benefits that may come to people when living in a democracy, such as safety, happiness and harmony with others. Some offered simple descriptions, like an Australian man who said democracy is “peace of mind.” Others explained how democratic institutions and ideals – such as freedom and the voice of the people – foster societal well-being. One Briton defined democracy as “safety and security” and said he feels “secure in the knowledge that progress is made with the consent of the people.”

Small shares in Australia and the UK include societal well-being in their own definition of democracy

% who mention *societal well-being* when asked to define democracy

	Australia	UK
Societal well-being	3%	3%
Safety and security	1	1
Harmony and peace	1	1
Happiness	1	0

Note: Open-ended question.

Source: Surveys conducted in Australia March 15-29, 2021, and the UK March 9-29, 2021.

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Democracy is “a stable, secure, safe and fair way of life.”

–Woman, UK

Democracy is the best system

When asked to define democracy, small shares in the UK and Australia also bring up that democracy is the best political system (6% and 3%, respectively). For example, one Briton said that democracy is “the best way to govern a country.”

In a few cases, people specify that democracy is the best political system when compared to other options, or that they feel positively about democracy only because the alternatives are worse. As one British man put it, they consider democracy to be the “least worst system.” Four people in the UK specifically cited Winston Churchill by name when referencing his famous quote about democracy, such as one Briton who wrote, “As Churchill said, ‘Democracy is the worst form of government except all others that have been tried.’ Current implementations of democracy are seriously flawed, but I do not know which is the better system.”

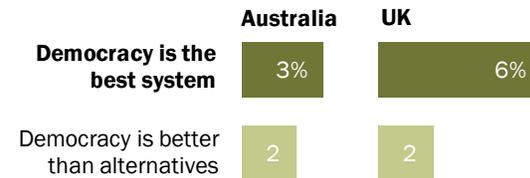
Economic and social benefits

Few Australians and Britons mention economic and social benefits when thinking about what democracy means to them.

Just 2% in Australia and 1% in the UK say such benefits are an important part of how they define democracy. For example, one British woman wrote that “having [the] national health system is [a] wonderful thing.” Others wrote that democracy involves investing in education, meaningful employment and providing for basic needs.

Some Australians and Britons define democracy by characterizing it as the best political system

% who mention **democracy is the best system** when asked to define democracy



Note: Open-ended question.

Source: Surveys conducted in Australia March 15-29, 2021, and the UK March 9-29, 2021.

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“A messy, very flawed system but better than other systems, but I guess it’s like the old joke about communism. It would work if done properly.”

–Man, UK

Democratic failings

Some respondents in Australia and the UK mention democratic failings in their definitions of democracy (7% and 5%, respectively). One Australian man said democracy is “theoretically good, but it has many problems.” Another said, “Parties cheat and lie to gain power, and once elected, ignore the wishes of the electorate.” When asked to define what democracy means, one British woman put it simply: “Not a lot!”

Some respondents point to specific failings in democracy, such as corruption and the influence of special interests or the spread of misinformation and the manipulation of a misinformed public. According to one woman in the UK, “democracy isn’t really possible when the masses are controlled by the media and the elite.” Another British man said democracy is just “elected officials lining their own pockets at the expense of the people.”

Still others define democracy by pointing to its absence in their country. Some respondents said the UK and Australia are “not democratic” and that “real democracy” in their country has not existed during their lifetimes or “is being eroded with the clowns in charge.” Some even went so far as to say: “It’s still a dictatorship. The public have no say.”

“Democracy only functions effectively if the electorate are informed, the media hold the government to account and the government are also accountable to Parliament and the various other political institutions. None of that is the case in the UK right now.” –Man, UK

Similar shares of Australians and Britons define democracy by its failings

% who mention **democratic failings** when asked to define democracy

	Australia	UK
Democratic failings	7%	5%
Corruption	2	1
Democracy is not working here	2	1
Public is misinformed or misled	1	1

Note: Open-ended question.

Source: Surveys conducted in Australia March 15-29, 2021, and the UK March 9-29, 2021.

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“Democracy is a false proposition.”

–Woman, Australia

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Appendix A: Codebook

(1) Freedom and human rights

- a. Freedom of choice
- b. Freedom of speech
- c. Freedom of religion
- d. Freedom of assembly
- e. Human rights
- f. Freedom from oppression

(2) Elections and procedure

- a. Voting
- b. Referendums
- c. Free and fair elections
- d. Public chooses government
- e. Ability to vote people out

(3) Voice in government

- a. Needs of the majority win out
- b. Public has power to influence decisions
- c. Elected officials listen to the public

(4) Institutions

- a. Parliament
- b. Judicial system
- c. Separation of powers
- d. Orderly change of government
- e. Multiple parties

(5) Equality and fairness

- a. Fairness
- b. Racial and ethnic equality
- c. Gender equality

(6) Societal well-being

- a. Safety and security
- b. Happiness
- c. Harmony and peace

(7) Economic and social benefits

- a. Welfare state
- b. Health care
- c. Job opportunities

(8) Democracy is the best system

- a. Democracy is better than alternatives

(9) Democratic failings

- a. Corruption
- b. Public is misinformed or misled
- c. Democracy is not working here

(10) Other**(11) Don't know**

Appendix B: Australian survey methodology

This survey was conducted among 1,127 adults between March 15 and March 29, 2021, by the Social Research Centre using Life in Australia™, a nationally representative mixed-mode panel of randomly recruited and selected Australians.

Panelists participated via self-administered web surveys (95.7% of respondents) as well as via interviewer-administered telephone surveys (4.3% of respondents). The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 1,127 respondents is plus or minus 4 percentage points.

Life in Australia™ panelists are initially invited to join via landline or mobile phone (random digit-dialing recruitment) or via their postal address (address-based sampling recruitment) to provide national coverage of all Australian adults who can be reached by phone or at an address. This approach ensures representation from both the online and offline Australian population. Different methodologies are used to encourage response by online and offline panel members, including multiple contact attempts and reminders. All respondents are given a small incentive for joining the panel and another incentive for each survey they complete.

The completion rate for this survey is 82.5% of the 1,366 active panelists who were invited to complete the survey. Accounting for initial recruitment to the panel, the cumulative response rate for this survey is 7.1%.

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with the Social Research Centre. The online version of the questionnaire was rigorously tested by the Social Research Centre and Pew Research Center researchers to ensure the logic of the instrument (including skip patterns) and that randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey. The survey was fielded in English.

To ensure high-quality data, the Social Research Centre performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for respondents who may have sped through sections, straight-lining grids or invalid responses to verbatim questions.

Life in Australia™ uses a model-based weighting approach so that the sample results can be used to draw inferences about the population. (The target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in Australia.) Panel and wave weights were used, and the data balanced to match external population benchmarks.

Panel weights are incorporated to account for the probabilities of selection at recruitment. Covariates used in the model to calculate the panel weights include dwelling tenure, gender, highest education, household composition, language spoken at home and telephony status.

Wave weights are incorporated to account for response propensity as well as for panel attrition and the recruitment of new panelists. The model for this survey's wave weights accounts for geographic location, socioeconomic indexes for areas, gender, citizenship status, language spoken at home, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status, number of adults in the household, employment status, highest education, marital status, telephony status, television viewing and internet usage, life satisfaction and social desirability.

To ensure the final data are representative of adult Australians, the sample was balanced to population benchmarks based on official Australian Bureau of Statistics sources including the 2016 Census, supplemented by recent updates, and the 2017-18 National Health Survey. The benchmark variables used to balance this survey include age, education, dwelling tenure, gender, geographic location and language spoken at home.

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.

Appendix C: UK survey methodology

This survey was conducted among 2,097 adults between March 9 and March 29, 2021, by Kantar Public using the PUBLIC Voice panel, a nationally representative mixed-mode panel of randomly recruited and selected individuals residing in the United Kingdom.

Panelists participated via self-administered web surveys (93.0% of respondents) as well as via interviewer-administered telephone surveys (7.0% of respondents). The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 2,097 respondents is plus or minus 3 percentage points.

PUBLIC Voice panelists are initially invited to join via in-person interviewing (face-to-face recruitment) or via mail invitation including a printed URL or paper questionnaire (address-based online sampling recruitment). The mail invitation sample is calibrated to match the higher response rate interview sample across multiple demographic, behavioral and attitudinal domains. These recruitment methods provide national coverage of all UK adults who can be reached at a postal address. This approach ensures representation from both the online and offline UK population. Different methodologies are used to encourage response by online and offline panel members, including multiple contact attempts and reminders. All respondents are given a small incentive for taking the recruitment survey and another incentive for each survey they complete.

The completion rate for this survey is 60.9% of the 3,443 panelists who were invited to complete the survey. Accounting for initial recruitment to the panel (depending on the method of recruitment) as well as panelist availability (nonresponse) and eligibility for this survey, the cumulative response rate for this survey is 5.1%.

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Kantar. The online version of the questionnaire was rigorously tested by Kantar and Pew Research Center researchers to ensure the logic of the instrument (including skip patterns) and that randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey. The survey was fielded in English.

To ensure high-quality data, Kantar performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for respondents who may have sped through sections as well as straight-lining responses.

The PUBLIC Voice panel uses a three-stage, model-based weighting approach so that the sample results can be used to draw inferences about the population. (The target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the UK.) The stages of weighting

account for unequal probabilities in the recruitment survey as well as for nonresponse that occurs at different points in the survey process.

To ensure the final data are representative of UK adults, the sample was balanced to population benchmarks based on the Office for National Statistics 2011 UK Census. The benchmark variables used to balance this survey include age, gender, education and region. While the standard PUBLIC Voice calibration process uses the contemporary UK Labour Force Survey as the benchmark rather than the 2011 Census, a different benchmark was used for this study to maximize compatibility with other Pew Research Center surveys in the UK. There was little difference in outcomes between these two approaches.

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.

Topline questionnaire

2021 Pew Research Center Surveys in Australia and the UK

Social Research Centre: Life in Australia™ March 2021, TOTAL N = 1,127

Kantar Public: PUBLIC Voice panel March 2021, TOTAL N = 2,097

OTHER QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE(S)

In a few words, what does democracy mean to you? What comes to mind when you think about democracy? [OPEN-END]¹

	Australia	UK
NET: Freedom and human rights	38%	30%
Freedom of choice	6%	6%
Freedom of speech	18%	14%
Freedom of religion	2%	1%
Freedom of assembly	1%	*%
Human rights	3%	2%
Freedom from oppression	4%	1%
NET: Elections and procedures	30%	27%
Voting	8%	7%
Referendums	1%	1%
Free and fair election	5%	3%
Public chooses government	20%	17%
Ability to vote people out	1%	1%
NET: Voice in government	26%	34%
Needs of the majority win out	3%	7%
Public has power to influence decisions	17%	18%
Elected officials listen to the public	7%	9%
NET: Institutions	5%	3%
Parliament	1%	1%
Judicial system	1%	*%
Separation of powers	1%	*%

¹ Data presented in this topline are the share of a given public who mention a topic in an open-ended response. Each topic is part of a Pew Research Center generated codebook. For more on the codes themselves, see Appendix A.

Orderly change of government	1%	*%
Multiple parties	*%	*%
NET: Equality and fairness	11%	14%
Fairness	5%	8%
Racial and ethnic equality	1%	*%
Gender equality	*%	*%
NET: Societal well-being	3%	3%
Safety and security	1%	1%
Happiness	1%	*%
Harmony and peace	1%	1%
NET: Economic and social benefits	2%	1%
Welfare state	*%	*%
Health care	*%	*%
Job opportunities	1%	*%
NET: Democratic failings	7%	5%
Corruption	2%	1%
Public is misinformed or misled	1%	1%
Democracy is not working here	2%	1%
NET: Democracy is the best system	3%	6%
Democracy is better than alternatives	2%	2%
NET: Other	3%	4%
NET: Don't know	10%	5%