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Social Media Seen as Mostly Good for Democracy Across Many Nations, But U.S. is a Major Outlier

Most think social media has made it easier to manipulate and divide people, but also say it informs and raises awareness

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on technology use and views of internet and social media in the context of democracy and society. The survey was conducted in 19 advanced economies in North America, Europe, the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific region.

For non-U.S. data, this report draws on nationally representative surveys of 20,944 adults from Feb. 14 to June 3, 2022. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore and South Korea. Surveys were conducted face to face in Hungary, Poland and Israel. In Australia, we used a probability-based online panel.

In the United States, we surveyed 3,581 U.S. adults from March 21 to 27, 2022. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

Technology use can be related to the way the survey is conducted. For example, our surveys in Malaysia, Singapore and South Korea are designed to only call mobile phone numbers and interview people on mobile phones because the prevalence of mobile phone ownership is so high. For instance, a 2021 study by the [Korea Information Society Development Institute](#) found that 97% of all people in Korea, not just adults, own a mobile phone.

In addition, people who take our survey over the phone may be more likely to use technology compared with those who take the survey in person. In 2019, we conducted [simultaneous telephone and in-person surveys](#) in Italy. Both samples were representative of the Italian population with respect to age, gender, education, and region. Respondents who took part in the telephone survey had somewhat higher rates of internet use, smartphone ownership and social media use. We moved from in-person interviews to telephone interviews in Italy in 2020 and Greece in 2021, and do not make direct comparisons to technology use prior to the mode change.

For purposes of comparison, data from Australia is not included in analyses of internet use or phone ownership. Internet use, smartphone and mobile phone ownership, and social media use data in the U.S. comes from a phone survey conducted Jan. 25 to Feb. 8, 2021.

Here are the [questions used](#) for the report, along with responses, and the [survey methodology](#).

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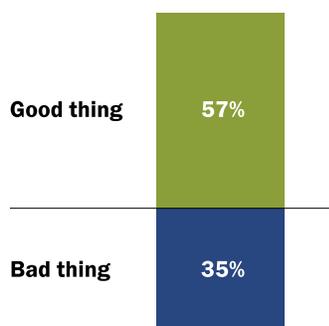
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Most think social media has made it easier to manipulate and divide people, but also say it informs and raises awareness

As people across the globe have increasingly turned to Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp and other platforms to get their news and express their opinions, the sphere of social media has become a new public space for discussing – and often arguing bitterly – about political and social issues. And in the mind of many analysts, social media is one of the major reasons for the [declining health of democracy](#) in nations around the world.

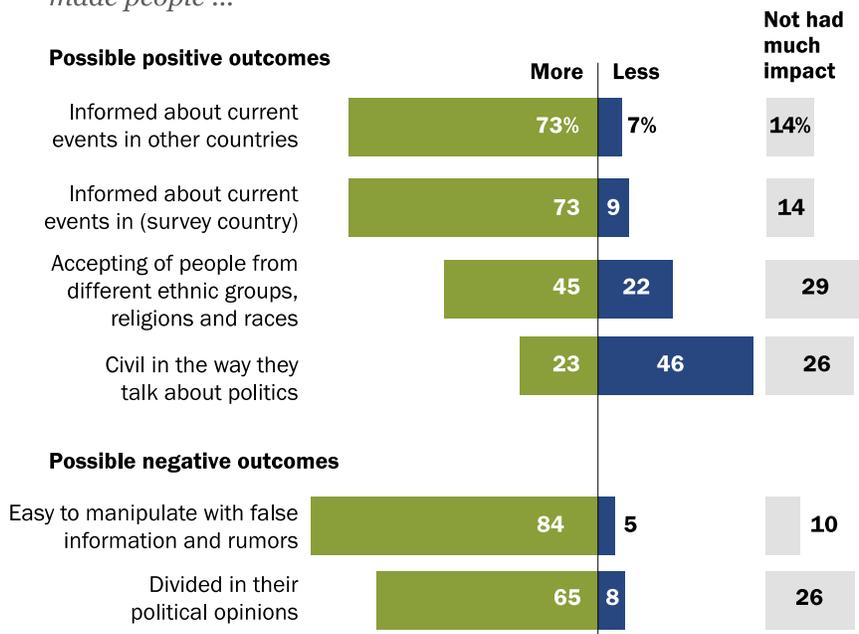
Most say that social media has been good for democracy but has had important negative and positive effects on politics and society

% who say social media has been more of a ___ for democracy in their country



19-COUNTRY MEDIAN

% who say access to the internet and social media has made people ...



Note: Percentages are 19-country medians except for the question about political civility, which is an 18-country median and excludes Japan due to a translation error. Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q28 & Q31a-f.

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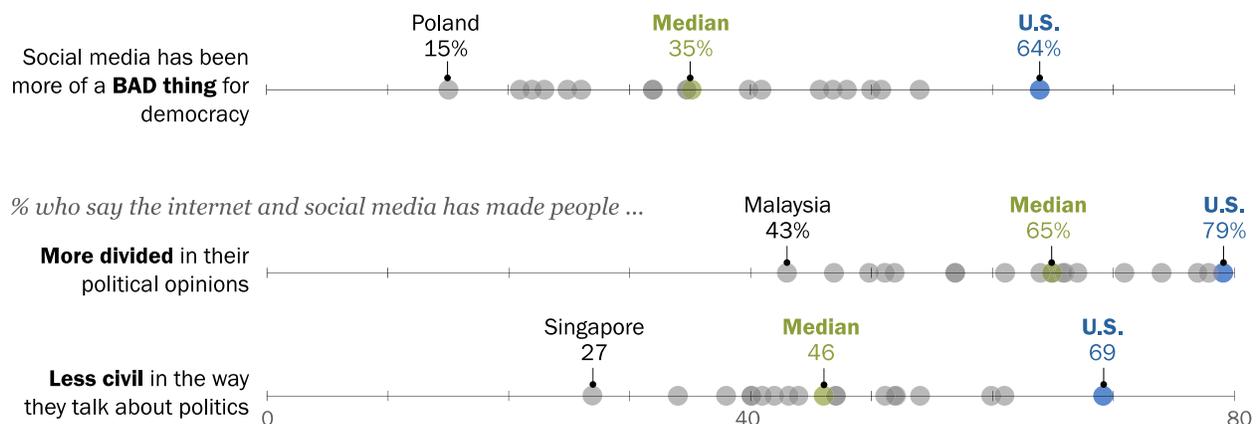
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However, as a new Pew Research Center survey of 19 advanced economies shows, ordinary citizens see social media as both a constructive and destructive component of political life, and overall most believe it has actually had a positive impact on democracy. Across the countries polled, a median of 57% say social media has been more of a good thing for their democracy, with 35% saying it has been a bad thing.

There are substantial cross-national differences on this question, however, and the United States is a clear outlier: Just 34% of U.S. adults think social media has been good for democracy, while 64% say it has had a bad impact. In fact, the U.S. is an outlier on a number of measures, with larger shares of Americans seeing social media as divisive.

More Americans see negative political impact of the internet and social media, compared with other countries surveyed

% who say ...



Note: Results for Japan on Q31f are excluded due to a translation error.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q28, Q31b & Q31f.

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Even in countries where assessments of social media's impact are largely positive, most believe it has had some pernicious effects – in particular, it has led to manipulation and division within societies. A median of 84% across the 19 countries surveyed believe access to the internet and social media have made people easier to manipulate with false information and rumors. A [recent analysis](#) of the same survey shows that a median of 70% across the 19 nations consider the spread of false information online to be a major threat, second only to climate change on a list of global threats.

Additionally, a median of 65% think it has made people more divided in their political opinions. More than four-in-ten say it has made people less civil in how they talk about politics (only about a quarter say it has made people more civil).

So given the online world's manipulation, divisiveness and lack of civility, what's to like? How can this acrimonious sea of false information be good for democracy? Part of the answer may be that it gives people a sense of empowerment at a time when few feel empowered. Majorities in nearly every country surveyed say their political system does not allow people like them to have an influence in politics. In nine nations, including the U.S., seven-in-ten or more express that view.

Online platforms may help people feel less powerless in a few ways. First, social media informs them. As a recent [Pew Research Center report](#) highlighted, majorities in these countries believe that staying informed about domestic and international events is part of being a good citizen, and it is clear that people believe the internet and social media make it easier to stay informed. Nearly three-quarters say the internet and social media have made people more informed about current events in their own country as well as in other countries. Young adults are especially likely to hold these views.

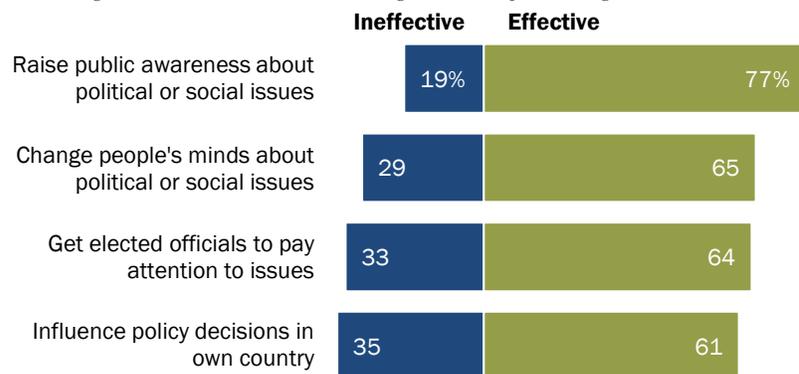
Also, most of those surveyed see social media as an effective tool for accomplishing political goals. Majorities in most countries say it is at least somewhat effective at raising public awareness, changing people's minds about issues, getting elected officials to pay attention to issues and influencing policy decisions.

For some, social media is also an outlet for expression. In South Korea, for example, roughly half of social media users say they sometimes or

often post or share things online about political or social issues. However, in the other countries polled, posting about these issues is less common, and in 12 nations four-in-ten or more say they never post about political or social topics.

Social media generally seen as effective at influencing politics and policy

% who say social media is a(n) ___ way to do the following



Note: Percentages are medians based on 19 countries. Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30a-d.

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These are among the major findings of a Pew Research Center survey, conducted from Feb. 14 to June 3, 2022, among 24,525 adults in 19 nations.

Americans most likely to say social media has been bad for democracy

Majorities in most of the nations surveyed believe social media has been a good thing for democracy in their country. Assessments are especially positive in Singapore, Malaysia, Poland, Sweden, Hungary and Israel, where 65% or more hold this view (for data on how international research organizations assess the quality of democracy in the countries surveyed, see [Appendix A](#)).

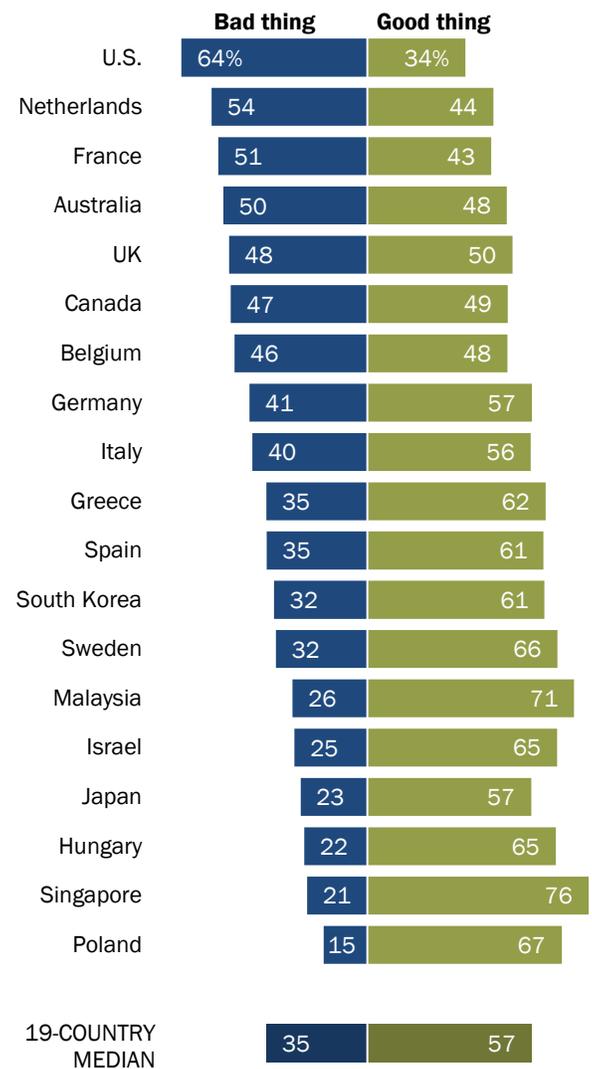
In contrast, Americans are the most negative about the impact of social media on democracy: 64% say it has been bad. Republicans and independents who lean toward the Republican Party (74%) are much more likely than Democrats and Democratic leaners (57%) to see the ill effects of social media on the political system.

Half or more also say social media has been bad for democracy in the Netherlands, France and Australia.

In addition to being the most negative about social media's influence on democracy, Americans are consistently among the most negative in their assessments of specific ways social media has affected politics and society. For example, 79% in the U.S. believe access to the internet and social media has made people more divided in their political opinions, the highest percentage among the 19 countries polled.

Social media generally seen as good thing for democracy – but not in U.S.

% who say social media has been more of a ___ for democracy in their country



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q28.

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Similarly, 69% of Americans say the internet and social media have made people less civil in how they talk about politics – again the highest share among the nations in the study.

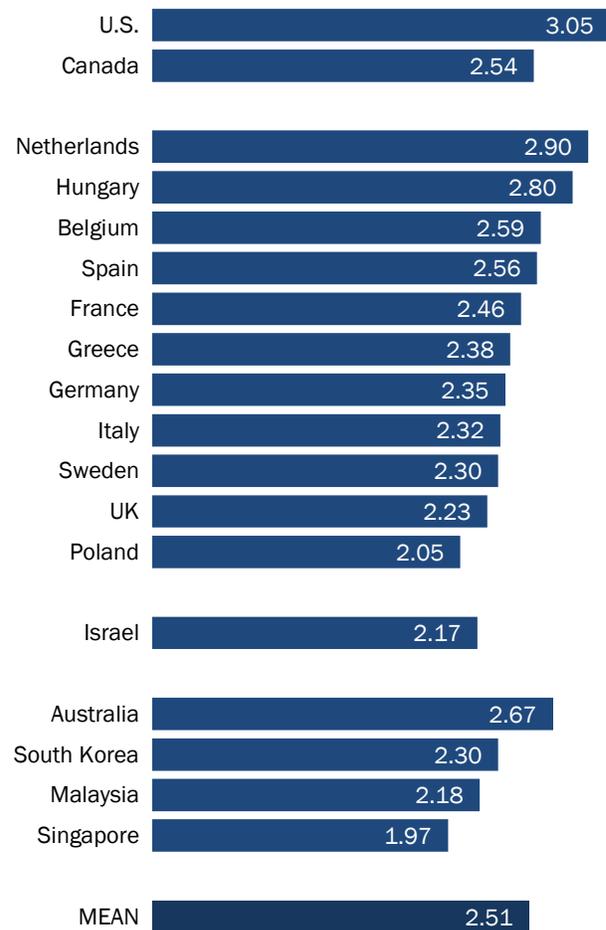
To compare how publics evaluate the impact of the internet and social media on society, we created an index that combines responses to six questions regarding whether the internet makes people: 1) less informed about current events in their country, 2) more divided in their political opinions, 3) less accepting of people from different backgrounds, 4) easier to manipulate with false information and rumors, 5) less informed about current events in other countries, and 6) less civil in the way they talk about politics.

The negative positions on all of these questions were coded as 1 while positive or “no impact” responses were coded as 0. For each respondent, scores on the overall index can range from 0, indicating they see no negative effects of the internet and social media across these questions, to 6, meaning a negative answer to all six questions. See [Appendix B](#) for more information about how the index was created.

Looking at the data this way illustrates the degree to which Americans stand out for their negative take on social media’s impact. The average score among U.S. respondents is 3.05, the highest – and therefore the most negative – in the survey. Dutch, Hungarian and Australian respondents are also more negative than others. In contrast, Malaysians, Israelis, Poles and Singaporeans offer less negative assessments.

Americans see more negative effects of internet and social media on society

Negative impact of the internet and social media index



Note: Results for Japan are excluded due to a translation error.
 Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31a-f.
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Pew Research Center’s research on the internet, social media and technology in the U.S. and around the world

Many of the topics explored in this report have been studied in depth in the U.S. by Pew Research Center’s [internet and technology team](#), which for more than two decades has conducted survey research on the social impact of digital technologies, such as [internet and broadband](#), [mobile connectivity](#) and [social media](#). The team’s work has included topics such as [privacy and surveillance](#), [activism and civic engagement](#), [digital divides](#), [the role of technology in people’s lives and broader society](#), [teens’ and younger children’s use of technology](#) and [online dating](#). In addition, this research has examined the emergence of facial recognition, smart speakers, the gig/sharing economy, people’s attitudes about automation and algorithms and the use of wearable technology. The research has also regularly explored the future of digital life on such issues as the future of work and the rise of artificial intelligence.

The Center has also continually studied technology usage and views about the impact of digital technologies [around the world](#) as part of its [Global Attitudes](#) research, including reports on topics such as [social media usage](#), [smartphone ownership](#) and public opinion in Africa regarding the [impact of the internet](#) on society.

In 2018, the Center conducted an in-depth survey in 11 emerging economies, examining views about [mobile technology](#) and [social media](#), as well as [attitudes toward diversity](#) in these nations. The Center also conducted focus groups in five countries as part of this study. In many ways, the results of the 2018 study were similar to those in the current survey, in that people in emerging and advanced economies alike believe social media presents both opportunities and dangers. For a comparison of results from the two studies, see “[In advanced and emerging economies, similar views on how social media affects democracy and society](#).”

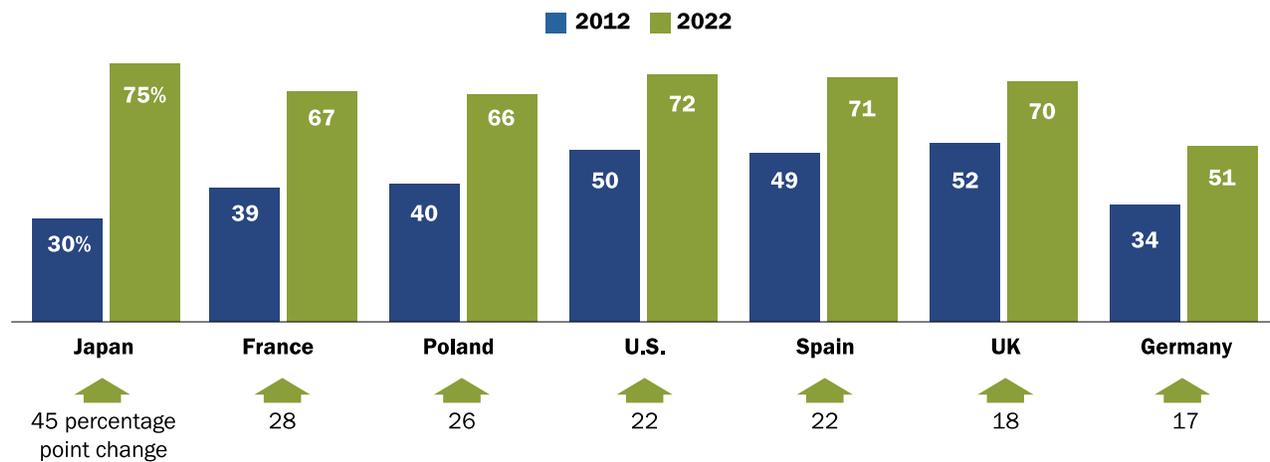
For the past few years, the COVID-19 [pandemic has created challenges for conducting surveys](#) in nations where the Center typically interviews respondents in person, rather than via phone or online approaches. Moving forward, we will return to in-person interviewing in countries around the world, which will allow us to explore the impact of technology and other issues in regions that are underrepresented or not represented in this report.

The rapid growth of social media

Pew Research Center has been asking about social media usage for the past decade, and trend data from several nations polled over that time period highlights the extent to which these platforms have become pervasive in recent years. Growth has been especially dramatic in Japan, where just 30% used social media in 2012, compared with 75% today. Social media has also increased markedly in France, Poland, Spain, the U.S. and the United Kingdom. Even in Germany, which lags significantly behind these other nations in social media usage, there has been a notable increase since 2012.

Large increase in social media use compared with a decade ago

% who use social media sites



Note: In 2012, question was only asked of people who use the internet, but data is reported out of total respondents. In 2022, the question was asked of everyone.

Source: Spring Global Attitudes Survey. Q27. U.S. data is from a Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 25-Feb. 8, 2021.

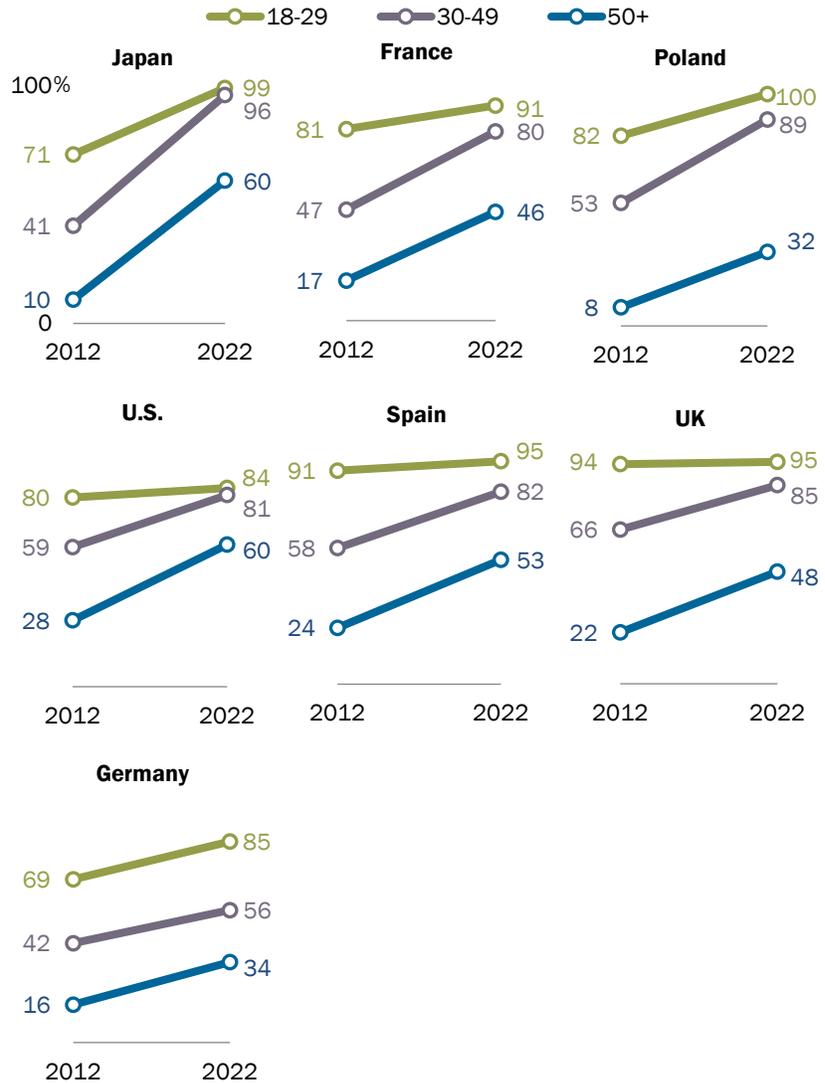
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In every nation surveyed, young people are more likely than others to use social media. However, the age gap has closed over the past decade. When looking again at data from seven nations polled in both 2012 and 2022, growth in usage has been especially steep among 30- to 49-year-olds and those ages 50 and older. For example, nearly all British 18- to 29-year-olds were already social media users in 2012, but there has been significant growth among the two older age groups during the past 10 years.

Social media use has grown sharply among older adults in the last decade

% who use social media sites, among those ages ...



Note: In 2012, question was only asked of people who use the internet, but data is reported out of total respondents. In 2022, the question was asked of everyone.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27. U.S. data is from a Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 25-Feb. 8, 2021.

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Young people more likely to see benefits of social media

Overall, young adults are more likely than older adults to use the internet, own a smartphone and use social media. For more information on age differences in technology use, as well as differences by education and income, see the [detailed tables](#) accompanying this report.

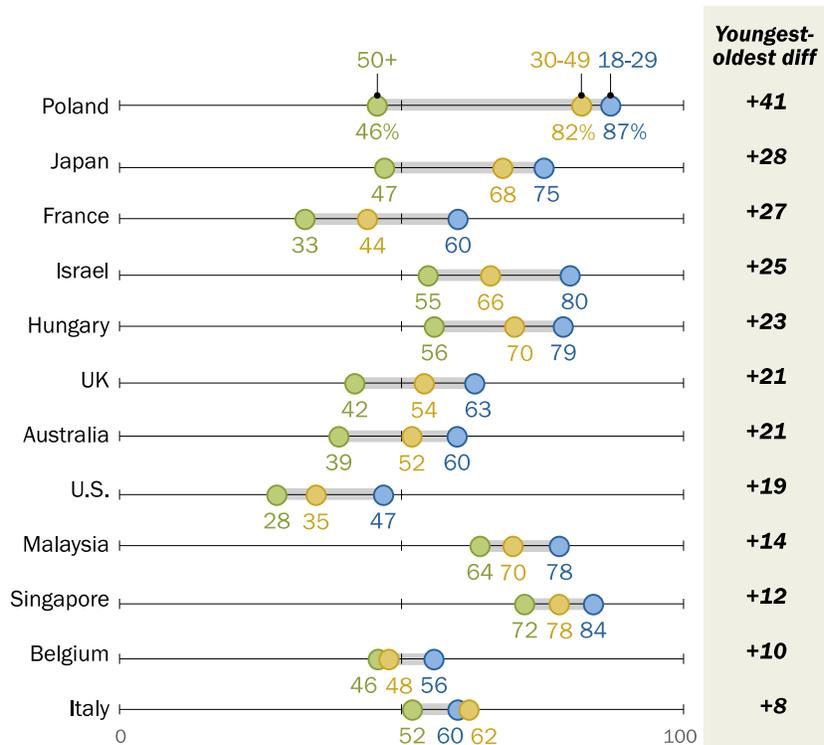
In addition to using social media more than their older counterparts, young adults often stand out in their views about the impact of social media.

Adults ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those 50 and older to say social media has been good for democracy in 12 out of 19 nations surveyed. For instance, while 87% of 18- to 29-year-old Poles believe social media has had a positive effect on politics, just 46% of those 50 and older agree.

Young adults are also often more likely to say the internet and social media has made people more informed about domestic and international events, and they are especially likely to say these technologies have made people more accepting of others from different backgrounds.

Young adults see social media’s impact on democracy more positively than older adults in most countries

% who say social media has been more of a **good thing** for democracy in their country, among those ages ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q28.

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In many cases, young people are also especially likely to consider social media an effective tool in the political realm, particularly regarding its capacity to change people’s minds on social issues and to raise awareness of those issues.

1. Satisfaction with democracy and political efficacy

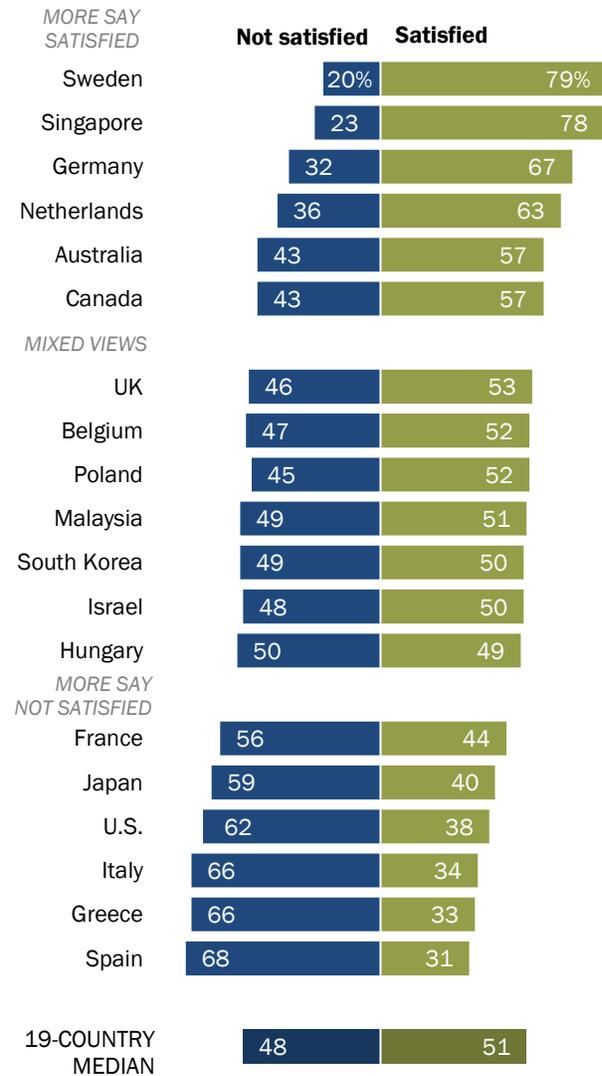
Satisfaction with democracy is largely split across the 19 countries surveyed: A median of 51% say they are satisfied with the way democracy is working in their country, while 48% are not. Satisfaction is highest in Sweden and Singapore, where nearly eight-in-ten are pleased with the way their government functions. Majorities are also satisfied in Germany, the Netherlands, Australia and Canada. Views are more evenly split in the UK, Belgium, Poland, Malaysia, South Korea, Israel and Hungary. And in France, Japan, the U.S., Italy, Greece and Spain, majorities are dissatisfied with their democracies.

In each country surveyed, those who support the governing party or coalition in power are at least 10 percentage points more likely to be satisfied with the way democracy is working (for more on governing parties, see [Appendix C](#)). The difference is largest in Hungary where 78% of those who support the governing party, Fidesz, offer positive ratings of their democracy, compared with just 27% of those who do not. (Since fielding, the governing party or coalition has changed in Australia, Israel, Italy and Sweden.)

In the U.S., Spain and Italy, even among supporters of the governing party, fewer than half are satisfied with their democracy. For example, in the U.S., 49% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are satisfied, compared with 25% of Republicans and GOP leaners. (The survey was conducted prior to the 2022 midterm elections in the U.S.)

Evaluations of democracy vary widely across countries surveyed

% who are ___ with the way democracy is working in their country



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3.

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Income also plays a role in evaluations of democracy. In eight countries, people with higher incomes are more likely to be satisfied with the way their democracy is working than those with lower incomes.¹ The opposite is true in Hungary, Poland and Malaysia, where those making less than the median income view their democracy more positively.

Most do not think they can influence politics in their country

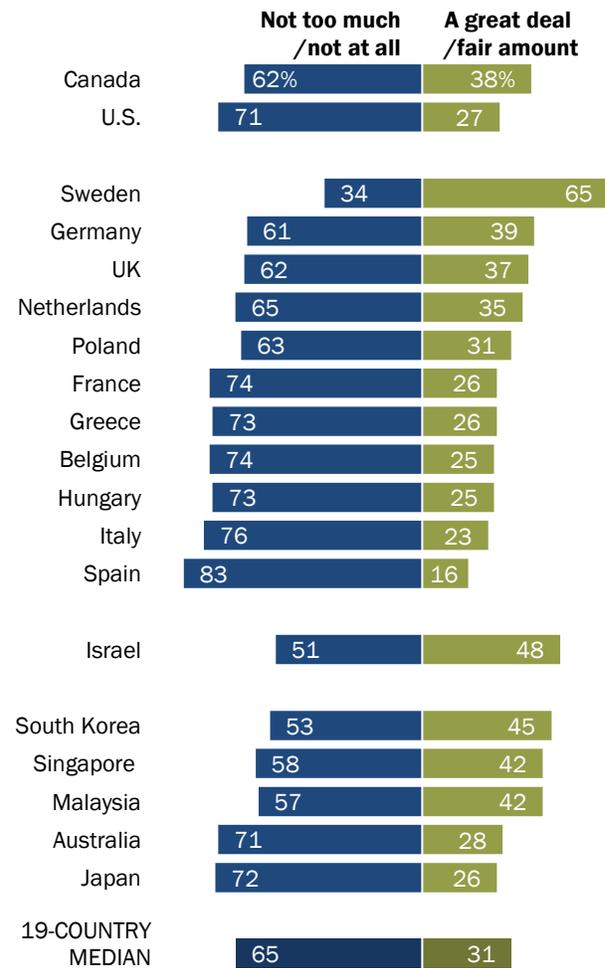
Citizens are largely pessimistic about their ability to influence politics. Roughly half or more in 18 of the 19 countries surveyed say the political system in their country does not allow people like them to have an influence on politics, with a median of nearly two-thirds (65%) across all countries surveyed holding this view. Sweden is a notable exception as the only country surveyed where a majority (65%) feel confident in their ability to influence politics.

Israelis are split over whether they are able to influence politics in their country: 48% say they can have an influence on politics, while 51% say they cannot.

Support for the current governing party is a strong factor in determining perceptions of political efficacy. In nearly every country surveyed, those who support the governing party are much more likely to say they have an influence on politics than nonsupporters. This divide is greatest in Greece, where 48% of those who support the ruling New Democracy party believe the political system allows them to have

Few feel political systems allow citizens like them to have influence

% who say the political system in their country allows people like them to have ___ influence on politics



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.
 Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q22.
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¹ Respondents with a household income below the approximate country median are considered lower income. Those with an income at or above the approximate country median are considered higher income.

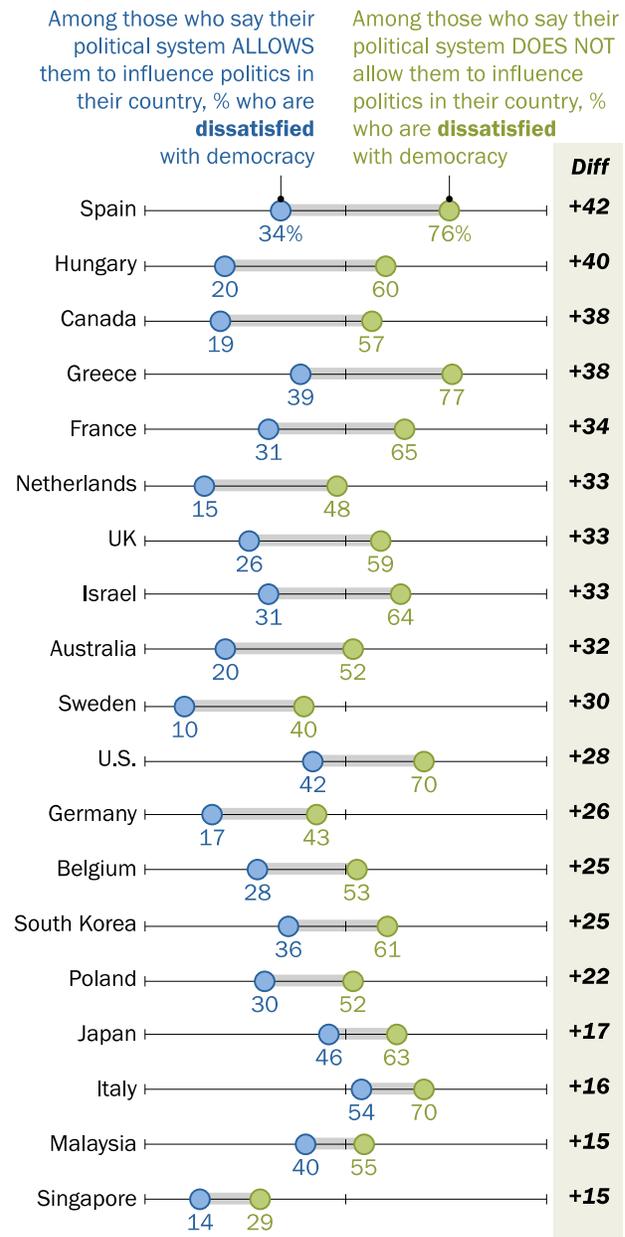
a say, compared with 18% of those who do not support the party.

However, in general, so few people feel their country's political system allows them to have an influence that in some cases, even those who support the governing party hold mostly pessimistic views. For example, while Democrats and Democratic leaners (33%) are more likely than Republicans and GOP leaners (22%) to say people like them can influence American politics, almost two-thirds (65%) of Democrats feel they have not too much or no influence at all.

Similarly, despite [political gains](#) in many European countries, supporters of right-wing populist parties in the Netherlands, Sweden, France and Germany are less likely than those who do not favor these parties to feel a sense of political efficacy (for more on populist parties, see [Appendix D](#)). In Hungary and Poland, where right-wing populist parties are in power, this pattern is reversed.

In every country surveyed, those who say their political system does not allow them to influence politics, compared with those with higher perceived political efficacy, are also much more likely to be dissatisfied with democracy. Of the Americans who say they are unable to influence politics, 70% say they are not satisfied with democracy in the U.S., compared with only 42% among those who say they have a fair amount or great deal of influence.

Those who feel their influence is low are more likely to be dissatisfied with democracy in their country



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q3.

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2. Views of social media and its impacts on society

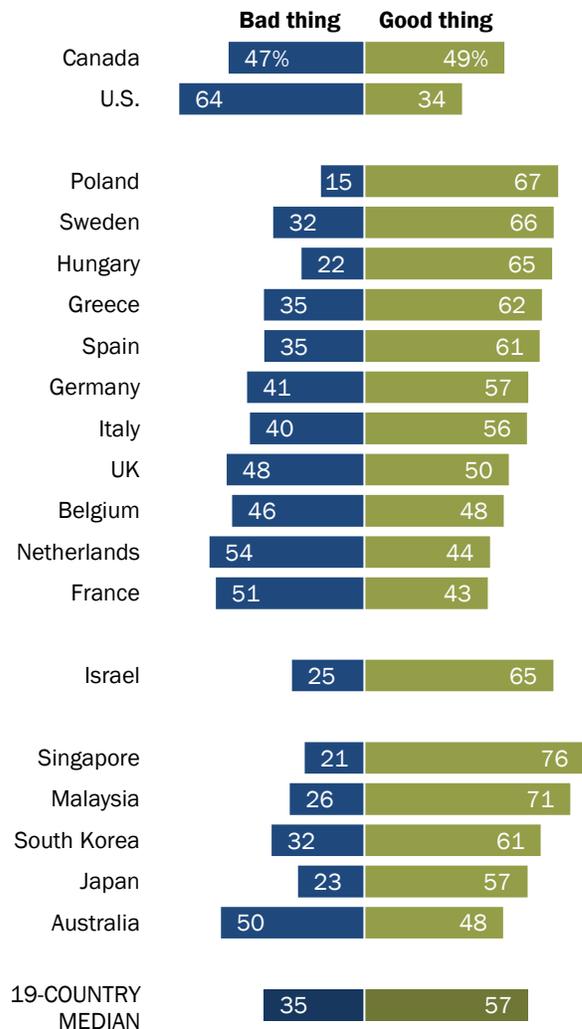
When asked whether social media is a good or bad thing for democracy in their country, a median of 57% across 19 countries say that it is a good thing. In almost every country, close to half or more say this, with the sentiment most common in Singapore, where roughly three-quarters believe social media is a good thing for democracy in their country. However, in the Netherlands and France, about four-in-ten agree. And in the U.S., only around a third think social media is positive for democracy – the smallest share among all 19 countries surveyed.

In eight countries, those who believe that the political system in their country allows them to have an influence on politics are also more likely to say that social media is a good thing for democracy. This gap is most evident in Belgium, where 62% of those who feel their political system allows them to have a say in politics also say that social media is a good thing for democracy in their country, compared with 44% among those who say that their political system does not allow them much influence on politics.

Those who view the [spread of false information online](#) as a major threat to their country are *less* likely to say that social media is a good thing for democracy, compared with those who view the spread of misinformation online as either a minor threat or not a threat at all. This is most clearly observed in the Netherlands, where only four-in-ten (39%) among those who see the spread of false information online as a major threat say that social media has been a good thing for

Most say social media is a good thing for democracy in their country

% who say social media has been a ___ for democracy in their country



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q28.

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democracy in their country, as opposed to the nearly six-in-ten (57%) among those who do not consider the spread of misinformation online to be a threat who say the same. This pattern is evident in eight other countries as well.

Views also vary by age. Older adults in 12 countries are less likely to say that social media is a good thing for democracy in their country when compared to their younger counterparts. In Japan, France, Israel, Hungary, the UK and Australia, the gap between the youngest and oldest age groups is at least 20 percentage points and ranges as high as 41 points in Poland, where nearly nine-in-ten (87%) younger adults say that social media has been a good thing for democracy in the country and only 46% of adults over 50 say the same.

The perceived impacts of the internet and social media on society

The publics surveyed believe the internet and social media are affecting societies. Across the six issues tested, few tend to say they see no changes due to increased connectivity – instead seeing things changing both positively and negatively – and often both at the same time.

A median of 84% say technological connectivity has made people easier to manipulate with false information and rumors – the most among the six issues tested. Despite this, medians of 73% describe people being more informed about both current events in other countries and about events in their own country. Indeed, in most countries, those who think social media has made it easier to manipulate people with misinformation and rumors are *also* more likely to think that social media has made people more informed.

When it comes to politics, the internet and social media are generally seen as disruptive, with a median of 65% saying that people are now more divided in their political opinions.

Some of this may be due to the sense – shared by a median of 44% across the 19 countries – that

Most see digital connectivity making people more easy to manipulate – but also more informed

% who say access to the internet and social media has made people ...

	More	Not had much impact	Less
POSSIBLE POSITIVE OUTCOMES			
Informed about current events in other countries	73	14	7
Informed about current events in (survey country)	73	14	9
Accepting of people from different ethnic groups, religions and races	45	29	22
Civil in the way they talk about politics	23	27	44
POSSIBLE NEGATIVE OUTCOMES			
Easy to manipulate with false information and rumors	84	10	5
Divided in their political opinions	65	26	8

Note: Percentages are 19-country medians except for the question about political civility, which is an 18-country median and excludes Japan due to a translation error.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31a-f.

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access to the internet and social media has led people to be less civil in the way they talk about politics. Despite this, slightly more people (a median of 45%) still say connectivity has made people more accepting of people from different ethnic groups, religions and races than say it has made people less accepting (22%) or had no effect (29%).

There is widespread concern over misinformation – and a sense that people are more susceptible to manipulation

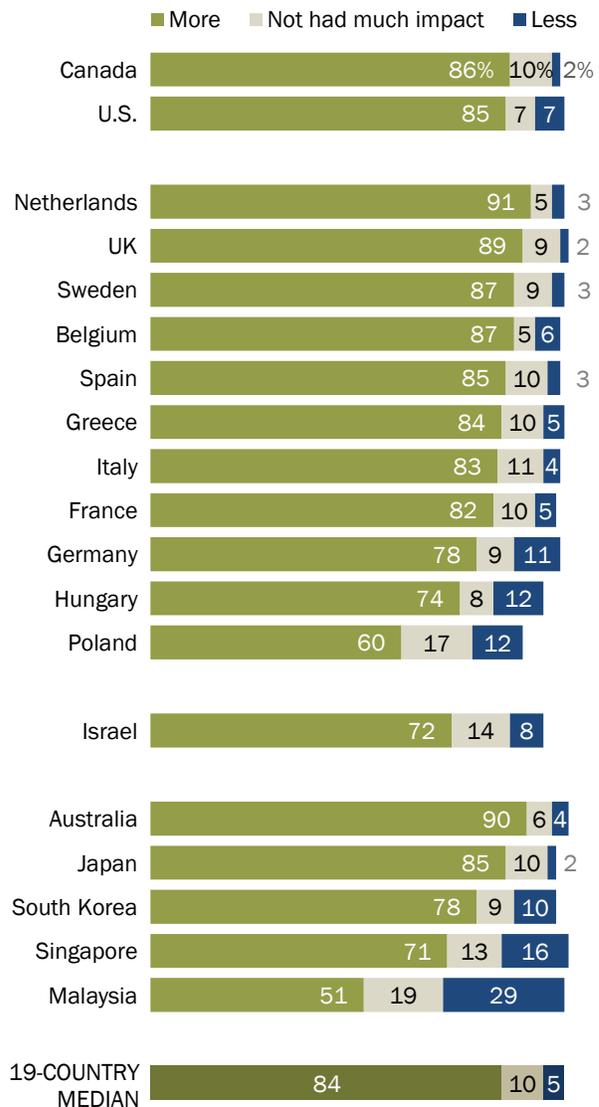
[Previously reported results](#) indicate that a median of 70% across the 19 countries surveyed believe that the spread of false information online is a major threat to their country. In places like Canada, Germany and Malaysia, more people name this as a threat than say the same of any of the other issues asked about.

This sense of threat is related to the widespread belief that people today are now easier to manipulate with false information and rumors thanks to the internet and social media. Around half or more in every country surveyed shares this view. And in places like the Netherlands, Australia and the UK, around nine-in-ten see people as more manipulable.

In many places, younger people – who tend to be more likely to *use* social media (for more on usage, see [Chapter 3](#)) – are also more likely to say it makes people easier to manipulate with false information and rumors. For example, in South Korea, 90% of those under age 30 say social media makes people easier to manipulate, compared with 65% of those 50

Most see social media making it easier to manipulate people

% who say access to the internet and social media has made people ___ easy to manipulate with false information and rumors



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31d.

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and older. (Interestingly, [U.S.-focused research](#) has found older adults are more likely to share misinformation than younger ones.) People with more education are also often more likely than those with less education to say that social media has led to people being easier to manipulate.

In 2018, when Pew Research Center asked a similar question about whether access to mobile phones, the internet and social media has made people easier to manipulate with false information and rumors, the results were largely similar. Across [the 11 emerging economies surveyed as part of that project](#), at least half in every country thought this was the case and in many places, around three-quarters or more saw this as an issue. Large shares in many places were also specifically concerned that people in their country might be manipulated by domestic politicians. For more on how the two surveys compare, see [“In advanced and emerging economies, similar views on how social media affects democracy and society.”](#)

Spotlight on the U.S.: Attitudes and experiences with misinformation

Misinformation has long been seen as a source of concern for Americans. [In 2016](#), for example, in the wake of the U.S. presidential election, 64% of U.S. adults thought completely made-up news had caused a great deal of confusion about the basic facts of current events. At the time, around a third felt that they often encountered political news online that was completely made up and another half said they often encountered news that was not fully accurate. Moreover, about a quarter (23%) said they had shared such stories – whether knowingly or not.

When asked [in 2019](#) who was the cause of made-up news, Americans largely singled out two groups of people: political leaders (57%) and activists (53%). Fewer placed blame on journalists (36%), foreign actors (35%) or the public (26%). A large majority of Americans [that year](#) (82%) also described themselves as either “very” or “somewhat” concerned about the potential impact of made-up news on the 2020 presidential election. People who followed political and election news more closely and those with higher levels of political knowledge also tended to be more concerned.

Among [adult American Twitter users in 2021](#), in particular, there was widespread concern about misinformation: 53% said inaccurate or misleading information is a major problem on the platform and 33% reported seeing a lot of that type of content when using the site.

[As of 2021](#), around half (48%) of Americans thought the government should take steps to restrict false information, even if it meant losing freedom to access and publish content – a share that had increased somewhat substantially since 2018, when 39% felt the same.

Most say people are more informed about current events – foreign and domestic – thanks to social media and the internet

A majority in every country surveyed thinks that access to the internet and social media has made people in their country more informed about domestic current events. In Sweden, Japan, Greece and the Netherlands, around eight-in-ten or more share this view, while in Malaysia, a smaller majority (56%) says the same.

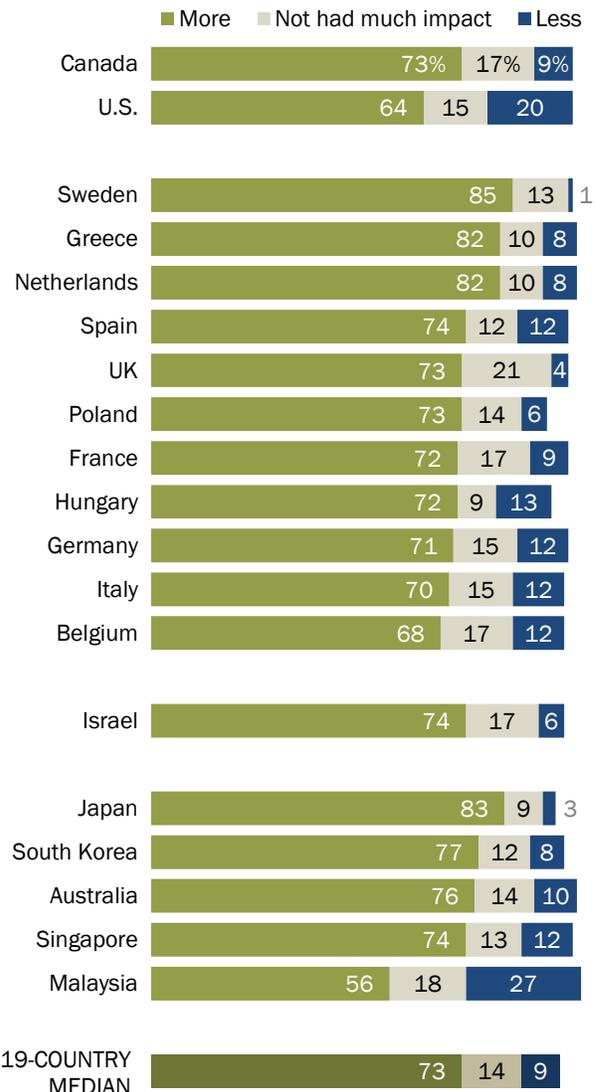
Younger adults tend to see social media making people more informed than older adults do. Older adults, for their part, don't necessarily see the internet and social media making people less informed about what's happening in their country; rather, they're somewhat more likely to describe these platforms as having little effect on people's information levels. In the case of the U.S., for example, 71% of adults under 30 say social media has made people more informed about current events in the U.S., compared with 60% of those ages 50 and older. But those ages 50 and older are about twice as likely to say social media has not had much impact on how informed people are compared with those under 30: 19% vs. 11%, respectively.

In seven of the surveyed countries, people with higher levels of education are more likely than those with lower levels to see social media informing the public on current events in their own country.

Majorities in every country also agree that the internet and social media are making people more informed about current events happening in

Majorities see social media leading to more informed citizens

% who say access to the internet and social media has made people ___ informed about current events in their country



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q31a.

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other countries. The two questions are extremely highly correlated ($r = 0.94$), meaning that in most places where people say social media is making people more informed about domestic events, they also say the same of international events. (See the [topline](#) for detailed results for both questions, by country.)

In the [2018 survey of emerging economies](#), results of a slightly different question also found that a majority in every country – and around seven-in-ten or more in most places – said people were *more* informed thanks to social media, the internet and smartphones, rather than less.

In some countries, those who think social media has made it easier to manipulate people with misinformation and rumors are *also* more likely to think that social media has made people more informed. This finding, too, was similar in the 2018 [11-country study](#) of emerging economies: Generally speaking, individuals who are most attuned to the potential benefits technology can bring to the political domain are also the ones most anxious about the possible harms.

Spotlight on the U.S.: Social media use and news consumption

[In the U.S.](#), around half of adults say they either get news often (17%) or sometimes (33%) from social media. When it comes to where Americans regularly get news on social media, Facebook outpaces all other social media sites. Roughly a third of U.S. adults (31%) say they regularly get news from Facebook. While Twitter is only used by about three-in-ten U.S. adults (27%), about half of its users (53%) turn to the site to regularly get news there. And a quarter of U.S. adults regularly get news from YouTube, while smaller shares get news from Instagram (13%), TikTok (10%) or Reddit (8%). Notably, TikTok has seen [rapid growth as a source of news](#) among younger Americans in recent years.

On several social media sites asked about, adults under 30 make up the largest share of those who regularly get news on the site. For example, half or more of regular news consumers on Snapchat (67%), TikTok (52%) or Reddit (50%) are ages 18 to 29.

While this survey finds that 64% of Americans think the public has become more informed thanks to social media, [results of Center analyses](#) do show that Americans who *mainly* got election and political information on social media during the 2020 election were less knowledgeable and less engaged than those who primarily got their news through other methods (like cable TV, print, etc.).

Majorities or pluralities tend to see social media leading to more political divisions

Around half or more in almost every country surveyed think social media has made people more divided in their political opinions. The U.S., South Korea and the Netherlands are particularly likely to hold this view. As a separate analysis shows, the former two also stand out for being the countries where people are most likely to report [conflicts between people who support different political parties](#). While perceived political division in the Netherlands is somewhat lower, it, too, stands apart: Between 2021 and 2022, the share who said there were conflicts increased by 23 percentage points – among the highest year-on-year shifts evident in the survey.

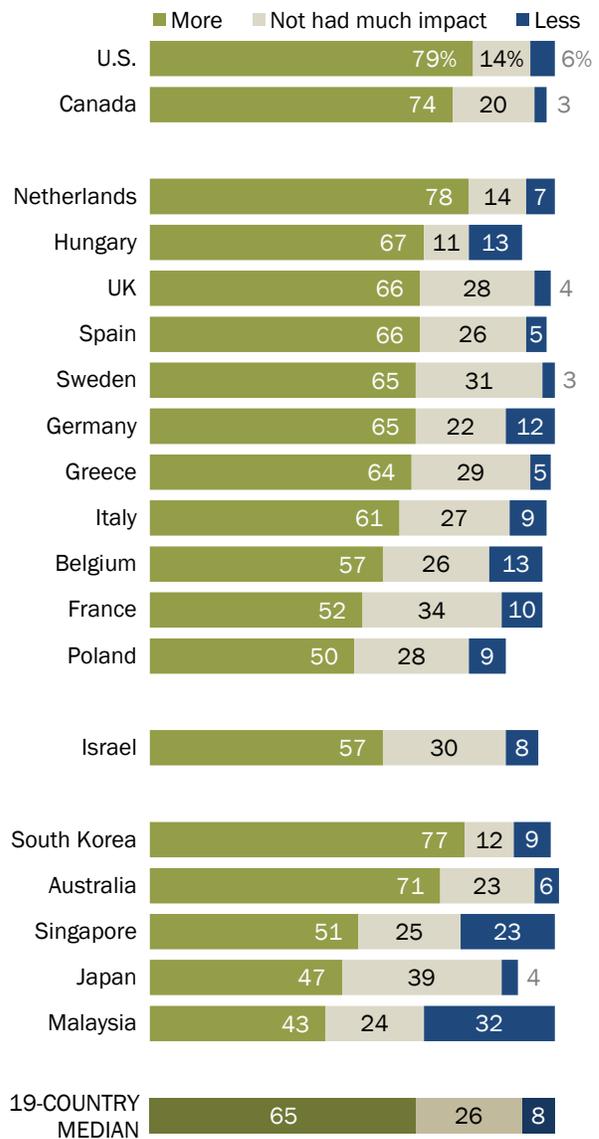
More broadly, across each of the countries surveyed, people who see social division between people who support different political parties, are, in general, more likely to see social media leading people to be more divided in their political opinions.

In a number of countries, younger people are somewhat more likely to see social media enlarging political differences than older people. More educated people, too, often see social media exacerbating political divisions more than those with less education.

Similarly, in [the survey of 11 emerging economies](#) conducted in 2018, results of a slightly different question indicated that around four-in-ten or more in every country – and a majority in most places – thought social media had made people more divided.

Many see social media leading to political division

% who say access to the internet and social media has made people ___ divided in their political opinions



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31b.

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Publics diverge over whether social media has made people more accepting of differences

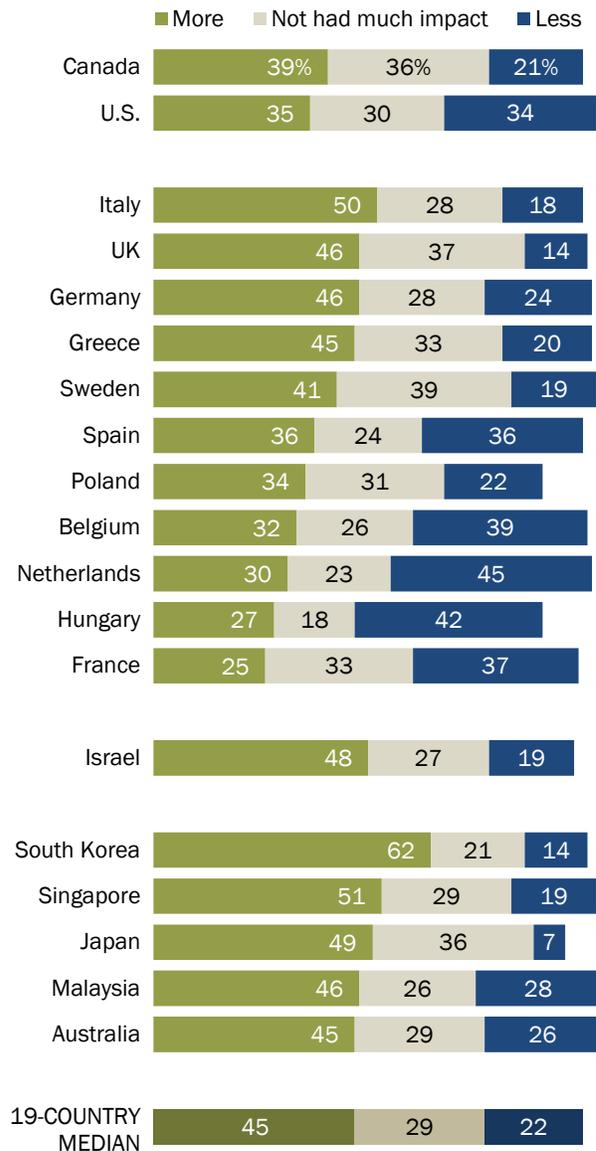
There is less consensus over what role social media has played when it comes to tolerance: A 19-country median of 45% say it has made people *more* accepting of people from different ethnic backgrounds, religions and races, while a median of 22% say it has made them *less* so, and 29% say that it has not had much impact either way.

South Korea, Singapore, Italy and Japan are the most likely to see social media making people more tolerant. On the flip side, the Netherlands and Hungary stand out as the two countries where a plurality says the internet and social media have made people *less* accepting of people with racial or religious differences. Most other societies are somewhat divided, as in the case of the U.S., where around a third of the public falls into each of the three groups.

Younger people are more likely than older ones in most countries to say that social media has increased tolerance. This is the case, for example, in Canada, where 54% of adults under 30 say social media has contributed to people being more accepting of people from different ethnic groups, religions and races, compared with a third of those ages 50 and older. In some places – and in Canada – older people are more likely to see social media leading to *less* tolerance, though in other places, older people are simply less likely to see much impact from the technology.

Views are mixed regarding social media's impact on tolerance

% who say access to the internet and social media has made people ___ accepting of people from different ethnic groups, religions and races



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q31c.

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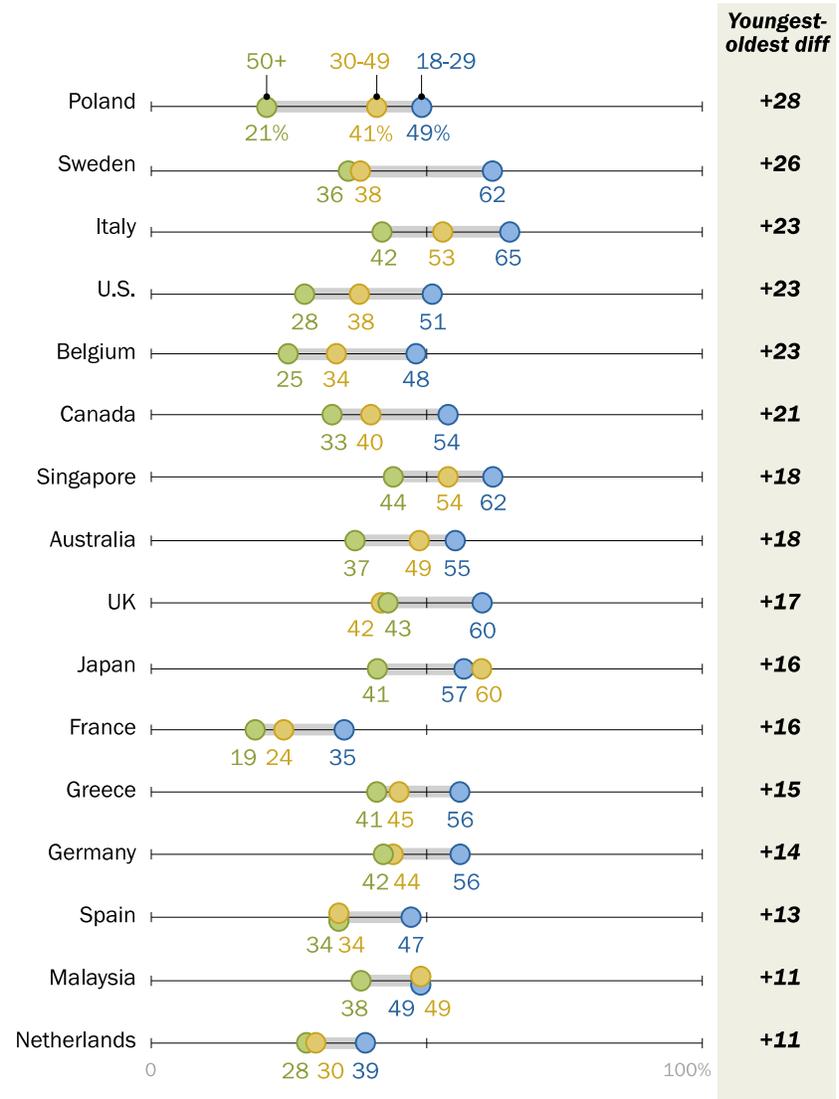
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In most countries, people who see social media leading to more divisions between people with different political opinions are more likely to say social media has made people *less* accepting of those racially and religiously different from them than those who say social media is having no effect on political division. People who see more conflicts between partisans in their society are also more likely than those who see fewer divisions to place some of the blame on social media, describing it as making people less accepting of differences.

Results of an analysis of the 11-country poll did find that people who used smartphones and social media were more likely to regularly interact with people from diverse backgrounds – though the question did not ask about *acceptance*, just about interactions. The publics in these emerging economies were also somewhat divided when it came to their opinions on how social media has led to people being more or less accepting of those with different viewpoints.

Young adults tend to see social media making people more accepting of diverse views

*% who say access to the internet and social media has made people **more** accepting of people from different ethnic groups, religions and races, among those ages ...*



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
 Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31c.
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Mixed views on whether social media has made people discuss politics civilly

Across the countries surveyed, a median of 46% say access to the internet and social media has made people *less* civil when they talk about politics. This is more than the 23% who say it has made them more civil – though a median of 26% see little impact either way.

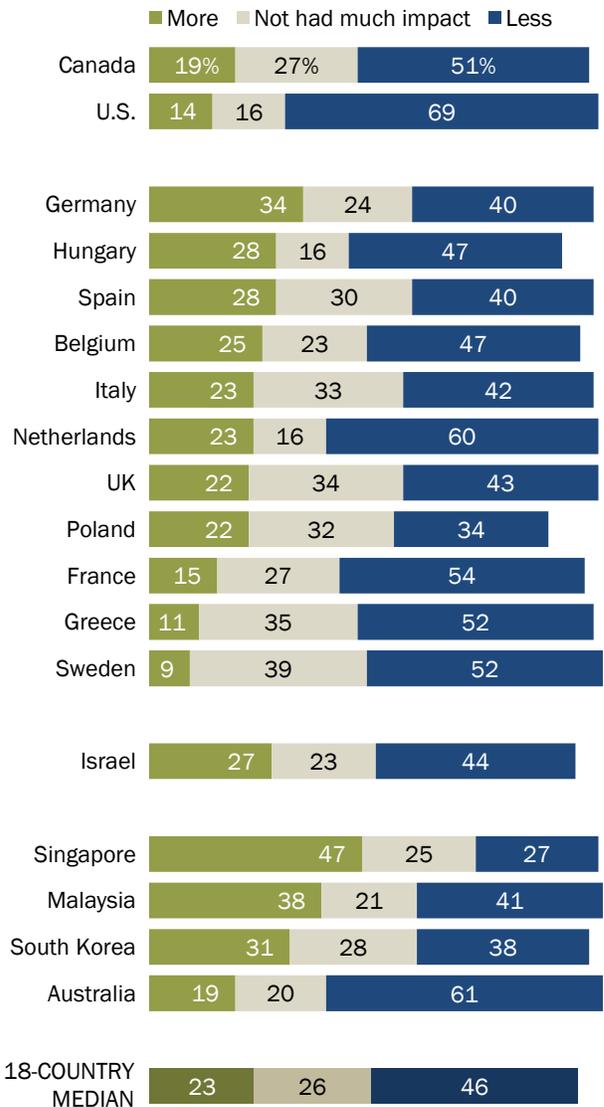
In the U.S., the Netherlands and Australia, a majority sees the internet and social media making people *less* civil. Roughly seven-in-ten Americans say this. Singapore stands out as the only country where around half see these technologies increasing civility. All other countries surveyed are somewhat divided.

People with higher levels of education tend to see less civility thanks to social media relative to those with lower levels of education.

In most places surveyed, those who think social media has made people more divided politically, compared with those who say it has had no impact on divisions, are also more likely to say social media has made people less civil in how they talk about politics.

Views are divided over how social media has affected civility of political discussions

% who say access to the internet and social media has made people ___ civil in the way they talk about politics



Note: Those who did not answer not shown. Results for Japan are excluded due to a translation error.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31f.

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Majorities view social media as a way to raise awareness among the public and elected officials

Across advanced economies, people generally recognize social media as useful for bringing the public's and elected officials' attention to certain issues, for changing people's minds and for influencing policy choices. A median of 77% across the 19 countries surveyed say social media is an effective way to raise public awareness about sociopolitical issues. Those in the UK are particularly optimistic about social media as a way of bringing public attention to a topic, with about nine-in-ten holding this belief. People in France and Belgium are the least convinced about social media's role in raising public awareness, but majorities in both countries still say it's effective for highlighting certain issues among the public.

Many also consider social media effective for changing people's minds on social or

political issues (65% median). Confidence in social media's effect on changing people's minds is strongest in South Korea, Singapore and Malaysia. Germans, Belgians, Israelis and French adults are more skeptical, with no more than about half seeing social media as effective for changing people's minds on sociopolitical issues.

Social media seen as effective for raising awareness but less so for affecting policies

% who say social media is a very/somewhat effective way to ...

	Most common response		Least common response	
	Raise public awareness about political or social issues	Change people's minds about political or social issues	Get elected officials to pay attention to issues	Influence policy decisions
	%	%	%	%
Canada	83	65	65	58
U.S.	77	58	57	58
UK	87	73	70	65
Greece	84	69	69	67
Sweden	79	64	61	61
Hungary	75	62	47	53
Poland	74	63	69	49
Spain	72	68	59	65
Germany	70	52	54	50
Italy	69	70	59	64
Netherlands	67	57	65	49
Belgium	57	49	52	48
France	57	45	46	47
Israel	79	46	64	39
Singapore	86	79	83	74
Australia	83	72	67	64
Malaysia	83	78	79	76
South Korea	83	87	85	78
Japan	76	68	62	61
19-COUNTRY MEDIAN	77	65	64	61

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30a-d.

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Views on social media as a way to bring the attention of elected officials to certain issues are similar. A median of 64% consider social media effective for directing elected officials' attention to issues, and this view is especially prevalent in South Korea, Singapore and Malaysia. People in Belgium, Hungary and France are less convinced.

Somewhat fewer consider social media effective for influencing policy decisions (61% median). Israelis are particularly doubtful of social media as a way for affecting policy change: A majority of Israelis say social media is an *ineffective* way of influencing policy decisions, and about half in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany agree. About a fifth in Poland also did not provide an answer.

An additional question was asked in the U.S. about social media's role in creating sustained social movements; roughly seven-in-ten Americans say social media is effective for this. Younger Americans, as well as those with more education or higher incomes, are more likely than others to hold this view. Social media users and those who say social media has been generally good for U.S. democracy are also more likely to believe social media is effective at creating sustained social movements.

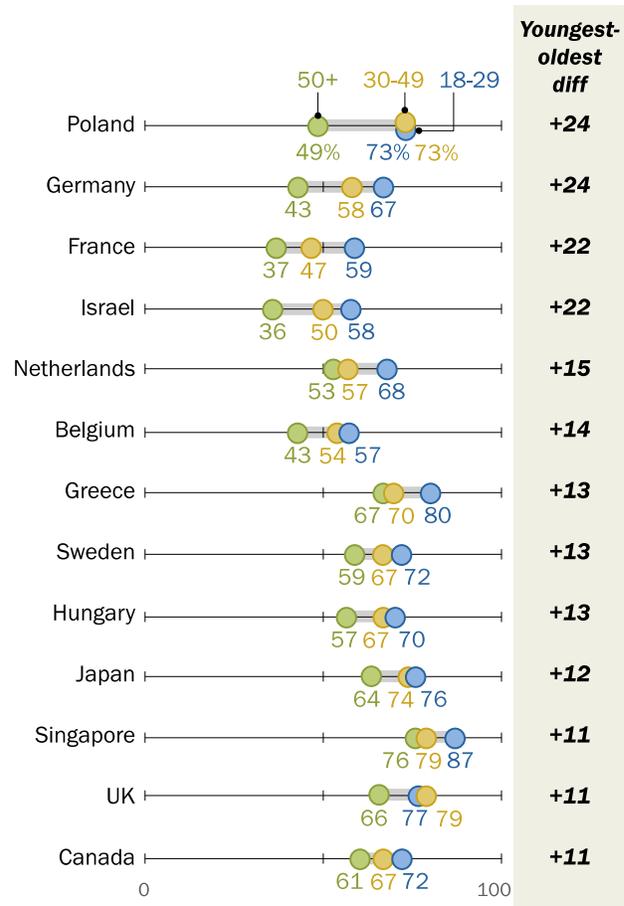
Age plays a role in how people in many of the 19 nations surveyed view social media's role in public discourse. Those ages 18 to 29 are especially likely to see social media as effective for raising public awareness. For example, in France, 70% of those ages 18 to 29 see social media as an effective way of raising public awareness. Only 48% of those 50 and older share this view, a difference of 22 percentage points.

Similarly, younger adults are also more likely to consider social media an effective way for changing people’s minds on issues. The difference is greatest in Poland and Germany, where younger adults are 24 points more likely than their older counterparts to see social media this way. There are fewer differences between younger and older adults when it comes to social media’s effectiveness for directing elected officials’ attention and influencing policy decisions. Younger adults are also generally more likely to be social media users and provide answers to these questions.

Education and income are other demographic characteristics related to people’s view of social media as a way to influence public discourse. In 11 countries, those with incomes higher than the median income are more likely than those with lower incomes to consider social media effective for raising public awareness about sociopolitical issues. Those with more education are similarly more likely to consider social media effective for elevating sociopolitical issues in the public consciousness in eight countries. People with lower levels of education and income are somewhat less likely than others to provide answers to questions about social media’s effectiveness for influencing policies, changing minds and bringing attention to issues.

Younger adults more likely to see social media as an effective way to change people’s minds

% who say social media is a *very/somewhat effective* way to change people’s minds about political or social issues



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30c. “Social Media Seen as Mostly Good for Democracy Across Many Nations, But U.S. is a Major Outlier”

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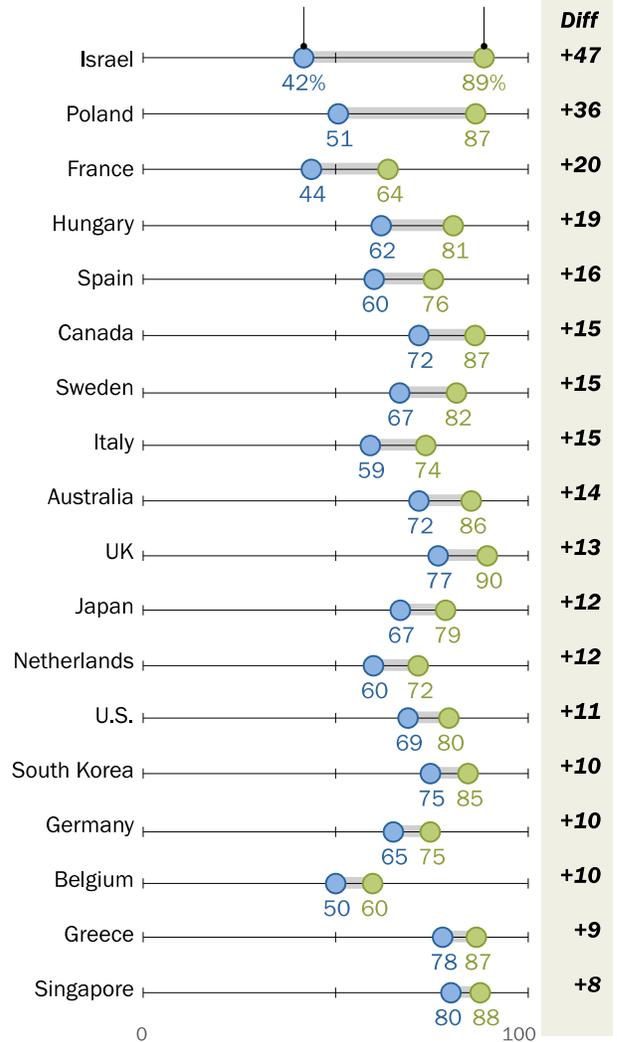
Social media usage is also connected to how people evaluate these platforms as a way to affect public discourse and policy choices. In nearly all countries, social media users are more likely than those who are not on social media to say social media is effective for raising public awareness, and social media users are also more likely to consider social media useful for changing people’s minds in 11 of 19 countries. The differences are greatest in Israel in both cases. Israeli social media users are 47 points more likely than non-users to say social media is effective for raising awareness and 38 points more likely to consider it effective for changing people’s minds on sociopolitical issues. Different views between social media users and non-users are less common when it comes to social media as an effective way for bringing elected officials’ attention to issues or influencing policy decisions. Social media users are also more likely than non-users to answer these questions.

Among social media users, those who are more active are more likely to consider social media an effective avenue for shaping people’s views and attention. Those who post about political or social issues at least sometimes on social media have a greater chance of seeing social media as effective for raising awareness for sociopolitical issues than those who post rarely or never in 16 countries. For example, in Spain, 84% of social media users who post sometimes or often see social media as an effective way to bring awareness to issues, compared to 71% of users who never or rarely post. Similarly, social media users who post more frequently are more likely to see social media as effective for changing

Social media seen as more effective for raising public awareness by users

Among people who DO NOT USE SOCIAL MEDIA, % who say it is an effective way to raise public awareness about political or social issues

Among people who USE SOCIAL MEDIA, % who say it is an effective way to raise public awareness about political or social issues



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.
 Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30d.
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minds in 13 countries, for influencing policy decisions in 15 countries, and bringing elected officials' attention to issues in 12 nations.

People's views of social media as a way to spread awareness or affect change are additionally related to how they see democracy. The beliefs that social media is effective for influencing policy decisions and for bringing issues to the attention of elected officials or the public are especially common among people who also believe they have a say in politics. For example, in Germany, 60% of people who say people like them have at least a fair amount of influence on politics also say social media is effective for affecting policy choices. In comparison, 43% of Germans who do not think they have a say in politics also think social media can influence policy decisions.

3. Internet, smartphone and social media use

Pew Research Center first started asking about internet use internationally in 2002. Twenty years later, internet use among adults in several countries has increased dramatically. The way people use and access the internet has changed since then, so our question has changed as well.

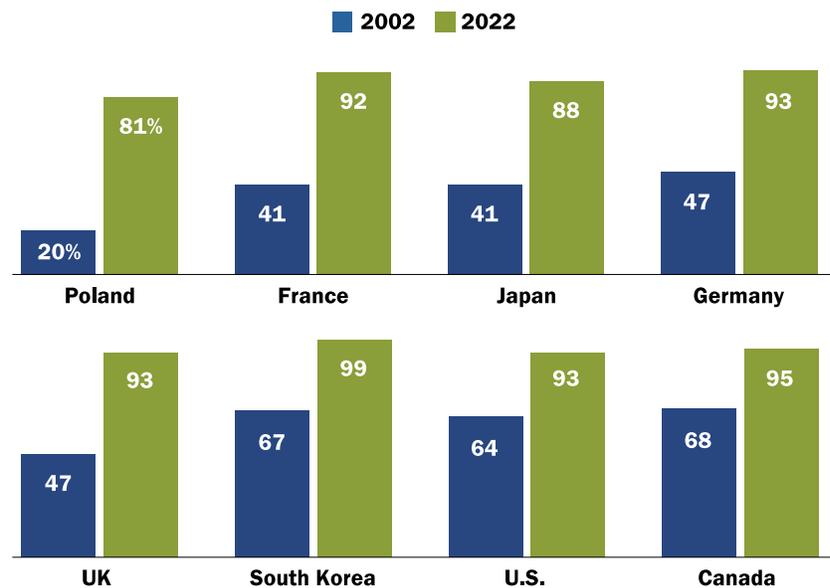
In 2002, we first asked whether people used a computer at least occasionally, either at home, work or school. People who reported using a computer then indicated whether they “ever go online to access the Internet or World Wide Web or to send and receive email.” A median of 47% reported using the internet across eight countries: Canada, South Korea, the U.S., Germany, the UK, France, Japan and Poland.

Among the countries included in the analysis, a few people used a computer without using the internet in 2002, ranging from 6% in South Korea to 18% in France, but a substantial share of the population in some of the countries did not use a computer at all. Poland had the highest share of the population who did not use a computer (67%). Even in the countries with the highest prevalence of computer use – the U.S., Canada and South Korea – roughly 25% reported never using a computer.

By comparison, a median of 93% among these countries report using the internet in the current survey. In fact, the overwhelming majority of people surveyed across 18 countries report using the internet, at least occasionally. (Although we surveyed in Australia, we do not include it in this

Many more people use the internet now compared with 20 years ago

% who use the internet



Note: In 2002, only people who said they used a computer at least occasionally were asked whether they “ever go online to access the Internet or World Wide Web or to send and receive email.” Those who did not use a computer are included in the share who did not use the internet. In 2022, internet users are people who report using the internet or owning a smartphone.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q24 & Q26. U.S. data is from a Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 25-Feb. 8, 2021.

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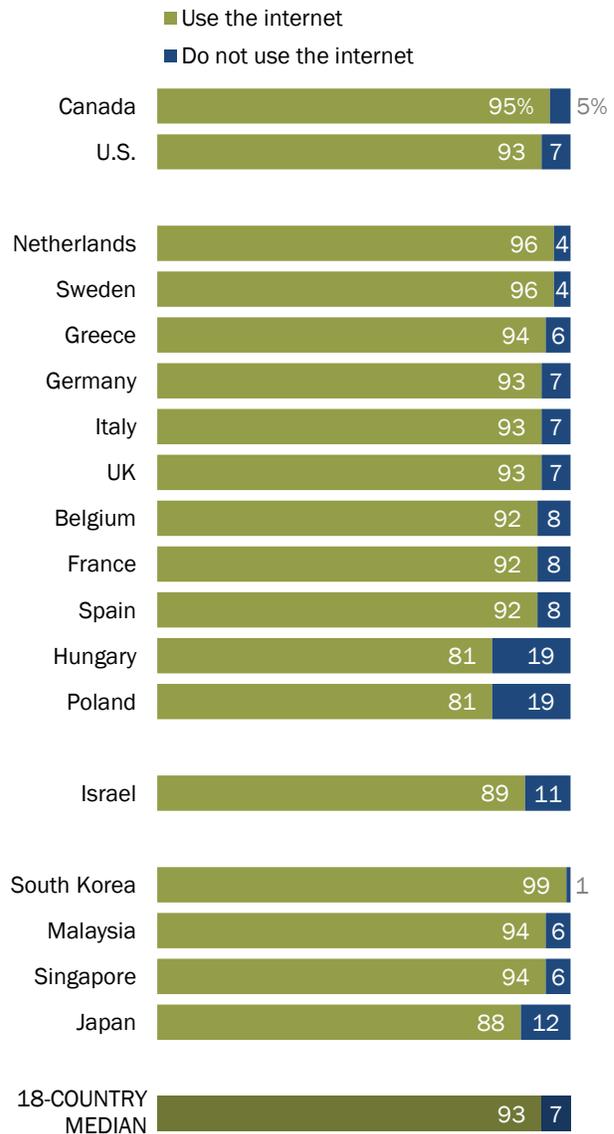
analysis because data was collected online and mode differences prevent direct comparisons.) Because smartphones have access to the internet, people who own a smartphone are also classified as internet users, [whether they say they use the internet or not](#). The share of people who report not using the internet ranges from 1% in South Korea to 19% in both Poland and Hungary, though in most countries, this share is in the single digits.

Internet use varies based on age, education and income. Nearly 100% of young adults report using the internet in every country except Israel (93%). Among older adults, internet usage rates range from 57% in Poland to around nine-in-ten in Canada (90%), Sweden (92%) and the Netherlands (93%). Older Koreans stand out, with 98% reporting using the internet.

Age differences within most countries in the analysis have become smaller over time as internet use has increased sharply among older adults. For example, 82% of German adults under 30 used the internet in 2002 compared with only 22% of Germans ages 50 or older, a 60 percentage point age gap. In the current survey, most Germans of all age groups report using the internet, including 100% of young adults and 87% of older adults.

Most adults use the internet in advanced economies surveyed

% who ...



Note: Internet users are people who report using the internet or owning a smartphone. Data from Australian web survey not included.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q24 & Q26. U.S. data is from a Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 25-Feb. 8, 2021.

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People with more education and those with a higher income are also more likely to use the internet in nearly every country surveyed. In Israel, for example, 71% of people with a lower income report using the internet, compared with 96% of those with a higher income. And 85% of Israelis with less education use the internet, compared with 95% of those with more education.

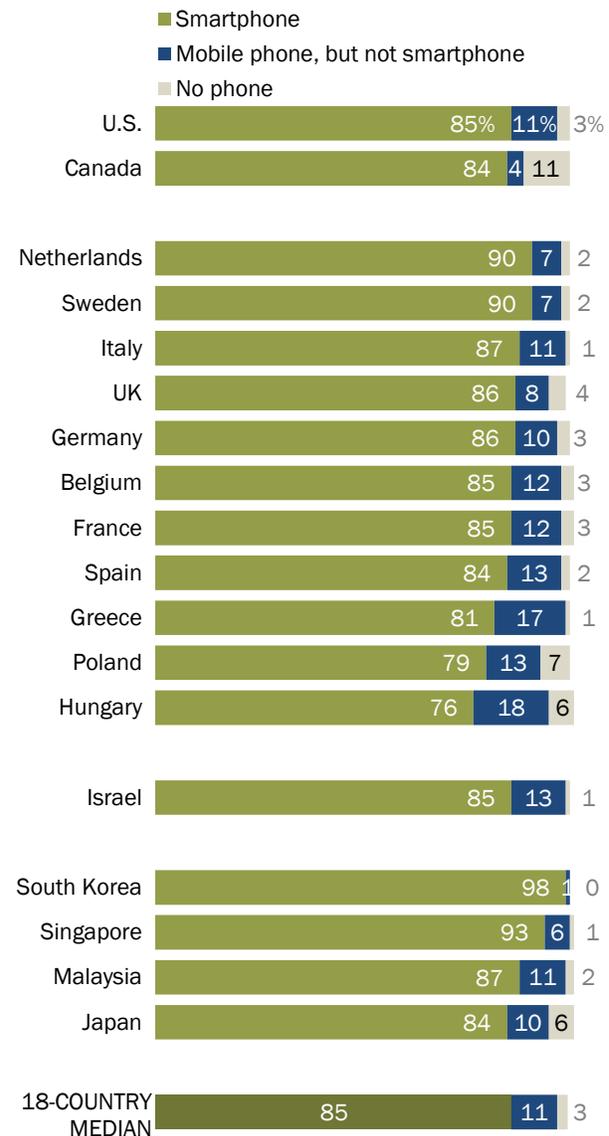
Widespread smartphone ownership while very few do not own a mobile phone at all

Nearly all people surveyed across 18 advanced economies report owning a mobile phone, the vast majority of which are smartphones. A median of 85% say they own a smartphone, 11% own a mobile phone that is not a smartphone and only 3% do not own a phone at all. (See [Appendix E](#) for a list of country-specific smartphone examples.)

Despite widespread smartphone ownership, there is some variability across the countries surveyed in mobile tech use. Roughly 20% of adults in Greece and Hungary own a mobile phone that is not a smartphone. And about 10% do not own a mobile phone at all in Canada and Poland. On the opposite end of the spectrum, 98% of Korean adults own a smartphone. (See the “How we did this” section of this report for more information about how reported tech usage is related to our survey methodology.)

At least three-in-four in each country surveyed report owning a smartphone

% who report owning (a) ...



Note: Data from Australian web survey not included. See Appendix E for country-specific smartphone examples.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q25 & Q26. U.S. data is from a Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 25-Feb. 8, 2021.

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There are also large differences in smartphone and mobile phone ownership within each country, with younger adults, people with a higher income, and those with more education generally being more likely to own a smartphone.

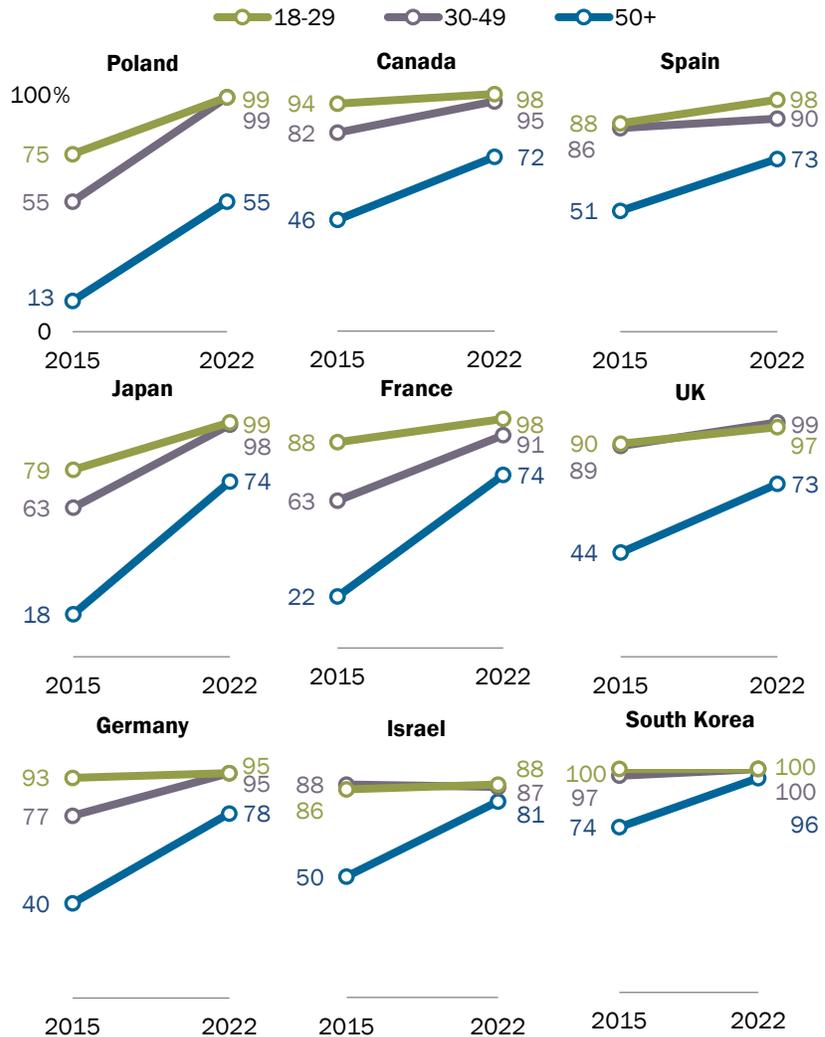
In Poland and Hungary, where somewhat fewer people overall own a smartphone, there are especially large gaps. Nearly all Polish young adults own a smartphone (99%), compared with just over half of people ages 50 and older (55%). Similarly, 98% of people with higher education and 87% of those with higher incomes in Poland own a smartphone. But among Poles, only 73% with less education and 49% with lower incomes report owning a mobile phone that is a smartphone. The differences based on age and income look roughly the same in Hungary. In nearly every other country surveyed, there are significant, but smaller gaps.

As with internet use, the age gap in smartphone ownership in these countries has narrowed over time as more older adults have adopted

smartphones. In Canada, for example, the share of young adults who own a smartphone has not changed much since 2015, but among older adults, the share has increased from 46% to 72% in the current survey. In South Korea, where nearly everyone in all age groups reports owning a

More older adults now own smartphones

% who report owning a smartphone, among those ages ...



Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q25 & Q26.
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smartphone, ownership among older adults has grown substantially since 2015, when this question was first asked.

Trends in the U.S. show a similar pattern for tech use [among older adults over the last decade](#). While smartphone ownership has increased among all age groups in the U.S. since 2012, Americans ages 65 and older have seen an especially sharp uptake in smartphone ownership, increasing from 13% in 2012 to 61% in 2021.

Previous Pew Research Center surveys have found that [smartphone penetration is lower](#) in some [emerging and developing economies](#). In 2018, the median share who reported owning a smartphone across [19 lower- or middle-lower income countries](#) was 42%, though most adults reported owning a mobile phone. And as in the advanced economies surveyed, younger adults and those with more education and a higher income are much more likely to own a smartphone in these countries.

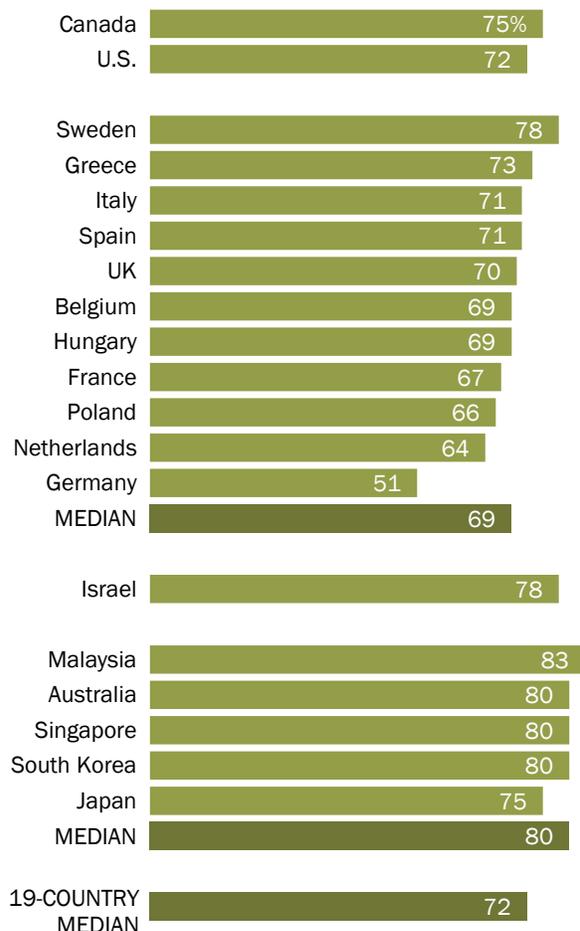
Most say they use social media sites

At least half in every country surveyed say they ever use social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter or Instagram (see [Appendix F](#) for full list of country-specific examples of social media sites). Social media use is especially common across the Asia-Pacific countries surveyed (median of 80%), but still widespread in Europe (median of 69%), Israel, Canada and the U.S.

Germans stand out for having less prevalent social media use. Only around half of Germans use sites like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. By comparison, roughly two-thirds or more report using social media in every other country surveyed.

Social media usage higher across Asia-Pacific region

% who use social media sites



Note: See Appendix F for country-specific examples of social media sites.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27. U.S. data is from a Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 25-Feb. 8, 2021. "Social Media Seen as Mostly Good for Democracy Across Many Nations, But U.S. is a Major Outlier"

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Age gaps in social media use between those under 30 and those 50 or older are 20 percentage points or higher in every country surveyed. Poland is a particularly stark example, with 100% of younger adults but only 32% of older adults reporting using social media.

Social media use among older adults ranges widely. Half or fewer of adults ages 50 or older use social media in Poland, Germany, France, Hungary, the UK or Belgium. Roughly two-thirds or more of older adults use social media in Israel, Australia and South Korea. Social media usage among younger adults, on the other hand, ranges from 84% in the U.S. to 100% in Poland.

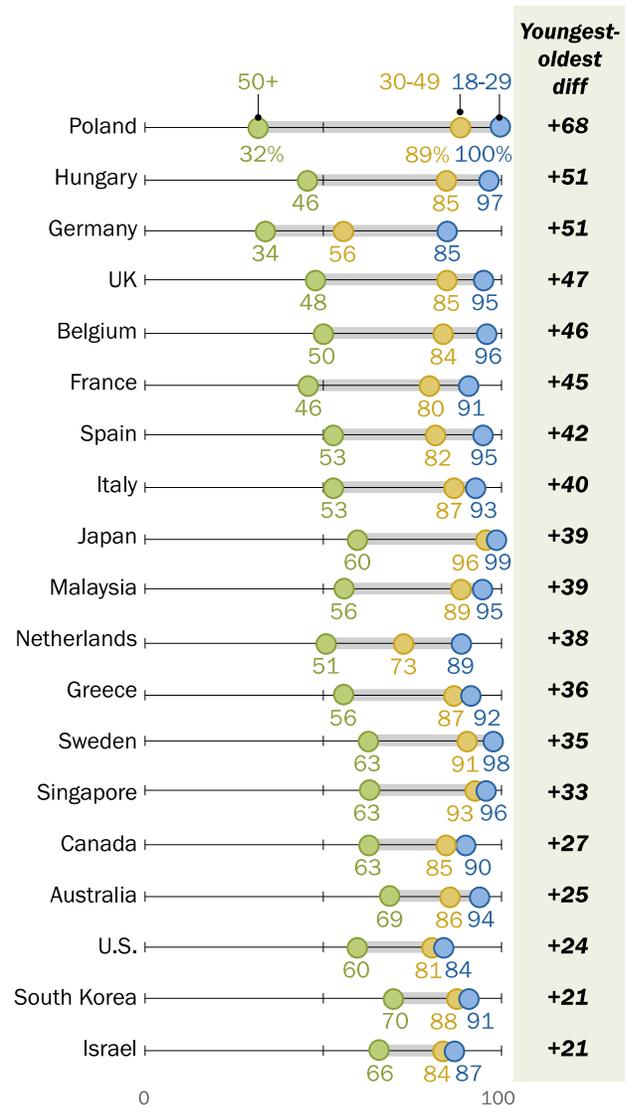
Though younger adults are more likely than older adults to use social media, there is evidence that the age gap in social media use has narrowed over time. There has been a faster rate of change in social media use among older adults in a number of countries, similar to internet use and smartphone ownership. For example, social media use among young adults in the UK has not changed since 2012 (since most young adults were already using social media a decade ago). By comparison, it has more than doubled among people ages 50 and older in the UK, from 22% who used social media in 2012 to 48% in the current survey.

The question asked whether people use *any* social media sites, but data from the U.S.

demonstrates that the [popularity of different sites varies widely](#). In a [2021 survey](#), 69% of Americans reported ever using Facebook, while 40% said they used Instagram, 23% used Twitter

More than eight-in-ten young adults in every country surveyed use social media

% who use social media sites, among those ages ...



Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27. U.S. data is from a Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 25-Feb. 8, 2021. "Social Media Seen as Mostly Good for Democracy Across Many Nations, But U.S. is a Major Outlier"

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and 21% used TikTok. Younger adults are generally more likely to use social media sites, but the magnitude of the age difference depends on the platform.

Internet and social media use in lower-income countries

Pew Research Center suspended fieldwork in countries where [surveys are conducted in person](#) at the start of the coronavirus pandemic in early 2020. We plan to return to these countries, many of which are emerging or developing economies, as health outcomes continue to improve around the world. Yet, because of this, the current survey focuses on internet use and attitudes in advanced economies.

We last asked about technology use in a [larger set of countries in 2019](#). Rates of internet use at that time were lower in some emerging and developing economies, though at least half in most countries reported using the internet or owning a smartphone. India was an outlier among the countries surveyed (38%). Because relatively fewer people in several of these countries used the internet, social media use was generally lower, as well.

The 2019 survey also showed the same demographic patterns we see in the current survey: Younger adults and people with more education or a higher income are all more likely to use the internet and social media. These differences tend to be largest in many lower-income countries where overall usage rates are lower.

Surveys of [Americans during the coronavirus pandemic](#) found that a majority see the internet as essential in their lives and many reported using the internet in new ways as a result of the outbreak. Pew Research Center is planning to collect new data in emerging and developing countries in our next annual global survey to shed light on whether, and in what ways, technology use in these countries has changed since 2019.

Frequent posting about social or political issues on social media is uncommon

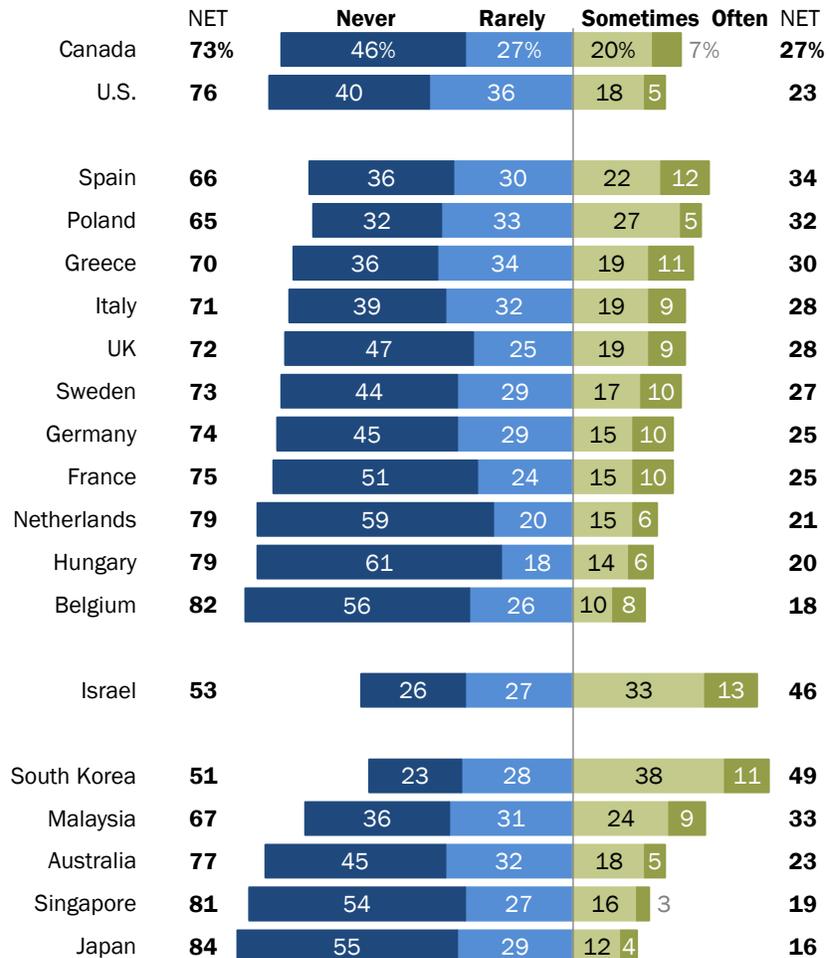
Despite most people reporting using social media sites, few say they post or share things about political or social issues on social media with any frequency. A median of 73% of social media users across the 19 countries surveyed say they rarely or never post about issues on social media. A median of just 27% say they sometimes or often do.²

The most common response across many of the countries surveyed is that people never post or share about political or social issues online. This includes roughly half or more of people who use social media in the UK, France, Singapore, Japan, Belgium, the Netherlands and Hungary.

Posting about social issues is relatively common in some countries, however. Almost half of social media users in Israel and South Korea say they post or share about social or political issues at least

Many social media users say they rarely or never post about political or social issues

% of social media users who ___ post or share things about political or social issues online



Note: Question only asked of people who report using social media.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q29.

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² Two different surveys are being cited at times in this chapter about the current use of social media by U.S. adults. A telephone survey conducted Jan. 25-Feb. 8, 2021, is being used to cite the overall share of adults using the internet and social media. A survey conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel from March 21-27, 2022, is being used to cite the share of social media users who post online about social or political issues. This question was not asked on the 2021 phone survey.

sometimes. And roughly a third say the same in Spain, Malaysia, Poland and Greece.

Notably, while there are significant age gaps in tech use, older adults are generally just as likely as younger adults to post online about social or political issues. Thus, while more people ages 18 to 29 are on social media to begin with, that does not necessarily translate to them being more active when it comes to sharing about politics online. There are some exceptions. Among social media users, younger adults are more likely than those ages 50 and older to post about social issues in Poland, Israel and the UK. And older adults are more likely than younger ones to post or share

Young adults much more likely to use the internet and social media sites, but not more likely to post about issues online

	Use the internet OR own a smartphone				Use social media sites				Often or sometimes post online about social or political issues*			
	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest diff	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest diff	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest diff
	%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%	%	
Poland	100	99	57	+43	100	89	32	+68	38	33	22	+16
Hungary	98	95	63	+35	97	85	46	+51	24	22	16	+8
Malaysia	99	98	77	+22	95	89	56	+39	35	29	38	-3
Japan	100	99	80	+20	99	96	60	+39	16	17	15	+1
Belgium	100	98	83	+17	96	84	50	+46	17	20	17	0
Spain	100	99	83	+17	95	82	53	+42	38	38	29	+9
France	100	98	85	+15	91	80	46	+45	23	27	26	-3
UK	99	100	85	+14	95	85	48	+47	32	31	21	+11
Germany	100	98	87	+13	85	56	34	+51	26	24	26	0
Greece	100	99	87	+13	92	87	56	+36	22	26	38	-16
U.S.	99	98	86	+13	84	81	60	+24	23	23	23	0
Singapore	100	100	88	+12	96	93	63	+33	18	15	23	-5
Italy	99	99	88	+11	93	87	53	+40	31	25	29	+2
Canada	100	99	90	+10	90	85	63	+27	30	29	25	+5
Sweden	100	100	92	+8	98	91	63	+35	28	24	28	0
Israel	93	92	85	+8	87	84	66	+21	54	47	38	+16
Netherlands	100	99	93	+7	89	73	51	+38	20	24	18	+2
South Korea	100	100	98	+2	91	88	70	+21	45	37	61	-16

*Question only asked of people who use social media.

Note: Data from web survey in Australia not included. Statistically significant differences shown in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q24, Q26, Q27 & Q29. U.S. data on internet and social media use is from a Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 25-Feb. 8, 2021. U.S. data on posting about social or political issues comes from the Spring 2022 Global Attitudes survey, conducted on Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel. This question was not asked in the 2021 phone survey.

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things about these issues in Greece and South Korea. Yet overall, posting about social or political issues on social media is rare among all age groups.

Similarly, while there are differences in smartphone ownership and internet and social media use based on education and income, there are no differences in who decides to post online about social or political issues.

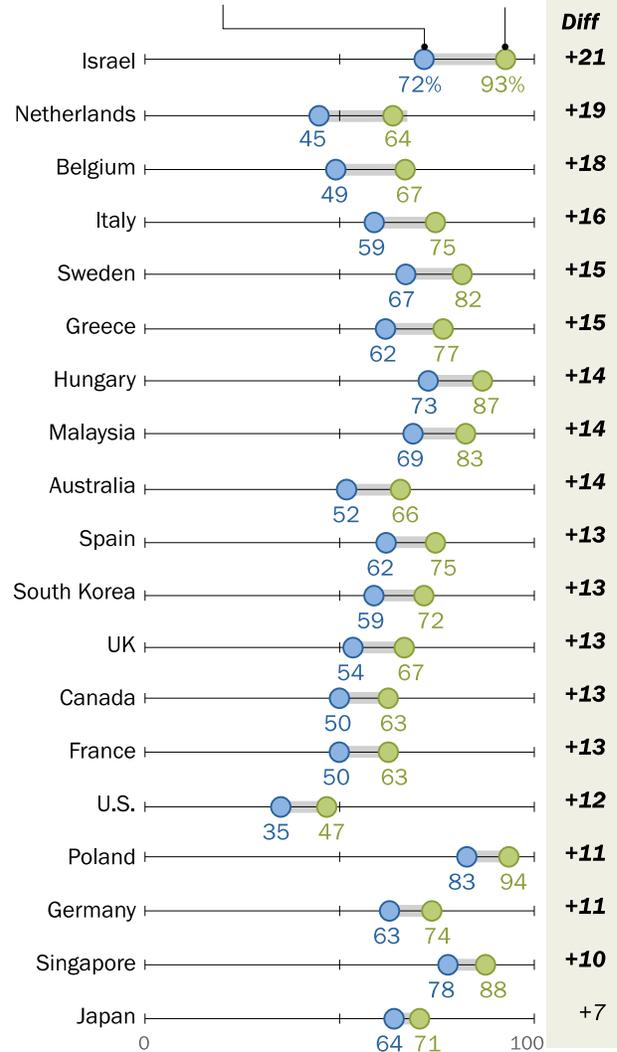
There are some differences based on where people place themselves on the political spectrum, however. In the U.S., Italy, Spain, Australia and South Korea, people on either end of the ideological spectrum are more likely to post than those who place themselves in the center. In the U.S. for example, 29% of self-identified liberals and 25% of conservatives post about social issues at least sometimes, while only 19% of moderates say they post with the same frequency. Spain has some of the largest differences based on ideology: Roughly 40% of those on the ideological right and left post about issues online, compared with about a quarter of people in the center of the political spectrum. And in France, those on the ideological left are more likely to post about social or political issues (38%) than those in the center (21%) or on the right (21%).

People who post online and those who do not also differ in their attitudes about social media's influence on society and democracy. In nearly all countries surveyed, those who post about social or political issues on social media at least sometimes are more likely than people who do not post to say that, all things considered, social media has been more of a good thing for

People who post about issues are more likely to see social media as good for democracy

Among people who post RARELY/NEVER, % who say social media has been more of a **good thing** for democracy in their country

Among people who post SOMETIMES/OFTEN, % who say social media has been more of a **good thing** for democracy in their country



Note: Statistically significant differences shown in bold.
 Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q28.
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democracy in their country. This is true even in the U.S., where most do not feel social media has been good for their democracy; among those who post about social or political issues sometimes or often, 47% say social media is good for democracy, compared with 35% among those who rarely or never post about these issues.

In most places surveyed, people who post online about social or political issues are also more likely to see social media as an effective way to influence policy decisions, raise awareness or change people's minds about social or political issues, or get elected officials to pay attention to those issues. In every country except Germany, more people who post about issues online, compared with those who don't, say that in order to be a good member of society it is very important to join demonstrations about important issues. In some places, those who make social or political posts also place more importance on following domestic and international news.

In seven countries, people who are dissatisfied with their democracy are more likely to share or post about political or social issues on social media. In France, for example, 33% of people who are dissatisfied with the way democracy is working in their country post about issues often or sometimes, compared with only 16% of those who are satisfied with democracy. A similar pattern can be seen in the Netherlands, Canada, Greece, the UK, Australia and Singapore. But a negative view of their political system is not the only potential driver of posting about issues online. In several countries, people who have a higher sense of political efficacy, meaning those who feel their political system allows them to have some say in politics, are also more likely to post.

Spotlight on the U.S.: Political discussions online

Americans tend to be somewhat exhausted by how much political content they see on social media, at least during election years. A 55% majority of adult social media users described themselves [in 2020](#) as “worn out” by how many political posts and discussions they saw – up 18 points since the question was fielded in the lead up to the 2016 election. Seven-in-ten social media users also said that talking about politics on social media with people they disagree with tends to be stressful and frustrating – rather than interesting and informative – and that share had also grown since 2016.

[When asked in 2020](#) whether they post about political or social issues, 70% of Americans said they did not. The chief reasons these non-posters gave for their behavior was that they didn’t want things they posted or shared to be used against them (33%) and they didn’t want to be attacked for their views (32%) – more than said the same of not wanting to offend others (20%).

[As of 2021](#), around one-in-five Americans reported having experienced online harassment because of their political views.

A [2021 analysis of Twitter users](#) in the U.S. also found that people who tweet frequently about political issues (just 6% of U.S. adults with public Twitter accounts) are more politically engaged than others in a number of ways: They are more likely to have attended a political rally or event, or contacted an elected official, and they are much more likely to follow the news most of the time. Consistent with the finding that both liberals and conservatives are more likely to post about political or social issues in the U.S., the analysis found that prolific political tweeters were more likely to identify as either liberal or conservative and tended to have more negative ratings of people who support a different political party.

The Center has also found in surveys of U.S. adults that a majority distrust social media sites as [sources of political and election news](#), believe social media has a [negative impact on the “way things are going”](#) in the country and believe the firms running the platforms [censor political viewpoints](#).

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Appendix A: Classifying democracies

We use three measures to better understand the status of democracy across the advanced economies included in our survey: 2021 Democracy Index scores from the [Economist Intelligence Unit](#) (EIU), 2022 Global Freedom Status scores provided by [Freedom House](#), 2021 Global State of Democracy indices from [International IDEA](#) and Regimes of the World classifications from [Varieties of Democracy](#) (V-Dem). Each organization uses different methods for classifying political systems, so using data from multiple sources can provide a more complete picture of the status of democracy across the survey publics.

The EIU Democracy Index is based on ratings across 60 indicators, grouped into five categories: electoral process and pluralism, civil liberties, the functioning of government, political participation and political culture. Countries are categorized into regime types based on their overall score on the index. Full democracies are ones in which basic freedoms and liberties are respected, with few problems in how democracy is functioning. Flawed democracies have more substantial issues, such as low levels of political participation or problems in how the society is governed, though they still meet the basic requirements of free elections and respect for civil liberties. All the publics included in the current Pew Research Center survey are classified as either full or flawed democracies, but the EIU classification includes two other categories: hybrid regimes and authoritarian regimes.

Researchers and experts at Freedom House assign scores to countries and territories across the globe on 10 indicators of political rights (e.g., whether there is a realistic opportunity for opposition parties to gain power through elections) and 15 indicators of civil liberties (e.g., whether there is a free and independent media). For each measure, scores range from 0, representing the smallest degree of freedom, to 4, indicating the largest degree of freedom. Based on their combined score across all indicators, Freedom House classifies societies as free, partly free or not free. Each category covers a broad range of countries and territories and, therefore, within each classification there can be a lot of variation. Overall, those classified as free have relatively more freedom than those considered partly free or not free.

International IDEA compiles data from 12 different data sources, including expert surveys and observational data, to create their Global State of Democracy indices, which measure five core attributes of democracy. One attribute – Representative Government – is used to classify countries as either a democracy, a hybrid regime or an authoritarian regime. The Representative Government measure includes data on the extent to which voting rights are inclusive, political parties are free to form and campaign for office, elections are free, and political offices are filled through elections. Higher scores on the attribute (ranging from 0 to 1) indicate a more

representative government. Countries are classified as democracies if they score at least 0.4 on the measure and have competitive multiparty elections. Hybrid regimes have a score of at least 0.4, as well, but do not have competitive elections. Authoritarian regimes score below 0.4 on the Representative Government measure and do not have competitive elections. Within democracies, International IDEA further classifies countries as high-performing, midrange-performing, and weak-performing based on scores across all five attributes of democracy: representative government, fundamental rights, checks on government, impartial administration and participatory engagement.

V-Dem has local experts respond to a large set of questions about the political system and society in countries and locations across the world. For our purposes, we use the Regimes of the World question, where experts indicate how the political regime should be classified – closed autocracy, electoral autocracy, electoral democracy or liberal democracy – based on how their elections work and other factors related to how their government functions. Nearly every public in our survey is considered a liberal democracy, meaning experts rate their elections as free and fair, with multiple parties, and provide positive assessments of different aspects of their government, such as respect for personal liberties and rule of law. V-Dem classifies Poland as an electoral democracy, where liberal aspects of democracy, such as access to justice or respect for personal liberties are constrained. Hungary, Malaysia and Singapore are classified as electoral autocracies, defined as having “de-jure multiparty elections for the chief executive and the legislature, but failing to achieve that elections are free and fair, or de-facto multiparty.”

Democracy classifications

	EIU Democracy Index	Freedom House Global Freedom Status	International IDEA	V-Dem Regimes of the World
Australia	Full democracy	Free	High-performing democracy	Liberal democracy
Canada	Full democracy	Free	High-performing democracy	Liberal democracy
Germany	Full democracy	Free	High-performing democracy	Liberal democracy
Netherlands	Full democracy	Free	High-performing democracy	Liberal democracy
Sweden	Full democracy	Free	High-performing democracy	Liberal democracy
UK	Full democracy	Free	High-performing democracy	Liberal democracy
Japan	Full democracy	Free	Mid-range performing democracy	Liberal democracy
South Korea	Full democracy	Free	Mid-range performing democracy	Liberal democracy
Belgium	Flawed democracy	Free	High-performing democracy	Liberal democracy
France	Flawed democracy	Free	High-performing democracy	Liberal democracy
U.S.	Flawed democracy	Free	High-performing democracy	Liberal democracy
Greece	Flawed democracy	Free	Mid-range performing democracy	Liberal democracy
Israel	Flawed democracy	Free	Mid-range performing democracy	Liberal democracy
Italy	Flawed democracy	Free	Mid-range performing democracy	Liberal democracy
Spain	Flawed democracy	Free	Mid-range performing democracy	Liberal democracy
Poland	Flawed democracy	Free	Mid-range performing democracy	Electoral democracy
Hungary	Flawed democracy	Partly free	Mid-range performing democracy	Electoral autocracy
Malaysia	Flawed democracy	Partly free	Weak democracy	Electoral autocracy
Singapore	Flawed democracy	Partly free	Hybrid regime	Electoral autocracy

Note: All classifications are based on the state of the political system over the course of the previous year.

Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit (2021), Freedom House (2022), International IDEA (2021), Varieties of Democracy (2022).

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Appendix B: Negative Impact of the Internet and Social Media Index

We created an additive scale to look at overall perceptions of the impact of the internet and social media on society. The index totals responses to six questions about the negative effect of the internet, making people: 1) less informed about current events in their country, 2) more divided in their political opinions, 3) less accepting of people from different backgrounds, 4) easier to manipulate with false information and rumors, 5) less informed about current events in other countries, and 6) less civil in the way they talk about politics.

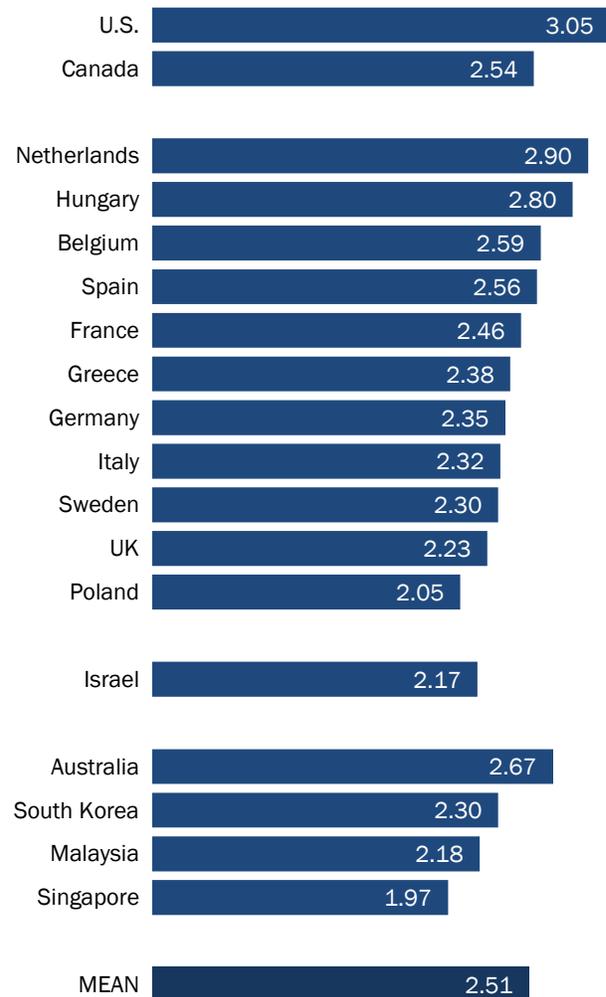
Negative outcomes were coded as 1, while a positive or “no impact” response was coded as 0. Only respondents who provided a substantive answer to all six questions were included in the analysis (N = 21,727). If respondents said “don’t know” to any item, they were dropped from the index. Due to a translation error, respondents in Japan were not asked all six questions and were therefore not included in the index.

For each respondent, scores on the overall index can range from 0 – indicating the respondent sees none of the negative effects of the internet and social media measured – to 6 – meaning they see all negative effects measured. Therefore, higher scores overall demonstrate that respondents see more negative outcomes related to internet and social media use.

The overall average for all valid responses is 2.51, with country means ranging from a low of 1.97 in Singapore to a high of 3.05 in the U.S.

Americans see more negative effects of internet and social media on society

Negative impact of the internet and social media index



Note: Results for Japan are excluded due to a translation error.
Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31a-f.

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This means that, on average, Americans see negative consequences on about half of the factors we measured. People in the Netherlands, Hungary and Australia also stand out for their relatively negative views of the impact of the internet and social media on their society.

Appendix C: Political categorization

For this report, we grouped people into two political categories: those who support the governing political party (or parties) and those who do not. These categories were coded based on the party or parties in power at the time the survey was fielded, and on respondents' answers to a question asking them which political party, if any, they identified with in their survey public.³

In publics where multiple political parties govern in coalition (as in many European countries), survey respondents who indicated support for any parties in the coalition were grouped together. In Germany, for example, where the SPD governed with the Alliance 90/The Greens and the FDP at the time of the survey, supporters of all three parties were grouped together. In publics where different political parties occupy the executive and legislative branches of government, the party holding the executive branch was considered the governing party.

Survey respondents who did not indicate support for any political party, or who refused to identify with one, were considered to be *not* supporting the government in power.

Below is a table that outlines the governing political parties in each survey public.

³ Governing parties were not updated to account for elections that occurred after the survey was fielded and resulted in a new party (or parties) serving in government. Language used to measure party identification varied public by public.

Political categorization

Country	Governing political party(ies)
Australia	Liberal-National Party/Country Liberal Party/Liberal, The Nationals
Belgium	Ecologists (Ecolo), Flemish Christian Democrats (CD&V), Green (Groen), Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats (Open VLD), Reformist Movement (MR), Socialist Party (PS), Vooruit
Canada	Liberal Party
France	En Marche
Germany	Alliance 90/The Greens, Free Democratic Party (FDP), Social Democratic Party (SPD)
Greece	New Democracy (ND)
Hungary	Fidesz – Hungarian Civic Alliance
Israel	Blue-White, New Hope, Israel is Our Home, Labor Party, Meretz, Ra'am (United Arab List), Yesh Atid (There is a Future), Yamina
Italy	Democratic Party (PD), Five Star Movement (M5S), Forza Italia (FI), Free and Equal (LEU), Lega
Japan	Komeito (NKP), Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
Malaysia	National Front (BN), United Malays National Organization (UMNO)
Netherlands	Christian Democratic Appeal, ChristianUnion, Democrats 66 (D66), People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)
Poland	Law and Justice (PiS)
Singapore	People's Action Party (PAP)
Spain	Podemos, Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), United Left (IU)
Sweden	Swedish Social Democratic Party (SAP)
UK	Conservative Party
U.S.	Democratic Party

Note: In France, the governing party was fielded as “En Marche.” The party changed its name to “Renaissance” in May 2022, after fieldwork was completed. In Israel, the survey was conducted March 16-May 1, prior to the collapse of Prime Minister Naftali Bennett’s governing coalition. Australia, Italy and Sweden held elections after fieldwork ended, which resulted in a change in the governing party or coalition.

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Appendix D: Classifying European political parties

Classifying parties as populist

Although experts generally agree that populist political leaders or parties display high levels of anti-elitism, definitions of populism vary. We use three measures to classify populist parties: anti-elite ratings from the [2019 Chapel Hill Expert Survey \(CHES\)](#), Norris' [Global Party Survey](#) and [The PopuList](#). We define a party as populist when at least two of these three measures classify it as such.

CHES, which was conducted from February to May 2020, asked 421 political scientists specializing in political parties and European integration to evaluate the 2019 positions of 277 European political parties across all European Union member states. CHES results are regularly used by academics to classify parties with regard to their left-right ideological leanings, their key party platform positions and their degree of populism, among other things.

We measure anti-elitism using an average of two variables in the CHES data. First, we used “PEOPLE_VS_ELITE,” which asked the experts to measure the parties with regard to their position on direct vs. representative democracy, where 0 means that the parties support elected officeholders making the most important decisions and 10 means that “the people,” not politicians, should make the most important decisions. Second, we used “ANTI-ELITE_SALIENCE,” which is a measure of the salience of anti-establishment and anti-elite rhetoric for that particular party, with 0 meaning not at all salient and 10 meaning extremely salient. The average of these two measures is shown in the table below as “anti-elitism.” In all countries, we consider parties that score at or above a 7.0 as “populist.”

The [Global Party Survey](#), which was conducted from November to December 2019, asked 1,861 experts on political parties, public opinion, elections and legislative behavior to evaluate the ideological values, issue position and populist rhetoric of parties in countries on which they are an expert, classifying a total of 1,051 parties in 163 countries. We used “TYPE_POPULISM,” which categorizes populist rhetoric by parties. We added only “strongly populist” parties using this measure. In Italy, experts were asked to categorize the Center-Right coalition instead of individual parties within the coalition. The coalition includes Lega, Forza Italia and Brothers of Italy. For all three parties, we have used the coalition rating of “strongly populist.”

The PopuList is an ongoing project to classify European political parties as populist, far right, far left and/or euroskeptic. [The project](#) specifically looks at parties that “obtained at least 2% of the vote in at least one national parliamentary election since 1998.” It is based on collaboration

between academic experts and journalists. The PopuList classifies parties that emphasize the will of the people against the elite as populist.⁴

Reform UK, formerly the Brexit Party, is only classified as populist on one measure but is still included for analysis in the report. It is not included in the PopuList and does not meet our anti-elite CHES threshold of 7.0, but is considered a right-wing populist party by the Global Party Survey and [other experts](#).

Classifying parties as left, right or center

We can further classify these traditional and populist parties into three groups: left, right and center. When classifying parties based on ideology, we relied on the variable “LRGEN” in the CHES dataset, which asked experts to rate the positions of each party in terms of its overall ideological stance, with 0 meaning extreme left, 5 meaning center and 10 meaning extreme right. We define left parties as those that score below 4.5 and right parties as those above 5.5. Center parties have ratings between 4.5 and 5.5.

⁴ Mudde, Cas. 2004. “[The Populist Zeitgeist](#).” Government and Opposition.

European populist party classifications

Party	Country	2019 Left-right	2019 Anti-elitism	2019 Global Party Survey	The PopuList
Populist parties on the left					
La France Insoumise	France	1.3	8.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Podemos	Spain	1.9	7.7	--	Populist
Syriza	Greece	2.3	7.0	--	Populist
Populist parties in the center					
Five Star Movement (M5S)	Italy	4.8	9.2	Strongly populist	Populist
Populist parties on the right					
Forza Italia	Italy	6.9	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Law and Justice	Poland	7.6	6.9	Strongly populist	Populist
Jobbik	Hungary	7.7	6.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Reform UK*	UK	8.2	5.3	Strongly populist	--
Fidesz	Hungary	8.3	6.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Sweden Democrats	Sweden	8.5	7.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Party for Freedom (PVV)	Netherlands	8.7	9.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Lega	Italy	8.8	7.6	Strongly populist	Populist
Greek Solution	Greece	9.0	7.6	--	Populist
Brothers of Italy	Italy	9.1	7.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Alternative for Germany (AfD)	Germany	9.2	9.0	Strongly populist	Populist
Forum for Democracy (FvD)	Netherlands	9.5	9.7	--	Populist
Flemish Interest	Belgium	9.6	8.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Vox	Spain	9.7	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
National Rally	France	9.8	8.6	Strongly populist	Populist

*Previously named the Brexit Party.

Notes: Left-right indicates the average score CHES experts gave each party on an 11-point left-right scale. Scores for anti-elitism are an average of party position on direct vs. representative democracy and the salience of anti-elite rhetoric within the party.

Source: CHES (2019). Global Party Survey (2019). The PopuList (2019).

Appendix E: Country-specific examples of smartphones

Country-specific examples of smartphones

Some mobile phones are called "smartphones" because they can access the internet and apps. Is your mobile phone a smartphone, such as an ...

Canada	iPhone, Android, Blackberry, Windows phone or Samsung Galaxy
Belgium	iPhone, Android, Huawei or Samsung Galaxy
France	iPhone, Android or Samsung Galaxy
Germany	iPhone, Android or Samsung Galaxy
Greece	iPhone, Android, Blackberry, Windows phone or Samsung Galaxy
Hungary	iPhone, Android, Samsung Galaxy or Sony Xperia
Italy	iPhone, Android or Samsung Galaxy
Netherlands	iPhone, Android, Huawei or Samsung Galaxy
Poland	iPhone, Android or Samsung Galaxy
Spain	iPhone, Android or Samsung Galaxy
Sweden	iPhone, Android, Blackberry, Windows phone or Samsung Galaxy
UK	iPhone, Android or Samsung Galaxy
Israel	iPhone, Android, LG or Samsung
Japan	iPhone, Android, Blackberry, Windows phone, Galaxy or Xperia
Malaysia	iPhone, Android, Samsung or Huawei
Singapore	iPhone, Android, Samsung or Huawei
South Korea	iPhone, Android, Samsung Galaxy or LG

Note: Data from Australian web survey not included. In the U.S., question asked "Is your cell phone a smartphone, or not?"
Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q26.

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Appendix F: Country-specific examples of social media sites

Country-specific examples of social media sites

Do you ever use online social media sites like ...

U.S.	Facebook, Twitter or Instagram
Canada	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or Pinterest
Belgium	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok or Snapchat
France	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat or TikTok
Germany	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat or TikTok
Greece	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or TikTok
Hungary	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or TikTok
Italy	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat or TikTok
Netherlands	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat or TikTok
Poland	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or TikTok
Spain	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat or TikTok
Sweden	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or Snapchat
UK	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat or TikTok
Israel	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or TikTok
Australia	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or TikTok
Japan	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or Line
Malaysia	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or TikTok
Singapore	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or TikTok
South Korea	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, Naver Band or Kakao Story

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27.

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Methodology

Pew Research Center's Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup and Langer Research Associates. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#). Results for the U.S. survey are based on data from the American Trends Panel.

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted from March 21 to March 27, 2022. A total of 3,581 panelists responded out of 4,120 who were sampled, for a response rate of 87%. The cumulative response rate

accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,581 respondents is plus or minus 2.3 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large,

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,598
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	938
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	470
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,425
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,625
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,694
May 29 to July 7, 2021				
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	935
	Total	39,540	27,414	11,685

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. Starting in 2020, another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that do not respond to the online survey are sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults returning the paper version of the survey are invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults receive a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,822 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,472 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 27,414 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,685 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.⁵ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

This study featured a stratified random sample from the ATP. The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that

⁵ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 21 to March 27, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on March 21, 2022.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 21, 2022. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 22, 2022.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	March 21, 2022	March 22, 2022
First reminder	March 24, 2022	March 24, 2022
Final reminder	March 26, 2022	March 26, 2022

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of

leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, four ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort and then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

Some of the population benchmarks used for weighting come from surveys conducted prior to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020. However, the weighting variables for panelists recruited in 2021 were measured at the time they were recruited to the panel. Likewise, the profile variables for existing panelists were updated from panel surveys conducted in July or August 2021.

This does not pose a problem for most of the variables used in the weighting, which are quite stable at both the population and individual levels. However, volunteerism may have changed over

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2020 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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the intervening period in ways that made their 2021 measurements incompatible with the available (pre-pandemic) benchmarks. To address this, volunteerism is weighted using the profile variables that were measured in 2020. For all other weighting dimensions, the more recent panelist measurements from 2021 are used.

For panelists recruited in 2021, plausible values were imputed using the 2020 volunteerism values from existing panelists with similar characteristics. This ensures that any patterns of change that were observed in the existing panelists were also reflected in the new recruits when the weighting was performed.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,581	2.3 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,764	3.2 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,600	3.3 percentage points
Half sample	At least 790	4.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,881	3.1 percentage points
Half sample	At least 927	4.4 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. 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.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,581
Logged onto survey; broke-off	2.12	44
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	27
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	463
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		4
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		4,120
Completed interviews	I	3,581
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	538
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		4,120
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		87%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	69%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 105	43%
Response rate to Wave 105 survey	87%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Topline questionnaire

**Pew Research Center
Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey
December 6, 2022 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Surveys in the U.S. and Australia were conducted online. The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. The Australia survey was conducted on the Social Research Centre’s Life in Australia Panel. In both countries, many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.
- Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.
- Since 2021, the Greece survey has been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q3. How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in (survey country) - very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not too satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	4	34	43	19	1	100
	Spring, 2021	5	36	39	19	1	100
	March, 2020	8	38	38	15	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	13	44	22	21	1	100
	Spring, 2021	19	47	18	15	1	100
	Spring, 2019	14	52	24	9	1	100
	Spring, 2018	16	45	25	14	1	100
	Spring, 2017	18	52	21	9	1	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	9	43	30	17	1	100
	Spring, 2021	7	42	34	16	0	100
France	Spring, 2022	8	36	26	30	1	100
	Spring, 2021	5	39	29	26	0	100
	Fall, 2020	11	44	29	16	0	100
	Spring, 2019	5	36	29	29	1	100
	Spring, 2018	5	43	29	22	1	100
	Spring, 2017	3	31	37	28	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	25	42	18	14	1	100
	Spring, 2021	25	40	18	16	0	100
	Fall, 2020	39	41	11	9	1	100
	Spring, 2019	17	48	21	15	0	100
	Spring, 2018	13	43	27	16	1	100
	Spring, 2017	24	49	19	7	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	7	26	36	30	0	100
	Spring, 2021	7	24	36	32	0	100
	Spring, 2019	5	21	41	33	1	100
	Spring, 2018	1	15	42	42	1	100
	Spring, 2017	3	18	43	36	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	10	39	28	22	2	100
	Spring, 2019	7	38	26	24	6	100
	Spring, 2018	5	40	34	19	2	100
	Spring, 2017	3	41	36	17	3	100
	Fall, 2009	2	19	46	31	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	4	30	36	30	0	100
	Spring, 2021	5	29	37	28	0	100
	Spring, 2019	3	28	41	27	1	100
	Spring, 2018	2	27	46	24	1	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	43	24	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	13	50	23	13	0	100
	Spring, 2021	18	47	21	13	0	100
	Spring, 2019	18	50	20	11	0	100
	Spring, 2018	12	52	24	10	1	100
	Spring, 2017	25	52	16	6	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	9	43	27	18	3	100
	Spring, 2019	15	51	22	9	3	100
	Spring, 2018	9	42	31	13	6	100
	Spring, 2017	8	43	31	13	6	100
	Fall, 2009	6	47	32	7	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	10	21	38	30	1	100
	Spring, 2021	11	24	39	26	0	100
	Spring, 2019	8	24	41	27	1	100
	Spring, 2018	7	13	45	36	0	100
	Spring, 2017	7	18	44	30	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	29	50	15	5	1	100
	Spring, 2021	26	53	13	8	0	100
	Spring, 2019	20	52	19	9	1	100
	Spring, 2018	18	51	21	9	0	100
	Spring, 2017	23	56	14	6	1	100

		Q3. How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in (survey country) - very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not too satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK/Refused	Total
UK	Spring, 2022	13	40	26	20	1	100
	Spring, 2021	18	42	22	17	1	100
	Fall, 2020	18	42	23	15	2	100
	Spring, 2019	5	26	32	37	0	100
	Spring, 2018	7	35	32	23	2	100
	Spring, 2017	12	40	31	16	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	13	37	32	16	2	100
	Spring, 2019	15	40	30	13	2	100
	Spring, 2018	13	43	31	12	2	100
	Spring, 2017	11	41	34	13	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	9	48	31	12	0	100
	March, 2021	15	54	23	7	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	2	38	50	9	2	100
	Spring, 2021	2	36	48	12	2	100
	Spring, 2019	3	40	43	10	3	100
	Spring, 2018	2	38	44	12	3	100
	Spring, 2017	5	45	38	9	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	16	35	37	12	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	22	56	19	4	0	100
	Spring, 2021	27	55	13	4	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	5	45	37	12	0	100
	Spring, 2021	9	44	33	13	0	100
	Spring, 2019	8	47	31	13	1	100
	Spring, 2018	9	55	29	6	1	100
	Spring, 2017	3	27	55	14	1	100

U.S. AND AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q3. How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in (survey country) - very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not too satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Fall, 2020	9	36	29	24	2	100
	Spring, 2020	14	29	28	27	2	100
	Spring, 2019	9	30	32	27	2	100
	Spring, 2018	11	29	31	27	2	100
	Spring, 2017	11	35	28	23	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	15	49	25	12	0	100
	Spring, 2019	13	44	26	15	2	100
	Spring, 2018	13	46	26	14	2	100
	Spring, 2017	13	45	25	16	1	100

		Q22. How much would you say the political system in (survey country) allows people like you to have an influence on politics – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	5	22	49	22	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	8	30	39	23	1	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	5	20	41	33	1	100
France	Spring, 2022	6	20	38	36	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	16	23	45	16	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	8	18	32	41	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	4	21	34	39	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	6	17	28	48	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	5	30	43	22	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	5	26	37	26	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	3	13	36	47	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	26	39	27	7	0	100
UK	Spring, 2022	6	31	40	22	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	16	32	31	20	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	3	25	51	20	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	3	23	45	27	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	15	27	40	17	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	11	31	40	18	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	4	41	39	14	2	100

		Q24. Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2022	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2019	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2018	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2017	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2016	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2015	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2007	75	25	0	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	89	11	0	100
France	Spring, 2022	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2019	87	13	1	100
	Spring, 2018	85	14	0	100
	Spring, 2017	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2016	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2015	73	27	0	100
	Spring, 2012	75	25	0	100
	Spring, 2011	73	27	0	100
	Spring, 2010	78	22	0	100
Spring, 2007	71	29	0	100	

		Q24. Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2022	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2019	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2018	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2017	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2016	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2015	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2012	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2011	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	23	0	100
Spring, 2007	66	34	0	100	
Greece	Spring, 2022	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2019	67	33	0	100
	Spring, 2018	67	33	0	100
	Spring, 2017	64	36	0	100
	Spring, 2016	59	41	0	100
	Spring, 2012	49	51	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2019	74	26	0	100
	Spring, 2018	72	28	0	100
	Spring, 2017	70	30	0	100
	Spring, 2016	63	35	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2019	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2018	69	31	0	100
	Spring, 2017	67	33	1	100
	Spring, 2016	66	34	0	100
	Spring, 2015	70	29	0	100
	Spring, 2012	62	38	1	100
	Spring, 2007	38	62	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2019	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2018	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2017	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2016	94	6	0	100

		Q24. Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2022	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2019	74	25	0	100
	Spring, 2018	72	28	0	100
	Spring, 2017	73	27	0	100
	Spring, 2016	72	28	0	100
	Spring, 2015	68	31	1	100
	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
Spain	Spring, 2022	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2019	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2018	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2017	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2016	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2015	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2012	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2011	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2010	68	32	0	100
	Spring, 2007	54	46	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2019	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2018	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2017	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2016	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	79	21	0	100
UK	Spring, 2022	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2019	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2018	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2017	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2016	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2015	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2012	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2011	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2010	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2007	72	28	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	88	11	0	100
	Spring, 2019	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2018	90	10	1	100
	Spring, 2017	87	12	0	100
	Spring, 2015	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2011	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2007	69	30	1	100

		Q24. Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2022	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2019	71	29	0	100
	Spring, 2018	70	30	0	100
	Spring, 2017	71	29	0	100
	Spring, 2016	68	32	0	100
	Spring, 2015	68	32	0	100
	Spring, 2012	66	34	0	100
	Spring, 2011	59	41	0	100
	Spring, 2010	64	36	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	82	18	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	83	17	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2019	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2018	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2017	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2015	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2007	80	20	0	100

		Q25. Do you own a mobile phone?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2022	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2019	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2018	75	25	0	100
	Spring, 2017	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2016	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2015	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2013	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2007	60	40	0	100
	Summer, 2002	48	52	0	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	97	3	0	100
France	Spring, 2022	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2019	96	4	0	100
	Spring, 2018	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2017	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2016	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2015	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2012	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2011	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2010	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2007	83	17	0	100
Summer, 2002	65	35	0	100	

		Q25. Do you own a mobile phone?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2022	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2019	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2018	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2017	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2016	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2015	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2014	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2013	88	11	0	100
	Spring, 2012	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2011	88	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2007	84	16	0	100
	Summer, 2002	71	29	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	99	1	0	100
	Spring, 2019	90	9	0	100
	Spring, 2018	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2017	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2016	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2014	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2013	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2012	89	11	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2019	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2018	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2017	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2016	89	10	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	99	1	0	100
	Spring, 2019	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2018	91	8	1	100
	Spring, 2017	90	8	2	100
	Spring, 2016	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2015	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2014	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2013	92	7	1	100
	Spring, 2012	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	79	21	0	100
Summer, 2002	79	21	0	100	
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	98	2	0	100
	Spring, 2019	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2018	98	2	0	100
	Spring, 2017	96	4	0	100
	Spring, 2016	96	4	0	100

		Q25. Do you own a mobile phone?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2022	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2019	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2018	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2017	91	8	0	100
	Spring, 2016	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2015	88	12	1	100
	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
Spain	Spring, 2022	98	2	0	100
	Spring, 2019	98	2	0	100
	Spring, 2018	98	2	0	100
	Spring, 2017	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2016	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2015	96	4	0	100
	Spring, 2014	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2012	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	96	4	0	100
	Spring, 2010	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2007	84	16	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	98	2	0	100
	Spring, 2019	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2018	98	2	0	100
	Spring, 2017	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2016	98	2	0	100
	Spring, 2007	91	9	0	100
UK	Spring, 2022	96	4	0	100
	Spring, 2019	93	6	0	100
	Spring, 2018	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2017	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2016	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2015	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2014	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2013	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2012	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2011	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	83	17	0	100
Summer, 2002	76	24	0	100	

		Q25. Do you own a mobile phone?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2022	98	1	0	100
	Spring, 2019	98	2	0	100
	Spring, 2018	98	2	0	100
	Spring, 2017	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2015	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2014	93	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	92	5	3	100
	Spring, 2011	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	93	7	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2019	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2018	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2017	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2016	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2015	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2013	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2012	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2011	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2010	82	18	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	98	2	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	99	1	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2019	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2018	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2017	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2015	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2014	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2007	97	3	0	100
	Summer, 2002	93	7	0	100

		Q26. ASK ALL MOBILE PHONE OWNERS: Some mobile phones are called "smartphones" because they can access the internet and apps. Is your mobile phone a smartphone, such as an iPhone, Android, Blackberry, Windows phone, [INSERT COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES]?				
		Smartphone	Not a smartphone	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Canada	Spring, 2022	94	5	1	100	1242
	Spring, 2019	89	10	1	100	894
	Spring, 2018	88	11	2	100	941
	Spring, 2017	86	13	1	100	911
	Spring, 2016	84	15	1	100	926
	Spring, 2015	81	17	2	100	858
Belgium	Spring, 2022	87	13	0	100	988
France	Spring, 2022	87	12	0	100	1304
	Spring, 2019	84	15	1	100	993
	Spring, 2018	80	20	0	100	969
	Spring, 2017	67	33	1	100	957
	Spring, 2016	65	35	0	100	953
	Spring, 2015	57	42	0	100	884
Germany	Spring, 2022	88	10	1	100	1296
	Spring, 2019	83	16	1	100	1951
	Spring, 2018	83	16	1	100	968
	Spring, 2017	78	21	0	100	953
	Spring, 2016	71	29	0	100	935
	Spring, 2015	63	36	1	100	960
Greece	Spring, 2022	82	17	2	100	998
	Spring, 2019	68	32	0	100	939
	Spring, 2018	65	35	0	100	951
	Spring, 2017	58	41	0	100	791
	Spring, 2016	52	48	0	100	922
Hungary	Spring, 2022	81	19	0	100	963
	Spring, 2019	75	25	0	100	955
	Spring, 2018	70	30	0	100	923
	Spring, 2017	67	33	0	100	849
	Spring, 2016	55	45	0	100	881
Italy	Spring, 2022	88	11	0	100	1296
	Spring, 2019	83	17	0	100	971
	Spring, 2018	78	22	1	100	980
	Spring, 2017	74	25	1	100	817
	Spring, 2016	71	28	0	100	925
	Spring, 2015	64	35	1	100	962
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	92	7	1	100	992
	Spring, 2019	89	10	1	100	971
	Spring, 2018	89	11	0	100	987
	Spring, 2017	84	16	0	100	969
	Spring, 2016	82	17	0	100	955
Poland	Spring, 2022	86	14	1	100	989
	Spring, 2019	76	24	0	100	956
	Spring, 2018	68	32	0	100	924
	Spring, 2017	62	37	0	100	1051
	Spring, 2016	58	42	0	100	898
	Spring, 2015	46	53	0	100	918
	Spring, 2014	34	65	1	100	890
	Spring, 2013	25	75	0	100	695

		Q26. ASK ALL MOBILE PHONE OWNERS: Some mobile phones are called "smartphones" because they can access the internet and apps. Is your mobile phone a smartphone, such as an iPhone, Android, Blackberry, Windows phone, [INSERT COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES]?				
		Smartphone	Not a smartphone	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Spain	Spring, 2022	86	13	1	100	1009
	Spring, 2019	80	19	1	100	1051
	Spring, 2018	82	17	1	100	992
	Spring, 2017	82	18	1	100	977
	Spring, 2016	81	18	0	100	983
	Spring, 2015	74	25	1	100	969
Sweden	Spring, 2022	93	7	0	100	996
	Spring, 2019	88	11	1	100	984
	Spring, 2018	88	11	0	100	963
	Spring, 2017	83	17	0	100	973
	Spring, 2016	82	17	0	100	977
UK	Spring, 2022	90	9	1	100	1266
	Spring, 2019	89	11	0	100	961
	Spring, 2018	80	19	1	100	958
	Spring, 2017	78	21	1	100	996
	Spring, 2016	77	22	1	100	1335
	Spring, 2015	75	25	1	100	918
Israel	Spring, 2022	87	13	0	100	973
	Spring, 2019	84	15	1	100	938
	Spring, 2018	90	9	1	100	974
	Spring, 2017	86	14	1	100	1019
	Spring, 2015	76	24	0	100	965
Japan	Spring, 2022	89	10	1	100	1123
	Spring, 2019	75	24	1	100	981
	Spring, 2018	72	28	1	100	961
	Spring, 2017	64	36	0	100	937
	Spring, 2016	60	40	0	100	907
	Spring, 2015	44	56	0	100	908
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	89	11	0	100	994
Singapore	Spring, 2022	94	6	0	100	999
South Korea	Spring, 2022	98	1	0	100	1008
	Spring, 2019	97	3	0	100	1004
	Spring, 2018	95	5	0	100	1007
	Spring, 2017	94	6	0	100	1010
	Spring, 2015	88	12	0	100	1005

		Q27. Do you ever use online social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, [INSERT COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES]?			
		Yes, I use social media sites	No, I do not use social media sites	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2022	75	25	0	100
	Spring, 2019	73	27	0	100
	Spring, 2018	68	32	0	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	69	31	0	100
France	Spring, 2022	67	33	0	100
	Spring, 2019	70	30	1	100
	Spring, 2018	60	40	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	51	48	0	100
	Spring, 2019	52	48	0	100
	Spring, 2018	44	55	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	73	27	0	100
	Spring, 2019	58	42	0	100
	Spring, 2018	50	50	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	69	31	0	100
	Spring, 2019	66	33	1	100
	Spring, 2018	62	38	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	71	29	0	100
	Spring, 2019	60	40	0	100
	Spring, 2018	54	45	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	64	36	0	100
	Spring, 2019	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2018	72	28	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	66	34	0	100
	Spring, 2019	58	42	0	100
	Spring, 2018	53	47	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	71	29	0	100
	Spring, 2019	69	31	0	100
	Spring, 2018	68	32	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2019	76	24	0	100
	Spring, 2018	73	27	0	100
UK	Spring, 2022	70	30	0	100
	Spring, 2019	66	34	0	100
	Spring, 2018	66	34	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	78	21	0	100
	Spring, 2019	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2018	77	22	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	80	20	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	75	25	0	100
	Spring, 2019	50	50	0	100
	Spring, 2018	43	57	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	83	17	0	100

		Q27. Do you ever use online social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, [INSERT COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES]?			
		Yes, I use social media sites	No, I do not use social media sites	DK/Refused	Total
Singapore	Spring, 2022	80	20	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2019	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2018	76	24	0	100

Prior to 2018, only asked of those who said they used the internet at least occasionally or owned a smartphone.¹

		Q28. Overall, when you add up all the advantages and disadvantages of social media, would you say social media has been more of a good thing or more of a bad thing for democracy in (survey country)?			
		More of a GOOD THING for democracy in (survey country)	More of a BAD THING for democracy in (survey country)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	34	64	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	49	47	4	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	48	46	6	100
France	Spring, 2022	43	51	6	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	57	41	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	62	35	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	65	22	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	56	40	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	44	54	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	67	15	18	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	61	35	5	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	66	32	3	100
UK	Spring, 2022	50	48	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	65	25	9	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	48	50	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	57	23	20	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	71	26	3	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	76	21	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	61	32	7	100

		Q29. ASK ALL SOCIAL MEDIA USERS: How often, if ever, do you post or share things about political or social issues on social media - often, sometimes, rarely or never?						
		Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2022	5	18	36	40	1	100	2585
	September, 2020	9	20	30	40	0	100	7453
Canada	Spring, 2022	7	20	27	46	0	100	1017
Belgium	Spring, 2022	8	10	26	56	0	100	692
France	Spring, 2022	10	15	24	51	0	100	922
Germany	Spring, 2022	10	15	29	45	0	100	745
Greece	Spring, 2022	11	19	34	36	0	100	751
Hungary	Spring, 2022	6	14	18	61	1	100	614
Italy	Spring, 2022	9	19	32	39	0	100	962
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	6	15	20	59	0	100	597
Poland	Spring, 2022	5	27	33	32	3	100	706
Spain	Spring, 2022	12	22	30	36	0	100	714
Sweden	Spring, 2022	10	17	29	44	0	100	774
UK	Spring, 2022	9	19	25	47	0	100	947
Israel	Spring, 2022	13	33	27	26	1	100	785
Australia	Spring, 2022	5	18	32	45	0	100	1534
Japan	Spring, 2022	4	12	29	55	0	100	890
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	9	24	31	36	0	100	905
Singapore	Spring, 2022	3	16	27	54	0	100	875
South Korea	Spring, 2022	11	38	28	23	0	100	757

		Q30a. In general, do you think social media is very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective or not at all effective way to do the following? a. Influence policy decisions					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Somewhat ineffective	Very ineffective	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	15	43	28	12	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	16	42	24	15	2	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	16	32	30	19	3	100
France	Spring, 2022	17	30	29	22	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	20	30	37	12	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	25	42	19	12	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	18	35	23	15	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	29	35	23	11	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	12	37	31	18	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	9	40	21	12	17	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	32	33	16	15	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	16	45	30	9	1	100
UK	Spring, 2022	23	42	21	12	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	7	32	27	29	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	15	49	26	9	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	11	50	27	7	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	31	45	17	7	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	29	45	20	5	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	20	58	18	3	2	100

		Q30b. In general, do you think social media is very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective or not at all effective way to do the following? b. Get elected officials to pay attention to issues					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Somewhat ineffective	Very ineffective	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	13	44	26	15	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	20	45	20	13	2	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	18	34	29	16	3	100
France	Spring, 2022	15	31	28	23	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	21	33	38	6	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	27	42	16	14	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	13	34	24	20	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	23	36	25	15	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	18	47	22	11	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	19	50	14	5	13	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	27	32	21	17	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	15	46	31	6	2	100
UK	Spring, 2022	28	42	19	10	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	18	46	21	10	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	14	53	24	8	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	16	46	26	7	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	40	39	16	4	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	38	45	12	4	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	30	55	11	2	2	100

		Q30c. In general, do you think social media is very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective or not at all effective way to do the following? c. Change people's minds about political or social issues					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Somewhat ineffective	Very ineffective	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	16	42	25	16	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	23	42	21	13	1	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	19	30	29	21	2	100
France	Spring, 2022	17	28	31	21	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	24	28	35	12	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	27	42	18	11	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	19	43	20	9	8	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	30	40	20	10	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	16	41	26	16	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	13	50	16	5	17	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	38	30	15	14	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	20	44	27	8	1	100
UK	Spring, 2022	30	43	16	9	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	9	37	25	22	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	21	51	19	8	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	15	53	22	5	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	38	40	13	9	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	32	47	16	5	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	30	57	11	2	1	100

		Q30d. In general, do you think social media is very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective or not at all effective way to do the following? d. Raise public awareness about political or social issues					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Somewhat ineffective	Very ineffective	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	23	54	15	7	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	32	51	10	6	2	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	20	37	26	14	3	100
France	Spring, 2022	18	39	23	16	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	27	43	24	4	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	39	45	8	6	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	27	48	14	5	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	28	41	21	7	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	21	46	20	11	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	20	54	8	3	14	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	36	36	14	11	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	32	47	16	5	1	100
UK	Spring, 2022	45	42	8	4	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	29	50	11	6	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	29	54	12	4	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	19	57	15	4	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	43	40	12	4	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	45	41	9	4	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	24	59	13	2	2	100

		Q30e. In general, do you think social media is very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective or not at all effective way to do the following? e. Create sustained social movements					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Somewhat ineffective	Very ineffective	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	19	53	19	7	2	100

		Q31a. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people more or less __, or has it not had much impact either way? a. Informed about current events in (survey country)				
		More	Less	Not had much impact	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	64	20	15	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	73	9	17	1	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	68	12	17	3	100
France	Spring, 2022	72	9	17	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	71	12	15	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	82	8	10	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	72	13	9	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	70	12	15	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	82	8	10	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	73	6	14	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	74	12	12	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	85	1	13	1	100
UK	Spring, 2022	73	4	21	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	74	6	17	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	76	10	14	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	83	3	9	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	56	27	18	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	74	12	13	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	77	8	12	3	100

		Q31b. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people more or less __, or has it not had much impact either way? b. Divided in their political opinions				
		More	Less	Not had much impact	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	79	6	14	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	74	3	20	2	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	57	13	26	5	100
France	Spring, 2022	52	10	34	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	65	12	22	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	64	5	29	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	67	13	11	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	61	9	27	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	78	7	14	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	50	9	28	14	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	66	5	26	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	65	3	31	1	100
UK	Spring, 2022	66	4	28	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	57	8	30	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	71	6	23	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	47	4	39	11	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	43	32	24	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	51	23	25	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	77	9	12	3	100

		Q31c. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people more or less ____, or has it not had much impact either way? c. Accepting of people from different ethnic groups, religions and races				
		More	Less	Not had much impact	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	35	34	30	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	39	21	36	3	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	32	39	26	4	100
France	Spring, 2022	25	37	33	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	46	24	28	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	45	20	33	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	27	42	18	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	50	18	28	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	30	45	23	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	34	22	31	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	36	36	24	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	41	19	39	1	100
UK	Spring, 2022	46	14	37	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	48	19	27	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	45	26	29	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	49	7	36	8	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	46	28	26	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	51	19	29	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	62	14	21	4	100

		Q31d. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people more or less ____, or has it not had much impact either way? d. Easy to manipulate with false information and rumors				
		More	Less	Not had much impact	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	85	7	7	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	86	2	10	2	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	87	6	5	2	100
France	Spring, 2022	82	5	10	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	78	11	9	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	84	5	10	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	74	12	8	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	83	4	11	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	91	3	5	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	60	12	17	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	85	3	10	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	87	3	9	1	100
UK	Spring, 2022	89	2	9	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	72	8	14	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	90	4	6	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	85	2	10	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	51	29	19	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	71	16	13	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	78	10	9	3	100

		Q31e. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people more or less ___, or has it not had much impact either way? e. Informed about current events in other countries				
		More	Less	Not had much impact	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	64	17	18	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	75	7	17	1	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	73	8	16	2	100
France	Spring, 2022	73	6	19	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	72	11	16	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	78	7	12	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	73	12	9	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	73	9	16	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	82	6	11	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	71	7	14	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	78	9	12	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	85	2	12	1	100
UK	Spring, 2022	76	5	18	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	71	7	17	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	79	9	12	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	86	2	9	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	56	28	16	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	73	15	12	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	82	5	10	3	100

		Q31f. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people more or less ___, or has it not had much impact either way? f. Civil in the way they talk about politics				
		More	Less	Not had much impact	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	14	69	16	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	19	51	27	3	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	25	47	23	5	100
France	Spring, 2022	15	54	27	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	34	40	24	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	11	52	35	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	28	47	16	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	23	42	33	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	23	60	16	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	22	34	32	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	28	40	30	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	9	52	39	0	100
UK	Spring, 2022	22	43	34	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	27	44	23	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	19	61	20	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	38	41	21	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	47	27	25	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	31	38	28	3	100

Due to a survey administration error, this question was incorrectly translated in Japan.