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Many in Emerging and Developing Nations Disconnected from Politics

Participation Highest in Middle East

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THIS REPORT:

Richard Wike, Director, Global Attitudes Research
Russ Oates, Senior Communications Manager

202.419.4372

www.pewresearch.org

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About the Report

This report examines patterns of political participation in a variety of activities, including voting, protesting and online engagement in emerging and developing nations. It also looks at political efficacy and the perceived effectiveness of these political activities in these countries. It is based on 37,620 face-to-face interviews in 33 countries with adults 18 and older conducted from March 17 to June 5, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

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

Jill Carle, *Research Associate*
Richard Wike, *Director, Global Attitudes Research*

James Bell, *Director, International Survey Research*
Claudia Deane, *Director, Research Practice*
Bruce Drake, *Senior Editor*
Bridget Parker, *Research Assistant*
Steve Schwarzer, *Research Methodologist*
Bethany Smith, *Administrative Coordinator*
Hani Zainulbhai, *Research Analyst*
Danielle Cuddington, *Research Assistant*
Kat Devlin, *Research Analyst*
Michael Keegan, *Information Graphics Designer*
Jacob Poushter, *Research Associate*
Katie Simmons, *Senior Researcher*
Bruce Stokes, *Director, Global Economic Attitudes*

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Many in Emerging and Developing Nations Disconnected from Politics

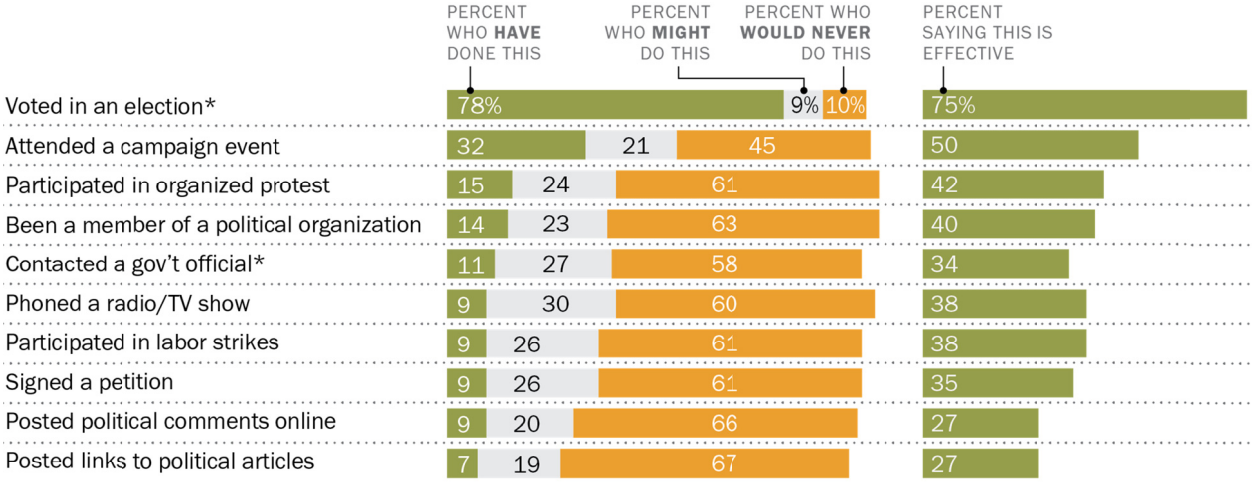
Participation Highest in Middle East

In recent years, high-profile protest movements have erupted in several emerging and developing countries, roiling, and sometimes overturning, the political status quo in Tunisia, Egypt, Turkey, Ukraine, Brazil, Thailand and other nations. Millions have demonstrated, and activists have pioneered new forms of online engagement.

However, a recent Pew Research Center survey finds that many people in these nations remain relatively disconnected from politics. Although most vote in elections, few take part in other forms of political participation. For example, across 33 nations surveyed, a median of just 15% say they have participated in a protest and only 9% have signed a petition. Indeed, large numbers say they would never engage in the various forms of participation included in the poll.

Aside from Voting, Political Engagement Low in Emerging and Developing Nations

Median for emerging and developing nations



*Q91e and Q93e are excluded for Tanzania and Q91i and Q93i are excluded for Thailand due to translation error.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q91a-j, Q93a-j.

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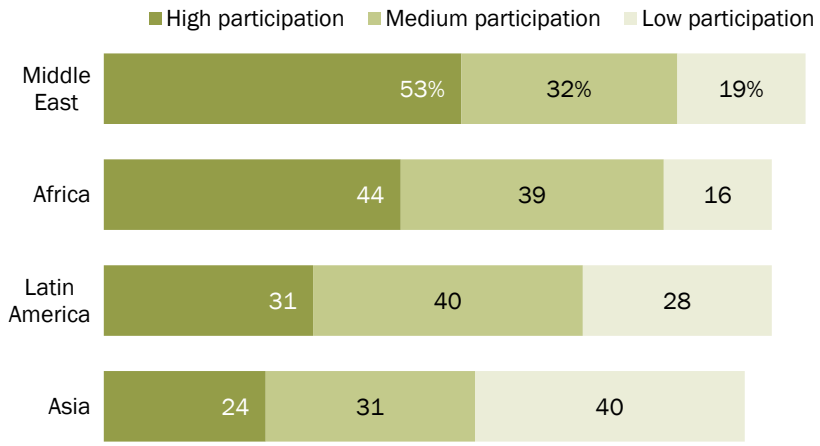
Political engagement varies considerably among different demographic groups. The engaged are typically better educated and wealthier. Older people are more likely to vote, but younger people

are more likely to participate in other ways, including online activism. Overall, few people say they post political comments or links to articles online, but these activities are much more common among 18-29 year-olds.

High Participation in Middle East

Political participation by region



Note: "High participation" includes people who scored a 4.5 or higher on the political participation scale; "medium participation" includes people who scored between 2 and 4 on the political participation scale; "low participation" includes people who scored a 1.5 or less on the political participation scale. African median excludes Tanzania and Asian median excludes Thailand due to translation errors.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q91a-j.

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Voting is considered the most useful form of participation on the survey: A median of 75% say it is an effective way to influence what government does. No other type of engagement is considered effective by more than 50%, although many do consider as effective attending campaign events, participating in protests and being a member of a political organization. Young people are more likely than their older counterparts to believe that many forms of political participation are effective, and in particular they are often more likely to say protesting is an effective way to influence government.

The Middle East stands out among the regions surveyed for its relatively high rates of participation. In the home of the Arab Spring and its aftermath, a median of 53% fall into the "high" category of our participation index.[1] Egypt, in particular, stands out. Twice in recent years, Egyptians have poured into the streets to oust a president – Hosni Mubarak in 2011 and Mohamed Morsi in 2013 – and 47% of Egyptians say they have participated in a protest at some point, the highest percentage among the nations surveyed. Morsi's removal from office was ignited in part by a petition drive organized by the Tamarod movement, and 50% of Egyptians report having signed

[1] Participation is measured using a 10-item index ranging from 0-10, with "10" representing the highest political participation. Respondents were coded as "1" if they say they have done a particular political activity; ".5" if they say they have not done, but might do, a particular political activity; and "0" if they say they have not and would never do a particular political activity. Those who reply "Don't know" to any of the ten items are excluded from the participation index. The percentage of those excluded from the index was particularly high in India where 38% replied "Don't know" to one or more of the political activity questions. Tanzania and Thailand are excluded from the participation index since observations were not available for all 10 activities. The political activities include attending a political campaign speech or event, participating in an organized protest, being an active member of a political organization, phoning a live radio or TV show to express an opinion, voting in an election, participating in labor strikes, posting links to political stories or articles for others to read online, posting thoughts or comments on political or social issues online, contacting a government official and signing a petition about a political or social issue. Participation questions were not asked in China.

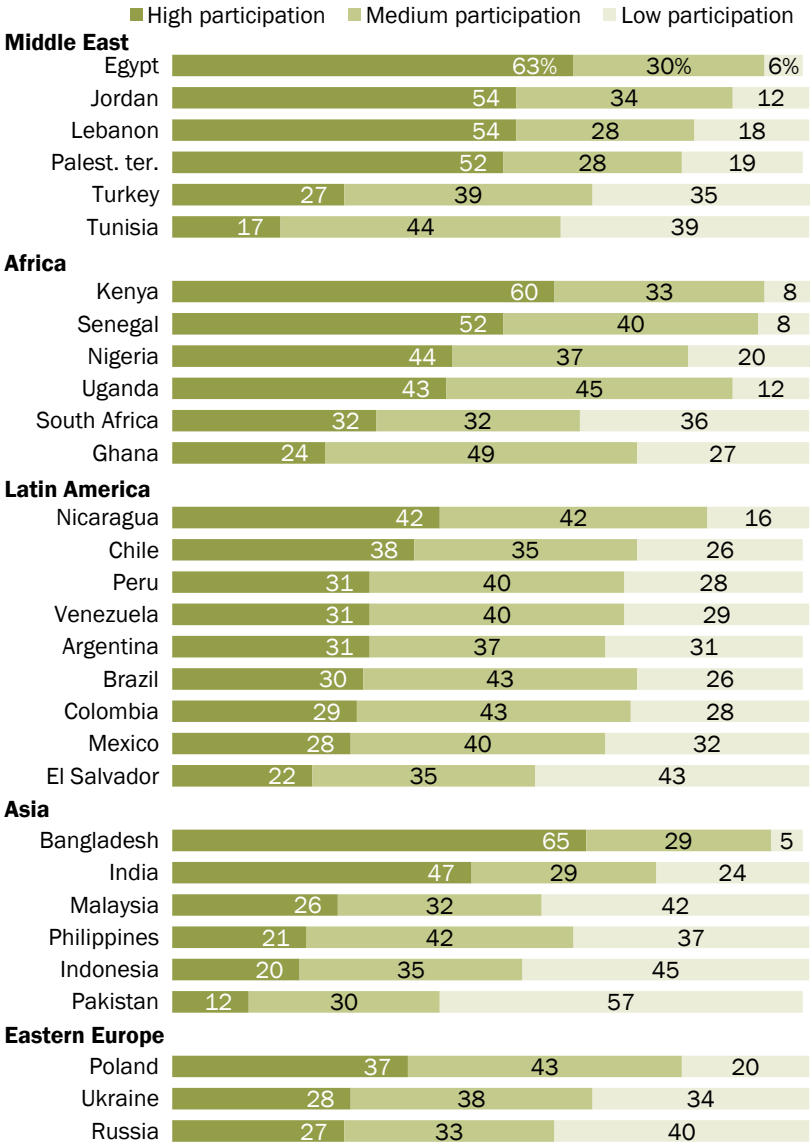
a political petition, by far the highest percentage registered in the survey. Egypt is also at the top of the list for the percentage of people who have been active members of a political organization, phoned a radio or television show to express an opinion and participated in a labor strike.

Overall, political engagement is closely linked to an individual's faith in government and belief that he or she can have an influence on political matters, or what scholars sometimes refer to as political efficacy. People who believe politicians care what they think participate in more political activities. Moreover, people who think a specific form of participation – protesting, for example – is effective are more likely to take part in that activity.

A median of just 19% of those surveyed believe that government officials care what they think. While relatively low, this is comparable to figures from a 2014 Pew Research Center poll in the United States where 20% of Americans say

Relatively High Participation in Middle East, Africa; Low in Latin America, Asia

Political participation by country



Note: Tanzania and Thailand are excluded due to translation errors. "High participation" includes people who scored a 4.5 or higher on the political participation scale; "medium participation" includes people who scored between 2 and 4 on the political participation scale; "low participation" includes people who scored a 1.5 or less on the political participation scale.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q91a-j.

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elected officials care what people like them think.[2]

These are among the key findings of a recent survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted in 33 emerging and developing countries among 37,620 respondents from March 17 to June 5, 2014. Overall, the study finds that participation rates vary significantly across the nations polled. Obviously, opportunities for political participation also vary widely across these nations, depending on the frequency of elections, the development of civil society organizations, and the presence of a political environment that permits free expression.

Participation Higher in Middle East, Africa

In addition to Egypt, political participation is also relatively high in several of the other Middle Eastern nations surveyed, including Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinian territories. Tunisia has the lowest levels in the region, with just 17% reporting high political engagement, despite the fact that its 2011 Jasmine Revolution was the first of the Arab Spring anti-government protests. Along with Middle Easterners, Africans also report high levels of political engagement. Six-in-ten Kenyans are in the high participation category, as are 52% of Senegalese. Ghanaians report the lowest participation in the region, with just 24% among the highly-engaged political participants.

There is relatively little variation across Latin American nations. About three-in-ten people in six of the nine countries surveyed report high levels of political participation. Nicaraguans report the highest levels of engagement (42%), while Salvadorans are the least likely to participate (22%).

Involvement in politics is somewhat less prevalent in Asia. While about two-thirds of Bangladeshis (65%) report higher levels of participation, other Asian publics are less apt to participate. Pakistan (12%) is home to the lowest level of political engagement among the 30 countries included in the index. Indonesia (20%), the Philippines (21%) and Malaysia (26%) also have relatively low participation rates.

The formerly communist Eastern European nations included in the survey also report fairly low levels of participation. Just 37% of Poles 28% of Ukrainians and 27% of Russians participate at high levels.

Voting Most Common, Posting Views Online Least

Voting is by far the most frequent mode of political engagement in the countries polled, with a median of 78% saying they have voted. Voter participation is highest in Asia and Latin America (each with a median of 85%). Large numbers also say they have voted in Africa (77%) and the three Eastern European countries surveyed – Poland (75%), Russia (76%) and Ukraine (79%). Voting is

[2] Respondents in the United States were asked whether "elected officials care what people like me think" while respondents elsewhere were asked if "government officials care what people like me think."

Political Engagement

People who have __ in the past

	Voted in an election	Attended a campaign event or speech	Participated in an organized protest	Been an active member of a political organization	Contacted a gov't official	Participated in labor strikes	Signed a petition about a political issue	Phoned a radio/TV show to express an opinion	Posted online comments on political issues	Posted online links to political articles
Middle East	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Turkey	78	17	12	10	7	11	9	7	13	13
Lebanon	63	38	36	25	11	18	13	9	18	17
Tunisia	63	22	13	5	7	14	7	4	13	9
Jordan	59	35	22	29	16	19	6	29	13	15
Palest. ter.	54	35	26	21	11	15	14	20	26	23
Egypt	53	46	47	41	23	36	50	39	6	7
MEDIAN	*61*	*35*	*24*	*23*	*11*	*17*	*11*	*15*	*13*	*14*
Africa										
Ghana	81	40	10	21	6	9	2	10	4	4
Uganda	79	59	18	32	30	6	7	16	6	5
Kenya	78	65	24	26	19	16	7	21	12	11
Senegal	75	53	23	28	12	8	8	14	8	7
South Africa	71	28	15	17	6	11	8	11	8	7
Nigeria	70	36	20	24	11	18	4	16	14	10
Tanzania	--	48	10	20	31	4	11	9	5	4
MEDIAN	*77*	*48*	*18*	*24*	*12*	*9*	*7*	*14*	*8*	*7*
Latin America										
Brazil	94	34	9	4	5	7	13	5	9	7
Venezuela	91	31	12	19	12	8	7	13	14	12
Nicaragua	90	47	17	28	15	9	14	9	9	7
Argentina	89	24	15	10	10	10	13	8	13	11
Peru	85	23	15	7	5	11	4	7	5	4
El Salvador	82	27	8	10	5	4	3	6	8	6
Colombia	76	37	9	8	9	8	10	5	9	7
Chile	74	24	27	10	7	17	10	7	15	13
Mexico	71	25	11	8	5	4	5	4	7	6
MEDIAN	*85*	*27*	*12*	*10*	*7*	*8*	*10*	*7*	*9*	*7*
Asia										
Thailand	96	19	11	7	--	3	7	5	9	8
Indonesia	89	21	5	6	5	4	2	5	3	4
India	88	33	19	14	22	17	14	9	6	7
Philippines	85	37	10	14	14	8	9	8	8	8
Bangladesh	78	48	37	32	33	31	22	24	20	21
Malaysia	71	30	9	13	14	5	7	7	7	6
Pakistan	69	13	7	4	8	6	4	1	1	2
MEDIAN	*85*	*30*	*10*	*13*	*14*	*6*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*7*
Eastern Europe										
Ukraine	79	19	18	7	19	9	10	3	7	6
Russia	76	12	7	8	20	6	11	8	8	6
Poland	75	20	16	10	35	14	31	9	9	8
GLOBAL MEDIAN	***78***	***32***	***15***	***14***	***11***	***9***	***9***	***9***	***9***	***7***

Note: Q91e is excluded for Tanzania and Q91i is excluded for Thailand due to translation error.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q91a-j.

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much less common in the Middle East, where the opportunity to vote is often less frequent because of government instability and suffrage limitations. Across the region, when asked if they have voted in the last 12 months or in the more distant past, just 61% say they have voted. Lebanon and the Palestinian territories have not held national elections in five or more years.

A median of 32% in the nations surveyed say they have attended a political campaign event or speech. Attendance is greatest in African nations, where 48% report participating in such events. Going to campaign events is less prevalent in the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and especially the Eastern European nations surveyed – just 12% of Russians, 19% of Ukrainians and 20% of Poles say they have gone to a campaign event or speech.

Fewer people report participating in an organized protest of any kind (a median of 15% of those surveyed), being an active member of a political organization (14%) or contacting a government official (11%). Generally, Middle Easterners and Africans are more likely to engage in protests or join political groups than Latin American, Asian or Eastern European publics. Communication with public officials is highest in the Eastern European countries surveyed – roughly a third of Poles (35%) report contacting a government official.

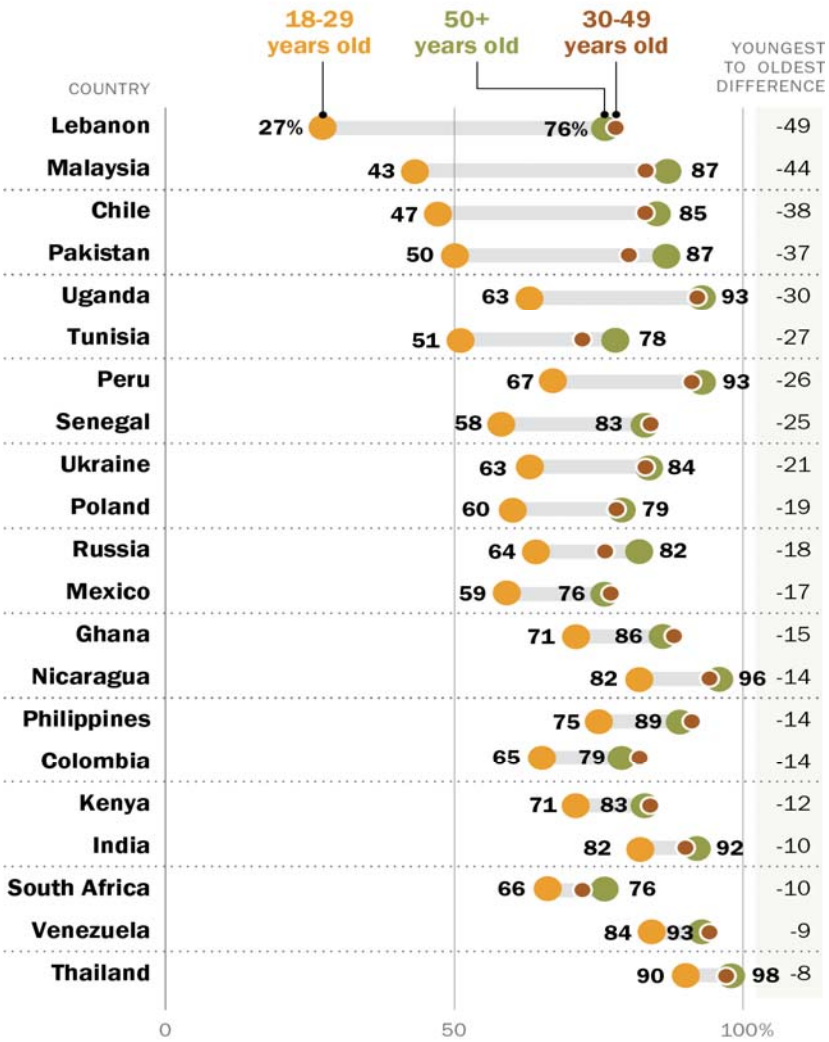
Relatively few people around the world have participated in labor strikes, signed a petition or phoned a live radio or TV show to express an opinion (a median of 9% for each). While few participate in these ways, Middle Easterners more frequently engage in the political system through labor strikes and call-in shows than their counterparts elsewhere.

Across emerging and developing markets, just 7% say they have posted links to political stories or articles for others to read online, while 9% have posted their own thoughts or comments on political or social issues online. In 12 of the countries surveyed, these activities garner the lowest participation of all the political engagement activities tested. In large part, this is due to limited access to the internet in many of these nations. Online political activism becomes a more significant activity when looking only at a country's internet users. For example, in Senegal, 29% of internet users (those who say they use the internet at least occasionally or who report owning a smartphone) have posted political comments online while just 8% of all Senegalese say they have done this activity. Though online political engagement is very low in Asia, Africa and Latin America, it is somewhat higher in the Middle East where a median of 13% say they post online political comments and 14% post online political links.

Young Participate in Less Conventional Ways

Young people are much less likely to engage in some traditional forms of political participation, including voting and contacting government officials. In 21 of 30 countries, young people are significantly less likely to vote compared with those age 50 and older, with differences of 15

percentage points or more in about half of the countries surveyed. In particular, there are dramatic age differences in voter participation in Lebanon, where 27% of 18-29 year olds say they have voted compared with 76% of those 50 and older – nearly a 50 point difference. This is potentially due to the lack of opportunity for younger voters since Lebanon has not held national legislative elections since June 2009. Young people are significantly less likely than those 50 and older to contact government officials in 11 of 30 countries, with some of the most substantial differences in Africa and Eastern Europe.



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. Nigeria excluded due to insufficient sample size. Tanzania excluded for Q91e due to translation error.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q91e.

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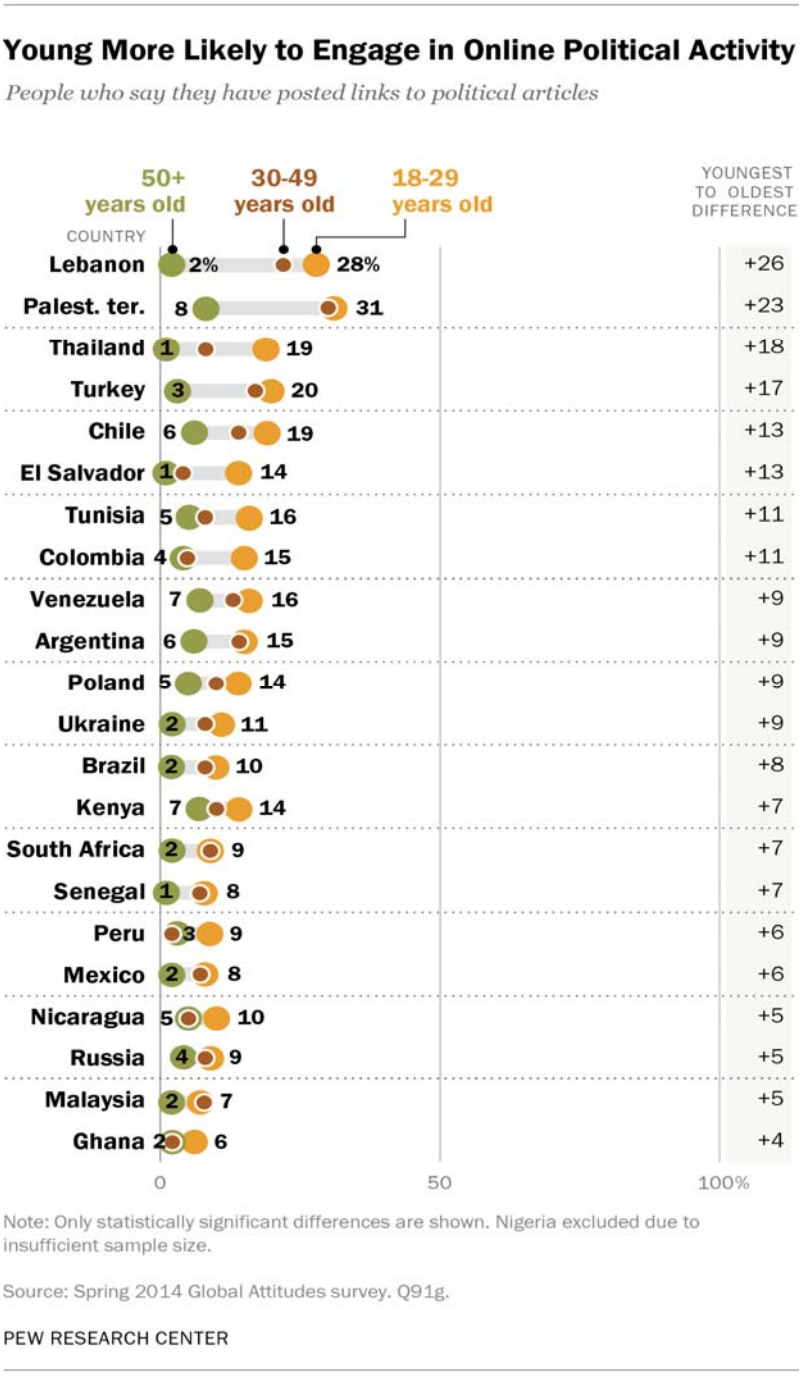
Though young people exercise their right to vote much less frequently, they often participate in less traditional ways than their older counterparts, especially through online activity. While relatively infrequent across all countries, young people are significantly more likely to engage in online political activity. This is due at least in part to the fact that younger people are also more likely to use the internet.

In 22 of 31 countries, 18 to 29 year olds are more likely to post links to political articles and post their own comments or thoughts about politics online. Some of the biggest age differences can be seen in the Palestinian territories where 35% of 18 to 29 years olds report posting political comments online, compared with just 9% of those 50 and older. About three-in-ten young

Palestinians (31%) say they post links to political articles; only 8% of those 50 or older do the same.



Explaining Participation

To further explore the relationship between demographics, political efficacy and overall political participation, we used a statistical technique called multivariate regression, which allowed us to test the individual impact of a number of factors on political participation while holding other variables constant (see Appendix for additional details). Overall, we find that education, political efficacy, gender and age have the biggest impact on whether someone participates in politics more frequently.

Education, political efficacy and gender have strong positive influences on individual political engagement. Those with a secondary education or higher, those who believe government officials care about their opinions and men participate in political activities at much higher rates. In addition to these factors, being employed and having a higher income also have a significant, positive impact on political engagement, though to a lesser degree.

Age also has a significant influence on political participation, controlling for other demographics. In emerging and developing markets, older people are significantly less likely than their younger counterparts to participate. While older people do vote more frequently than young people, they

engage in some of the other political activities, particularly those done online, at lower rates than their younger counterparts in many countries.

Political Efficacy Low

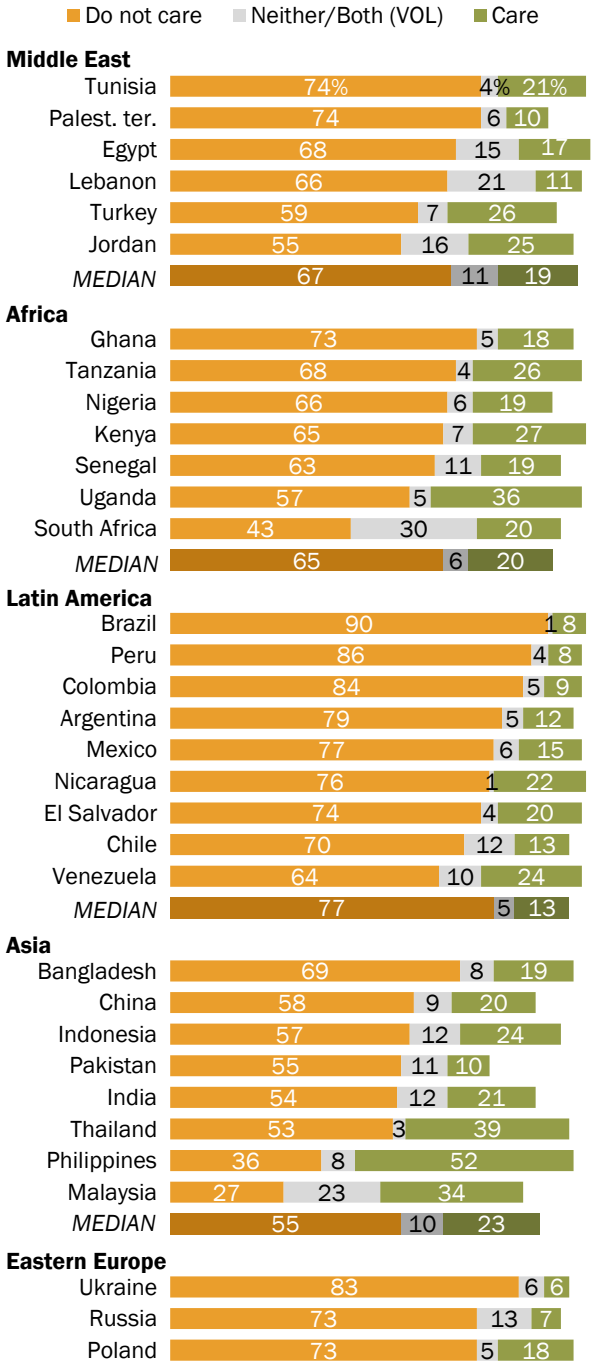
On average, people in emerging and developing economies have low political efficacy. Majorities or pluralities in 31 of the 33 countries surveyed say that most government officials do not care what people like them think. This view is especially common in Latin America, where a median of 77% say their political opinions matter little to politicians, compared with just 13% who say government officials do care and 5% who volunteer that neither or both are true. The belief that government officials ignore average citizens is particularly strong among Brazilians, 90% of whom say their government does not care.

About two-thirds in the Middle East (67%) and Africa (65%) express doubts that political leaders pay attention to their opinions. In fact, South Africa is the only country surveyed in these two regions where fewer than half (43%) hold this view. Across these regions, roughly two-in-ten believe politicians care (19% in the Middle East, 20% in Africa).

Political efficacy in Eastern Europe is similarly low. More than seven-in-ten in the three nations surveyed believe that government officials care little about the views of people like them. Ukrainians have the lowest political efficacy with 83% saying that officials care little about their opinions.

Many Say Government Does Not Care

Most government officials __ what people like me think



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q94.

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Political efficacy is highest in Asia, but a median of 55% across the region still say that government officials do not care about what they think. Roughly a quarter (23%) believes politicians pay attention to their opinions, while 10% say neither. Filipinos far and away have the highest political efficacy of those surveyed. The Philippines is the only country in which at least half (52%) say government officials care about what people like them think. Still, more than a third (36%) believe politicians care little about their concerns, while 8% agree with neither or both.

Effectiveness of Political Participation

Among the forms of political engagement included on the survey, voting in an election is seen as the most effective way to influence what government does. A median of 75% across the emerging and developing economies polled say voting is very or somewhat effective. In every nation where the question was asked, voting holds the top spot among the 10 political activities included. Voting is viewed as a successful means for influencing the political process in Asia, where a median of 80% believe it is effective, though Africans and Latin Americans are not far behind (78% and 74%, respectively). Two-thirds of Middle Easterners also agree that voting is a useful tool in shaping government outcomes. Those in the Eastern European nations surveyed have quite varied opinions of the impact of the franchise. Three-quarters of Ukrainians say voting is an effective way to influence government, while just 51% of Poles say the same – the lowest of any country surveyed.

A median of 50% say that attending campaign events or speeches is an effective means of political change. Africans (62%) are more likely to see the political effectiveness of attending such events compared with Middle Easterners (51%), Asians (51%) and Latin Americans (39%). Just 39% of Ukrainians, 29% of Russians and 27% of Poles agree that attending campaign events is politically effective.

Roughly four-in-ten across the 32 nations surveyed believe participating in organized protests (42%), being an active member of a political organization (40%), participating in labor strikes (38%) and phoning a live radio or TV show to an express an opinion (38%) are effective means of political participation. Africans and Middle Easterners are generally more likely to consider these useful ways to affect political change.

About one-third believe that signing a petition (35%) and contacting a government official (34%) are effective in influencing government. Again, Africans are more likely to say these are effective. Asian publics are less likely to say signing a political petition will make a difference (27%), while Middle Easterners are less likely to see the value of contacting government officials (31%).

People See Voting as Most Effective Way to Influence the Government, Posting Views Online as Least Effective

People who say __ is an effective way to influence what the government does

	Vote in an election	Attend a campaign event or speech	Participate in an organized protest	Be an active member of a political organization	Participate in labor strikes	Phone a radio or TV show to express an opinion	Sign a petition about a political issue	Contact gov't official	Post online links to political articles	Post online comments on political issues
Middle East	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tunisia	75	48	40	37	34	46	29	32	25	21
Egypt	68	57	57	55	49	54	42	39	33	33
Turkey	68	50	44	46	44	45	49	52	41	42
Lebanon	66	51	62	49	64	28	42	25	26	27
Palest. ter.	66	50	48	38	44	41	28	30	37	34
Jordan	62	51	39	40	36	46	32	30	30	29
MEDIAN	*67*	*51*	*46*	*43*	*44*	*46*	*37*	*31*	*32*	*31*
Africa										
Senegal	92	62	53	58	41	47	39	37	27	29
Uganda	85	79	55	68	36	68	45	68	36	37
Ghana	81	57	44	48	36	44	26	30	21	18
Kenya	75	67	51	50	46	50	34	43	32	32
Nigeria	73	61	57	58	49	62	39	47	45	49
South Africa	70	41	34	34	28	27	25	23	20	20
Tanzania	--	67	37	57	39	51	47	64	42	47
MEDIAN	*78*	*62*	*51*	*57*	*39*	*50*	*39*	*43*	*32*	*32*
Latin America										
Nicaragua	87	58	50	61	55	69	53	62	51	45
Venezuela	80	39	35	40	21	33	30	32	24	26
Peru	77	43	40	35	38	50	34	35	28	26
Argentina	76	27	34	33	38	29	35	33	21	20
El Salvador	74	51	45	41	33	52	50	38	46	32
Brazil	74	35	45	30	42	32	38	24	23	22
Chile	71	40	53	39	60	39	39	35	33	30
Colombia	70	29	24	24	25	26	27	27	19	19
Mexico	63	31	26	29	17	23	25	26	18	15
MEDIAN	*74*	*39*	*40*	*35*	*38*	*33*	*35*	*33*	*24*	*26*
Asia										
Philippines	91	64	38	41	25	47	35	45	32	34
India	83	51	43	37	42	37	27	34	24	19
Bangladesh	80	58	58	50	49	35	36	42	27	31
Indonesia	80	36	22	38	16	30	18	29	14	14
Thailand	77	49	38	36	23	29	37	--	29	27
Malaysia	76	51	29	46	20	34	25	37	26	26
Pakistan	75	28	21	17	23	17	16	20	5	6
MEDIAN	*80*	*51*	*38*	*38*	*23*	*34*	*27*	*36*	*26*	*26*
Eastern Europe										
Ukraine	75	39	54	43	53	25	30	31	24	23
Russia	60	29	36	38	37	31	32	34	21	20
Poland	51	27	41	35	43	26	38	34	21	19
GLOBAL MEDIAN	***75***	***50***	***42***	***40***	***38***	***38***	***35***	***34***	***27***	***27***

Note: Q93e is excluded for Tanzania and Q93i is excluded for Thailand due to translation error.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q93a-j.

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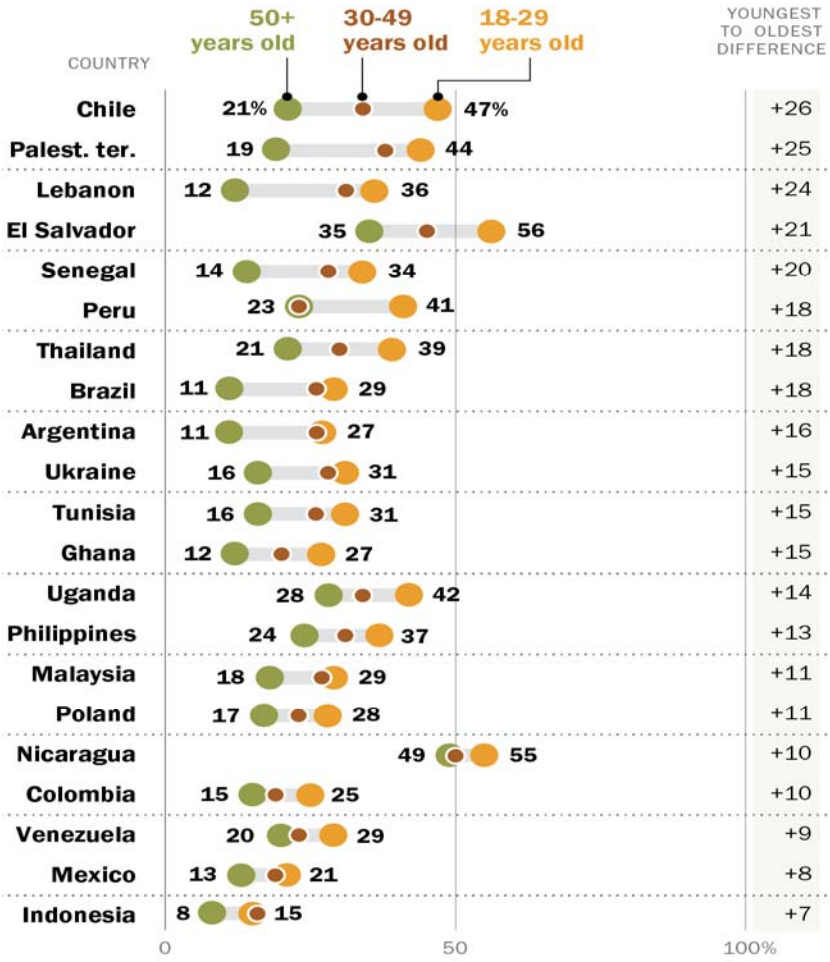
The two forms of online political activity tested on the survey are considered the least effective means of influencing what government does. Medians of only 27% see posting links to political articles online and posting online comments on political issues as useful tools of governmental change. In 24 countries, one of these online political activities has the lowest effectiveness rating of the political activities tested. While relatively low across all regions, online political participation is seen as somewhat more useful in Africa and the Middle East, where roughly a third view it as effective, compared with about a quarter of Asians and Latin Americans.

Like online political participation, in many countries internet users are much more likely than the general population to say online political activities are effective. For example, 40% of internet users in Tunisia say that posting links to political articles online is effective, compared with just 13% of the offline population.

Effectiveness of political activities is strongly related to participation in that activity. In all of the countries surveyed, those that say attending a political campaign or event is an effective way to influence the political system are also more likely to say that they have attended a political campaign or event. This relationship generally holds for all other political activities tested.

Young Say Online Political Activity More Effective Than 50+

People who say posting links to political articles is effective



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. Nigeria excluded due to insufficient sample size.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q93g.

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Age and Efficacy

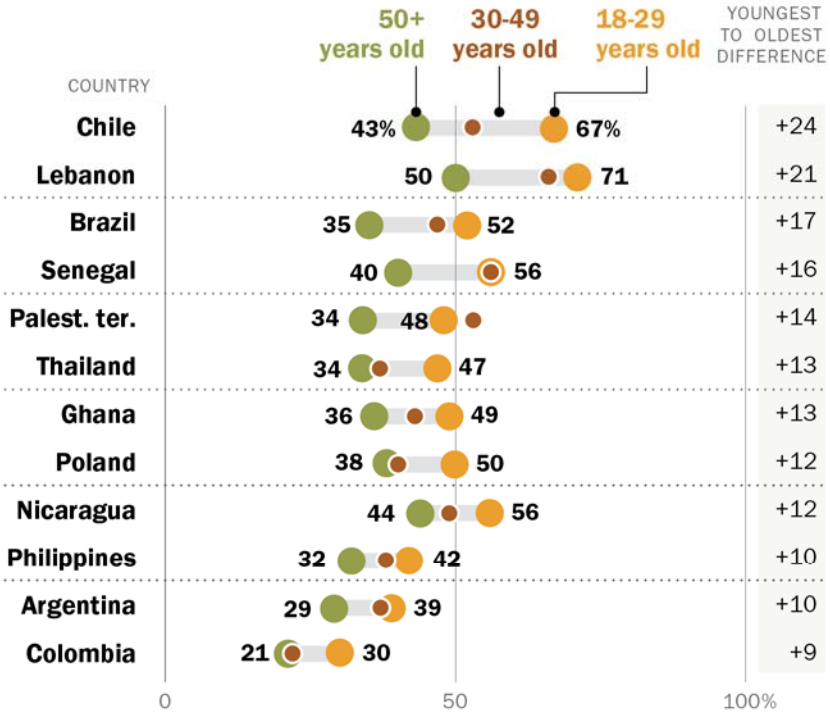
There are also age differences in the perceived effectiveness of

certain political activities. In more than half of the countries surveyed, young people ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those 50 and older to say posting links online to political articles is effective (in all countries surveyed, young people also have higher levels of internet access). For example, in Lebanon, 36% of 18 to 29 year olds say posting links to political articles is an effective way to impact government while just 12% of those 50 and older say the same – a 24 point difference. Significant age gaps can also be found on views of the effectiveness of posting online political comments.

Though differences with those over 50 are less common among traditional political activities, in many countries young people are also more likely to think that forms of protest are effective ways to influence government. In 12 countries surveyed, young people are significantly more likely to say that participating in organized protests is an effective means of influencing government. Young people in 10 countries are also more likely than those 50 and older to say participating in labor strikes is effective. In Chile, where last year thousands of students joined protests to demand education reform, two-thirds of 18 to 29 year olds believe organized protests are affecting change in government while just 43% of those 50 and older agree. Large age differences also exist in Brazil, where widespread protests over social issues ranging from rising bus fares to the use of public funds for the World Cup, have plagued the country recently.

Young More Likely to Believe Protest Is Effective

People who say participating in organized protest is effective



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. Nigeria excluded due to insufficient sample size.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q93b.

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In addition to age, in some countries there are significant differences in perceived effectiveness of political action by education. Generally, when differences appear, highly educated individuals are

more likely than less educated people to believe that political action is an effective means of influencing government.

For instance, two-thirds of highly educated Nigerians say attending campaign events is an effective political activity, while about half (51%) of those with less than a secondary education say the same. Differences in opinion by education also occur on the effectiveness of other political actions, especially in online political activities.

Methods in Detail

About the 2014 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Country:	**Kenya**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates:	April 18 – April 28, 2014
Sample size:	1,015
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**Lebanon**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)

Country:	**Malaysia**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bahasa Malaysia, Mandarin Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates:	April 10 – May 23, 2014
Sample size:	1,010
Margin of Error:	±3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)

Country:	**Mexico**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 21 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

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

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

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

Country:	**Palestinian territories**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urban/rural/refugee camp population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 15 – April 22, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.4 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Bedouins who regularly change residence and some communities near Israeli settlements where military restrictions make access difficult, or roughly 5% of the population)

Country:	**Peru**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**Philippines**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano
Fieldwork dates:	May 1 – May 21, 2014
Sample size:	1,008
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**Poland**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Polish
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – April 8, 2014
Sample size:	1,010
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country**:**	**Russia**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight geographic regions, plus the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and by urban-rural status.
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian
Fieldwork dates:	April 4 – April 20, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excludes Chechen Republic, Ingush Republic and remote territories in the Far North – together, roughly 3% of the population)

Country:	**Senegal**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates:	April 17 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**South Africa**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans, North Sotho
Fieldwork dates:	May 18 – June 5, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.5 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**Tanzania**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Kiswahili
Fieldwork dates:	April 18 – May 7, 2014
Sample size:	1,016
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Zanzibar, or about 3% of the population)

Country:	**Thailand**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Thai
Fieldwork dates:	April 23 – May 24, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala, or about 3% of the population)

Country:	**Tunisia**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Tunisian Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 19 – May 9, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**Turkey**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region, urbanity and settlement size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Turkish
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 – May 16, 2014
Sample size:	1,001
Margin of Error:	±4.5 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**Uganda**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara
Fieldwork dates:	April 25 – May 9, 2014
Sample size:	1,007
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country**:**	**Ukraine**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Ukraine's six regions plus ten of the largest cities – Kyiv (Kiev), Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa, Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Lviv, Kryvyi Rih, Lugansk and Mikolayev – as well as three cities on the Crimean peninsula – Simferopol, Sevastopol and Kerch.
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian, Ukrainian
Fieldwork dates:	April 5 – April 23, 2014
Sample size:	1,659
Margin of Error:	±3.3 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (Survey includes oversamples of Crimea and of the South, East and Southeast regions. The data were weighted to reflect the actual regional distribution in Ukraine.)

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

Topline Results

Pew Research Center
Spring 2014 survey
December 18, 2014 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline "total" columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2014 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q91a Here are some different political and social actions that people can take. Please indicate, for each type of action, whether: you have you done this in the past year, have done this in the more distant past, have not done this but might do it, or have not done this and would never, under any circumstances, do it. a. attended a political campaign event or speech					
		Have done in the past year	Have done in the more distant past	Have not done, but might do	Have not done and would never do	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	4	16	21	54	5	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	3	9	21	64	3	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	8	11	24	55	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	10	7	31	44	7	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	20	26	23	29	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	4	31	29	35	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	15	23	23	38	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	12	23	13	46	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	10	12	9	69	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	20	28	25	26	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	17	16	23	35	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	14	7	21	54	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	13	17	13	53	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	4	9	8	69	10	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	20	17	18	43	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	8	11	11	69	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	10	14	19	57	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	6	28	24	42	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	8	16	21	55	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	27	10	21	42	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	17	10	16	55	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	9	16	25	49	1	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	19	28	22	30	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	5	18	31	45	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	15	16	20	49	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	20	20	19	40	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	37	28	19	16	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	26	10	20	42	3	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	25	28	24	21	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	13	15	19	51	3	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	25	23	24	26	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	39	20	18	21	1	100

		Q91b Here are some different political and social actions that people can take. Please indicate, for each type of action, whether: you have you done this in the past year, have done this in the more distant past, have not done this but might do it, or have not done this and would never, under any circumstances, do it. b. participated in an organized protest of any kind					
		Have done in the past year	Have done in the more distant past	Have not done, but might do	Have not done and would never do	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	3	13	28	52	5	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	2	5	20	69	3	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	11	7	26	54	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	7	5	16	65	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	21	26	24	28	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	2	20	41	35	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	16	20	26	36	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	8	18	21	47	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	7	6	10	77	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	13	24	36	26	2	100
India	Spring, 2014	5	14	31	39	12	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	1	4	19	72	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	3	6	15	72	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	3	4	7	76	10	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	1	9	12	75	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	6	5	10	78	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	5	10	22	62	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	4	5	36	55	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	9	18	21	52	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	5	4	24	65	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	4	4	18	72	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	4	7	26	62	2	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	6	11	27	56	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	4	11	28	56	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	5	7	24	64	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	5	5	23	65	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	9	15	40	34	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	11	9	24	50	6	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	9	14	37	39	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	5	10	21	61	3	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	3	7	25	64	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	9	9	20	60	2	100

		Q91c Here are some different political and social actions that people can take. Please indicate, for each type of action, whether: you have you done this in the past year, have done this in the more distant past, have not done this but might do it, or have not done this and would never, under any circumstances, do it. c. been an active member of a political organization					
		Have done in the past year	Have done in the more distant past	Have not done, but might do	Have not done and would never do	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	3	7	14	71	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	2	6	16	73	3	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	2	5	22	67	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	5	5	18	65	7	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	17	24	24	31	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	7	22	28	41	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	8	17	27	47	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	6	15	18	53	8	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	3	2	8	86	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	10	22	34	33	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	6	8	30	44	13	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	3	3	26	62	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	4	9	18	64	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	1	3	7	79	10	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	4	10	14	69	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	2	5	10	83	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	4	6	20	69	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	1	3	22	73	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	3	7	17	73	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	4	4	20	71	0	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	6	4	20	68	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	3	5	26	63	3	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	11	17	27	44	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	1	6	27	65	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	10	9	23	56	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	10	11	25	53	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	10	16	38	34	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	15	9	26	47	3	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	14	14	38	33	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	7	10	22	57	3	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	10	10	32	46	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	18	14	25	42	2	100

		Q91d Here are some different political and social actions that people can take. Please indicate, for each type of action, whether: you have you done this in the past year, have done this in the more distant past, have not done this but might do it, or have not done this and would never, under any circumstances, do it. d. phoned a live radio or TV show to express an opinion					
		Have done in the past year	Have done in the more distant past	Have not done, but might do	Have not done and would never do	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	3	6	22	64	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	2	6	21	69	3	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	1	2	26	70	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	3	4	23	62	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	17	22	28	29	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	4	25	39	32	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	3	6	42	49	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	6	14	31	43	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	2	2	27	69	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	6	18	37	36	2	100
India	Spring, 2014	3	6	32	42	17	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	2	3	26	63	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	2	5	17	71	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	0	1	9	80	10	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	2	6	18	71	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	2	3	12	82	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	4	4	32	60	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	2	3	36	59	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	2	5	30	62	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	3	2	30	65	0	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	4	2	27	65	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	2	2	25	67	3	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	5	4	44	46	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	1	6	43	49	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	5	8	30	57	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	6	4	33	55	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	9	12	45	33	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	10	6	38	42	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	6	8	47	38	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	4	7	21	64	4	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	4	5	38	50	3	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	10	6	39	41	3	100

		Q91e Here are some different political and social actions that people can take. Please indicate, for each type of action, whether: you have you done this in the past year, have done this in the more distant past, have not done this but might do it, or have not done this and would never, under any circumstances, do it. e. voted in an election					
		Have done in the past year	Have done in the more distant past	Have not done, but might do	Have not done and would never do	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	20	55	11	10	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	44	32	8	15	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	17	62	8	12	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	72	6	5	9	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	6	47	21	23	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	24	35	21	20	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	4	59	24	13	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	13	41	20	22	5	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	21	42	13	23	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	45	33	13	8	0	100
India	Spring, 2014	60	28	6	3	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	50	39	4	5	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	59	12	15	11	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	56	13	13	14	4	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	75	10	8	6	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	86	10	2	2	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	77	12	5	4	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	30	64	3	3	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	61	13	9	17	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	66	10	11	13	0	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	76	6	5	10	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	34	37	9	18	2	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	22	68	6	3	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	29	56	9	6	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	68	23	4	5	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	63	18	9	10	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	55	23	14	7	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	55	15	12	15	3	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	42	33	22	3	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	61	10	10	17	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	53	26	15	5	0	100

		Q91f Here are some different political and social actions that people can take. Please indicate, for each type of action, whether: you have you done this in the past year, have done this in the more distant past, have not done this but might do it, or have not done this and would never, under any circumstances, do it. f. participated in labor strikes					
		Have done in the past year	Have done in the more distant past	Have not done, but might do	Have not done and would never do	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	2	12	25	56	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	2	4	18	73	3	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	3	6	27	61	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	7	4	21	60	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	15	21	28	36	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	2	17	38	40	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	6	12	45	35	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	4	11	28	51	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	7	7	10	73	3	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	8	23	38	29	2	100
India	Spring, 2014	7	10	30	40	13	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	1	3	13	77	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	0	5	11	78	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	1	5	8	76	9	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	2	6	10	79	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	1	2	7	90	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	4	6	30	59	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	3	4	40	52	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	5	12	30	52	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	4	4	27	65	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	2	2	15	77	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	1	3	20	72	4	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	2	7	35	56	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	2	9	32	57	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	4	4	27	65	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	6	3	20	67	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	5	11	37	45	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	10	8	22	54	6	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	3	5	33	54	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	3	8	19	64	6	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	1	3	25	70	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	3	3	16	75	3	100

		Q91g Here are some different political and social actions that people can take. Please indicate, for each type of action, whether: you have you done this in the past year, in the more distant past, have not done this but might do it, or have not done this and would never, under any circumstances, do it. g. posted links to political stories or articles for others to read ONLINE					
		Have done in the past year	Have done in the more distant past	Have not done, but might do	Have not done and would never do	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	2	6	18	67	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	2	4	17	73	3	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	3	3	19	70	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	9	4	18	61	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	3	4	36	49	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	3	12	30	54	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	6	11	19	62	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	8	15	18	52	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	7	2	4	78	8	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	8	13	32	42	5	100
India	Spring, 2014	3	4	21	40	32	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	2	2	18	69	10	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	2	4	17	71	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	1	1	5	77	16	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	2	6	10	78	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	5	3	6	84	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	8	3	16	71	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	5	2	22	70	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	6	7	22	64	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	6	1	19	73	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	5	1	13	78	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	3	3	20	71	3	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	4	3	25	66	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	2	2	23	66	6	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	7	5	20	66	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	2	2	17	68	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	4	7	31	52	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	7	3	25	58	7	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	2	5	28	51	15	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	2	5	16	70	6	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	1	3	31	63	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	2	3	23	58	14	100

		Q91h Here are some different political and social actions that people can take. Please indicate, for each type of action, whether: you have you done this in the past year, in the more distant past, have not done this but might do it, or have not done this and would never, under any circumstances, do it. h. posted your own thoughts or comments on political or social issues ONLINE					
		Have done in the past year	Have done in the more distant past	Have not done, but might do	Have not done and would never do	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	3	6	20	66	5	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	3	5	17	73	3	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	4	3	19	70	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	10	3	19	60	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	2	4	31	56	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	2	11	31	56	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	7	11	19	61	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	9	17	17	50	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	10	3	4	75	8	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	5	15	37	38	5	100
India	Spring, 2014	2	4	21	40	33	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	2	1	18	69	10	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	2	5	17	71	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	0	1	4	77	18	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	3	5	12	76	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	6	3	9	80	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	9	4	15	69	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	6	3	22	68	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	8	7	24	61	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	7	2	18	72	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	7	1	12	77	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	4	3	20	70	4	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	5	4	25	65	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	3	2	23	66	6	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	8	6	23	61	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	2	2	16	68	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	5	7	31	52	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	9	5	22	57	7	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	2	6	28	50	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	3	5	17	70	7	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	2	3	32	61	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	3	3	24	56	15	100

		Q91i Here are some different political and social actions that people can take. Please indicate, for each type of action, whether: you have done this in the past year, have done this in the more distant past, have not done this but might do it, or have not done this and would never, under any circumstances, do it. i. contacted a government official					
		Have done in the past year	Have done in the more distant past	Have not done, but might do	Have not done and would never do	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	13	22	24	35	5	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	7	13	24	53	3	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	8	11	26	53	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	3	4	29	56	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	6	17	25	48	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	4	12	26	54	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	3	8	28	60	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	4	7	27	54	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	3	4	17	76	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	11	22	35	29	4	100
India	Spring, 2014	10	12	32	29	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	2	3	23	64	8	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	5	9	21	60	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	4	4	14	67	12	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	5	9	19	64	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	5	5	30	58	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	2	3	32	62	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	3	4	34	58	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	7	2	25	64	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	3	2	19	73	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	3	2	25	66	4	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	8	7	36	48	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	2	3	33	60	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	6	6	27	60	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	3	3	24	61	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	9	10	36	40	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	5	6	30	53	7	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	5	7	54	34	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	2	4	22	66	6	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	17	14	33	35	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	21	9	32	36	2	100

		Q91j Have done this in the past year, have done this in the more distant past, have not done this but might do it, or have not done this and would never, under any circumstances, do it. j. signed a petition about a political or social issue					
		Have done in the past year	Have done in the more distant past	Have not done, but might do	Have not done and would never do	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	**Spring, 2014**	8	23	28	36	5	100
Russia	**Spring, 2014**	4	7	26	61	3	100
Ukraine	**Spring, 2014**	3	7	27	60	4	100
Turkey	**Spring, 2014**	6	3	24	59	8	100
Egypt	**Spring, 2014**	38	12	16	30	4	100
Jordan	**Spring, 2014**	2	4	19	76	0	100
Lebanon	**Spring, 2014**	6	7	42	43	2	100
Palest. ter.	**Spring, 2014**	4	10	26	53	7	100
Tunisia	**Spring, 2014**	4	3	13	79	1	100
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2014**	8	14	31	41	6	100
India	**Spring, 2014**	3	11	28	37	21	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2014**	1	1	18	71	9	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2014**	2	5	16	71	6	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2014**	1	3	10	72	13	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2014**	2	7	18	71	3	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2014**	3	4	15	77	1	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2014**	7	6	29	56	1	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2014**	4	9	36	50	0	100
Chile	**Spring, 2014**	4	6	34	56	0	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2014**	7	3	24	65	1	100
El Salvador	**Spring, 2014**	2	1	20	73	4	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2014**	2	3	23	68	4	100
Nicaragua	**Spring, 2014**	6	8	32	53	1	100
Peru	**Spring, 2014**	1	3	32	61	2	100
Venezuela	**Spring, 2014**	3	4	25	66	1	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2014**	1	1	20	69	10	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2014**	3	4	38	50	5	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2014**	3	1	26	63	7	100
Senegal	**Spring, 2014**	3	5	59	33	1	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2014**	3	5	20	66	6	100
Tanzania	**Spring, 2014**	4	7	32	54	3	100
Uganda	**Spring, 2014**	4	3	26	59	8	100

		Q93a I'd like your opinion about the effectiveness of different ways of trying to influence what the government does. How effective is it to ____, very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective, or not at all effective? a. attend a political campaign event or speech					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not too effective	Not at all effective	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	**Spring, 2014**	3	24	44	21	8	100
Russia	**Spring, 2014**	3	26	39	23	8	100
Ukraine	**Spring, 2014**	8	31	31	21	9	100
Turkey	**Spring, 2014**	17	33	23	22	5	100
Egypt	**Spring, 2014**	20	37	23	20	1	100
Jordan	**Spring, 2014**	22	29	19	27	3	100
Lebanon	**Spring, 2014**	14	37	19	29	2	100
Palest. ter.	**Spring, 2014**	15	35	22	23	4	100
Tunisia	**Spring, 2014**	18	30	13	32	8	100
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2014**	20	38	31	9	2	100
India	**Spring, 2014**	17	34	18	18	13	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2014**	5	31	34	20	9	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2014**	7	44	20	13	17	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2014**	6	22	17	35	20	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2014**	20	44	20	14	1	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2014**	12	37	23	18	10	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2014**	4	23	24	41	7	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2014**	5	30	38	25	1	100
Chile	**Spring, 2014**	10	30	28	26	5	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2014**	11	18	28	38	4	100
El Salvador	**Spring, 2014**	17	34	17	26	6	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2014**	10	21	22	41	5	100
Nicaragua	**Spring, 2014**	32	26	27	13	2	100
Peru	**Spring, 2014**	7	36	25	28	5	100
Venezuela	**Spring, 2014**	14	25	27	31	3	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2014**	23	34	18	20	5	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2014**	33	34	18	13	3	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2014**	24	37	17	13	9	100
Senegal	**Spring, 2014**	28	34	16	18	4	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2014**	14	27	15	38	5	100
Tanzania	**Spring, 2014**	21	46	19	6	8	100
Uganda	**Spring, 2014**	46	33	10	7	3	100

		Q93b I'd like your opinion about the effectiveness of different ways of trying to influence what the government does. How effective is it to ____, very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective, or not at all effective? b. participate in an organized protest of any kind					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not too effective	Not at all effective	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	**Spring, 2014**	4	37	39	13	7	100
Russia	**Spring, 2014**	6	30	37	19	8	100
Ukraine	**Spring, 2014**	13	41	26	13	7	100
Turkey	**Spring, 2014**	16	28	25	26	5	100
Egypt	**Spring, 2014**	23	34	26	17	1	100
Jordan	**Spring, 2014**	12	27	34	24	4	100
Lebanon	**Spring, 2014**	19	43	13	24	1	100
Palest. ter.	**Spring, 2014**	15	33	23	24	5	100
Tunisia	**Spring, 2014**	15	25	12	43	6	100
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2014**	18	40	31	10	2	100
India	**Spring, 2014**	11	32	22	19	17	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2014**	4	18	35	36	8	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2014**	5	24	30	22	18	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2014**	5	16	19	38	22	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2014**	7	31	33	27	2	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2014**	8	30	26	26	10	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2014**	6	28	24	35	6	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2014**	9	36	33	22	0	100
Chile	**Spring, 2014**	16	37	23	19	5	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2014**	7	17	27	45	4	100
El Salvador	**Spring, 2014**	12	33	19	30	6	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2014**	6	20	27	41	5	100
Nicaragua	**Spring, 2014**	25	25	37	10	3	100
Peru	**Spring, 2014**	5	35	28	27	5	100
Venezuela	**Spring, 2014**	9	26	24	38	3	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2014**	22	22	21	26	8	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2014**	21	30	27	19	3	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2014**	19	38	17	16	10	100
Senegal	**Spring, 2014**	20	33	22	20	5	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2014**	10	24	18	43	5	100
Tanzania	**Spring, 2014**	9	28	38	10	15	100
Uganda	**Spring, 2014**	22	33	20	22	4	100

		Q93c I'd like your opinion about the effectiveness of different ways of trying to influence what the government does. How effective is it to ____, very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective, or not at all effective? c. be an active member of a political organization					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not too effective	Not at all effective	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	**Spring, 2014**	5	30	36	17	13	100
Russia	**Spring, 2014**	7	31	35	19	9	100
Ukraine	**Spring, 2014**	8	35	24	21	12	100
Turkey	**Spring, 2014**	20	26	23	26	6	100
Egypt	**Spring, 2014**	23	32	28	16	1	100
Jordan	**Spring, 2014**	11	29	28	28	4	100
Lebanon	**Spring, 2014**	13	36	22	29	1	100
Palest. ter.	**Spring, 2014**	11	27	28	26	7	100
Tunisia	**Spring, 2014**	13	24	12	44	7	100
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2014**	20	30	35	13	3	100
India	**Spring, 2014**	12	25	21	22	20	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2014**	6	32	26	26	9	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2014**	8	38	20	16	18	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2014**	3	14	21	38	24	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2014**	8	33	31	25	2	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2014**	9	27	27	24	14	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2014**	6	27	23	36	8	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2014**	5	25	38	31	0	100
Chile	**Spring, 2014**	9	30	26	30	6	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2014**	7	17	23	47	5	100
El Salvador	**Spring, 2014**	12	29	29	21	9	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2014**	8	21	20	44	6	100
Nicaragua	**Spring, 2014**	36	25	27	9	3	100
Peru	**Spring, 2014**	7	28	29	31	5	100
Venezuela	**Spring, 2014**	14	26	22	33	4	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2014**	20	28	21	26	6	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2014**	19	31	28	20	3	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2014**	25	33	18	15	9	100
Senegal	**Spring, 2014**	24	34	20	18	4	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2014**	11	23	19	42	5	100
Tanzania	**Spring, 2014**	15	42	26	6	11	100
Uganda	**Spring, 2014**	32	36	19	9	4	100

		Q93d I'd like your opinion about the effectiveness of different ways of trying to influence what the government does. How effective is it to ____, very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective, or not at all effective? d. phone a live radio or TV show to express an opinion					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not too effective	Not at all effective	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	**Spring, 2014**	3	23	40	25	10	100
Russia	**Spring, 2014**	7	24	39	24	6	100
Ukraine	**Spring, 2014**	7	18	34	30	11	100
Turkey	**Spring, 2014**	15	30	25	24	5	100
Egypt	**Spring, 2014**	20	34	25	20	1	100
Jordan	**Spring, 2014**	16	30	24	27	3	100
Lebanon	**Spring, 2014**	8	20	29	42	1	100
Palest. ter.	**Spring, 2014**	12	29	27	26	6	100
Tunisia	**Spring, 2014**	21	25	12	36	5	100
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2014**	8	27	38	24	3	100
India	**Spring, 2014**	13	24	21	19	23	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2014**	5	25	29	30	11	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2014**	7	27	26	21	18	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2014**	4	13	17	35	30	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2014**	13	34	25	26	2	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2014**	6	23	27	31	13	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2014**	6	23	24	42	7	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2014**	5	27	40	28	0	100
Chile	**Spring, 2014**	10	29	27	28	6	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2014**	9	17	24	45	4	100
El Salvador	**Spring, 2014**	19	33	17	26	6	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2014**	7	16	23	47	7	100
Nicaragua	**Spring, 2014**	44	25	20	9	3	100
Peru	**Spring, 2014**	10	40	25	22	4	100
Venezuela	**Spring, 2014**	12	21	24	39	5	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2014**	20	24	24	25	7	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2014**	17	33	27	20	3	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2014**	25	37	19	10	9	100
Senegal	**Spring, 2014**	21	26	21	26	7	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2014**	9	18	21	46	6	100
Tanzania	**Spring, 2014**	15	36	29	8	13	100
Uganda	**Spring, 2014**	36	32	15	10	5	100

		Q93e I'd like your opinion about the effectiveness of different ways of trying to influence what the government does. How effective is it to ____, very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective, or not at all effective? e. vote in an election					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not too effective	Not at all effective	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	11	40	32	11	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	26	34	26	11	4	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	31	44	13	9	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	43	25	15	12	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	43	25	22	10	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	30	32	21	14	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	36	30	13	19	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	35	31	13	15	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	56	19	4	17	4	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	51	29	13	6	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	65	18	8	3	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	51	29	9	6	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	39	37	10	5	9	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	45	30	8	9	8	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	74	17	5	4	0	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	47	30	10	6	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	46	30	8	11	4	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	34	40	19	7	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	36	35	17	9	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	42	28	11	17	2	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	50	24	14	6	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	34	29	14	19	3	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	70	17	8	5	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	36	41	12	9	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	59	21	10	9	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	59	22	9	9	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	51	24	14	10	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	42	31	13	9	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	77	15	3	2	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	51	19	11	16	3	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	62	23	8	5	3	100

		Q93f I'd like your opinion about the effectiveness of different ways of trying to influence what the government does. How effective is it to ____, very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective, or not at all effective? f. participate in labor strikes					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not too effective	Not at all effective	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	**Spring, 2014**	5	38	34	12	10	100
Russia	**Spring, 2014**	9	28	32	22	8	100
Ukraine	**Spring, 2014**	12	41	23	15	9	100
Turkey	**Spring, 2014**	16	28	26	24	6	100
Egypt	**Spring, 2014**	21	28	30	20	1	100
Jordan	**Spring, 2014**	14	22	30	30	4	100
Lebanon	**Spring, 2014**	28	36	15	21	1	100
Palest. ter.	**Spring, 2014**	16	28	23	27	7	100
Tunisia	**Spring, 2014**	17	17	11	48	6	100
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2014**	10	39	36	12	2	100
India	**Spring, 2014**	16	26	20	18	20	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2014**	3	13	26	50	9	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2014**	3	17	32	29	20	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2014**	4	19	21	33	22	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2014**	5	20	34	39	2	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2014**	3	20	26	39	12	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2014**	9	29	24	30	7	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2014**	11	31	34	24	1	100
Chile	**Spring, 2014**	21	39	18	18	4	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2014**	8	17	24	47	4	100
El Salvador	**Spring, 2014**	9	24	36	23	8	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2014**	5	12	24	51	7	100
Nicaragua	**Spring, 2014**	30	25	33	9	3	100
Peru	**Spring, 2014**	4	34	31	26	5	100
Venezuela	**Spring, 2014**	5	16	27	47	5	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2014**	16	20	23	32	9	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2014**	13	33	26	24	4	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2014**	17	32	21	16	14	100
Senegal	**Spring, 2014**	14	27	23	26	10	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2014**	8	20	20	47	5	100
Tanzania	**Spring, 2014**	9	30	36	11	14	100
Uganda	**Spring, 2014**	13	23	23	33	7	100

		Q93g I'd like your opinion about the effectiveness of different ways of trying to influence what the government does. How effective is it to ____, very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective, or not at all effective? g. post links to political stories or articles for others to read ONLINE					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not too effective	Not at all effective	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	**Spring, 2014**	3	18	36	27	16	100
Russia	**Spring, 2014**	4	17	38	27	14	100
Ukraine	**Spring, 2014**	6	18	29	28	19	100
Turkey	**Spring, 2014**	14	27	23	30	5	100
Egypt	**Spring, 2014**	9	24	33	31	2	100
Jordan	**Spring, 2014**	13	17	24	40	6	100
Lebanon	**Spring, 2014**	7	19	24	49	1	100
Palest. ter.	**Spring, 2014**	10	27	22	31	10	100
Tunisia	**Spring, 2014**	9	16	10	51	15	100
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2014**	8	19	40	28	4	100
India	**Spring, 2014**	7	17	17	21	38	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2014**	1	13	23	47	16	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2014**	3	23	30	22	23	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2014**	0	5	12	40	42	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2014**	7	25	29	36	3	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2014**	5	24	20	35	16	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2014**	5	16	22	45	12	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2014**	4	19	33	42	3	100
Chile	**Spring, 2014**	7	26	27	30	9	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2014**	7	12	21	53	6	100
El Salvador	**Spring, 2014**	15	31	16	27	10	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2014**	5	13	20	54	8	100
Nicaragua	**Spring, 2014**	29	22	30	12	7	100
Peru	**Spring, 2014**	4	24	25	33	14	100
Venezuela	**Spring, 2014**	6	18	22	48	6	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2014**	6	15	24	36	19	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2014**	9	23	28	31	9	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2014**	13	32	21	16	18	100
Senegal	**Spring, 2014**	7	20	16	29	27	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2014**	5	15	20	50	11	100
Tanzania	**Spring, 2014**	8	34	33	9	16	100
Uganda	**Spring, 2014**	14	22	24	16	23	100

		Q93h I'd like your opinion about the effectiveness of different ways of trying to influence what the government does. How effective is it to ____, very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective, or not at all effective? h. post your own thoughts or comments on political or social issues ONLINE					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not too effective	Not at all effective	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	**Spring, 2014**	3	16	37	28	16	100
Russia	**Spring, 2014**	3	17	35	31	14	100
Ukraine	**Spring, 2014**	6	17	31	28	19	100
Turkey	**Spring, 2014**	16	26	23	30	5	100
Egypt	**Spring, 2014**	9	24	30	34	3	100
Jordan	**Spring, 2014**	10	19	26	40	5	100
Lebanon	**Spring, 2014**	9	18	23	48	2	100
Palest. ter.	**Spring, 2014**	9	25	22	33	11	100
Tunisia	**Spring, 2014**	8	13	10	54	15	100
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2014**	7	24	37	25	7	100
India	**Spring, 2014**	5	14	18	25	38	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2014**	2	12	22	47	18	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2014**	3	23	29	22	23	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2014**	1	5	13	38	43	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2014**	6	28	26	36	3	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2014**	5	22	22	34	17	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2014**	4	16	21	46	13	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2014**	4	18	33	42	3	100
Chile	**Spring, 2014**	7	23	30	30	10	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2014**	5	14	22	52	7	100
El Salvador	**Spring, 2014**	10	22	30	22	15	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2014**	5	10	19	55	10	100
Nicaragua	**Spring, 2014**	24	21	36	12	7	100
Peru	**Spring, 2014**	3	23	24	34	17	100
Venezuela	**Spring, 2014**	7	19	24	45	6	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2014**	5	13	26	37	19	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2014**	11	21	27	33	9	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2014**	16	33	19	14	18	100
Senegal	**Spring, 2014**	8	21	14	29	28	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2014**	6	14	19	51	11	100
Tanzania	**Spring, 2014**	11	36	32	7	14	100
Uganda	**Spring, 2014**	14	23	24	16	23	100

		Q93i I'd like your opinion about the effectiveness of different ways of trying to influence what the government does. How effective is it to ____, very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective, or not at all effective? i. contact a government official					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not too effective	Not at all effective	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	4	30	37	18	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	6	28	38	20	8	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	8	23	34	28	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	23	29	20	23	6	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	15	24	25	34	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	10	20	24	43	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	9	16	24	50	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	10	20	27	35	8	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	13	19	11	49	7	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	11	31	34	19	6	100
India	Spring, 2014	11	23	23	19	24	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	3	26	22	37	13	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	6	31	25	18	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	5	15	20	31	29	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	13	32	25	29	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	7	26	23	35	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	4	20	35	39	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	7	28	30	29	7	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	9	18	20	48	4	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	10	28	33	19	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	8	18	19	48	7	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	37	25	27	8	3	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	6	29	27	29	9	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	9	23	20	43	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	10	20	23	33	14	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	13	30	26	25	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	16	31	22	16	16	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	14	23	22	25	17	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	5	18	20	50	7	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	21	43	25	5	6	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	34	34	14	11	7	100

		Q93j I'd like your opinion about the effectiveness of different ways of trying to influence what the government does. How effective is it to ____, very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective, or not at all effective? j. sign a petition about a political or social issue					
		Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not too effective	Not at all effective	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	**Spring, 2014**	5	33	38	13	10	100
Russia	**Spring, 2014**	5	27	37	22	10	100
Ukraine	**Spring, 2014**	6	24	34	24	13	100
Turkey	**Spring, 2014**	20	29	18	28	6	100
Egypt	**Spring, 2014**	17	25	24	32	1	100
Jordan	**Spring, 2014**	15	17	19	47	3	100
Lebanon	**Spring, 2014**	14	28	20	37	1	100
Palest. ter.	**Spring, 2014**	7	21	27	36	9	100
Tunisia	**Spring, 2014**	12	17	10	53	8	100
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2014**	8	28	34	23	7	100
India	**Spring, 2014**	8	19	23	22	29	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2014**	3	15	23	43	16	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2014**	3	22	29	21	25	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2014**	4	12	16	35	33	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2014**	7	28	26	35	3	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2014**	8	29	22	28	14	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2014**	7	28	21	36	8	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2014**	8	30	33	29	1	100
Chile	**Spring, 2014**	8	31	29	25	7	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2014**	11	16	20	47	6	100
El Salvador	**Spring, 2014**	15	35	16	27	7	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2014**	9	16	20	47	8	100
Nicaragua	**Spring, 2014**	29	24	34	9	5	100
Peru	**Spring, 2014**	5	29	26	30	10	100
Venezuela	**Spring, 2014**	9	21	18	46	5	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2014**	9	17	23	36	17	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2014**	13	21	25	31	9	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2014**	12	27	23	19	19	100
Senegal	**Spring, 2014**	14	25	23	19	20	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2014**	6	19	19	48	7	100
Tanzania	**Spring, 2014**	10	37	33	8	12	100
Uganda	**Spring, 2014**	17	28	22	16	17	100

		Q94 Which statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. Most government officials care what people like me think [OR] Most government officials DO NOT care what people like me think				
		Government officials care	Government officials do not care	Neither/Both equally (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	18	73	5	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	7	73	13	8	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	6	83	6	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	26	59	7	9	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	17	68	15	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	25	55	16	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	11	66	21	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	10	74	6	10	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	21	74	4	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	19	69	8	4	100
China	Spring, 2014	20	58	9	13	100
India	Spring, 2014	21	54	12	13	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	24	57	12	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	34	27	23	16	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	10	55	11	23	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	52	36	8	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	39	53	3	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	12	79	5	4	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	8	90	1	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	13	70	12	4	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	9	84	5	3	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	20	74	4	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	15	77	6	2	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	22	76	1	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	8	86	4	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	24	64	10	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	18	73	5	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	27	65	7	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	19	66	6	8	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	19	63	11	8	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	20	43	30	7	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	26	68	4	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	36	57	5	1	100

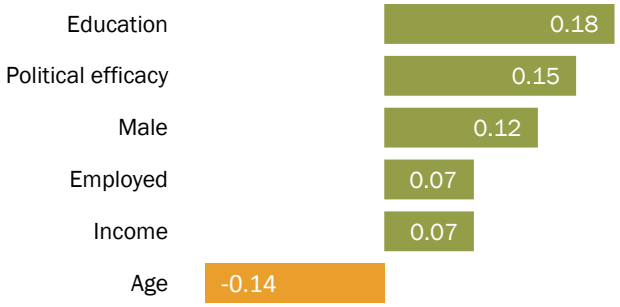
Appendix

Factors that Influence Political Participation

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

Influence of Demographics on Political Participation

Relative influence of each factor on a 0-10 scale



Note: The number shown is the difference in predicted level of political participation between selected groups for each variable. For example, the predicted number of political activities is 1.23 for those with a secondary education or more, compared with 1.05 for those with less than a secondary education, a difference of 0.18. The analysis is based on 17,919 respondents in 21 countries.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q91a-j.

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Overall, we find that education has a strong positive influence on individual political engagement. A person with a secondary degree or higher has a predicted political participation of 1.23 on a 0 to 10 scale. A person with less than a secondary education has a predicted participation of 1.05 – a difference of 0.18 political activities. In addition to education, having high political efficacy (+0.15), being male (+0.12) or employed (+0.07), and having a higher income (+0.07) all have a significant, positive impact on political participation.

Age also has a significant influence on political participation, controlling for other demographics. Older people have a lower level of political participation on the scale than their younger counterparts. For example, an 18 year old has a predicted political participation score of 1.28, compared with a 78 year old who has a predicted participation of 1.14 activities (-0.14).

The demographic analysis of political participation comprises a sub-sample (countries=21, n=17,919) of the 32 nations asked the questions, excluding countries without results for all items in the participation scale and countries in which 20% or more of the sample answered “Don’t know” or “Refused” when asked their household income.[1]

[1] The demographic analysis includes Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Palestinian territories, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine and Venezuela.

The dependent variable is political participation, measured using a ten-item additive scale ranging from 0 to 10, with "10" representing people who say they have participated in all 10 activities asked about – the highest level of political participation. To create the scale, for each activity, respondents were coded as "1" if they say they have ever done the particular political activity; ".5" if they say they have not done, but might do the particular political activity; and "0" if they say they have not and would never do the particular political activity.

The independent or predictor variables for education, gender, employment and income were recoded as dummy variables, where 1 means secondary education or higher, male, employed and income at or above the approximate median. Political efficacy is coded where 1 means the respondent says government officials care what people think, -1 means officials do not care and 0 means neither care nor do not care. Age is treated as a continuous variable, ranging from 18 to 97. All independent variables are significant at the $p < .05$ level.

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

- Education: Secondary education or higher minus less than secondary education
- Political efficacy: Government officials care minus government officials do not care
- Gender: Male minus female
- Employment: Employed minus not employed
- Income: Income at or above the approximate median minus income below the approximate median
- Age: Age 78 minus age 18

Reference

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