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Across the Globe, People Increasingly Say Social Media Is Harming Democracy

Most think social media leads to manipulation and division, but they also say it informs people and gives them a voice in politics

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About this research

This Pew Research Center report looks at views of how social media has impacted democracy in 37 countries, as well as social media use by platform in each place.

Why did we do this?

Pew Research Center does research to help the public, media and decision-makers understand important topics. We study how people around the world feel about their democracies and the impact of social media and other emerging technologies, such as [artificial intelligence \(AI\)](#).

[Learn more about Pew Research Center](#) and our [international surveys](#).

How did we do this?

We surveyed 42,151 people across 36 countries: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Interviews were conducted from Feb. 8 to May 13, 2026. We designed the surveys so we could talk about the views of the adult population in each country.

For this report, data from the United States comes from two surveys. We surveyed 3,507 U.S. adults from March 23 to 29, 2026. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's [American Trends Panel](#). Additionally, we surveyed 5,511 U.S. adults from Jan. 30 to June 18, 2026 as part of the [National Public Opinion Reference Survey \(NPORS\)](#). These surveys represent the views of the full U.S. adult population.

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

Across the Globe, People Increasingly Say Social Media Is Harming Democracy

Most think social media leads to manipulation and division, but they also say it informs people and gives them a voice in politics

As social media platforms have become an important part of the information environment around the world, the view that social media is harming democracy has become more common.

A new 37-nation Pew Research Center survey finds that in most countries where trend data is available, the share of the public who believes social media is bad for democracy has increased significantly from 2022 or 2023 to now.

Views about social media's impact are particularly negative in the United States, where 64% of adults say it is bad for democracy. However, while assessments have become more negative in many countries, American attitudes are unchanged since 2022. In some ways, other nations are catching up with the U.S. when it comes to seeing social media's downsides. *(For more, read [“Americans Are Negative About Social Media’s Impact on Democracy – and the Rest of the World Is Catching Up.”](#))*

In general, people in wealthier nations such as the U.S. are more likely to believe social media is harming democracy. The seven nations where half or more say social media has been bad for democracy are also among the wealthiest surveyed: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the U.S. However, Israel and Singapore are exceptions – relatively few in these two high-income countries believe social media is bad for democracy.

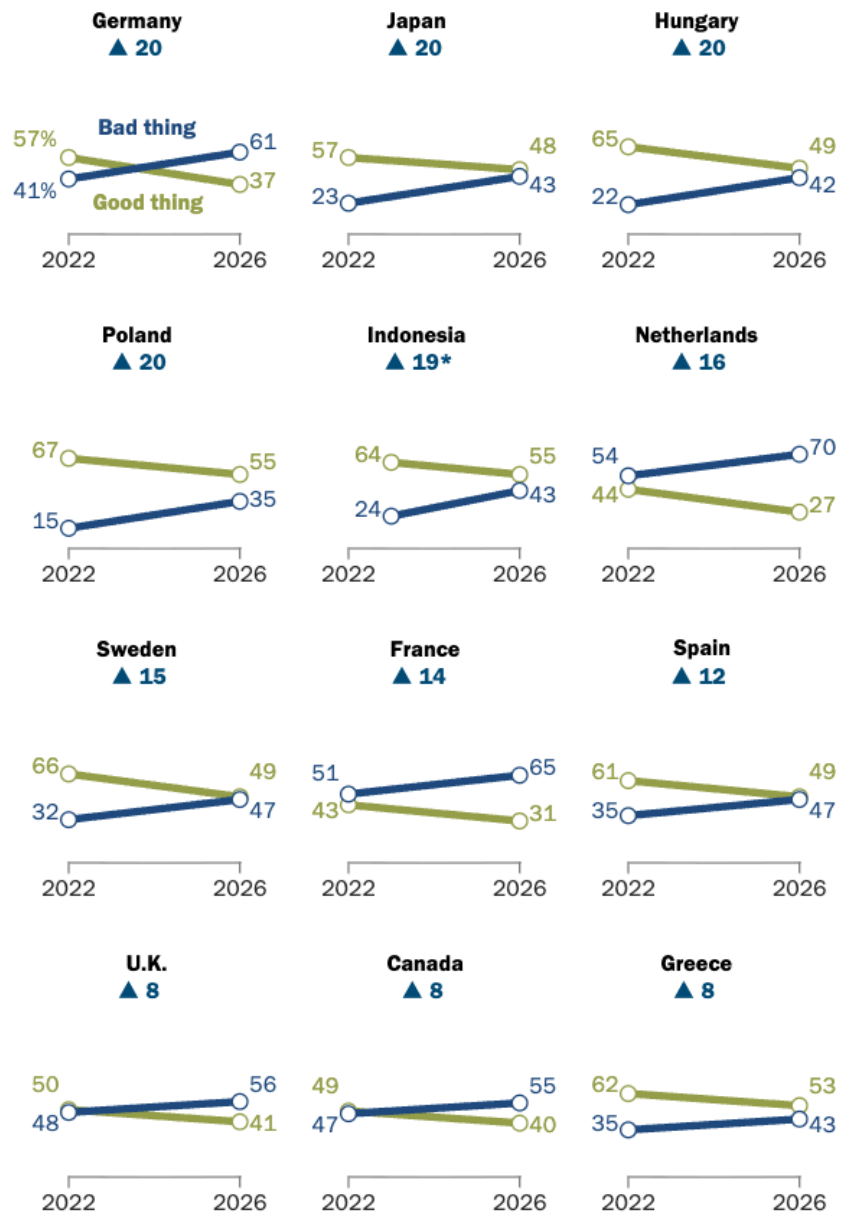
In nations with lower gross domestic products per capita, people tend to be less negative about social media. For example, in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, the Philippines and Thailand, roughly three-in-four or more say it has been *good* for democracy.

In most countries polled, this positive view is predominant. Across the 37 nations surveyed, a median of 55% think social media has had a positive impact on democracy, while a median of 35% say it has had a negative one.

Young adults in most nations are especially likely to believe social

Shares who see social media as a bad thing for democracy have grown over the last few years

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



* This question was first asked in Indonesia in 2023.

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Includes surveyed countries with the 12 largest statistically significant changes in the share who say 'Bad thing' since last asked. Over time, we have changed how we conduct surveys (by phone or face-to-face) in Hungary and Poland. Refer to topline for more information.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

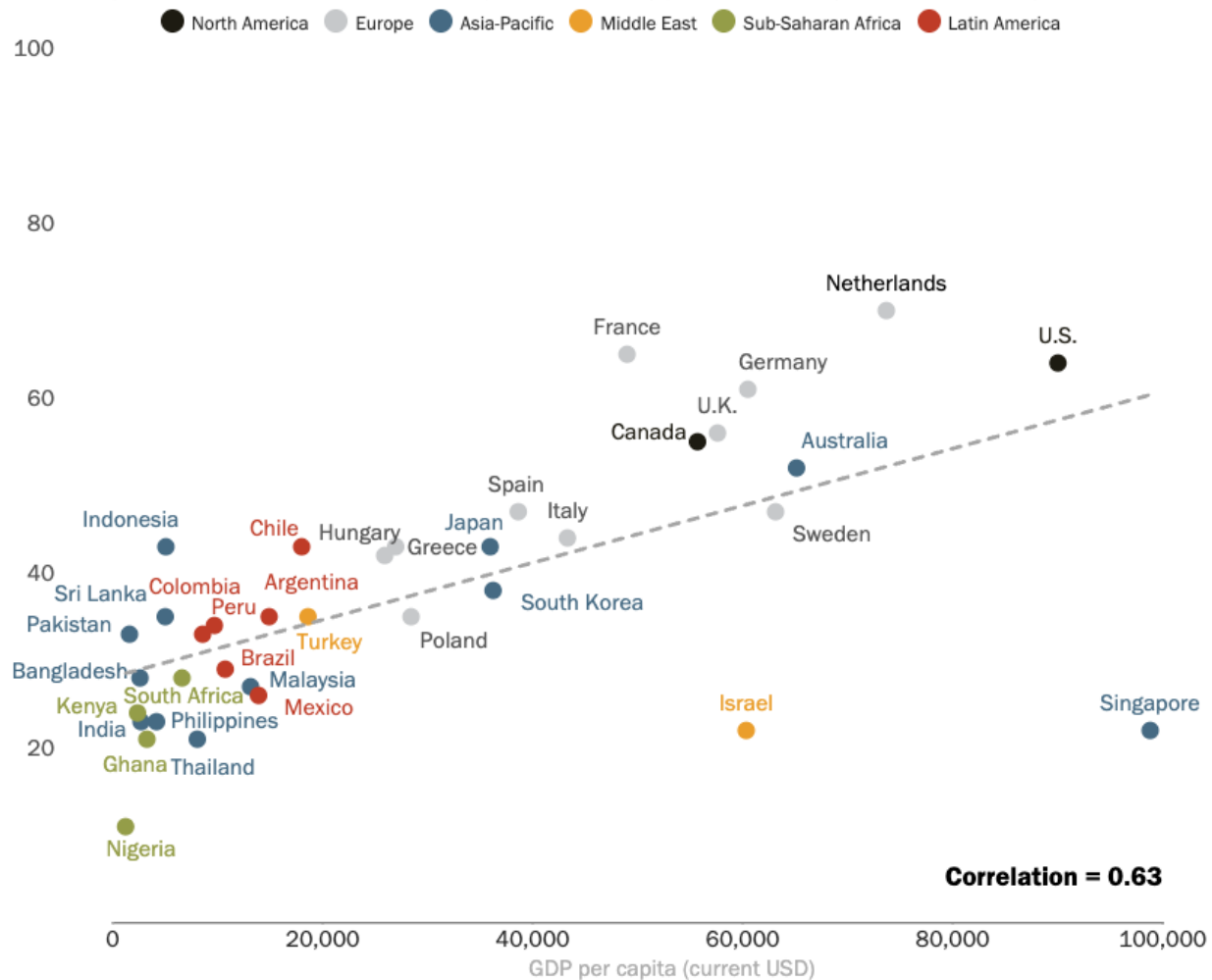
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media has a positive effect on democracy. One of the largest age gaps is found in the U.K., where 60% of adults ages 18 to 34 say social media's influence on democracy has been good, compared with just 31% of those ages 50 and older. In the U.S., 44% of adults younger than 35 hold this view, compared with 28% of people 50 and older.

People in wealthier countries are more likely to say social media harms democracy

% who say social media has been more of a **bad thing** for democracy in their country



Note: 2025 GDP per capita data is from the World Bank (accessed Aug. 26, 2026) and expressed in current USD. The West Bank and East Jerusalem are not shown because corresponding World Bank Data includes Gaza, where we were unable to survey.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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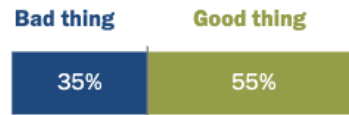
Why do so many people think online platforms have been good for democracy? Part of the answer may be that these platforms give people a voice at time when many feel voiceless. A median of 60% in the 37 countries surveyed say access to the internet and social media has increased people's ability to have a meaningful voice in politics.

And access to the internet and social media can inform people about current events: A median of 77% think it has led people to be more informed.

At the same time, people are certainly aware of social media's pernicious effects. A median of 79% believe it has made it easier to manipulate people with false information and 68% say it has made people more divided in their political opinions.

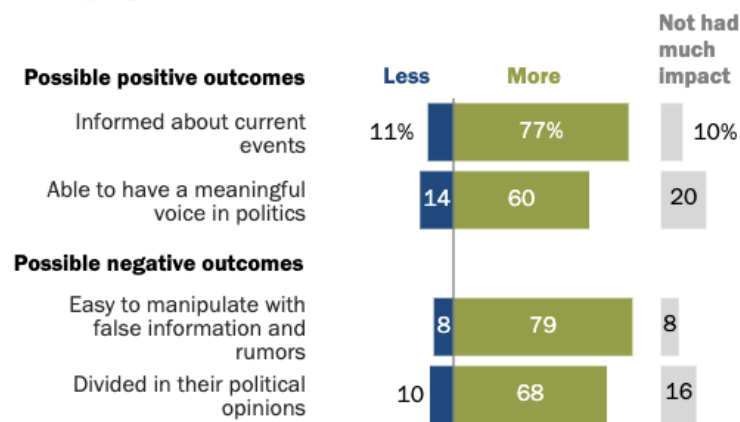
Many around the world say social media is good for democracy overall

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



... but majorities see positive and negative effects on society

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



Note: Percentages are medians based on 37 countries. Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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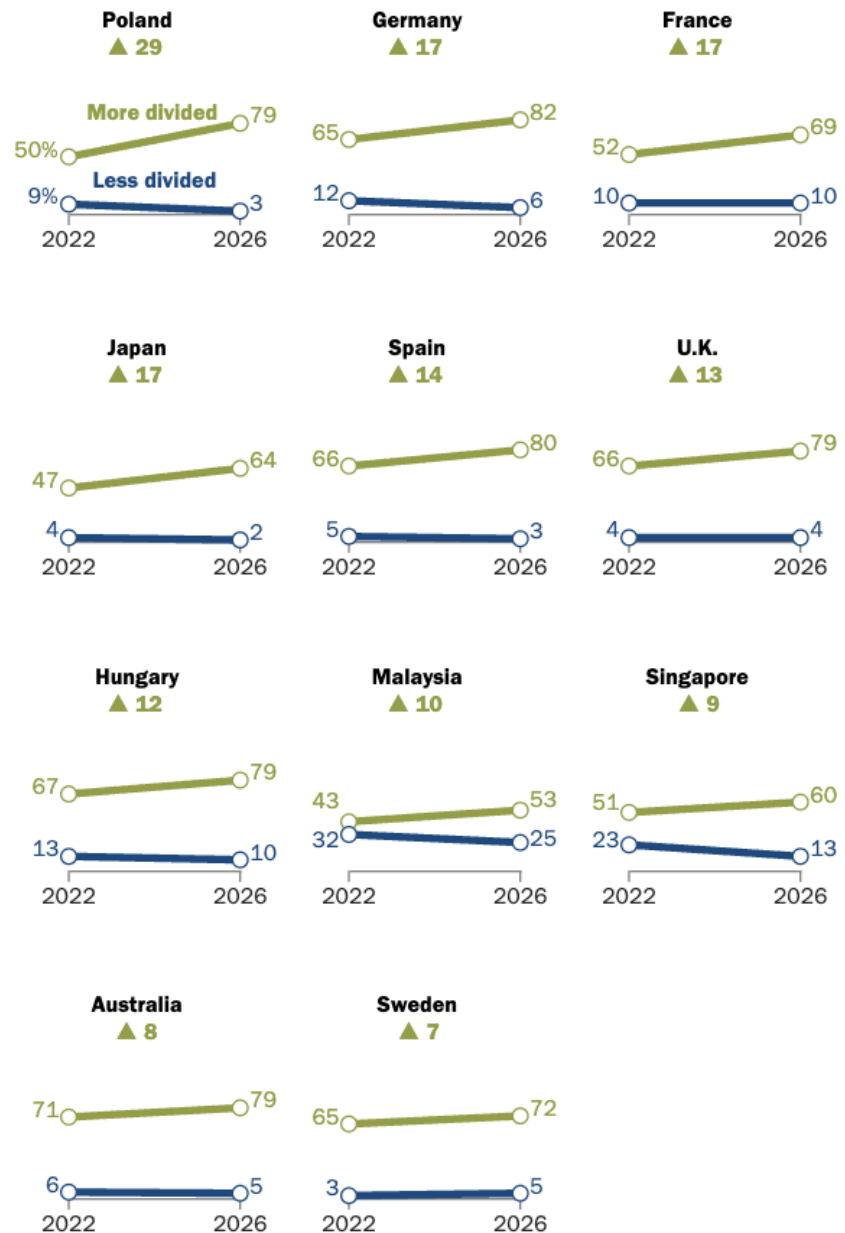
The perception that social media has amplified political divisions has become more common in several nations, including by double-digit increases in Poland, Germany, France, Japan, Spain, the U.K., Hungary and Malaysia. (Since 2024, we have conducted our surveys in Hungary and Poland by phone; we previously conducted our surveys face-to-face.)

The U.S. is one of 10 countries where roughly eight-in-ten or more of those polled say access to the internet and social media has made people more politically divided. The share of Americans who hold this view today (81%) is similar to the share in 2022 (79%).

There are no significant partisan differences on this question in the U.S.: 83% of Republicans and independents who lean toward the Republican Party say social media amplifies political divisions, as do 82% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning.

Growing shares across countries say the internet and social media have made people more divided

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



Note: Only countries with statistically significant changes are shown. Those who said 'Has not had much impact either way' or did not answer are not shown. Over time, we have changed how we conduct surveys (by phone or face-to-face) in Hungary and Poland. Refer to topline for more information.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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The survey also finds that the social media platforms people use vary across the globe, although Facebook tends to be the most common among the five we asked about, followed by Instagram. Many – especially young people – also say they use TikTok, while fewer overall use X (formerly known as Twitter) or Snapchat.

For more, read [“Social Media Platform Use Around the World.”](#)

For this report, we surveyed 45,658 people in 37 countries from Feb. 8 to May 13, 2026. Additional data on Americans’ social media platform use comes from a survey of 5,511 adults conducted from Jan. 30 to June 18, 2026.

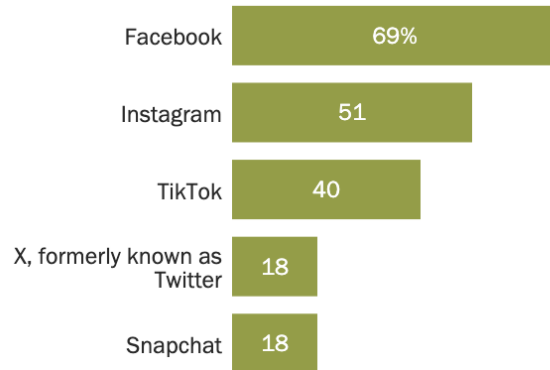
Jump to the sections below for more:

- [Is social media good or bad for democracy?](#)
- [Social media can manipulate and divide, but also inform and give people a voice](#)
- [Young adults, people with more education and those who use more platforms are more positive about social media’s impact](#)

Related: [What do Australians think about social media restrictions for kids?](#)

Across 37 countries, Facebook is the most widely used of five social media platforms asked about

Median % who say they use the following websites and apps



Note: Percentages are medians based on 37 countries.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey and survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 30-June 18, 2026.

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Is social media good or bad for democracy?

Majorities in most countries say social media has been more of a good thing for democracy. Most Canadians and Americans, however, offer a negative assessment.

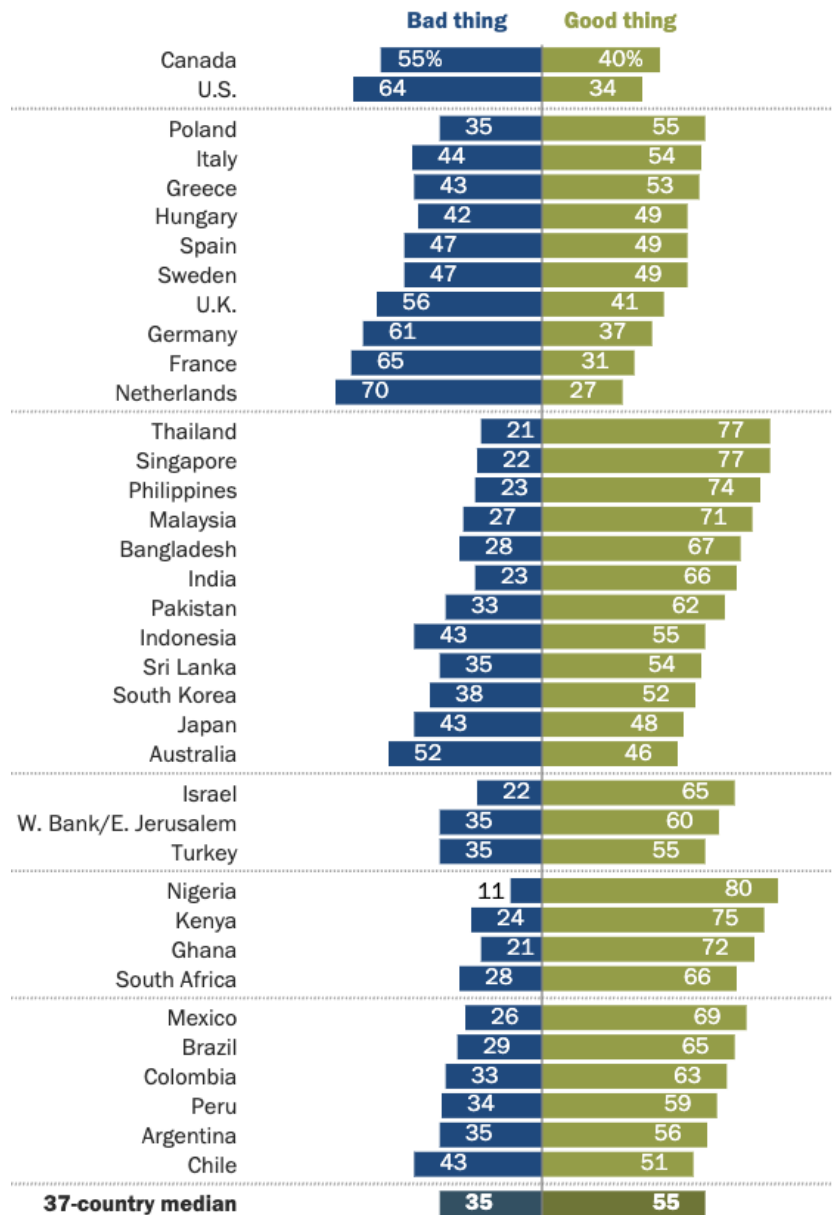
In Europe, there are a variety of views. Poles, Italians and Greeks tend to see social media's impact positively, while majorities in the U.K., Germany, France and the Netherlands say it has been bad for democracy.

People in the Asia-Pacific nations surveyed tend to believe social media has had a positive impact on democracy. In Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia, roughly seven-in-ten or more express this opinion. Still, 52% of Australians and 43% in both Japan and Indonesia take the opposite view.

At least half of adults in all the Middle Eastern, African and Latin American nations surveyed believe social media's impact has been positive. Chile is the only nation surveyed in

Most say social media has been good for democracy but many in high-income nations disagree

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



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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any of these regions where at least four-in-ten say it has been bad for democracy.

Social media and the internet can manipulate and divide, but also inform and empower

People believe social media has had both positive and negative influences on their country's politics and its information environment.

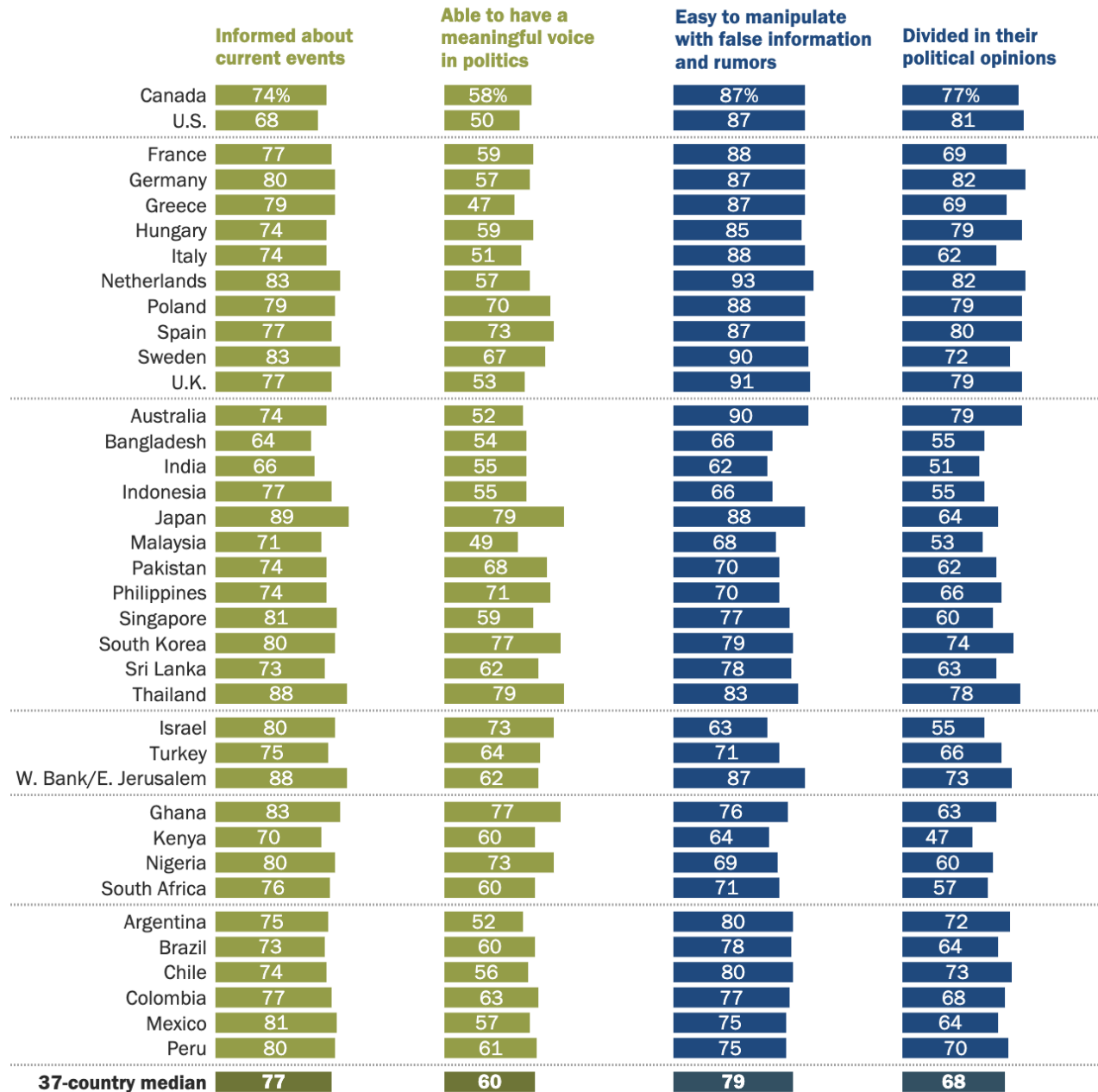
Majorities in all 37 countries surveyed think access to the internet and social media has made people more informed about current events. And roughly half or more in every country think these technologies have given people the ability to have a more meaningful voice in politics.

However, majorities in all countries – and overwhelming majorities in many high-income nations as defined by [World Bank lending groups](#) – also say access to the internet and social media has made it easier for people to be manipulated by false information and rumors. And roughly half or more in every nation say access has made people more politically divided.

Looking across the two positive and two negative effects asked about on the survey, some believe social media is leading to all four. In 29 countries, a third or more of adults hold this view.

Many say social media and the internet have both positive and negative consequences for democracy

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



Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Young adults, people with more education and those who use more platforms see social media more positively

Young people are generally more positive than older people about the impact of social media.

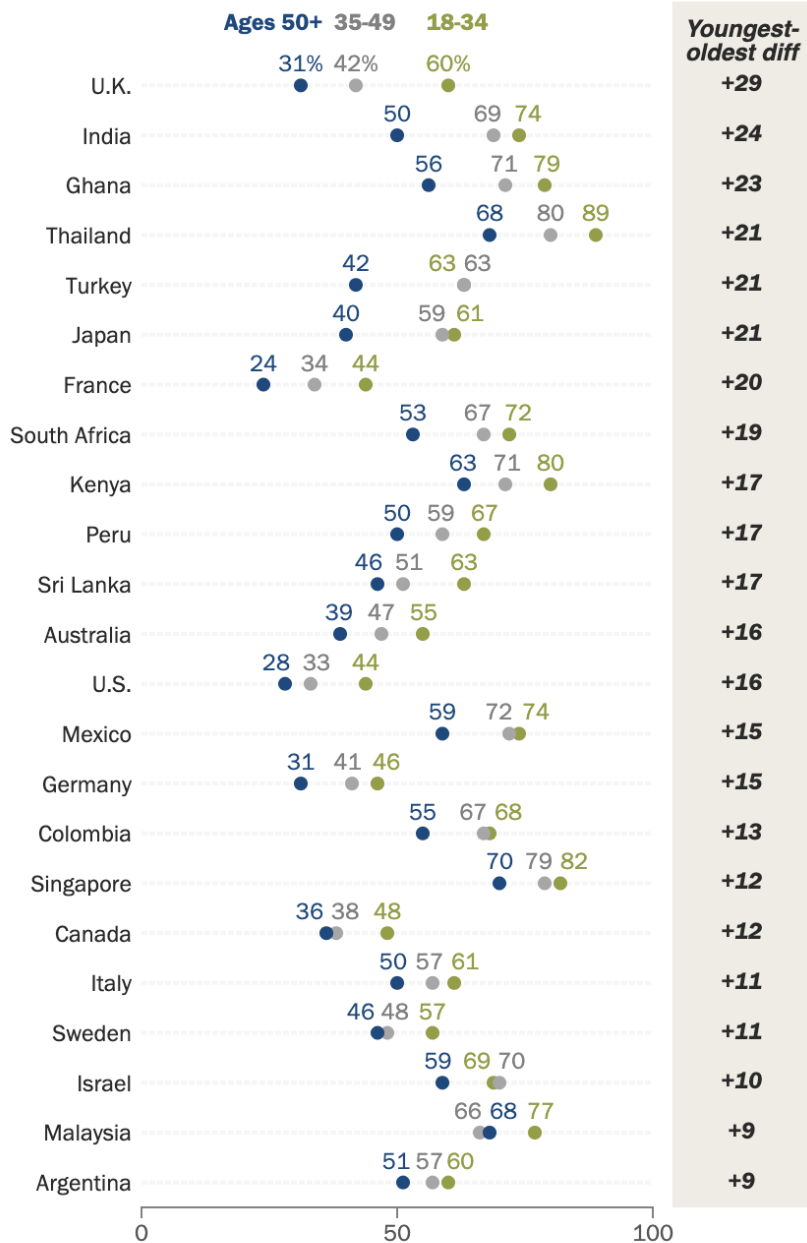
For instance, in the U.K., 18- to 34-year-olds are nearly twice as likely as those ages 50 and older to think social media has been a good thing for democracy. And significant gaps by age exist in 23 other countries, including the U.S. Still, less than half (44%) of American adults under age 35 believe social media's impact on democracy has been positive.

Younger adults are more likely to see both the upsides and downsides of social media. They often say it makes people more informed and able to have a voice in politics, but they're also more likely to believe it makes people more politically divided and manipulable.

Education follows a similar pattern as age. In some countries, people with higher levels of education tend to be

Younger people are more likely to see social media as good for democracy than older people

% who say social media has been more of a **good thing** for democracy in their country, by age



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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more positive about social media's impact on democracy, and they are more likely to see both its positive and negative effects.

Young people and those with higher levels of education are more likely to use social media and, in many countries, they tend to use more platforms. And people who use more than three of the platforms included on the survey are generally more likely than those who use fewer platforms to say social media has been good for democracy.

For more on social media use, read “[Social Media Platform Use Around the World](#).”

It is worth noting that on questions about the impact of social media on politics, older people, those with less education and those who do not use any social media platforms are often less likely to offer an opinion.

Americans Are Negative About Social Media's Impact on Democracy – and the Rest of the World Is Catching Up

In 2022, Pew Research Center conducted a survey of 19 mostly high-income countries, where we asked respondents whether social media had been a good or bad thing for democracy.

The United States was by far the most negative nation polled: 64% of Americans said it had been bad for democracy, 10 percentage points higher than the second-most negative country at the time, the Netherlands.

This year, we conducted a 37-nation survey in which we asked the same question. Once again 64% of Americans say social media is harming their democracy. However, while views held steady in the U.S., attitudes in many other countries turned significantly more negative. In many ways, people in other countries are catching up with Americans' grim take on the effects of social media.

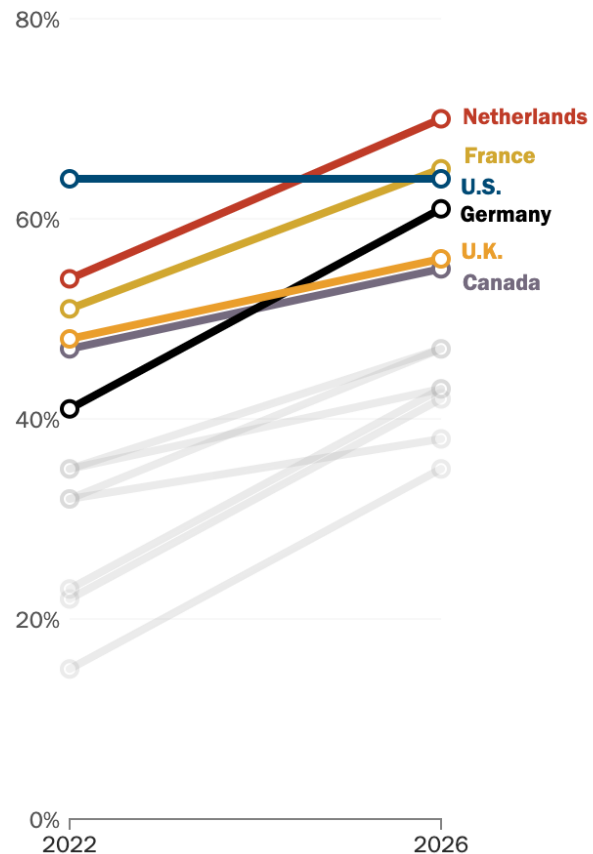
In fact, people in the Netherlands are now more likely than Americans to say social media has been bad for democracy: 70% of the Dutch hold this view today, up from 54% four years ago.

French and German views now closely mirror those in the U.S., and negative evaluations of social media have also increased notably in the United Kingdom and Canada.

Overall, the new survey finds that the share of the public who believes social media has been

Some nations are now as negative as the U.S. about social media's impact on democracy

*% who say social media has been more of a **bad thing** for democracy in their country*



Note: Only the U.S. and countries with statistically significant changes from 2022 are shown. Highlighted countries include places where majorities now say social media has been more of a bad thing for their country. Over time, we have changed how we conduct surveys (by phone or face-to-face) in Hungary and Poland. Refer to topline for more information. Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey. "Across the Globe, People Increasingly Say Social Media Is Harming Democracy"

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bad for democracy has grown in 16 of the 26 countries where data from either 2022 or 2023 is available.

These findings are part of a [larger report](#) on views of social media and its impact on democracy and individuals.

How do Americans compare with others around the world on attitudes toward social media?

Even though other countries are catching up, Americans still have some of the most negative views about social media's impact on politics and the information environment.

The 64% of Americans who say social media's impact on democracy has been bad is much higher than the median of 35% who express this view across the 37 nations we surveyed this year.

In general, people in high-income nations tend to be more negative about the influence of social media than those in middle-income countries. Still, even compared with most other high-income publics, Americans are relatively negative.

Views of social media's impact on democracy are more negative among high-income countries, including the U.S.

*% who say social media has been more of a **bad thing** for democracy in their country*



Note: We include the West Bank and East Jerusalem in the group of middle-income countries for analysis, though the corresponding World Bank classification is for the West Bank and Gaza. We were unable to survey in Gaza.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

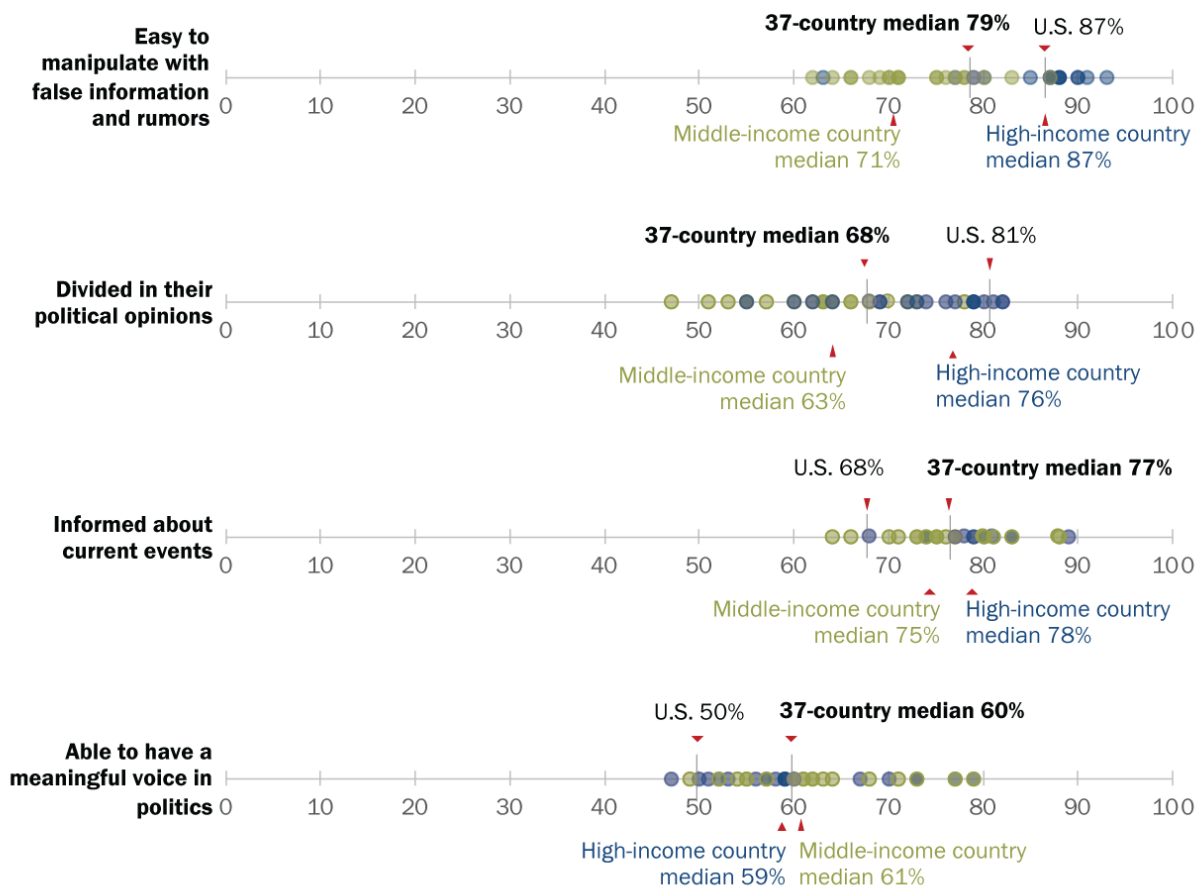
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And on questions about specific potential effects of social media, Americans often stand out for their bleak assessment. They are among the most likely to think access to the internet and social media has made people more divided in their political views, and among the least likely to say it has made people more informed about current events or able to have a meaningful voice in politics.

Comparing the U.S. to other nations on the impact of the internet and social media

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



Note: We include the West Bank and East Jerusalem in the group of middle-income countries for analysis, though the corresponding World Bank classification is for the West Bank and Gaza. We were unable to survey in Gaza.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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However, the U.S. looks similar to other high-income nations when we ask whether access to the internet and social media has made it easier to manipulate people with false information and rumors: 87% of Americans hold this view, the same as the median percentage across the high-income countries surveyed.

On these questions, too, there is evidence that some other nations are catching up with the U.S.

Today, 81% of Americans believe social media has amplified political divisions, essentially unchanged from 79% in 2022.

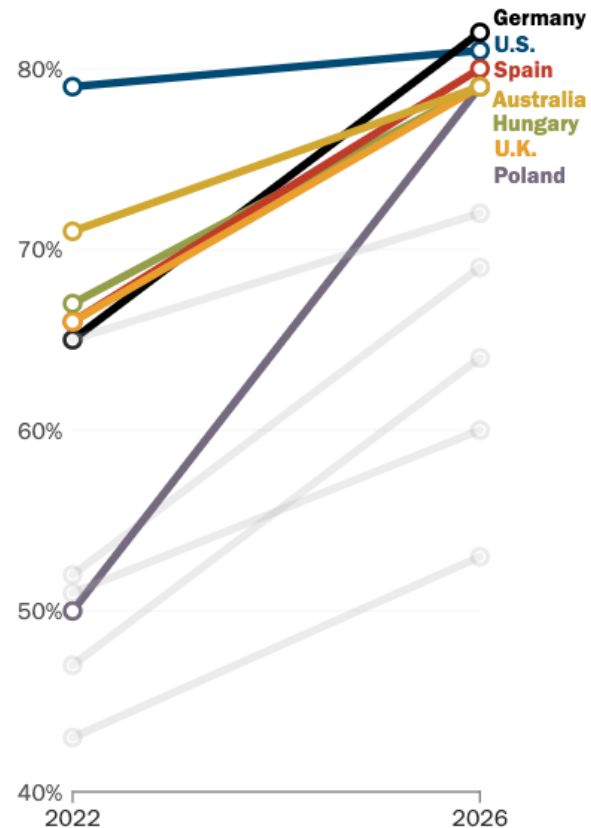
However, the share of the public that holds this opinion has risen in other countries, including Australia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Spain and the U.K. Today, roughly eight-in-ten in these nations believe social media is contributing to political divisions.

Similar shares in Canada and the Netherlands say social media is contributing to political divisions, though these have not changed significantly since 2022.

Overall, this view has become more common in 11 of the 18 countries where trend data is available, and has remained about the same in the other seven.

Increasing concerns that the internet and social media create political divisions

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



Note: Only the U.S. and countries with statistically significant changes are shown. Highlighted countries include places where roughly eight-in-ten now say "more divided". Over time, we have changed how we conduct surveys (by phone or face-to-face) in Hungary and Poland. Refer to topline for more information.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Do Americans use the same social media platforms as others around the world?

The survey asked respondents whether they use five social media platforms: Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok and X (formerly known as Twitter). The results show that usage patterns in the U.S. resemble what we see [in many other countries](#).

Of the five platforms we asked about, Facebook is the most popular among Americans, followed by Instagram and TikTok. For all three, the U.S. falls very close to the 37-country median.

Similarly, 18% in the U.S. say they use X, same as the median of 18% across the 37 countries in the survey. However, Americans are more likely than many others to use Snapchat (26% in the U.S., compared with a 37-country median of 18%).

Social media use varies significantly by age around the world, and again, patterns in the U.S. often resemble other nations. Just as in most other countries, Americans ages 18 to 34 are more likely than those in older age groups to use Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok and X.

However, in the U.S. and several other high-income nations, 35- to 49-year-olds are the most likely to use Facebook. In middle-income countries, those under 35 tend to be the most likely to use this platform.

Read more of [our research](#) on how Americans use social media.

Social Media Platform Use Around the World

Social media platform use varies among people in 37 countries around the world. Facebook is generally the top platform of the five we asked about in a new Pew Research Center survey, followed by Instagram. Fewer overall use TikTok, X (formerly known as Twitter) or Snapchat.

Large majorities in most of these countries use at least one of these platforms, but multi-platform users (defined here as those who report using three or more of the five) tend to be more common in middle-income countries, as defined by [World Bank lending groups](#).

These findings are part of a [larger report](#) on views of social media and its impact on democracy and individuals.

Shares who use social media in 37 countries

% who say they use the following websites and apps

	Facebook	Instagram	TikTok	X	Snapchat
U.S.	70%	51%	37%	18%	26%
Canada	68	46	26	18	19
France	56	48	28	12	31
Germany	35	45	17	10	12
Greece	70	55	37	13	6
Hungary	78	37	37	10	9
Italy	65	60	33	12	6
Netherlands	49	47	24	12	19
Poland	73	45	35	18	13
Spain	57	61	40	25	7
Sweden	73	67	22	13	35
U.K.	58	52	33	22	20
Australia	81	59	27	19	24
Bangladesh	42	8	25	2	7
India	43	38	6*	7	18
Indonesia	67	45	62	15	8
Japan	42	55	37	51	6
Malaysia	83	62	81	30	14
Pakistan	51	17	52	6	28
Philippines	86	40	58	19	22
Singapore	76	72	61	26	12
South Korea	56	52	35	28	5
Sri Lanka	54	19	35	7	16
Thailand	70	32	68	20	6
Israel	72	58	47	26	14
Turkey	60	75	30	35	12
W. Bank/E. Jerusalem	88	64	72	14	50
Ghana	61	26	65	16	41
Kenya	64	28	58	16	28
Nigeria	72	40	57	26	34
South Africa	69	28	59	14	22
Argentina	79	69	55	22	13
Brazil	62	67	51	7	6
Chile	81	65	66	30	18
Colombia	80	54	66	22	20
Mexico	81	50	62	24	25
Peru	87	51	72	23	24
37-country median	69	51	40	18	18

* TikTok has been banned in India since 2020.

Note: The most commonly used platform in each country is highlighted in green. Where more than one platform is highlighted, there is no significant difference between the shares that use them.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey and survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 30-June 18, 2026.

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Which social media platforms are most popular?

We asked people whether they use Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, X and Snapchat. Across 37 countries, we find that:

- **Facebook** is generally the top social media platform among these five. The shares who report using it are significantly higher than those that use the second-most common platform in more than half the countries surveyed.
- In some countries, **Instagram** is equally or more popular than Facebook – especially in high-income nations in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region.
- **TikTok** is among the top platforms in some middle-income Asian and African countries. (TikTok has been banned in India since 2020.)
- Use of **X** and **Snapchat** is generally much lower than other platforms we asked about. However, about half the Japanese public uses X, and a similar share of Palestinians use Snapchat.

Which platforms are growing?

Social media use has shifted in eight middle-income countries where we [asked about these platforms in 2023](#).

Since the last time we asked this question globally, TikTok use is up considerably, Facebook and Instagram use are up somewhat and use of X has mostly stayed the same or decreased. We did not ask about Snapchat in 2023.

When was the last time we asked people outside the U.S. about their social media use?

[In 2023](#), we surveyed people about their use of social media platforms in eight middle-income countries: Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria and South Africa.

At the time, we asked about Facebook, Instagram, Telegram, TikTok, WhatsApp and X (then still called Twitter). This year, we did not ask about Telegram or WhatsApp, but added Snapchat.

In the U.S., we ask about a longer list of social media platforms annually. Read more [here](#).

TikTok use has increased by double digits in almost every country where trends are available. For example, in Nigeria, the share of TikTok users has more than doubled from 25% in 2023 to 57% today.

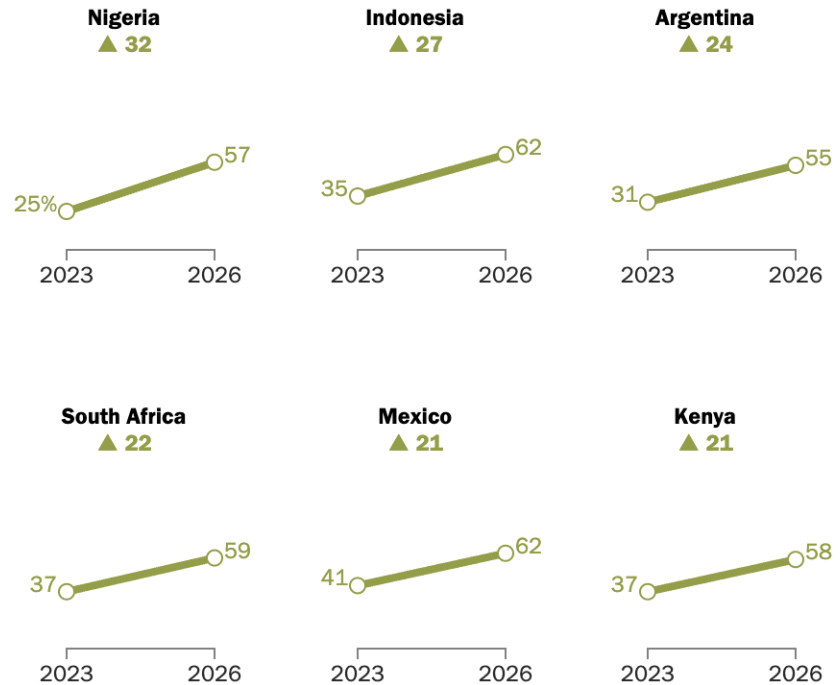
Instagram use has also increased in six of the eight countries where we last asked the question – including double-digit increases of 17 percentage points in Nigeria, 15 points in Argentina, 14 points in Indonesia and 12 points in India.

Similarly, the shares that report using Facebook have grown in Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and South Africa.

Unlike the other platforms we asked about, use of X has stayed the same or decreased in most of the countries where trend data is available. For example, in Brazil, just 7% report using X – down from 22% in 2023. But in Indonesia and Nigeria, the shares that use X have grown.

TikTok use is up in several middle-income countries

% who say they use TikTok



Note: Only countries with statistically significant increases are shown.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Who uses Facebook, Instagram, X, TikTok and Snapchat?

Broadly, younger people and more educated people are more likely to use each of the platforms we asked about, with a few exceptions.

In high-income countries, **Facebook** tends to be most popular among those ages 35 to 49. But in middle-income countries, Facebook is most popular among younger people, those 18 to 34.

In 36 of the 37 countries surveyed, younger adults are more likely to use **Instagram** than older adults. And those with more education are also more likely to use Instagram than those with less education.

Social media use by age

% who say they use the following websites and apps, by age

	Facebook	Instagram	TikTok	Snapchat	X
Total	69%	51%	40%	18%	18%
Ages 18-34	78	77	64	35	29
35-49	74	57	44	12	16
50+	59	29	26	4	9

Note: Percentages are medians based on 37 countries.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey and survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 30-June 18, 2026.

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TikTok use is also much more prevalent among younger people than older people virtually everywhere we polled. In several places, young adults are about 50 percentage points more likely to use TikTok than people ages 50 and older.

While people with more education are generally more likely to use TikTok than those with less education, this pattern is reversed in some high-income countries.

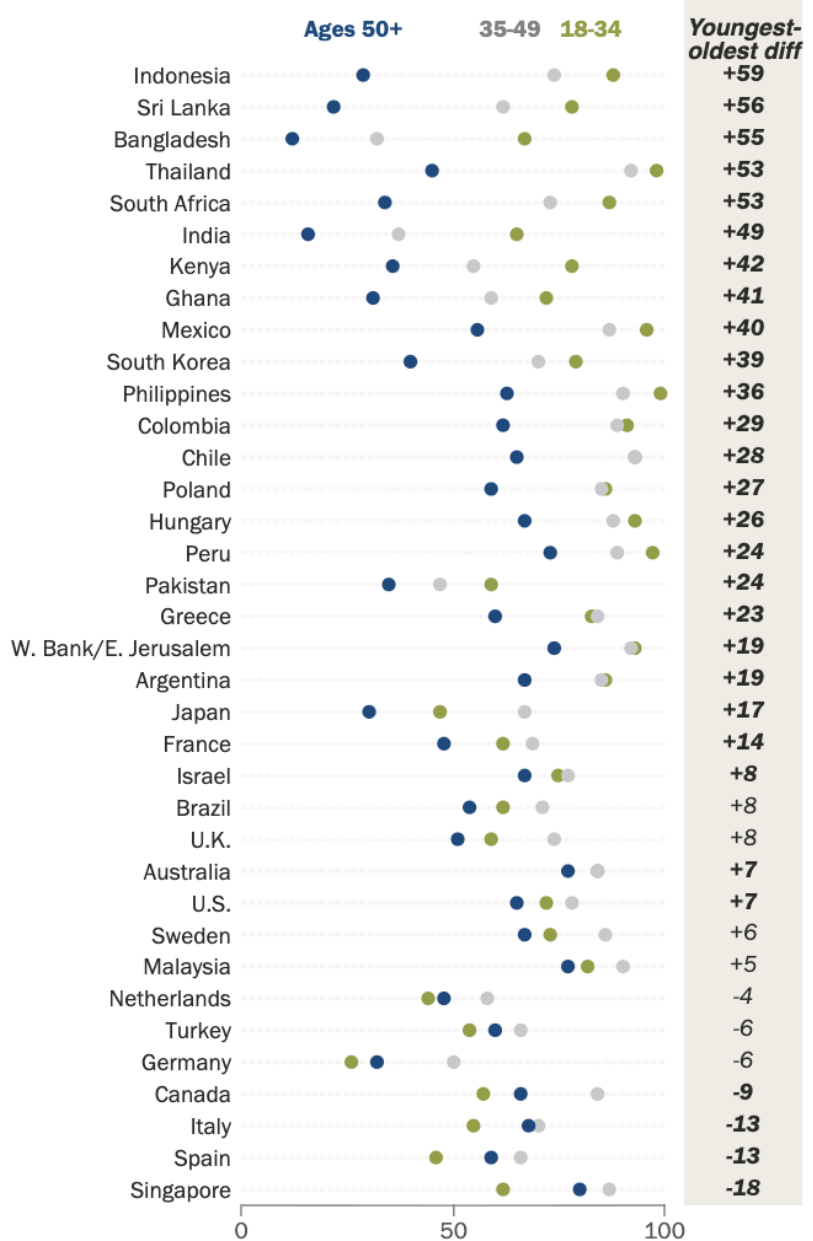
As with the other social media platforms, younger people and more highly educated people are more likely than their counterparts to say they use **X**.

Snapchat is dominated by younger adults in most places, and in several countries, it is almost exclusively used by the youngest demographic. For instance, in the U.K., the majority of those ages 18 to 34 use Snapchat (58%) compared to only 2% of those 50 and older.

As with TikTok, Snapchat use is more common among those with more education in middle income countries like Ghana, Pakistan and Peru – but in high-income countries like Canada, France and the Netherlands, people with less education are more likely to use it.

Facebook is most popular with young people in middle-income countries, less so in high-income

% who say they use *Facebook*, by age



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey and survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 30-June 18, 2026.

"Across the Globe, People Increasingly Say Social Media Is Harming Democracy"

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Where is social media use most widespread?

Majorities in most surveyed countries report using at least one of the social media platforms asked about, but there is significant variation in the number of platforms they use.

Broadly, the shares of multi-platform users – those who use three or more of the five social media platforms on our list – tend to be larger in middle-income nations than in high-income countries.

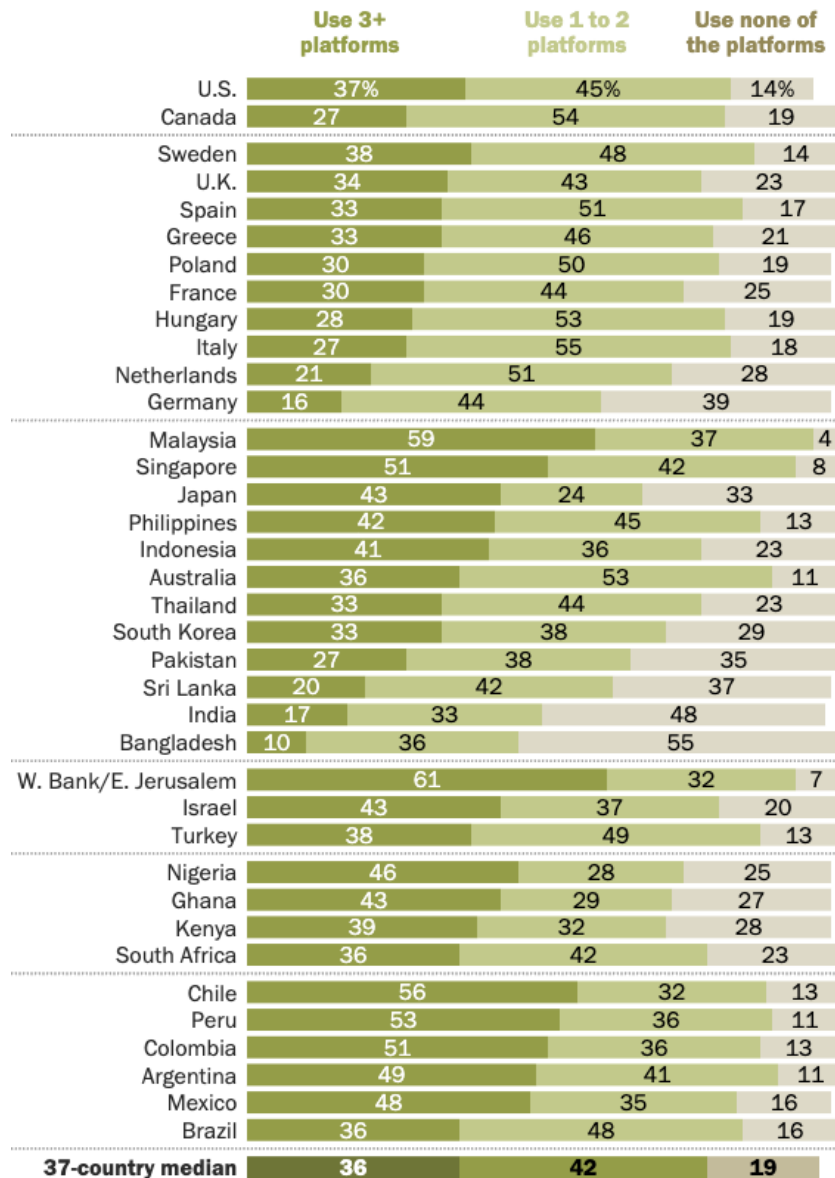
Half or more in Malaysia, Singapore, the West Bank and East Jerusalem, Chile, Peru and Colombia say they use at least three of these platforms.

Non-users are most likely to be found in Germany, Japan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, India and Bangladesh. At least one-third in each of these countries say they don't use *any* of the social media platforms asked about.

Some of the places with the biggest shares of non-users are countries where specific platforms are restricted (like TikTok in India) or people

Social media use varies across 37 countries

% who, when asked if they ever use Facebook, Instagram, X, TikTok or Snapchat, say they ...



Note: Percentages are calculated based on whether people say they use each of the following websites or apps: Facebook, Instagram, X (formerly known as Twitter), TikTok and Snapchat. Those who answered none of the social media platform use questions are not shown.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey and survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 30-June 18, 2026.

"Across the Globe, People Increasingly Say Social Media Is Harming Democracy"

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experience [internet and social media blackouts](#) during [periods of unrest](#).

What characterizes social media users?

When it comes to social media platform use, there are differences by **age**. In every country surveyed, adults under age 35 are the most likely to use three or more platforms of the five we asked about, while those 50 and older are the least likely to report using multiple platforms. The oldest adults in nearly all countries are more likely to say they don't use any social media platforms.

And in many places, those with more **education** are at least twice as likely as those with less education to use three or more platforms – except in Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden, where those who are more educated are *less* likely to use multiple platforms.

In a few countries, those on the **ideological left** are more likely to use at least three platforms compared to those on the right. For instance, roughly half of Turks on the left are self-reported multi-platform users – nearly double the share of Turks on the right who say the same. We see a similar pattern in Australia, Colombia, Israel and Thailand.

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on a mix of telephone, face-to-face and online interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup, Langer Research Associates and Social Research Centre. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. Read more about our [international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs](#).

Some, but not all, of our international analyses and reports use demographic variables or categorizations based on external data. We explain these more below:

Ideology

We analyze respondents' attitudes based on where they place themselves on an ideological scale. We asked about political ideology using several slightly different scales and categorized people as being on the ideological left, center or right.

- In most countries, we asked people to place themselves on a scale ranging from “Extreme left” to “Extreme right.” The question was asked this way in Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the U.K.
- In Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand ideology was measured on a scale from “Extremely progressive” to “Extremely conservative.”
- In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).
- We did not ask about ideology in Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Education

To compare educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the United Nations' [International Standard Classification of Education](#) (ISCED).

High- and middle-income countries

Countries are classified as either high or middle income based on [categories from the World Bank](#) that rely on per capita gross national income. This is a classification we have used in other Pew Research Center analyses, including when looking at [global views of China](#), [satisfaction with democracy](#), [globalization](#) and [national identity](#).

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 190 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from March 23 to March 29, 2026. A total of 3,507 panelists responded out of 4,046 who were sampled, for a survey-level 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 3,507 respondents is plus or minus 1.9 percentage points.

The survey includes an [oversample](#) of Muslim, Jewish and non-Hispanic Asian adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=3,377) and live telephone (n=130) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read “[About the American Trends Panel](#).”

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.¹ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.² Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Muslim, Jewish and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that 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 gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.”

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

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 23 to March 29, 2026. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:³ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on March 23.⁴ Survey 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 23. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 24.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 190

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	March 23, 2026	March 24, 2026
First reminder	March 26, 2026	March 26, 2026
Final reminder	March 28, 2026	March 28, 2026

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on March 20. Soft launch took place on March 23 and involved dialing until a total of three interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

³ The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

⁴ Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, five ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are 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.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2024 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Volunteerism	
Frequency of internet use	2025 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Validated 2024 presidential election turnout and vote choice	Candidate vote share is based on official results from the Federal Election Commission. Turnout is based on estimates from the Election Lab at the University of Florida. The size of the voting-eligible population is based on the 2023 ACS.

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. For weighting to the 2024 presidential election results, panelists are considered validated voters if their self-report of having voted was confirmed after matching to a national voter registry.

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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.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 190

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,507	1.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,504	2.8 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,858	2.7 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Muslim, Jewish and non-Hispanic Asian respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. Refer to the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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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.

2026 National Public Opinion Reference Survey Methodology

Summary

SSRS conducted the National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS) for Pew Research Center using address-based sampling and a multimode protocol. The survey was fielded from Jan. 30, 2026, to June 18, 2026. Participants were first mailed an invitation to complete an online survey. A paper survey was later mailed to those who did not respond. Additionally, the mailings invited participants to call a toll-free number to take the survey over the phone with a live interviewer. In total, 2,473 respondents completed the survey online, 2,694 respondents completed the paper survey, and 344 respondents completed the survey over the phone (total n=5,511). The survey was administered in English and Spanish. The AAPOR Response Rate 1 was 30%.

Sample definition

NPORS 2026 sample design

Strata	Description	Total ABS population distribution %	Total sampled households distribution %
1	Census block groups that are 50%-74.99% Black non-Hispanic and 65%+ HS or less	0.6%	1.6%
2	Census block groups that are 50%-74.99% Black non-Hispanic and <65% HS or less	3.2%	3.4%
3	Census block groups that are 75%+ Black non-Hispanic and 65%+ HS or less	0.6%	1.6%
4	Census block groups that are 75%+ Black non-Hispanic and <65% HS or less	2.6%	2.7%
5	Census block groups that are 50%-74.99% Hispanic and 65%+ HS or less	1.1%	1.6%
6	Census block groups that are 50%-74.99% Hispanic and <65% HS or less	4.6%	5.3%
7	Census block groups that are 75%+ Hispanic and 65%+ HS or less	1.4%	9.5%
8	Census block groups that are 75%+ Hispanic and <65% HS or less	2.3%	6.3%
9	Households modeled as likely Hispanic among remaining census block groups	7.1%	7.5%
10	Households modeled as likely low education among remaining census block groups	16.4%	15.3%
11	All remaining census block groups that are 65%+ HS or less	2.1%	3.2%
12	All remaining census block groups	<u>57.8%</u> 100%	<u>42.2%</u> 100%

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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The sample drawn was a national, stratified random sample of U.S. addresses, with differential probabilities of selection across the mutually exclusive strata. Strata were defined by census block groups, based on the population density of racial/ethnic groups and educational attainment. The sample was drawn from the U.S. Postal Service Computerized Delivery Sequence File and was

provided by MSG (Marketing Systems Group). Occupied residential addresses (including “drop points”) in all U.S. states (including Alaska and Hawaii) and the District of Columbia had a nonzero chance of selection. SSRS designed the sample plan as shown in the table above.

Mailing protocol

SSRS sent initial mailings in a 9-by-12-inch window envelope via first-class mail to the 19,860 sampled households. These packets included two \$1 bills (visible from the outside of the envelope) and a letter that asked a member of the household to complete the survey. The letter provided a URL and a QR code for the online survey; a toll-free call-in number; a password to enter on the online survey’s landing page, or tell the telephone interviewers if they chose to call in; and a FAQ section printed on the reverse side. If two or more adults were in the household, the letter asked the adult with the next birthday to complete the survey. Nonresponding households were later sent a reminder postcard and then a reminder letter via first-class mail.

After the web portion of the data collection period had ended, SSRS sent nonresponding households with a deliverable address a 9-by-12-inch Priority Mail window envelope. The Priority envelope contained a letter with a FAQ section printed on the reverse side, a visible \$5 bill, a paper version of the survey and a postage-paid return envelope. The paper survey was one 11-by-17-inch page folded booklet-style. The within-household selection instructions were identical to those used in the earlier online survey request. The same households were later sent a second envelope containing another copy of the paper questionnaire by first-class mail.

The initial mailing was sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. The soft launch made up 5% of the sample and was sent out several days earlier than the full launch. The full launch consisted of the remaining sample.

Households in Hispanic strata, and additional sample records predicted to likely be Hispanic, received all materials in English and Spanish. All other households received materials in English only. Those who completed the survey online, on the phone, or returned the completed paper survey were sent a \$10 post-paid incentive.

Questionnaire development and testing

Pew Research Center developed the questionnaire in consultation with SSRS. The online questionnaire was tested on both desktop and mobile devices. The test data was analyzed to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before the survey was launched.

Weighting

The survey was weighted to support reliable inference from the sample to the target population of U.S. adults. The weight was created using a multistep process that includes a base weight adjusting for differential probabilities of selection and a raking calibration that aligns the survey with the population benchmarks. The process starts with the base weight, which accounted for the probability of selection of the address from the U.S. Postal Service Computerized Delivery Sequence File frame, as well as the number of adults living in the household, and incorporated an [adaptive mode adjustment](#) for cases that responded in an offline mode.

Then the base weights are calibrated to population benchmarks using raking, or iterative proportional fitting. The raking dimensions and the source for the population parameter estimates are reported in the table below. All raking targets are based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. adult population (ages 18 and older). These weights are trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights.

Raking dimensions and source for population parameter estimates, NPORS 2026

Raking dimension	Source
Age(5)	2024 American Community Survey
Gender(2) x Age(3)	2024 American Community Survey
Gender(2) x Education(3)	2024 American Community Survey
Age(3) x Education(3)	2024 American Community Survey
Race/ethnicity(5)*	2024 American Community Survey
Education(3) x Race/ethnicity(4)**	2024 American Community Survey
Race/ethnicity(4) x Born inside or outside the U.S.(2)**	2024 American Community Survey
Census region(4) by metro status(2)	2024 American Community Survey
Phone type(3) x Education(3)***	2024 National Health Interview Survey
Phone type(3) x White/non-White(2)***	2024 National Health Interview Survey
Phone type(3) x Age(3)	2024 National Health Interview Survey
2024 presidential election turnout and vote choice	Candidate vote share is based on official results from the Federal Election Commission. Turnout is based on estimates from the Election Lab at the University of Florida. The size of the voting-eligible population is based on the 2023 American Community Survey.

* The standalone raking dimension for race/ethnicity includes Asian non-Hispanic as its own category, but this category is combined with Other non-Hispanic when crossed with other dimensions.

** Education is collapsed for the "Other non-Hispanic" category. Born inside or outside the U.S. is crossed only among Hispanics.

*** Cellphone only, landline only or both.

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Design effect and margin of error

Weighting and survey design features that depart from simple random sampling tend to result in an increase in the variance of survey estimates. This increase, known as the design effect, or “deff,” should be incorporated into the margin of error, standard errors and tests of statistical significance. The overall design effect for a survey is commonly approximated as 1 plus the squared coefficient of variation of the weights.

For this survey, the margin of error (half-width of the 95% confidence interval) incorporating the design effect for full sample estimates at 50% is plus or minus 1.8 percentage points. Estimates based on subgroups will have larger margins of error. It is important to remember that random sampling error is only one possible source of error in a survey estimate. Other sources, such as question wording and reporting inaccuracy, may contribute additional error. A summary of the weights and their associated design effect is reported in the table below.

Design effect and margin of error, NPORS 2026

Weight variable	Completed interviews	Approximate design effect	Effective sample size	Margin of error (95% confidence level)
WEIGHT	5,511	1.8	2,994	±1.8 percentage points

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Dispositions

The table below reports the disposition of all sampled households for the survey.

Dispositions and response rates, NPORS 2026

	Code	Cases
Interview		
Complete	1.10	5,511
Partial	1.20	0
Eligible, non-interview		
Refusal	2.11	64
Unknown eligibility, non-interview		
Nothing returned or completed	3.199	12,862
Housing unit, unknown if eligible respondent	3.20	20
Not eligible		
Selected respondent screened out of sample	4.10	12
No such address	4.313	1,391
Total sample used		19,860
Complete interviews (1.1)	I	5,511
Partial interviews (1.2)	P	0
Refusal and break off (2.1)	R	64
Non-contact (2.2)	NC	0
Other (2.3, 2.9)	O	0
Unknown household (3.1)	UH	12,862
Unknown respondent eligibility (3.2, 3.9)	UO	20
Not eligible (4.1, 4.313)	NE	1,403
TOTAL		19,860
AAPOR RR1 = $I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO))$		30%
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Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey
October 1, 2026 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, refer to the Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. The topline “total” columns show 100% because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Combined totals are based on unrounded topline figures. Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures, so they may differ from previous years.
- We have changed our survey mode in several countries at certain points. For some mode shifts, we may provide trends from another mode for comparison in separate topline tables. 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 comparing across modes. Some of these changes include:
 - Since 2024, surveys in Hungary and Poland have been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Hungary and Poland were conducted face-to-face.
- Some data from India in 2023 is not directly comparable to the current survey due to large differences in item nonresponse (such as when respondents say they don’t know the answer to a question). The data is included in a separate table for reference, where relevant.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q50a. Do you ever use the following websites or apps? a. Facebook			
		Yes, use this	No, don't use this	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2026	68	32	0	100
France	Spring, 2026	56	43	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	35	65	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2026	70	30	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2026	78	22	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2026	65	35	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	49	51	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	73	27	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	57	43	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	73	27	0	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	58	42	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	81	19	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	42	58	0	100
India	Spring, 2026	43	56	1	100
	Spring, 2023	39	59	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	67	33	0	100
	Spring, 2023	53	44	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	42	57	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	83	17	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	51	49	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	86	14	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	76	24	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	56	44	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	54	44	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	70	29	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	72	27	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	60	40	1	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	88	12	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	61	38	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	64	35	0	100
	Spring, 2023	62	38	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	72	28	1	100
	Spring, 2023	56	43	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	69	31	0	100
	Spring, 2023	61	38	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2023	75	24	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	62	38	0	100
	Spring, 2023	75	24	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	81	19	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	80	19	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	81	19	0	100
	Spring, 2023	75	25	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	87	13	0	100

		Q50a. Do you ever use the following websites or apps? a. Facebook				
		Yes, use this	No, don't use this	Not an internet user	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	2026 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)	70	25	3	1	100

		Q50b. Do you ever use the following websites or apps? b. Instagram			
		Yes, use this	No, don't use this	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2026	46	54	0	100
France	Spring, 2026	48	52	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	45	55	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2026	55	45	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2026	37	63	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2026	60	40	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	47	53	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	45	55	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	61	39	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	67	33	0	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	52	48	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	59	41	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	8	91	1	100
India	Spring, 2026	38	60	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	26	72	2	100
	Spring, 2023	45	54	0	100
	Spring, 2023	31	65	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	55	44	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	62	38	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	17	83	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	40	59	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	72	28	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	52	47	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	19	79	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	32	67	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	58	41	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	75	25	1	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	64	36	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	26	72	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	28	71	1	100
	Spring, 2023	24	75	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	40	59	1	100
	Spring, 2023	23	76	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	28	71	1	100
	Spring, 2023	23	74	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	69	31	0	100
	Spring, 2023	54	46	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	67	33	0	100
	Spring, 2023	63	37	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	65	35	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	54	45	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	50	50	0	100
	Spring, 2023	42	57	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	51	48	1	100

		Q50b. Do you ever use the following websites or apps? b. Instagram				
		Yes, use this	No, don't use this	Not an internet user	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	2026 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)	51	44	3	2	100

		Q50c. Do you ever use the following websites or apps? c. X, formerly known as Twitter			
		Yes, use this	No, don't use this	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2026	18	82	0	100
France	Spring, 2026	12	87	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	10	90	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2026	13	86	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2026	10	90	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2026	12	88	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	12	88	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	18	82	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	25	74	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	13	87	0	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	22	77	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	19	81	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	2	97	1	100
India	Spring, 2026	7	91	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	15	85	0	100
	Spring, 2023	8	87	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	51	48	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	30	70	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	6	93	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	19	80	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	26	74	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	28	70	2	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	7	91	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	20	80	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	26	73	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	35	64	2	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	14	86	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	16	82	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	16	83	1	100
	Spring, 2023	21	78	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	26	73	1	100
	Spring, 2023	14	85	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	14	86	1	100
	Spring, 2023	20	78	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	22	78	1	100
	Spring, 2023	20	80	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	7	92	1	100
	Spring, 2023	22	78	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	30	70	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	22	78	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	24	76	0	100
	Spring, 2023	30	69	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	23	76	1	100

		Q50c. Do you ever use the following websites or apps? c. X, formerly known as Twitter				
		Yes, use this	No, don't use this	Not an internet user	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	2026 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)	18	76	3	2	100

		Q50d. Do you ever use the following websites or apps? d. TikTok			
		Yes, use this	No, don't use this	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2026	26	74	0	100
France	Spring, 2026	28	72	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	17	83	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2026	37	63	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2026	37	63	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2026	33	67	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	24	76	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	35	65	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	40	59	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	22	78	0	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	33	67	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	27	73	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	25	75	0	100
India	Spring, 2026	6	92	3	100
	Spring, 2023	13	84	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	62	38	0	100
	Spring, 2023	35	62	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	37	62	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	81	19	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	52	48	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	58	41	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	61	39	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	35	64	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	35	63	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	68	32	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	47	53	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	30	68	1	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	72	28	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	65	34	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	58	42	0	100
	Spring, 2023	37	63	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	57	42	1	100
	Spring, 2023	25	74	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	59	41	0	100
	Spring, 2023	37	60	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	55	45	0	100
	Spring, 2023	31	68	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	51	49	0	100
	Spring, 2023	51	49	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	66	34	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	66	34	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	62	38	0	100
	Spring, 2023	41	59	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	72	28	0	100

		Q50d. Do you ever use the following websites or apps? d. TikTok				
		Yes, use this	No, don't use this	Not an internet user	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	2026 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)	37	58	3	1	100

		Q50e. Do you ever use the following websites or apps? e. Snapchat			
		Yes, use this	No, don't use this	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2026	19	81	0	100
France	Spring, 2026	31	69	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	12	87	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2026	6	94	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2026	9	91	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2026	6	94	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	19	81	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	13	87	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	7	91	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	35	65	0	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	20	79	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	24	76	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	7	92	1	100
India	Spring, 2026	18	80	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	8	92	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	6	93	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	14	86	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	28	72	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	22	77	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	12	88	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	5	90	5	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	16	81	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	6	93	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	14	84	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	12	84	3	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	50	50	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	41	58	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	28	70	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	34	65	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	22	78	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	13	86	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	6	93	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	18	80	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	20	79	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	25	75	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	24	75	1	100

		Q50e. Do you ever use the following websites or apps? e. Snapchat				
		Yes, use this	No, don't use this	Not an internet user	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	2026 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)	26	69	3	2	100

		Q51. Overall, when you consider 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)?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	34	64	2	100
	Spring, 2022	34	64	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2026	40	55	5	100
	Spring, 2022	49	47	4	100
France	Spring, 2026	31	65	4	100
	Spring, 2022	43	51	6	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	37	61	2	100
	Spring, 2022	57	41	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2026	53	43	4	100
	Spring, 2022	62	35	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2026	49	42	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2026	54	44	2	100
	Spring, 2022	56	40	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	27	70	4	100
	Spring, 2022	44	54	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	55	35	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	49	47	4	100
	Spring, 2022	61	35	5	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	49	47	3	100
	Spring, 2022	66	32	3	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	41	56	4	100
	Spring, 2022	50	48	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	46	52	2	100
	Spring, 2022	48	50	2	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	67	28	5	100
India	Spring, 2026	66	23	11	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	55	43	1	100
	Spring, 2023	64	24	12	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	48	43	9	100
	Spring, 2022	57	23	20	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	71	27	1	100
	Spring, 2022	71	26	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	62	33	5	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	74	23	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	77	22	1	100
	Spring, 2022	76	21	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	52	38	10	100
	Spring, 2022	61	32	7	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	54	35	12	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	77	21	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	65	22	12	100
	Spring, 2022	65	25	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	55	35	10	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	60	35	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	72	21	7	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	75	24	1	100
	Spring, 2023	74	23	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	80	11	9	100
	Spring, 2023	77	17	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	66	28	7	100
	Spring, 2023	68	23	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	56	35	9	100
	Spring, 2023	63	29	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	65	29	6	100
	Spring, 2023	71	25	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	51	43	7	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	63	33	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	69	26	5	100
	Spring, 2023	77	20	3	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	59	34	7	100

SELECT INDIA TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q51. Overall, when you consider 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)?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2023	74	21	5	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q51. Overall, when you consider 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)?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2022	65	22	13	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	67	15	18	100

		Q53a. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people MORE or LESS [INSERT ITEM], or has it not had much impact either way? a. Informed about current events				
		More	Less	Has not had much impact either way	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	68	21	11	1	100
	Spring, 2022	64	20	15	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2026	74	13	11	2	100
	Spring, 2022	73	9	17	1	100
France	Spring, 2026	77	14	8	1	100
	Spring, 2022	72	9	17	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	80	8	11	1	100
	Spring, 2022	71	12	15	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2026	79	14	5	1	100
	Spring, 2022	82	8	10	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2026	74	17	6	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2026	74	13	13	1	100
	Spring, 2022	70	12	15	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	83	11	5	1	100
	Spring, 2022	82	8	10	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	79	9	8	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	77	16	6	1	100
	Spring, 2022	74	12	12	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	83	6	9	2	100
	Spring, 2022	85	1	13	1	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	77	11	11	1	100
	Spring, 2022	73	4	21	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	74	18	8	0	100
	Spring, 2022	76	10	14	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	64	12	15	9	100
India	Spring, 2026	66	17	7	10	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	77	13	10	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	89	2	9	1	100
	Spring, 2022	83	3	9	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	71	16	13	0	100
	Spring, 2022	56	27	18	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	74	15	7	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	74	15	10	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	81	9	10	0	100
	Spring, 2022	74	12	13	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	80	4	14	3	100
	Spring, 2022	77	8	12	3	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	73	9	10	7	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	88	4	7	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	80	5	10	5	100
	Spring, 2022	74	6	17	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	75	8	11	6	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	88	4	6	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	83	9	3	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	70	17	12	0	100

		Q53a. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people MORE or LESS [INSERT ITEM], or has it not had much impact either way? a. Informed about current events				
		More	Less	Has not had much impact either way	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	80	8	5	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	76	11	8	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	75	16	7	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	73	9	16	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	74	11	12	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	77	9	12	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	81	7	11	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	80	9	9	3	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q53a. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people MORE or LESS [INSERT ITEM], or has it not had much impact either way? a. Informed about current events				
		More	Less	Has not had much impact either way	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2022	72	13	9	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	73	6	14	7	100

		Q53b. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people MORE or LESS [INSERT ITEM], or has it not had much impact either way? b. Divided in their political opinions				
		More	Less	Has not had much impact either way	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	81	6	12	1	100
	Spring, 2022	79	6	14	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2026	77	3	18	2	100
	Spring, 2022	74	3	20	2	100
France	Spring, 2026	69	10	16	4	100
	Spring, 2022	52	10	34	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	82	6	12	1	100
	Spring, 2022	65	12	22	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2026	69	10	19	2	100
	Spring, 2022	64	5	29	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2026	79	10	7	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2026	62	7	29	2	100
	Spring, 2022	61	9	27	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	82	6	11	1	100
	Spring, 2022	78	7	14	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	79	3	13	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	80	3	16	1	100
	Spring, 2022	66	5	26	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	72	5	21	3	100
	Spring, 2022	65	3	31	1	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	79	4	14	2	100
	Spring, 2022	66	4	28	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	79	5	16	1	100
	Spring, 2022	71	6	23	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	55	14	21	10	100
India	Spring, 2026	51	21	11	17	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	55	25	20	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	64	2	30	4	100
	Spring, 2022	47	4	39	11	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	53	25	22	0	100
	Spring, 2022	43	32	24	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	62	21	12	5	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	66	18	14	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	60	13	26	1	100
	Spring, 2022	51	23	25	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	74	7	14	4	100
	Spring, 2022	77	9	12	3	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	63	10	16	10	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	78	5	16	1	100

		Q53b. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people MORE or LESS [INSERT ITEM], or has it not had much impact either way? b. Divided in their political opinions				
		More	Less	Has not had much impact either way	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2026	55	11	26	8	100
	Spring, 2022	57	8	30	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	66	10	18	7	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	73	7	14	6	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	63	22	9	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	47	31	21	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	60	17	10	13	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	57	19	18	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	72	11	14	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	64	7	27	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	73	8	15	5	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	68	10	18	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	64	13	19	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	70	12	15	3	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q53b. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people MORE or LESS [INSERT ITEM], or has it not had much impact either way? b. Divided in their political opinions				
		More	Less	Has not had much impact either way	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2022	67	13	11	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	50	9	28	14	100

		Q53c. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people MORE or LESS [INSERT ITEM], or has it not had much impact either way? c. Easy to manipulate with false information and rumors				
		More	Less	Has not had much impact either way	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	87	5	7	1	100
	Spring, 2022	85	7	7	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2026	87	3	9	1	100
	Spring, 2022	86	2	10	2	100
France	Spring, 2026	88	5	5	2	100
	Spring, 2022	82	5	10	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	87	5	7	0	100
	Spring, 2022	78	11	9	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2026	87	7	5	1	100
	Spring, 2022	84	5	10	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2026	85	8	4	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2026	88	3	7	1	100
	Spring, 2022	83	4	11	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	93	4	3	0	100
	Spring, 2022	91	3	5	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	88	4	5	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	87	6	6	1	100
	Spring, 2022	85	3	10	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	90	2	7	1	100
	Spring, 2022	87	3	9	1	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	91	3	5	1	100
	Spring, 2022	89	2	9	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	90	5	5	0	100
	Spring, 2022	90	4	6	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	66	12	16	6	100
India	Spring, 2026	62	20	8	11	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	66	21	12	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	88	2	9	1	100
	Spring, 2022	85	2	10	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	68	15	16	0	100
	Spring, 2022	51	29	19	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	70	19	8	2	100

		Q53c. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people MORE or LESS [INSERT ITEM], or has it not had much impact either way? c. Easy to manipulate with false information and rumors				
		More	Less	Has not had much impact either way	DK/Refused	Total
Philippines	Spring, 2026	70	17	11	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	77	9	14	0	100
	Spring, 2022	71	16	13	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	79	10	8	3	100
	Spring, 2022	78	10	9	3	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	78	8	7	6	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	83	5	12	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	63	15	14	8	100
	Spring, 2022	72	8	14	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	71	10	13	6	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	87	5	6	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	76	14	5	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	64	22	13	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	69	15	6	10	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	71	14	10	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	80	9	8	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	78	5	15	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	80	9	9	3	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	77	8	13	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	75	9	14	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	75	12	10	3	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q53c. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people MORE or LESS [INSERT ITEM], or has it not had much impact either way? c. Easy to manipulate with false information and rumors				
		More	Less	Has not had much impact either way	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2022	74	12	8	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	60	12	17	11	100

		Q53d. Do you think access to the internet and social media has made people MORE or LESS [INSERT ITEM], or has it not had much impact either way? d. Able to have a meaningful voice in politics				
		More	Less	Has not had much impact either way	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	50	28	20	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2026	58	12	27	3	100
France	Spring, 2026	59	16	20	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	57	14	28	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2026	47	29	23	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2026	59	22	13	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2026	51	11	36	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	57	22	17	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	70	9	12	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	73	9	17	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	67	8	23	2	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	53	15	30	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	52	27	21	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	54	14	20	12	100
India	Spring, 2026	55	19	11	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	55	25	19	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	79	1	18	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	49	26	25	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	68	18	9	5	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	71	16	12	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	59	12	28	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	77	6	13	4	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	62	12	15	11	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	79	4	15	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	73	6	16	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	64	11	18	6	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	62	11	21	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	77	13	3	7	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	60	23	16	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	73	11	8	7	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	60	17	17	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	52	20	23	4	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	60	9	28	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	56	15	24	5	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	63	11	22	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	57	14	25	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	61	14	20	5	100