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Smartphone Ownership and Internet Usage Continues to Climb in Emerging Economies

*But advanced economies still have
higher rates of technology use*

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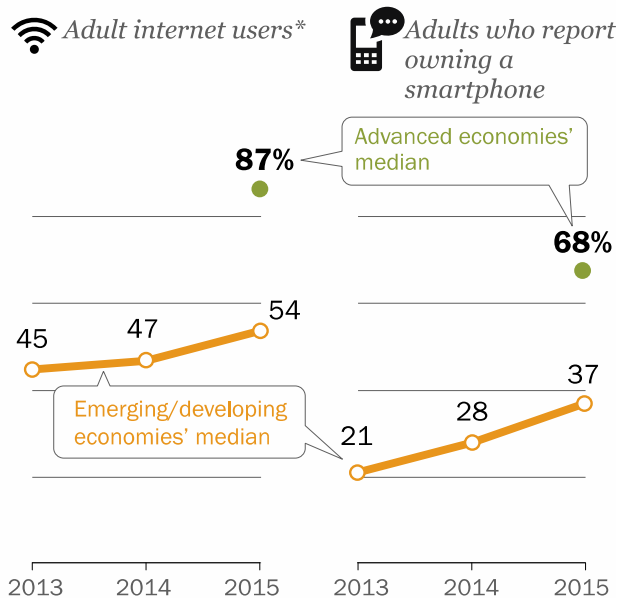
Smartphone Ownership and Internet Usage Continues to Climb in Emerging Economies

But advanced economies still have higher rates of technology use

As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, both economically and socially, technology adoption remains one of the defining factors in human progress. To that end, there has been a noticeable rise over the past two years in the percentage of people in the emerging and developing nations surveyed by Pew Research Center who say that they use the internet and own a smartphone. And while people in advanced economies still use the internet more and own more high-tech gadgets, the rest of the emerging world is catching up.¹

In 2013, a median of 45% across 21 emerging and developing countries reported using the internet at least occasionally or owning a smartphone. In 2015, that figure rose to 54%, with much of that increase coming from large emerging economies such as Malaysia, Brazil and China. By comparison, a median of 87% use the internet across 11 advanced economies surveyed in 2015, including the U.S. and Canada, major Western European nations, developed Pacific nations (Australia, Japan and South Korea) and Israel.² This represents a 33-percentage-point gap compared with emerging and developing nations.

Technology usage rates increasing in emerging economies, but still lag behind rich countries



Note: Percentages based on total sample. Advanced economies' median across 11 countries. Emerging/developing economies' median across 21 countries. Emerging and developing economies' median includes only the countries surveyed in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

* Includes those who use the internet at least occasionally or report owning a smartphone.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q70, Q71 & Q72.

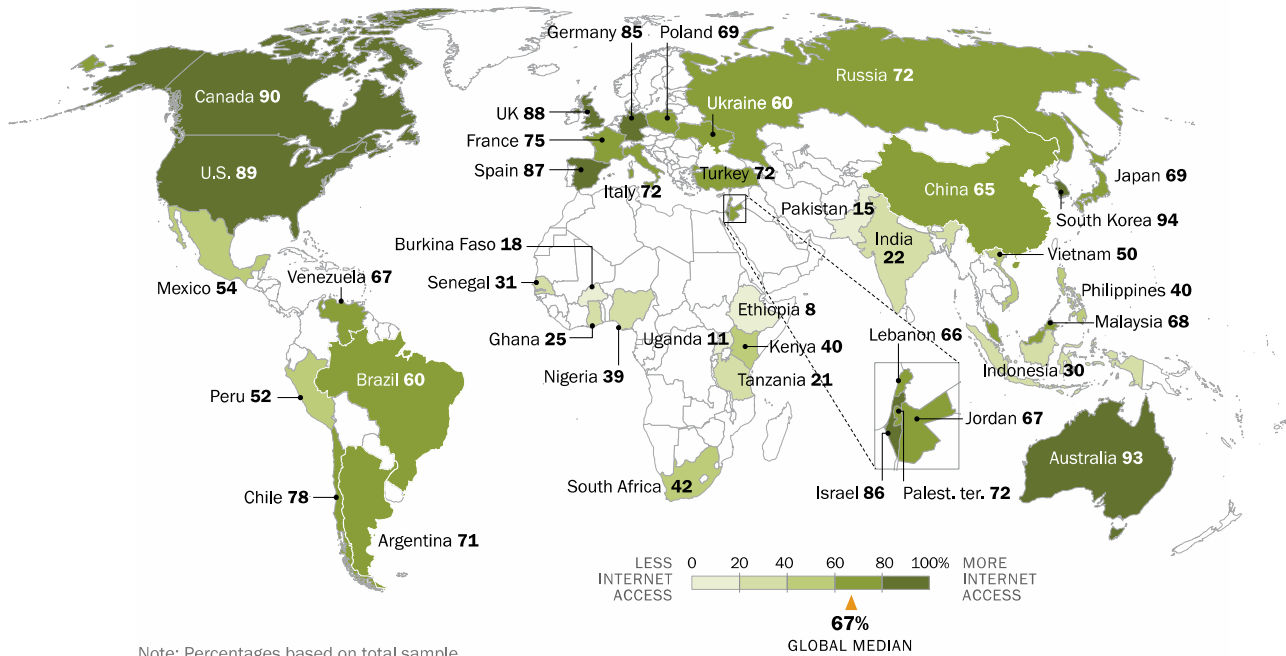
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¹ For more information on how countries are sorted into advanced, emerging and developing economies, see Appendix A.

² Data from the U.S. is from a 2015 April-May survey. For more complete figures regarding technology use in the U.S., see [here](#).

Two-thirds worldwide use the internet, but fewer do in Africa and South Asia

Percent of adults who use the internet at least occasionally or report owning a smartphone



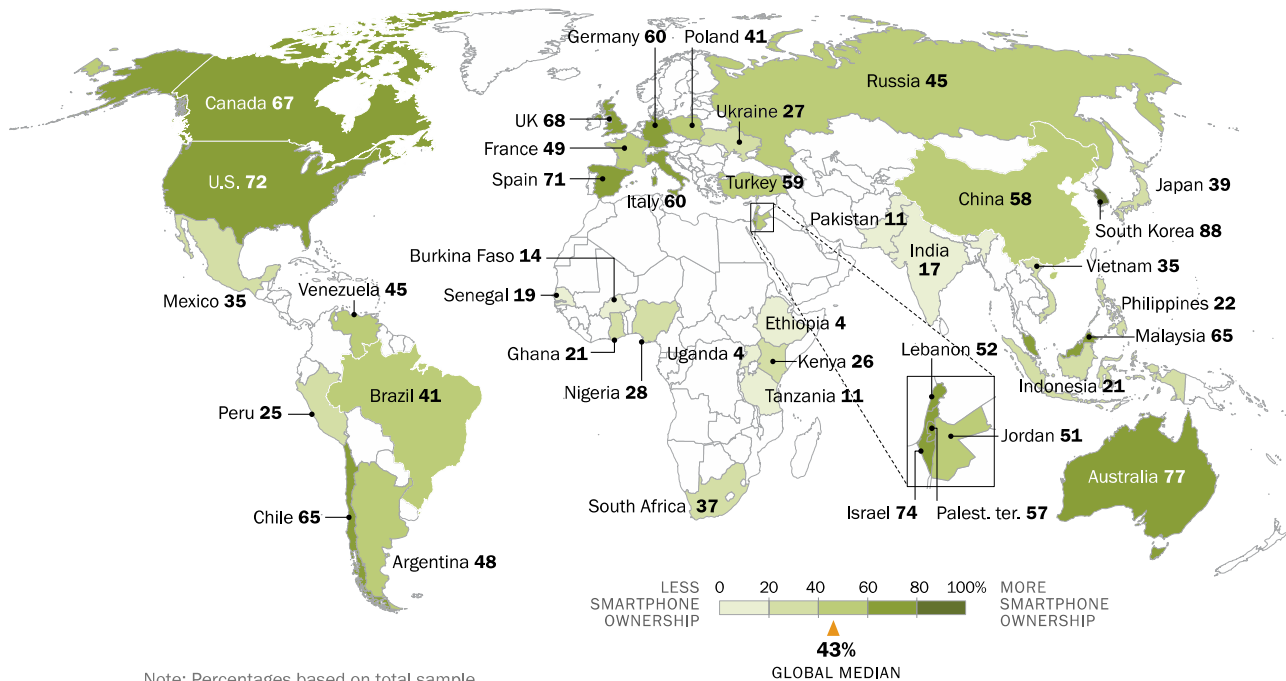
Note: Percentages based on total sample.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q70 & Q72.

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Smartphones are more common in Europe, U.S., less so in developing countries

Percent of adults who report owning a smartphone



Note: Percentages based on total sample.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q71 & Q72.

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For smartphone ownership, the digital divide between less advanced economies and developed economies is 31 points in 2015. But smartphone ownership rates in emerging and developing nations are rising at an extraordinary rate, climbing from a median of 21% in 2013 to 37% in 2015. And overwhelming majorities in almost every nation surveyed report owning some form of mobile device, even if they are not considered “smartphones.”

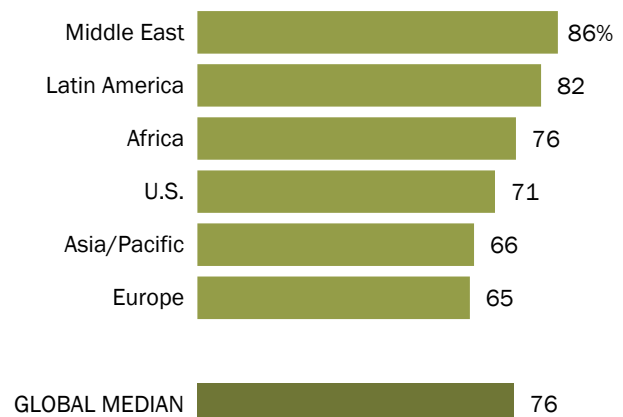
While internet access has been rising in emerging and developing nations, those worldwide who have internet access are voracious users. Roughly three-quarters of adult internet users across the 40 countries surveyed in 2015 say that they use the internet at least once a day, with majorities in many countries saying that they access the web “several times a day.”

Once online, 76% of internet users across the 40 countries surveyed use social networking sites, such as Facebook and Twitter.³ And the most avid social networkers are found in regions with lower internet rates. Roughly three-quarters or more of internet users in the Middle East (86%), Latin America (82%) and Africa (76%) say they use social networks, compared with 71% in the U.S. and 65% across six European nations.

Overall, internet users in emerging and developing countries are more likely to use social media compared with those in the developed world. It is important to remember, however, that internet access rates in the emerging and developing world still trail those of advanced economies, so the number of people participating in social networking is still smaller as a share of the total population in many of these emerging countries.

Internet users in emerging world are more frequent users of social networks compared with U.S. and Europe

Regional medians of adult internet users or reported smartphone owners who use social networking sites



Note: Based on those who say they use the internet at least occasionally (Q70) or report owning a smartphone (Q72). Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q74.

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Internet and smartphone rates are also related to overall country wealth. Richer nations tend to have higher internet access rates and higher reported smartphone ownership.

³ For a complete list of country-specific social networks and examples of the types of smartphones asked about in each country, see Appendices B and C.

But as people in emerging and developing economies grow richer and become better educated, technology use is likely to grow. As in [previous years](#), within every country surveyed with sufficient sample size to analyze, people with more education and higher incomes are more likely to use the internet or own a smartphone than those with lower incomes and less education. This is true in both the developing and developed world.

Additionally, within nearly every country, Millennials (those ages 18 to 34) are much more likely to be internet and smartphone users compared with those ages 35 and older. This significant age gap appears in both advanced economies and among emerging and developing nations. Younger internet users also tend to access the internet at least daily and participate in social networking at higher rates than their older counterparts.

These are among the main findings of a newly released Pew Research Center survey conducted in 40 nations among 45,435 respondents from March 25 to May 27, 2015.

Other key findings from our survey include:

- Smartphone ownership rates have skyrocketed in many countries since 2013. This includes increases of over 25 percentage points among the total population in large emerging economies such as Turkey (+42 points), Malaysia (+34), Chile (+26) and Brazil (+26).
- South Korea stands out as the country with the highest smartphone ownership rate, with 88% of respondents saying they own one. The countries with the least smartphone ownership rates are also among the poorest: Tanzania (11%), Uganda (4%) and Ethiopia (4%).
- In a number of emerging and developing countries, more people have access to the internet and are also using it more frequently. In 12 emerging nations surveyed in 2014 and 2015, there were significant increases in the share of adult internet users who say they access the internet several times a day, including in Nigeria (+20 points), Ghana (+19) and China (+13).
- There are gender gaps on many aspects of technology use. For example, in 20 nations, men are more likely than women to use the internet. These differences are especially stark in African nations. Elsewhere, equal shares of men and women use the internet. But large gender gaps also appear on reported smartphone ownership (men are more likely to own a smartphone) in many countries, including Mexico (+16), Nigeria (+13), Kenya (+12) and Ghana (+12).

1. Internet access growing worldwide but remains higher in advanced economies

In many advanced economies, the ubiquity of the internet is now a given. It permeates commerce, social interactions, politics, culture and daily life. But this is not the case in all parts of the world. And while internet access continues to grow in poorer nations, there is still a long way to go before the world is completely wired.

Internet access rates vary by country and region

Across the 40 diverse countries surveyed in 2015, a median of 67% say that they either use the internet occasionally or own a smartphone (these respondents are automatically classified as internet users). The highest rates of access are in South Korea (94%), Australia (93%) and Canada (90%), but rates of over 80% also occur in the U.S., UK, Spain, Israel and Germany.

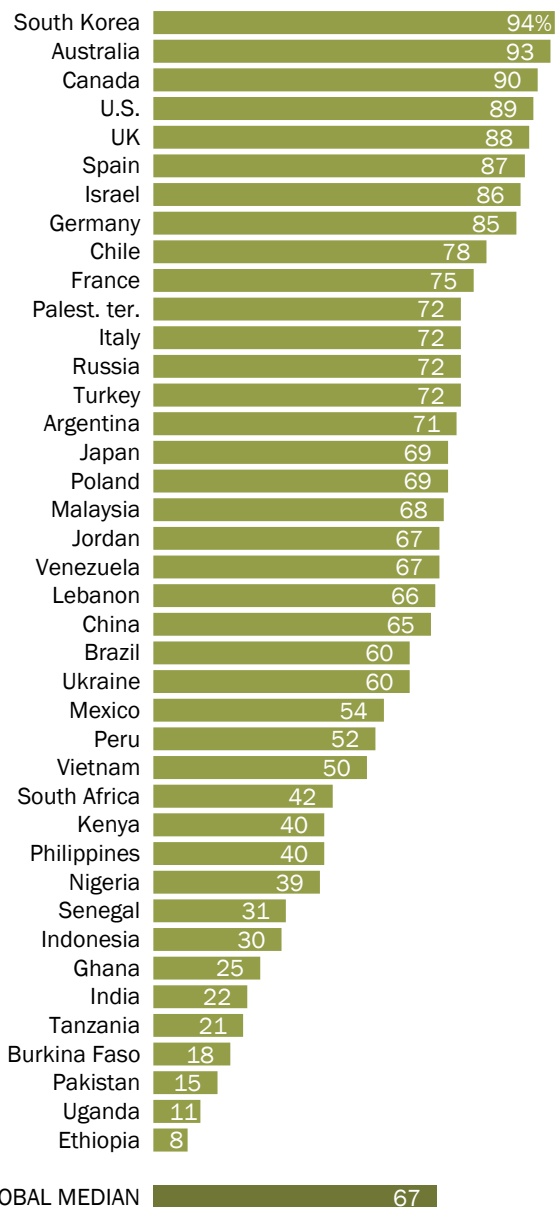
Many large emerging economies have at least 60% of their population using the internet, including 72% in Russia and Turkey, 68% in Malaysia, 65% in China and 60% in Brazil.

Overall, internet rates are lower in poorer countries, concentrated mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia, including 39% in Nigeria, 30% in Indonesia and 22% in India.

The lowest access rates are found in some of the poorest countries surveyed, such as Burkina Faso (18%), Pakistan (15%), Uganda (11%) and Ethiopia (8%).

Most adults in advanced economies use internet, developing countries less so

Adults who use the internet at least occasionally or report owning a smartphone



Note: Percentages based on total sample.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q70 & Q72.

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Regionally, more people have access to the internet in North America and Europe compared with other parts of the world. Still, many people in the Middle East have internet access, including 86% in Israel, 72% in the Palestinian territories and 67% in Jordan.

In Latin America, a median of 64% have access to the internet, with the highest rates in Chile (78%) and Argentina (71%) and the lowest rates in Mexico (54%) and Peru (52%).

Asian-Pacific nations are quite varied in their internet access rates. As a result of the wide range of national incomes, the region includes the most wired nations in the survey (South Korea and Australia) along with some of the least wired (India and Pakistan).

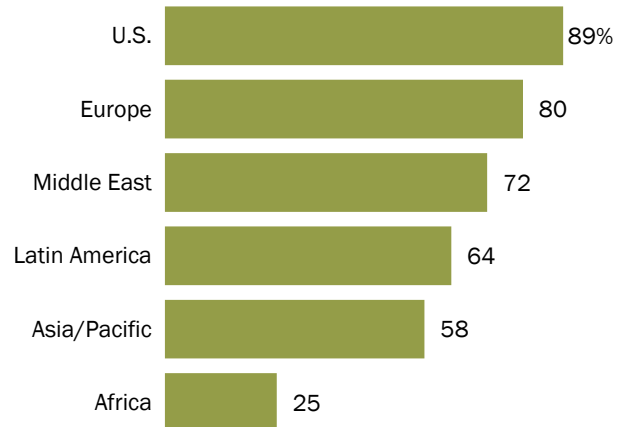
Many of the least economically developed nations surveyed are in sub-Saharan Africa, and consequently, only a quarter of the adult population across the nine African nations surveyed has internet access.

There is a strong correlation (0.87) between country wealth (as measured by per-capita gross domestic product on a purchasing power-adjusted basis) and internet access. Poorer nations, such as those in South and Southeast Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, have much lower internet rates compared with richer developing countries in Latin America and the Middle East, as well as rich nations in Europe, North America and East Asia and the Pacific.

It should be noted that since most advanced economies in the survey have internet access rates of three-quarters or more, there does seem to be a base level of economic development at which national wealth no longer affects internet rates. For example, GDP per capita in South Korea is about \$20,000 less, in adjusted terms, than GDP per capita in the U.S.; yet more South Koreans have access to the internet compared with Americans. In other words, as the internet becomes more ubiquitous worldwide, national wealth may no longer be the major driving force behind access.

Internet users predominate across regions, except in Africa

Regional medians of adults who use the internet at least occasionally or report owning a smartphone



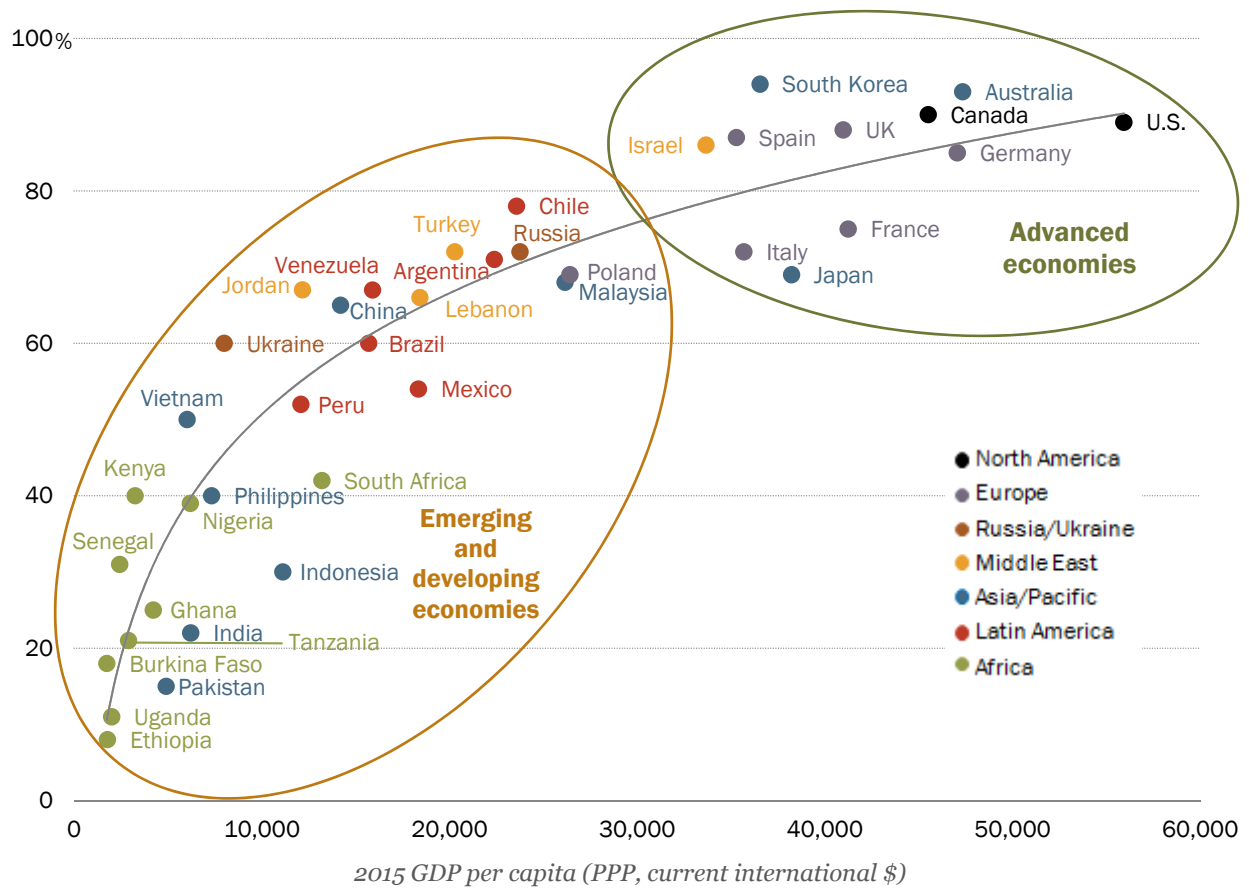
Note: Percentages based on total sample. Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q70 & Q72.

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The strong relationship between per capita income and internet access

Adults who use the internet at least occasionally or report owning a smartphone



Note: Percentages based on total sample. IMF data not available for Palestinian territories.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q70 & Q72. Data for GDP per capita (PPP) from IMF World Economic Outlook Database, October 2015, accessed Dec. 16, 2015.

Internet use increasing in emerging and developing economies

There have been rapid gains in reported internet access rates in a large number of emerging and developing nations surveyed since 2013.

In 16 countries that were surveyed in both 2013 and 2015, there have been significant increases in the number of people who have access to the internet. The largest increase is in Turkey, where 72% now say that they use the internet at least occasionally or own a smartphone. That is up from 41% who said this in 2013.

Double-digit gains are also seen in Jordan (+20), Malaysia (+19), Chile (+12), Brazil (+11) and China (+10), all of which are classified as emerging economies.

Younger, more-educated and higher-income people everywhere have greater access to the web

Across all 40 countries surveyed, younger people (those ages 18-34) are more likely than older generations (35+) to say they use the internet or own a smartphone. The size of the gap varies by country, but the pattern is universal.

The largest age gaps in internet access are found in emerging economies such as Vietnam (with a 56-percentage-point gap between 18- to 34-year-olds and those ages 35 and up), Ukraine (+49), China (+44), Poland (+42), Malaysia (+41), Indonesia (+40) and Turkey (+40). In essence, this means that internet access for the Millennial generation is nearing 100% in many of the world's largest economies. However, in several other large emerging economies, such as India, Nigeria and South Africa, fewer than six-in-ten Millennials have access to the internet.

Increased internet use in many emerging countries since 2013

Adults who use the internet at least occasionally or report owning a smartphone

	2013	2014	2015	13-15 Change
	%	%	%	
Turkey	41	-	72	+31
Jordan	47	47	67	+20
Malaysia	49	55	68	+19
Chile	66	76	78	+12
Brazil	49	51	60	+11
China	55	63	65	+10
Lebanon	57	62	66	+9
Mexico	45	50	54	+9
Venezuela	59	67	67	+8
Indonesia	23	24	30	+7
Pakistan	8	8	15	+7
Russia	66	73	72	+6
Poland	63	63	69	+6
Philippines	34	42	40	+6
Nigeria	33	39	39	+6
India	16	20	22	+6

Note: Percentages based on total sample. Only countries with statistically significant changes that were surveyed in 2013 and 2015 shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q70 & Q72.

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The demographic digital divide is real and pervasive

Adults who use the internet at least occasionally or report owning a smartphone

	TOTAL %	Age			Education			Income		
		18-34 %	35+ %	Diff	Less education %	More education %	Diff	Lower income %	Higher income %	Diff
U.S.	89	99	85	+14	80	95	+15	84	97	+13
Canada	90	100	87	+13	81	95	+14	85	99	+14
France	75	98	66	+32	65	95	+30	61	87	+26
Germany	85	99	80	+19	74	92	+18	73	95	+22
Italy	72	100	65	+35	68	95	+27	56	87	+31
Poland	69	98	56	+42	28	78	+50	56	81	+25
Spain	87	100	82	+18	81	97	+16	80	95	+15
UK	88	98	85	+13	82	98	+16	82	98	+16
Russia	72	97	60	+37	-	-	-	51	81	+30
Ukraine	60	93	44	+49	20	62	+42	44	73	+29
Turkey	72	93	53	+40	49	96	+47	-	-	-
Jordan	67	75	57	+18	41	96	+55	50	80	+30
Lebanon	66	89	50	+39	34	90	+56	41	92	+51
Palest. ter.	72	87	55	+32	54	88	+34	66	79	+13
Israel	86	96	80	+16	80	93	+13	78	94	+16
Australia	93	100	90	+10	87	98	+11	84	99	+15
China	65	93	49	+44	48	91	+43	56	80	+24
India	22	34	12	+22	9	38	+29	11	28	+17
Indonesia	30	52	12	+40	13	55	+42	17	41	+24
Japan	69	97	64	+33	56	88	+32	51	86	+35
Malaysia	68	91	50	+41	29	82	+53	46	79	+33
Pakistan	15	20	10	+10	6	33	+27	8	20	+12
Philippines	40	58	23	+35	15	57	+42	26	52	+26
South Korea	94	100	92	+8	89	98	+9	89	99	+10
Vietnam	50	81	25	+56	32	79	+47	42	70	+28
Argentina	71	92	58	+34	61	94	+33	47	76	+29
Brazil	60	82	44	+38	39	86	+47	42	76	+34
Chile	78	96	65	+31	26	87	+61	62	90	+28
Mexico	54	76	38	+38	35	87	+52	44	66	+22
Peru	52	76	37	+39	16	74	+58	23	63	+40
Venezuela	67	82	56	+26	55	87	+32	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	18	22	12	+10	11	72	+61	15	37	+22
Ethiopia	8	12	4	+8	5	43	+38	5	23	+18
Ghana	25	32	18	+14	14	62	+48	13	30	+17
Kenya	40	53	22	+31	19	70	+51	26	52	+26
Nigeria	39	52	21	+31	9	53	+44	27	52	+25
Senegal	31	40	20	+20	21	82	+61	18	42	+24
South Africa	42	52	33	+19	24	61	+37	22	57	+35
Tanzania	21	28	11	+17	-	-	-	13	27	+14
Uganda	11	16	3	+13	-	-	-	7	17	+10

Note: Percentages based on total sample. Russia, Tanzania and Uganda excluded from education due to insufficient sample size. Turkey and Venezuela excluded from income due to insufficient sample size. All reported differences are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q70 & Q72.

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While differences by age are not as stark in a number of rich countries, such as the U.S., the UK and Canada, there are still statistically significant age gaps on internet usage in all the advanced economies surveyed. In many of these countries, such as Italy, Spain, Germany, Australia and South Korea, virtually the entire Millennial generation is already online.

A similar and also nearly universal pattern holds for differences in internet usage between more-educated and less-educated people. In all 37 countries where there are subsamples large enough to analyze, people with more education are more likely to have internet access than those with less education.⁴ This includes education gaps of 50 percentage points or more in Chile, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Peru, Lebanon, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Kenya and Poland. As with age, these gaps are much smaller in the advanced economies surveyed, but are still significant.

Additionally, in all 38 countries surveyed with sufficient sample sizes for analysis, people with higher incomes are more likely to say that they use the internet occasionally or own a smartphone.⁵ These in-country gaps by income are less uniformly distributed across richer or poorer nations. For example, the largest income gaps occur in a diverse set of countries including Lebanon (51-point gap between higher and lower income), Peru (+40), Japan (+35), South Africa (+35), Brazil (+34), Malaysia (+33), Italy (+30), Russia (+30) and Jordan (+30).

⁴ For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The lower education category is below secondary education and the higher category is secondary or above in Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestinian territories, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine, Venezuela and Vietnam. The lower education category is secondary education or below and the higher category is post-secondary or above in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, UK and U.S.

⁵ Respondents with a household income below the approximate country median are considered lower income. Those with an income at or above the approximate country median are considered higher income.

Men have greater access to the internet than women in many nations

While gender is less determinative than youth, education and income in whether someone has internet access, there are significant gender gaps in half of the countries surveyed. The gender divide appears in all of the sub-Saharan African nations surveyed.

The largest gap among all countries surveyed occurs in Nigeria, where 48% of men say they use the internet versus only 29% of women. Double-digit gender gaps also appear in Kenya, Ghana, Vietnam, Tanzania, Pakistan, the Palestinian territories, Japan, Burkina Faso, India and Uganda. But there are also statistically significant gender differences on internet access in prominent European nations, such as France, Germany and the UK.

In many countries, men are more likely than women to use the internet

Adults who use the internet at least occasionally or report owning a smartphone

	Women	Men	Diff
	%	%	
Nigeria	29	48	+19
Kenya	31	49	+18
Ghana	18	33	+15
Vietnam	44	57	+13
Tanzania	15	28	+13
Pakistan	9	22	+13
Palest. ter.	67	78	+11
Japan	64	75	+11
Burkina Faso	12	23	+11
India	17	27	+10
Uganda	6	16	+10
France	71	80	+9
Mexico	50	59	+9
Peru	48	57	+9
Germany	81	89	+8
Ukraine	56	64	+8
Ethiopia	4	12	+8
South Africa	39	46	+7
Senegal	27	34	+7
UK	85	91	+6

Note: Percentages based on total sample. Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q70 & Q72.

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Daily internet use is fairly common globally

Once online, people around the world are frequent internet users. And while daily use is more common within advanced economies, a majority of internet users in 34 of the 40 countries surveyed say they use the internet at least once a day.

The most frequent users – those who say that they access the internet “several times a day” – are mainly concentrated in advanced economies, with a few notable exceptions. Seven-in-ten or more of internet users in Australia (77%), Lebanon (70%), Canada (70%) and Italy (70%) say they use the internet several times a day. Similar percentages of internet users also say this in Israel, the U.S., UK, Chile and Japan.

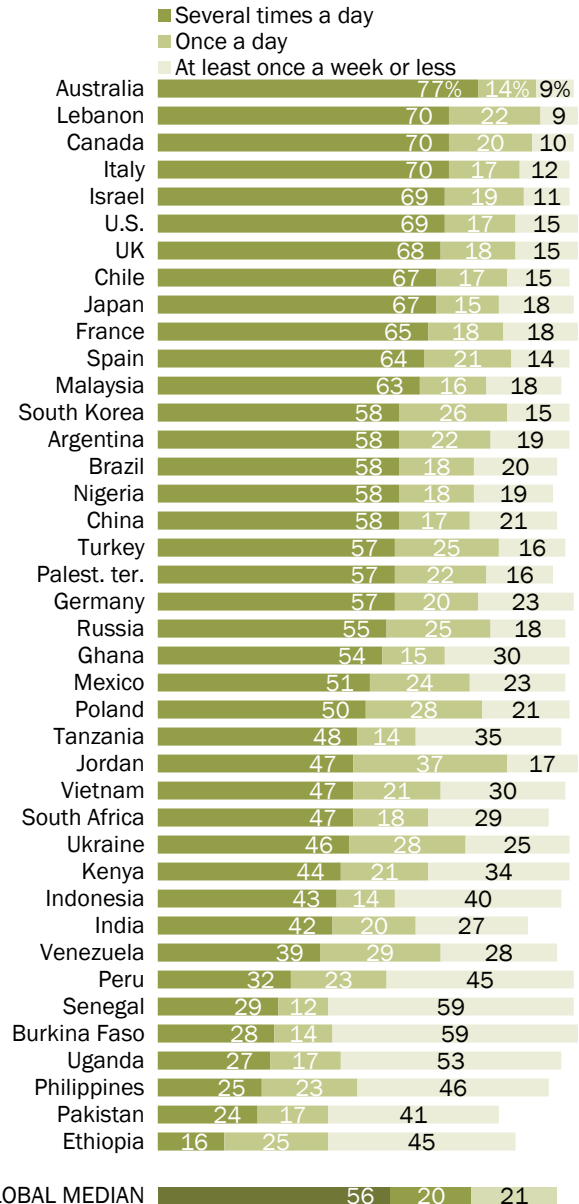
Despite South Korea being the country with the highest levels of internet access in the survey, only 58% say they utilize the internet more than once a day. This is more similar to the behavior of online Argentines, Nigerians, Brazilians and Chinese – all of whose countries see access rates far lower than that of South Korea.

At the lower end of daily internet usage are some of the countries with lower overall levels of internet access, including many sub-Saharan African and South and Southeast Asian nations. Still, even among internet users in these countries, at least four-in-ten choose to access it daily.

As with overall internet rates, there has been an increase in the share of internet users who report use several times a day in many of these

Majority of internet users in most countries are daily users

Adult internet users or reported smartphone owners who access the internet ...



Note: Based on those who say they use the internet at least occasionally (Q70) or report owning a smartphone (Q72).

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q73.

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countries since 2014. For example, in 2014 only 38% of Nigerian internet users said they access the internet several times a day. In 2015, that number jumped to 58%. Similarly, in China, the percentage of internet users who say they use it daily increased from 45% in 2014 to 58% in 2015. Overall, there were significant increases in internet use multiple times a day among online adults in 12 emerging and developing nations polled in both 2014 and 2015.

Demographically speaking, a similar pattern holds true for the most frequent internet users among online adults in advanced economies as it does for overall internet access. Online Millennials, more-educated adults and those with higher incomes are more likely to use the internet more than once a day. In other words, age, education and income play a role not just in overall internet access, but also in the amount of time spent online.

Some countries in Africa and Asia see double-digit increases in those accessing internet multiple times daily

Adult internet users or reported smartphone owners who access the internet several times a day

	2014	2015	Change
	%	%	
Nigeria	38	58	+20
Ghana	35	54	+19
China	45	58	+13
Malaysia	51	63	+12
Indonesia	32	43	+11
India	31	42	+11
Mexico	43	51	+8
Venezuela	31	39	+8
Uganda	19	27	+8
Senegal	22	29	+7
Argentina	52	58	+6
Russia	49	55	+6

Note: Based on those who say they use the internet at least occasionally (Q70) or report owning a smartphone (Q72). Only countries with statistically significant changes that were surveyed in 2014 and 2015 shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q73.

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2. Smartphone ownership rates skyrocket in many emerging economies, but digital divide remains

In just the past two years, there has been a vast increase in the share of people in many emerging nations surveyed who report owning a smartphone. Despite these rapid changes, richer countries in the survey still report higher levels of smartphone ownership compared with poorer nations. And smartphone rates in advanced economies still have plenty of room to grow.

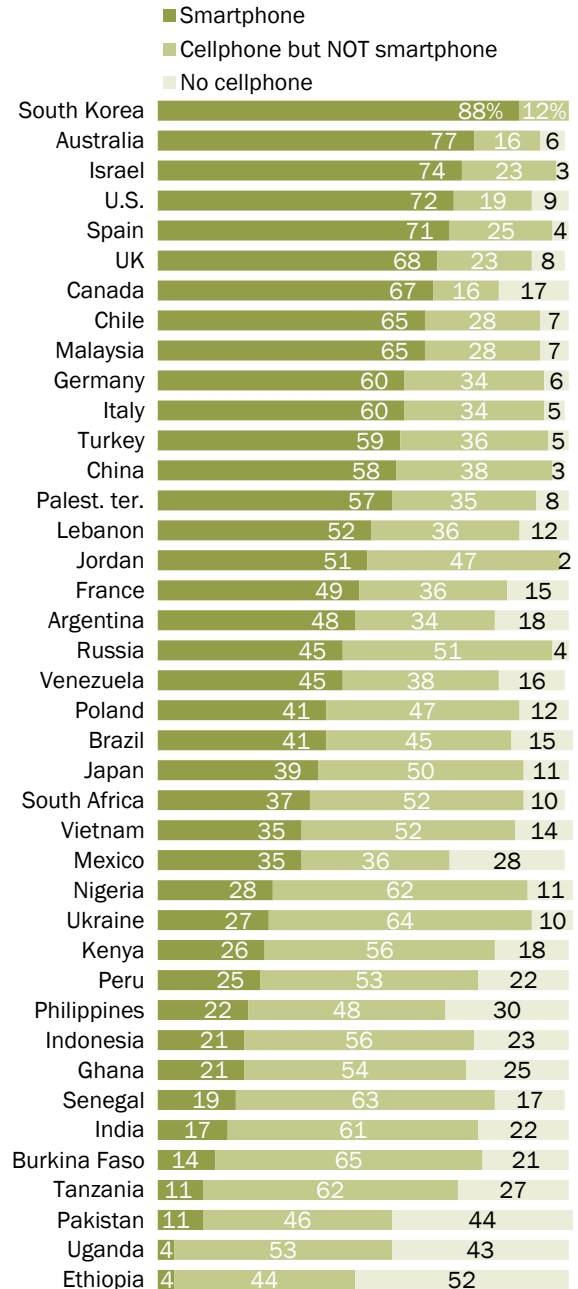
Overall, a global median of 43% say that they own a cellphone that is a smartphone, which is defined as a cellphone that can access the internet and apps, such as an iPhone or an Android. An additional 45% across the 40 countries say they have a cellphone that is not a smartphone. A median of only 12% among respondents say that they do not own a cellphone of any kind.

The highest rates of smartphone ownership are among the richer economies surveyed. This includes 88% of South Koreans, 77% of Australians, 74% of Israelis, 72% of Americans and 71% of Spaniards. Beyond the advanced economies surveyed, smartphone ownership is also relatively high in Malaysia (65%), Chile (65%), Turkey (59%) and the world's largest smartphone market, China (58%).

The lowest levels of smartphone ownership are in poorer countries concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. This includes

Global divide on smartphone ownership

Adults who report owning a ...



Note: Percentages based on total sample.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q71 & Q72.

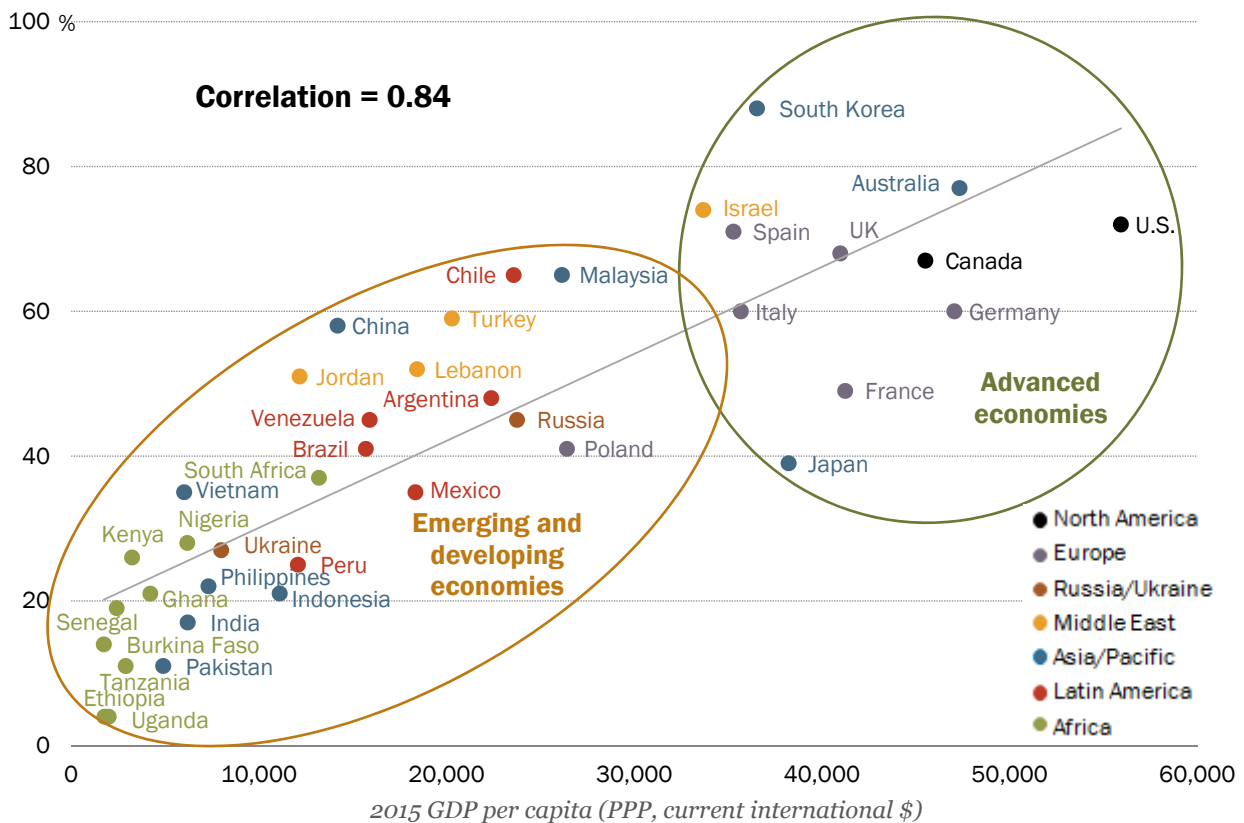
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smartphone ownership rates of two-in-ten or less in Senegal (19%), India (17%), Burkina Faso (14%), Tanzania (11%), Pakistan (11%), Uganda (4%) and Ethiopia (4%).

However, the low rates of smartphone ownership in these countries are just part of the story. First, while the 2015 survey shows only 17% of Indians owning a smartphone, the population of India is well over 1 billion people, so it is still one of the largest smartphone markets in the world. Second, majorities of people in all of the countries surveyed, with the exception of Ethiopia, own at least a cellphone. And even regular mobile devices can be a lifeline for [people in Africa](#) and in other parts of the developing world.

Smartphone ownership tends to be more common in richer nations

Adults who report owning a smartphone



Note: Percentages based on total sample. IMF data not available for Palestinian territories.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q71 & Q72. Data for GDP per capita (PPP) from IMF World Economic Outlook Database, October 2015, accessed Dec. 16, 2015.

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As with internet usage, there is a strong correlation between country wealth and smartphone ownership (0.84). As countries get richer, and smartphones go down in price, it is likely that this relationship between country wealth and smartphone ownership will begin to diminish as it has for overall cellphone ownership.

The regional patterns of smartphone ownership tend to mirror those of internet access. People in the U.S., Europe and the Middle East are more likely to own a smart mobile device, compared with those in Latin America, the Asia-Pacific region and Africa.

Smartphone ownership in emerging nations surges

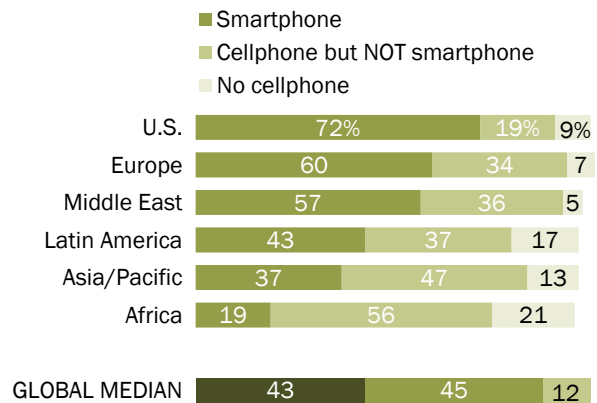
In a few short years, the share of smartphone owners in many emerging nations has skyrocketed.

In 2013, when the question was first asked, many countries had smaller smartphone markets, as most cellphone owners used mobile devices that lacked apps or access to the internet. But in 2015, in many of these same countries, such as Turkey, Malaysia, Chile and China, the majority of mobile owners had smartphones.

Overall, there have been significant increases in smartphone ownership rates in 18 countries surveyed in both 2013 and 2015. Especially large increases since 2013 have occurred in several populous countries, such as Brazil, Russia and China. The rapid expansion of smartphones to this diverse set of countries is

Smartphones are more common in U.S., Europe, and the Middle East

Regional medians of adults who report owning a ...



Note: Percentages based on total sample. Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q71 & Q72.

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Many emerging countries see steep increase in smartphone ownership

Adults who report owning a smartphone

	2013	2014	2015	13-15 Change
	%	%	%	
Turkey	17	-	59	+42
Malaysia	31	47	65	+34
Chile	39	58	65	+26
Brazil	15	24	41	+26
Russia	23	33	45	+22
China	37	55	58	+21
Poland	21	29	41	+20
Argentina	34	34	48	+14
Venezuela	31	39	45	+14
Mexico	21	28	35	+14
Jordan	38	41	51	+13
Indonesia	11	15	21	+10
Nigeria	19	27	28	+9
Pakistan	3	4	11	+8
Lebanon	45	48	52	+7
Kenya	19	15	26	+7
Ghana	15	14	21	+6
Senegal	13	15	19	+6

Note: Percentages based on total sample. Only countries with statistically significant changes that were surveyed in 2013 and 2015 shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q71 & Q72.

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notable, but ownership rates still trail that of many wealthy countries in the survey.

As with internet access, Millennials (ages 18-34) are more likely than older generations to own a smartphone in virtually every country surveyed (the lone exception being Ethiopia). And unlike internet rates, the largest generational divides on smartphone ownership are found among European nations. For example, 85% of French Millennials own a smartphone compared with 35% of French people who are 35 or older, a 50 percentage point difference. Similarly large gaps are found in Poland (+50) and Germany (+42).

Those with more education are more likely to own a smartphone than those with less education in every country surveyed with a sufficient sample to analyze. The education gap on smartphone ownership ranges from 62 points in Lebanon to 12 points in Israel.

The income gap within countries is also consistent across regions and differing levels of economic development. In all of the countries surveyed with sufficient sample sizes, people with a higher income are more likely to own a smartphone than people in the lower income bracket.

Additionally, there are gender gaps on smartphone ownership in 19 of the countries surveyed. The gender gaps are especially large in Mexico, Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana. It should be noted that gender gaps also appear on basic cellphone ownership in many countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa.

Gender divide in many nations on smartphone ownership

Adults who report owning a smartphone

	Women %	Men %	Diff
Mexico	28	44	+16
Nigeria	21	34	+13
Kenya	20	32	+12
Ghana	15	27	+12
Spain	66	75	+9
Canada	63	72	+9
Burkina Faso	9	18	+9
Pakistan	6	15	+9
Germany	56	64	+8
France	45	53	+8
Vietnam	31	39	+8
Peru	21	29	+8
India	13	21	+8
UK	65	72	+7
Russia	41	48	+7
Venezuela	42	48	+6
Ukraine	24	30	+6
Tanzania	8	14	+6
Uganda	3	6	+3

Note: Percentages based on total sample. Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q71 & Q72.

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Millennials, more educated and wealthier people more likely to own smartphones

Adults who report owning a smartphone

	TOTAL %	Age			Education			Income		
		18-34 %	35+ %	Diff	Less education %	More education %	Diff	Lower income %	Higher income %	Diff
U.S.	72	92	65	+27	59	81	+22	64	84	+20
Canada	67	94	58	+36	58	73	+15	61	80	+19
France	49	85	35	+50	38	69	+31	37	59	+22
Germany	60	92	50	+42	48	68	+20	49	68	+19
Italy	60	88	52	+36	56	83	+27	46	74	+28
Poland	41	75	25	+50	12	47	+35	27	52	+25
Spain	71	91	64	+27	63	85	+22	63	81	+18
UK	68	91	60	+31	60	80	+20	59	84	+25
Russia	45	76	29	+47	-	-	-	25	53	+28
Ukraine	27	56	13	+43	6	28	+22	13	38	+25
Turkey	59	81	39	+42	34	86	+52	-	-	-
Jordan	51	60	41	+19	32	72	+40	34	64	+30
Lebanon	52	74	37	+37	17	79	+62	20	85	+65
Palest. ter.	57	73	39	+34	38	74	+36	47	66	+19
Israel	74	87	67	+20	68	80	+12	63	83	+20
Australia	77	95	70	+25	67	85	+18	62	88	+26
China	58	85	43	+42	40	86	+46	49	75	+26
India	17	27	9	+18	7	29	+22	7	22	+15
Indonesia	21	39	7	+32	7	42	+35	10	31	+21
Japan	39	77	31	+46	31	52	+21	21	54	+33
Malaysia	65	88	46	+42	26	79	+53	44	75	+31
Pakistan	11	13	7	+6	5	22	+17	5	14	+9
Philippines	22	31	14	+17	9	31	+22	11	31	+20
South Korea	88	100	83	+17	80	95	+15	79	95	+16
Vietnam	35	56	17	+39	23	53	+30	28	51	+23
Argentina	48	71	35	+36	38	72	+34	28	53	+25
Brazil	41	61	26	+35	21	64	+43	25	54	+29
Chile	65	86	50	+36	16	74	+58	46	79	+33
Mexico	35	54	22	+32	17	67	+50	23	50	+27
Peru	25	41	15	+26	5	37	+32	9	31	+22
Venezuela	45	60	35	+25	33	65	+32	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	14	17	10	+7	9	52	+43	12	29	+17
Ethiopia	4	-	-	-	3	17	+14	2	13	+11
Ghana	21	27	15	+12	11	52	+41	7	26	+19
Kenya	26	34	14	+20	10	49	+39	13	37	+24
Nigeria	28	39	13	+26	6	38	+32	20	36	+16
Senegal	19	26	12	+14	12	57	+45	12	27	+15
South Africa	37	46	30	+16	21	54	+33	18	50	+32
Tanzania	11	14	6	+8	-	-	-	7	14	+7
Uganda	4	6	2	+4	-	-	-	3	6	+3

Note: Percentages based on total sample. Russia, Tanzania and Uganda excluded from education due to insufficient sample size. Turkey and Venezuela excluded from income due to insufficient sample size. All reported differences are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q71 & Q72.

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3. Social networking very popular among adult internet users in emerging and developing nations

Once online, people in emerging and developing nations are hungry for social interaction. Majorities of adult internet users in almost every emerging and developing nation surveyed say that they use social networking sites, such as Facebook and Twitter. Comparatively fewer online adults in advanced economies say they use social networks, though half or more still report using social media in these countries. It is important to note that while internet users in emerging and developing economies are more likely to use social networks, access rates are lower in many of these nations; as a result, many people are still left out of the social networking experience. But in most of the countries surveyed, Millennials are more likely to use social media.

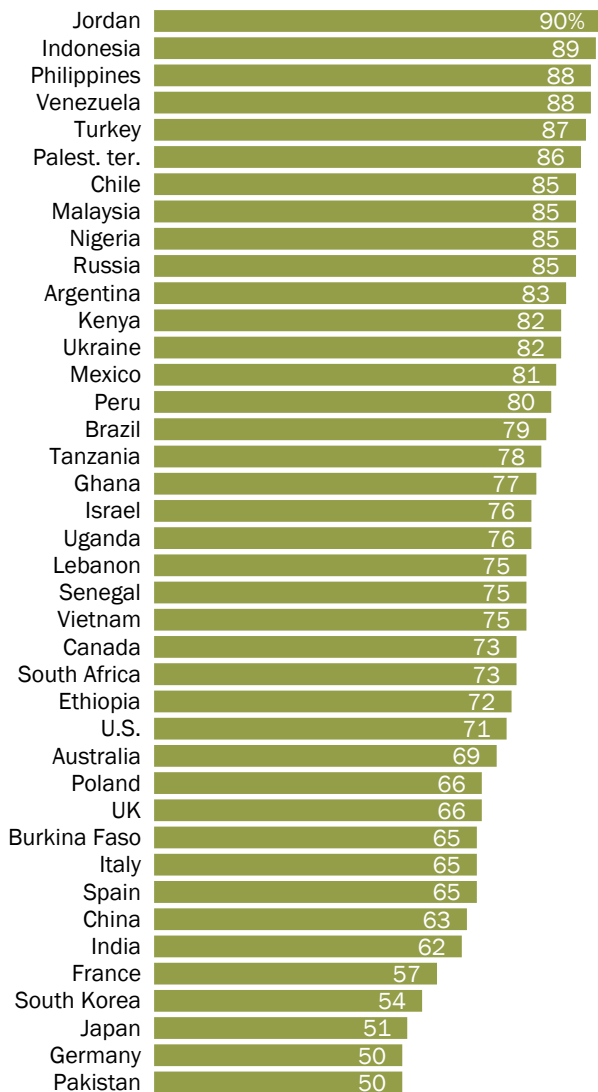
At least half of all adult global internet users are social networkers

Across the 40 countries surveyed, a median of 76% of internet users say that they use social networks, which include Facebook and Twitter in all countries (except for Twitter in China), plus other popular country-specific social networks.

Unlike overall internet access, online adults in emerging and developing nations are more likely to use these forms of social media compared with their rich-country counterparts. Social networking is most prevalent among online adults in Jordan (90% of internet users), Indonesia (89%), the

Social networking popular among global internet users

Adult internet users or reported smartphone owners who use social networking sites



Note: Based on those who say they use the internet at least occasionally (Q70) or report owning a smartphone (Q72).

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q74.

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Philippines (88%), Venezuela (88%) and Turkey (87%). But majorities of internet users in every emerging and developing nation surveyed, Pakistan excepted, say they use social networks.

Comparatively fewer online adults in rich economies say they use social networks, but because internet access is greater in many of these countries, overall social media usage based on total adult population is more mixed. Still, 76% of online Israelis, 73% of online Canadians and 71% of online Americans say they use social networking sites. But only around half of online adults in Japan (51%) and Germany (50%) say the same.

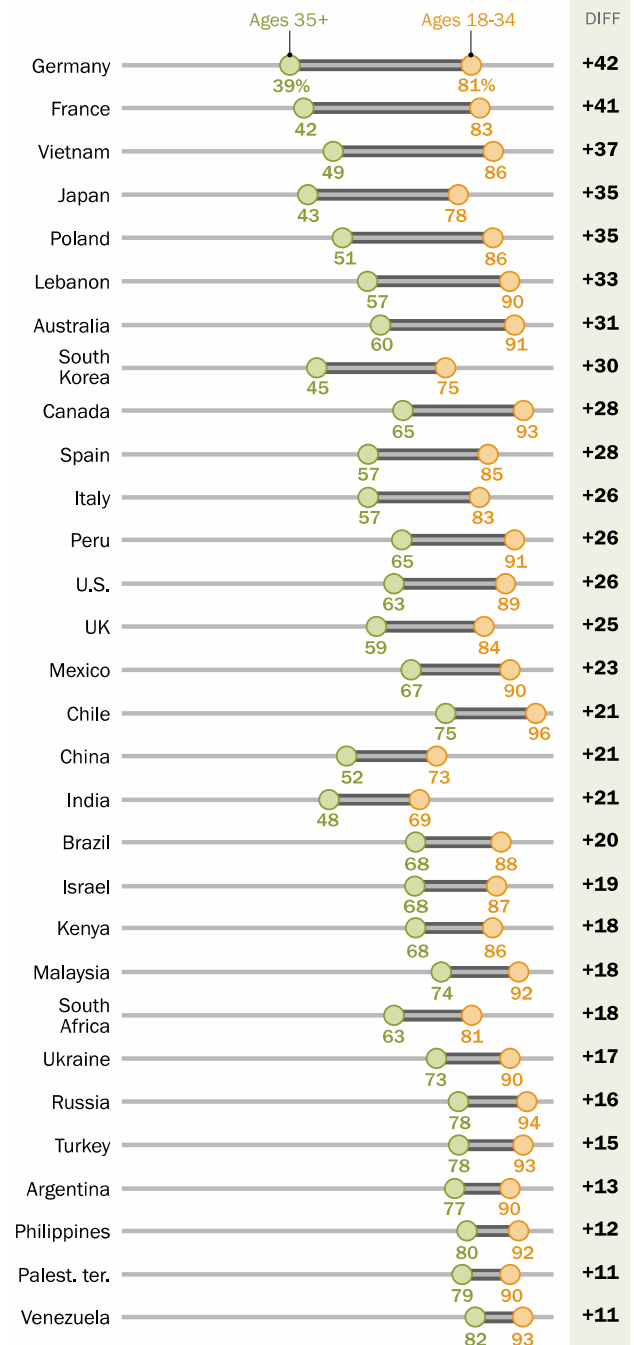
Between 2013 and 2015, there has been some upward movement in the percentage of people who access social networks across many emerging countries. This is especially the case in China, where 63% of internet users report using social networking in 2015, up from 48% in 2013. Elsewhere the change has been less dramatic or no change has occurred. But because internet access and reported smartphone ownership rates have increased in most of these nations, more people are using social networks even as the proportion of internet users who say they do so has not changed dramatically, if at all.

As with internet usage and reported smartphone ownership, Millennials are more likely to be social networkers compared with those ages 35 and older. There is a significant age gap on social networking among internet users in 30 of the 40 countries surveyed. And this age gap is seen in developed and developing countries alike.

For example, 81% of online Germans ages 18-34 say they use social networking, versus only 39%

The social media age gap

Adult internet users or reported smartphone owners who use social networking sites



Note: Based on those who say they use the internet at least occasionally (Q70) or report owning a smartphone (Q72). Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda excluded due to insufficient sample size. Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q74.

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of older online Germans. And 83% of young French internet users are social networkers, versus 42% among older internet users. Large age gaps also appear in Vietnam (+37), Poland (+35) and Japan (+35). It should be noted that, based on total population, the gap in social media use between older and younger generations is even larger because more young people in all of the countries surveyed are online to begin with. But even among active internet users, social networking is more common among global youths.

In addition to age, there are also differences on social networking use among online adults by education. However, significant gaps on education are not as common for social networking as they are for overall internet access and smartphone ownership. In 18 countries with large enough sample sizes for analysis, internet users with more education are significantly more likely to use social networking sites compared with less educated online adults. The education gaps are particularly large in Lebanon (+30) and China (+26).

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Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2015 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are available on our [website](#).

For more detailed information on survey methods for this report, see here:

http://www.pewglobal.org/international-survey-methodology/?year_select=2015

For more general information on international survey research, see here:

<http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/international-survey-research/>

Appendix A

Economic categorization

For this report we grouped countries into three economic categories: “advanced,” “emerging” and “developing.” These categories are fairly common in specialized and popular discussions and are helpful for analyzing how public attitudes vary with economic circumstances. However, no single, agreed upon scheme exists for placing countries into these three categories. For example, even the World Bank and International Monetary Fund do not always agree on how to categorize economies.

In creating our economic classification of the 40 countries in our survey, we relied on multiple sources and criteria. Specifically, we were guided by World Bank income classifications; classifications of emerging markets by other multinational organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund; per-capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP); total size of the country’s economy, as measured by GDP; and average GDP growth rate over the past 10 years.

Below is a table that outlines the countries that fall into each of the three categories. The table includes for each country the World Bank income classification, the GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP), the GDP in current prices and average GDP growth rate over the past 10 years.

Economic categorization

	World Bank Income Group	GDP Per Capita (PPP)	GDP (US\$ Billions)	Average GDP Growth (2005-2014)	
Advanced economies	United States	High income	55,904	17,968	1.5
	Australia	High income	47,318	1,241	2.8
	Germany	High income	47,033	3,371	1.4
	Canada	High income	45,489	1,573	1.9
	France	High income	41,221	2,423	0.9
	United Kingdom	High income	40,958	2,865	1.3
	Japan	High income	38,211	4,116	0.6
	South Korea	High income	36,528	1,393	3.7
	Italy	High income	35,665	1,819	-0.5
	Spain	High income	35,270	1,221	0.7
	Israel	High income	33,658	299	4.0
Emerging economies	Poland	High income	26,403	481	3.9
	Malaysia	Upper middle	26,141	313	4.9
	Russia	High income	23,744	1,236	3.5
	Chile	High income	23,564	240	4.3
	Argentina	High income	22,375	579	5.1
	Turkey	Upper middle	20,277	722	4.3
	Lebanon	Upper middle	18,417	54	4.9
	Mexico	Upper middle	18,335	1,161	2.5
	Venezuela	High income	15,892	132	3.7
	Brazil	Upper middle	15,690	1,800	3.4
	China	Upper middle	14,190	11,385	10.0
	South Africa	Upper middle	13,197	317	3.0
	Jordan	Upper middle	12,162	38	5.1
	Peru	Upper middle	12,077	180	6.1
	Indonesia	Lower middle	11,112	873	5.9
	Ukraine	Lower middle	7,990	90	0.5
	Philippines	Lower middle	7,318	299	5.3
India	Lower middle	6,209	2,183	7.7	
Nigeria	Lower middle	6,185	493	7.4	
Vietnam	Lower middle	6,020	199	6.2	
Pakistan	Lower middle	4,902	271	4.3	
Developing economies	Ghana	Lower middle	4,216	38	7.3
	Kenya	Lower middle	3,246	63	5.2
	Tanzania	Low	2,901	46	6.4
	Senegal	Lower middle	2,425	14	3.8
	Uganda	Low	1,999	25	6.9
	Burkina Faso	Low	1,774	63	10.8
	Ethiopia	Low	1,739	11	6.0
Palest. ter.	Lower middle	*	*	*	

* Recent economic data are not available.

Source: World Bank; IMF World Economic Outlook Database October 2015, accessed Feb. 17, 2016.

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Appendix B

Country-specific examples of smartphones

Country	Some cellphones are called "smartphones" because they can access the internet and apps. Is your cellphone a smartphone, such as a(n) ...
Argentina	iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, Blackberry
Australia	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, etc.
Brazil	iPhone, Blackberry, Galaxy, etc.
Burkina Faso	iPhone, Blackberry, Chinese smartphone, Samsung Galaxy
Canada	iPhone, Blackberry, Android
Chile	iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, Blackberry
China	iPhone, Blackberry, Lenovo music phone, Samsung, HTC, and other brands of smartphones
Ethiopia	Techno, Smadl, Huawei, Samsung, iPhone, Blackberry, etc.
France	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung S4
Germany	iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, Blackberry, or similar
Ghana	iPhone, Blackberry, Nokia X3, Samsung S4
India	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung smartphone, Nokia Lumia
Indonesia	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Sony Xperia
Israel	iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, LG, HTC, Sony
Italy	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
Japan	iPhone, Blackberry, Galaxy
Jordan	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
Kenya	iPhone, Blackberry, Ideos, Samsung
Lebanon	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
Malaysia	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung, HTC
Mexico	iPhone, Blackberry, Galaxy, etc.
Nigeria	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Techno
Pakistan	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, etc.
Palest. ter.	iPhone, BlackBerry, Samsung Galaxy
Peru	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
Philippines	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung S3, Sony Ericsson Xperia, HTC
Poland	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
Russia	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, HTC, LG
Senegal	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
South Africa	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Nokia Lumia
South Korea	No examples listed
Spain	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung
Tanzania	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
Turkey	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Nokia E5
Uganda	iPhone, Blackberry, Techno, HTC
Ukraine	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy
UK	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung, or other Android phone
U.S.	iPhone, Blackberry, Android
Venezuela	iPhone, Blackberry, or Android (like Samsung Galaxy)
Vietnam	iPhone, Blackberry, Samsung Galaxy, Nokia Lumia

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q72.

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Appendix C

Country-specific examples of social networking sites

Country	Do you ever use online social networking sites like ...
Argentina	Facebook, Sonico, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc.
Australia	Facebook, Twitter, etc.
Brazil	Facebook, Twitter, Orkut, etc.
Burkina Faso	Facebook, Twitter
Canada	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram
Chile	Facebook, Twitter
China	Facebook, kaixin.com, renren.com, MySpace, microblogging
Ethiopia	Facebook, Twitter
France	Facebook, Twitter, Copains d'avant, Viadeo, etc.
Germany	Facebook, Twitter, Xing
Ghana	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram
India	Facebook, Twitter
Indonesia	Facebook, Twitter, Path, LinkedIn, etc.
Israel	Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, Instagram
Italy	Facebook, Twitter
Japan	Mixi, Facebook, Twitter, etc.
Jordan	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram
Kenya	Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, Google Plus, Instagram, Whatsapp
Lebanon	Facebook, Twitter, Google Plus, Instagram
Malaysia	Facebook, Twitter
Mexico	Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, Instagram
Nigeria	Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp
Pakistan	Facebook, Twitter, Orkut
Palest. ter.	Facebook, Twitter
Peru	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn
Philippines	Facebook, Twitter, Plurk, Google Plus, LinkedIn
Poland	Facebook, Our Class, Twitter
Russia	Facebook, Twitter, Odnoklassniki, Vkontakte, Moikrug
Senegal	Facebook, Twitter
South Africa	Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Google Plus
South Korea	Facebook, Twitter
Spain	Facebook, Tuenti, Twitter, MySpace
Tanzania	Facebook, Twitter
Turkey	Facebook, Twitter, MySpace
Uganda	Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, Hi5
Ukraine	Facebook, Twitter, Odnoklassniki, Vkontakte, Moikrug
UK	Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, Instagram
U.S.	Facebook, Twitter
Venezuela	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.
Vietnam	Facebook, Twitter, Google Plus, Yahoo, LinkedIn, Zingme

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q74.

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Topline Questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2015 survey
February 22, 2016 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- Results for Ukraine in 2014 may differ from previously published figures. To make the 2014 sample comparable to 2015, Luhans’k, Donets’k and Crimea were excluded from the 2014 sample. These areas were not surveyed in 2015 due to security concerns. Throughout the topline results, 2014 Ukraine figures are noted with an asterisk.
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Ethiopia prior to 2015
 - Ukraine prior to 2014
 - Vietnam prior to 2014
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Senegal prior to 2013
 - Venezuela prior to 2013

- Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2015 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q70. Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2012	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2011	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2010	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	78	22	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2007	75	25	0	100
France	Spring, 2015	73	27	0	100
	Spring, 2012	75	25	0	100
	Spring, 2011	73	27	0	100
	Spring, 2010	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2007	71	29	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2012	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2011	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	66	34	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	70	29	0	100
	Spring, 2012	62	38	1	100
	Spring, 2007	38	62	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	68	31	1	100
	Spring, 2014	63	37	0	100
	Spring, 2013	62	37	1	100
	Spring, 2012	58	42	1	100
	Spring, 2011	57	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	58	42	1	100
	Spring, 2007	45	54	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2012	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2011	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2010	68	32	0	100
	Spring, 2007	54	46	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2012	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2011	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2010	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2007	72	28	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	71	28	0	100
	Spring, 2014	72	28	0	100
	Spring, 2013	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2012	58	42	0	100
	Spring, 2011	50	49	1	100
	Spring, 2010	44	56	0	100
	Spring, 2007	25	74	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	60	40	0	100
	Spring, 2014*	52	48	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	68	31	1	100
	Spring, 2013	38	61	0	100
	Spring, 2012	43	56	1	100
	Spring, 2011	38	59	3	100
	Spring, 2010	39	60	1	100
	Spring, 2007	26	72	2	100

		Q70. Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Jordan	Spring, 2015	62	38	0	100
	Spring, 2014	44	56	0	100
	Spring, 2013	40	60	0	100
	Spring, 2012	35	65	0	100
	Spring, 2011	36	63	1	100
	Spring, 2010	32	68	0	100
	Spring, 2007	30	68	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2014	59	41	0	100
	Spring, 2013	57	43	0	100
	Spring, 2012	49	51	0	100
	Spring, 2011	39	61	0	100
	Spring, 2010	35	65	0	100
	Spring, 2007	42	58	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	69	30	0	100
	Spring, 2007	48	48	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2011	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2007	69	30	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	92	8	0	100
China	Spring, 2015	59	40	0	100
	Spring, 2014	58	41	0	100
	Spring, 2013	50	49	0	100
	Spring, 2012	50	50	1	100
	Spring, 2011	56	44	0	100
	Spring, 2010	46	53	0	100
	Spring, 2008	38	62	0	100
	Spring, 2007	34	66	0	100
India	Spring, 2015	17	82	0	100
	Spring, 2014	14	84	2	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	11	86	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	28	70	2	100
	Spring, 2014	22	77	0	100
	Spring, 2013	21	79	0	100
	Spring, 2011	13	86	1	100
	Spring, 2010	9	90	1	100
	Spring, 2007	7	93	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	68	32	0	100
	Spring, 2012	66	34	0	100
	Spring, 2011	59	41	0	100
	Spring, 2010	64	36	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	63	37	1	100
	Spring, 2014	51	48	1	100
	Spring, 2013	42	57	1	100
	Spring, 2007	23	76	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	10	89	1	100
	Spring, 2014	6	93	1	100
	Spring, 2013	7	92	1	100
	Spring, 2012	5	94	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	5	93	2	100
	Spring, 2011	4	94	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	94	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	90	5	100

		Q70. Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Philippines	Spring, 2015	36	64	0	100
	Spring, 2014	39	61	0	100
	Spring, 2013	30	69	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2007	80	20	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	45	54	0	100
	Spring, 2014	41	59	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	68	32	0	100
	Spring, 2014	60	40	0	100
	Spring, 2013	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2010	47	52	1	100
	Spring, 2007	35	64	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	58	42	0	100
	Spring, 2014	49	51	0	100
	Spring, 2013	48	52	0	100
	Spring, 2012	49	51	0	100
	Spring, 2010	43	57	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	76	24	0	100
	Spring, 2014	74	26	0	100
	Spring, 2013	62	38	0	100
	Spring, 2007	33	66	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	53	47	0	100
	Spring, 2014	48	52	0	100
	Spring, 2013	43	57	1	100
	Spring, 2012	37	63	0	100
	Spring, 2011	37	63	0	100
	Spring, 2010	38	61	1	100
	Spring, 2007	31	68	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	50	50	0	100
	Spring, 2014	45	55	0	100
	Spring, 2007	41	59	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	64	36	0	100
	Spring, 2014	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2013	56	44	0	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	14	86	0	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	7	69	24	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	22	78	0	100
	Spring, 2014	19	81	0	100
	Spring, 2013	23	77	0	100
	Spring, 2007	20	74	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	36	64	0	100
	Spring, 2014	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2013	33	67	0	100
	Spring, 2011	27	72	1	100
	Spring, 2010	24	76	0	100
	Spring, 2007	11	88	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	36	64	0	100
	Spring, 2014	35	64	1	100
	Spring, 2013	31	68	1	100
	Spring, 2010	22	78	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	27	73	0	100
	Spring, 2014	28	72	0	100
	Spring, 2013	31	67	2	100

		Q70. Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2015	35	64	1	100
	Spring, 2014	33	66	1	100
	Spring, 2013	34	64	2	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	20	80	0	100
	Spring, 2014	18	81	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	90	4	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	11	88	1	100
	Spring, 2014	13	83	4	100
	Spring, 2013	11	88	1	100
	Spring, 2007	9	91	0	100

		Q71. Do you own a cellphone?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2014	89	10	0	100
	Spring, 2013	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2012	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2011	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2010	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	81	19	0	100
	Summer, 2002	61	39	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2013	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2007	60	40	0	100
	Summer, 2002	48	52	0	100
France	Spring, 2015	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2012	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2011	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2010	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2007	83	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	65	35	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2014	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2013	88	11	0	100
	Spring, 2012	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2011	88	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2007	84	16	0	100
	Summer, 2002	71	29	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2014	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2013	92	7	1	100
	Spring, 2012	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	79	21	0	100
	Summer, 2002	79	21	0	100

		Q71. Do you own a cellphone?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2015	88	12	1	100
	Spring, 2014	84	15	0	100
	Spring, 2013	84	15	1	100
	Spring, 2012	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2011	78	21	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	73	26	1	100
	Summer, 2002	40	58	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	96	4	0	100
	Spring, 2014	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2012	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	96	4	0	100
	Spring, 2010	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2007	84	16	0	100
	Summer, 2002	76	24	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2014	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2013	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2012	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2011	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	83	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	76	24	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	96	4	0	100
	Spring, 2014	96	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2012	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2011	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2010	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	65	35	1	100
	Summer, 2002	8	91	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2014*	90	10	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2013	87	12	1	100
	Spring, 2012	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2011	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	22	1	100
	Spring, 2007	73	26	1	100
	Summer, 2002	49	50	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	98	2	0	100
	Spring, 2014	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	95	6	0	100
	Spring, 2012	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2011	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2010	94	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	57	43	0	100
	Summer, 2002	35	65	0	100

		Q71. Do you own a cellphone?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2014	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2012	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2011	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2010	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2007	84	16	0	100
	Summer, 2002	62	38	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2013	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2007	68	31	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2014	93	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	92	5	3	100
	Spring, 2011	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	93	7	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	94	6	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	9	0	100
China	Spring, 2015	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2014	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	95	5	0	100
	Spring, 2012	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2011	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2010	90	10	0	100
	Spring, 2007	67	33	1	100
	Summer, 2002	50	50	0	100
India	Spring, 2015	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2014	81	19	0	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	77	23	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2014	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2013	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	55	45	0	100
	Spring, 2010	46	54	0	100
	Spring, 2007	27	73	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2013	85	15	0	100
	Spring, 2012	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2011	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2010	82	18	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	93	7	1	100
	Spring, 2014	92	8	0	100
	Spring, 2013	89	10	0	100
	Spring, 2007	70	30	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	56	44	0	100
	Spring, 2014	47	53	0	100
	Spring, 2013	53	47	0	100
	Spring, 2012	52	48	0	100
	Late Spring, 2011	48	52	0	100
	Spring, 2011	47	52	1	100
	Spring, 2010	38	61	1	100
	Spring, 2007	34	65	1	100
	Summer, 2002	5	94	1	100

		Q71. Do you own a cellphone?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Philippines	Spring, 2015	70	30	0	100
	Spring, 2014	74	26	0	100
	Spring, 2013	71	29	0	100
	Summer, 2002	28	72	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2014	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	100	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	97	3	0	100
	Spring, 2007	97	3	0	100
	Summer, 2002	93	7	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2013	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	63	36	1	100
	Summer, 2002	28	72	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	86	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100
	Spring, 2013	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2012	84	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	73	27	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2014	93	7	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	71	29	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	72	28	0	100
	Spring, 2014	74	26	0	100
	Spring, 2013	63	37	0	100
	Spring, 2012	63	37	0	100
	Spring, 2011	57	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	51	48	1	100
	Spring, 2007	44	56	0	100
	Summer, 2002	37	63	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	78	22	0	100
	Spring, 2014	77	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	42	58	0	100
	Summer, 2002	18	81	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	83	16	0	100
	Spring, 2014	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	14	0	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	79	21	0	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	48	52	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	75	25	0	100
	Spring, 2014	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2013	79	21	1	100
	Spring, 2007	34	66	0	100
	Summer, 2002	8	91	1	100

		Q71. Do you own a cellphone?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2015	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2013	82	18	0	100
	Spring, 2011	74	25	0	100
	Spring, 2010	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2007	33	66	1	100
	Summer, 2002	9	91	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2014	89	11	0	100
	Spring, 2013	78	21	0	100
	Spring, 2010	74	26	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2014	83	17	0	100
	Spring, 2013	81	19	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	89	10	1	100
	Spring, 2014	89	10	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	9	0	100
	Summer, 2002	33	67	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	73	27	0	100
	Spring, 2014	73	27	0	100
	Spring, 2007	42	58	0	100
	Summer, 2002	10	90	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	57	43	0	100
	Spring, 2014	65	34	1	100
	Spring, 2013	59	41	0	100
	Spring, 2007	29	71	0	100
	Summer, 2002	10	89	1	100

		Q72. ASK ALL CELLPHONE OWNERS: Some cellphones are called "smartphones" because they can access the internet and apps. Is your cellphone a smartphone, such as an iPhone, a Blackberry, (COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES)?				
		Yes, smartphone	No, not a smartphone	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2015	79	20	1	100	936
Canada	Spring, 2015	81	17	2	100	858
France	Spring, 2015	57	42	0	100	884
Germany	Spring, 2015	63	36	1	100	960
Italy	Spring, 2015	64	35	1	100	962
Poland	Spring, 2015	46	53	0	100	918
	Spring, 2014	34	65	1	100	890
	Spring, 2013	25	75	0	100	695
Spain	Spring, 2015	74	25	1	100	969
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	75	25	1	100	918
Russia	Spring, 2015	46	53	0	100	970
	Spring, 2014	35	65	1	100	967
	Spring, 2013	24	74	2	100	941
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	30	70	1	100	1886
	Spring, 2014*	20	79	1	100	992
Turkey	Spring, 2015	62	38	0	100	911
	Spring, 2013	20	80	1	100	902
Jordan	Spring, 2015	52	48	0	100	980
	Spring, 2014	43	57	0	100	966
	Spring, 2013	40	60	0	100	945
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	59	41	0	100	900
	Spring, 2014	56	44	0	100	879
	Spring, 2013	52	48	0	100	864
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	62	38	0	100	931
Israel	Spring, 2015	76	24	0	100	965
Australia	Spring, 2015	83	17	0	100	954
China	Spring, 2015	60	38	2	100	3529
	Spring, 2014	57	42	1	100	3091
	Spring, 2013	39	61	0	100	3080
India	Spring, 2015	21	78	1	100	2031
	Spring, 2014	17	79	3	100	2088
	Winter, 2013-2014	15	82	3	100	2028
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	27	72	1	100	812
	Spring, 2014	19	80	1	100	807
	Spring, 2013	14	85	1	100	777
Japan	Spring, 2015	44	56	0	100	908
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	70	30	0	100	934
	Spring, 2014	51	49	0	100	940
	Spring, 2013	35	65	0	100	740
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	19	81	1	100	680
	Spring, 2014	8	92	1	100	566
	Spring, 2013	6	91	4	100	617
Philippines	Spring, 2015	31	67	1	100	684
	Spring, 2014	27	73	1	100	757
	Spring, 2013	25	74	1	100	567
South Korea	Spring, 2015	88	12	0	100	1005
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	40	60	0	100	883
	Spring, 2014	29	71	0	100	863
Argentina	Spring, 2015	59	41	0	100	831
	Spring, 2014	42	58	0	100	831
	Spring, 2013	41	59	0	100	688

		Q72. ASK ALL CELLPHONE OWNERS: Some cellphones are called "smartphones" because they can access the internet and apps. Is your cellphone a smartphone, such as an iPhone, a Blackberry, (COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES)?				
		Yes, smartphone	No, not a smartphone	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Brazil	Spring, 2015	47	53	0	100	855
	Spring, 2014	27	72	1	100	870
	Spring, 2013	19	80	1	100	771
Chile	Spring, 2015	70	30	0	100	911
	Spring, 2014	62	36	2	100	911
	Spring, 2013	43	56	1	100	719
Mexico	Spring, 2015	49	50	1	100	729
	Spring, 2014	38	61	1	100	732
	Spring, 2013	33	67	0	100	644
Peru	Spring, 2015	32	67	1	100	798
	Spring, 2014	20	77	2	100	796
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	54	45	1	100	823
	Spring, 2014	44	56	0	100	876
	Spring, 2013	36	64	0	100	862
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	18	82	1	100	794
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	8	73	19	100	498
Ghana	Spring, 2015	28	71	1	100	747
	Spring, 2014	17	81	2	100	844
	Spring, 2013	19	79	2	100	663
Kenya	Spring, 2015	32	68	0	100	874
	Spring, 2014	19	81	0	100	869
	Spring, 2013	23	76	1	100	675
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	31	69	0	100	943
	Spring, 2014	30	69	1	100	912
	Spring, 2013	24	75	1	100	829
Senegal	Spring, 2015	23	76	0	100	827
	Spring, 2014	18	81	1	100	833
	Spring, 2013	16	82	3	100	649
South Africa	Spring, 2015	42	57	1	100	904
	Spring, 2014	38	60	2	100	909
	Spring, 2013	36	63	1	100	741
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	15	85	1	100	729
	Spring, 2014	10	89	1	100	762
Uganda	Spring, 2015	7	93	0	100	564
	Spring, 2014	8	91	1	100	670
	Spring, 2013	7	93	1	100	471

		Q73. ASK ALL INTERNET AND SMARTPHONE USERS: Overall, how often do you use the internet – several times a day, once a day, at least once a week or less often?						
		Several times a day	Once a day	At least once a week	Less often	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2015	69	17	7	8	0	100	888
Canada	Spring, 2015	70	20	7	3	1	100	926
France	Spring, 2015	65	18	12	6	0	100	789
Germany	Spring, 2015	57	20	16	7	0	100	910
Italy	Spring, 2015	70	17	8	4	1	100	786
Poland	Spring, 2015	50	28	17	4	1	100	736
	Spring, 2014	46	32	18	4	0	100	691
Spain	Spring, 2015	64	21	9	5	1	100	886
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	68	18	9	6	0	100	893
Russia	Spring, 2015	55	25	15	3	2	100	748
	Spring, 2014	49	25	17	4	4	100	755
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	46	28	19	6	2	100	1241
	Spring, 2014*	44	28	18	9	1	100	542
Turkey	Spring, 2015	57	25	11	5	2	100	727
Jordan	Spring, 2015	47	37	7	10	0	100	711
	Spring, 2014	42	36	13	1	8	100	474
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	70	22	6	3	0	100	709
	Spring, 2014	67	16	7	2	8	100	664
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	57	22	10	6	5	100	750
Israel	Spring, 2015	69	19	5	6	1	100	870
Australia	Spring, 2015	77	14	6	3	0	100	929
China	Spring, 2015	58	17	9	12	4	100	2418
	Spring, 2014	45	22	14	15	3	100	2049
India	Spring, 2015	42	20	11	16	10	100	676
	Spring, 2014	31	23	19	18	9	100	566
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	43	14	21	19	3	100	340
	Spring, 2014	32	25	25	14	5	100	270
Japan	Spring, 2015	67	15	11	7	0	100	733
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	63	16	7	11	3	100	683
	Spring, 2014	51	17	12	15	3	100	569
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	24	17	18	23	18	100	189
Philippines	Spring, 2015	25	23	21	25	5	100	346
	Spring, 2014	22	15	27	31	5	100	439
South Korea	Spring, 2015	58	26	9	6	1	100	950
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	47	21	12	18	1	100	547
	Spring, 2014	54	20	14	11	1	100	512
Argentina	Spring, 2015	58	22	13	6	1	100	723
	Spring, 2014	52	24	15	5	4	100	647
Brazil	Spring, 2015	58	18	14	6	4	100	602
	Spring, 2014	53	22	16	9	1	100	508
Chile	Spring, 2015	67	17	9	6	2	100	724
	Spring, 2014	65	18	10	5	1	100	696
Mexico	Spring, 2015	51	24	15	8	2	100	559
	Spring, 2014	43	23	21	10	3	100	487
Peru	Spring, 2015	32	23	25	20	0	100	544
	Spring, 2014	27	23	35	14	2	100	483
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	39	29	17	11	3	100	649
	Spring, 2014	31	31	18	18	1	100	672
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	28	14	16	43	0	100	187
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	16	25	22	23	13	100	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	54	15	10	20	1	100	276
	Spring, 2014	35	21	12	26	6	100	238
Kenya	Spring, 2015	44	21	17	17	0	100	506
	Spring, 2014	47	22	18	12	0	100	360
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	58	18	10	9	5	100	434
	Spring, 2014	38	18	16	20	8	100	463
Senegal	Spring, 2015	29	12	25	34	0	100	299
	Spring, 2014	22	16	31	31	0	100	277
South Africa	Spring, 2015	47	18	14	15	6	100	439
	Spring, 2014	43	21	12	18	6	100	452
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	48	14	11	24	3	100	212
	Spring, 2014	45	19	14	21	2	100	216
Uganda	Spring, 2015	27	17	30	23	3	100	106
	Spring, 2014	19	13	36	23	9	100	156

		Q74. ASK ALL INTERNET AND SMARTPHONE USERS: Do you ever use online social networking sites like (Facebook, Twitter, COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES)?				
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2015	71	29	0	100	888
Canada	Spring, 2015	73	27	0	100	926
France	Spring, 2015	57	43	0	100	789
Germany	Spring, 2015	50	50	0	100	910
Italy	Spring, 2015	65	34	1	100	786
Poland	Spring, 2015	66	33	0	100	736
	Spring, 2014	62	38	0	100	691
	Spring, 2013	69	30	0	100	522
Spain	Spring, 2015	65	35	0	100	886
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	66	34	0	100	893
Russia	Spring, 2015	85	13	2	100	748
	Spring, 2014	85	15	0	100	755
	Spring, 2013	86	13	1	100	680
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	82	17	2	100	1241
	Spring, 2014*	81	18	1	100	542
Turkey	Spring, 2015	87	13	0	100	727
	Spring, 2013	79	20	1	100	544
Jordan	Spring, 2015	90	10	0	100	711
	Spring, 2014	83	17	0	100	474
	Spring, 2013	84	16	0	100	472
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	75	25	0	100	709
	Spring, 2014	68	32	0	100	664
	Spring, 2013	72	28	0	100	572
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	86	10	4	100	750
Israel	Spring, 2015	76	24	0	100	870
Australia	Spring, 2015	69	31	0	100	929
China	Spring, 2015	63	32	5	100	2418
	Spring, 2014	58	40	2	100	2049
	Spring, 2013	48	51	1	100	1811
India	Spring, 2015	62	29	9	100	676
	Spring, 2014	65	28	7	100	566
	Winter, 2013-2014	51	43	6	100	626
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	89	11	0	100	340
	Spring, 2014	86	9	5	100	270
	Spring, 2013	84	14	2	100	225
Japan	Spring, 2015	51	48	0	100	733
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	85	14	1	100	683
	Spring, 2014	86	13	1	100	569
	Spring, 2013	76	24	0	100	390
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	50	45	5	100	189
Philippines	Spring, 2015	88	11	0	100	346
	Spring, 2014	93	6	1	100	439
	Spring, 2013	86	14	0	100	277
South Korea	Spring, 2015	54	46	0	100	950
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	75	24	0	100	547
	Spring, 2014	80	20	0	100	512
Argentina	Spring, 2015	83	16	1	100	723
	Spring, 2014	83	15	2	100	647
	Spring, 2013	75	25	1	100	556
Brazil	Spring, 2015	79	19	1	100	602
	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100	508
	Spring, 2013	73	27	0	100	469

		Q74. ASK ALL INTERNET AND SMARTPHONE USERS: Do you ever use online social networking sites like (Facebook, Twitter, COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES)?				
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Chile	Spring, 2015	85	14	0	100	724
	Spring, 2014	87	12	1	100	696
	Spring, 2013	76	19	5	100	542
Mexico	Spring, 2015	81	18	1	100	559
	Spring, 2014	83	16	1	100	487
	Spring, 2013	77	23	0	100	470
Peru	Spring, 2015	80	19	1	100	544
	Spring, 2014	84	15	1	100	483
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	88	10	2	100	649
	Spring, 2014	88	12	0	100	672
	Spring, 2013	83	17	0	100	593
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	65	35	0	100	187
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	72	26	3	100	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	77	19	4	100	276
	Spring, 2014	72	27	1	100	238
	Spring, 2013	77	22	1	100	270
Kenya	Spring, 2015	82	17	1	100	506
	Spring, 2014	88	12	0	100	360
	Spring, 2013	76	24	0	100	326
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	85	14	1	100	434
	Spring, 2014	82	18	0	100	463
	Spring, 2013	83	17	0	100	382
Senegal	Spring, 2015	75	25	0	100	299
	Spring, 2014	87	13	0	100	277
	Spring, 2013	75	25	0	100	269
South Africa	Spring, 2015	73	26	0	100	439
	Spring, 2014	74	25	1	100	452
	Spring, 2013	62	37	1	100	379
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	78	22	0	100	212
	Spring, 2014	79	20	0	100	216
Uganda	Spring, 2015	76	24	0	100	106
	Spring, 2014	74	25	1	100	156