Objectives

• To map public knowledge and views of:
  o Government institutions and processes
  o Democratic and civic values
  o Political participation

• To inform civic education initiatives by government, development partners, and civil society organizations.

• To establish a baseline from which progress can be tracked in subsequent years.

• To provide a thoughtful platform for public discussions on state-society relations in Myanmar.
- 3,000 face-to-face interviews in all 14 states/regions
  - (Margin of Error +/- 1.8%)
- 300 interviews in each of 7 states
  - (Margin of Error +/- 5.6%)
- Quantitative, incorporating open-ended and multiple-response
- Sampling frame: 2006 Central Statistical Organization population data
- Multi-stage random sampling to select sampling locations
- Final data weighted by state/region population proportions
Limitations & Mitigation

- Access limited in some areas due to security issues
- Possible response bias
  - Lack of familiarity with surveys
  - Social desirability
  - Fear
    - “Don’t know” responses on Qs gauging or reliant on knowledge
    - Low rate of non-response/refusal

- Mitigating strategies in questionnaire design & training of enumerators to:
  - Ensure confidentiality
  - Avoid complex/technical vocabulary
  - Reduce impact of social desirability bias incorporating logic checks as well as open-ended questions
Knowledge of Government

- Overall, knowledge of basic structure and functions of government is low

- Low level of understanding of how key officials are selected or appointed

- Knowledge is lower in states compared to regions, and among women compared to men
Naming the branches of government

82% could not name any branch of government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Executive</th>
<th>Legislative</th>
<th>Judicial</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Myanmar</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Don't know
Which institution passes bills into laws?

76% answered ‘don’t know’, while only 15% knew the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is responsible.
What is the highest court in the country?

- 56% said they did not know
- 29% named Supreme Court

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court Type</th>
<th>All Myanmar (%)</th>
<th>State (%)</th>
<th>Region (%)</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State or Regional Court</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township court</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Court</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who is the head of the state?

Knowledge is lower in states than in regions – 73% of the states versus 93% among the regions – particularly in Kayah, Kayin and Shan.

- All Myanmar: 87% President, 12% Don't know
- Kachin: 88% President, 10% Don't know
- Kayah: 63% President, 36% Don't know
- Kayin: 52% President, 45% Don't know
- Chin: 82% President, 16% Don't know
- Mon: 82% President, 17% Don't know
- Rakhine: 84% President, 16% Don't know
- Shan: 63% President, 37% Don't know
Who elects the president?

- Only 12% know the president is selected by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (only 6% in states)
- 44% believe the president is directly elected by the people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who elects the president</th>
<th>All Myanmar (%)</th>
<th>State (%)</th>
<th>Region (%)</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The people/voters</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander of the defence services</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How is the chief minister chosen?

A third (32%) believe the chief ministers are elected while only 22% know they are appointed by the president.
Percentage of defense personnel in Pyidaungsu Hluttaw

- Only 15% of respondents knew the correct percentage. 68% did not know.
- Big gap between men/women
What are the functions of the hluttaws?

- Nearly half don’t know any functions.
- Mainly associate hluttaws with ‘representation’, while few are aware of the legislative and budgeting/oversight functions.

(Multiple responses possible)
Knowledge of Government

- People know very little about government at the subnational levels

- More familiarity with the national and village-tract/ward governments
Functions of state/region government

- Implementing educational programs: 6%
- Repair of bad roads: 5%
- Maintenance of health centers: 4%
- Mediating conflicts between citizens: 3%
- Helping the poor: 3%
- Don't know: 76%

(Combined 3 responses)
Functions of township government

- Repair of bad roads: 8%
- Implementing educational programs: 8%
- Maintenance of health centers: 7%
- Mediating conflicts between citizens: 6%
- Helping the poor: 3%
- Don't know: 68%

(Combined 3 responses)
Functions of village tract / ward administrator

Only 33% say they don’t know the functions.

- Repair of bad roads: 29%
- Mediating conflicts between citizens: 18%
- Implementing educational programs: 13%
- Carrying out community affairs: 11%
- Maintenance of health centers: 10%
- Don't know: 33%  

(Combined 3 responses)
Knowing the name of government representatives

Overwhelmingly, people knew the name of their village-tract/ward administrator; few could name other key government representatives.

- Village-tract/ward administrator: 85%
- Chief minister: 16%
- Township administrator: 7%
- MP in the state/region hluttaw: 4%
- MP in the Pyidaungsu hluttaw: 4%

- Kayin: 58%
- Chin: 93%
- Shan: 3%
- Chin: 25%
Decisions of which level of government affect life more

- National government: 29% (All Myanmar), 15% (State), 20% (Region), 19% (None of them), 14% (All the same), 21% (Don't know)
- Village tract administrator/ward administrator: 23% (All Myanmar), 20% (State), 19% (Region), 11% (None of them), 12% (All the same), 13% (Don't know)
- State/region government: 3% (All Myanmar), 3% (State), 3% (Region), 11% (None of them), 8% (All the same), 13% (Don't know)
- Township government: 2% (All Myanmar), 2% (State), 3% (Region), 20% (None of them), 12% (All the same), 21% (Don't know)

The Asia Foundation
Political Participation

- People report a high degree of interest in election participation, while asserting a lack of interest in “politics” (*naing ngan yeh*).

- People believe in exercising their right to vote and express cautious optimism about the 2015 general elections.
Intention to vote 2015

- Yes: 93%
- No: 4%
- Not sure: 1%
- Don't know: 2%
Will the 2015 elections be free and fair?

Public is hopeful the elections will be free and fair, but there is much less optimism in the states.

![Bar chart showing the percentage of people who believe the 2015 elections will be free and fair in All Myanmar, State, and Region.]

- **All Myanmar**: 17% Yes, 9% No, 7% Not sure, 9% Don't know
- **State**: 26% Yes, 8% No, 9% Not sure, 6% Don't know
- **Region**: 13% Yes, 9% No, 6% Not sure, 7% Don't know
Potential for voting to bring improvement

Generally, people are optimistic about the potential for voting to change things for the better

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All Myanmar</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voting can change things</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Things are not going to get better</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Asia Foundation

DFAT
Potential of 2015 elections to impact life

80% believe that there will be a very or a somewhat positive impact.

- All Myanmar: 38% Very positive impact, 42% Somewhat positive impact, 4% No impact, 2% Very + somewhat negative impact, 15% Don't know
- State: 33% Very positive impact, 36% Somewhat positive impact, 5% No impact, 2% Very + somewhat negative impact, 24% Don't know
- Region: 40% Very positive impact, 44% Somewhat positive impact, 4% No impact, 12% Don't know
- Male: 37% Very positive impact, 45% Somewhat positive impact, 5% No impact, 12% Don't know
- Female: 39% Very positive impact, 38% Somewhat positive impact, 4% No impact, 18% Don't know
Understanding of Democracy

- Democracy is viewed favorably and is most commonly associated with “freedom”

- Understanding of democratic values is still undeveloped, as few associate democracy with “government of the people”

- People mostly feel free to express political opinions, but respondents in the states feel much less free to do so

- There is a high degree of political polarization
What does democracy mean?

- Democracy most closely associated with ‘freedom’
- 35% don’t know what democracy means (45% of women, 43% states)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All Myanmar (%)</th>
<th>State (%)</th>
<th>Region (%)</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights and law</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal rights for groups</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of the people</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relationship between government and people

- 52%: Government and people are equals
- 43%: Government is the father, the people are a child
- 4%: Government is the boss, the people are a worker
- 2%: Don't know
Do people feel free to express political opinions?

Nearly one quarter of all respondents do not feel free to express political opinions.

- All Myanmar: 11% Yes, 23% No, 66% Don’t know
- State: 19% Yes, 28% No, 53% Don’t know
- Region: 8% Yes, 22% No, 71% Don’t know
- Male: 7% Yes, 23% No, 70% Don’t know
- Female: 15% Yes, 24% No, 61% Don’t know
Do people feel free to express political opinions?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Myanmar</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kachin</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayah</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayin</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakhine</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shan</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Asia Foundation
Acceptance of local meetings of unpopular political parties

Political polarization is high in both states and regions, and amongst men and women.
### Acceptance of friends who join unpopular political parties

Political polarization is particularly well-defined when personal experience is captured.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Would accept it</th>
<th>Would end friendship</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Myanmar</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kachin</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayah</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayin</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakhine</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shan</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Asia Foundation*
Trust

Levels of social trust are critically low
Can most people be trusted?

77% No
21% Yes
1% Refused
2% Don't know
Can most people be trusted?

21%  
YES

77%  
NO
Can most people in your neighborhood be trusted?

- People feel more trusting of people in their neighborhoods.
- 56% agree strongly or somewhat that most neighbors can be trusted.

- Agree strongly: 17%
- Agree somewhat: 20%
- Disagree somewhat: 26%
- Disagree strongly: 36%
Gender Equality

- Findings suggest a **firm cultural preference for male leadership** cutting across gender lines.

- There appears to be more gender equality for issues in the personal realm while there is **less support among both men and women for issues related to women in public roles**.
Should a woman make her own choice while voting?

- Make her own choice: 82%
- Men should advise her: 16%
- Don't know: 1%
"University education is more important for a boy than a girl"

Opinions are almost equally divided. Men and women similar in their views.

- **All Myanmar**
  - Agree strongly: 23%
  - Agree somewhat: 21%
  - Disagree somewhat: 24%
  - Disagree strongly: 28%
  - Don't Know: 4%

- **Male**
  - Agree strongly: 21%
  - Agree somewhat: 22%
  - Disagree somewhat: 24%
  - Disagree strongly: 29%
  - Don't Know: 3%

- **Female**
  - Agree strongly: 24%
  - Agree somewhat: 20%
  - Disagree somewhat: 24%
  - Disagree strongly: 28%
  - Don't Know: 5%
"Men make better political leaders than women do"

Over 70% agree. No difference in male and female responses.

- **All Myanmar**
  - Agree strongly: 42%
  - Agree somewhat: 29%
  - Disagree somewhat: 13%
  - Disagree strongly: 10%
  - Don't Know: 6%

- **Male**
  - Agree strongly: 42%
  - Agree somewhat: 29%
  - Disagree somewhat: 13%
  - Disagree strongly: 11%
  - Don't Know: 4%

- **Female**
  - Agree strongly: 41%
  - Agree somewhat: 29%
  - Disagree somewhat: 13%
  - Disagree strongly: 9%
  - Don't Know: 7%

The Asia Foundation

DFAT
“Men make better business executives than women.”

Over 70% agree. No differences in opinion by gender.

- **All Myanmar**
  - Agree strongly: 41%
  - Agree somewhat: 30%
  - Disagree somewhat: 14%
  - Disagree strongly: 12%
  - Don’t Know: 3%

- **Male**
  - Agree strongly: 42%
  - Agree somewhat: 30%
  - Disagree somewhat: 14%
  - Disagree strongly: 11%
  - Don’t Know: 2%

- **Female**
  - Agree strongly: 40%
  - Agree somewhat: 29%
  - Disagree somewhat: 14%
  - Disagree strongly: 12%
  - Don’t Know: 5%
Public Outlook

- People are cautiously optimistic about the direction in which Myanmar is headed.

- Optimism is driven by improvements in roads, schools, and economic development.

- People cite conflicts, bad economy/unemployment, and bad government and corruption as reasons for a negative outlook.

- Economic performance figures prominently as a public concern.
Are things in Myanmar moving in the right or wrong direction?

People are cautiously optimistic about the direction in which Myanmar is headed.
Right direction or wrong direction (By state)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Right direction</th>
<th>Wrong direction</th>
<th>Mixed direction</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakhine</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kachin</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayin</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shan</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayah</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Asia Foundation*
### Reasons things are going in the right direction

People most frequently cite the building of roads and schools, and overall economic development and growth as reasons for optimism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>All Myanmar (%)</th>
<th>State (%)</th>
<th>Region (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They are building roads</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools are being built/access to education is improving</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic growth/economy is getting better/ economic development</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall there is progress</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democracy / political liberalization / many parties / freedom</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Combined 3 responses, N=2003)*
### Reasons things are going in the wrong direction

People who felt the country is moving in the wrong direction most frequently cited the ongoing conflicts, lack of economic development, and bad governance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>All Myanmar (%)</th>
<th>State (%)</th>
<th>Region (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conflict/ethnic conflict/religious conflict</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad economy / economy is getting worse lack of development</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad government / rulers / leaders / ruling party</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment is high</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Combined 3 responses, N=272)*
Better off or worse off compared to one year ago

- 35% say they are better off or much better off economically than they were last year
- For most, the economic situation has not improved in the last year

**All Myanmar**
- 4% Much better off
- 31% Better off
- 50% About the same
- 14% Worse off
- 1% Much worse off

**State**
- 4% Much better off
- 26% Better off
- 49% About the same
- 19% Worse off
- 2% Much worse off

**Region**
- 3% Much better off
- 34% Better off
- 50% About the same
- 12% Worse off
- 1% Much worse off
Biggest problems in Myanmar at the national level

- 47% say they don’t know what is the biggest problem for the country.
- Conflict, poor economy, poverty seen as the biggest problems.

- Conflict/ ethnic conflict/ religious conflict: 22%
- Bad/ poor economy: 13%
- Poverty: 12%
- Unemployment is high: 11%
- Few schools/ Poor access to education: 4%
- Corruption: 3%
- Poor health facilities/ lack of good hospitals: 3%
- Road conditions are poor: 3%
- Don't know: 47%

(Combined 3 responses)
Biggest problems at the local level

- 37% don’t know what is the biggest problem.
- Poor state of the roads and the electric supply seen as the biggest problems.

**Bar Chart:**

- Road conditions are poor: 20%
- Electricity: 20%
- Unemployment is high: 10%
- Poverty: 10%
- Drinking water supply is inadequate: 8%
- Poor state of education/schools: 7%
- Poor health facilities/lack of good hospitals: 7%
- Conflict/ethnic conflict/religious conflict: 6%
- Don't know: 37%

(Combined 3 responses)
Sources of Information

- People rely mainly on TV, radio, and friends and family for news.

- Respondents cite state-run media – TV, radio, and print – as the most frequently accessed sources of information.
Main sources of information

- TV, Radio, friends and family are the main sources of information
- People in states primarily rely on friends, family and neighbors for news

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>All Myanmar (%)</th>
<th>State (%)</th>
<th>Region (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends and family and neighbors</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journals</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village leader</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet/Computer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mobile phone</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Combined 2 responses)*
### Household ownership of communication devices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>All Myanmar (%)</th>
<th>State (%)</th>
<th>Region (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landline phone</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mobile phone</strong></td>
<td><strong>48</strong></td>
<td><strong>43</strong></td>
<td><strong>49</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concluding Notes

- People are optimistic about new freedoms and eager to exercise their right to vote, but knowledge of government institutions and processes is low, and understanding of rights and responsibilities in a democracy is limited.

- The combination of low levels of social trust and deep political polarization makes for a difficult environment for dialogue and engagement.

- There remains a significant divide between states/regions, men/women in knowledge about government and confidence in reforms.
THANK YOU!