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<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year and Month</th>
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<th>Volume / Page</th>
<th>Scopus, SciEI, A&amp;HCI, Scopus, Chinese Social Sciences Index, SSCI</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Follow-up</th>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>New Social Media and (Electronic) Democratization in East and Southeast Asia: China and Malaysia Compared</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Jason P. Abbott</td>
<td>Andrew Macdonald</td>
<td>John W. Givens</td>
<td>Taiwan Journal of Democracy</td>
<td>9(2), 579-590</td>
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※필요한 경우 칸을 만들어 적으시오. (Add more columns in case of need.)

Research Results (2012.3 - 2016.2)
(Appendix 1 - Form #a)

(Appendix 1 - Research Results (Competitive Research Funding)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Journal of Contemporary Asia</td>
<td>4(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Jason P. Abbott</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Democracy@internet.org">Democracy@internet.org</a>: Revisited: analysing the socio-political impact of the Internet and new social media in East Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third World Quarterly</td>
<td>33(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Jason P. Abbott</td>
<td>Social and Political Impact of Social Media in East Asia</td>
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Please inform us whether your journal is indexed in the SCI, SSCI, A&HCI, Scopus, CSSCI database.
We analyze and compare three separate efforts to code bias in Malaysia's media and find strong empirical evidence of an ongoing and profound pro-government bias in coverage. We also find, however, significant variation in bias between different types of news outlets. While Malay and Anglophone sources tended to be strongly pro-government, Chinese-language and online outlets were far more impartial. We demonstrate that both the general bias and the variation in it are largely the result of two factors: (1) government censorship and (2) ownership structures that link many major outlets to the ruling coalition. These findings provide a detailed view of the struggle for media independence in a less-than-democratic regime and supply insight into media bias across both authoritarian and democratic regimes in Asia, as well as outside it.
This article explores the socio-political impact of the internet and new social media in East Asia. In particular it explores whether the new tools and platforms associated with the latter are having a democratising effect on the region’s authoritarian and semi-authoritarian regimes by opening up a permissive online public sphere in which traditional hierarchies of power are challenged.
<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tweeting to Power: The Social Media Revolution in American Politics</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Jason Gainous</td>
<td>First author</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Civic Disobedience: Does Internet Use Stimulate Political Unrest in East Asia?</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Jason Gainous, Jason P. Abbott</td>
<td>First author</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>219–236</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Civic education and democratic capacity: How do teachers teach and what works?</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Jason Gainous, Allison W. Martens</td>
<td>First, Second or Third author</td>
<td></td>
<td>956–976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Digital Uprising: The Middle East Internet Revolution</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Jason Gainous</td>
<td>First author</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Please inform us whether your journal is indexed in the SCI, SSCI, A&HCI, Scopus, CSSCI database.
Online social media are changing the face of politics in the United States. Beginning with a strong theoretical foundation grounded in political, communications and psychology literature, Tweeting to Power examines the effect of online social media on how people come to learn, understand and engage in politics. Gainous and Wagner propose that platforms such as Facebook and Twitter offer the opportunity for a new information flow that is no longer being structured and limited by the popular media. Television and newspapers, which were traditionally the sole or primary gatekeeper, can no longer limit or govern what information is exchanged. By lowering the cost of both supplying the information and obtaining it, social networking applications have recreated how, when and where people are informed. To establish this premise, Gainous and Wagner analyze multiple datasets, quantitative and qualitative, exploring and measuring the use of social media by voters and citizens as well as the strategies and approaches adopted by politicians and elected officials. They illustrate how these new and growing online communities are new forums for the exchange of information that is governed by relationships formed and maintained outside traditional media. Using empirical measures, they prove both how candidates utilize Twitter to shape the information voters rely upon and how effective this effort was at garnering votes in the 2010 congressional elections. With both theory and data, Gainous and Wagner show how the social media revolution is creating a new paradigm for political communication and shifting the very foundation of the political process.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>Jason Gainous</th>
<th>Abstract No.: 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Civic Disobedience: Does Internet Use Stimulate Political Unrest in East Asia?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>Author Book(   ) Translated Book(   ) Article in Journal(  *   )</td>
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<tr>
<td>Journal Title or Publisher of Book</td>
<td>Journal of Information Technology &amp; Politics</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Kevin M. Wagner &amp; Jason P. Abbott</td>
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There is a debate in the extant literature concerning whether the Internet stimulates political participation. We examine both whether Internet use encourages traditional participation, such as campaign- and election-centered acts, and nontraditional participation, including protest/resistance-centered acts in the East Asian context. In doing so, we are also able to explore the Asian Values hypothesis, which purports that East Asians have a cultural predisposition toward civic obedience. We theorize that because of the increased probability of being exposed to a dissident flow of information, more frequent use of the Internet leads to the development of negative attitudes about government and results in less obedience, and more nontraditional participation. Conversely, we suggest that Internet use should be negatively associated with traditional participation because dissidents are likely to see it as futile. The results confirm these expectations, suggesting the Asian Values hypothesis is not robust.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>제목</th>
<th>출판물</th>
<th>역할</th>
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<th>공동저자 2-3</th>
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<td>John W. Givens</td>
<td>Taiwan Journal of Democracy (Vol. 9(2), Page 105-137)</td>
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*Please inform us whether your journal is indexed in the SCI, SSCI, A&HCI, Scopus, CSSCI database.

Add more columns in case of need.*
This chapter explores whether general lower wages and job prospects for ethnic minorities in urban China are a result of systemic discrimination or whether it is due to significant personal characteristics. Variation among different ethnic minority groups are also examined. The results of this examination suggest that minorities react strategically to discrimination and are not passive receptors of discrimination – namely, they seek alternative pathways and strategies to achieve success. These findings add to the debate how best to assist ethnic minorities in reaching horizontal and vertical equity in the labour market.

Discrimination in Ethnic Minority Earnings? Evidence from Urban China
Abstract or Summary

This essay explores the impact of the Internet and new social media in China and Malaysia. In particular, it examines the extent to which the tools and platforms of new information communication technology have democratizing effects in two very different types of illiberal regime. Democratization here is defined not as a simple process of political liberalization but instead as a dynamic process through which democratic norms and practices are disseminated. Of particular concern is whether they contribute to (a) a democratization of information, (b) the creation and/or expansion of the public sphere, and (c) expanded participation and mobilization. Although we find that evidence for democratization in Malaysia is greater than in China, in both cases, the overall impact of the Internet and new social media has been relatively limited. Moreover, in both cases, the development of the Internet, its evolution, and its societal impact are contextual. Successful strategies in one context are not likely to be easily mapped onto other countries with different experiences of Internet development.
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Title</th>
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<th>Second or third author</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Scopus, SSCI, A&amp;HCI, Scopus, Social Sciences Index Database</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Dimensional Structure of Legislative Politics in Taiwan</td>
<td>Forthcoming</td>
<td>Asian Journal of Compmune Politics</td>
<td>Jinhyeok Jang</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Competing Political Visions in the Legislative Council of Hong Kong</td>
<td>Forthcoming</td>
<td>Journal of Chinese Political Science</td>
<td>Jinhyeok Jang</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Taiwan, still as a Baseline Case Supporting for the Differing Mandate Hypothesis</td>
<td>Forthcoming</td>
<td>Taiwan Journal of Chinese Political Science</td>
<td>Jinhyeok Jang</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jinhyeok Jang</td>
<td>The Dimensional Structure of Legislative Politics in Taiwan</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Publications**
- Authored Book(s)
- Translated Book(s)
- Article in Journal(s)

*Issue and Studies: A Social Science Quarterly on China, Taiwan, and East Asian Affairs*

**Participants**

- **Abstract or Summary**

This paper provides an overview of the dimensional structure of bill cosponsorship networks in the Legislative Yuan from 1992 through 2012. This paper’s exploratory analysis presents two empirical findings. First, about one-fifth of the legislators’ bill cosponsorship activities can be explained by the Pan-blue vs. Pan-green cleavage. Second, the other dimensions are mainly responsible for the minor party members, who want to differentiate themselves from the two major parties, namely, the Kuomintang and the Democratic Progressive Party.
This study analyzes the degree to which the issues of democracy and the relationship between Hong Kong and Mainland China have polarized Hong Kong’s elite politics. By analyzing roll call voting behavior in the Legislative Council (LegCo, 1998–2012), I present empirical findings that these competing political visions have been the single most important cleavage in the legislature. At the same time, however, there are substantial differences among the LegCo members on the salience of this Beijing/democracy issue dimension. The political elites who are directly elected are less aligned to the main issue dimension. Roll call voting behaviors of the independents and the minor party members are also less explained by the major political issue cleavage. These findings provide an additional lens for a better understanding of the political landscape in Hong Kong.
Survey of Internet Use, Social Media Use, and Political Attitudes in China

Q1 About how many hours a day would you estimate you spend checking email, reading websites, or using social media (social media means applications like Weibo, QQ, Renren, Kaixin001, Douban, WeChat or other sites and services that allow users to interact with each other) either with a computer or on a mobile device?

1. 0-1
2. 1-2
3. 2-3
4. 3-4
5. 4-5
6. 5-6
7. 6-7
8. 7-8
9. 8-9
10. More than 9

Q2 Which device-a computer or a mobile device-do you use more often to go online?

1. Mostly computer
2. Equal on both
3. Mostly mobile device
9. Don’t use these devices

Q3 About how many hours a day would you estimate you spend using only social media? Social media means applications like Weibo, QQ, Renren, Kaixin001, Douban, WeChat or other sites and services that allow users to interact with each other.
1. 0-1
2. 1-2
3. 2-3
4. 3-4
5. 4-5
6. 5-6
7. 6-7
8. 7-8
9. 8-9
10. More than 9

Q4 About how long have you been using the internet, either via computer or via your phone?
   ____ Years

Q5 Do you check email, read websites, and use social media (social media means applications like Weibo, QQ, Renren, Kaixin001, Douban, WeChat or other sites and services that allow users to interact with each other) more than you did five years ago?
   1. Yes
   2. No

Q6 How would you rate your ability to use the internet, including both via computer and via phone?
   1. Excellent
   2. Good
   3. Fair
   4. Poor
   5. Bad

Q7 The next question is about how you feel about different aspects of your life. Could you tell me for each one if you feel that way always, almost always, some of the time, rarely or never?

   A. How often do you feel that you lack companionship?
      1. Always
      2. Almost always
      3. Some of the time
      4. Rarely
      5. Never

   B. How often do you feel isolated from others?
      1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never

C. How often do you feel left out?
   1. Always
   2. Almost always
   3. Some of the time
   4. Rarely
   5. Never

Q8 Has the internet and phone applications increased your contact with the following groups of people (check yes to all that apply)?
   1. Family that lives nearby
   2. Family that lives far away
   3. Friends that live nearby
   4. Friends that live far away
   5. People you met on the internet that live nearby
   6. People you met on the internet that live far away

Q9 Have you met someone offline that you initially met online?
   1. Yes, many times
   2. Yes, several times
   3. Yes, once
   4. No, never

Q10 How often do you use computer or applications on your phone to get news about political events? Political events include news about politicians, local governments, international relations, and government plans and policies.
   1. Many times during the day (more than 5 times a day)
   2. A few times a day (3-5 times a day)
   3. About once a day (1-2 times a day)
   4. Three to five days a week
   5. Once a week
   6. Less often
   7. Never
Q11  How often do you read news stories about political events that have been posted on social media (social media means applications like Weibo, QQ, Renren, Kaixin001, Douban, WeChat or other sites and services that allow users to interact with each other)?

1. More than once a day
2. Everyday
3. Three-to-five days per week
4. One-to-two days per week
5. Less often
6. Never

Q12  On the whole, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the government works in China? Are you…

1. Very Satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Not very satisfied
4. Not at all satisfied

Q13  Compared to five years ago, are you more or less satisfied with the way the government works in China?

1. Much more satisfied
2. A little more satisfied
3. Neither more or less satisfied
4. A little less satisfied
5. Much less satisfied

Q14  Do you ever see stories posted on the internet, including on applications on your phone, that are critical about local governments or government officials?

1. Yes, very often
2. Yes, often
3. Yes, occasionally
4. No, never

Q15  Do you or people you know ever post comments on the internet, including on applications on your phone, that are critical about local governments or government officials?

1. Yes, very often
2. Yes, often
3. Yes, occasionally
4. No, never
Q16 Do you ever use local government websites to gather information about local services available to you?

1. Yes, many times
2. Yes, several times
3. Yes, once
4. No, never

Q17 Do you ever use local government websites to gather information about government policy?

1. Yes, many times
2. Yes, several times
3. Yes, once
4. No, never

Q18 Have you ever used your local government website to submit a complaint, suggestion, or comment about local government activities?

1. Yes, many times
2. Yes, several times
3. Yes, once
4. No, never

*************** Only read if 18 is 1, 2, 3

Q18a If you have contacted your local government over the internet, how satisfied were you with the response you received?

1. Very satisfied
2. Somewhat satisfied
3. So-so satisfied
4. Somewhat unsatisfied
5. Very unsatisfied
6. Received no response

Q19 (A/B/C versions) Here are some institutions. For each one, please indicate how much trust do you have in them.

*** A/B versions have question H. If on question H, if “4. None at all” not selected on A, survey ends. Any answer allowed on B version.

*** C version has no H

A. Central Government

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all

B. The Courts

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all

C. My Local Government

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all

D. Civil Society (includes NGOs, membership organizations, business organizations and similar)

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all

E. Lawyers

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all

F. People’s Daily and other party newspapers

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all

G. Commercialized media such as Southern Weekend, evening newspapers or city newspapers

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all

H. On this line, please select “None at all”

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all
*************** List Questions

(either asked Q20a1, Q20b1, Q21a2, Q21b2 OR Q21a1, Q21b1, Q20a2, Q20b2)

Block 1
Q20a1 Below are a number of institutions that people often place trust in. How many of them do you trust? Please note you do not have to answer which specific institutions you trust, just how many.

• Your city’s police
• Real estate companies
• Chinese Red Cross
• Your city’s newspaper
• Your local government

(Note: If among the institutions, you trust 1. Your city’s police and 3. Chinese Red Cross, then the number of institutions you trust is 2, which is your answer to this question)

HOW MANY of institutions I trust: ___

Q20a2 Below are a number of institutions that people often place trust in. How many of them do you trust? Please note you do not have to answer which specific institutions you trust, just how many.

• Your city’s police
• Real estate companies
• Chinese Red Cross
• Your city’s newspaper

(Note: If among the institutions, you trust 1. Your city’s police and 3. Chinese Red Cross, then the number of institutions you trust is 2, which is your answer to this question)

HOW MANY of institutions I trust: ___

Q20b1 Below a number of strategies people often use when they believe that they have been wronged by the local government. How many strategies would you use if you were in that situation? Please note you do not have to answer which specific strategies you would use, just how many.

• Work through your personal network
• Speak with a local government official
• Write to a higher level of government about the problem
• Offer a bribe to a local official
• Participate in a protest against the local government
(Note: If among these strategies, you would use strategies 1. Work through your personal network and 3. Write to a higher level of government about the problem, then the number of strategies you would use is 2, which is your answer to this question)

HOW MANY of strategies I would use: ___

Q20b2 Below a number of strategies people often use when they believe that they have been wronged by the local government. How many strategies would you use if you were in that situation? Please note you do not have to answer which specific strategies you would use, just how many.

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- Speak with a local government official
- Write to a higher level of government about the problem
- Offer a bribe to a local official

(Note: If among these strategies, you would use strategies 1. Work through your personal network and 3. Write to a higher level of government about the problem, then the number of strategies you would use is 2, which is your answer to this question)

HOW MANY of strategies I would use: ___

Block 2
Q21a1 Below are a number of things that people often search for on the internet. Please tell me how many you have searched for. Please note you do not have to answer which specific things you have searched for, just how many.

- Pet care guides
- Internet gaming tutorials
- Relationship advice
- Celebrity images
- Sexual pictures or videos (for example: 色情图片)

(Note: If among these things, you have searched 1. Pet care guides and 3. Relationship advice, then the number of things you have searched is 2, which is your answer to this question)

_____ HOW MANY of things I have searched for

Q21a2 Below are a number of things that people often search for on the internet. Please tell me how many you have searched for. Please note you do not have to answer which specific things you have searched for, just how many.

- Pet care guides
- Internet gaming tutorials
- Relationship advice
• Celebrity images

(Note: If among these things, you have searched 1. Pet care guides and 3. Relationship advice, then the number of things you have searched is 2, which is your answer to this question)

_____ HOW MANY of things I have searched for

Q21b1 I’m going to read to you a number of things people often see on the internet. Please tell me how many you have seen. Please note you do not have to answer which specific things you have seen, just how many.

• Dating website advertisements
• An angry debate between netizens
• Religious or spiritual information
• Negative news about a celebrity
• Politically sensitive information

(Note: If among these things, you have seen 1. Dating website advertisements and 3. Religious or spiritual information, then the number of things you have seen is 2, which is your answer to this question)

_____ HOW MANY of things I have seen

Q21b2 I’m going to read to you a number of things people often see on the internet. Please tell me how many you have seen. Please note you do not have to answer which specific things you have seen, just how many.

• Dating website advertisements
• An angry debate between netizens
• Religious or spiritual information
• Negative news about a celebrity

(Note: If among these things, you have seen 1. Dating website advertisements and 3. Religious or spiritual information, then the number of things you have seen is 2, which is your answer to this question)

_____ HOW MANY of things I have seen

**************** END LIST QUESTIONS

Q22 Please use the feeling thermometer to rate your feelings toward the following countries/regions. You may use any number from 0-100 for a rating. Ratings between 50-100 degrees mean you like the country or location. Ratings between 0 and 50 degrees mean you don’t
like the country or location. If you don’t like or dislike a country or location, you would rate that place at the 50-degree mark.

A. Japan
   1. ___ Score

B. Taiwan
   1. ___ Score

C. Russia
   1. ___ Score

D. Western Countries
   1. ___ Score

E. USA
   1. ___ Score

Q23 How trustworthy do you think each of the following sources of news are:

A. Television
   1. Very trustworthy
   2. Somewhat trustworthy
   3. Somewhat untrustworthy
   4. Very untrustworthy

B. Newspapers
   1. Very trustworthy
   2. Somewhat trustworthy
   3. Somewhat untrustworthy
   4. Very untrustworthy

C. Internet in General
   1. Very trustworthy
   2. Somewhat trustworthy
   3. Somewhat untrustworthy
   4. Very untrustworthy
D. Online Forums such as Tieba, Tieya, KDnet or BBS?

1. Very trustworthy
2. Somewhat trustworthy
3. Somewhat untrustworthy
4. Very untrustworthy

E. News on Social Media (Social media means applications like Weibo, QQ, Renren, Kaixin001, Douban, WeChat or other sites and services that allow users to interact with each other)

1. Very trustworthy
2. Somewhat trustworthy
3. Somewhat untrustworthy
4. Very untrustworthy

F. Foreign Media

1. Very trustworthy
2. Somewhat trustworthy
3. Somewhat untrustworthy
4. Very untrustworthy

Q24 Do you think news that is critical of local government or government officials is more likely to be on the web or social media (social media means applications like Weibo, QQ, Renren, Kaixin001, Douban, WeChat or other sites and services that allow users to interact with each other) as opposed to news on other media such as television and newspapers?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don’t know

Q25 Regarding paid online government posters,

1. I’ve never heard of them
2. I’ve heard of them, but I haven’t seen any posts from them
3. I think I’ve seen posts from them

*************** only ask if 2 or 3 of Q25 is selected

Q25a Regarding online forum posts, what percentage of comments would you estimate are posted by users paid by the government to post their views?

1. ___ Percentage

Q26 Regarding posters sponsored by net-spies or other hostile forces,
1. I’ve never heard of them
2. I’ve heard of them, but I haven’t seen any posts from them
3. I think I’ve seen posts from them

*************** only ask if 2 or 3 of Q26 is selected

Q26a Regarding online forum posts, what percentage of comments would you estimate are posted by users sponsored by net-spies or other hostile forces?

1. ___ Percentage

Q27 How interested are you in political news?

1. Very interested
2. Somewhat interested
3. Somewhat uninterested
4. Very uninterested

Q28 How does your interest in the news compare to your interest from five years ago?

1. Much more interested
2. Somewhat more interested
3. Somewhat less interested
4. Much less uninterested

Q29 Here’s a list of activities some people might do in response to a local government doing something they think is wrong. For each activity, please tell me if you think the action taken in response is always acceptable, sometimes acceptable, only in extreme circumstance acceptable, or never acceptable.

A. Participate in public protests against local government
   1. Always acceptable
   2. Sometimes acceptable
   3. Only in extreme circumstances acceptable
   4. Never acceptable

B. Ignoring laws and regulations
   1. Always acceptable
   2. Sometimes acceptable
   3. Only in extreme circumstances acceptable
   4. Never acceptable

C. Refuse to pay taxes as an act of protest against government
1. Always acceptable
2. Sometimes acceptable
3. Only in extreme circumstances acceptable
4. Never acceptable

D. Sign a petition letter to the local government

1. Always acceptable
2. Sometimes acceptable
3. Only in extreme circumstances acceptable
4. Never acceptable

E. Join a social group that tries to influence the local government

1. Always acceptable
2. Sometimes acceptable
3. Only in extreme circumstances acceptable
4. Never acceptable

F. Take the story to the press

1. Always acceptable
2. Sometimes acceptable
3. Only in extreme circumstances acceptable
4. Never acceptable

G. Sue the local government 行政诉讼（民告官）

1. Always acceptable
2. Sometimes acceptable
3. Only in extreme circumstances acceptable
4. Never acceptable
Q30 If you had a serious problem with the local government what venues would you be likely to try to use to resolve it (please check yes to all that apply)

1. Organize protest
2. Submit a petition
3. Contact a government official
4. Contact a lawyer / go to court
5. Use an informal connection / your personal network
6. Take the story to the press
7. Post about it online
8. Forget about it/don’t pursue the issue’
9. Other (fill in the blank)

Q31 Some foreign websites and internet services such as Google are not accessible in China. How difficult would it be for you to access foreign blocked websites or other blocked internet services?

1. Did not know foreign websites are not accessible
2. Easily – just a few minutes of work
3. With some difficulty – half an hour or more
4. Very difficult – over an hour of work
5. Impossible – don’t know how to access

Q32 Have you ever changed the content of what you intended to write on a blog, Weibo post, WeChat message, forum post, or other online post so as to avoid being censored?

1. Yes, many times
2. Yes, several times
3. Yes, once
4. No, never

Q33 How many people do you know who have accessed blocked websites or other blocked internet services?

1. More than 10
2. 5-10
3. 2-4
4. 1
5. None

****************** only ask if 1-4 of Q32 is selected

Q34 Among the people that you know that access blocked internet sites or services, what are some of the reasons for using these sites or services? (check yes to all that apply)

1. Use foreign social media applications to keep in touch with foreign friends
2. Access foreign movies, tv shows, and other entertainment content
3. Read political content
4. View adult material
5. Other

Q35 Have you tried to access blocked websites or other blocked internet services to read sensitive political information?

1. Yes, many times
2. Yes, several times
3. Yes, once
4. No, never

Q36 Have you tried to access blocked websites or other blocked internet services to watch foreign movies, tv shows, and other entertainment content?

1. Yes, many times
2. Yes, several times
3. Yes, once
4. No, never

Q37 Have you tried to access blocked websites or other blocked internet services to access sexual pictures or videos (for example: 色情图片)？

1. Yes, many times
2. Yes, several times
3. Yes, once
4. No, never
Q38  Which of these best describes the place in which you live?

1. Countryside/village  
2. Small city  
3. Mid-sized city  
4. Suburban area of a big city  
5. Big city  
6. Other

Q39  What province do you live in?

1. Beijing  
2. Tianjin  
3. Hebei  
4. Shanxi  
5. Inner Mongolia  
6. Liaoning  
7. Jilin  
8. Heilongjiang  
9. Shanghai  
10. Jiangsu  
11. Zhejiang  
12. Anhui  
13. Fujian  
14. Jiangxi  
15. Shandong  
16. Henan  
17. Hubei  
18. Hunan  
19. Guangdong  
20. Guangxi  
21. Hainan  
22. Chongqing  
23. Sichuan  
24. Guizhou  
25. Yunnan  
26. Tibet  
27. Shaanxi  
28. Gansu  
29. Qinghai  
30. Ningxia  
31. Xinjiang  
32. Other
Q40 Gender

1. Female
2. Male

Q41 Marital Status

1. Single
2. Married
3. Divorced
4. Other

Q42 Which of the following best describes your profession

1. Government Employee
2. Public Institution Employee (事业单位)
3. White Collar Worker
4. Laborer (工人)
5. Farmer
6. Migrant Worker
7. Unemployed
8. Retired
9. Student
10. Other

Q43 Are you a member or probationary member of the CCP?

1. Yes
2. No

Q44 Here is a table showing the range of **monthly** incomes that people have. Which of the letters on this table best represents the total **monthly** income of your household (after tax)?

A. 0 - 3,000
B. 3,000 - 6,000
C. 6,000 - 10,000
D. 10,000 - 15,000
E. 15,000 - 25,000
F. 25,000 - 40,000
F. More than 40,000

_____ Group

Q45 How old are you?
1. ___ Age
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer

Q46 What is the highest level of education that you have obtained?

1. No formal education
2. Primary
3. Middle school (初中)
4. High school (高中)
5. University
6. Advanced Studies/Graduate School

Q47 With which ethnic group do you think of yourself as?

1. Han
2. Zhuang
3. Hui
4. Manchu
5. Uyghur
6. Miao
7. Yi
8. Tujia
9. Tibetan
10. Mongol
11. Other

Q48 What is your residency status?

1. Urban with Urban Hukou
2. Urban with Rural Hukou
3. Rural with Rural Hukou
4. Rural with Urban Hukou
5. Overseas Chinese (including Hong Kong and Macao)
6. Other
Survey of Internet Use, Social Media Use, and Political Attitudes in Malaysia

Q1 How often do you use the internet either with a computer or on a mobile device?
1. More than once a day
2. Everyday
3. Three-to-five days per week
4. One-to-two days per week
5. Less often
6. Never

Q2 Do you access the internet more often using a computer or a mobile device?
1. Computer
2. Mobile device
9. Don’t use the Internet

Q3 How often do you use Facebook?
1. More than once a day
2. Everyday
3. Three-to-five days per week
4. One-to-two days per week
5. Less often
6. Never

Q4 How often do you use Twitter?
1. More than once a day
2. Everyday
3. Three-to-five days per week
4. One-to-two days per week
5. Less often
6. Never

Q5 How often do you go online to get news about politics with your computer or mobile device?
1. More than once a day
2. Everyday
3. Three-to-five days per week
4. One-to-two days per week
5. Less often
6. Never
Q6 Do you ever watch videos about politics on YouTube?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don’t use the internet

Q7 How often do you read news stories about politics that have been posted on social media?

1. More than once a day
2. Everyday
3. Three-to-five days per week
4. One-to-two days per week
5. Less often
6. Never

Q8 How often do you read political comments posted by your friends on social media?

1. More than once a day
2. Everyday
3. Three-to-five days per week
4. One-to-two days per week
5. Less often
6. Never

Q9 Do you ever see stories posted on social media that are critical about the current government?

1. More than once a day
2. Everyday
3. Three-to-five days per week
4. One-to-two days per week
5. Less often
6. Never

Q10 Do your friends ever post comments on social media that are critical about the current government?

1. More than once a day
2. Everyday
3. Three-to-five days per week
4. One-to-two days per week
5. Less often
6. Never
Q11 Do you ever post or share stories on social media that are critical about the current government?

1. More than once a day
2. Everyday
3. Three-to-five days per week
4. One-to-two days per week
5. Less often
6. Never

Q12 Do you ever post comments on social media that are critical about the current government?

1. More than once a day
2. Everyday
3. Three-to-five days per week
4. One-to-two days per week
5. Less often
6. Never

Q13 How do you get most of your news about politics? From television, from newspapers, from radio, from magazines, or from the Internet?

1. Television
2. Newspapers
3. Radio
4. Magazines
5. Internet
6. Other

Q14 How many days per week to do read political news in the newspaper?

1. None
2. One
3. Two
4. Three
5. Four
6. Five
7. Six
8. Seven

Q15 How many days per week to do watch political news on television?

1. None
2. One
3. Two
4. Three
5. Four
6. Five
7. Six
8. Seven

Q16 How many days per week to do listen to political news on the radio?

1. None
2. One
3. Two
4. Three
5. Four
6. Five
7. Six
8. Seven

Q17 Do you think political news that is critical of current government is more likely to be on the internet as opposed to news on other media such as television and newspapers?

1. Yes
2. No
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

Q18 Do you think political news on the internet is trustworthy?

1. Yes
2. No
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

Q19 How trustworthy do think each of the following sources of news are

A. Television

1. Very trustworthy
2. Somewhat trustworthy
3. Somewhat untrustworthy
4. Very untrustworthy
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

B. Newspapers

1. Very trustworthy
2. Somewhat trustworthy
3. Somewhat untrustworthy
4. Very untrustworthy
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

C. Radio

1. Very trustworthy
2. Somewhat trustworthy
3. Somewhat untrustworthy
4. Very untrustworthy
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

D. Internet in General

1. Very trustworthy
2. Somewhat trustworthy
3. Somewhat untrustworthy
4. Very untrustworthy
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

E. Online Newspapers such as Malaysiakini, FMT, or Malaysian Insider?

1. Very trustworthy
2. Somewhat trustworthy
3. Somewhat untrustworthy
4. Very untrustworthy
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

F. Foreign Media

1. Very trustworthy
2. Somewhat trustworthy
3. Somewhat untrustworthy
4. Very untrustworthy
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

Q20 In talking to people about elections, we often find that a lot of people were not able to vote because they were away from home, they were sick or they just didn’t have time. How about you? Did you vote in the most recent election?

1. Yes
2. No
3. 

Q21 Here’s a list of activities some people might do. For each, please tell me if you have done this in the past 12 months or not. In the past 12 months, have you...

A. Attended a political rally or speech organized by citizens not in government
1. Yes, have done this  
2. No, have not done this  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

B. Attended a political rally or speech organized by government officials

1. Yes, have done this  
2. No, have not done this  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

C. Attended an organized protest of any kind

1. Yes, have done this  
2. No, have not done this  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

D. Attended a political meeting on local, town or school affairs organized by government officials

1. Yes, have done this  
2. No, have not done this  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

E. Worked or volunteered for someone in government

1. Yes, have done this  
2. No, have not done this  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

F. Been an active member of any group that tries to influence government to change public policy, not including a political party (such as a Non-governmental organization)

1. Yes, have done this  
2. No, have not done this  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

G. Signed a petition to try to influence government

1. Yes, have done this  
2. No, have not done this  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

H. Contacted a local official
1. Yes, have done this
2. No, have not done this
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

I. Refused to pay taxes as an act of protest against government

1. Yes, have done this
2. No, have not done this
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

J. Ignored a law for a political cause

1. Yes, have done this
2. No, have not done this
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

K. Protested government in any public way

1. Yes, have done this
2. No, have not done this
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

L. Tried to persuade others to vote for a certain candidate or party

1. Yes, have done this
2. No, have not done this
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

Q22 Here’s another list of activities some people might do. For each, please tell me if you think they are very justified, somewhat justified, or not justified.

A. Public protests against government

1. Very justified
2. Somewhat justified
3. Not justified
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

B. Ignoring a law for a public cause

1. Very justified
2. Somewhat justified
3. Not justified
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know
C. Refusing to pay taxes as an act of protest against government

1. Very justified
2. Somewhat justified
3. Not justified
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

D. Organizing a petition to try to influence government

1. Very justified
2. Somewhat justified
3. Not justified
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

E. Joining a group that tries to influence government

1. Very justified
2. Somewhat justified
3. Not justified
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

F. Taking part in a flash mob

1. Very justified
2. Somewhat justified
3. Not justified
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

Q23 How likely would you be to participate in a protest of government if you believed it would be successful?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not sure
4. Somewhat unlikely
5. Very unlikely
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

Q24 I'm going to name a number of institutions. For each one, please tell me how much trust do you have in them?

A. The prime minister

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

B. The courts

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

C. The bureaucracy

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

D. Parliament

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

E. Political parties generally

1. A Great Deal
2. Quite a Lot of Trust
3. Not Very Much Trust
4. None at all
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

Q25 In your opinion how much of a democracy is Malaysia?

1. A full democracy
2. A democracy, but with minor problems
3. A democracy, with major problems
4. Not a democracy
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

Q26 On a scale from 1 to 10 with 1 being completely unsuitable and 10 being completely suitable, how suitable would you say Malaysia is for democracy?

9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know
Q27 I’m going to read you a series of statements about the condition of democracy in Malaysia. I’d like to know how strongly you agree or disagree with them. Do strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree or disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with these statements:

A. People get to choose government leaders in free and fair elections. (read back response options if necessary)

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

B. People are free to express their political views openly.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

C. The parliament has oversight over the government.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

D. People are free to organize political groups.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know
E. Media is free to criticize the things government does.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

F. Multiple parties compete fairly in the election.
1. Strongly agree  
2. Somewhat agree  
3. Neither agree or disagree  
4. Somewhat disagree  
5. Strongly disagree  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

G. People have the freedom to take part in protests and demonstrations.  
1. Strongly agree  
2. Somewhat agree  
3. Neither agree or disagree  
4. Somewhat disagree  
5. Strongly disagree  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

H. The court protects the ordinary people from the abuse of government power.  
1. Strongly agree  
2. Somewhat agree  
3. Neither agree or disagree  
4. Somewhat disagree  
5. Strongly disagree  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

Q28 On the whole, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way democracy works in Malaysia? Are you…  
1. Very Satisfied  
2. Fairly satisfied  
3. Not very satisfied  
4. Not at all satisfied  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

Q29 How many people live in the city where you live? 
1. Under 1000 
2. Between 1000 and 5000 
3. Between 5000 and 15000 
4. Between 15,000 and 30,000 
5. Between 30,000 and 60,000 
6. Between 60,000 and 100,000 
7. Between 100,000 and 200,000 
8. More than 200,000

Q30 What state do you live in?
1. Kuala Lumpur  
2. Federal Territory of Labuan  
3. Federal Territory of Putrajaya  
4. Johor  
5. Kedah  
6. Kelantan  
7. Malacca  
8. Negeri Sembilan  
9. Pahang  
10. Perak  
11. Perlis  
12. Penang  
13. Sabah  
14. Sarawak  
15. Selangor  
16. Terengganu

Q31 Gender  
1. Female  
2. Male

Q32 What is your household income?  
1. Lowest level  
2. Low level  
3. Middle level  
4. High level  
5. Highest level  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer/don’t know

Q33 How old are you?  
9. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer

Q34 How much formal education do you have?  
1. No formal education  
2. Incomplete primary/elementary  
3. Complete primary/elementary  
4. Incomplete secondary/high school: technical/vocational type  
5. Complete secondary/high school: technical/vocational type  
6. Incomplete secondary/high school  
7. Complete secondary/high school  
8. Some university education  
9. University education completed
99. (Volunteered-DO NOT READ) Declined to answer

Q35 With which ethnic group do you think of yourself as?

1. Malay
2. Chinese
3. Indian
4. Kadazan Dusun
5. Baju
6. Murut
7. Iban
8. Bidayu
9. Melanu
10. Orang Ulu
11. Other

99. (Volunteer – DO NOT READ) Declined to answer