

Research Note:

## World Leaders on Twitter

*Ranking Report*

December 2014



# World Leaders on Twitter

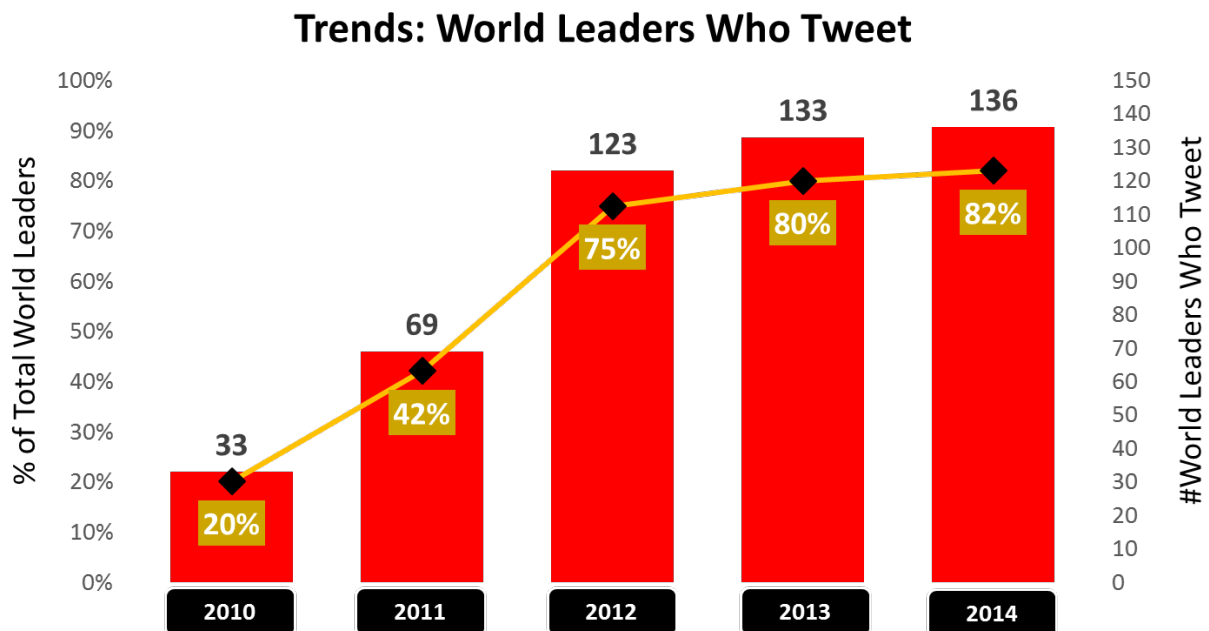
## How heads of government engage their citizenry on the World Wide Web

The Digital Policy Council's (DPC) research continues to present analyses on world leaders and institutions of government employing social media outlets to discover how they govern and connect with their citizenry. This research note provides an update to the ranking of heads of state engaged on the social media website Twitter.com as tracked by the DPC since 2009<sup>1</sup>.

### Updates to World Rankings

#### Established Leaders Grow Their Following While New Adoption Plateaus

In 2014, the Digital Policy Council observed a growth in the number of governments embracing social media; yet, adoption continues to stall significantly in comparison to the past years. Analyses as of December 2014 reveals that 82%, or four out of five heads of state, were utilizing the social media site Twitter.



<sup>1</sup> The DPC has been tracking this activity since 2009. Reports include: [REAL LEADERS TWEET](#) December 2009, [WORLD LEADERS ON TWITTER: RANKING REPORT](#) October 2010, [WORLD LEADERS ON TWITTER: RANKING REPORT](#) August 2011, [WORLD LEADERS ON TWITTER: RANKING REPORT](#) December 2012 and [WORLD LEADERS ON TWITTER: RANKING REPORT](#) December 2013.

A total of 136 world leaders out of 167 countries<sup>2</sup> had accounts on Twitter set up in their personal name or through an official government office. This represents a growth of 2% over 2013. In 2011, only 69 out of 164<sup>3</sup> countries had embraced Twitter, but in 2012, the Digital Policy Council observed a tremendous growth (78% increase) in the number of governments embracing Twitter. Despite the fact that Twitter has altered the political landscape, in 2014, there remain leaders in government who have yet to harness the benefits of a platform that grants direct interaction with constituents.

## 90% of the World's Democracies Have Leaders That Tweet

The DPC's analyses indicated that 84 countries out of the 136 tweeting countries were classified as fully democratic<sup>4</sup>. With a total of 94 countries in the world classified as fully democratic<sup>5</sup>, this signifies approximately 90% of the leaders of the world's democracies tweet. In contrast, only 62% of non-democratic nations have leaders that tweet.

*There are only 10 democracies in the world whose leaders are not tweeting to their citizenry. The "shame" list is delineated here.*

Further, the DPC's analyses reveals that 83% of the countries in the world considered politically stable have leaders that tweet, reconfirming that heads of state who are confident in their leadership role and assured of their political legitimacy are most comfortable with social media -- regardless of the form of government whether they serve in democracies, monarchies, or autocracies. In contrast, only 63% of politically fragile nations have leaders that tweet.

The political leadership of the most fragile nations, or those with a high degree of political instability began experimenting with social media in 2013 conceivably viewing this medium as an opportunity rather than a threat as they did in previous years. However, it appears that they could not maintain their accounts due to lack of resources, poor public response or a limited understanding of how they could employ Twitter effectively as a means of strategic communication. This is especially evident in countries with lower Internet penetration and lower levels of digital literacy.

### DEMOCRACIES NOT TWEETING

1. **Austria** - President Heinz Fischer
2. **Comoros** - President Ikililou Dhoinine
3. **Denmark** - Prime Minister Helle Thorning-Schmidt
4. **Guyana** - President Donald Ramotar and Prime Minister Sam Hinds
5. **Lesotho** - Prime Minister Tom Thabane
6. **Mauritius** - President Kailash Purryag and Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth
7. **Nicaragua** - President Daniel Ortega
8. **Niger** - Prime Minister Mahamadou Issoufou and President Brigi Rafini
9. **Solomon Islands** - Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare
10. **Taiwan** - President Ma Ying-jeou and Premier Mao Chi-kuo

<sup>2</sup> The DPC uses for its research the 167 countries (as of 2013) in the Polity dataset of political regimes tracked by the U.S. government's Political Instability Task Force. The Polity dataset monitors countries with populations over 500,000 and provides coding on the types of government and political stability of these countries.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to 2013, the Polity dataset contained 164 countries.

<sup>4</sup> Countries with a Polity Score greater than or equal to 6. Polity score measures degree of democracy on a 21 point scale (-10 to +10) ranging from autocracy to fully institutionalized democracy with the range being -10 to -6 "Autocracy", -5 to +5 "Anocracy", +6 to +10 "Democracy"

<sup>5</sup> Polity dataset contains 94 fully democratic nations and 73 anocracies / autocracies (non-democratic nations)

## Noteworthy Changes in the Top 10

The heads of state in the Top 10 list shifted since 2013 seeing one new entrant, the President of India, rocketing to the #2 spot.



### #1

**U.S. PRESIDENT OBAMA** again maintained the top spot of all world leaders, with a vast 51 million followers, adding 11 million followers in one year. In fact, according to TwitterCounter.com, President Obama currently has the third largest number of Twitter followers in the entire world.

Most of Obama's activity is handled by his Organization for Action staff, though he occasionally sends out a 140-character message of his own (always signed –bo). In December 2014, President Obama declared a détente with Cuba, opening the way for a major repositioning of the United States in the region. While his influence in Latin America was dwindling, select Latin American leaders came up with a new way to describe him, taking to Twitter to express this, calling him “extraordinary,” “intelligent,” and “brave.” In Obama's speech announcing that the U.S. would normalize relations with Cuba, Obama said that Pope Francis had helped spur the change and personally thanked him. While only governments, not religious leaders, are the focus of this ranking report, it is noteworthy that more than 14 million people follow the Pope at @Pontifex on his nine different language accounts.



## #2

**PRIME MINISTER NARENDRA MODI OF INDIA** was a new entrant to the top 10, grabbing the #2 spot held last year by former President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of Indonesia. Since his election in May 2014, Prime Minister Modi has soared into second place with a whopping 8 million followers, putting India 16 spots ahead of where his successor had been. He is already very much at ease with Twitter, and he has been lauded for laying “a laser beam focus on the use of social media for reaching out to the man on the street regarding his policies and achievements.” In fact, when he took office, he stopped giving interviews to local reporters and instead tweeted his photo opportunities to his 8 million

followers. Local reporters weren’t enthused about being cut out of the communications process, as the prime minister refused to cave in to complaints by the Indian press corps.



## #3

**PRESIDENT RECEP ERDOĞAN OF TURKEY** entered the ranking at #3 in 2014, a spot held by his rival Abdullah Gül since 2012. President Erdogan maintained his own account he’d had since 2009. Earlier in the year, months before his election, he ordered the Turkish courts to block Twitter during key local elections, to “wipe out” the service. In a defiant stand, President Erdogan said he did not care what the international community had to say about it. At the time, Erdogan had been prime minister for 11 years and was battling a corruption scandal that was fed by social media. In August, he swept to a

landslide victory in Turkey’s first direct presidential election, extending his grip on power.



## #4

**RUSSIAN PRIME MINISTER DMITRY MEDVEDEV** jumped up one spot to #4 in 2014. His accounts in both Russian and English were closely watched, reflecting the global interest in the Russian incursion of Ukraine. In August 2014, hackers penetrated the Kremlin government’s security system, breaking into Medvedev’s Twitter account to announce he was resigning. The security lapse came as Medvedev was due to join Russian President Putin in Crimea, annexed from Ukraine in March. A flood of fake tweets criticized the actions of Putin for

almost an hour until the tweets and ensuing satirical comments were halted and subsequently



deleted. Later, a Russian hacking collective claimed credit for the attack. While President Putin also tweets, he has significantly less followers than Medvedev. Over 2014, Putin's English account following almost quintupled.



#5

**QUEEN RANIA, THE QUEEN CONSORT OF THE KING OF JORDAN** grew her account by 500,000 followers, although she slipped one place in the top 10 this year. As one of the most influential women in the Middle East, she continued to use her Twitter presence to advocate for women's rights, education and employment of the youth in the Middle East.

In 2014, she called attention to the attempts by the Islamic extremists to 'hijack' the region via social channels like Facebook and Twitter through which they have lured foreign fighters to join their cause. She said, "We must create a new narrative and broadcast it to the world. Because if we don't decide what our identity is and what our legacy will be, the extremists will do it for us."



#6

**HIS HIGHNESS SHEIKH MOHAMMED BIN RASHID AL MAKTOUM, UAE VICE PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER AND RULER OF DUBAI** is ranked #6 of the world leaders using Twitter. Jumping up one spot, his account grew by 1 million in just one year.

Reflecting upon reaching a milestone of 3 million followers, this past August he declared that platforms like Twitter and Instagram "created new opportunities, removed all barriers and made the audience part of our development plans."

Sheikh Mohammed has placed solidly within the top 15 for the past several years. He has continually promoted the advancement of technology and recently announced his goal to create the most innovative government in the world. "Winning the competitiveness race and delivering strong government do not depend on money or resources. It is ideas that make the difference," he tweeted.

During Ramadan, Sheikh Mohammed launched the month long UAE Water Aid campaign through social media that raised donations to provide clean drinking water to more than 5 million people in countries suffering from supply shortages and drought.



#7

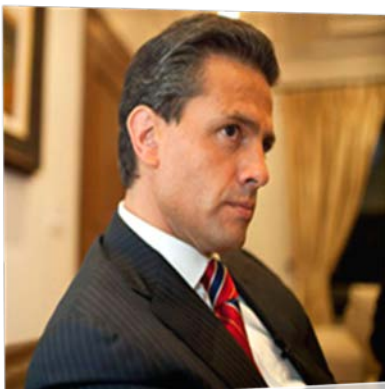
**PRESIDENT JUAN MANUEL SANTOS OF COLOMBIA** moved up two spots in 2014 and is the Latin American leader with the most followers. Like his fellow Latin American leaders in the top 10, he favors Twitter in place of more traditional communication strategies.

Santos' election to a second term this June was seen as a referendum on the peace process that seeks to end its conflict with Colombian rebel group, the FARC, after half a century of armed struggle. "If we have been able to achieve what we have in the middle of a conflict, I tell the Colombian people – imagine what we could do if there wasn't conflict," Santos asserted. His attempts to negotiate peace have drawn the sharp criticism of former president Álvaro Uribe, who now sits in Colombia's senate. Uribe, a prolific and combative user of social media, criticizes President Santos nearly every day on his Twitter account.



#8

**PRESIDENT CRISTINA FERNÁNDEZ DE KIRCHNER OF ARGENTINA** fell two spots to #8. President Fernández is known for passionate proclamations on national television and rapid-fire tweets about her work and the strategic alliances she works to solidify in her region. In October, President Fernández took to Twitter to pay tribute to the reelection of President Dilma Roussef, her Brazilian neighbor. "Dilma's victory is one more step towards the consolidation of the Great Homeland," she tweeted, alongside a photo of the two presidents.



#9

**MEXICO'S PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PEÑA NIETO** fell one spot in the top 10, gaining over 1 million followers in one year. Like other world leaders, President Nieto will post "selfies" to update followers with a slice of life self-portrait. What started as a tweeted selfie of President Nieto with actor Kevin Spacey quickly turned into a debate about politicians paying for positive coverage on social sites. A blogger for Forbes reported that the meeting between the two was no

accident: Spacey had been paid by the Mexican Tourism Board to attend the event and appear with the world leader, and as expected, the Twittersverse lambasted both the actor and the president.



## #10

**BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT DILMA ROUSEFF** kept up the momentum of her Twitter comeback of 2013 staying in spot #10. She began actively using the platform during her election devoted to dialogue with the opposition as she tries to restart the economy and battle unemployment, which sparked street demonstrations in 2013. During preparations for the World Cup football tournament held in her country, she dismissed criticism of the country's readiness for the event, insisting that

Brazil was amply prepared and eager to welcome the world. She supported the Brazilian team on numerous occasions during the tournament, tweeting her joy after the team's win over Chile.

The biggest movers outside of the Top 10 include Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Lithuania, Sri Lanka and Rwanda.

## Gender

Out of the 105 leaders with their personal names assigned to their accounts, 93 are male and 12 are female. Of those twelve females, six fall into the top half of the 2014 ranking. Of all female leaders<sup>6</sup>, 88% are currently using Twitter. There are 17 countries in our report dataset with women leaders, and there are 15 tweeting with exceptions being Liberia and Denmark.

According to a 2014 study, women leaders, such as the South American presidents, despite the fact that they dominate the media landscape, still suffer from media coverage filled with prejudice about their status as women. As more female leaders join Twitter, perhaps discourses surrounding these issues will increase. A brand new female leader to tweet in 2014 is Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina of Bangladesh, who has often called for concerted efforts among South Asian countries to address the challenges of establishing women's rights in all spheres of life.

## National Offices

In addition to a head of state using Twitter, many countries also had their national office represented with a Twitter account such as the White House in the USA, Russia's @KremlinRussia, France's @Elysee, and the United Kingdom's @number10gov, among many. Also of note, out of the 136 tweeting "heads of state," 32 of these were national offices.

For some countries, their national office Twitter account was the main or even sole Twitter voice for that government; these included the accounts in the top half such as Germany, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay, Morocco, Qatar, and Croatia.

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<sup>6</sup> Source: <http://www.guide2womenleaders.com/Current-Women-Leaders.htm>



# Regional Concentrations

## Latin America

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In Latin America, notably South America, Twitter has become an emblem of the leaders' communication strategies. While several prefer it to public appearances, it does not keep them from embroiled conversation. There's never a lack of debate from nearby countries, constituents and other world leaders.

South America's most prolific tweeting presidents – Colombia's Juan Manuel Santos, Argentina's Cristina Fernández, and Brazil's President Dilma Rousseff, all send a large percentage of messages themselves, according to inside sources.

President of Venezuela Nicolás Maduro and President Rafael Correa of Ecuador are in the Top 15 with around 2 million followers. Peruvian President Ollanta Humala is two notches below them with 1 million followers.

2014 saw the addition of the Presidency of Bolivia, noteworthy since President Evo Morales is one of the few Latin American leaders without a personalized Twitter account in his name. Twitter has yet to catch fire in Bolivia, perhaps due to the country's lower internet and mobile penetration. Chilean President Michelle Bachelet, who took office in March 2014, has significantly less followers than her successor although her number of follower will surely grow in 2015.

Latin American leaders are likely to have high Klout<sup>7</sup> scores in the 70-80 range. (President Obama had the highest Klout score at the writing of this report at 99, followed by the leaders of UK, India, Canada, Brazil, France, and Mexico). Those with Klout scores from 70-80 are "thought leaders that are not only referring content, but creating original content and ideas." Eighty and above reflects that the personality is extremely well known.

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<sup>7</sup> Klout is a website and mobile app that uses social media analytics to rank its users according to online social influence via the Klout Score, which is a numerical value between 1 and 100, with 100 being the most influential. In determining the user score, Klout measures the size of a user's social media network and correlates the content created to measure how other users interact with that content. Social influence measurement is an evolving field with standards yet to be agreed upon and the scores currently remain volatile.

## Europe

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While no European leader appears in the Top 10, Italy commands over 1.5 million and the UK, France and Spain, are all at around 700,000 followers. Several countries in this region now have an active Twitter presence such as Luxembourg and Albania. Ukraine also reactivated its presence on Twitter with Arseniy Yatsenyuk, the Prime Minister of Ukraine, in the wake of the 2014 revolution. Thus far, he has used Twitter as a vehicle for spreading the word on Ukraine's recent struggles.

UK Prime Minister David Cameron, who finally established a Twitter handle in his own name @David\_Cameron in 2012, did see a 58% growth in followers over one year, but has not cracked the top 15.

## The Middle East / Muslim World

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In 2014, five out of the top 15 heads of state using Twitter were predominantly Muslim countries. Furthermore, of the countries using Twitter, 32% are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, an international organization founded in 1969 consisting of 57 member states that works to "safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony."

Indonesia, the world's largest Muslim nation, experienced its first peaceful transfer of power between one directly elected leader and another with the election of President Joko Widodo. Taking the reins from President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, who was at the number 2 spot in 2013, President Widodo still placed in the top 15, as Indonesians began following him in droves.

According to the Jakarta Post, Twitter also found from its statistics that many more Indonesians follow President Widodo's account than participate in live, public conversations with their newly elected leader.

Saudi Arabia and Egypt both increased their rankings by almost 20 spots in 2014. However, both countries have cracked down on citizens for using Twitter to encourage protests and political activism against the country's leadership. In 2013, the Saudi government said it was considering a plan to make all Twitter users register their accounts and supply ID, although it has not transpired. Twitter use just keeps growing – according to an analytics consultancy, a third of Saudis who are online use Twitter regularly.

As the conflict in Syria rages on towards its third year, President Bashar al-Assad began tweeting from @Presidency\_Sy and also joined the photo sharing site Instagram in what is likely an effort to diffuse images of violence and war with photos of handshakes and hospital bedside visits. Some say the benevolent photos in the Twitter stream are an ongoing publicity strategy as government forces continue to fight rebels and civilian casualties mount.



## Adoption rates among leaders stalled

The adoption rate has slowed in 2014, as the Digital Policy Council observed in 2013. As examined in the past, China remains a hold out as its leader continues to aggressively censor the web.

Why has the adoption rate slowed? In autocratic countries with high fragility like Central African Republic, it is common that an interim government takes over and the account becomes inactive. Or, an account is inaugurated as soon as the previous regime is ousted. As these countries' leaders shift, whether due to political upheaval such as the case with Ukraine, or just a change in political stance, a country's presence on Twitter can fade in and out during any given year.

In 2014, the following more fragile countries have become inactive: Mozambique, Niger, Zimbabwe, Central African Republic, Togo, Angola, Chad, Vanuatu, Bahamas, Kuwait, and Armenia. Simultaneously, though, fragile countries such as Liberia, Syria, Pakistan, Yemen, Malawi, Bangladesh or countries with low Internet penetration rates such as Namibia and Gabon have jumped on board. For some, eGovernment portals such as those in Morocco, Bahrain, Oman, Belarus, and Uzbekistan still remain the official Twitter presence, with no leader emerging.

Interestingly, in a historically war torn area like Rwanda, President Kagame now has the biggest following of all African leaders. In 2014 he jumped up 13 slots and befittingly invested over \$100 million in broadband internet with over 50% of the population using mobile phones, happy to live up to his nickname as the "Digital President."

While it is alarming that not all democracies in Europe have their leader represented via Twitter, several stable democracies started tweeting, such as Luxembourg and Iceland. The Swedish government, as in past years, does not have an official Twitter presence, but allows citizens to become spokespersons utilizing @Sweden. The project hands the official Twitter account to Swedish citizens to manage, with the goal to manifest diversity and progressiveness through their unique point of view. Organizations in New Zealand, Ireland, and the United Kingdom have also tested variations on the Sweden model in recent years. As the Sweden account refines itself, some view it as a way to revolutionize an otherwise "stagnant world of official tweets."

On a positive note, while the adoption amongst world leaders has slowed, the number of people following their political leaders is growing at a healthy rate. In 2014, 116 million people followed a world leader or their national office.

In 2013 it was 83 million and in 2012 it was 53 million. In 2011, the total was 24 million and a mere 10 million in 2010.

# Conclusion

The data we have been tracking for the last five years shows a 42% compound annual growth rate (CAGR) in adoption of Twitter by Heads of State. The CAGR is appreciably reduced from the figure of 93% from the end of 2012. Due to the pattern of retrenchment in both 2013 and 2014, the Digital Policy Council anticipates penetration on Twitter for world leaders to plateau in 2015.

World leaders will continue trendsetting campaigns, for instance, Sheikh Mohammed in Dubai who used this medium for raising funds for global causes, Prime Minister Modi in India who saw Twitter as a means to deepen democratic ideals and build trust with his citizenry, and Syrian President Bashar al-Assad who became active on Twitter to influence global public opinion.

2015 will likely raise challenges and opportunities for the Twitter landscape such as:

- Images will dominate the Twitter feeds. Prime Minister Modi made a notable contribution with a selfie from the voting booth, while Obama caused controversy by taking a selfie at Nelson Mandela's funeral. These photographic depictions capture a moment in time that is seldom "reality." Leaders may abuse this medium by eschewing meaningful conversation and succumbing to the selfie craze.
- World Leaders are more likely to become the target of hackers and without the proper strategies in place, fraudulent tweets could remain public for days on end, inciting confusion and panic.
- Some leaders will become disillusioned with incessant attacks from its citizens and fellow politicians. Government officials and support teams will need to develop ways to impel the silent majority to develop counter-narratives to combat those preoccupied with trolling and personal attacks.
- Many countries will begin to see their traditional media channels as inadequate, such as India and South America where citizens are already on the Twitter bandwagon but are quickly becoming connected, as mobile device penetration rates accelerate.

We have seen concrete evidence that platforms like Twitter have helped leaders to remove barriers to communication and gain a global presence in the highly-connected world we live in. In 2014 world leaders have recognized the opportunities for themselves and their people to use Twitter as a springboard to create a narrative and determine their legacy. As Queen Rania avowed, "We either develop our region, or we let others dismantle it; find solutions to the challenges, or watch the challenges avalanche; harness the tools...or let others use those tools to drag us back to the dark ages."



# Appendix

**APPENDIX A – DETAILED RANKINGS OF HEADS ON STATE ON TWITTER**

**APPENDIX B – EXPLANATION OF POLITICAL FRAGILITY SCORES**



2014 RANKING	NAME	COUNTRY	POLITY SCORE	REGIME TYPE	FRAGILITY	TWEETING SINCE	FOLLOWERS DEC 2014	HANDLE	LINK	KLOUT	2013 RANKING
1	President Barack Obama	United States	10	DEM	3	3/5/2007	51,352,232	BarackObama	<a href="http://twitter.com/BarackObama">http://twitter.com/BarackObama</a>	99	1
2	Prime Minister Narendra Modi	India	9	DEM	12	1/10/2009	8,746,819	narendramodi	<a href="http://twitter.com/narendramodi">http://twitter.com/narendramodi</a>	90	16
3	President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	Turkey	9	DEM	8	8/22/2009	5,326,536	RT_Erdogan	<a href="http://twitter.com/RT_Erdogan">http://twitter.com/RT_Erdogan</a>	78	3
4	Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev	Russia	4	ANO	7	6/9/2010	3,920,823	MedvedevRussia	<a href="http://twitter.com/medvedevrussia">http://twitter.com/medvedevrussia</a>	66	5
5	Queen of Jordan Rania Al Abdullah	Jordan	-3	ANO	8	4/29/2009	3,449,890	QueenRania	<a href="http://twitter.com/QueenRania">http://twitter.com/QueenRania</a>	80	4
6	HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, UAE Vice President, Prime Minister and Ruler of Dubai	United Arab Emirates	-8	AUT	4	6/3/2009	3,431,416	HHSkMohd	<a href="http://twitter.com/HHSkMohd">http://twitter.com/HHSkMohd</a>	73	7
7	President Juan Manuel Santos	Colombia	7	DEM	10	8/11/2009	3,393,347	JuanManSantos	<a href="http://twitter.com/JuanManSantos">http://twitter.com/JuanManSantos</a>	79	9
8	President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner	Argentina	8	DEM	2	4/30/2010	3,388,630	CFKArgentina	<a href="http://twitter.com/CFKArgentina">http://twitter.com/CFKArgentina</a>	82	6
9	President Enrique Peña Nieto	Mexico	8	DEM	5	3/29/2007	3,379,762	EPN	<a href="http://twitter.com/EPN">http://twitter.com/EPN</a>	87	8
10	President Dilma Rousseff	Brazil	8	DEM	5	4/10/2010	3,090,735	dilmabr	<a href="http://twitter.com/dilmabr">http://twitter.com/dilmabr</a>	88	10
11	President Joko Widodo	Indonesia	8	DEM	9	9/3/2011	2,598,046	jokowi_do2	<a href="http://twitter.com/jokowi_do2">http://twitter.com/jokowi_do2</a>	78	2
12	President Benigno Aquino III	Philippines	8	DEM	11	8/27/2009	2,344,031	noynoyaquino	<a href="http://twitter.com/noynoyaquino">http://twitter.com/noynoyaquino</a>	78	11
13	Prime Minister Mohd. Najib bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak	Malaysia	6	DEM	6	9/21/2008	2,250,780	NajibRazak	<a href="http://twitter.com/NajibRazak">http://twitter.com/NajibRazak</a>	78	12
14	President Nicolás Maduro	Venezuela	4	ANO	10	3/8/2013	2,191,110	NicolasMaduro	<a href="http://twitter.com/NicolasMaduro">http://twitter.com/NicolasMaduro</a>	79	13
15	President of Ecuador Rafael Correa	Ecuador	5	ANO	8	10/29/2010	1,884,520	MashiRafael	<a href="http://twitter.com/MashiRafael">http://twitter.com/MashiRafael</a>	87	14

**Note:** **Fragility Score** [0="Highly Stable" to 25="Extreme Fragility"]: State Fragility Index measuring the country's Political, Economic, Social, and Security stability ("Stable" are scores 0-11 => Little to Moderate Fragility, "Fragile" are scores 12-25 => Serious to Extreme Fragility)  
**Polity Score** [-10 to -6 "Autocracy", -5 to +5 "Anocracy", +6 to +10 "Democracy"]: Measures degree of democracy on 21 point scale (-10 to +10) ranging from monarchy to fully institutionalized democracy

2014 RANKING	NAME	COUNTRY	POLITY SCORE	REGIME TYPE	FRAGILITY	TWEETING SINCE	FOLLOWERS DEC 2014	HANDLE	LINK	KLOUT	2013 RANKING
16	Prime Minister Matteo Renzi	Italy	10	DEM	0	1/8/2009	1,514,667	matteorenzi	<a href="https://twitter.com/matteorenzi">https://twitter.com/matteorenzi</a>	78	
17	President Ollanta Humala	Peru	9	DEM	6	6/2/2010	1,072,989	Ollanta_HumalaT	<a href="http://twitter.com/Ollanta_HumalaT">http://twitter.com/Ollanta_HumalaT</a>	69	17
18	Prime Minister David Cameron	United Kingdom	10	DEM	0	1/8/2010	862,371	David_Cameron	<a href="http://twitter.com/David_Cameron">http://twitter.com/David_Cameron</a>	92	19
19	President François Hollande	France	9	DEM	1	1/9/2009	777,214	fhollande	<a href="http://twitter.com/fhollande">http://twitter.com/fhollande</a>	88	18
20	President Paul Kagame	Rwanda	-3	ANO	17	5/4/2009	754,341	PaulKagame	<a href="http://twitter.com/PaulKagame">http://twitter.com/PaulKagame</a>	83	32
21	President Uhuru Kenyatta	Kenya	9	DEM	10	8/26/2010	667,521	UKenyatta	<a href="http://twitter.com/Ukenyatta">http://twitter.com/Ukenyatta</a>	85	24
22	Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy Brey	Spain	10	DEM	0	7/27/2011	643,397	marianorajoy	<a href="http://twitter.com/marianorajoy">http://twitter.com/marianorajoy</a>	84	20
23	Prime Minister Stephen Harper	Canada	10	DEM	0	7/11/2007	634,281	pmharper	<a href="http://twitter.com/pmharper">http://twitter.com/pmharper</a>	90	21
24	Prime Minister Shinzō Abe	Japan	10	DEM	0	1/18/2012	431,669	AbeShinzo	<a href="http://twitter.com/AbeShinzo">http://twitter.com/AbeShinzo</a>	78	28
25	Prime Minister Tony Abbott	Australia	10	DEM	2	11/30/2009	401,509	TonyAbbottMHR	<a href="http://twitter.com/TonyAbbottMHR">http://twitter.com/TonyAbbottMHR</a>	79	26
26	President Geun Hye Park	South Korea	8	DEM	0	4/19/2010	373,592	GH_PARK	<a href="http://twitter.com/GH_PARK">http://twitter.com/GH_PARK</a>	82	23
27	President Danilo Medina	Dominican Republic	8	DEM	5	4/26/2009	363,958	DaniloMedina	<a href="http://twitter.com/DaniloMedina">http://twitter.com/DaniloMedina</a>	81	27
28	President Jacob Zuma	South Africa	9	DEM	8	5/9/2011	344,087	SAPresident	<a href="http://twitter.com/SAPresident">http://twitter.com/SAPresident</a>	64	25
29	Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu	Israel	10	DEM	8	10/30/2008	339,050	netanyahu	<a href="http://twitter.com/netanyahu">http://twitter.com/netanyahu</a>	87	31
30	Prime Minister Mark Rutte	Netherlands	10	DEM	0	6/14/2010	327,889	MinPres	<a href="http://twitter.com/MinPres">http://twitter.com/MinPres</a>	86	30
31	Federal Government of Germany	Germany	10	DEM	0	1/5/2011	307,357	RegSprecher	<a href="http://twitter.com/RegSprecher">http://twitter.com/RegSprecher</a>	80	39
32	Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk	Ukraine	6	DEM	6	9/23/2013	294,578	Yatsenyuk_AP	<a href="http://twitter.com/YatsenyukAP">http://twitter.com/YatsenyukAP</a>	68	

**Note:** **Fragility Score** [0="Highly Stable" to 25="Extreme Fragility"]: State Fragility Index measuring the country's Political, Economic, Social, and Security stability ("Stable" are scores 0-11 => Little to Moderate Fragility, "Fragile" are scores 12-25 => Serious to Extreme Fragility)

**Polity Score** [-10 to -6 "Autocracy", -5 to +5 "Anocracy", +6 to +10 "Democracy"]: Measures degree of democracy on 21 point scale (-10 to +10) ranging from monarchy to fully institutionalized democracy

# Appendix A: World Leader Rankings

2014 RANKING	NAME	COUNTRY	POLITY SCORE	REGIME TYPE	FRAGILITY	TWEETING SINCE	FOLLOWERS DEC 2014	HANDLE	LINK	KLOUT	2013 RANKING
33	President Hassan Rouhani	Iran	-7	AUT	11	5/5/2013	281,749	HassanRouhani	<a href="http://twitter.com/HassanRouhani">http://twitter.com/HassanRouhani</a>	67	36
34	President Moncef Marzouki	Tunisia	-88	AUT	5	3/7/2011	262,280	Moncef_Marzouki	<a href="http://twitter.com/Moncef_Marzouki">http://twitter.com/Moncef_Marzouki</a>	66	33
35	President Juan Carlos Varela	Panama	9	DEM	5	11/16/2010	250,203	JC_Varela	<a href="http://twitter.com/JC_Varela">http://twitter.com/JC_Varela</a>	81	22
36	European Council President Donald Tusk	European Union	—	—	—	9/17/2011	237,818	donaldtusk	<a href="http://twitter.com/donaldtusk">http://twitter.com/donaldtusk</a>	66	38
37	President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi	Egypt	-4	ANO	12	3/30/2014	226,484	AlsisOfficial	<a href="http://twitter.com/AlsisOfficial">http://twitter.com/AlsisOfficial</a>	56	53
38	President Jakaya Kikwete	Tanzania	-1	ANO	11	3/21/2011	223,974	jmkikwete	<a href="http://twitter.com/jmkikwete">http://twitter.com/jmkikwete</a>	83	41
39	President Ilham Aliyev	Azerbaijan	-7	AUT	10	7/27/2010	217,155	azpresident	<a href="http://twitter.com/azpresident">http://twitter.com/azpresident</a>	55	40
40	President Michel Sleiman	Lebanon	6	DEM	6	3/26/2010	205,621	SleimanMichel	<a href="http://twitter.com/SleimanMichel">http://twitter.com/SleimanMichel</a>	76	37
41	Government of Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	-10	AUT	9	1/3/2011	194,738	Saudiegov	<a href="http://twitter.com/Saudiegov">http://twitter.com/Saudiegov</a>	—	58
42	President Otto Pérez Molina	Guatemala	8	DEM	8	11/18/2009	170,046	ottoperezmolina	<a href="http://twitter.com/ottoperezmolina">http://twitter.com/ottoperezmolina</a>	68	43
43	President Horacio Cartes	Paraguay	9	DEM	9	8/24/2011	158,760	Horacio_Cartes	<a href="http://twitter.com/Horacio_Cartes">http://twitter.com/Horacio_Cartes</a>	59	42
44	Prime Minister John Key	New Zealand	10	DEM	2	11/14/2008	140,865	johnkeypm	<a href="http://twitter.com/johnkeypm">http://twitter.com/johnkeypm</a>	69	44
45	President Edi Rama	Albania	9	DEM	2	3/28/2011	136,338	ediramaal	<a href="http://twitter.com/ediramaal">http://twitter.com/ediramaal</a>	62	
46	President Luis Guillermo Solís	Costa Rica	10	DEM	1	3/14/2012	124,771	luisguillermosr	<a href="http://twitter.com/luisguillermosr">http://twitter.com/luisguillermosr</a>	68	29
47	Prime Minister Erna Solberg	Norway	10	DEM	2	9/24/2008	122,083	erna_solberg	<a href="http://twitter.com/erna_solberg">http://twitter.com/erna_solberg</a>	65	46
48	Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong	Singapore	-2	ANO	2	4/23/2009	113,551	leehsienloong	<a href="http://twitter.com/leehsienloong">http://twitter.com/leehsienloong</a>	65	52
49	President Michel Martelly	Haiti	-77	AUT	15	1/20/2010	100,917	MichelJMartelly	<a href="http://twitter.com/MichelJMartelly">http://twitter.com/MichelJMartelly</a>	—	48

**Note:** **Fragility Score** [0="Highly Stable" to 25="Extreme Fragility"]: State Fragility Index measuring the country's Political, Economic, Social, and Security stability ("Stable" are scores 0-11 => Little to Moderate Fragility, "Fragile" are scores 12-25 => Serious to Extreme Fragility)  
**Polity Score** [-10 to -6 "Autocracy", -5 to +5 "Anocracy", +6 to +10 "Democracy"]: Measures degree of democracy on 21 point scale (-10 to +10) ranging from monarchy to fully institutionalized democracy

2014 RANKING	NAME	COUNTRY	POLITY SCORE	REGIME TYPE	FRAGILITY	TWEETING SINCE	FOLLOWERS DEC 2014	HANDLE	LINK	KLOUT	2013 RANKING
50	President Mahinda Rajapaksa	Sri Lanka	4	ANO	11	12/11/2012	87,094	PresRajapaksa	<a href="http://twitter.com/PresRajapaksa">http://twitter.com/PresRajapaksa</a>	69	74
51	President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan	Nigeria	4	ANO	17	7/6/2010	84,127	JGoodlucktweets	<a href="http://twitter.com/JGoodlucktweets">http://twitter.com/JGoodlucktweets</a>	62	51
52	Prime Minister Antonis Samaras	Greece	10	DEM	2	1/10/2010	83,909	PrimeministerGR	<a href="http://twitter.com/PrimeministerGR">http://twitter.com/PrimeministerGR</a>	60	50
53	President John Dramani Mahama	Ghana	8	DEM	11	7/30/2012	83,430	JDMahama	<a href="http://twitter.com/JDMahama">http://twitter.com/JDMahama</a>	68	56
54	President Yoweri Museveni	Uganda	-1	ANO	18	3/27/2010	80,428	KagutaMuseveni	<a href="http://twitter.com/KagutaMuseveni">http://twitter.com/KagutaMuseveni</a>	69	60
55	President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj	Mongolia	10	DEM	7	1/14/2011	77,922	Elbegdorj	<a href="http://twitter.com/Elbegdorj">http://twitter.com/Elbegdorj</a>	77	49
56	Curators of Sweden	Sweden	10	DEM	0	1/28/2009	77,376	sweden	<a href="http://twitter.com/sweden">http://twitter.com/sweden</a>	68	47
57	President Juan Orlando Hernández	Honduras	7	DEM	7	7/9/2009	71,069	JuanOrlandoH	<a href="http://twitter.com/JuanOrlandoH">http://twitter.com/JuanOrlandoH</a>	65	55
58	Prime Minister Karim Massimov	Kazakhstan	-6	AUT	9	2/16/2011	70,155	KarimMassimov	<a href="http://twitter.com/KarimMassimov">http://twitter.com/KarimMassimov</a>	45	68
59	President Alassane Ouattara	Côte d'Ivoire	4	ANO	16	10/29/2009	66,829	adosolutions	<a href="http://twitter.com/adosolutions">http://twitter.com/adosolutions</a>	48	61
60	President Ashraf Ghani	Afghanistan	-66	AUT	22	6/11/2009	61,844	ashrafghani	<a href="http://twitter.com/ashrafghani">http://twitter.com/ashrafghani</a>	67	85
61	President Salvador Sánchez Cerén	El Salvador	8	DEM	4	5/27/2010	60,447	sanchezceren	<a href="http://twitter.com/sanchezceren">http://twitter.com/sanchezceren</a>	67	54
62	Sebastián Piñera	Chile	10	DEM	2	3/25/2013	59,255	PrensaMichelle	<a href="http://twitter.com/PrensaMichelle">http://twitter.com/PrensaMichelle</a>	—	15
63	Government of Uruguay	Uruguay	10	DEM	3	9/27/2011	54,593	SCpresidenciauy	<a href="http://twitter.com/Scpresidenciauy">http://twitter.com/Scpresidenciauy</a>	59	67
64	eGovernment Portal of Morocco	Morocco	-4	ANO	7	4/11/2011	54,286	Maroc_eGov	<a href="http://twitter.com/Maroc_eGov">http://twitter.com/Maroc_eGov</a>	47	66
65	Government of Qatar	Qatar	-10	AUT	4	3/16/2011	49,470	HukoomiQatar	<a href="http://twitter.com/HukoomiQatar">http://twitter.com/HukoomiQatar</a>	61	69
66	President Macky Sall	Senegal	7	DEM	9	10/1/2010	46,032	macky_sall	<a href="http://twitter.com/macky_sall">http://twitter.com/macky_sall</a>	60	64

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**Polity Score** [-10 to -6 "Autocracy", -5 to +5 "Anocracy", +6 to +10 "Democracy"]: Measures degree of democracy on 21 point scale (-10 to +10) ranging from monarchy to fully institutionalized democracy

2014 RANKING	NAME	COUNTRY	POLITY SCORE	REGIME TYPE	FRAGILITY	TWEETING SINCE	FOLLOWERS DEC 2014	HANDLE	LINK	KLOUT	2013 RANKING
67	President Toomas Hendrik Ilves	Estonia	9	DEM	0	5/14/2012	40,300	IlvesToomas	<a href="http://twitter.com/ilvesToomas">http://twitter.com/ilvesToomas</a>	68	62
68	Prime Minister Irakli Garibashvili	Georgia	7	DEM	7	10/14/2011	39,664	PrimeMinisterGE	<a href="http://twitter.com/PrimeMinisterGE">http://twitter.com/PrimeMinisterGE</a>	56	59
69	Government of the Republic of Croatia	Croatia	9	DEM	2	12/22/2011	39,575	VladaRH	<a href="http://twitter.com/VladaRH">http://twitter.com/VladaRH</a>	57	63
70	Government of the Czech Republic	Czech Republic	8	DEM	1	7/8/2010	38,933	strakovka	<a href="http://twitter.com/strakovka">http://twitter.com/strakovka</a>	54	77
71	President Dalia Grybauskaitė	Lithuania	10	DEM	1	5/14/2009	36,848	Grybauskaite_LT	<a href="http://twitter.com/Grybauskaite_LT">http://twitter.com/Grybauskaite_LT</a>	65	86
72	Prime Minister Charles Michel	Belgium	8	DEM	2	12/22/2009	27,260	CharlesMichel	<a href="http://twitter.com/CharlesMichel">http://twitter.com/CharlesMichel</a>	65	45
73	Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif	Pakistan	7	DEM	16	11/9/2012	26,064	PMNawazSharif	<a href="http://twitter.com/PMNawazSharif">http://twitter.com/PMNawazSharif</a>	62	
74	Prime Minister Abdiweli Sheikh Ahmed	Somalia	5	ANO	20	2/3/2013	26,002	SomaliPM	<a href="http://twitter.com/SomaliPM">http://twitter.com/SomaliPM</a>	55	79
75	President Tomislav Nikolić	Serbia	8	DEM	4	3/3/2012	25,181	predsednikrs	<a href="http://twitter.com/predsednikrs">http://twitter.com/predsednikrs</a>	56	71
76	President Bronisław Komorowski	Poland	10	DEM	0	4/28/2010	20,986	komorowski	<a href="http://twitter.com/komorowski">http://twitter.com/komorowski</a>	45	35
77	Government of South Sudan	South Sudan	-77	AUT	21	7/8/2011	20,878	RepSouthSudan	<a href="http://twitter.com/RepSouthSudan">http://twitter.com/RepSouthSudan</a>	54	83
78	President Nicos Anastasiades	Cyprus	10	DEM	3	5/2/2012	20,429	AnastasiadesCY	<a href="http://twitter.com/AnastasiadesCY">http://twitter.com/AnastasiadesCY</a>	56	75
79	President Borut Pahor	Slovenia	10	DEM	0	7/13/2012	18,157	BorutPahor	<a href="http://twitter.com/BorutPahor">http://twitter.com/BorutPahor</a>	57	80
80	Government of Botswana	Botswana	8	DEM	3	6/12/2011	17,972	BWGovernment	<a href="http://twitter.com/BWGovernment">http://twitter.com/BWGovernment</a>	64	78
81	Government of Ireland	Ireland	10	DEM	0	5/25/2010	17,531	merrionstreet	<a href="http://twitter.com/merrionstreet">http://twitter.com/merrionstreet</a>	58	72
82	eGovernment Portal of Bahrain	Bahrain	-10	AUT	9	10/15/2009	17,181	eGovBahrain	<a href="http://twitter.com/eGovBahrain">http://twitter.com/eGovBahrain</a>	52	73

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2014 RANKING	NAME	COUNTRY	POLITY SCORE	REGIME TYPE	FRAGILITY	TWEETING SINCE	FOLLOWERS DEC 2014	HANDLE	LINK	KLOUT	2013 RANKING
83	President Traian Băsescu	Romania	9	DEM	4	6/16/2010	15,096	tbasescu	<a href="http://twitter.com/tbasescu">http://twitter.com/tbasescu</a>	48	70
84	Presidency of Syria	Syria	-9	AUT	15	4/15/2013	14,342	Presidency_Sy	<a href="http://twitter.com/Presidency_Sy">http://twitter.com/Presidency_Sy</a>	56	
85	President Paul Biya	Cameroon	-4	ANO	16	5/18/2011	13,716	PR_Paul_Biya	<a href="http://twitter.com/PR_Paul_Biya">http://twitter.com/PR_Paul_Biya</a>	55	82
86	Government of Montenegro	Montenegro	9	DEM	2	6/1/2011	13,710	MeGovernment	<a href="http://twitter.com/MeGovernment">http://twitter.com/MeGovernment</a>	51	81
87	Prime Minister Xavier Bettel	Luxembourg	10	DEM	0	8/2/2010	12,652	Xavier_Bettel	<a href="http://twitter.com/Xavier_Bettel">http://twitter.com/Xavier_Bettel</a>	54	
88	eGovernment Portal of Oman	Oman	-8	AUT	5	8/30/2010	11,954	eomanportal	<a href="http://twitter.com/eomanportal">http://twitter.com/eomanportal</a>	46	94
89	Prime Minister Joseph Muscat	Malta	—	—	—	4/7/2009	11,276	JosephMuscat_JM	<a href="http://twitter.com/JosephMuscat_JM">http://twitter.com/JosephMuscat_JM</a>	57	89
90	President Atifete Jahjaga	Kosovo	8	DEM	7	11/7/2012	10,838	PresidentKosovo	<a href="http://twitter.com/PresidentKosovo">http://twitter.com/PresidentKosovo</a>	50	95
91	Prime Minister Kamla Persad-Bissessar	Trinidad and Tobago	10	DEM	4	10/10/2011	10,110	PMKamla	<a href="http://twitter.com/PMKamla">http://twitter.com/PMKamla</a>	52	84
92	Office of the President	Finland	10	DEM	0	11/21/2010	9,798	TPKanslia	<a href="http://twitter.com/TPKanslia">http://twitter.com/TPKanslia</a>	57	97
93	Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki	Iraq	3	ANO	19	1/2/2012	8,855	NKMaliky	<a href="http://twitter.com/NKMaliky">http://twitter.com/NKMaliky</a>	47	101
94	Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn	Ethiopia	-3	ANO	20	5/30/2011	7,715	HailemariamD	<a href="http://twitter.com/HailemariamD">http://twitter.com/HailemariamD</a>	42	88
95	Interim Government of Libya	Libya	-77	AUT	12	4/1/2013	7,246	LibyaInterimGov	<a href="http://twitter.com/LibyaInterimGov">http://twitter.com/LibyaInterimGov</a>	48	100
96	Prime Minister Laimdota Straujuma	Latvia	8	DEM	0	6/27/2012	6,865	Straujuma	<a href="http://twitter.com/Straujuma">http://twitter.com/Straujuma</a>	56	57
97	President Anibal Cavaco Silva	Portugal	10	DEM	0	2/25/2011	6,696	prcavacosilva	<a href="http://twitter.com/prcavacosilva">http://twitter.com/prcavacosilva</a>	52	90
98	Government portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	-9	AUT	12	9/18/2009	6,016	GOVuz	<a href="http://twitter.com/GOVuz">http://twitter.com/GOVuz</a>	43	92

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2014 RANKING	NAME	COUNTRY	POLITY SCORE	REGIME TYPE	FRAGILITY	TWEETING SINCE	FOLLOWERS DEC 2014	HANDLE	LINK	KLOUT	2013 RANKING
99	Prime Minister Nguyễn Tấn Dũng	Vietnam	-7	AUT	7	2/11/2011	5,754	nguyen_tandung	<a href="http://twitter.com/nguyen_tandung">http://twitter.com/nguyen_tandung</a>	38	96
100	President Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi	Yemen	3	ANO	19	5/3/2012	5,666	HadiPresident	<a href="http://twitter.com/HadiPresident">http://twitter.com/HadiPresident</a>	49	
101	Federal Council Spokesman André Simonazzi	Switzerland	10	DEM	1	6/6/2011	5,652	BR_Sprecher	<a href="http://twitter.com/BR_Sprecher">http://twitter.com/BR_Sprecher</a>	52	93
102	President Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta	Mali	5	ANO	18	10/15/2011	5,500	IBK_2013	<a href="http://twitter.com/IBK_2013">http://twitter.com/IBK_2013</a>	45	76
103	President Andrej Kiska	Slovakia	10	DEM	1	6/10/2014	5,055	Andrej_Kiska	<a href="http://twitter.com/Andrej_Kiska">http://twitter.com/Andrej_Kiska</a>	46	132
104	Prime Minister Hage Geingob	Namibia	6	DEM	5	5/22/2014	5,001	hagegeingob	<a href="http://twitter.com/hagegeingob">http://twitter.com/hagegeingob</a>	55	
105	Office of the Prime Minister	Fiji	-4	ANO	6	10/21/2011	4,324	FijiPM	<a href="http://twitter.com/FijiPM">http://twitter.com/FijiPM</a>	51	109
106	Prime Minister Nikola Gruevski	Macedonia (FYROM)	9	DEM	2	5/16/2011	4,294	GruevskiNikola	<a href="http://twitter.com/GruevskiNikola">http://twitter.com/GruevskiNikola</a>	48	98
107	Presidency of Bolivia	Bolivia	7	DEM	10	7/28/2014	4,198	EvoMPresidente	<a href="http://twitter.com/EvoMPresidente">http://twitter.com/EvoMPresidente</a>	51	
108	President Yayi Boni	Bénin	7	DEM	10	12/30/2009	3,411	DrBoniYAYI	<a href="http://twitter.com/DrBoniYAYI">http://twitter.com/DrBoniYAYI</a>	44	102
109	Prime Minister Portia Simpson-Miller	Jamaica	9	DEM	3	12/18/2011	3,201	PSimpsonMiller	<a href="http://twitter.com/PSimpsonMiller">http://twitter.com/PSimpsonMiller</a>	46	103
110	Office of the President	Bulgaria	9	DEM	2	8/4/2012	3,072	BgPresidency	<a href="http://twitter.com/BgPresidency">http://twitter.com/BgPresidency</a>	51	108
111	President Almazbek Atambayev	Kyrgyzstan	7	DEM	12	5/4/2010	2,795	atambayev	<a href="http://twitter.com/atambayev">http://twitter.com/atambayev</a>	46	104
112	Office of the President	Burundi	6	DEM	18	2/3/2012	2,560	BdiPresidence	<a href="http://twitter.com/BdiPresidence">http://twitter.com/BdiPresidence</a>	52	110
113	President Denis Sassou Nguesso	Congo-Brazzaville	-4	ANO	13	1/20/2013	2,460	SassouCG	<a href="http://twitter.com/SassouCG">http://twitter.com/SassouCG</a>	48	113
114	Prime Minister Iurie Leancă	Moldova	9	DEM	10	6/3/2013	2,457	IurieLeanca	<a href="http://twitter.com/IurieLeanca">http://twitter.com/IurieLeanca</a>	49	115

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2014 RANKING	NAME	COUNTRY	POLITY SCORE	REGIME TYPE	FRAGILITY	TWEETING SINCE	FOLLOWERS DEC 2014	HANDLE	LINK	KLOUT	2013 RANKING
115	Palestinian Gov. Media Center	Palestine	—	—	—	10/27/2009	2,185	PalestinianGov	<a href="http://twitter.com/PalestinianGov">http://twitter.com/PalestinianGov</a>	43	106
116	President Abdulla Yameen	Maldives	—	—	—	10/10/2013	2,054	PresYameen	<a href="http://twitter.com/PresYameen">http://twitter.com/PresYameen</a>	42	107
117	Prime Minister Sigmundur Davíð Gunnlaugsson	Iceland	—	—	—	12/27/2010	1,656	sigmundurdavid	<a href="http://twitter.com/sigmundurdauid">http://twitter.com/sigmundurdauid</a>	46	
118	Government of Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	—	—	—	7/13/2010	1,612	antiguagov	<a href="http://twitter.com/antiguagov">http://twitter.com/antiguagov</a>	41	111
119	Government of Gabon	Gabon	3	ANO	11	5/2/2011	1,536	RepGabon	<a href="http://twitter.com/RepGabon">http://twitter.com/RepGabon</a>	38	
120	Prime Minister Sushil Koirala	Nepal	6	DEM	14	11/30/2013	1,515	SushilKoiralaNC	<a href="http://twitter.com/SushilKoiralaNC">http://twitter.com/SushilKoiralaNC</a>	46	117
121	Government of Thailand	Thailand	7	DEM	7	1/7/2011	1,240	prdthailand	<a href="http://twitter.com/prdthailand">http://twitter.com/prdthailand</a>	41	34
122	eGovernment Portal of Belarus	Belarus	-7	AUT	4	1/21/2012	1,056	eGovby	<a href="http://twitter.com/eGovby">http://twitter.com/eGovby</a>	28	112
123	Government Portal of Hungary	Hungary	10	DEM	0	1/12/2011	1,008	kormany_hu	<a href="http://twitter.com/kormany_hu">http://twitter.com/kormany_hu</a>	41	116
124	Office of the President	Guinea	4	ANO	18	6/5/2012	1,007	Sekhoutuereya	<a href="http://twitter.com/Sekhoutuereya">http://twitter.com/Sekhoutuereya</a>	40	118
125	Interim Prime Minister Colonel Isaac Yacouba Zida	Burkina Faso	0	ANO	16	11/1/2014	996	isaacyzida	<a href="http://twitter.com/isaacyzida">http://twitter.com/isaacyzida</a>	53	87
126	Office of the Prime Minister	Brunei	—	—	—	1/25/2013	958	brunei_pmo	<a href="http://twitter.com/brunei_pmo">http://twitter.com/brunei_pmo</a>	36	121
127	Office of the President	Cape Verde	10	DEM	5	5/14/2012	699	presidenciaCV	<a href="http://twitter.com/presidenciaCV">http://twitter.com/presidenciaCV</a>	34	126
128	President Ernest Bai Koroma	Sierra Leone	7	DEM	15	1/7/2013	514	ebkoroma	<a href="http://twitter.com/ebkoroma">http://twitter.com/ebkoroma</a>	40	125
129	Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina	Bangladesh	4	ANO	13	5/24/2014	509	ShekHasina	<a href="http://twitter.com/ShekHasina">http://twitter.com/ShekHasina</a>	28	
130	President Emomali Rahmon	Tajikistan	-3	ANO	11	4/3/2011	467	EmomaliRahmon	<a href="http://twitter.com/EmomaliRahmon">http://twitter.com/EmomaliRahmon</a>	33	123

**Note:** **Fragility Score** [0="Highly Stable" to 25="Extreme Fragility"]: State Fragility Index measuring the country's Political, Economic, Social, and Security stability ("Stable" are scores 0-11 => Little to Moderate Fragility, "Fragile" are scores 12-25 => Serious to Extreme Fragility)

**Polity Score** [-10 to -6 "Autocracy", -5 to +5 "Anocracy", +6 to +10 "Democracy"]: Measures degree of democracy on 21 point scale (-10 to +10) ranging from monarchy to fully institutionalized democracy

2014 RANKING	NAME	COUNTRY	POLITY SCORE	REGIME TYPE	FRAGILITY	TWEETING SINCE	FOLLOWERS DEC 2014	HANDLE	LINK	KLOUT	2013 RANKING
131	President Taur Matan Ruak	East Timor	7	DEM	11	9/25/2012	427	PRepublicaTL	<a href="http://twitter.com/PRepublicaTL">http://twitter.com/PRepublicaTL</a>	40	128
132	Prime Minister Kolo Roger	Madagascar	3	ANO	11	4/11/2014	377	Kolo_Roger	<a href="http://twitter.com/Kolo_Roger">http://twitter.com/Kolo_Roger</a>	35	120
133	Presidency of Liberia	Liberia	6	DEM	16	6/9/2012	225	emansionliberia	<a href="http://twitter.com/emansionliberia">http://twitter.com/emansionliberia</a>	30	
134	President Yahya Jammeh	Gambia	-5	ANO	14	3/13/2012	189	jammehofficial	<a href="http://twitter.com/jammehofficial">http://twitter.com/jammehofficial</a>	—	131
135	President Peter Mutharika	Malawi	6	DEM	16	5/13/2014	179	ProfMutharika	<a href="http://twitter.com/ProfMutharika">http://twitter.com/ProfMutharika</a>	26	
136	President Michael Sata	Zambia	7	DEM	13	2/24/2011	44	michaelsata	<a href="http://twitter.com/michaelsata">http://twitter.com/michaelsata</a>	—	133

**Note:** **Fragility Score** [0="Highly Stable" to 25="Extreme Fragility"]: State Fragility Index measuring the country's Political, Economic, Social, and Security stability ("Stable" are scores 0-11 => Little to Moderate Fragility, "Fragile" are scores 12-25 => Serious to Extreme Fragility)

**Polity Score** [-10 to -6 "Autocracy", -5 to +5 "Anocracy", +6 to +10 "Democracy"]: Measures degree of democracy on 21 point scale (-10 to +10) ranging from monarchy to fully institutionalized democracy

# APPENDIX B: Guide to Political Scores

## The Polity Spectrum of Governance

### Government Types

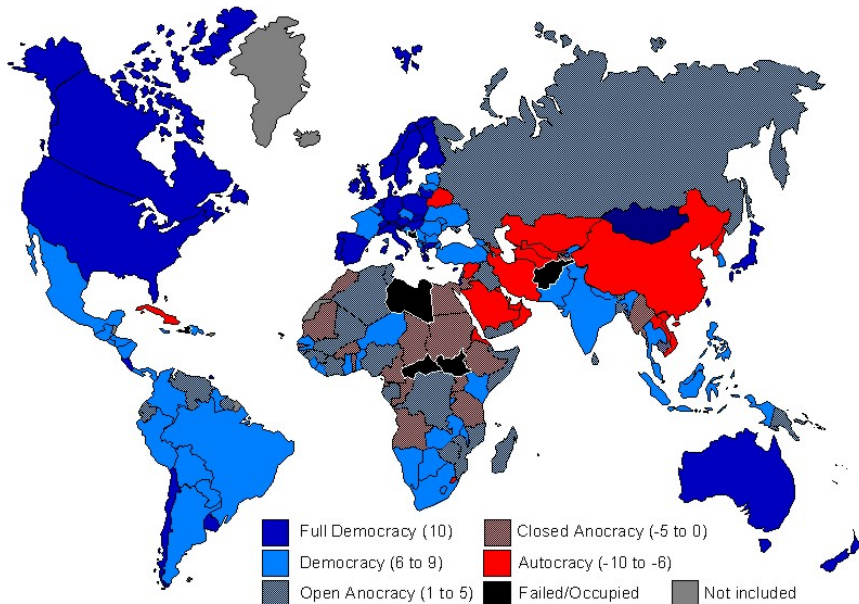
[The Polity IV Project](#), a well-respected research group, tracks the characteristics and transitions of regime characteristics to quantify and compare political schema over time, and on a global scale.

Begun in 1975, Polity is based on foundational research conducted by the collaborative work of Harry Eckstein in his seminal thesis, *Patterns of Authority: A Structural Basis for Political Inquiry*. Since its inception, Polity has tracked trends in governance on a worldwide scale, and has become the “most widely-used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority.”

The most recent rendition, the Polity IV Project, collates data through 2013 at the Center for Systemic Peace and George Mason University, with its main campus located in Fairfax, Virginia, U.S.

The Polity IV dataset covers all major, independent states in the global system (i.e., states with total population of 500,000 or more in the most recent year).

The Polity approach to analysis employs a unique methodology, examining “concomitant qualities of democratic and autocratic authority” in institutional governments, assigning a quantifiable score based on a 21-point scale that ranges from hereditary monarchies, which are scored at -10, to consolidated and stable democracies which are given a score of +10.



Today, 94 of the 167 states recognized by the United Nations (56%) are considered to be fully democratic, or to put it another way, more than half the world's population lives under a consolidated democracy as free citizens with a say in the role of their governments.

Figure B1 - Polity IV Individual Country Regime Trends, 1946-2013



December 2014

Polity Score:	
> -10 to -6	"Autocracy"
-5 to +5	"Anocracy"
+6 to +10	"Democracy"

In 1940, the number of autocratic nations far outweighed the number of democratic governments. When compared with today's data, there is a clear trend toward a more democratic world – a trend that continues to grow as social media expands its sphere of influence.

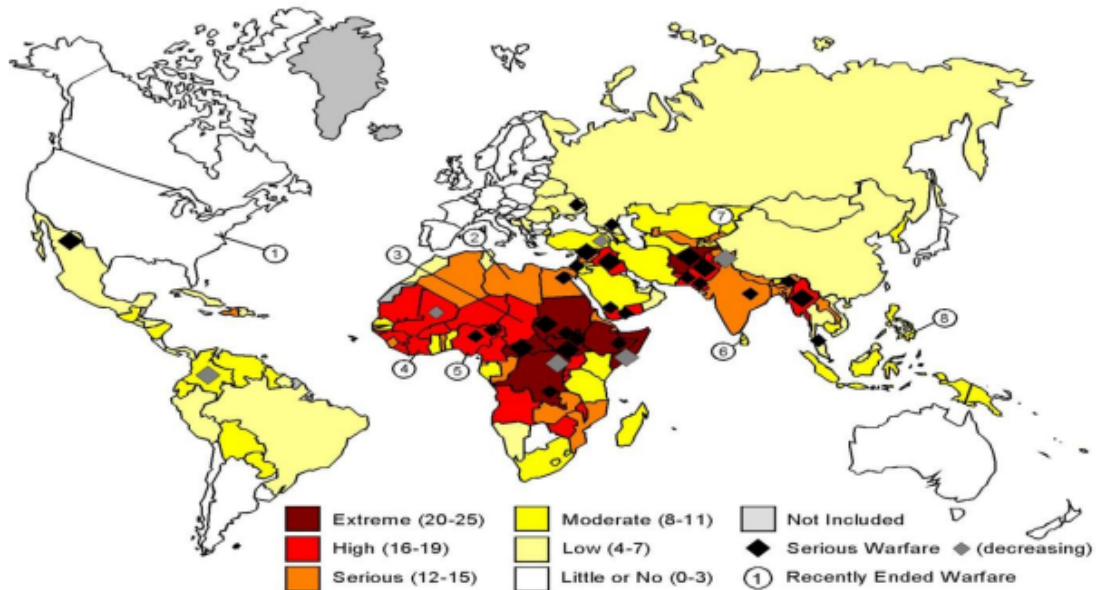
## Stability of Government

The data set collated by the most recent publication of Polity covers 167 countries currently recognized by the United Nations and spans the period from 1800 through 2013.

In addition to the creation of a tracking index to measure change in how states are governed, Polity also develops what it calls its State Fragility Index. This index is a yardstick of how stable current regimes are – how entrenched the system of government is.

States with high fragility scores are more inclined to change than governments of countries with low fragility scores, indicating that governance around the world is in a constant state of flux.

The map below, developed by Polity, shows those countries that are most stable in terms of governance. The map indicates those countries that are most and least stable in 2013. Countries with high fragility scores are more susceptible to change, either peaceful change or revolutionary change, but change nonetheless.



State Fragility and Warfare in the Global System, mid-2014

Aspects of “fragility” include such elements as factionalism, important policy changes that affect broad segments of the population, autocratic “backsliding,” auto-coups and the collapse of the state government (state failure).

A quick review of the map indicates that world governance is in a constant state of evolution. The State Fragility Index ranges from > 0=“Highly Stable” to 25=“Extreme Fragility” measuring the country’s Political, Economic, Social, and Security stability.

The Center for Systemic Peace and Center for Global Policy’s fragility index points us toward a more stable world. Measuring each country’s political, economic, social and security stability, this organization’s fragility index (see previous map) indicates that 30% of all countries have serious to extreme fragility (49 nations).

<b>Fragility Score:</b>
0-11 Little to Moderate Fragility
12-25 Serious to Extreme Fragility

In other words, approximately 70% of the world’s population lives under stable or somewhat stable government structures based on the criteria employed by this respected think tank. The trends toward democratization and social and economic stability are increasing.



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