

June 4, 2013

The Global Divide on Homosexuality

Greater Acceptance in More Secular and Affluent Countries

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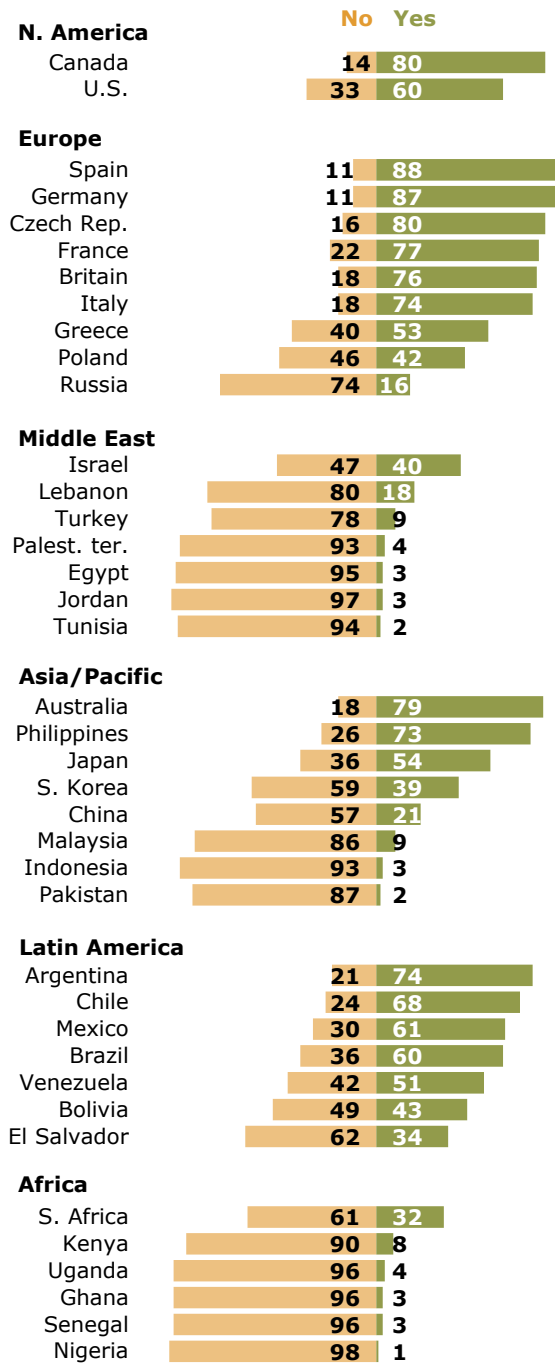
As the United States and other countries grapple with the issue of same-sex marriage, a new Pew Research Center survey finds huge variance by region on the broader question of whether homosexuality should be accepted or rejected by society.

The survey of publics in 39 countries finds broad acceptance of homosexuality in North America, the European Union, and much of Latin America, but equally widespread rejection in predominantly Muslim nations and in Africa, as well as in parts of Asia and in Russia. Opinion about the acceptability of homosexuality is divided in Israel, Poland and Bolivia.

Attitudes about homosexuality have been fairly stable in recent years, except in South Korea, the United States and Canada, where the percentage saying homosexuality should be accepted by society has grown by at least ten percentage points since 2007. These are among the key findings of a new survey by the Pew Research Center conducted in 39 countries among 37,653 respondents from March 2 to May 1, 2013.¹

The survey also finds that acceptance of homosexuality is particularly widespread in countries where religion is less central in

Should Society Accept Homosexuality?



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¹ Results for India are not reported due to concerns about the survey's administration in the field.

people's lives. These are also among the richest countries in the world. In contrast, in poorer countries with high levels of religiosity, few believe homosexuality should be accepted by society.

Age is also a factor in several countries, with younger respondents offering far more tolerant views than older ones. And while gender differences are not prevalent, in those countries where they are, women are consistently more accepting of homosexuality than men.

Where Homosexuality Is Most Accepted

The view that homosexuality should be accepted by society is prevalent in most of the European Union countries surveyed. About three-quarters or more in Spain (88%), Germany (87%), the Czech Republic (80%), France (77%), Britain (76%), and Italy (74%) share this view, as do more than half in Greece (53%). Poland is the only EU country surveyed where views are mixed; 42% say homosexuality should be accepted by society and 46% believe it should be rejected.

Canadians, who already expressed tolerant views in 2007, are now even more likely to say homosexuality should be accepted by society; 80% say this, compared with 70% six years ago. Views are not as positive in the U.S., where a smaller majority (60%) believes homosexuality should be accepted. But Americans are far more tolerant today than they were in 2007, when 49% said homosexuality should be accepted by society and 41% said it should be rejected.

Opinions about homosexuality are also positive in parts of Latin America. In Argentina, the first country in the region to legalize gay marriage in 2010, about three-quarters (74%)

Views of Homosexuality Mostly Unchanged

<i>% Homosexuality should be accepted</i>	2007	2013	Change
%	%	%	
S. Korea	18	39	+21
U.S.	49	60	+11
Canada	70	80	+10
Italy	65	74	+9
Spain	82	88	+6
Germany	81	87	+6
Britain	71	76	+5
Japan	49	54	+5
Kenya	3	8	+5
Chile	64	68	+4
China	17	21	+4
Argentina	72	74	+2
Israel	38	40	+2
Egypt	1	3	+2
Mexico	60	61	+1
Malaysia	8	9	+1
Uganda	3	4	+1
Lebanon	18	18	0
Indonesia	3	3	0
Ghana	4	3	-1
Czech Rep.	83	80	-3
Poland	45	42	-3
Jordan	6	3	-3
Russia	20	16	-4
Turkey	14	9	-5
Palest. ter.	9	4	-5
France	83	77	-6

Only countries surveyed in 2007 and 2013 shown.

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say homosexuality should be accepted, as do clear majorities in Chile (68%), Mexico (61%) and Brazil (60%); about half of Venezuelans (51%) also express acceptance. In contrast, 62% of Salvadorans say homosexuality should be rejected by society, as do nearly half in Bolivia (49%).

In the Asia/Pacific region, where views of homosexuality are mostly negative, more than seven-in-ten in Australia (79%) and the Philippines (73%) say homosexuality should be accepted by society; 54% in Japan agree.

Where Homosexuality Is Rejected

Publics in Africa and in predominantly Muslim countries remain among the least accepting of homosexuality. In sub-Saharan Africa, at least nine-in-ten in Nigeria (98%), Senegal (96%), Ghana (96%), Uganda (96%) and Kenya (90%) believe homosexuality should not be accepted by society. Even in South Africa where, unlike in many other African countries, homosexual acts are legal and discrimination based on sexual orientation is unconstitutional, 61% say homosexuality should not be accepted by society, while just 32% say it should be accepted.

Overwhelming majorities in the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed also say homosexuality should be rejected, including 97% in Jordan, 95% in Egypt, 94% in Tunisia, 93% in the Palestinian territories, 93% in Indonesia, 87% in Pakistan, 86% in Malaysia, 80% in Lebanon and 78% in Turkey.

Elsewhere, majorities in South Korea (59%) and China (57%) also say homosexuality should not be accepted by society; 39% and 21%, respectively, say it should be accepted. South Korean views, while still negative, have shifted considerably since 2007, when 77% said homosexuality should be rejected and 18% said it should be accepted by society.

Religiosity and Views of Homosexuality

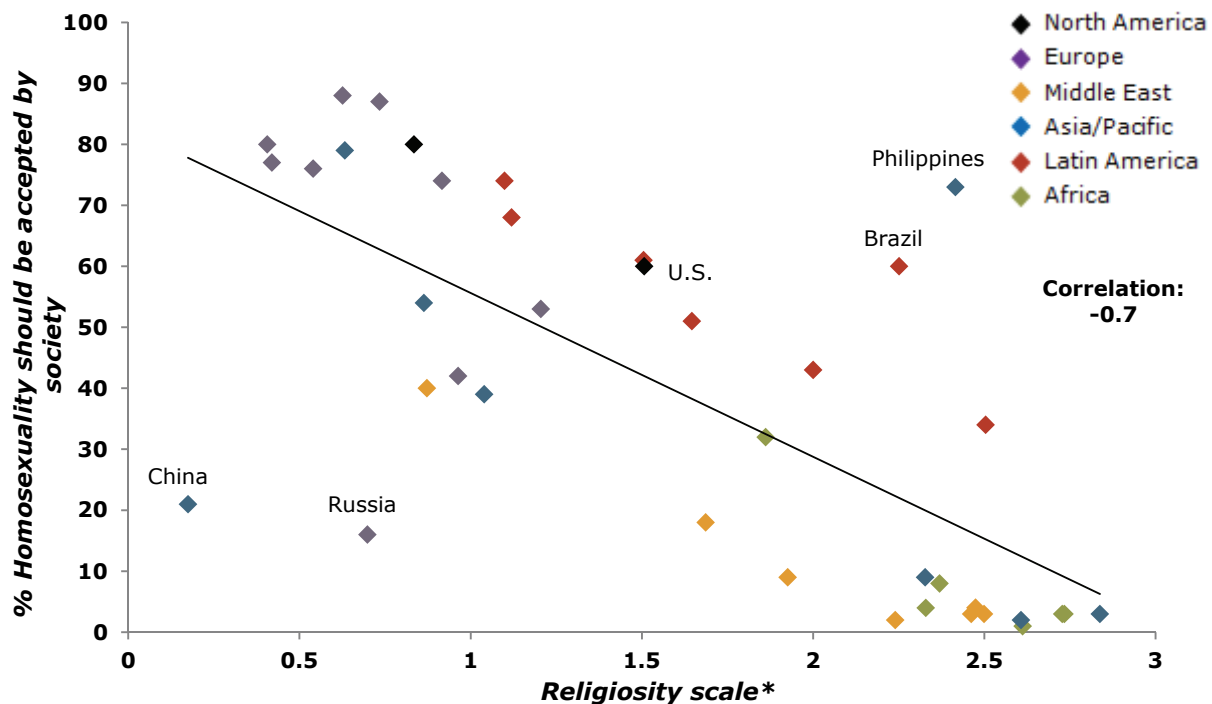
There is a strong relationship between a country's religiosity and opinions about homosexuality.² There is far less acceptance of homosexuality in countries where religion is central to people's lives – measured by whether they consider religion to be very important,

² Religiosity is measured using a three-item index ranging from 0-3, with "3" representing the most religious position. Respondents were coded as "1" if they believe faith in God is necessary for morality; "1" if they say religion is very important in their lives; and "1" if they pray at least once a day. The mean score for each country is used in this analysis.

whether they believe it is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral, and whether they pray at least once a day.

There are some notable exceptions, however. For example, Russia and China receive low scores on the religiosity scale, which would suggest higher levels of tolerance for homosexuality. Yet, just 16% of Russians and 21% of Chinese say homosexuality should be accepted by society. Conversely, Brazilians and Filipinos are considerably more tolerant of homosexuality than their countries' relatively high levels of religiosity would suggest.

Less Tolerance for Homosexuality in More Religious Countries



* Religiosity is measured using a three-item index ranging from 0-3, with "3" representing the most religious position. Respondents were coded as "1" if they believe faith in God is necessary for morality; "1" if they say religion is very important in their lives; and "1" if they pray at least once a day. The mean score for each country is used in this analysis. Religiosity scores for the U.S., Britain, France, Germany, Spain and Japan are from the Spring 2011 Global Attitudes Survey.

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In Israel, where views of homosexuality are mixed, secular Jews are more than twice as likely as those who describe themselves as traditional, religious or ultra-Orthodox to say homosexuality should be accepted (61% vs. 26%); just 2% of Israeli Muslims share this view.

Gender and Age and Views of Homosexuality

In most of the countries surveyed, views of homosexuality do not differ significantly between men and women. But in the countries where there is a gender gap, women are considerably more likely than men to say homosexuality should be accepted by society.

In Japan, Venezuela and Greece, where about six-in-ten women say homosexuality should be accepted (61% in Japan and 59% in Venezuela and Greece), fewer than half of men share this view (47%, 44% and 47%, respectively). About half of women in Israel (48%) express positive views of homosexuality, compared with just 31% of men. And, while majorities of women and men in Britain, Chile, France and the U.S. say homosexuality should be accepted by society, women are more likely than men to offer this view by at least ten percentage points.

In many countries, views of homosexuality also vary across age groups, with younger respondents consistently more likely than older ones to say homosexuality should be accepted by society. Age differences are particularly evident in South Korea, Japan, and Brazil, where those younger than 30 are more accepting than those ages 30-49 who, in turn, are more accepting than those ages 50 and older.

For example, in Japan, 83% of those younger than 30 say homosexuality should be accepted, compared with 71% of 30-49 year-olds and just 39% of those 50 and older. Similarly, 71% of South Koreans in the younger age group offer positive views of homosexuality, but just about half of 30-49 year-olds (48%) and 16% of those 50 or older do. In Brazil, about three-quarters of those younger than 30 (74%) say homosexuality should be accepted, compared with 60% of those in the middle category and 46% of those 50 or older.

In the EU, solid majorities across age groups in Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy and the Czech Republic express positive views of homosexuality, although Italians and Czechs ages 50 and older are considerably less likely than younger people in these countries to say homosexuality should be accepted. At least eight-in-ten Italians younger than 30 (86%) and ages 30-49 (80%) share this view, compared with 67% of those ages 50 and older. In the Czech

Gender Gap on Views of Homosexuality

<i>% Homosexuality should be accepted</i>	Men	Women	Diff
	%	%	
Israel	31	48	+17
Venezuela	44	59	+15
Britain	69	83	+14
Japan	47	61	+14
Chile	62	74	+12
Greece	47	59	+12
France	72	82	+10
U.S.	55	65	+10

Only countries with a double-digit gender gap shown.

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Republic, 84% of those ages 18-29 and 87% of those 30-49 say homosexuality should be accepted, while 72% of those ages 50 and older agree.

In Greece, where acceptance of homosexuality is not as prevalent as in most of the EU countries surveyed, majorities of 18-29 year-olds (66%) and 30-49 year-olds (62%) say homosexuality should be accepted by society; far fewer Greeks ages 50 and older (40%) share this view.

People ages 50 and older in the U.S., Canada, Argentina, Bolivia and Chile are also less likely than those in the two younger age groups to say homosexuality should be accepted by society, although at least half of those 50 and older in all but Bolivia are accepting, including 75% in Canada. In the U.S., 70% of those ages 18-29 and 64% of those ages 30-49 are accepting of homosexuality, compared with about half of Americans ages 50 and older (52%). In Bolivia, however, 53% of 18-29 year-olds and 43% of 30-49 year-olds say homosexuality should be accepted, but just 27% of those in the older group share this view.

Mexicans and Chinese ages 18-29 are more likely than those in each of the other two age groups to offer positive views of homosexuality, but there is no significant difference between the views of 30-49 year-olds and those 50 or older. And in Russia, El Salvador and Venezuela, those younger than 30 are more tolerant of homosexuality than are those ages 50 and older, while the views of those ages 30-49 do not vary considerably from those in the youngest and oldest groups.

Age and Views of Homosexuality

<i>% Homosexuality should be accepted</i>	18-29	30-49	50+
	%	%	%
U.S.	70	64	52
Canada	87	82	75
Britain	79	82	71
France	81	79	74
Germany	87	90	84
Italy	86	80	67
Spain	90	91	85
Greece	66	62	40
Poland	47	43	38
Czech Rep.	84	87	72
Russia	21	17	12
Turkey	9	7	10
Egypt	3	2	3
Jordan	5	1	1
Lebanon	27	17	10
Palest. ter.	5	3	--
Tunisia	3	2	1
Israel	40	44	35
Australia	--	83	77
China	32	19	15
Indonesia	4	2	3
Japan	83	71	39
Malaysia	7	10	11
Pakistan	2	2	2
Philippines	78	71	68
S. Korea	71	48	16
Argentina	81	78	62
Bolivia	53	43	27
Brazil	74	60	46
Chile	78	70	57
El Salvador	43	33	24
Mexico	70	60	52
Venezuela	57	51	45
Ghana	3	3	2
Kenya	7	9	--
Nigeria	0	1	3
Senegal	5	2	2
S. Africa	35	32	28
Uganda	3	2	7

Some figures for the Palestinian territories, Australia and Kenya not shown due to small sample sizes.

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Across the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed, as well as in the six sub-Saharan countries, solid majorities across age groups share the view that homosexuality should be rejected by society. In Lebanon, however, there is somewhat more acceptance among younger respondents; 27% of Lebanese younger than 30 say homosexuality should be accepted, compared with 17% of 30-49 year-olds and 10% of those 50 or older.

Survey Methods

About the 2013 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see below.

The descriptions below show the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. For results based on the full sample in a given country, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Country: **Argentina**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by locality size
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: March 6 – March 26, 2013
 Sample size: 819
 Margin of Error: ±4.7 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 8.8% of the population)

Country: **Australia**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: English
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013
 Sample size: 800
 Margin of Error: ±4.4 percentage points
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 98% of all Australian households)

Country: **Bolivia**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: March 12 – April 18, 2013
 Sample size: 800
 Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 10% of the population)

Country: **Brazil**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Brazil's five regions and size of municipality
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Portuguese
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – April 21, 2013
 Sample size: 960
 Margin of Error: ± 4.1 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Britain**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: English
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 27, 2013
 Sample size: 1,012
 Margin of Error: ± 3.3 percentage points
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 98% of all British households)

Country: **Canada**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: English, French
 Fieldwork dates: March 5 – March 18, 2013
 Sample size: 701
 Margin of Error: ± 3.7 percentage points
 Representative: Telephone households (excluding residents of Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories; sample represents roughly 98% of all Canadian households)

Country: **Chile**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 19, 2013
 Sample size: 800
 Margin of Error: ± 5.2 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Chiloe and other islands, or 3% of the population)

Country: **China**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by China's three regional-economic zones and urbanity. Twelve cities, 12 towns and 12 villages were sampled covering central, east, and west China.
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Chinese (Mandarin, Hebei, Shandong, Yunnan, Chongqing, Guangdong, Hubei, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Ganda, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Anhui, Shanghai, Jilin, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, and Beijing dialects)
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – April 6, 2013
 Sample size: 3,226
 Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macau, or roughly 2% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in China.
 Note: The results cited are from Horizonkey's self-sponsored survey.

Country: **Czech Republic**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Czech
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 14, 2013
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: ±3.7 percentage points
Representative: Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older)

Country: **Egypt**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 3 – March 23, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Frontier governorates, or about 2% of the population)

Country: **El Salvador**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 18 – May 1, 2013
Sample size: 792
Margin of Error: ±5.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **France**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline and cell phone-only households with quotas for gender, age and occupation and stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: French
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 16, 2013
Sample size: 1,004
Margin of Error: ±3.6 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households)

Country: **Germany**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample of landline and cell phone households
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: German
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013
Sample size: 1,025
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all German households)

Country: **Ghana**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and settlement size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Akan (Twi), English, Dagbani, Ewe
Fieldwork dates: March 20 – April 3, 2013
Sample size: 799
Margin of Error: ±4.7 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Greece**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Greek
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 27, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.7 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas, or roughly 6% of the population)

Country: **Indonesia**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Bahasa Indonesian
 Fieldwork dates: March 9 – March 27, 2013
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations, or 12% of the population)

Country: **Israel**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Israel's six districts, urbanity, and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Hebrew, Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: March 29 – April 12, 2013
 Sample size: 922 (504 Jews, 406 Arabs, 12 others)
 Margin of Error: ± 4.6 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Italy**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by four regions and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Italian
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 19, 2013
 Sample size: 1,105
 Margin of Error: ± 4.1 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Japan**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households stratified by region and population size
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: Japanese
 Fieldwork dates: March 5 – April 2, 2013
 Sample size: 700
 Margin of Error: ± 4.3 percentage points
 Representative: Landline households (roughly 86% of all Japanese households)

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Jordan's 12 governorates and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 23, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Kenya**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates: March 13 – March 30, 2013
Sample size: 798
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven regions and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 22, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)

Country: **Malaysia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Malay, Mandarin Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – April 3, 2013
Sample size: 822
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)

Country: **Mexico**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 17, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Nigeria**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo
Fieldwork dates: March 6 – April 4, 2013
Sample size: 1,031
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Borno, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or about 5% of the population)

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Saraiki, Sindhi
Fieldwork dates: March 11 – March 31, 2013
Sample size: 1,201
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons as well as areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, or roughly 18% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in Pakistan.

Country: **Palestinian territories**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urban/rural/refugee camp population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 29 – April 7, 2013
Sample size: 810
Margin of Error: ±4.4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Bedouins who regularly change residence and some communities near Israeli settlements where military restrictions make access difficult, or roughly 5% of the population)

Country: **Philippines**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano
Fieldwork dates: March 10 – April 3, 2013
Sample size: 804
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country:	Poland
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Polish
Fieldwork dates:	March 2 – March 24, 2013
Sample size:	800
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Russia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions plus Moscow and St. Petersburg and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian
Fieldwork dates:	March 5 – March 21, 2013
Sample size:	996
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding High North regions, the Chechen Republic, and the Ingush Republic, or about 3% of the population)
Country:	Senegal
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates:	March 6 – March 30, 2013
Sample size:	800
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	South Africa
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans
Fieldwork dates:	March 18 – April 12, 2013
Sample size:	815
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **South Korea**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: Korean
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013
 Sample size: 809
 Margin of Error: ± 3.7 percentage points
 Representative: Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 96% of adults age 18 and older)

Country: **Spain**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households stratified by region
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish/Castilian
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 15, 2013
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.1 percentage points
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)

Country: **Tunisia**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Tunisian Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 19, 2013
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Turkey**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by the 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development (NUTS 2)) and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Turkish
 Fieldwork dates: March 5 – March 24, 2013
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 7.7 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Uganda**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara
Fieldwork dates: March 15 – March 29, 2013
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **United States**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households stratified by county
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English, Spanish
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013
Sample size: 1,002
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 97% of U.S. households)

Country: **Venezuela**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and parish size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: March 15 – April 27, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding remote areas, or about 4% of population)

**Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project
2013 Spring Survey Topline Results
June 4, 2013 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Bolivia prior to 2013
 - Senegal prior to 2013
 - Venezuela prior to 2013
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
 - Egypt in Spring 2002
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2013 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q27 And which one of these comes closer to your opinion, number 1 or number 2? Number 1 – Homosexuality should be accepted by society OR Number 2 – Homosexuality should not be accepted by society			
		Number 1 – Homosexuality should be accepted by society	Number 2 – Homosexuality should not be accepted by society	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	60	33	7	100
	Spring, 2011	60	33	7	100
	Spring, 2007	49	41	10	100
	Summer, 2002	51	42	7	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	80	14	6	100
	Spring, 2007	70	21	9	100
	Summer, 2002	69	26	5	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	76	18	6	100
	Spring, 2011	81	15	3	100
	Spring, 2007	71	21	8	100
	Summer, 2002	74	22	4	100
France	Spring, 2013	77	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2007	83	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	77	21	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	87	11	3	100
	Spring, 2011	87	12	1	100
	Spring, 2007	81	17	2	100
	Summer, 2002	83	15	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	74	18	8	100
	Spring, 2007	65	23	12	100
	Summer, 2002	72	20	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	88	11	1	100
	Spring, 2011	91	8	1	100
	Spring, 2007	82	9	9	100

		Q27 And which one of these comes closer to your opinion, number 1 or number 2? Number 1 – Homosexuality should be accepted by society OR Number 2 – Homosexuality should not be accepted by society			
		Number 1 – Homosexuality should be accepted by society	Number 2 – Homosexuality should not be accepted by society	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2013	53	40	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	42	46	12	100
	Spring, 2011	34	55	11	100
	Spring, 2007	45	41	13	100
	Summer, 2002	40	48	12	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	80	16	4	100
	Spring, 2007	83	16	1	100
	Summer, 2002	83	16	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	16	74	10	100
	Spring, 2011	15	74	11	100
	Spring, 2007	20	64	16	100
	Summer, 2002	22	60	18	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	9	78	14	100
	Spring, 2011	11	72	17	100
	Spring, 2007	14	57	29	100
	Summer, 2002	22	66	12	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	3	95	2	100
	Spring, 2011	4	89	7	100
	Spring, 2007	1	95	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	3	97	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	92	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	89	5	100
	Summer, 2002	12	88	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	18	80	2	100
	Spring, 2011	17	81	2	100
	Spring, 2007	18	79	3	100
	Summer, 2002	21	76	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	4	93	3	100
	Spring, 2011	6	87	7	100
	Spring, 2007	9	58	33	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	2	94	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	40	47	13	100
	Spring, 2011	48	41	11	100
	Spring, 2007	38	50	12	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	79	18	3	100
China	Spring, 2013	21	57	21	100
	Spring, 2011	17	61	21	100
	Spring, 2007	17	69	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	3	93	4	100
	Spring, 2011	5	89	6	100
	Spring, 2007	3	95	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	54	36	10	100
	Spring, 2011	55	34	11	100

		Q27 And which one of these comes closer to your opinion, number 1 or number 2? Number 1 – Homosexuality should be accepted by society OR Number 2 – Homosexuality should not be accepted by society			
		Number 1 – Homosexuality should be accepted by society	Number 2 – Homosexuality should not be accepted by society	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2007	49	28	23	100
	Summer, 2002	54	34	11	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	9	86	4	100
	Spring, 2007	8	83	9	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	2	87	11	100
	Late Spring, 2011	13	69	18	100
	Spring, 2011	13	68	19	100
	Summer, 2002	9	56	35	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	73	26	1	100
	Summer, 2002	64	33	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	39	59	2	100
	Spring, 2007	18	77	5	100
	Summer, 2002	25	69	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	74	21	6	100
	Spring, 2007	72	21	7	100
	Summer, 2002	66	26	8	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	43	49	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	60	36	4	100
	Spring, 2011	61	34	5	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	68	24	8	100
	Spring, 2007	64	31	5	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	34	62	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	61	30	9	100
	Spring, 2011	52	40	7	100
	Spring, 2007	60	31	9	100
	Summer, 2002	54	39	7	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	51	42	7	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	3	96	1	100
	Spring, 2007	4	94	2	100
	Summer, 2002	4	93	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	8	90	2	100
	Spring, 2011	3	96	1	100
	Spring, 2007	3	96	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	99	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	1	98	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	3	96	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	32	61	7	100
	Summer, 2002	33	63	4	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	4	96	1	100
	Spring, 2007	3	96	1	100
	Summer, 2002	4	95	1	100

In Spring 2011, 2007 and Summer 2002, both answer choices began with "Homosexuality is a way of life that..."

Regional Categorization

For analysis, we grouped the 39 countries surveyed into six regions – North America, Europe, Middle East, Asia/Pacific, Latin America and Africa.

North America includes:

- Canada
- United States

Europe includes countries from both Western and Eastern Europe:

- Britain
- France
- Germany
- Italy
- Spain
- Greece
- Poland
- Czech Republic
- Russia

Middle East includes countries and territories from the Middle East and North Africa, as well as Turkey:

- Turkey
- Egypt
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Palestinian territories
- Tunisia
- Israel

Asia/Pacific includes countries from Asia and the Pacific region:

- Australia
- China
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- South Korea

Latin America includes countries from North, Central and South America:

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- El Salvador
- Mexico
- Venezuela

Africa includes countries from sub-Saharan Africa:

- Ghana
- Kenya
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- South Africa
- Uganda