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Global Views of Iran Overwhelmingly Negative

Opposition Still Widespread to Tehran Obtaining Nuclear Arms

Andrew Kohut,

Founding Director, Pew Research Center

Pew Global Attitudes Project:

Richard Wike, Associate Director

Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Senior Researcher

Katie Simmons, Research Associate

Jacob Poushter, Research Associate

Aaron Ponce, Research Associate

Cathy Barker, Research Assistant

Kat Devlin, Research Assistant

For Media Inquiries Contact:

Vidya Krishnamurthy

202.419.4372

<http://pewglobal.org>

Pew Research Center:

James Bell,

Director of International Survey Research,
Pew Research Center

Bruce Stokes,

Director of Pew Global Economic Attitudes,
Pew Research Center

Elizabeth Mueller Gross,

Vice President, Pew Research Center

Global Views of Iran Overwhelmingly Negative

Opposition Still Widespread to Tehran Obtaining Nuclear Arms

As Iranians prepare to elect a new president, the country's international image is largely negative. Majorities in most of 39 countries surveyed have an unfavorable opinion of Iran, and most say Tehran does not respect the personal freedoms of its people. Meanwhile, any nuclear ambitions harbored by the Iranian government continue to draw strong opposition from Western countries, as well as neighboring states in the Middle East.

Unfavorable views of Iran are especially widespread in Israel and much of Western Europe, where at least eight-in-ten in most countries surveyed have a negative opinion of Iran. In the U.S., roughly seven-in-ten express an unfavorable view of Iran.

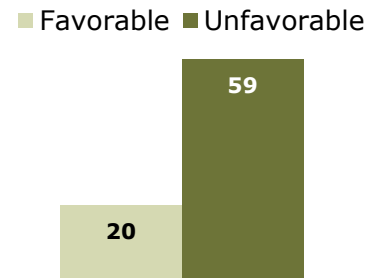
Majorities in many predominantly Muslim nations surveyed also see Iran in a negative light, including countries such as Jordan (81% unfavorable), Egypt (78%), Turkey (68%), Lebanon (60%) and the Palestinian territories (55%). Only in Pakistan (69%) and Indonesia (55%) do majorities express a favorable opinion of Iran.

Iran's poor reputation for protecting personal freedoms does not help its international image. Majorities in 24 of 39 countries surveyed think Tehran does not respect the rights of its citizens. This includes three-quarters or more who hold this view in Europe and North America, as well as in Israel, Brazil, Australia and South Korea.

Assessments of Tehran's rights record are less black-and-white in the other countries surveyed, with opinion divided in Russia (24% Iran respects personal freedoms, 42% does not respect) and China (33% vs. 37%). Only in Pakistan does a clear majority (57%) say Iran respects the personal liberties of its citizens.

Concern about Iran's nuclear ambitions may be another factor contributing to its widely negative image. Across the

Views of Iran

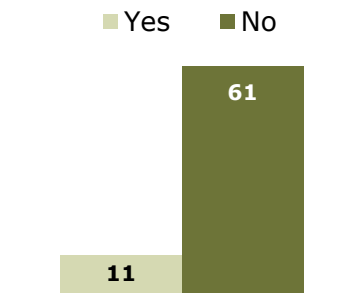


Median % based on all 39 countries surveyed in 2013.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9d.

Personal Freedoms

Does the government of Iran respect the personal freedoms of its people?



Median % based on all 39 countries surveyed in 2013.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q127a.

E3+3 countries – the U.S., Britain, France, Germany, Russia and China – which are involved in on-again, off-again nuclear talks with Tehran, at least six-in-ten oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons.

In the Middle East, Israelis are nearly unanimous (96%) in their opposition to Tehran developing nuclear weapons. But some Muslim publics in the region also voice strong objections to a nuclear-armed Iran, including roughly six-in-ten or more in Jordan (79%), Egypt (73%), Turkey (69%), and Lebanon (59%).

These are among the key findings of a new survey by the Pew Research Center conducted in 39 nations from March 2 to May 1, 2013. The poll also finds that, despite broad opposition to Iran obtaining nuclear weapons, key publics continue to disagree on policy toward Tehran. Among the E3+3 countries, for instance, at least seven-in-ten among those who oppose Iran's nuclear program in the U.S., Britain, France and Germany back tougher economic sanctions, but the Russians and Chinese are divided on the issue. Meanwhile, only in the U.S. and France are clear majorities of people who oppose a nuclear armed Iran willing to support military action in order to prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear arms.

The survey additionally finds that publics in the Middle East vary in their assessment of Iran's regional influence. The vast majority of Lebanese (85%), for example, see Iran as influential in their country. But the Palestinians offer a mixed assessment of Iran's power, and solid majorities in Turkey, Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia say Iran has little or no influence in their respective countries.

Iran's Poor Image Abroad

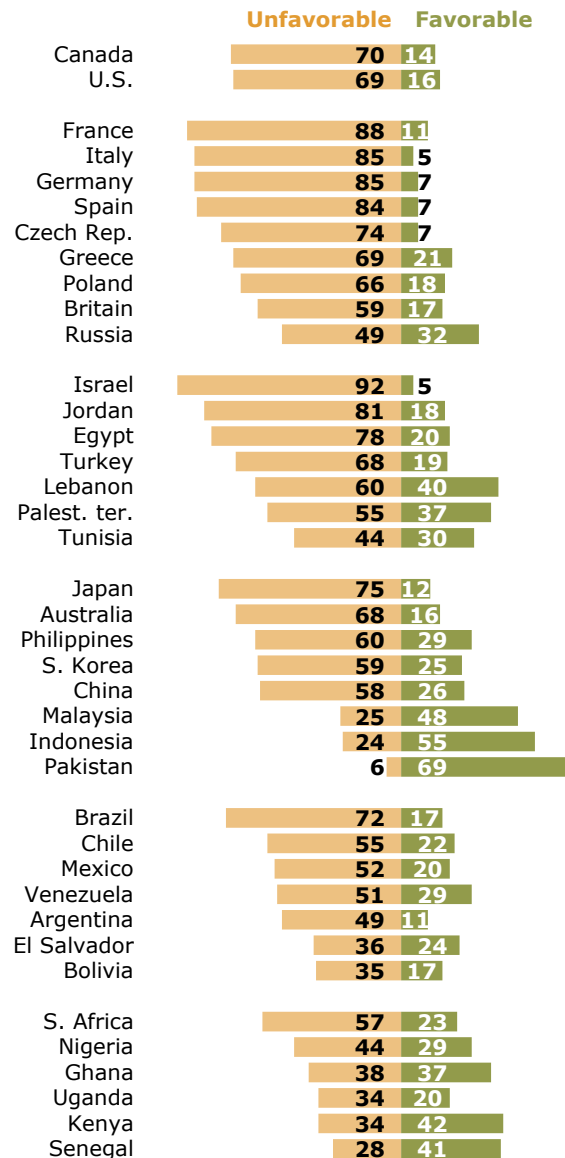
Iran's image is overwhelmingly negative across much of the world. Unfavorable opinions of Iran are especially pronounced in Europe, with majorities ranging from 88% in France to 59% in Britain saying they have a negative opinion of Iran. Russia is the one outlier in the region, with only a 49%-plurality expressing an unfavorable view of Iran.

In North America, about seven-in-ten in the U.S. (69%) and Canada (70%) have an unfavorable opinion of Iran. To the south, most countries surveyed in Latin America share this negative assessment of Iran, including at least half in Brazil (72%), Chile (55%), Mexico (52%) and Venezuela (51%).

Across the Middle East and North Africa, the prevailing opinion of Iran is also negative. In Israel, roughly nine-in-ten (92%) express an unfavorable view of Iran, while about eight-in-ten share this opinion in Jordan (81%) and Egypt (78%). Tunisia is the one country surveyed in the region where fewer than half (44%) view Iran unfavorably. It should also be noted that, although overall Lebanese opinion of Iran is negative, only 11% of Lebanese Shia share this view (89% are favorable toward Iran).

In sub-Saharan Africa, attitudes toward Iran are mixed, with many respondents offering no definite opinion. The one exception is South Africa, where a 57%-majority expresses a negative view of Iran.

Around the Globe, Most Have an Unfavorable View of Iran



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9d.

But Lebanese are Split

Views toward Iran...	Favorable %	Unfavorable %	DK %
Lebanon	40	60	0
Christian	38	62	0
Shia	89	11	1
Sunni	6	93	1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9d.

The Asia-Pacific region is home to the only countries surveyed where clear majorities have a *favorable* opinion of Iran: Pakistan (69%) and Indonesia (55%). Elsewhere in the region, attitudes clearly lean in the opposite direction, with at least six-in-ten in Japan (75%), Australia (68%), Philippines (60%), South Korea (59%) and China (58%) holding an unfavorable opinion of Iran.

Compared with six years ago, unfavorable views of Iran have intensified in a number of countries. This is especially the case in the neighboring states of Egypt and Jordan, where negative opinion of Iran increased by 28 percentage points in each country between 2007 and 2013.

Over the past half dozen years, unfavorable opinion of Iran has also increased in the Palestinian territories (+16 percentage points), South Korea (+16), Turkey (+12), Spain (+12), and Russia (+9).

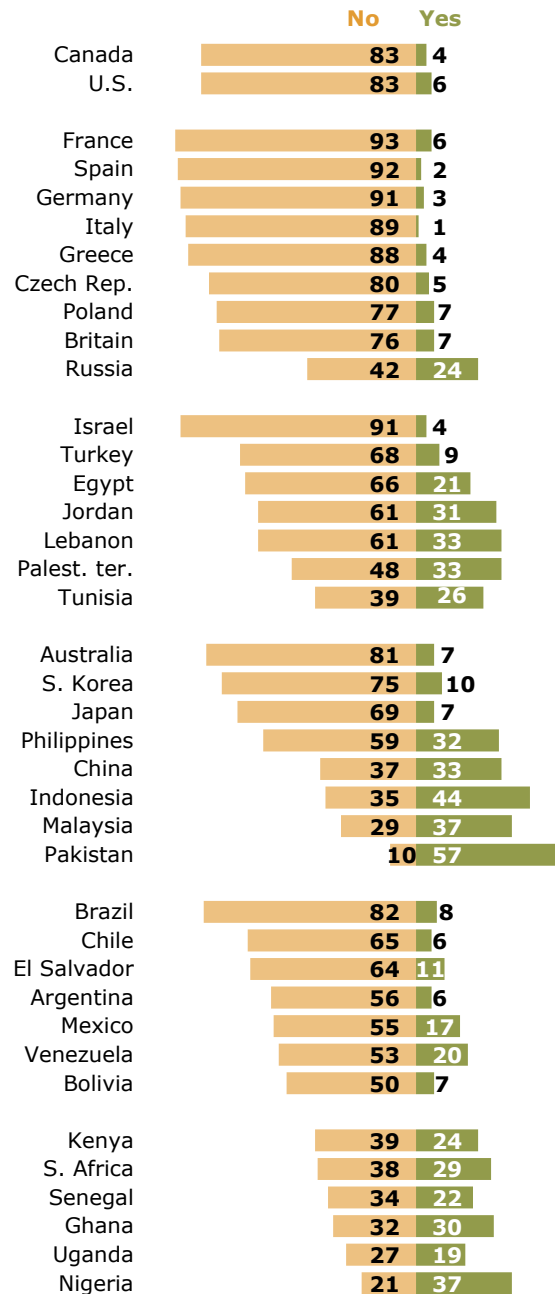
No Respect for Personal Freedoms

Pluralities to majorities in 28 of 39 countries surveyed say the government of Iran does not respect the personal freedoms of its people, a finding that follows well-publicized crackdowns on opposition leaders and other groups since President Ahmadinejad was returned to office in a controversial 2009 election.

Criticism of Tehran's rights record is most pronounced in Europe, the U.S. and Canada, where at least three-quarters of those surveyed say Iran does not respect the personal freedoms of its citizens.

Few Think Tehran Respects Rights of Its Citizens

Does the government of Iran respect the personal freedoms of its people?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q127a.

In Latin America, half or more in all seven countries surveyed agree that the government in Tehran does not observe or protect the rights of Iranians, including 82% in Brazil who take this view.

Majorities in most nations surveyed in the Middle East and North Africa are also skeptical of Iran's rights record, with roughly nine-in-ten Israelis (91%) saying Tehran does not respect the rights of citizens, and at least six-in-ten agreeing in Egypt (66%), Jordan (61%) and Lebanon (61%).

Relatively few in sub-Saharan Africa take a strong stand on Iran's observance of personal liberties, with opinion closely divided in most of the countries surveyed and many saying they don't know.

Assessments of Iran's rights record vary in the Asia-Pacific region. Clear majorities in some countries think Tehran does not respect personal freedoms, including Australia (81%), South Korea (75%), Japan (69%) and Philippines (59%). But opinion is mixed in China (33% does respect; 37% does not), as well as predominantly Muslim nations of Indonesia (44%; 35%) and Malaysia (37%; 29%). Pakistan is the one country surveyed where a majority (57%) says that Tehran does respect the rights of its citizens.

Perceptions of Iran's Influence

Publics in the Middle East and North Africa differ about the degree to which Iran's influence extends beyond its borders. Lebanon, where Tehran-backed Hezbollah is a major political and military force, is the only country surveyed in which an overwhelming majority (85%) thinks Iran has either a fair amount or great deal of influence in domestic affairs.

Majorities among each of Lebanon's main religious groups agree that Iran wields considerable influence in their country, with Sunnis and Christians most likely to say Iran has a *great deal* of influence (65% and 63%, respectively), compared with 44% of Shia who say the same.

Lebanese Feel Iran's Influence

<i>How much influence does Iran have in your country...</i>	Great deal/Fair amount	Not much/None	DK
	%	%	%
Turkey	20	60	20
Egypt	42	56	2
Jordan	33	66	2
Lebanon	85	15	1
<i>Christian</i>	85	15	0
<i>Shia</i>	81	19	0
<i>Sunni</i>	85	13	2
Palest. ter.	48	43	10
Tunisia	17	61	10

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q131.

Palestinians are divided on whether Iran's reach extends to their internal affairs: 48% say Iran does exert influence in their affairs, while 43% say it wields little or no influence. By comparison, majorities in Jordan (66%), Turkey (60%), Tunisia (61%) and Egypt (56%) characterize Iran as having not very much or no influence in their countries.

On balance, those who believe Iran has substantial influence tend to describe this as a bad thing. More than two-thirds of people who say Iran has a great deal or fair amount of influence take this view in Turkey (73%) and Tunisia (69%), as do majorities in Lebanon (58%) and Jordan (57%). Pluralities in Egypt (44%) and the Palestinian territories (47%) also consider Iran playing a role in their domestic affairs to be a bad thing. Opinion in Lebanon divides along sectarian lines: 87% of Shia who think Iran is having a major influence see it in a positive light, in contrast with 91% of Sunnis and 62% of Christians who consider Tehran's reach into Lebanon a bad thing.

Widespread Opposition to a Nuclear-Armed Iran

International opinion is clearly against Iran acquiring nuclear weapons. Majorities in most countries where the question was asked say they oppose a nuclear-armed Iran, including at least six-in-ten in each of the E3+3 countries: Germany (96%), France (94%), U.S. (93%), Britain (89%), Russia (75%) and China (62%).

In the Middle East and North Africa, Israelis are the most vocal opponents of Iran acquiring nuclear weapons (96% opposed). But they are not the only concerned public in the region. Strong majorities in Jordan (79%), Egypt (73%), Turkey (69%) and Lebanon (59%) also oppose Iran developing a nuclear arsenal. By comparison, opinion is divided in Tunisia (40% favor, 47% oppose), while Palestinians are the only public surveyed where as many as half (51%) support Tehran acquiring nuclear weapons.

Attitudes in most E3+3 countries have changed little since last year except in China where the public is more opposed to a nuclear-armed Iran than in 2012 (62% vs. 54%).

Strong Opposition to a Nuclear-Armed Iran

<i>Iran acquiring nuclear weapons...</i>	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %
U.S.	3	93	4
Britain	4	89	6
France	6	94	0
Germany	4	96	1
Russia	8	75	18
China	18	62	20
Turkey	17	69	15
Egypt	21	73	7
Jordan	15	79	5
Lebanon	39	59	3
Palest. ter.	51	38	11
Tunisia	40	47	13
Israel	2	96	3

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q116.

Publics differ when it comes to the use of economic sanctions to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear arms. Roughly three-quarters or more of those who oppose Iran’s nuclear program in the U.S. (78%), Germany (77%), Britain (75%) and France (73%) approve of tougher economic sanctions to deter Iran from developing nuclear weapons. But only 47% share this view in Russia, while the Chinese are divided on the question (44% favor; 47% oppose).

Among Iran’s regional neighbors, there is a similar lack of consensus about strengthening the economic sanctions aimed at Tehran. Solid majorities of those who oppose the Iranian nuclear program in Israel (91%), Egypt (61%), Jordan (74%) and Lebanon (77%) favor a tougher sanctions regime as a means of reigning in Iran’s nuclear ambitions. But majorities in Turkey (66%) and the Palestinian territories (55%) oppose such a strategy. Opinion in Tunisia is divided – 42% favor, while 48% oppose tougher sanctions.

There is deeper disagreement about possible military action to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons. On this question, there are even different levels of support among the U.S. and its western European allies. Among opponents of Iran’s nuclear program, about two-thirds (64%) in the U.S. and 58% in France would support military action if necessary, but only 50% in Germany and 48% in Britain say the same. Just 28% in Russia and 35% in China back a military option.

Among those who do not want to see a nuclear armed Iran in the Middle East and North Africa, solid majorities in Israel (68%) and Jordan (59%) say it is important to keep Iran from developing nuclear weapons even if it means military action. A plurality holds this view in Lebanon (49%) and Egypt (46%). However, such an option is opposed by 61% in Tunisia, 56% in Turkey, and 46% in the Palestinian territories.

Opponents of Iran’s Nuclear Program Disagree About Military Action

<i>Which is more important...</i>	Prevent Iran even if it means military action	Avoid a military conflict	Both/ Neither	DK
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	64	28	1	7
Britain	48	41	3	8
France	58	40	1	1
Germany	50	39	4	7
Russia	28	30	23	19
China	35	38	17	10
Turkey	22	56	11	11
Egypt	46	36	13	6
Jordan	59	20	16	5
Lebanon	49	34	16	1
Palest. ter.	32	46	14	7
Tunisia	24	61	10	4
Israel	68	20	7	6

Asked only of those who oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons.

“In your opinion, which is more important - preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons, even if it means taking military action OR avoiding a military conflict with Iran, even if it means they may develop nuclear weapons?”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q118.

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)

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

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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.

		Q9d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of d. Iran					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	2	14	27	42	15	100
	Spring, 2012	1	12	26	42	19	100
	Spring, 2011	3	16	28	39	14	100
	Spring, 2010	3	15	29	38	15	100
	Fall, 2009	1	10	25	52	12	100
	Spring, 2009	4	17	28	35	15	100
	Spring, 2008	5	15	27	37	16	100
	Spring, 2007	2	12	26	45	14	100
	Spring, 2006	8	17	26	31	18	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	1	13	36	34	16	100
	Spring, 2009	4	23	34	23	16	100
	Spring, 2007	3	19	34	33	11	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	2	15	31	28	24	100
	Spring, 2012	1	15	32	36	15	100
	Spring, 2011	4	19	32	26	19	100
	Spring, 2010	2	20	33	25	19	100
	Spring, 2009	4	25	33	19	19	100
	Spring, 2008	3	30	30	16	22	100
	Spring, 2007	2	22	33	24	19	100
	Spring, 2006	3	31	24	15	28	100
France	Spring, 2013	1	10	36	52	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	13	32	54	0	100
	Spring, 2011	3	18	37	41	1	100
	Spring, 2010	1	17	37	44	0	100
	Spring, 2009	2	21	44	32	1	100
	Spring, 2008	2	17	45	37	0	100
	Spring, 2007	1	13	41	43	1	100
	Spring, 2006	1	21	47	30	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	0	7	46	39	7	100
	Spring, 2012	1	5	46	45	4	100
	Spring, 2011	1	8	48	38	5	100
	Spring, 2010	0	8	49	37	6	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	55	27	7	100
	Spring, 2008	1	11	53	29	6	100
	Spring, 2007	2	8	45	40	5	100
	Spring, 2006	1	11	50	32	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	1	4	35	50	10	100
	Spring, 2012	0	5	28	57	9	100
	Spring, 2007	1	11	41	36	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	2	5	33	51	10	100
	Spring, 2012	3	6	34	50	7	100
	Spring, 2011	3	8	39	43	7	100
	Spring, 2010	2	11	48	25	13	100
	Spring, 2009	1	13	46	24	15	100
	Spring, 2008	1	10	36	41	13	100
	Spring, 2007	1	14	40	32	13	100
	Spring, 2006	3	19	34	32	11	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	1	20	46	23	10	100
	Spring, 2012	2	25	34	28	11	100

		Q9d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of d. Iran					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2013	2	16	48	18	16	100
	Spring, 2012	2	18	43	26	12	100
	Spring, 2011	1	23	41	15	20	100
	Spring, 2010	4	22	42	20	12	100
	Spring, 2009	1	19	42	19	18	100
	Spring, 2008	0	16	46	22	15	100
	Spring, 2007	2	15	43	25	15	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	1	6	42	32	19	100
	Spring, 2012	1	8	39	38	14	100
	Spring, 2007	1	12	47	33	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	6	26	37	12	19	100
	Spring, 2012	6	30	28	10	26	100
	Spring, 2011	9	33	27	8	24	100
	Spring, 2010	7	29	30	15	20	100
	Spring, 2009	5	33	28	7	26	100
	Spring, 2008	6	34	29	10	22	100
	Spring, 2007	6	31	33	7	23	100
	Spring, 2006	10	33	29	9	20	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	3	16	24	44	12	100
	Spring, 2012	8	18	16	39	19	100
	Spring, 2011	6	18	25	37	15	100
	Spring, 2010	5	21	15	43	16	100
	Spring, 2009	4	15	12	46	23	100
	Spring, 2008	6	18	11	45	20	100
	Spring, 2007	5	23	18	38	16	100
	Spring, 2006	18	35	15	20	12	100
	Summer, 2002	5	17	17	44	17	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	4	16	45	33	1	100
	Spring, 2012	4	18	42	34	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	19	38	37	2	100
	Spring, 2010	5	28	34	32	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	28	25	37	4	100
	Spring, 2008	9	37	34	20	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	42	39	11	1	100
	Spring, 2006	13	46	30	9	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	3	15	37	44	2	100
	Spring, 2012	3	15	38	41	3	100
	Spring, 2011	3	20	35	37	5	100
	Spring, 2010	11	26	34	29	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	25	24	42	4	100
	Spring, 2008	10	31	29	27	4	100
	Spring, 2007	8	38	32	21	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	37	33	18	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	27	13	9	51	0	100
	Spring, 2012	26	13	13	48	0	100
	Spring, 2011	25	14	12	47	2	100
	Spring, 2010	23	16	13	47	1	100
	Spring, 2009	23	12	8	54	3	100
	Spring, 2008	19	15	10	56	1	100
Spring, 2007	17	19	14	50	1	100	

		Q9d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of d. Iran					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	7	30	26	29	8	100
	Spring, 2011	7	42	30	19	2	100
	Spring, 2009	12	37	19	29	3	100
	Spring, 2007	17	38	17	22	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	10	20	17	27	26	100
	Spring, 2012	14	25	26	17	17	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	1	4	17	75	2	100
	Spring, 2011	1	5	11	81	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	5	25	64	4	100
	Spring, 2007	1	4	16	77	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	1	15	36	32	17	100
	Spring, 2008	2	29	36	19	14	100
China	Spring, 2013	3	23	42	16	16	100
	Spring, 2012	2	19	43	19	16	100
	Spring, 2011	3	26	41	13	18	100
	Spring, 2010	3	24	47	13	14	100
	Spring, 2009	2	23	47	10	17	100
	Spring, 2008	2	22	42	11	23	100
	Spring, 2007	2	24	46	9	19	100
	Spring, 2006	2	24	40	8	26	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	12	43	20	4	20	100
	Spring, 2011	11	47	22	4	16	100
	Spring, 2010	7	55	22	4	13	100
	Spring, 2009	8	47	23	4	17	100
	Spring, 2008	8	45	21	6	20	100
	Spring, 2007	8	56	17	3	16	100
	Spring, 2006	22	55	13	2	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	0	12	51	24	14	100
	Spring, 2012	0	15	48	28	8	100
	Spring, 2011	1	19	44	13	24	100
	Spring, 2010	1	11	53	22	13	100
	Spring, 2009	1	15	48	19	17	100
	Spring, 2008	1	16	51	19	12	100
	Spring, 2007	1	13	46	24	15	100
	Spring, 2006	3	20	53	15	8	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	8	40	19	6	27	100
	Spring, 2007	7	49	17	10	17	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	36	33	2	4	25	100
	Spring, 2012	40	36	4	4	15	100
	Late Spring, 2011	33	38	5	3	22	100
	Spring, 2011	35	38	5	5	18	100
	Spring, 2010	35	37	6	3	19	100
	Spring, 2009	33	41	4	4	18	100
	Spring, 2008	39	28	7	5	21	100
	Spring, 2007	38	30	4	6	21	100
	Spring, 2006	41	31	6	4	18	100

		Q9d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of d. Iran					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Philippines	Spring, 2013	2	27	41	19	10	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	1	24	47	12	15	100
	Spring, 2010	1	27	44	11	18	100
	Spring, 2009	0	33	45	4	18	100
	Spring, 2008	1	32	39	8	20	100
	Spring, 2007	1	35	38	5	20	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	2	9	32	17	39	100
	Spring, 2010	2	11	29	22	36	100
	Spring, 2009	2	9	25	22	42	100
	Spring, 2008	1	9	26	26	37	100
	Spring, 2007	1	10	23	30	37	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	2	15	21	14	48	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	1	16	53	19	11	100
	Spring, 2012	2	11	41	33	14	100
	Spring, 2011	2	18	40	21	20	100
	Spring, 2010	1	17	46	19	16	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	3	19	37	18	23	100
	Spring, 2007	4	16	41	16	22	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	2	22	23	13	40	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	3	17	30	22	29	100
	Spring, 2012	3	13	21	32	31	100
	Spring, 2011	2	19	38	20	21	100
	Spring, 2010	1	15	27	19	38	100
	Spring, 2009	3	17	27	23	30	100
	Spring, 2008	2	11	24	32	32	100
	Spring, 2007	6	18	33	25	17	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	10	19	24	27	20	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	12	25	25	13	24	100
	Spring, 2007	9	17	25	31	18	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	14	28	22	12	24	100
	Spring, 2011	7	20	30	27	17	100
	Spring, 2010	15	31	31	13	10	100
	Spring, 2009	10	26	23	19	22	100
	Spring, 2007	13	25	33	23	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	10	19	17	27	27	100
	Spring, 2010	18	26	22	19	15	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	14	27	18	10	32	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	6	17	25	32	20	100
	Spring, 2008	1	9	16	42	32	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	8	12	20	14	46	100
	Spring, 2007	7	14	19	19	42	100

		Q116 Now thinking about Iran, would you favor or oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons?			
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	3	93	4	100
	Spring, 2012	2	94	5	100
	Spring, 2010	3	94	3	100
	Spring, 2007	3	93	4	100
	Spring, 2006	3	92	5	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	4	89	6	100
	Spring, 2012	4	91	4	100
	Spring, 2010	3	90	6	100
	Spring, 2007	7	86	7	100
	Spring, 2006	5	89	6	100
France	Spring, 2013	6	94	0	100
	Spring, 2012	4	96	0	100
	Spring, 2010	5	95	0	100
	Spring, 2007	6	94	1	100
	Spring, 2006	7	92	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	4	96	1	100
	Spring, 2012	3	96	1	100
	Spring, 2010	1	98	0	100
	Spring, 2007	3	97	1	100
	Spring, 2006	2	97	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	8	75	18	100
	Spring, 2012	11	77	12	100
	Spring, 2010	7	81	12	100
	Spring, 2007	8	80	12	100
	Spring, 2006	11	82	8	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	17	69	15	100
	Spring, 2012	29	54	17	100
	Spring, 2011	20	65	14	100
	Spring, 2010	21	63	17	100
	Spring, 2009	21	65	14	100
	Spring, 2008	21	67	11	100
	Spring, 2007	25	59	16	100
	Spring, 2006	23	61	16	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	21	73	7	100
	Spring, 2012	23	66	12	100
	Spring, 2011	26	63	11	100
	Spring, 2010	26	66	9	100
	Spring, 2009	26	64	9	100
	Spring, 2008	26	61	12	100
	Spring, 2007	24	57	19	100
	Spring, 2006	44	42	14	100

		Q116 Now thinking about Iran, would you favor or oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons?			
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Jordan	Spring, 2013	15	79	5	100
	Spring, 2012	21	76	3	100
	Spring, 2011	22	70	8	100
	Spring, 2010	39	53	8	100
	Spring, 2009	34	56	10	100
	Spring, 2008	29	61	10	100
	Spring, 2007	32	55	13	100
	Spring, 2006	45	42	12	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	39	59	3	100
	Spring, 2012	35	62	3	100
	Spring, 2011	34	64	3	100
	Spring, 2010	34	64	2	100
	Spring, 2009	31	66	3	100
	Spring, 2008	28	69	4	100
	Spring, 2007	29	69	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	51	38	11	100
	Spring, 2011	38	55	7	100
	Spring, 2009	58	38	4	100
	Spring, 2007	58	24	19	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	40	47	13	100
	Spring, 2012	42	43	16	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	2	96	3	100
	Spring, 2011	4	93	3	100
	Spring, 2007	5	91	4	100
China	Spring, 2013	18	62	20	100
	Spring, 2012	25	54	21	100
	Spring, 2010	20	65	15	100
	Spring, 2007	17	69	14	100
	Spring, 2006	18	52	29	100

		Q117 ASK IF OPPOSES IRAN ACQUIRING NUCLEAR WEAPONS: Do you approve or disapprove of tougher international economic sanctions on Iran to try to stop it from developing nuclear weapons?				
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2013	78	19	3	100	935
	Spring, 2012	80	16	3	100	948
	Spring, 2010	85	11	3	100	951
Britain	Spring, 2013	75	21	5	100	904
	Spring, 2012	79	18	3	100	924
	Spring, 2010	78	18	4	100	683
France	Spring, 2013	73	27	0	100	948
	Spring, 2012	74	26	0	100	962
	Spring, 2010	76	23	0	100	709
Germany	Spring, 2013	77	21	2	100	987
	Spring, 2012	80	18	2	100	959
	Spring, 2010	77	21	2	100	732
Russia	Spring, 2013	47	38	15	100	739
	Spring, 2012	46	42	12	100	770
	Spring, 2010	67	22	11	100	813
Turkey	Spring, 2013	26	66	9	100	716
	Spring, 2012	34	52	14	100	546
	Spring, 2010	44	40	16	100	628
Egypt	Spring, 2013	61	33	6	100	726
	Spring, 2012	70	21	9	100	656
	Spring, 2010	72	15	13	100	659
Jordan	Spring, 2013	74	22	4	100	794
	Spring, 2012	68	28	4	100	760
	Spring, 2010	66	28	6	100	527
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	77	21	2	100	590
	Spring, 2012	74	20	6	100	621
	Spring, 2010	72	21	7	100	657
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	40	55	6	100	314
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	42	48	10	100	470
	Spring, 2012	43	53	4	100	425
Israel	Spring, 2013	91	7	2	100	805
China	Spring, 2013	44	47	9	100	2017
	Spring, 2012	38	54	8	100	1797
	Spring, 2010	58	32	10	100	2022

In 2010, question read "Would you approve or disapprove..."

		Q118 ASK IF OPPOSES IRAN ACQUIRING NUCLEAR WEAPONS: In your opinion, which is more important...						
		Preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons, even if it means taking military action OR	Avoiding a military conflict with Iran, even if it means they may develop nuclear weapons	Neither (Volunteered)	Both (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2013	64	28	1	0	7	100	935
	Spring, 2012	63	28	1	0	7	100	948
	Spring, 2010	66	24	1	0	9	100	951
Britain	Spring, 2013	48	41	2	1	8	100	904
	Spring, 2012	51	40	2	1	7	100	924
	Spring, 2010	48	37	4	2	9	100	683
France	Spring, 2013	58	40	1	0	1	100	948
	Spring, 2012	51	48	1	0	0	100	962
	Spring, 2010	59	41	0	0	0	100	709
Germany	Spring, 2013	50	39	3	1	7	100	987
	Spring, 2012	50	41	3	1	5	100	959
	Spring, 2010	51	39	2	1	7	100	732
Russia	Spring, 2013	28	30	17	6	19	100	739
	Spring, 2012	24	41	15	8	13	100	770
	Spring, 2010	32	32	14	5	17	100	813
Turkey	Spring, 2013	22	56	5	6	11	100	716
	Spring, 2012	26	42	7	3	22	100	546
	Spring, 2010	29	37	8	8	18	100	628
Egypt	Spring, 2013	46	36	11	2	6	100	726
	Spring, 2012	52	17	20	4	7	100	656
	Spring, 2010	55	16	19	0	10	100	659
Jordan	Spring, 2013	59	20	16	0	5	100	794
	Spring, 2012	50	25	19	0	7	100	760
	Spring, 2010	53	20	18	0	8	100	527
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	49	34	9	7	1	100	590
	Spring, 2012	46	36	10	5	3	100	621
	Spring, 2010	44	37	9	6	4	100	657
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	32	46	9	5	7	100	314
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	24	61	6	4	4	100	470
	Spring, 2012	22	69	5	1	3	100	425
Israel	Spring, 2013	68	20	4	3	6	100	805
China	Spring, 2013	35	38	5	12	10	100	2017
	Spring, 2012	30	39	6	8	17	100	1797
	Spring, 2010	35	43	4	10	8	100	2022

		Q127a Do you think the government of a. Iran respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	6	83	11	100
	Spring, 2008	8	80	12	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	4	83	13	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	7	76	17	100
	Spring, 2008	12	70	18	100
France	Spring, 2013	6	93	0	100
	Spring, 2008	5	95	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	3	91	6	100
	Spring, 2008	6	89	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	1	89	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	2	92	6	100
	Spring, 2008	4	82	14	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	4	88	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	7	77	16	100
	Spring, 2008	4	81	15	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	5	80	15	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	24	42	34	100
	Spring, 2008	22	50	28	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	9	68	22	100
	Spring, 2008	8	67	25	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	21	66	13	100
	Spring, 2008	28	61	11	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	31	61	8	100
	Spring, 2008	30	63	7	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	33	61	5	100
	Spring, 2008	29	66	5	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	33	48	19	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	26	39	35	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	4	91	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	7	81	13	100
	Spring, 2008	9	75	16	100
China	Spring, 2013	33	37	30	100
	Spring, 2008	38	29	33	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	44	35	21	100
	Spring, 2008	49	25	27	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	7	69	24	100
	Spring, 2008	10	75	15	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	37	29	34	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	57	10	33	100
	Spring, 2008	56	9	35	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	32	59	8	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	10	75	15	100
	Spring, 2008	10	68	22	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	6	56	38	100

		Q127a Do you think the government of a. Iran respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2008	7	71	22	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	7	50	43	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	8	82	10	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	6	65	29	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	11	64	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	17	55	28	100
	Spring, 2008	8	71	20	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	20	53	27	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	30	32	38	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	24	39	36	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	37	21	42	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	22	34	45	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	29	38	33	100
	Spring, 2008	9	51	39	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	19	27	55	100

		Q131 Overall, how much influence do you think Iran is having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Would you say it is having a great deal of influence, a fair amount, not too much, or no influence at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	No influence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2013	5	15	40	20	20	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	4	38	22	34	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	6	27	27	39	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	60	25	8	7	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	20	28	25	18	10	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	6	11	14	47	23	100

		Q132 ASK IF 'GREAT DEAL' OR 'FAIR AMOUNT' IN Q131: Is this a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?					
		Good	Bad	Neither	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Turkey	Spring, 2013	9	73	14	3	100	265
Egypt	Spring, 2013	10	44	28	17	100	421
Jordan	Spring, 2013	16	57	23	4	100	326
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	36	58	6	0	100	850
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	38	47	12	4	100	393
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	23	69	7	1	100	163