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## Saudi Arabia's Image Falters among Middle East Neighbors

Mixed Views of Saudi Influence, Record on Civic Freedoms

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## About Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project

Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world. It does not take policy positions. Its Global Attitudes Project conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. Since 2001, the project has conducted more than 330,000 interviews in 60 nations.

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## Saudi Arabia's Image Falters among Middle East Neighbors

Mixed Views of Saudi Influence, Record on Civic Freedoms

Each year, the world is reminded of Saudi Arabia's influential status as the birthplace of Islam, as hundreds of thousands of Muslims from across the globe make the Hajj, or pilgrimage, to the city of Mecca. Perhaps owing to its pivotal role within the Islamic faith, Saudi Arabia tends to be viewed favorably in countries that are home to large or majority-Muslim populations.

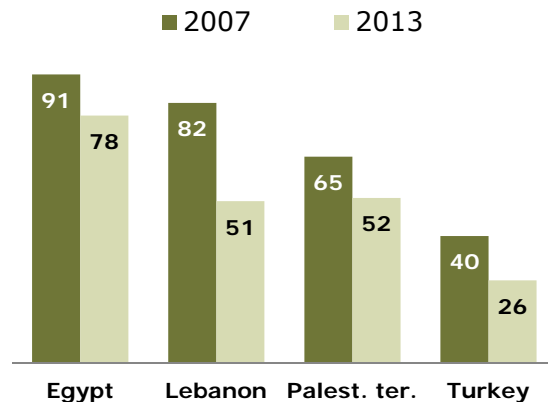
However, a Pew Research Center survey reveals that Saudi Arabia's standing has slipped substantially among key Middle Eastern publics, including in Lebanon where favorable opinion has plummeted 31 percentage points since 2007. In contrast, opinion of Saudi Arabia has not soured in other predominately Muslim countries outside of the region.

The reasons for Saudi Arabia's worsening image in the Middle East are likely multiple. Criticism of the influence the Saudis wield in the Middle East is significant in Lebanon, Tunisia and Turkey. And substantial disapproval of the Saudi government's track record on protecting the personal freedoms of its citizens is evident in Turkey, Lebanon, the Palestinian territories and Tunisia, as it is in much of the world.

Saudi Arabia is viewed favorably in many countries outside the Middle East where Muslims make up a substantial percentage, if not a majority, of the population. In Pakistan, for example, 95% express a favorable opinion of the Saudi kingdom, while more than six-in-ten in Indonesia, Senegal and Malaysia share this view. However, among its Muslim neighbors, opinions of Saudi Arabia are more varied. Only in Jordan and Egypt is opinion of the desert kingdom overwhelmingly positive (88% and 78%, respectively). Elsewhere in the Middle East, views are mixed or even decidedly negative, as in the case of Turkey (26% favorable vs. 53% unfavorable).

### Declining Support For Saudi Arabia in Middle East

*% Favorable view of Saudi Arabia*



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9n.

Moreover, in four of the five Middle Eastern countries surveyed in both 2007 and 2013, Saudi Arabia's image has substantially worsened. The most dramatic decline has occurred in Lebanon, where overall opinion of the Saudi kingdom has fallen from 82% to 51% favorable over the past six years, and the drop is particularly prevalent among Lebanese Shia. Smaller, but significant drops in Saudi Arabia's standing are evident in Turkey (- 14 percentage points), the Palestinian territories (-13) and Egypt (-13).

These are among the key findings from a Pew Research Center survey conducted in 39 countries among 37,653 respondents from March 2 to May 1, 2013. The poll also finds varied assessments of Saudi influence in the Middle East. Among those who do see significant Saudi influence within their borders, views are mixed as to whether this is a good thing or bad thing. More stark are assessments of Saudi Arabia's track record on personal freedoms. Among the countries surveyed in the Middle East and elsewhere, only in Jordan, Egypt, Pakistan and Senegal do clear majorities say the Saudi kingdom does a good job of protecting civil liberties.

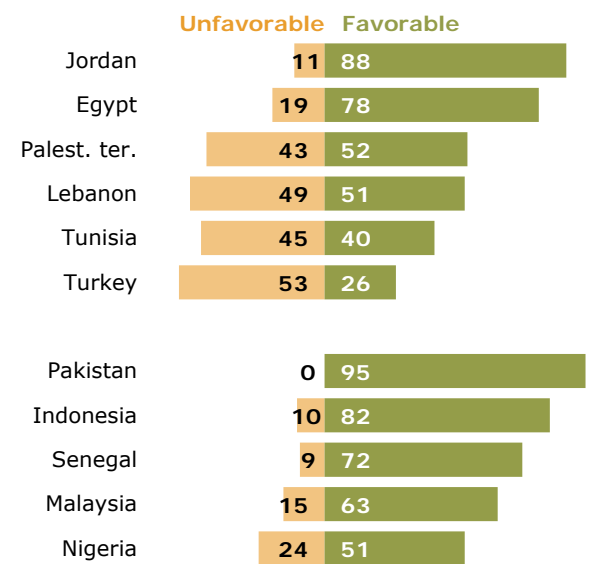
## Saudi Arabia's Image Abroad

In the Middle East, overall opinion of Saudi Arabia varies widely, while in countries outside the region that have large or majority Muslim populations, views are generally positive.

Among its neighbors, Saudi Arabia is viewed favorably by clear majorities in Jordan (88%) and Egypt (78%). Only about half of Palestinians (52%) have a favorable opinion of the desert kingdom, although positive views are more prevalent in the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip (58% favorable vs. 40% unfavorable) than the Fatah-dominated West Bank (48% vs. 45%).

Opinion of Saudi Arabia is nearly evenly split in Lebanon, where 51% see their neighbor in a positive light and 49% see it negatively. Again, religious differences are evident, with roughly eight-in-ten Lebanese Sunni Muslims (82%) expressing a favorable view of the Saudi kingdom, compared with just 6% of Lebanese

### Views of Saudi Arabia



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Shia. Lebanese Christians occupy the middle ground, with 52% favorable and 48% unfavorable toward Saudi Arabia.

Tunisians are also divided, with 40% holding a favorable view of Saudi Arabia, and 45% holding a negative view. Turkey, which is not only a regional neighbor but a fellow G20 member, is the only country polled where as many as half (53%) see the Saudi kingdom in a negative light.

Outside the Middle East, in the other publics polled where Muslims make up a substantial portion of the population, half or more have a favorable view of Saudi Arabia. Pakistanis show the most support for the desert kingdom, with 95% holding a favorable opinion and none expressing an unfavorable view. Majorities in Indonesia (82%), Senegal (72%), and Malaysia (63%) also view the kingdom favorably. In Nigeria, 51% hold a positive view of Saudi Arabia.

While opinion of Saudi Arabia is on balance positive in the Middle East, favorable ratings from important allies, such as Egypt and the Palestinian territories have deteriorated since 2007 (-13 percentage points). And in Turkey, while 26% have a positive view of Saudi Arabia in 2013, this is down from 40% who said the same in 2007 (-14 percentage points).

However, the drop in support from Lebanon is even steeper. In 2007, 82% of the Lebanese public had a favorable view of the Saudi kingdom, but that has plummeted 31 percentage points, to just 51% today. The drop is especially pronounced among Lebanese Christians (-38 percentage points) and Shia Muslims (-57 percentage points).

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### Sectarian and Regional Views of Saudi Arabia

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
Palest. ter.	52	43	5
<i>West Bank</i>	48	45	6
<i>Gaza</i>	58	40	2
Lebanon	51	49	1
<i>Christian</i>	52	48	0
<i>Sunni</i>	82	16	2
<i>Shia</i>	6	93	1

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### Positive Views of Saudi Arabia Down in Region

	% Favorable				07-13 Change
	2007 %	2008 %	2012 %	2013 %	
Lebanon	82	69	50	51	-31
Turkey	40	36	23	26	-14
Egypt	91	84	81	78	-13
Palest. ter.	65	--	--	52	-13
Jordan	90	91	90	88	-2
Tunisia	--	--	40	40	--
Indonesia	86	81	--	82	-4
Malaysia	63	--	--	63	0
Pakistan	87	97	95	95	+8
Nigeria	--	--	--	51	--
Senegal	--	--	--	72	--

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Despite declines in those key countries, views of Saudi Arabia are basically unchanged in Jordan, Indonesia, and Malaysia since 2007. Moreover, favorable opinions have risen in one country – Pakistan (up 8 percentage points).

## Middle East Views of Saudi Influence

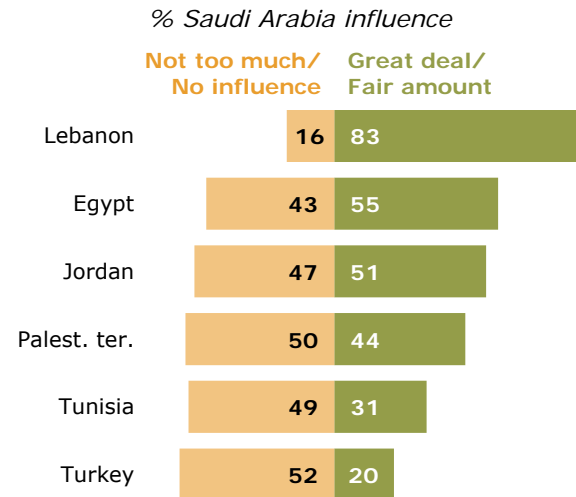
Publics in the Middle East are divided when it comes to the degree of influence that Saudi Arabia wields in their country. A clear majority in Lebanon (83%) says that Saudi Arabia has a great deal or fair amount of influence on the direction of their country, but other publics in the region are not as convinced.

In Egypt (55%) and Jordan (51%), half or more say Saudi Arabia exerts significant influence on how things are going in their country, compared with even fewer who say the same in the Palestinian territories (44%), Tunisia (31%), and Turkey (20%).

In Lebanon, among the overwhelming majority who see Saudi Arabia as a major influence on their country, only 43% say this is a good thing, while 48% say it is a bad thing. However, behind these numbers is a sharp sectarian divide: Lebanese Shia who perceive Saudi Arabia reaching into their country overwhelmingly say this is a bad thing (87%), compared with 71% of Lebanese Sunnis who see – and welcome – Saudi influence. Lebanese Christians are more evenly divided (40% good thing vs. 47% bad thing).

In Jordan (67%), Egypt (63%), and the Palestinian territories (61%), six-in-ten or more among those who perceive significant

## Varying Saudi Influence in Region



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q135.

## Views of Saudi Influence in the Middle East

	Great deal/Fair amount of Saudi influence	Is influence a...*	
		Bad thing	Good thing
	%	%	%
Lebanon	83	48	43
<i>Christian</i>	86	47	40
<i>Sunni</i>	83	22	71
<i>Shia</i>	77	87	8
Egypt	55	7	63
Jordan	51	8	67
Palest. ter.	44	22	61
Tunisia	31	62	26
Turkey	20	66	19

\* Based on those saying Saudi Arabia has "great deal" or "fair amount" of influence on country.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q135 & Q136.

Saudi influence in their country say this is a good thing. By contrast, among the minority in Turkey and Tunisia who see Saudi Arabia extending its reach across their border, majorities (66% and 62%, respectively) think this is a bad thing.

## Saudi Record on Personal Freedoms

In the Middle East, Saudi Arabia receives mixed marks when it comes to respecting the rights of its citizens. Only in Jordan (60%) and Egypt (59%) do clear majorities say the Saudi government protects the personal freedoms of its people. Elsewhere in the region, half or more take the opposite view.

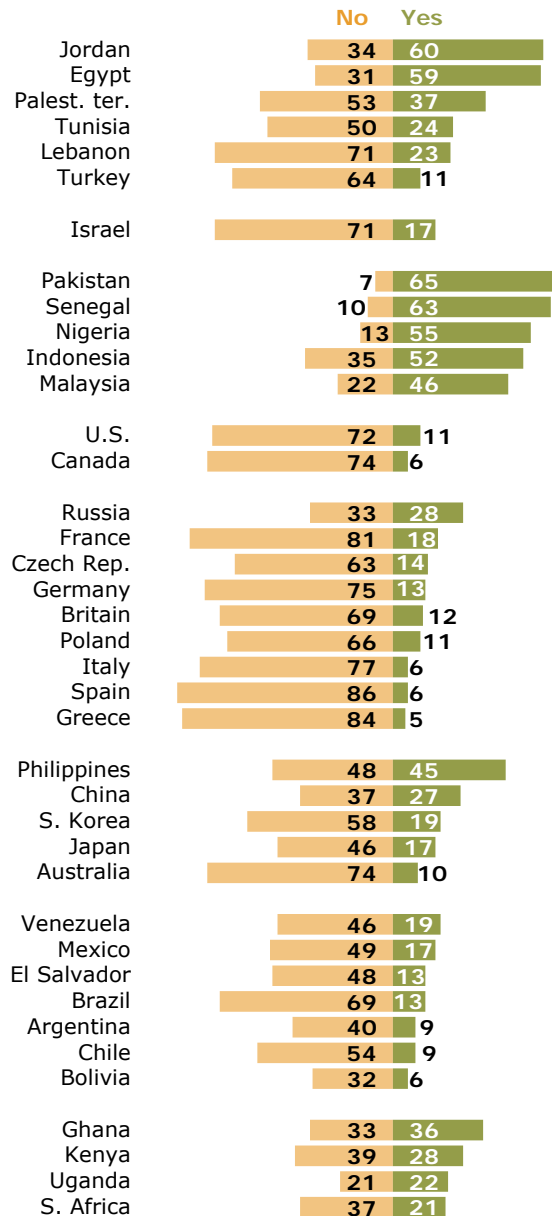
However, in countries outside the Middle East that are home to substantial or majority Muslim populations, Saudi Arabia is generally given credit for protecting the liberties of its citizens. Half or more in Pakistan (65%), Senegal (63%), Nigeria (55%), and Indonesia (52%) say the Saudi regime protects personal freedoms within its borders.

By contrast, opinion of Saudi Arabia's record on civil rights is highly critical in Europe, where as many as eight-in-ten or more in Spain (86%), Greece (84%), and France (81%) think the Saudi government does not protect the personal freedoms of its people. In North America, 74% of Canadians and 72% of Americans agree, as do 71% of Israelis.

Opinion is more mixed in Asia and Latin America, but nowhere in those regions does a clear plurality give Saudi Arabia's track record on civil liberties favorable marks.

## Personal Freedoms in Saudi Arabia

*Do you think the government of Saudi Arabia respects the personal freedoms of its people?*



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q127d.

Overall, across 39 countries surveyed in 2013 – including those polled in the Middle East – a median of just 18% thinks the Saudi government respects the personal freedoms of its people. By comparison, a global median of 70% say the U.S. respects the human rights of its people.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> For more analysis, see Chapter 5 of "[America's Global Image Remains More Positive than China's](#)", released July 18, 2013.



## 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:  $\pm 4.7$  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:  $\pm 4.4$  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:**  $\pm 3.7$  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:**  $\pm 5.2$  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:**  $\pm 3.5$  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:	<b>Greece</b>
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:	<b>Indonesia</b>
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:	<b>Israel</b>
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:	<b>Italy</b>
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:**  $\pm 4.0$  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:**  $\pm 4.3$  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:**  $\pm 4.4$  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:	<b>Philippines</b>
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:	<b>Poland</b>
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:	<b>Russia</b>
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:	<b>Senegal</b>
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:**  $\pm 4.1$  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:**  $\pm 3.7$  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:**  $\pm 3.1$  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:**  $\pm 4.0$  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:**  $\pm 7.7$  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:**  $\pm 4.3$  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:**  $\pm 3.5$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 97% of U.S. households)

Country:	<b>Venezuela</b>
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  
October 17, 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.
- 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:
  - Brazil prior to 2010
  - Nigeria prior to 2010
- 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.

		Q9n Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: n. Saudi Arabia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2013	8	18	16	37	21	100
	Spring, 2012	8	15	13	44	21	100
	Spring, 2008	10	26	13	30	20	100
	Spring, 2007	8	32	12	27	21	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	41	37	14	5	3	100
	Spring, 2012	42	39	12	5	3	100
	Spring, 2008	61	23	9	4	3	100
	Spring, 2007	58	33	6	2	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	56	32	8	3	1	100
	Spring, 2012	61	29	9	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	61	30	4	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	63	27	7	3	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	32	19	18	31	1	100
	Spring, 2012	31	19	20	28	3	100
	Spring, 2008	38	31	11	17	2	100
	Spring, 2007	44	38	10	7	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	13	39	23	20	5	100
	Spring, 2007	18	47	18	15	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	13	27	14	31	14	100
	Spring, 2012	14	26	21	29	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	41	41	7	3	7	100
	Spring, 2008	30	51	11	2	6	100
	Spring, 2007	29	57	7	1	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	16	47	12	3	21	100
	Spring, 2007	11	52	12	6	19	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	79	16	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2012	76	19	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2008	92	5	1	0	3	100
	Spring, 2007	75	12	1	1	10	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	30	21	10	14	24	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	51	21	6	3	20	100

		Q127d Do you think the government of d. Saudi Arabia 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	11	72	17	100
	Spring, 2008	13	64	23	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	6	74	20	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	12	69	20	100
	Spring, 2008	14	59	26	100
France	Spring, 2013	18	81	1	100
	Spring, 2008	20	80	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	13	75	12	100
	Spring, 2008	24	59	17	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	6	77	17	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	6	86	8	100
	Spring, 2008	9	69	22	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	5	84	11	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	11	66	24	100
	Spring, 2008	18	57	25	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	14	63	23	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	28	33	39	100
	Spring, 2008	23	38	39	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	11	64	25	100
	Spring, 2008	13	57	30	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	59	31	10	100
	Spring, 2008	60	29	10	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	60	34	7	100
	Spring, 2008	62	32	6	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	23	71	6	100
	Spring, 2008	64	29	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	37	53	10	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	24	50	26	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	17	71	13	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	10	74	17	100
	Spring, 2008	18	57	25	100
China	Spring, 2013	27	37	36	100
	Spring, 2008	34	29	37	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	52	35	13	100
	Spring, 2008	61	23	16	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	17	46	36	100
	Spring, 2008	24	47	30	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	46	22	31	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	65	7	28	100
	Spring, 2008	67	8	24	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	45	48	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	19	58	22	100
	Spring, 2008	24	55	21	100



		Q127d Do you think the government of d. Saudi Arabia 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, 2013	9	40	51	100
	Spring, 2008	9	47	44	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	6	32	62	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	13	69	17	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	9	54	37	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	13	48	40	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	17	49	34	100
	Spring, 2008	10	55	35	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	19	46	35	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	36	33	31	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	28	39	33	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	55	13	32	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	63	10	27	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	21	37	42	100
	Spring, 2008	17	32	51	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	22	21	56	100

		Q135 Overall, how much influence do you think Saudi Arabia 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	28	24	27	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	23	32	25	18	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	18	33	27	20	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	48	35	11	5	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	13	31	25	25	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	15	16	11	38	20	100

		Q136 ASK IF 'GREAT DEAL' OR 'FAIR AMOUNT' IN Q135: Is this a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?					
		Good	Bad	Neither	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Turkey	Spring, 2013	19	66	14	2	100	227
Egypt	Spring, 2013	63	7	26	4	100	545
Jordan	Spring, 2013	67	8	24	1	100	509
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	43	48	9	0	100	837
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	61	22	13	3	100	355
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	26	62	10	1	100	312