



TUESDAY JULY 10, 2012

Most Muslims Want Democracy, Personal Freedoms, and Islam in Political Life

Few Believe U.S. Backs Democracy

Andrew Kohut,

President, Pew Research Center

Pew Global Attitudes Project:

Richard Wike, Associate Director

Juliana Menasce Horowitz,
Senior Researcher

Katie Simmons, Research Associate

Jacob Poushter, Research Analyst

Cathy Barker, Research Assistant

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

For Media Inquiries Contact:

Richard Wike

Vidya Krishnamurthy

202.419.4372

<http://pewglobal.org>

July 10, 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Overview: Most Muslims Want Democracy, Personal Freedoms, and Islam in Political Life	1
About the Project	8
PART I: Key Issues in Predominantly Muslim Nations	
Chapter 1: Public Mood After the Arab Spring	9
Chapter 2: Views of Democracy	14
Chapter 3: Role of Islam in Politics	18
Chapter 4: Gender Equality	21
Chapter 5: Views of Extremism	27
PART II: Tunisia	
Chapter 6: National Conditions and Views of the Future	31
Chapter 7: Views of Key Leaders, Parties and Institutions	35
Chapter 8: Tunisia's Relationship With the U.S.	38
Survey Methods	40
Survey Topline	44

Most Muslims Want Democracy, Personal Freedoms, and Islam in Political Life

Few Believe U.S. Backs Democracy

More than a year after the first stirrings of the Arab Spring, there continues to be a strong desire for democracy in Arab and other predominantly Muslim nations. Solid majorities in Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt, Tunisia and Jordan believe democracy is the best form of government, as do a plurality of Pakistanis.

Indeed, these publics do not just support the general notion of democracy – they also embrace specific features of a democratic system, such as competitive elections and free speech.

A substantial number in key Muslim countries want a large role for Islam in political life. However, there are significant differences over the degree to which the legal system should be based on Islam.

The United States is not seen as promoting democracy in the Middle East. In newly democratic Tunisia, only about three-in-ten believe the American response to the political upheaval in their country has had a positive impact.

Despite the tumult and uncertainty of the last year, views about democracy are mostly unchanged since 2011, although support has declined somewhat in Jordan. Enthusiasm for democracy tends to be generally less intense in Jordan and in Pakistan. It is consistently strong in Lebanon and Turkey.

While democratic rights and institutions are popular, they are clearly not the only priorities in the six Muslim majority nations surveyed. In particular, the economy is a top concern. And if they had to choose, most Jordanians, Tunisians and Pakistanis would rather have a strong economy than a good democracy. Turks and Lebanese, on the other hand, would prefer democracy. Egyptians are divided.

Continuing Desire for Democracy

	% Democracy is preferable		
	2011	2012	Change
	%	%	
Lebanon	81	84	+3
Turkey	66	71	+5
Egypt	71	67	-4
Tunisia	--	63	--
Jordan	72	61	-11
Pakistan	42	42	0

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q21.

There is also a strong desire for Islam to play a major role in the public life of these nations, and most want Islam to have at least some influence on their country's laws. Majorities in Pakistan, Jordan and Egypt believe laws should strictly follow the teachings of the Quran, while most Tunisians and a 44%-plurality of Turks want laws to be influenced by the values and principles of Islam, but not strictly follow the Quran.

About four-in-ten Lebanese say laws should not be influenced at all by the teachings of the Quran, although on this issue – as on many issues – views vary sharply along religious and sectarian lines. While 63% of Lebanese Christians and 38% of Sunni Muslims say laws should not be guided by the Quran, just 13% of Shia Muslims agree.

Just as opinions about religion and politics vary across these six nations, so do views about gender equality. Majorities in all six believe women should have equal rights as men, and more than eight-in-ten hold this view in

Lebanon and Turkey. However, in Egypt – where the role of women in society has been a heavily debated issue throughout the post-Mubarak transition period – a slimmer 58%-majority favors equal rights, while 36% oppose the idea. Only 53% of Egyptian men endorse equal rights.

Moreover, while many support the general principle of gender equality, there is less enthusiasm for gender parity in politics, economics, and family life. For instance, many believe men make better political leaders, that men should have more of a right to a job than women when jobs are scarce, and that families should help choose a woman's husband.

These are among the key findings from a survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted in six predominantly Muslim nations March 19 to April 20.¹ The poll, which is part of the broader 21-nation spring 2012 Global Attitudes survey, found considerable optimism – at least among Arab publics – about the prospects for democracy in the region. Solid majorities in Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan and Lebanon said the 2011 popular uprising would

Differing Views on How Much Influence Quran Should Have

	Laws should...			
	Strictly follow the Quran	Follow the values and principles of Islam	Not be influenced by the Quran	DK
	%	%	%	%
Pakistan	82	15	0	2
Jordan	72	26	1	1
Egypt	60	32	6	3
Tunisia	23	64	12	2
Turkey	17	44	27	13
Lebanon	17	35	42	7

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q39.

¹ The survey was conducted before the Egyptian presidential election and the dissolution of the Egyptian parliament in June.

lead to more democracy in the Middle East. Turks and Pakistanis, on the other hand, were less hopeful.

This report includes a special section on Tunisian public opinion (see Part II). In the nation where the Arab Spring began, large majorities say they are dissatisfied with the country's direction and its economic situation. While Tunisians embrace their country's nascent democracy, they are divided over whether things in their country have actually gotten better since long-running dictator President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali was forced from office. Still, most are hopeful about Tunisia's future and optimistic that the economy will improve in the next 12 months. And despite the dissatisfaction with current conditions, the ruling Islamist party Ennahda receives positive marks from 65% of Tunisians.

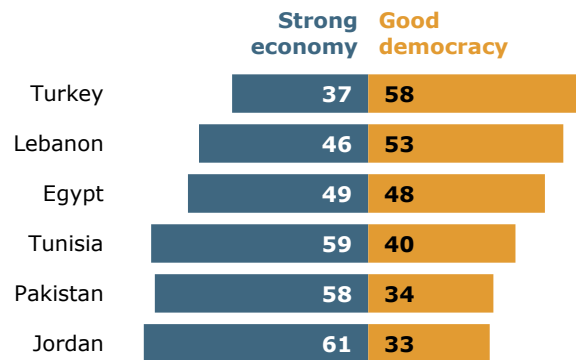
Both Democracy and Economy Are Priorities

Majorities in five of the six nations polled (and a plurality of Pakistanis) believe democracy is the best form of government. Moreover, there is a strong desire in these nations for specific democratic rights and institutions, such as competitive multi-party elections and freedom of speech.

Other goals are also clearly important. Many say political stability is a crucial priority, and even more prioritize economic prosperity. When respondents are asked which is more important, a good democracy or a strong economy, Turkey and Lebanon are the only countries where more than half choose democracy. Egyptians are divided, while most Tunisians, Pakistanis and Jordanians prioritize the economy.

Overall, views about the economic situation in these countries are grim, although Turkey is a notable exception. Nearly six-in-ten Turks (57%) say their country's economy is in good shape, but at least seven-in-ten in Pakistan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan offer negative assessments.

Which Is More Important?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q72.

A Major Role for Islam in Public Life

In five of six nations, solid majorities say Islam is already playing a large role in the country's political life. In newly democratic Tunisia, where the Islamist party Ennahda won the largest share of votes in the recent parliamentary elections, fully 84% think Islam has a major role.

Similarly, in Egypt, where the Muslim Brotherhood has won both parliamentary and presidential elections, 66% hold this view, up from 47% two years ago.

The view that Islam plays a large role in political life has also become more prevalent in Pakistan over the last two years. Meanwhile, more than six-in-ten in Turkey and Lebanon believe Islam is a major part of political life in their countries. This view is especially pervasive among Lebanese Christians – 75% think Islam has a major role.

The clear exception on this issue is Jordan. Only 31% of Jordanians believe Islam currently plays a large part in their nation's political life, while 63% say it has a small role. Among the majority of Jordanians who say Islam is playing a small role, 80% say it is a bad thing that Islam has only a minor part in the country's politics.

Major Role for Islam in Politics

	% Large role		
	2010	2012	Change
	%	%	
Egypt	47	66	+19
Pakistan	46	62	+16
Lebanon	59	61	+2
Jordan	35	31	-4
Turkey	69	64	-5
Tunisia	--	84	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q62.

Support for Gender Equality – but Not in All Circumstances

While majorities in all six countries support the principle of gender equality, there are significant differences between men and women on this issue. The most striking gender gap is in Jordan, where 82% of women but just 44% of men say women should have the same rights as men.

Moreover, while there is majority support for the idea of gender equality, this does not necessarily apply to specific aspects of public and private life. For instance, at least half in Tunisia, Pakistan, Turkey and Jordan say men

Gender Gaps on Views About Gender Equality

	% Saying women should have equal rights as men			
	Total	Men	Women	Gap
	%	%	%	
Jordan	63	44	82	-38
Pakistan	76	65	87	-22
Tunisia	74	65	84	-19
Egypt	58	53	63	-10
Lebanon	93	88	98	-10
Turkey	84	83	85	-2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q85.

make better political leaders. When it comes to economics, most say women should be able to work outside the home, but most also believe that when jobs are scarce, jobs for men should be the first priority. And in the personal realm, many of those surveyed believe a woman's family should help choose her husband, rather than the woman herself – indeed, in Pakistan and Jordan this is the majority view.

Limited Support for Extremist Groups

Extremist groups are largely rejected in predominantly Muslim nations, although significant numbers do express support for radical groups in several countries. For instance, while there is no country in which a majority holds a favorable opinion of the Palestinian organization Hamas, it receives considerable support in Tunisia, Jordan and Egypt.

The militant Lebanese Shia group Hezbollah receives its highest overall ratings in Tunisia, where nearly half express a positive opinion. Sizable minorities in both Jordan and Egypt also have a favorable view, but Hezbollah's image has been declining in both countries in recent years. In its home country, views about Hezbollah are sharply divided along sectarian lines: 94% of Shia, 33% of Christians, and 5% of Sunnis give the group favorable marks.

Across all six nations, less than 20% have a positive opinion about al Qaeda or the Taliban. In Turkey and Lebanon, support for these groups is in the single digits. However, fully 19% of Egyptians rate these extremist organizations favorably.

Turkey and Erdogan Popular

Turkey, which has significantly increased its diplomatic profile in recent years, particularly in the Middle East, is held in high regard in the predominantly Muslim nations surveyed. Solid majorities in all six nations express a favorable opinion of Turkey. Moreover, its leader, Prime

Few See al Qaeda, Taliban Favorably, More Support for Hamas, Hezbollah

	% Favorable			
	Hamas	Hezbollah	al Qaeda	Taliban
	%	%	%	%
Turkey	10	6	6	7
Egypt	39	20	19	19
Jordan	44	29	14	10
Lebanon	30	40	2	2
Tunisia	50	46	16	12
Pakistan*	15	15	13	13

* In Pakistan, questions about al Qaeda and the Taliban are asked at a later point in the interview than in other countries.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8p-r, Q8x, Q46b & Q46d.

Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan of the moderate Islamist party AKP, also receives largely positive reviews.

Most of those surveyed believe Turkey favors democracy in the Middle East, including roughly three-in-four in the newly democratic nations of Egypt and Tunisia. Fewer say this about Saudi Arabia, although more than half in Egypt, Jordan and Pakistan think the oil-rich kingdom does support democracy in the region.

Yet, relatively few believe the United States wants democracy in the Middle East, including just 37% in Egypt, a major recipient of American democracy promotion funds in recent years. Exceedingly few think Israel favors democracy in the Middle East – just 10% or less in all six nations hold this view.

Turkey Seen as Favoring Democracy in Middle East

	% Favors democracy in Middle East			
	Turkish gov't	Saudi Arabian gov't	U.S. gov't	Israeli gov't
	%	%	%	%
Turkey	58	18	12	10
Egypt	78	67	37	6
Jordan	70	64	14	3
Lebanon	49	48	42	4
Tunisia	74	31	26	2
Pakistan	38	52	15	10
MEDIAN	64	50	21	5

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q120a-d.

Tunisians Unhappy With State of Country, but Still Hopeful

Nearly eight-in-ten Tunisians (78%) are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country and a similar number (83%) describe current economic conditions as bad. And the country is split over whether it is better off now that Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali is no long in power.

However, Tunisians show few signs of wanting a return to autocracy. A majority says a democratic government is preferable, even if that means some risk of instability, and large majorities deem rights and institutions such as a fair judiciary, honest elections, and free speech very important.

And while they are glum about current conditions, they are hopeful about the future. Two-thirds (66%) are optimistic about Tunisia's future, and 75% think the country's economy will improve in the next 12 months.

The ruling Ennahda party gets largely positive reviews – 65% have a favorable opinion of the Islamist organization, which was banned from politics during the Ben Ali era. Two Ennahda leaders, party co-founder Rached Ghannouchi and current Prime Minister Hamadi Jebali, are viewed favorably by about two-in-three Tunisians.

The U.S. receives mixed reviews in Tunisia. Overall, 45% have a favorable and 45% an unfavorable view of the U.S. However, President Barack Obama gets mostly poor marks – 57% say they have little or no confidence that Obama will do the right thing in world affairs. And there is no consensus among Tunisians about how the U.S. has handled the political changes taking place in their country – 31% believe the American response has had a positive effect, 27% say it has been negative, and 25% volunteer that the U.S. has had no impact.

Also of Note:

- While few in Tunisia and Egypt describe the current economy as good, there is optimism about the future – 75% of Tunisians and 50% of Egyptians believe the economy will improve in the next 12 months.
- On balance, opinions about Iran are negative, although Pakistan is a clear exception – 76% of Pakistanis have a favorable view of Iran, and 47% rate President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad positively.
- Syrian President Bashar al-Assad generally receives very negative ratings across the nations included in the survey (*For more on views about Syria and President Bashar al-Assad, see [Widespread Condemnation for Assad in Neighboring Countries](#), released June 21, 2012*).

Tunisians Unhappy With Current Conditions, Positive About Future

	2012
<i>Country direction</i>	
Satisfied	20
Dissatisfied	78
Don't know	2
<i>Current economic situation</i>	
Good	17
Bad	83
Don't know	1
<i>With Ben Ali out of office, Tunisia is...</i>	
Better off	45
Worse off	42
Both/Neither (Vol)	13
Don't know	1
<i>Future of Tunisia</i>	
Optimistic	66
Pessimistic	27
Neither (Vol)	7
Don't know	1
<i>Over next 12 months, economy will...</i>	
Improve	75
Remain the same	12
Worsen	12
Don't know	1
<i>Which is more important?</i>	
A democratic govt, even if risk of instability	55
A stable govt, even if risk it is not fully democratic	38
Don't know	7

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2, Q3, Q13, Q14, Q15 & Q118.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's 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. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released numerous major reports, analyses, and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democracy.

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Richard Wike (Associate Director), Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Katie Simmons, Jacob Poushter, and Cathy Barker. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members James Bell (Director, International Survey Research), Bruce Stokes (Director, Pew Global Economic Attitudes), and Elizabeth Mueller Gross (Vice President), as well as Bruce Drake, Neha Sahgal, Carroll Doherty, and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Mike Mokrzycki. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
Spring 2004	9 Nations	7,765
Spring 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397
Fall 2009	14 Nations	14,760
Spring 2010	22 Nations	24,790
Spring 2011	23 Publics*	29,100
Spring 2012	21 Nations	26,210

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project's* co-chairs are on leave through 2012. The project is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication. Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, published by Times Books. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

For further information, please contact:
 Richard Wike
 Associate Director, Pew Global Attitudes Project
 202.419.4400 / rwike@pewresearch.org

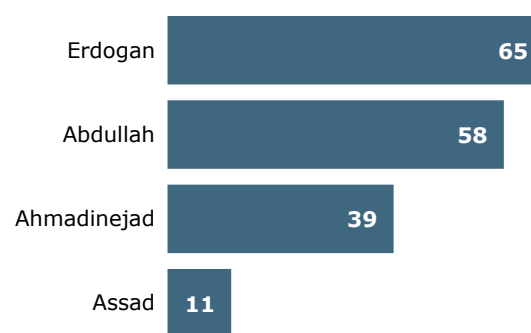
1. Public Mood After the Arab Spring

Reviews of the economy are generally negative in the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed. Despite the grim economic situation, however, many in Egypt and Tunisia are optimistic about the future, and majorities in the four Arab nations surveyed are hopeful the 2011 popular uprisings will lead to more democracy in the Middle East.²

Turkey and Saudi Arabia are seen as supporting the spread of democracy in the region, while the U.S. and Israel are widely viewed as opposing it.

Majorities in all six predominantly Muslim nations have a favorable view of Turkey and most are also positive toward Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Saudi King Abdullah and his nation also receive high marks in many countries, though Turks and Tunisians are much less positive toward the monarchy. There is widespread disapproval of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and Syrian President Bashar al-Assad.

Erdogan and Saudi King Abdullah Most Popular



Percentages reported are medians across the six predominantly Muslim countries surveyed.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q44a-d.

Gloomy Economic Conditions

Less than a third in Pakistan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan say their current economic situation is good. Turkey is the only country where a majority thinks the economy is doing well.

In Egypt, Jordan and Pakistan, economic assessments today are more negative than they were in 2007, before the global economic crisis. For example, in Pakistan, 59% said the

Negative Reviews of Economy

% Saying economy is good

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Turkey	46	21	24	34	49	57
Egypt	53	44	27	20	34	27
Jordan	44	39	33	30	33	28
Lebanon	9	10	11	13	13	12
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	17
Pakistan	59	41	22	18	12	9

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q14.

² The survey was conducted between March 19th and April 20th, before the May 25th massacre in Houla, Syria and before the dissolution of the parliament and the presidential run-off in Egypt in June.

economy was doing well in 2007, compared with just 9% now. The Lebanese, meanwhile, have consistently said their economy is doing poorly over the past five years.

Turkey is the only predominantly Muslim country surveyed in both 2007 and 2012 where reviews of the economy have recovered from the economic crisis. Positive ratings today are 36 percentage points higher than the low of 21% in 2008.

The economic outlook over the next 12 months is more mixed. Pluralities or majorities in Tunisia, Egypt and Turkey believe the economy will improve. However, less than a third of Jordanians, Pakistanis and Lebanese say the same.

Mixed Outlook for the Economy and the Nation

	Over the next year, the economy will...			Thinking about the future of the country, are you...		
	Improve %	Same %	Worsen %	Optimistic %	Pessimistic %	Neither (Vol) %
Tunisia	75	12	12	66	27	7
Egypt	50	28	20	52	18	28
Turkey	44	22	26	53	40	2
Jordan	29	35	34	33	43	19
Pakistan	26	23	43	40	54	2
Lebanon	22	29	45	18	57	24

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3 & Q15.

Respondents' views about their country's overall future

are also divided, and appear to be related to expectations about the domestic economy. In the countries that are optimistic about their economic future – Tunisia, Egypt and Turkey – more than half are hopeful about the nation in general. In Pakistan, Jordan and Lebanon – where expectations about the economy are low – pluralities or majorities are pessimistic about the country's future.

Optimism About Democracy

Solid majorities in the Arab nations surveyed believe the 2011 popular uprisings will lead to more democracy in the Middle East, including nearly three-quarters in Egypt and seven-in-ten in Tunisia. Roughly two-thirds in Jordan and Lebanon agree.

Attitudes are more divided in Turkey and Pakistan. In Turkey, about a third (34%) believes the Arab Spring will result in the spread of democracy in the region, while a similar percentage (37%) is doubtful and 29% express no opinion. In Pakistan, almost equal percentages say there will (21%) and will not

Will 2011 Popular Uprisings Lead to More Democracy?

	Yes %	No %	DK %
Egypt	76	23	2
Tunisia	69	18	14
Jordan	65	20	16
Lebanon	65	26	9
Turkey	34	37	29
Pakistan	21	20	59

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q114.

(20%) be more democracy, though most say they do not know (59%).

Most See Turkey as Supportive of Democracy

Respondents generally see Turkey and Saudi Arabia, but not the U.S. or Israel, as proponents of democracy in the Middle East. Roughly six-in-ten or more in Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan and Turkey believe the Turkish government is supportive of democracy in the region. Pakistani opinion is also, on balance, positive.

Roughly two-thirds in Egypt and Jordan say the Saudi Arabian government favors democracy in the Middle East. About half (52%) of Pakistanis also hold this view. However, fewer than a third of Tunisians (31%) and Turks (18%) agree.

Opinion is decidedly more negative about the U.S. and Israel. Majorities or pluralities in Jordan, Turkey, Tunisia and Egypt believe the American government opposes democracy in the region. Broad majorities across nearly all the countries surveyed say the same about the Israeli government. Attitudes in Pakistan are, on balance, negative about both the U.S. and Israel, though many express no opinion (41% and 55%, respectively).

In Lebanon, opinions as to whether Turkey, Saudi Arabia or the U.S. favors democracy in the Middle East vary considerably by religious affiliation. More than eight-in-ten Shia Muslims in Lebanon believe each of these governments oppose democracy. Majorities of Sunni Muslims and Christians, meanwhile, see Turkey, Saudi Arabia and the U.S. in a positive light. When it comes to Israel, however, at least

Many Say Turkish Government Favors Democracy in Middle East

	Turkish gov't		Saudi Arabian gov't	
	Favors	Opposes	Favors	Opposes
	%	%	%	%
Turkey	58	19	18	48
Egypt	78	13	67	21
Jordan	70	17	64	20
Lebanon	49	43	48	45
Tunisia	74	9	31	49
Pakistan	38	11	52	11
Median	64	15	50	33

"In general, do you think the [INSERT ITEM] favors or opposes democracy in the Middle East?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q120a-b.

U.S. and Israel Viewed as Opponents of Democracy

	U.S. gov't		Israeli gov't	
	Favors	Opposes	Favors	Opposes
	%	%	%	%
Turkey	12	58	10	61
Egypt	37	52	6	88
Jordan	14	67	3	80
Lebanon	42	47	4	79
Tunisia	26	57	2	77
Pakistan	15	37	10	32
Median	21	55	5	78

"In general, do you think the [INSERT ITEM] favors or opposes democracy in the Middle East?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q120c-d.

seven-in-ten across all three religious groups believe the Israeli government opposes the spread of democracy in the Middle East.

Turkey and Saudi Arabia Viewed Favorably

Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Saudi King Abdullah, and their nations, are more popular than either Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad or Syrian President Bashar al-Assad. Seven-in-ten across the countries surveyed are favorable toward Turkey and about two-thirds (65%) have a positive view of its prime minister. The one exception is Pakistan, where the public is, on balance, positive toward Erdogan – 31% favorable and 11% unfavorable – but most (58%) are unfamiliar with him.

While in office, Erdogan has made a concerted effort to reach out to his regional neighbors and it appears his efforts are paying off. Since 2002, favorable ratings of Turkey have increased by 39 percentage points in Jordan and 29 points in Lebanon. Since 2011, ratings have also increased in Pakistan (+14) and Egypt (+6).

Opinion of Saudi Arabia is somewhat more mixed, though many are favorable. Egyptians, Jordanians and Pakistanis are overwhelmingly positive toward the country, and majorities in these countries also give Abdullah warm reviews.

Turkey and Tunisia, however, are decidedly negative toward Saudi Arabia and its ruler, with four-in-ten or fewer giving either the nation or the leader favorable ratings. The Lebanese are split: majorities of Sunnis (70%) – who constitute the dominant branch of Islam in Saudi Arabia – have a positive view of that country while 95% of Shia are unfavorable. Nearly two-thirds of Christians (64%) are positive.

Iran is much less popular across the six countries. Roughly four-in-ten or fewer in Tunisia, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt and

Turkey Broadly Popular

	% Favorable	
	Turkey	Erdogan
	%	%
Turkey	78	59
Egypt	68	71
Jordan	72	76
Lebanon	59	58
Tunisia	78	74
Pakistan	64	31
Median	70	65

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8v & Q44c.

Saudi Arabia Popular, Iran Rated Poorly

	% Favorable	
	Saudi Arabia	Abdullah
	%	%
Turkey	23	24
Egypt	81	84
Jordan	90	93
Lebanon	50	51
Tunisia	40	25
Pakistan	95	64
Median	66	58

	Iran	Ahmadinejad
	%	%
Turkey	26	35
Egypt	22	23
Jordan	18	13
Lebanon	39	42
Tunisia	39	42
Pakistan	76	47
Median	33	39

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8d, Q8t & Q44a-b.

Jordan give Iran and its leader, Ahmadinejad, favorable reviews. Only in Pakistan is a majority favorable toward Iran, and almost half of Pakistanis are also positive toward Ahmadinejad.

Although attitudes about Iran are generally negative in Lebanon, large differences emerge between religious groups. Lebanese Shia Muslims (91%) are overwhelmingly favorable while Sunnis (95% negative) and Christians (68% negative) are unfavorable. Shia account for the overwhelming majority of Iran's Muslims.

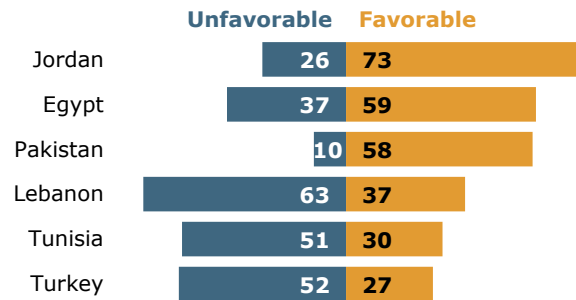
The Arab League, which played a major role in responding to the violence in Libya, receives mixed reviews. Majorities in Jordan, Egypt and Pakistan are favorable toward the organization. The Lebanese, Tunisians and Turks, however, are generally unfavorable.

Most give Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, who has led a brutal crackdown on protestors in his country, negative ratings. More than seven-in-ten in Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia and Turkey hold unfavorable views.

In Lebanon, a majority is negative toward Assad, though a substantial minority is positive. Support for Assad is nearly universal (96%) among Shia Muslims in Lebanon, while just 8% of Sunnis and 34% of Christians are favorable.

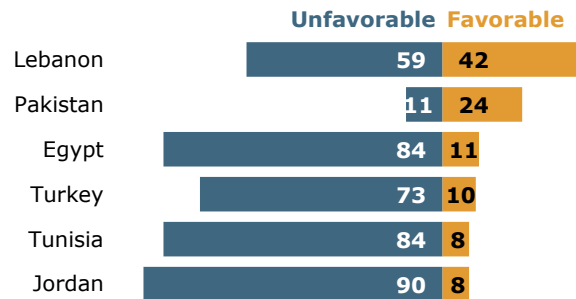
In Pakistan, attitudes are, on balance, positive, though most are unfamiliar with him (64%). *(For more on views about Syria and President Bashar al-Assad, see [Widespread Condemnation for Assad in Neighboring Countries](#), released June 21, 2012).*

Mixed Ratings of Arab League



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8w.

Assad Very Unpopular



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q44d.

2. Views of Democracy

Following a politically turbulent year in much of the Arab world, democracy continues to be the preferred form of government in the four Arab nations surveyed, as well as in Turkey and Pakistan. Moreover, there is widespread support for specific democratic rights and institutions, such as multiparty elections and freedom of expression.

Still, significant minorities – and a majority of Pakistanis – believe a strong leader, rather than a democratic government, would be best equipped to solve their country’s problems. And across these six nations, there is no consensus on whether a good democracy or a strong economy should be the higher priority.

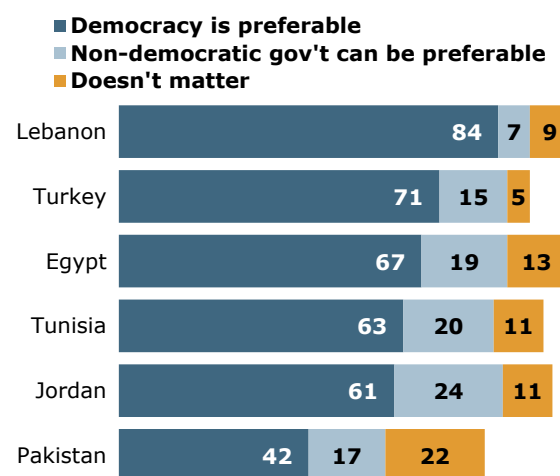
Democracy the Best Form of Government

The appeal of democracy is especially strong in Lebanon, where 84% say democracy is preferable to any other kind of government, just 7% think there are circumstances in which a non-democratic government can be preferable, and 9% believe it doesn’t really matter what kind of government rules the country. On this point, there is broad agreement among the country’s religious groups – 90% of Sunnis, 84% of Shia, and 83% of Christians endorse democracy.

Large majorities also prefer democracy in Turkey, Egypt, Tunisia and Jordan. However, Jordanians have become less likely to hold this view since last year, when 72% said it was better than any other type of government.

Pakistanis express the least enthusiasm for the idea of democracy, with just 42% saying it is preferable. Still, only 17% believe other approaches are sometimes better, while 22% say it does not matter. Almost one-in-five Pakistanis (18%) do not offer an opinion.

Strong Preference for Democracy



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q21.

Democracy Preferred Over Strong Leader, but Not Necessarily Over Strong Economy

Majorities in four of six nations believe they should rely on a democratic form of government to solve their country's problems, rather than relying on a leader with a strong hand. This view is especially common in Lebanon, where eight-in-ten believe a democratic government is best equipped to deal with the nation's problems, up sharply from 62% a year ago.

At least six-in-ten also hold this view in Turkey, Egypt, and Tunisia. Jordanians are somewhat less certain; 49% express confidence in democracy over a strong leader, down from 59% in 2011.

Pakistan is the clear outlier on this question – just 31% think they should rely on democracy, while 61% believe they should turn to a leader with a strong hand. The percentage of Pakistanis preferring a strong leader has increased 11 points since last year.

When respondents are asked to choose which is more important, a good democracy or a strong economy, results vary considerably across nations. More than half in Turkey and Lebanon choose a good democracy, and in both countries the percentage selecting democracy is up from 2011 (+10 points in Turkey; +6 in Lebanon). Egyptians are nearly evenly divided on this issue, while in Jordan, Tunisia and Pakistan, majorities believe a strong economy should be the higher priority.

In Turkey and Lebanon, young people are more likely to prioritize a good democracy over a strong economy. About two-thirds (66%) of 18-to-29 year-olds in Turkey say democracy is more important, compared with 57% of 30-to-49 year-olds and 51% of those 50 or older. In Lebanon, 61% of those in the younger group choose democracy over a strong economy, compared with 53% among those ages 30-to-49, and 42% in the oldest group.

Most Value Democracy Over Strong Leader, but Not Over Strong Economy

	<i>We should rely on...</i>		<i>Which is more important?</i>	
	Dem. gov't	Strong leader	Good democracy	Strong economy
	%	%	%	%
Lebanon	80	19	53	46
Turkey	68	26	58	37
Egypt	61	33	48	49
Tunisia	61	37	40	59
Jordan	49	42	33	61
Pakistan	31	61	34	58

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q71 & Q72.

Support for Rights, Institutions, but Prosperity, Stability also Important

Consistently, majorities in Lebanon, Turkey, Pakistan and Jordan say it is important that a democracy have specific rights and institutions, and large numbers say these features of a democracy are *very* important.³ For instance, majorities in all four nations consider free multi-party elections and freedom of religion very important, and in Lebanon, Jordan, and Pakistan, majorities say free speech is very important.

What is Important in a Democracy?

	Lebanon	Turkey	Pakistan	Jordan
<i>% Very important</i>	%	%	%	%
Prospering economy	90	74	54	70
Free elections	89	73	63	56
Freedom of religion	87	68	63	60
Political stability	90	61	46	65
Equal rights for women	76	65	60	48
Free speech	87	68	56	40
Small gap between rich and poor	89	71	49	42
Uncensored media	73	62	28	44
Uncensored access to internet	66	56	20	31

A modified version of this question was asked in Egypt and Tunisia.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q22a-i.

There is also considerable support for gender equality, and in Lebanon and Pakistan this is especially true among women. In Lebanon, 87% of women believe it is very important that women have equal rights, compared with 64% of men. Among Pakistani women, 66% say gender equality is very important, compared with 53% of men.

Many also say that having an uncensored press and uncensored access to the internet are very important, although these are generally considered less of a priority than other elements of democracy, particularly in Pakistan.

In all four countries, more than half say economic prosperity is a very important component of democracy. And many also say it is very important that a democracy have a small income gap between rich and poor.

In addition, political stability is clearly a priority. Majorities in Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey rate political stability as a very important element of democracy; 46% in Pakistan share this view.

³ A similar battery of questions was asked in Tunisia and Egypt. For Tunisian results, see Chapter 6 of this report. For results from Egypt, see "[Egyptians Remain Optimistic, Embrace Democracy and Religion in Political Life](#)," released May 8, 2012.

As with other measures of support for democracy included in the survey, the belief that specific rights, institutions, and conditions are necessary in a democracy tends to be especially strong in Lebanon and Turkey, while somewhat lower in Pakistan and Jordan.

3. Role of Islam in Politics

Many across the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed want Islam to have a major influence in politics. Most in Pakistan, Jordan and Egypt believe their laws should strictly follow the Quran, while majorities or pluralities in Tunisia and Turkey say their laws should at least adhere to the values and principles of Islam. Views in Lebanon are divided along sectarian lines.

Majorities in most countries also say Islam currently plays a large role in their nation’s political life – and they mostly view this in a positive light. Tunisians are particularly likely to see Islam as a major, and constructive, influence in their country’s government. The sentiment that religion is influential in politics has increased substantially in Egypt over the past year. Jordan is the only country in which a majority (63%) says Islam plays a small role in their politics, with most saying this lack of Islamic influence is a bad thing for their country.

Support for Legal Influence of Quran

Broad majorities in Pakistan, Jordan and Egypt believe their nations’ laws should strictly follow the teachings of the Quran, including 82% in Pakistan.

Meanwhile, respondents in Tunisia, Turkey and Lebanon are less likely to endorse a dominant role for Islam. Only about two-in-ten in each country believe laws should be based strictly on the Quran. Rather, a majority in Tunisia and a plurality in Turkey say the law should follow the values and principles of Islam but not strictly follow the teachings of the Quran.

Islam Plays a Large and Positive Role in Politics

	<i>Islam plays a...</i>	<i>And this is...*</i>	
	Large role	Good	Bad
	%	%	%
Tunisia	84	82	11
Egypt	66	61	30
Turkey	64	57	33
Pakistan	62	79	13
Lebanon	61	43	36
Jordan	31	48	46

* Percentages among those who say Islam plays a large role.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q62 & Q63.

Many Believe Quran Should Hold Sway Over Laws

	<i>Laws should...</i>			
	Strictly follow the Quran	Follow the values and principles of Islam	Not be influenced by the Quran	DK
	%	%	%	%
Pakistan	82	15	0	2
Jordan	72	26	1	1
Egypt	60	32	6	3
Tunisia	23	64	12	2
Turkey	17	44	27	13
Lebanon	17	35	42	7

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q39.

Among the Lebanese, attitudes vary greatly by religious group. While a majority of Shia Muslims (57%) prefer the law to follow the principles of Islam, Sunni Muslims are split between this position (36%) and the belief that the Quran should play no role (38%). Most Lebanese Christians (63%) say the law should not be influenced by the Quran at all.

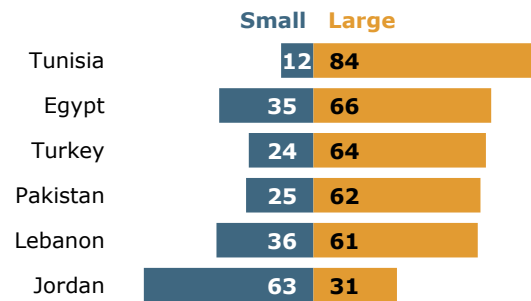
Younger people are less likely to endorse a strict role for the Quran in Egypt and Lebanon. Among Egyptians, 54% of 18-to-29 year-olds believe laws should be strictly based on the Quran, while 68% of those age 50 and older say the same. Similarly, in Lebanon, young people are 11 percentage points less likely than their elders to endorse a strong role for the Quran in politics.

Islam Plays a Large, Positive Role

Across five of the six countries, majorities say that Islam currently plays a large role in the political life of their country. More than eight-in-ten in Tunisia believe Islam has a major influence on their politics.

Similarly, more than six-in-ten in Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan and Lebanon say Islam plays a large role in politics. In Lebanon, opinion varies considerably by religious affiliation – three-quarters of Christians say Islam plays a large role, compared with 54% of Sunni Muslims and 41% of Shia Muslims.

How Much of a Role Does Islam Play in Politics?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q62.

The percentage saying Islam is influential in Egyptian political life jumped from 47% in 2011 to 66% today. (For more on the role of Islam in politics in Egypt, see the report [Egyptians Remain Optimistic, Embrace Democracy and Religion in Public Life](#), released May 8, 2012.)

Jordan is the only country surveyed where a majority says Islam has a small role in government. Just 31% believe Islam plays a large role.

Among those who say Islam has a major influence, majorities in Tunisia, Pakistan, Egypt and Turkey say this is a good thing.

In Jordan – where most respondents believe Islam is not influential in politics – eight-in-ten see this small role for Islam as negative for their country.

Overall, the Lebanese are more divided in their evaluations of Islam's influence, though attitudes differ greatly by religious group.

Among those who believe Islam plays a large role in Lebanese politics, Shia Muslims (81%) are much more likely to say this is a good thing than either Sunni Muslims (53%) or Christians (21%).

In Lebanon, young people are less likely to see Islam's political influence as positive. Only 37% of 18-to-29 year-olds embrace a significant role for Islam in politics, meaning they either believe Islam plays a large role and say this is a good thing or believe it plays a small role and say this is bad. In contrast, 51% of those age 50 and older say the same.

Is It Good or Bad That Islam Plays a Large/Small Role?

Among those who say Islam plays a...

	<i>Large role</i>		<i>Small role</i>	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
	%	%	%	%
Tunisia	82	11	27	56
Pakistan	79	13	23	58
Egypt	61	30	14	69
Turkey	57	33	35	39
Jordan	48	46	6	80
Lebanon	43	36	36	44

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q62 & Q63.

4. Gender Equality

In the largely Muslim nations polled, there is broad support for gender equality in principle, but attitudes on women’s role in the economy, politics, and their private lives suggests significant ambivalence about equality between men and women.

For instance, while solid majorities support the idea of women’s employment, majorities also believe that

men have more of a right to jobs when unemployment is high. Half or more in four of the countries say men make better political leaders than women. And in three of five nations, half or more believe women’s families should have a say over who they marry.

Across the nations surveyed, women are consistently more likely than men to embrace equality. Supporters of equal rights generally say more changes are needed to achieve gender parity.

Support for Principle of Equality

Broad majorities endorse equality between men and women. More than eight-in-ten in Lebanon and Turkey express support for equal rights, along with roughly three-quarters in Pakistan and Tunisia. Support is lower in Jordan and Egypt, although about six-in-ten still say there should be equality between the sexes.

Support for Equal Rights in General, Less So on Specifics

	Women should have equal rights as men	Men have more right to jobs when scarce	Men make better political leaders	Family should have say over women’s husbands*
	%	%	%	%
Lebanon	93	50	32	51
Turkey	84	67	52	35
Pakistan	76	81	62	87
Tunisia	74	86	75	14
Egypt	58	79	42	--
Jordan	63	66	50	73

* Percentages include those who say the family should decide who a woman will marry and those who say the woman and her family should both decide.

For Q102, data for Egypt not shown due to administrative error.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q85, Q86b, Q101 & Q102.

Less Support for Gender Equality Among Men

% Saying women should have equal rights as men

	Total	Men	Women	Gap
	%	%	%	
Jordan	63	44	82	-38
Pakistan	76	65	87	-22
Tunisia	74	65	84	-19
Egypt	58	53	63	-10
Lebanon	93	88	98	-10
Turkey	84	83	85	-2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q85.

Women are considerably more supportive of equal rights than men. With the exception of Turkey, where no gender differences emerge, there is at least a 10 percentage point gap between the sexes on this issue. For example, in Jordan, 82% of women support equality compared with just 44% of men. Similarly large differences are found in Pakistan (87% vs. 65%) and Tunisia (84% vs. 65%).

Support for Women's Employment, but Men Have Priority

Solid majorities embrace the idea of women working outside the home, including more than eight-in-ten in Lebanon, Tunisia and Turkey.

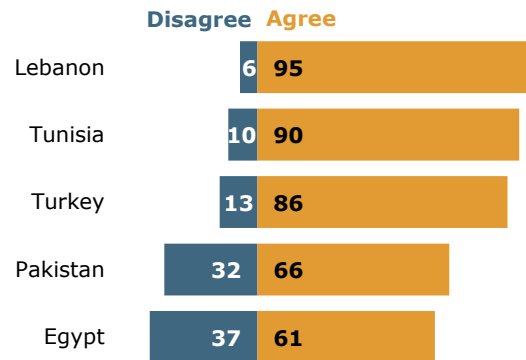
Support is somewhat lower in Pakistan and Egypt. Still, at least six-in-ten in each country believe women should be able to work outside the home.

Pakistani views on this issue are divided sharply along gender lines; 88% of women support women's employment, while just 46% of men agree.

Despite embracing the idea of women working outside the home, many believe that men should be first in line when employment is scarce. Roughly eight-in-ten or more in Tunisia, Pakistan and Egypt agree that men have a greater right to jobs when unemployment is high. Two-thirds in Turkey and Jordan say the same. In Lebanon, the public is divided on this question.

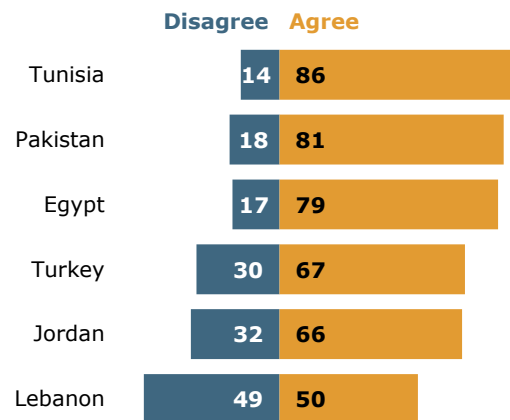
Men are generally more likely than women to agree that scarce jobs should go first to men,

Women Should Be Able to Work Outside the Home



Data for Jordan not shown due to administrative error.
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q86a.

When Jobs Are Scarce, Men Should Have More Right to a Job



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q86b.

although majorities of women in five countries share this view. The gender gap is most pronounced in Jordan (+21 percentage points) and Pakistan (+20). A double-digit gap is also evident in Lebanon (+12).

Men Are Better Political Leaders

When it comes to political office, many believe men are better suited for the job. Half or more in Tunisia, Pakistan, Turkey and Jordan say men make better political leaders.

In Egypt, the public is divided on this question: 42% say men are better, while 39% think women are equally capable; 16% say women make better leaders. Lebanon is the only country where more than half (54%) believe that men and women are equals in the political arena.

Gender Gap on Views of Political Leadership

% Saying men make better political leaders

	Total	Men	Women	Gap
	%	%	%	
Lebanon	32	45	20	+25
Tunisia	75	83	66	+17
Jordan	50	57	43	+14
Turkey	52	58	45	+13
Pakistan	62	67	57	+10
Egypt	42	41	42	-1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q101.

Men are much more likely than women to say that men make better political leaders, while women are more likely than men to say that both sexes are equal. For example, in Lebanon, 45% of men choose men as better suited for politics while just 20% of women do so. The gender gap is also high in Tunisia (+17 percentage points), Jordan (+14), Turkey (+13) and Pakistan (+10). There is no difference between men and women in Egypt on this issue.

In most of the countries surveyed in both 2007 and 2012, there has been little change in opinions on this topic. Turks, however, are much more likely now to say men are better political leaders than they were in 2007 (52% vs. 34%); five years ago, 51% said men and women were equally effective in politics. More religious Turkish Muslims are especially likely to see men as better political leaders – 65% of those who pray five times a day share this view, compared with 48% of those who pray less frequently. In addition, those who are supporters of the AKP, the ruling party headed by Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan, are more likely than those who support the more secular CHP party to believe men are more effective (62% vs. 40%, respectively).

Should Women Choose Their Own Husbands?

Attitudes are mixed on whether women should be the primary decision-makers in choosing their partners. Broad majorities in Tunisia and Turkey believe that a woman, rather than her family, should choose her husband.

In Lebanon, the public is divided: almost half (47%) say women should be able to pick their future partners, while a roughly equal percentage (46%) believe women and their families should both participate in the decision.

About half in Jordan (49%) volunteer that both the woman and her family should have a say, while 26% believes the woman should choose. Pakistan is the only country where a majority (59%) thinks the family should choose a woman's husband.

Unlike other measures of gender equality in the survey, there tend to be only minor differences between men and women on the topic of choosing a husband. The exception is Jordan, where 35% of women believe they should choose while just 17% of men say the same.

While there are few gender differences in Lebanon and Turkey on this topic, an age gap emerges there. Six-in-ten of those ages 18-to-29 in Lebanon believe a woman should choose her own husband, compared with 50% of those ages 30-to-49 and just 30% of people 50 and older. In Turkey, 70% of the youngest group say women should choose, while 65% in the middle group and 56% in the oldest group share this view.

Who Should Choose a Woman's Husband?

	Women should choose	Family should choose	(Vol) Both	DK
	%	%	%	%
Tunisia	85	5	9	1
Turkey	63	16	19	1
Lebanon	47	5	46	2
Jordan	26	24	49	2
Pakistan	11	59	28	2

Data for Egypt not shown due to administrative error.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q102.

Inequality Persists

Of those who support gender equality, many believe more changes need to be made in order to achieve parity between men and women in their country. Roughly six-in-ten of those in Egypt and Turkey who say women should have the same rights as men believe not enough has been done to achieve such equality. More than half of equal rights supporters in Pakistan and Lebanon say the same about their own country. In Jordan and Tunisia, on the other hand, about six-in-ten equal rights supporters are largely content with their nations' advances toward equality.

More Changes Needed to Achieve Equal Rights

	Women should have equal rights	Among equal rights supporters...	
		Most changes made	More changes needed
	%	%	%
Egypt	58	38	61
Turkey	84	38	58
Pakistan	76	30	55
Lebanon	93	43	52
Jordan	63	61	35
Tunisia	74	62	34

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q85 & Q85b.

Among backers of gender equality in Tunisia and Lebanon, women are more likely than men to believe more changes need to be made (+20 and +14 percentage points, respectively). By contrast, Egyptian women are *less* likely than men to say more progress needs to be made (52% vs. 70%).

Opinions about who has a better life – men or women – are mixed across the six countries surveyed. Pluralities in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon say that men and women are equally well off. Turkey is the only country where a plurality says men are doing better, while Tunisia is the only nation where a plurality thinks women are better off. The Pakistani public is divided between those who say men are better off (42%) and those who think life is the same for men and women in their country (38%).

Who Has a Better Life in This Country?

	Men	Women	(Vol)	
			Same	DK
	%	%	%	%
Pakistan	42	14	38	5
Turkey	41	31	25	3
Egypt	36	13	47	4
Jordan	30	22	43	6
Tunisia	28	41	29	2
Lebanon	19	32	45	4

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q5.

Women are generally more likely to believe that men have an easier life. For example, in Turkey, 55% of women say men have a better life, while just 27% of men agree. Gender gaps of 10 percentage points or more also exist in Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon and Jordan.

Women More Likely to Say Men Have a Better Life

% Saying men have a better life

	Total	Men	Women	Gap
	%	%	%	
Turkey	41	27	55	+28
Egypt	36	29	44	+15
Tunisia	28	22	34	+12
Lebanon	19	13	25	+12
Jordan	30	24	35	+11
Pakistan	42	41	45	+4

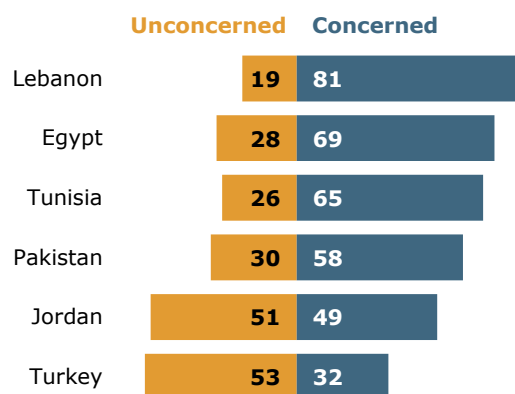
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q5.

5. Views of Extremism

Majorities in most of the predominantly Muslim nations surveyed remain worried about Islamic extremism in their countries, especially in Lebanon, but concern about extremism has declined sharply in Turkey since 2011.

Few express positive views of extremist groups Hamas and Hezbollah. Still, both groups have substantial minority support in several countries. Al Qaeda and the Taliban, on the other hand, are viewed negatively by majorities in all the nations polled.

Concern About Islamic Extremism



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q38.

Worries About Extremism Remain Steady

Majorities in Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia and Pakistan are concerned about Islamic extremism in their countries. Concern is particularly high in Lebanon, where roughly eight-in-ten (81%) voice a worry about extremism. In Jordan, opinion is divided, while in Turkey only about a third (32%) are concerned about the threat.

In five of the six predominantly Muslim countries surveyed, concern about extremism is essentially unchanged since last year. Turkey is the lone exception. In 2011, just months after an October 2010 suicide bombing in the center of Istanbul, concern about Islamic extremism was at 52%. Today, that number has fallen 20 percentage points and is at its lowest point since the question was first asked in 2006.

Extremism Concerns Steady, Except in Turkey

	% Concerned					
	2006	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lebanon	--	78	79	80	78	81
Egypt	68	72	62	61	65	69
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	65
Pakistan	74	72	79	65	63	58
Jordan	69	61	44	44	48	49
Turkey	46	41	47	43	52	32

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q38.

In Turkey, men are slightly more worried about Islamic extremism than women (27%), while in Pakistan women are much more concerned. Roughly seven-in-ten Pakistani women (71%) are very or somewhat concerned, while only 46% of men say the same.

Hamas Viewed Unfavorably By Most

In four of the six predominantly Muslim countries polled, publics express an unfavorable view of Hamas. In Tunisia, half express a favorable view of the militant Palestinian organization, while in Pakistan, nearly three-in-four (73%) offer no opinion.

Despite Hamas being a Sunni organization, roughly six-in-ten Lebanese Shia (58%) hold a favorable view of Hamas, but only 28% of Sunnis and 14% of Christians do.

Support for Hamas has held generally steady over the past year, with only a slight decline in Egypt (-6 percentage points).

However, support for the extremist group is down substantially in Pakistan and Jordan since 2007.

Religiosity plays a role in views of Hamas in Egypt, where 54% of Muslims who pray less than five times per day have a favorable opinion of the Palestinian organization, compared with only 32% who pray five times per day.

Rating Hamas

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
Tunisia	50	31	20
Jordan	44	53	3
Egypt	39	56	5
Lebanon	30	67	2
<i>Christian</i>	14	84	1
<i>Shia</i>	58	42	0
<i>Sunni</i>	28	65	7
Pakistan	15	12	73
Turkey	10	65	25

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8p.

Views of Hamas Over Time

	% Favorable					
	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %	2010 %	2011 %	2012 %
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	50
Jordan	62	55	56	60	47	44
Egypt	49	42	52	47	45	39
Lebanon	25	25	30	34	34	30
Pakistan	43	18	14	18	11	15
Turkey	14	6	5	9	10	10

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8p.

Limited Support for Hezbollah

Ratings of Hezbollah are generally negative, with majorities in Egypt, Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon holding an unfavorable view of the Shia group. In Tunisia, a 46%-plurality has a favorable view of the Lebanon-based organization, while 74% in Pakistan have no opinion.

Lebanese views of Hezbollah are sharply divided among religious groups, with 94% of Shia expressing favorable views of the militant group, compared with only one-third of Christians and 5% of Sunnis.

Over the last five years, positive views of Hezbollah have declined substantially in Egypt (-36 percentage points) and Jordan (-25) to their lowest levels measured since the question was first asked in 2007.

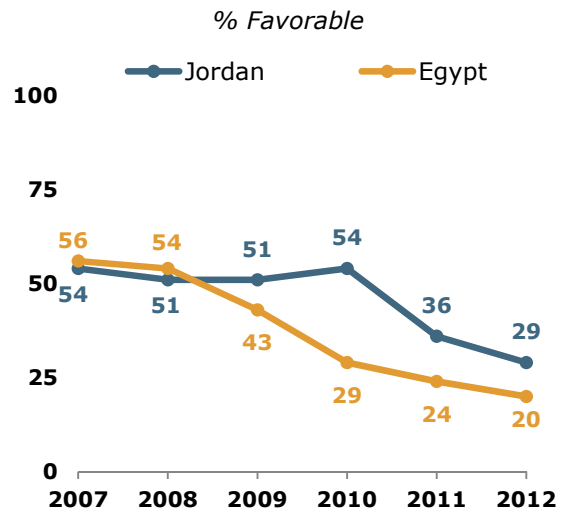
Favorable views of the militant group have also fallen in Pakistan (-28), although the number of people having no opinion has gone up by a similar amount in that country over this time period.

Rating Hezbollah

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
Tunisia	46	33	21
Lebanon	40	60	0
Christian	33	67	0
Shia	94	6	0
Sunni	5	94	1
Jordan	29	70	1
Egypt	20	75	6
Pakistan	15	11	74
Turkey	6	71	24

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8q.

Hezbollah Losing Favor in Jordan and Egypt



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8q.

Views of al Qaeda

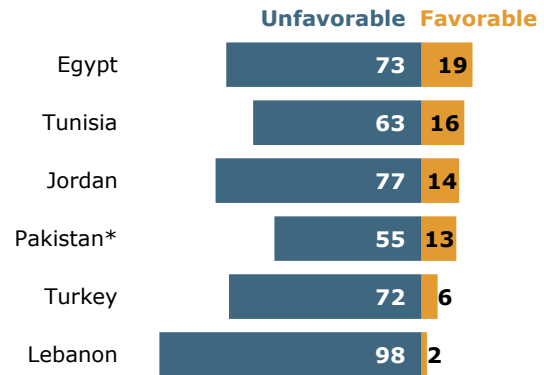
Majorities in all the predominantly Muslim nations polled express negative views of al Qaeda, including more than seven-in-ten in Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and Turkey.

In Tunisia, only 16% have a favorable view of the terrorist organization, with roughly six-in-ten (63%) holding a negative opinion.

Support for al Qaeda is mostly unchanged from last year. In Jordan, however, just 14% express a positive opinion today, down significantly from 34% in 2010.

(For more on Muslim views about al Qaeda and Osama bin Laden, see [“On Anniversary of bin Laden’s Death, Little Backing of al Qaeda,” April 30, 2012.](#))

Al Qaeda Viewed Unfavorably



* In Pakistan, this question is asked at a later point in the interview than in other countries.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8r & Q46b.

Overwhelming Disdain for the Taliban

Less than two-in-ten in all Muslim countries polled have a favorable view of the Taliban, with majorities in every country holding an unfavorable view. Negative opinions of the Taliban are especially high in Lebanon (97% unfavorable), Jordan (81%), and Egypt (76%).

This distaste for the extremist Islamist organization is evident across age, gender and educational groups in each of the countries surveyed.

(For more on Pakistani views of the Taliban see, [“Pakistani Public Opinion Ever More Critical of U.S.,” released June 27, 2012.](#))

Rating the Taliban

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
Egypt	19	76	6
Pakistan*	13	66	20
Tunisia	12	59	28
Jordan	10	81	10
Turkey	7	69	24
Lebanon	2	97	1

* In Pakistan, this question is asked at a later point in the interview than in other countries.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8x & Q46d.

6. Tunisia: National Conditions and Views of the Future

Tunisians are broadly disappointed with the current state of their nation. Most are dissatisfied with the country’s direction and the economy, and the public is divided over whether things are better off now that Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali is out of office.

Nonetheless, most Tunisians are also optimistic about their country’s future and the economy. They prioritize having a democratic government rather than a stable, non-democratic one. And they say it is very important to establish key features of democracy – such as a fair judiciary, honest elections and free speech.

Regarding the role of religion in government, Tunisians are more likely to look towards Turkey as a role model, rather than Saudi Arabia.

Dismal Conditions, but Optimistic About Future

A broad majority (78%) of Tunisians are dissatisfied with the direction of their country. Just two-in-ten are satisfied. Similarly, roughly eight-in-ten (83%) say current economic conditions are bad, while only 17% think the economy is doing well.

Despite deep concern about the state of the nation, there is widespread optimism. Almost two-thirds (66%) are hopeful about the future of the country, while just 27% are pessimistic. In addition, three-quarters believe the economy will get better over the next twelve months, while 12% say it will stay about the same and 12% expect conditions to worsen.

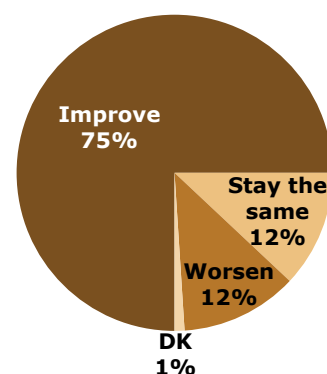
Supporters of the ruling Ennahda party are particularly optimistic about the nation’s future (76%) and the economy (82%).

Gloomy Views of National Conditions in Tunisia

	2012
<i>Country direction</i>	%
Satisfied	20
Dissatisfied	78
Don't know	2
<i>Current economic situation</i>	
Good	17
Bad	83
Don't know	1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2 & Q14.

Most Tunisians Expect Economy to Improve



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q15.

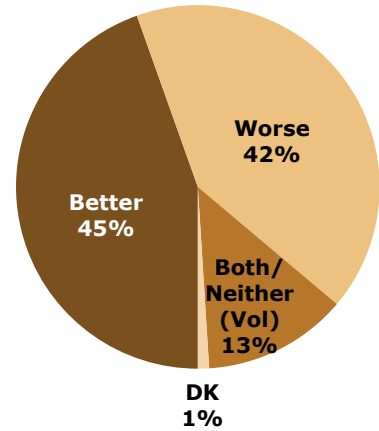
Mixed Reviews of Post-Ben Ali Era

Tunisians are almost evenly divided on whether their country is better off now that Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali is no longer in power. Almost half (45%) say things are better, but a similar percentage (42%) believes the country is worse off.

Ennahda supporters are more likely to believe things are better off (56%) with Ben Ali out of office.

Young people, however, are more likely to say things are worse off now – 50% of 18-to-29 year-olds hold this view versus 35% of those age 50 and older.

Is Tunisia Better Off Without Ben Ali?



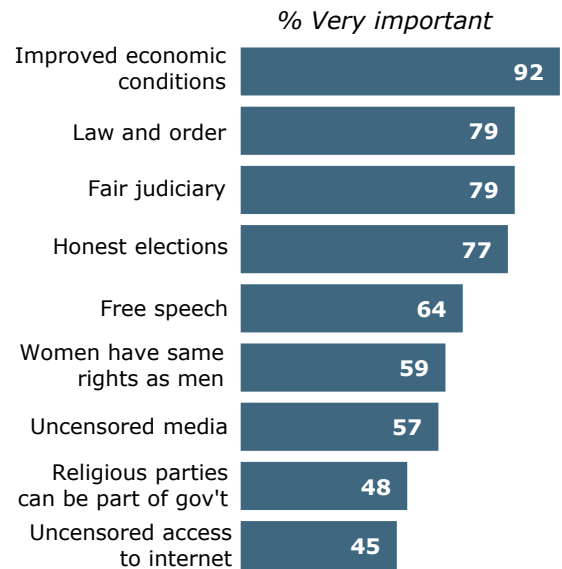
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q13.

Democracy Is a Priority, but So Is Economy

Despite gloomy reviews of national conditions after Ben Ali's ouster, there is significant support for democracy among Tunisians. A majority (55%) prefers to have a democratic government even if there is some risk of political instability. Only about four-in-ten (38%) say they would rather have a stable government even if there is a risk it will not be fully democratic.

In addition, respondents name key democratic principles as top priorities for Tunisia's future. Roughly eight-in-ten say it is very important for the country that the judicial system treats everyone the same (79%) and that there are honest elections with a choice of at least two political parties (77%).

Priorities for Tunisia's Future



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q115a-c, f-k.

Majorities also cite the freedom to openly criticize the government (64%) and having a media that can report news without government censorship (57%) as top priorities. Another key concern for the future is that women have the same rights as men (59%).

While democratic principles are high priorities, so are the economy and security. Improving the economy ranks as the most important priority (92%). And nearly eight-in-ten (79%) say that it is very important to maintain law and order.

Much lower priorities are: ensuring that religious parties can be part of the government (48%) and being able to access the internet without government censorship (45%).

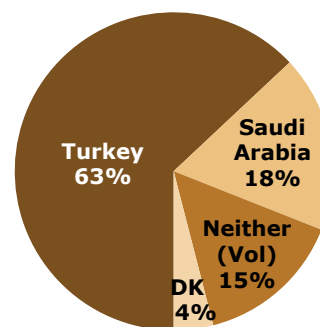
There are few demographic differences in priorities for the country. However, women (67%) are more likely than men (50%) to say equal rights for women is very important.

Turkey Is Model for Religion in Politics

When asked which is a better model for the role of religion in Tunisia's government – Turkey or Saudi Arabia – a majority names the more secular Turkey as the ideal, while just 18% choose Saudi Arabia. Another 15% volunteer that neither model is appropriate.

Young people and the highly educated are especially likely to name Turkey as the preferred model. Two-thirds of 18-to-29 year-olds choose Turkey, compared with 53% of those age 50 and older. Nearly seven-in-ten college graduates (69%) say the same, but just half (51%) of those with a primary education or less do so.

Most See Turkey as Role Model for Religion and Politics



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q97.

The Future for Women

Few Tunisians are concerned about the impact of the Ennahda-led government on women's rights. Roughly half (48%) believe women will have the same number of rights under the Islamist ruling party as they have had in the past, while another 17% say women will have more rights. Around three-in-ten (29%) believe women will have fewer rights under the new government.

Young people are especially likely to believe the Ennahda-led government will give women fewer rights. More than a third (36%) of 18-to-29 year-olds say women will lose rights, while just 22% of those age 50 and older believe the same. There is no significant difference between men and women on this question.

Under the Ennahda Government, Women Will Have...

	More rights	Same rights	Fewer rights	DK
	%	%	%	%
Total	17	48	29	6
Age				
18-29	18	43	36	3
30-49	16	50	27	6
50+	18	51	22	9

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q117.

7. Tunisia: Views of Key Leaders, Parties and Institutions

Tunisians hold positive opinions of their current leadership, their ruling political party, and their military. Prime Minister Hamadi Jebali, Ennahda co-founder Rached Ghannouchi, and current President of the Constituent Assembly Mustapha Ben Jaafar all have majority support from the Tunisian people. The leading coalition party in the Assembly, the moderate Islamist group Ennahda, also garners a positive majority. At the same time, the military is the most trusted institution in Tunisia, with near unanimous praise for its effect on the country.

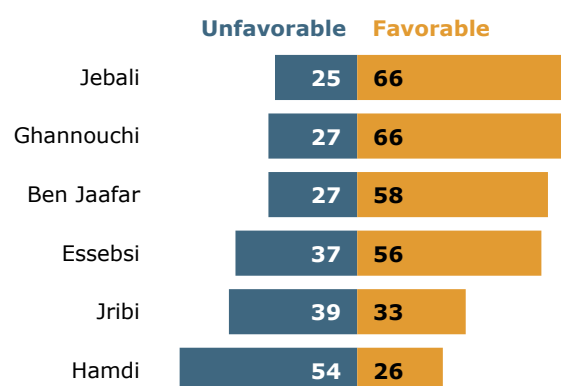
Current Leadership Gets High Marks

Two-thirds have a favorable view of Ennahda leaders PM Hamadi Jebali and Rached Ghannouchi, making them the most popular politicians polled in Tunisia.⁴ Ettakatol party leader Mustapha Ben Jaafar and independent Beji Caid Essebsi, interim prime minister from February to December, 2011, are also popular, drawing majority support from Tunisians (58% and 56%, respectively).

Maya Jribi, leader of the centrist Republican Party is less popular, with only a third of Tunisians viewing her favorably, 39% expressing an unfavorable view and 28% offering no opinion.⁵

Hachmi Hamdi, a journalist and the leader of Aridha Chaabia (i.e. Popular Petition Party), is the least-popular politician tested. Only 26% see him favorably, while over half (54%) have an unfavorable view of the politician who many believe has close ties to ousted former President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali.

Favorability of Leaders



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48a-f.

⁴ The survey was conducted before Tunisia's controversial extradition of former Libyan PM Al Baghdadi Ali al-Mahmoudi back to his country and the subsequent criticism of Prime Minister Jebali's decision by opposition leaders.

⁵ The Republican Party was formed on April 9, 2012 as a merger between the Progressive Democratic Party (PDP), Afek Tounes, the Tunisian Republican Party, and several other minor parties and independents.

Positive ratings of these politicians are related to views of democracy. Tunisians who favor democracy over a strong leader give the scholar-politician Ghannouchi a 73% positive rating, while only 58% of those who favor a strong leader agree. On the other hand, 64% of Tunisians who prefer a strong leader have a favorable view of former Prime Minister Essebsi, while roughly half (52%) of those who choose democracy say the same.

Attitudes About Democracy Affect Views of Leaders

Among those who prefer...

% Favorable	Among those who prefer...		Diff.
	Democracy	Strong leader	
	%	%	
Ghannouchi	73	58	+15
Ben Jaafar	63	53	+10
Jebali	69	61	+8
Jribi	32	35	-3
Hamdi	23	28	-5
Essebsi	52	64	-12

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48a-f & Q71.

Coalition Partners Seen Favorably

The ruling moderate Islamist party Ennahda receives strong support from the Tunisian people. Nearly two-thirds (65%) have a favorable view of the Assembly's leading party, while only three-in-ten have an unfavorable view.

Ennahda's more secular coalition partners, Congress Party for the Republic (CPR) and Ettakatol (FDTL), garner notably less support – 48% and 44% of Tunisians have favorable views of these parties, respectively. However, more educated Tunisians have a sunnier view.

For example, 57% of Tunisians with a college degree have a favorable view of Ettakatol, while only 38% with primary schooling or less feel the same.

Party Ratings

	Fav	Unfav	DK
	%	%	%
Ennahda party	65	30	6
Congress Party for the Republic (CPR)	48	35	17
Ettakatol (FDTL)	44	38	19
Progressive Democratic Party (PDP)	31	45	24
Aridha Chaabia (Popular Petition Party)	23	57	21
Tunisian Workers Communist Party (PCOT)	17	58	25

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48g-l.

Tunisians have more negative views of other major parties in the assembly. The Progressive Democratic Party (PDP), which recently merged with other centrist parties to form the Republican Party, is seen favorably by only 31% of Tunisians and unfavorably by 45%.

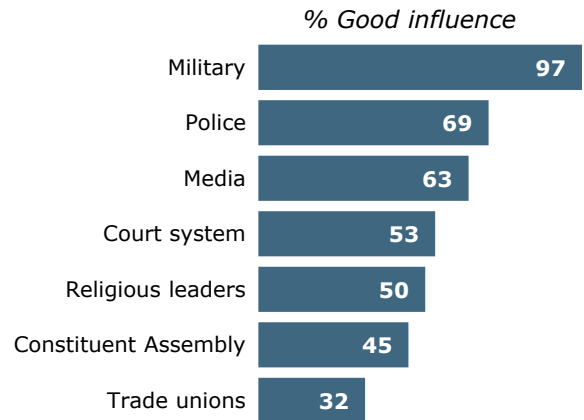
Meanwhile, majorities have a negative view of Aridha Chaabia, a populist leaning party, and the Tunisian Workers Communist Party (PCOT). Only about one-in-five Tunisians have a favorable view of either Aridha Chaabia (23%) or PCOT (17%).

Military Gets Exceptional Ratings

The military is far and away the most popular of the leading institutions tested in Tunisia, with 97% saying it is a good influence on the way things are going and almost three-quarters (72%) saying it is a *very* good influence. Majorities also see the police and media positively (69% and 63% respectively).

On balance, Tunisians say the court system (53%) and religious leaders (50%) are a good influence on the country, but opinions about the Constituent Assembly (NCA), which is charged with writing Tunisia's new constitution, are more divided. An almost equal number of Tunisians say the Assembly is a positive influence (45%) as say it is negative (47%). Meanwhile, trade unions are seen negatively – only 32% say they are a good influence on the country and half say they are a bad influence.

Military, Police, and Media Seen as Good Influence



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q36c-g, j-k.

Generally, lower income and less educated Tunisians have a higher opinion of the police, the media, the court system and religious leaders than their better educated and wealthier compatriots. For example, nearly seven-in-ten (69%) Tunisians with a primary education or less think the media is a good influence on the way things are going, while only half with a college degree agree. And while two-thirds of low-income Tunisians see the media positively, only 52% of high-income earners agree.⁶

In addition, views of the Assembly are shaped by religiosity and commitment to democracy. Roughly half (49%) of Tunisian Muslims who pray five times per day have a favorable view of the Assembly, but only 37% who pray less than that agree. And half of Tunisians who prefer democracy to a strong leader say the Assembly is a good influence, while only 38% of those who prefer a strong leader say the same.

⁶ For income, respondents are grouped into three categories of low, middle and high. Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 400 Tunisian dinars or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 401 to 800 Tunisian dinars per month, and those in the high-income category earn 801 Tunisian dinars or more per month.

8. Tunisia's Relationship With the U.S.

Tunisians are generally divided on their views of the United States. Overall, they are split evenly between those with a favorable view of the U.S. (45%) and those with an unfavorable view (45%). About as many say that the U.S. response to the political situation in Tunisia had a positive impact as say it was negative. And when asked about the future relationship with the U.S., about a third of Tunisians say it should stay the same, another third believes it should be closer, and a quarter thinks it should be less close.

Tunisians Divided on U.S. Image

In the context of the broader Muslim world, Tunisians' attitudes toward the U.S. are relatively positive. Among the six largely Muslim nations polled, Lebanese and Tunisians give the U.S. its highest marks. Elsewhere views are much dimmer, with less than two-in-ten in Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan, and Jordan having a positive view.

Younger Tunisians are especially favorable towards the U.S., with 53% of 18-to-29 year-olds expressing a positive opinion.

Tunisian-U.S. Relationship

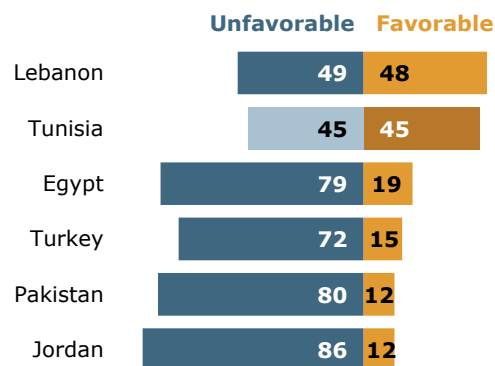
When asked about the U.S. response to the political situation in their country, Tunisians have mixed views. Roughly three-in-ten (31%) say the U.S. had a positive impact, while 27% say it was negative, and a quarter volunteers that the U.S. made no difference.

Split Views of U.S.

	2012
<i>U.S. image</i>	%
Favorable	45
Unfavorable	45
Don't know	10
<i>Impact of U.S. response to political situation in Tunisia</i>	
Positive	31
Negative	27
Neither (Vol)	25
Don't know	17
<i>Relationship with U.S. should be...</i>	
Closer	31
About as close	35
Less close	25
Don't know	9

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8a, Q103 & Q103b.

U.S. Image Fares Better in Tunisia



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8a.

Thinking of the future relationship with the U.S., 31% of Tunisians believe they should be closer partners, a quarter thinks they should be less close, and 35% say the relationship is fine as is.

Tunisians view their relationship with the U.S. quite differently than their North African neighbor Egypt does. While an identical percentage of people in each country say the relationship with the U.S. is about as close as it needs to be, Egyptians are much more willing to say it should be less close (38% compared with 25% in Tunisia) and only one-in-five say the relationship should be closer.

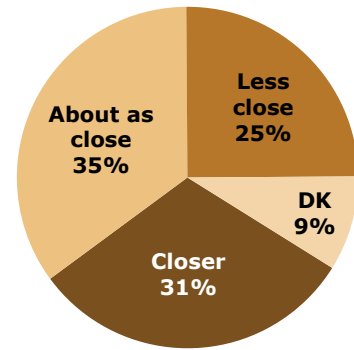
In general, views of the U.S. response to the political situation are consistent across demographic groups in Tunisia, but thoughts on the future relationship varies. Men, young people, those with high incomes, and Muslims who pray less than five times per day all are more likely to say Tunisia's relationship to the U.S. should be closer. In contrast, in Egypt older people and Muslims who pray five times a day are more likely to want a closer relationship with the U.S.

Negative Views of Obama

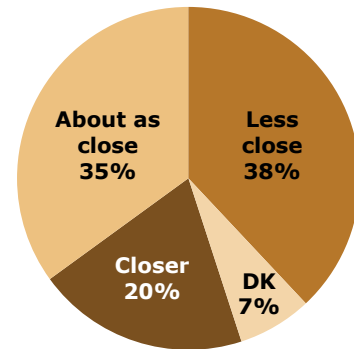
Tunisian opinions of U.S. President Barack Obama are lower than general U.S. favorability. Roughly three-in-ten (28%) have a lot or some confidence in Obama's ability to handle international affairs, while a 57%-majority has little or no confidence in his leadership abilities. This view is in line with those of the other predominantly Muslim nations polled in spring 2012, including Egypt, where about seven-in-ten (69%) say they do not have confidence in the U.S. president. (For more on views of Obama, see ["Global Opinion of Obama Slips, International Policies Faulted,"](#) released June 13, 2012).

Relationship With U.S. Should Be...

Tunisia

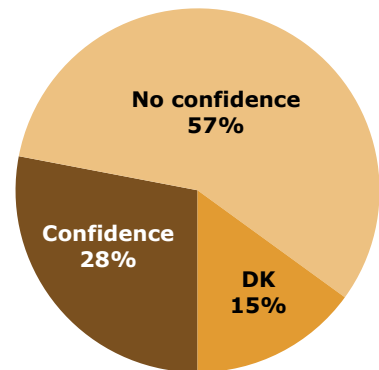


Egypt



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q103b.

Majority Lacks Confidence in Obama



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q40a.

2012 Pew Global Attitudes Survey in Tunisia Survey Methods

The survey in Tunisia is part of the larger Spring 2012 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted in 21 countries under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International.

Results for the survey in Tunisia are based on 1,000 face-to-face interviews of adults conducted March 22 to April 20, 2012. The survey is representative of the country's adult population. It uses a multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and proportional to population size and urban/rural population. Interviews were conducted in Tunisian Arabic.

The margin of sampling error is ± 3.9 percentage points. For the results based on the full sample, 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.

Methods in Detail

About the 2012 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on 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: **Egypt**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates (excluding Frontier governorates for security reasons – about 2% of the population) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 10, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.2 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Frontier governorates or about 2% of the population)

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and Jordan's 12 governorates and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 10, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.8 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven major regions (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 10, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.2 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample of all four provinces stratified by province and the urban/rural population. (The Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir were excluded for security reasons, as were areas of instability in Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] – roughly 18% of the population.)
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Sindhi, Hindko, Saraiki, Brahvi, Balochi
Fieldwork dates: March 28 – April 13, 2012
Sample size: 1,206
Margin of Error: ±4.2 percentage points
Representative: Sample is disproportionately urban, but data are weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in Pakistan. Sample covers roughly 82% of the adult population.

Country: **Tunisia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Tunisian Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 20, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.9 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country:	Turkey
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample in all 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development [NUTS 2]) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Turkish
Fieldwork dates:	March 20 – April 11, 2012
Sample size:	1,001
Margin of Error:	±5.2 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Pew Global Attitudes Project
2012 Spring Survey Topline Results
July 10, 2012 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).
- Trends from Egypt in 2002 are not shown because those results were based on a less-representative sample of the population. Since 2006, the samples have been more representative of the Egyptian population.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2012 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	20	78	2	100

		Q3 And now thinking about the future, overall, today are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future of the country?				
		Optimistic	Pessimistic	Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	53	40	2	5	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	52	18	28	2	100
	Spring, 2011	57	16	26	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	33	43	19	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	18	57	24	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	66	27	7	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	40	54	2	3	100

		Q5 All things considered, who has a better life in this country - men or women?				
		Men	Women	Same (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	41	31	25	3	100
	Spring, 2010	33	27	38	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	36	13	47	4	100
	Spring, 2010	32	16	46	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	30	22	43	6	100
	Spring, 2010	28	23	47	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	19	32	45	4	100
	Spring, 2010	18	34	47	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	28	41	29	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	42	14	38	5	100
	Spring, 2010	37	16	42	6	100

		Q8a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	4	11	12	60	14	100
	Spring, 2011	2	8	15	62	13	100
	Spring, 2010	2	15	15	59	9	100
	Spring, 2009	2	12	12	57	16	100
	Spring, 2008	4	8	7	70	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	8	75	8	100
	Spring, 2006	2	10	9	67	12	100
	Spring, 2005	4	19	13	54	10	100
	Spring, 2004	6	24	18	45	7	100
	May, 2003	2	13	15	68	3	100
	March, 2003	3	9	17	67	5	100
	Summer, 2002	6	24	13	41	16	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	7	12	28	51	3	100
	Spring, 2011	9	11	30	49	1	100
	Spring, 2010	4	13	34	48	1	100
	Spring, 2009	12	15	31	39	3	100
	Spring, 2008	10	12	35	40	4	100
	Spring, 2007	7	14	32	46	2	100
	Spring, 2006	5	25	33	36	1	100
	Jordan	Spring, 2012	3	9	34	52	2
Spring, 2011		5	8	35	49	3	100
Spring, 2010		7	14	34	45	1	100
Spring, 2009		7	18	30	44	1	100
Spring, 2008		5	14	31	48	2	100
Spring, 2007		8	12	26	52	2	100
Spring, 2006		6	9	30	55	0	100
Spring, 2005		9	12	21	59	0	100
Spring, 2004		2	3	26	67	1	100
May, 2003		0	1	16	83	0	100
Summer, 2002		6	19	18	57	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	19	29	14	35	3	100
	Spring, 2011	18	31	14	35	2	100
	Spring, 2010	14	38	14	33	0	100
	Spring, 2009	15	40	14	31	0	100
	Spring, 2008	18	33	19	30	1	100
	Spring, 2007	16	31	24	28	1	100
	Spring, 2005	22	20	18	40	0	100
	May, 2003	8	19	23	48	2	100
	Summer, 2002	9	27	21	38	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	15	30	17	28	10	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	3	9	14	66	9	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	11	62	16	100
	Spring, 2011	1	10	10	65	14	100
	Spring, 2010	3	14	13	55	16	100
	Spring, 2009	3	13	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2008	6	13	11	52	17	100
	Spring, 2007	4	11	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2006	7	20	14	42	17	100
	Spring, 2005	6	17	12	48	18	100
	Spring, 2004	4	17	10	50	18	100
	May, 2003	3	10	10	71	6	100
Summer, 2002	2	8	11	58	20	100	

		Q8d 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
Turkey	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, 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, 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, 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
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	14	25	26	17	17	100
Pakistan	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

		Q8p Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: p. Hamas					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	4	6	11	54	25	100
	Spring, 2011	2	8	13	57	21	100
	Spring, 2010	2	7	11	56	24	100
	Spring, 2009	1	4	9	60	26	100
	Spring, 2008	2	4	7	58	29	100
	Spring, 2007	2	12	8	46	31	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	11	28	34	22	5	100
	Spring, 2011	12	33	32	19	4	100
	Spring, 2010	19	28	31	19	3	100
	Spring, 2009	26	26	24	20	4	100
	Spring, 2008	18	24	30	20	7	100
	Spring, 2007	20	29	31	18	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	15	29	30	23	3	100
	Spring, 2011	15	32	28	22	3	100
	Spring, 2010	24	36	21	14	6	100
	Spring, 2009	26	30	21	15	8	100
	Spring, 2008	22	33	21	16	8	100
	Spring, 2007	24	38	25	11	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	11	19	21	46	2	100
	Spring, 2011	14	20	19	45	2	100
	Spring, 2010	11	23	16	47	3	100
	Spring, 2009	15	15	19	49	2	100
	Spring, 2008	12	13	22	50	4	100
	Spring, 2007	6	19	26	41	8	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	22	28	16	15	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	5	10	4	8	73	100
	Late Spring, 2011	3	8	5	9	75	100
	Spring, 2011	4	9	5	9	73	100
	Spring, 2010	6	12	5	8	70	100
	Spring, 2009	3	11	12	12	62	100
	Spring, 2008	7	11	7	9	66	100
	Spring, 2007	21	22	6	8	43	100

		Q8q Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: q. Hezbollah					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	2	4	10	61	24	100
	Spring, 2011	1	4	12	64	18	100
	Spring, 2010	1	4	10	64	21	100
	Spring, 2009	1	2	8	65	24	100
	Spring, 2008	1	2	5	71	21	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	8	58	25	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	3	17	38	37	6	100
	Spring, 2011	3	21	40	34	3	100
	Spring, 2010	8	21	34	32	4	100
	Spring, 2009	20	23	27	30	1	100
	Spring, 2008	23	31	28	12	6	100
	Spring, 2007	20	36	32	9	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	7	22	34	36	1	100
	Spring, 2011	7	29	37	26	2	100
	Spring, 2010	16	38	34	11	2	100
	Spring, 2009	22	29	28	17	5	100
	Spring, 2008	23	28	30	15	5	100
	Spring, 2007	21	33	32	12	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	29	11	8	52	0	100
	Spring, 2011	28	10	10	50	1	100
	Spring, 2010	31	9	7	51	2	100
	Spring, 2009	28	7	8	56	1	100
	Spring, 2008	24	9	8	57	2	100
	Spring, 2007	25	10	9	55	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	20	26	16	17	21	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	5	10	3	8	74	100
	Late Spring, 2011	4	9	5	9	74	100
	Spring, 2011	4	10	5	10	72	100
	Spring, 2010	6	12	4	8	70	100
	Spring, 2009	4	13	11	12	60	100
	Spring, 2008	12	12	7	9	60	100
Spring, 2007	25	21	6	7	42	100	

		Q8r Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: r. al Qaeda					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	2	4	9	63	22	100
	Spring, 2011	1	3	10	66	19	100
	Spring, 2010	1	3	10	65	21	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	3	16	36	37	8	100
	Spring, 2011	2	19	32	41	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	12	29	43	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	3	11	38	39	8	100
	Spring, 2011	2	13	39	38	8	100
	Spring, 2010	11	23	35	26	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	1	1	5	93	0	100
	Spring, 2011	2	1	3	92	2	100
	Spring, 2010	0	2	3	92	3	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	7	9	15	48	21	100

		Q8t Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: t. Saudi Arabia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	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, 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, 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, 2012	31	19	20	28	3	100
	Spring, 2008	38	31	11	17	2	100
	Spring, 2007	44	38	10	7	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	14	26	21	29	9	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	76	19	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2008	92	5	1	0	3	100
	Spring, 2007	75	12	1	1	10	100

		Q8v Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: v. Turkey					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	53	25	6	12	4	100
	Spring, 2011	55	22	7	12	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	26	42	23	8	1	100
	Spring, 2011	23	39	25	10	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	34	38	24	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	31	38	24	6	2	100
	Summer, 2002	22	11	36	32	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	25	34	15	22	3	100
	Spring, 2011	31	37	14	16	2	100
	Summer, 2002	4	26	25	22	23	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	49	29	8	5	10	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	32	32	6	3	27	100
	Late Spring, 2011	19	31	9	6	36	100
	Spring, 2011	17	38	7	6	32	100

		Q8w Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: w. League of Arab States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	7	20	15	37	20	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	23	36	23	14	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	24	49	23	3	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	18	19	11	52	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	6	24	25	26	19	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	32	26	5	5	33	100

		Q8x Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: x. The Taliban					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	2	5	12	57	24	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	3	16	40	36	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	1	9	24	57	10	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	1	1	11	86	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	4	8	16	43	28	100

		Q13 In your opinion, now that Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali is not in power, is Tunisia better off or worse off?				
		Better	Worse	Both/Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	45	42	13	1	100

		Q14 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	12	45	24	14	5	100
	Spring, 2011	12	37	23	25	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	31	29	36	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	22	37	35	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	17	27	47	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	37	29	22	3	100
	Summer, 2002	2	12	15	70	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	4	23	40	31	2	100
	Spring, 2011	6	28	36	28	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	18	47	33	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	24	29	44	0	100
	Spring, 2008	10	34	29	25	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	40	23	23	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	4	24	40	30	3	100
	Spring, 2011	9	24	41	27	0	100
	Spring, 2010	5	25	43	26	1	100
	Spring, 2009	3	30	44	23	0	100
	Spring, 2008	8	31	44	16	1	100
	Spring, 2007	12	32	41	13	2	100
	Summer, 2002	6	27	49	18	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	1	11	35	53	0	100
	Spring, 2011	2	11	35	50	2	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	34	52	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	36	54	0	100
	Spring, 2008	1	9	38	52	1	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	32	54	4	100
	Summer, 2002	0	5	25	70	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	1	16	43	40	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	1	8	25	64	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	4	8	20	65	3	100
	Spring, 2011	4	10	23	60	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	15	20	58	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	24	50	4	100
	Spring, 2008	8	33	21	35	4	100
	Spring, 2007	20	39	20	12	9	100
	Summer, 2002	8	41	16	20	14	100

		Q15 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	12	32	22	20	6	9	100
	Spring, 2011	14	30	18	21	10	8	100
	Spring, 2010	5	20	29	18	22	6	100
	Spring, 2009	3	24	18	30	17	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	12	17	29	26	14	100
	Summer, 2002	3	18	22	22	27	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	19	31	28	16	4	2	100
	Spring, 2011	22	34	26	13	4	2	100
	Spring, 2010	3	22	35	22	16	4	100
	Spring, 2009	3	23	32	32	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	14	35	31	19	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	8	21	35	24	10	2	100
	Spring, 2011	12	22	32	24	9	1	100
	Spring, 2010	10	19	30	24	11	6	100
	Spring, 2009	4	27	38	22	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	5	14	34	25	21	1	100
	Summer, 2002	6	25	40	21	7	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	5	17	29	23	22	4	100
	Spring, 2011	7	18	26	26	21	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	22	26	29	19	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	22	25	26	21	6	100
	Spring, 2008	2	22	22	32	18	4	100
	Summer, 2002	1	13	23	22	36	5	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	16	59	12	7	5	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	5	21	23	20	23	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	11	15	18	42	10	100
	Spring, 2011	3	14	16	19	36	12	100
	Spring, 2010	5	14	20	19	31	11	100
	Spring, 2009	4	19	28	19	16	14	100
	Spring, 2008	14	39	18	8	8	12	100
	Summer, 2002	7	33	18	6	5	30	100

		Q21 And which of these three statements is closest to your own opinion...?				
		Democracy is preferable to any other kind of government	In some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable	For someone like me, it doesn't matter what kind of government we have	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	71	15	5	9	100
	Spring, 2011	66	21	3	10	100
	Spring, 2010	76	6	5	13	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	67	19	13	1	100
	Spring, 2011	71	17	10	3	100
	Spring, 2010	60	22	16	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	61	24	11	3	100
	Spring, 2011	72	19	8	2	100
	Spring, 2010	69	17	10	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	84	7	9	1	100
	Spring, 2011	81	10	6	3	100
	Spring, 2010	83	10	5	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	63	20	11	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	42	17	22	18	100
	Late Spring, 2011	42	18	21	19	100
	Spring, 2011	46	19	17	18	100
	Spring, 2010	41	15	22	22	100

		Q22a Please tell me how important each of the following is in a democracy to you: a. People can openly say what they think and can criticize the government					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	68	23	7	1	1	100
	Spring, 2011	70	26	3	1	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	40	47	10	2	1	100
	Spring, 2011	62	32	4	2	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	87	12	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2011	85	11	2	1	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	56	25	6	4	9	100
	Late Spring, 2011	59	22	5	3	11	100
	Spring, 2011	61	25	5	2	8	100

		Q22b Please tell me how important each of the following is in a democracy to you: b. People choose their leaders in free elections					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	73	22	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2011	73	24	2	0	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	56	35	5	4	0	100
	Spring, 2011	63	26	10	0	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	89	10	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2011	90	8	1	0	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	63	25	4	2	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	61	26	4	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	60	27	5	1	6	100

		Q22c Please tell me how important each of the following is in a democracy to you: c. The economy is prospering					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	74	20	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2011	71	24	3	0	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	70	28	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	66	30	1	3	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	90	9	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2011	90	8	1	0	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	54	24	8	5	9	100
	Late Spring, 2011	56	23	5	4	12	100
	Spring, 2011	62	23	5	3	8	100

		Q22d Please tell me how important each of the following is in a democracy to you: d. Women have the same rights as men					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	65	25	6	3	1	100
	Spring, 2011	70	25	4	1	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	48	38	12	3	0	100
	Spring, 2011	50	39	9	2	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	76	16	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2011	76	15	5	3	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	60	25	7	5	4	100
	Late Spring, 2011	55	27	7	3	8	100
	Spring, 2011	63	24	6	2	5	100

		Q22e Please tell me how important each of the following is in a democracy to you: e. Political stability					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	61	25	8	2	4	100
	Spring, 2011	71	22	3	1	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	65	32	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	71	27	2	1	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	90	7	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2011	93	5	1	0	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	46	33	7	2	12	100
	Late Spring, 2011	51	23	5	3	18	100
	Spring, 2011	52	30	4	1	13	100

		Q22f Please tell me how important each of the following is in a democracy to you: f. People of all faiths can practice their religion freely					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	68	23	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2011	74	21	3	0	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	60	28	8	3	2	100
	Spring, 2011	66	27	3	3	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	87	10	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2011	88	8	2	1	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	63	26	4	1	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	63	25	2	1	9	100
	Spring, 2011	68	23	2	0	6	100

		Q22g Please tell me how important each of the following is in a democracy to you: g. A small income gap between rich and poor					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	71	20	6	1	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	42	49	8	1	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	89	4	5	2	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	49	23	13	8	7	100

		Q22h Please tell me how important each of the following is in a democracy to you: h. The media can report the news without (state/government) censorship					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	62	24	6	3	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	44	39	14	3	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	73	18	5	4	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	28	30	11	6	26	100

		Q22i Please tell me how important each of the following is in a democracy to you: i. People have access to the internet without government censorship or interference					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	56	25	9	3	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	31	41	22	6	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	66	20	9	5	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	20	19	12	8	42	100

		Q36c As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Tunisia: c. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	72	25	2	1	0	100

		Q36d As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Tunisia: d. the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	22	41	21	15	1	100

		Q36e As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Tunisia: e. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	14	36	27	14	9	100

		Q36f As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Tunisia: f. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	14	39	29	11	6	100

		Q36g As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Tunisia: g. the police					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	19	50	20	10	2	100

		Q36j As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Tunisia: j. the Constituent Assembly					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	9	36	30	17	8	100

		Q36k As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Tunisia: k. trade unions					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	9	23	25	25	18	100

		Q38 How concerned, if at all, are you about Islamic extremism in our country these days? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned about Islamic extremism in our country these days?					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	10	22	22	31	14	100
	Spring, 2011	26	26	14	23	12	100
	Spring, 2010	20	23	9	36	13	100
	Spring, 2009	19	28	11	28	14	100
	Spring, 2008	22	19	12	33	13	100
	Spring, 2006	18	28	18	21	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	33	36	15	13	3	100
	Spring, 2011	32	33	19	15	1	100
	Spring, 2010	20	41	32	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	30	32	26	11	0	100
	Spring, 2008	31	41	20	9	0	100
	Spring, 2006	29	39	19	11	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	23	26	30	21	1	100
	Spring, 2011	25	23	25	26	1	100
	Spring, 2010	19	25	35	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	20	24	26	30	1	100
	Spring, 2008	30	31	25	14	1	100
	Spring, 2006	33	36	22	8	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	53	28	11	8	0	100
	Spring, 2011	52	26	14	6	2	100
	Spring, 2010	50	30	12	8	0	100
	Spring, 2009	51	28	17	4	1	100
	Spring, 2008	45	33	17	4	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	42	23	9	17	8	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	34	24	15	15	12	100
	Late Spring, 2011	41	22	8	8	21	100
	Spring, 2011	39	24	7	9	20	100
	Spring, 2010	37	28	8	9	16	100
	Spring, 2009	52	27	5	5	11	100
	Spring, 2008	54	18	6	6	16	100
	Spring, 2006	50	24	4	4	18	100

In Spring 2010, 2009, and 2008, this question was asked about the "the rise of Islamic extremism"

		Q39 Which of the following three statements comes closer to your view?				
		Laws should strictly follow the teachings of the Quran	Laws should follow the values and principles of Islam but not strictly follow the teachings of the Quran	Laws should not be influenced by the teachings of the Quran	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	17	44	27	13	100
	Spring, 2011	8	45	34	13	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	60	32	6	3	100
	Spring, 2011	62	27	5	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	72	26	1	1	100
	Spring, 2011	70	25	3	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	17	35	42	7	100
	Spring, 2011	20	36	37	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	23	64	12	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	82	15	0	2	100
	Late Spring, 2011	81	13	1	5	100
	Spring, 2011	78	16	2	4	100

		Q40a For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	5	23	14	43	15	100

		Q44a Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: a. Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	11	24	22	26	18	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	4	19	37	36	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	2	11	35	48	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	29	13	9	46	4	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	13	29	18	16	24	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	22	25	4	2	47	100

		Q44b Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Saudi King Abdullah					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	7	17	22	31	22	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	40	44	10	4	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	51	42	6	1	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	24	27	18	31	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	6	19	26	34	16	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	42	22	2	3	31	100

		Q44c Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: c. Turkish Prime Minister Tayyip Erdogan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	40	19	15	18	7	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	30	41	18	11	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	37	39	17	3	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	25	33	23	18	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	44	30	7	5	15	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	12	19	6	5	58	100

		Q44d Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: d. Syrian President Bashar al-Assad					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	2	8	19	54	16	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	5	6	36	48	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	2	6	23	67	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	28	14	13	46	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	3	5	8	76	9	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	7	17	6	5	64	100

		Q46b And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: b. al Qaeda					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	1	12	16	39	31	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	11	44	33	100
	Spring, 2011	2	8	14	42	34	100
	Spring, 2010	2	16	16	37	28	100
	Spring, 2009	1	8	20	41	30	100
	Spring, 2008	9	16	14	20	41	100

		Q46d And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: d. The Taliban					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	2	11	20	46	20	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	14	49	24	100
	Spring, 2011	3	8	16	49	23	100
	Spring, 2010	2	13	20	45	19	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	17	53	20	100
	Spring, 2008	12	15	14	19	40	100

		Q48a And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: a. Rached Ghannouchi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	22	44	13	14	6	100

		Q48b And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Mustapha Ben Jaafar					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	18	40	17	10	14	100

		Q48c And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: c. Maya Jribi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	10	23	19	20	28	100

		Q48d And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: d. Hamadi Jebali					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	23	43	14	11	9	100

		Q48e And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Hachmi Hamdi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	9	17	17	37	21	100

		Q48f And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: f. Beji Caid Essebsi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	27	29	18	19	7	100

		Q48g And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: g. Ennahda party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	27	38	15	15	6	100

		Q48h And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: h. Progressive Democratic Party (PDP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	7	24	24	21	24	100

		Q48i And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: i. Ettakatol (FTDL)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	13	31	21	17	19	100

		Q48j And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: j. Congress Party for the Republic (CPR)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	13	35	21	14	17	100

		Q48k And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: k. Aridha Chaabia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	7	16	19	38	21	100

		Q48l And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: l. Tunisian Workers Communist Party (PCOT)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	5	12	17	41	25	100

		Q62 How much of a role do you think Islam plays in the political life of our country – a very large role, a fairly large role, a fairly small role, or a very small role?					
		Very large role	Fairly large role	Fairly small role	Very small role	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	32	32	16	8	12	100
	Spring, 2010	42	27	9	10	12	100
	Spring, 2005	30	32	16	13	9	100
	Summer, 2002	21	24	19	24	11	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	20	46	29	6	0	100
	Spring, 2010	12	35	30	18	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	7	24	43	20	5	100
	Spring, 2010	8	27	40	23	3	100
	Spring, 2005	10	20	49	19	2	100
	Summer, 2002	25	25	27	22	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	27	34	24	12	3	100
	Spring, 2010	26	33	30	10	1	100
	Spring, 2005	22	32	35	5	6	100
	Summer, 2002	33	38	15	8	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	56	28	7	5	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	46	16	12	13	12	100
	Spring, 2010	30	16	13	22	18	100
	Spring, 2005	38	24	12	9	18	100
	Summer, 2002	35	21	11	16	17	100

		Q63LARGE ASK IF LARGE ROLE IN Q62: In your opinion – is this good or bad for our country?					
		Good	Bad	Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Turkey	Spring, 2012	57	33	7	2	100	671
	Spring, 2010	44	39	12	5	100	690
Egypt	Spring, 2012	61	30	7	1	100	651
	Spring, 2010	95	2	3	0	100	475
Jordan	Spring, 2012	48	46	5	1	100	310
	Spring, 2010	51	38	10	1	100	349
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	43	36	17	4	100	602
	Spring, 2010	49	39	9	3	100	584
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	82	11	7	1	100	844
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	79	13	4	3	100	808
	Spring, 2010	87	6	3	4	100	948

		Q63SMALL ASK IF SMALL ROLE IN Q62: In your opinion – is this good or bad for our country?					
		Good	Bad	Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Turkey	Spring, 2012	35	39	22	4	100	232
	Spring, 2010	26	33	31	10	100	196
Egypt	Spring, 2012	14	69	13	3	100	349
	Spring, 2010	3	77	15	6	100	478
Jordan	Spring, 2012	6	80	11	3	100	636
	Spring, 2010	2	91	7	0	100	622
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	36	44	13	7	100	365
	Spring, 2010	43	38	16	4	100	403
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	27	56	14	3	100	118
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	23	58	14	5	100	276
	Spring, 2010	9	79	7	5	100	721

		Q71 Some feel that we should rely on a democratic form of government to solve our country's problems. Others feel that we should rely on a leader with a strong hand to solve our country's problems. Which comes closer to your opinion?			
		Democratic form of government	Strong leader	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	68	26	6	100
	Spring, 2011	61	30	8	100
	Spring, 2007	55	34	11	100
	Spring, 2005	65	31	4	100
	Summer, 2002	57	37	6	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	61	33	6	100
	Spring, 2011	64	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	50	47	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	49	42	9	100
	Spring, 2011	59	34	8	100
	Spring, 2007	52	41	8	100
	Spring, 2005	55	43	3	100
	Summer, 2002	47	51	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	80	19	1	100
	Spring, 2011	62	37	1	100
	Spring, 2007	60	38	1	100
	Spring, 2005	67	29	4	100
	Summer, 2002	63	35	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	61	37	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	31	61	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	37	50	14	100
	Spring, 2011	36	51	13	100
	Spring, 2007	33	46	21	100
	Spring, 2005	28	53	19	100
	Summer, 2002	42	32	26	100

		Q72 If you had to choose between a good democracy or a strong economy, which would you say is more important?			
		A good democracy	A strong economy	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	58	37	5	100
	Spring, 2011	48	46	5	100
	Spring, 2007	41	49	11	100
	Spring, 2005	45	51	4	100
	Summer, 2002	49	45	6	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	48	49	4	100
	Spring, 2011	47	49	4	100
	Spring, 2007	42	53	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	33	61	6	100
	Spring, 2011	37	58	5	100
	Spring, 2007	34	60	6	100
	Spring, 2005	35	65	0	100
	Summer, 2002	41	55	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	53	46	2	100
	Spring, 2011	47	51	2	100
	Spring, 2007	48	51	2	100
	Spring, 2005	47	51	2	100
	Summer, 2002	48	50	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	40	59	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	34	58	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	28	59	13	100
	Spring, 2011	33	56	12	100
	Spring, 2007	34	41	24	100
	Spring, 2005	38	42	21	100
	Summer, 2002	36	32	31	100

		Q85 On a different subject, do you think women should have equal rights with men, or shouldn't they?			
		Should	Should not	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	84	14	2	100
	Spring, 2010	89	8	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	58	36	6	100
	Spring, 2010	60	32	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	63	33	4	100
	Spring, 2010	61	31	8	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	93	6	1	100
	Spring, 2010	95	4	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	74	25	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	76	21	4	100
	Spring, 2010	79	17	4	100

		Q85b ASK IF THINKS WOMEN SHOULD HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS: Which of these two statements comes closer to your own views—even if neither is exactly right?				
		(Survey country) has made most of the changes needed to give women equal rights with men, OR	(Survey country) needs to continue making changes to give women equal rights with men.	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Turkey	Spring, 2012	38	58	4	100	837
	Spring, 2010	32	64	4	100	898
Egypt	Spring, 2012	38	61	1	100	577
	Spring, 2010	36	59	5	100	600
Jordan	Spring, 2012	61	35	3	100	626
	Spring, 2010	61	37	1	100	611
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	43	52	5	100	933
	Spring, 2010	47	51	2	100	952
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	62	34	4	100	744
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	30	55	14	100	898
	Spring, 2010	34	60	7	100	1566

		Q86a Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree with the following statements: a. Women should be able to work outside the home.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	51	35	9	4	1	100
	Spring, 2010	68	27	3	1	1	100
	Summer, 2002	66	19	5	6	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	25	36	26	11	2	100
	Spring, 2010	23	38	25	13	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	72	23	4	2	0	100
	Spring, 2010	71	25	4	0	1	100
	Summer, 2002	66	25	4	4	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	73	17	5	5	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	47	19	10	22	2	100
	Spring, 2010	47	22	10	19	2	100
	Summer, 2002	33	27	14	22	5	100

Due to an administrative error, results for Jordan are not shown

		Q86b Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree with the following statements: b. When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	40	27	20	10	3	100
	Spring, 2010	38	29	18	12	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	45	34	10	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	43	32	11	9	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	36	30	20	12	2	100
	Spring, 2010	33	35	19	11	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	31	19	18	31	1	100
	Spring, 2010	30	21	17	32	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	72	14	7	7	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	61	20	8	10	1	100
	Spring, 2010	59	23	7	7	4	100

		Q97 Regarding the role of religion in government in our country, which do you think is the better model for (survey country) – to become a society more like Turkey today or more like Saudi Arabia today?				
		Turkey	Saudi Arabia	Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2012	17	61	22	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	63	18	15	4	100

		Q101 Which one of the following statements comes closest to your opinion: Men generally make better political leaders than women OR Women generally make better political leaders than men OR In general, women and men make equally good political leaders				
		Men generally make better political leaders than women	Women generally make better political leaders than men	In general, women and men make equally good political leaders	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	52	17	27	5	100
	Spring, 2007	34	10	51	5	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	42	16	39	3	100
	Spring, 2007	38	15	43	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	50	7	40	3	100
	Spring, 2007	49	6	42	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	32	9	54	5	100
	Spring, 2007	34	11	53	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	75	4	20	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	62	10	19	8	100
	Spring, 2007	54	8	32	6	100

		Q102 Do you think a woman should choose her own husband, or do you think it is better for a woman's family to choose her husband?				
		Woman should choose	Family should choose	Both should have a say (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	63	16	19	1	100
	Spring, 2007	58	9	32	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	26	24	49	2	100
	Spring, 2007	22	28	50	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	47	5	46	2	100
	Spring, 2007	47	6	47	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	85	5	9	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	11	59	28	2	100
	Spring, 2007	6	55	38	1	100

Due to an administrative error, results for Egypt are not shown

		Q103 Overall, do you think the U.S. response to the political situation in Tunisia has had a positive impact or a negative impact on the way things are going now in Tunisia?				
		Positive	Negative	Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	31	27	25	17	100

		Q103b Thinking of (survey country's) relationship with the United States, in the future, would you like (survey country) to be closer, about as close, or less close to the United States than it has been in recent years?				
		Closer to the United States	About as close to the United States	Less close to the United States	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2012	20	35	38	7	100
	Spring, 2011	15	40	43	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	31	35	25	9	100

		Q114 In general, do you think the popular uprisings of 2011 will lead to more democracy in the Middle East, or not?			
		Yes, will lead to more democracy	No, will not lead to more democracy	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	34	37	29	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	76	23	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	65	20	16	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	65	26	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	69	18	14	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	21	20	59	100

		Q115a Thinking about Tunisia's future, how important is it that a. anyone can openly criticize the government. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	64	24	9	2	2	100

		Q115b Thinking about Tunisia's future, how important is it that b. honest elections are held regularly with a choice of at least two political parties. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	77	16	5	1	2	100

		Q115c Thinking about Tunisia's future, how important is it that c. there is a judicial system that treats everyone in the same way. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	79	16	3	0	1	100

		Q115f Thinking about Tunisia's future, how important is it that f. religious parties are allowed to be part of the government. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	48	33	12	5	3	100

		Q115g Thinking about Tunisia's future, how important is it that g. economic conditions improve. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	92	7	1	0	1	100

		Q115h Thinking about Tunisia's future, how important is it that h. women have the same rights as men. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	59	25	11	5	1	100

		Q115i Thinking about Tunisia's future, how important is it that i. law and order be maintained. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	79	16	3	2	1	100

		Q115j Thinking about Tunisia's future, how important is it that j. the media can report the news without government censorship. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	57	25	8	6	3	100

		Q115k Thinking about Tunisia's future, how important is it that k. people have access to the internet without government censorship or interference. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	45	24	15	8	9	100

		Q117 Overall, do you think women will have more rights, fewer rights, or about the same rights under the Ennahda Party-led government as they had in the past?				
		More rights	Fewer rights	About the same rights	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	17	29	48	6	100

		Q118 Which is more important to you? That Tunisia has a democratic government, even if there is some risk of political instability OR That Tunisia has a stable government, even if there is a risk it will not be fully democratic			
		That Tunisia has a democratic government, even if there is some risk of political instability OR	That Tunisia has a stable government, even if there is a risk it will not be fully democratic	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	55	38	7	100

		Q120a In general, do you think the a. Turkish government favors or opposes democracy in the Middle East?				
		Favors	Opposes	Both/Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	58	19	2	21	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	78	13	8	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	70	17	13	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	49	43	7	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	74	9	5	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	38	11	7	44	100

		Q120b In general, do you think the b. Saudi Arabian government favors or opposes democracy in the Middle East?				
		Favors	Opposes	Both/Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	18	48	5	29	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	67	21	10	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	64	20	15	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	48	45	7	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	31	49	9	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	52	11	3	33	100

		Q120c In general, do you think the c. U.S. government favors or opposes democracy in the Middle East?				
		Favors	Opposes	Both/Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	12	58	4	26	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	37	52	8	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	14	67	18	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	42	47	10	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	26	57	7	11	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	15	37	7	41	100

		Q120d In general, do you think the d. Israeli government favors or opposes democracy in the Middle East?				
		Favors	Opposes	Both/Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	10	61	3	26	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	6	88	3	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	3	80	16	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	4	79	12	5	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	2	77	7	13	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	10	32	4	55	100