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Egyptians Increasingly Glum

Not Optimistic about Economy or Certain They Are Better Off Post-Mubarak

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Egyptians Increasingly Glum

Not Optimistic about Economy or Certain They Are Better Off Post-Mubarak

Two years after the overthrow of Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian public mood is increasingly negative. Month after month of political uncertainty, a weak economy and often violent street protests have taken their toll, and today a majority of Egyptians are dissatisfied with the way their new democracy is working.

Only 30% of Egyptians think the country is headed in the right direction, down from 53% last year and 65% in 2011, in the days after the revolution. Roughly three-in-four say the economy is in bad shape, and optimism about the country's economic situation has declined sharply.

In turn, just 39% of Egyptians believe things are better off now that Mubarak is out of power. Nonetheless, President Muhammad Morsi, a former Muslim Brotherhood member, receives on balance positive ratings: 53% express a favorable view of him, while 43% see him negatively.

The nation's new constitution, approved in a controversial December 2012 referendum, is a source of division for Egyptians: 49% favor it, and 45% oppose it. The public is also divided over the fairness of the upcoming parliamentary elections, with 46% expressing confidence that the elections will be fair and 40% saying they expect them to be unfair.

There is a consensus, however, regarding the United States – overwhelmingly, Egyptians see the U.S. negatively. Despite President Barack Obama's efforts to improve America's image in the Arab world, beginning with his famous June 2009 Cairo speech, his ratings have slipped

National Mood Turns Grim

<i>Way things are going in the country</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013
	%	%	%	%
Satisfied	28	65	53	30
Dissatisfied	69	34	41	62
Don't know	3	2	6	7
<i>National economic conditions are ...</i>				
Good	20	34	27	23
Bad	80	64	71	76
Don't know	0	2	2	1
<i>In next 12 months, economy will ...</i>				
Improve	25	56	50	29
Remain the same	35	26	28	26
Worsen	38	17	20	42
<i>Now that Mubarak is not in power, Egypt is...</i>				
Better off	--	--	44	39
Worse off	--	--	26	30
Both/Neither (Vol)	--	--	26	26
Don't know	--	--	3	4
<i>Way democracy is working in our country</i>				
Satisfied	--	--	--	43
Dissatisfied	--	--	--	56
Don't know	--	--	--	1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q1, Q4, Q5, Q10EGY & Q90.

steadily in Egypt since he took office, and ratings for the U.S. are lower now than they were during the Bush administration. Moreover, few Egyptians place much value on a close relationship with the U.S.

Meanwhile, the new Pew Research Center poll of Egypt suggests that political divisions are growing deeper. In particular, supporters of Islamist political parties and supporters of the more secular opposition see the state of the nation and the challenges it faces very differently.

Still, the increasing divisions and negative public mood have not altered the fundamental values Egyptians have embraced since the revolution – they continue to want democracy, and they continue to want a large role for Islam in that democracy.

Most Egyptians believe democracy is the best form of government, and they embrace key democratic principles and institutions. For example, majorities describe having a free press and a fair judiciary as *very* important. But 56% are not satisfied with the way democracy is working. And while more than half continue to say that, if they had to choose, they would prioritize democracy over stability, the percentage favoring stability is on the rise.

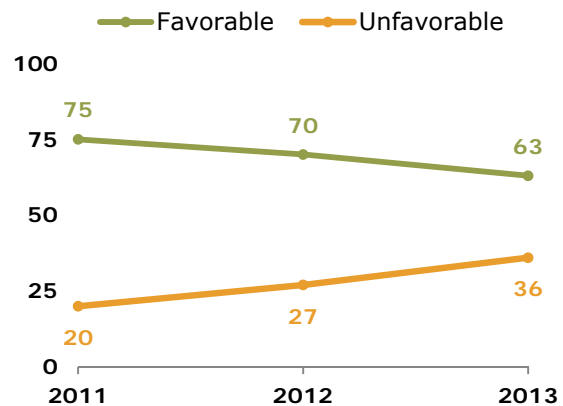
The public is split over whether personal freedoms are getting better or worse in Egypt. And majorities or pluralities say law and order and the standard of living are in decline.

Despite the negative views about the country's direction, most Egyptians still have a positive view of the Muslim Brotherhood, the organization that has been the dominant political force in post-Mubarak Egypt. Still, the group's ratings have declined somewhat over the past two years – 63% give it a positive rating today, compared with 75% in 2011.

About half (52%) express a favorable opinion of the Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated Freedom and Justice Party (FJP).

The National Salvation Front (NSF), a relatively secular coalition of opposition forces, receives more negative reviews. And less than half of those surveyed express a positive opinion of Hamdeen Sabahi or Mohamed ElBaradei, two of the coalition's leaders. Ratings for ElBaradei

Views of the Muslim Brotherhood



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q42e.

have plummeted since 2011, when nearly six-in-ten had a positive view of the Nobel Peace Prize recipient and former head of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The candidate who finished second to Morsi in last June's presidential runoff election, Ahmed Shafik, is generally viewed negatively. About half (52%) have an unfavorable opinion of Shafik, a former air force commander who served as Mubarak's final prime minister; 45% rate him positively. Meanwhile, the Salafist al-Nour Party, which came in second in Egypt's first parliamentary elections after the revolution, is viewed favorably by just four-in-ten Egyptians.

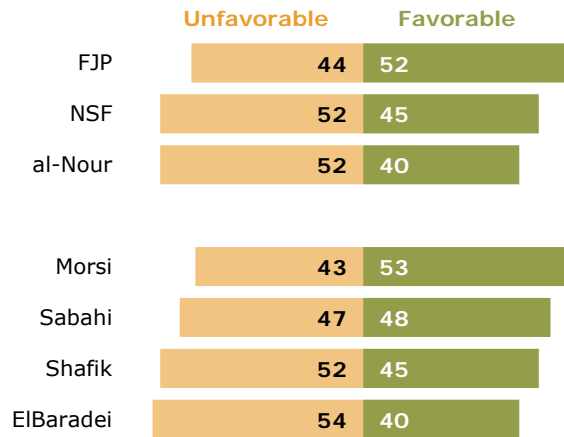
These are among the key findings from a nationwide survey of Egypt by the Pew Research Center. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 1,000 adults in Egypt from March 3 to March 23. As the poll reveals, in many ways, ideological and partisan divides are growing sharper in Egypt. In particular, supporters of the opposition NSF see the state of the country quite differently from supporters of the FJP and the al-Nour Party. Those with a favorable view of the NSF are more likely to express dissatisfaction with the country's direction, oppose the constitution, and believe the next national elections will be unfair; they are also especially likely to value democracy over stability.

Most Still Want Major Role for Islam in Politics

Islam has played an important role in Egyptian politics since the revolution, and most Egyptians continue to want a prominent role for religion in public life. About six-in-ten (58%) say the country's laws should strictly follow the teachings of the Quran, while 28% believe laws should follow the values and principles of Islam but not strictly follow the Quran. Only 11% think the Quran should have no influence over the nation's laws.

The view that the legal system should follow the Quran is especially common among those who have a positive view of al-Nour (84%) and the FJP (74%), although almost half (46%) of Egyptians with a favorable opinion of the more secular NSF also hold this view.

Mixed Ratings at Best for Secular Leaders



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q42a-b, c-d, f-g.

About one-quarter of Egyptians (27%) say they want religious leaders to have a large influence in political matters, while an additional 42% want them to have some influence. Roughly one-in-five (21%) say these leaders should not have much influence; just 8% believe they should have no influence at all.

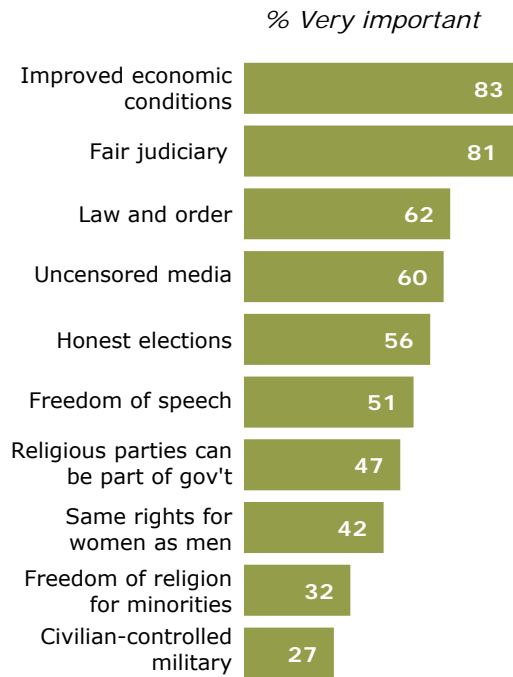
Democracy Still Considered Best Form of Government

At least six-in-ten Egyptians prefer democracy to any other kind of government and believe that a democratic government, rather than a strong leader, is best suited for solving the country's problems. Moreover, Egyptians clearly express a desire for specific democratic freedoms. Majorities consider all of the democratic rights and institutions included on the survey important, and most rate several, including a fair judicial system, free media, and honest, competitive elections as *very important*.

However, it is clear that in addition to democracy, the economy and public safety are top priorities. Fully 83% rate improving economic conditions as very important, and 62% believe it is very important to live in a country with law and order.

When asked about the current state of individual liberty, the judiciary, the economy, and law and order, Egyptians are not convinced things are getting better. Only about a third say the judicial system and personal freedoms are improving. Most say the nation's standard of living is deteriorating, and a 44% plurality say law and order is declining.

Top Priorities



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q122a-j.

Few Things Seem to Be Getting Better

Compared to the past, ___ is ...

	Getting better	Getting worse	Staying the same	DK
	%	%	%	%
Fairness of judicial system	35	35	23	8
Personal freedoms	33	36	28	3
Law and order	26	44	27	3
Morality	23	39	34	5
Standard of living	12	56	30	2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q43EGYa-e.

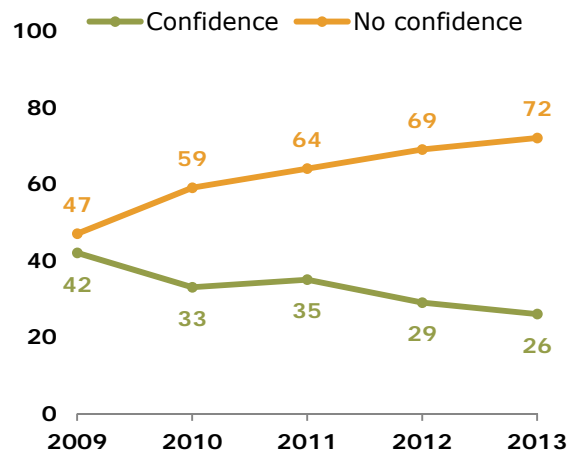
Negative Views toward U.S., Israel

Overwhelmingly negative attitudes toward America and Israel persist in Egypt. Just 16% have a favorable view of the U.S., lower than the 27% registered in 2009 shortly after President Obama took office, and lower than the 22% who expressed a positive opinion of the U.S. in 2008, President George W. Bush's final year in the White House.

Only 26% say they have confidence that Obama will generally do the right thing in world affairs, while 72% lack confidence in the American leader. Ratings for Obama have steadily declined since 2009, when Egyptians were almost evenly divided on the newly elected American president.

The U.S. provides billions of dollars in assistance to Egypt each year, but few Egyptians believe American aid is helping their country – majorities say both U.S. economic and military aid is having a mostly negative effect on Egypt.

Increasingly Negative Ratings for Obama



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q38.

Overall, Egyptians do not see their country's relationship with the U.S. as a top priority. Only 24% say it is very or somewhat important for Egypt to have good relations with America; 69% believe it is not too important or not at all important.

Meanwhile, extremely few Egyptians think a strong relationship with Israel should be a priority: just 3% say this is very or somewhat important. Additionally, most Egyptians oppose their country's longstanding peace treaty with Israel: 63% want to annul the treaty, essentially unchanged from last year's 61%.

Also of Note:

- The Egyptian military continues to receive positive ratings – 73% believe it is having a good influence on the country.

- Views of the local police, however, are quite different. Just 35% of Egyptians say local police are having a positive impact.
- Views are mixed regarding how the government is dealing with the rights of women. Four-in-ten say the government is doing the right amount to ensure that women have the same rights as men, 33% believe it is doing too little and 15% say it is doing too much.
- Similarly, 38% think the government is doing the right amount to ensure that Coptic Christians and other religious minorities can practice their religion freely, while 39% say it is doing too little and 13% say too much.
- Despite their dissatisfaction with how democracy is currently working, most Egyptians embrace democratic forms of political participation – large majorities agree that voting and protesting give them opportunities to express their views about how the government runs things.

1. National Conditions

The national mood in Egypt has turned significantly more negative over the past year. Dissatisfaction with the country's direction is up, and optimism about the future is down. A plurality still believes the country is better off than when Hosni Mubarak was in power, but three-in-ten say things are worse.

About three-in-four say the economy is in bad shape, and most think the country's standard of living is declining. Many also believe law and order and morality are deteriorating.

Egyptians are almost evenly split over the country's recently approved constitution. Looking forward, fewer than half think the upcoming parliamentary elections will be fair. Only 53% say they will vote.

On many of these issues, there are sharp divisions in Egyptian society. Those who express a positive view of the Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated Freedom and Justice Party (FJP) and the Salafist al-Nour Party tend to have somewhat more positive views about the state of the country, as do Egyptians who want the Quran to shape the country's legal system and those who prioritize stability over democracy. People who back the opposition National Salvation Front (NSF), those who want the Quran to have less legal influence, and people who prioritize democracy offer more negative evaluations.

Country Satisfaction Down

Only 30% of Egyptians say they are satisfied with the way things are going in their country, down from 53% last year and 65% in a spring 2011 poll conducted weeks after the ouster of Mubarak. Today's level of satisfaction is

National Mood

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Way things are going in the country</i>	%	%	%	%
Satisfied	28	65	53	30
Dissatisfied	69	34	41	62
Don't know	3	2	6	7
<i>Now that Mubarak is not in power, Egypt is...</i>				
Better off	--	--	44	39
Worse off	--	--	26	30
Both/Neither (Vol)	--	--	26	26
Don't know	--	--	3	4

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q1 & Q10EGY.

Country Direction by Party Favorability

	<i>Country Direction</i>			Total
	Satisfied %	Dissatisfied %	DK %	
<i>FJP</i>				
Favorable	53	38	10	=100
Unfavorable	6	89	5	=100
<i>al-Nour</i>				
Favorable	51	40	9	=100
Unfavorable	8	87	5	=100
<i>NSF</i>				
Favorable	20	74	6	=100
Unfavorable	39	52	9	=100

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q1.

comparable to the level observed in spring 2010, roughly a year before the revolution.

About four-in-ten Egyptians (39%) say that Egypt is better off now that Mubarak is not in power, 30% think the country is worse off and 26% volunteer that things are neither better nor worse.

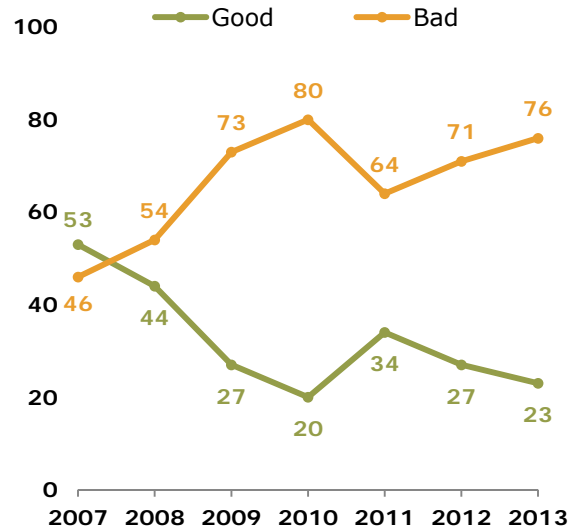
Views about the country's current direction and assessments of the post-Mubarak era divide sharply along partisan and ideological lines. Among people who express a favorable opinion of the FJP, 53% are satisfied with the country's direction. A similar percentage (51%) holds this view among those who have a positive opinion of al-Nour. However, roughly three-in-four supporters of the NSF (74%) think Egypt is on the wrong track.

Poor Ratings for the Economy

Only 23% describe the current economic situation in Egypt as good, while 76% say it is bad. Looking at this question over time, national economic ratings declined steeply from 2007 to 2010, and then rebounded somewhat in 2011 after the toppling of Mubarak. However, views have turned more negative over the past two years and are now very similar to the 2010 low point.

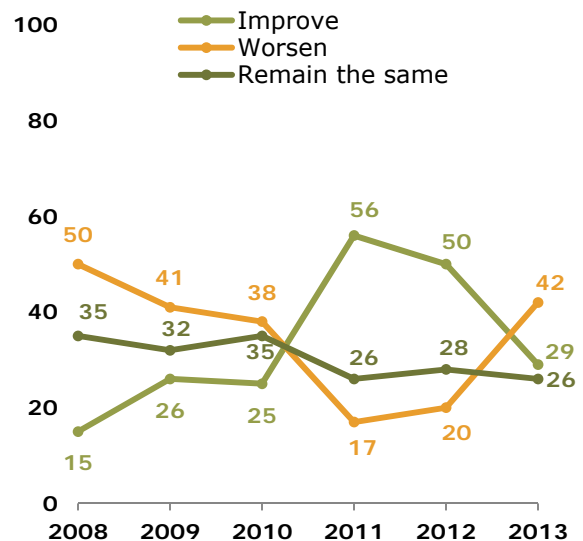
Optimism about the economy has decreased even more sharply. In last year's poll, half of Egyptians thought the national economy would improve over the next 12 months. Now, just 29% are optimistic; roughly four-in-ten (42%) think things will get worse.

More Say Current Economic Conditions Are Bad



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4.

Over Next 12 Months, Will Economy...?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q5.

People are no more positive about their personal economic circumstances. About one-in-five Egyptians (21%) describe their personal economic situation as good, while 79% say it is bad. This is essentially unchanged from last year, when 23% said their personal economic situation was good and 76% said it was bad.

Personal economic ratings are closely linked to education – 65% of college-educated Egyptians describe their situation as good, compared with just 13% of those with a secondary education and 8% of those with primary education or less.

Few believe their personal finances will improve in the next 12 months – only 21% hold this view. Roughly half (48%) think their circumstances will worsen, and 28% believe they will stay the same.

Over the long term, there is also more pessimism than optimism. A 42% plurality predict that when children in Egypt grow up, they will be financially worse off than their parents. Just 22% think they will be better off, while 29% volunteer that children will be at about the same financial level as their parents.

Many See Problems Getting Worse

On key issues facing the nation, Egyptians see few signs of progress. About one-third believe that, compared with the past, the fairness of the judicial system and personal freedoms are getting better, while about the same number think they are getting worse.

Views about the state of personal liberty vary along religious and political lines. Among those who believe Egypt's laws should strictly follow the Quran, 42% say personal freedoms are improving and just 27% say they are getting worse. In contrast, among those who say laws should only be influenced by the Quran or that it should have no influence, 21% say things are getting better and 47% say personal freedoms are deteriorating.

Few Signs That Things Are Getting Better

	<i>Compared to the past, ___ is...</i>			
	Getting better	Getting worse	Staying the same	DK
	%	%	%	%
Fairness of judicial system	35	35	23	8
Personal freedoms	33	36	28	3
Law and order	26	44	27	3
Morality	23	39	34	5
Standard of living	12	56	30	2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q43EGYa-e.

About half of those with a favorable view of the FJP (52%) and al-Nour (51%) say personal freedoms are improving. But a 42% plurality of people who express a positive view of the NSF believe they are getting worse.

Overall, Egyptians are more likely to believe law and order is getting worse (44%) than to think it is getting better (26%). Similarly, 39% think morality is declining, while only 23% think it is improving. Opinions about the country's standard of living are especially negative – 56% say the standard of living is getting worse; only 12% say it is getting better.

Division Over New Constitution

Egyptians are almost evenly divided over the country's new constitution, which was approved in a controversial December 2012 referendum: 49% favor it, and 45% oppose it. Views on this issue are strongly correlated with ratings for major political organizations, views about the Quran and law, and the trade-off between democracy and stability.

About two-thirds of those with a favorable opinion of al-Nour and the FJP favor the constitution, compared with just 37% of people with a positive view of the NSF. The constitution is twice as popular among those who believe laws should strictly follow the Quran (62% favor) as it is among those who do not think laws must strictly follow the Quran (31%). Egyptians who prioritize stability largely endorse the new constitution, while those who prioritize democracy tend to oppose it.

Views of New Constitution

	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %
Total	49	45	6
<i>Favorable of ...</i>			
al-Nour	68	26	6
FJP	66	28	6
NSF	37	59	4
<i>Laws should ...</i>			
Strictly follow Quran	62	33	5
Be influenced/not influenced at all by Quran	31	62	7
<i>Democracy vs. stability</i>			
Democracy	39	56	5
Stability	62	31	7

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q126.

Many Doubt Elections Will Be Fair

Less than half of those surveyed (46%) believe upcoming parliamentary elections will be fair.¹ Four-in-ten think they will not be fair, and 14% offer no opinion. A 45% plurality believe the next parliamentary elections will improve conditions in the country, while 28% think they will make things worse and 22% say they will have no effect. Meanwhile, about half of Egyptians (53%) say they are likely to vote in the upcoming elections.

Views about the elections break down along ideological and partisan lines.

Al-Nour and FJP supporters, those who think laws should strictly follow the Quran, and those who prioritize stability are especially likely to believe the elections will be fair and to say they will show up at the polls.

Upcoming Parliamentary Election

	<i>Election will be ...</i>			<i>Likely to vote?</i>		
	Fair %	Unfair %	DK %	Likely %	Unlikely %	DK %
Total	46	40	14	53	39	8
<i>Favorable of ...</i>						
al-Nour	66	22	12	63	30	7
FJP	63	24	13	60	32	8
NSF	37	51	12	49	46	6
<i>Laws should ...</i>						
Strictly follow Quran	60	29	11	58	34	8
Be influenced/not influenced at all by Quran	28	56	16	47	46	7
<i>Democracy vs. stability</i>						
Democracy	36	48	16	47	45	8
Stability	59	32	9	62	32	5

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q44EGY & Q45EGY.

¹ Elections were scheduled for April-June 2013, but they were postponed by a ruling of an Egyptian administrative court. A new date has not been set. During the field period for this survey, the NSF was threatening to boycott the elections.

2. Key Leaders, Groups and Institutions

As the overall mood of the country worsens, Egyptians still have a favorable view of President Morsi and the Muslim Brotherhood, although support for the latter has weakened since 2011. And while support for religious leaders, the military and the court system remains high, fewer now see those institutions as a good influence than during the months after the 2011 revolution.

Views of Political Leaders

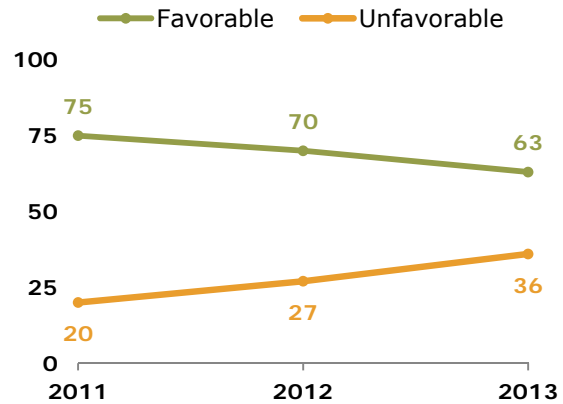
Roughly half of Egyptians (53%) have a favorable view of President Morsi, with 43% holding an unfavorable view of Egypt's first post-revolution elected leader. This tracks closely with the 51.73% who voted for him in the presidential runoff election of June 2012.

Abdel Moneim Aboul Fotouh, a former Muslim Brotherhood member who finished fourth in the election, is also seen positively by 53% of Egyptians. Presidential runner-up Ahmed Shafik and third-place finisher Hamdeen Sabahi receive generally mixed reviews, with less than half of Egyptians (45% and 48%, respectively) viewing them favorably.

Meanwhile, Mohamed ElBaradei, a leader of the opposition National Salvation Front (NSF), draws negative reviews, with only four-in-ten Egyptians giving him positive marks and 54% viewing him unfavorably.

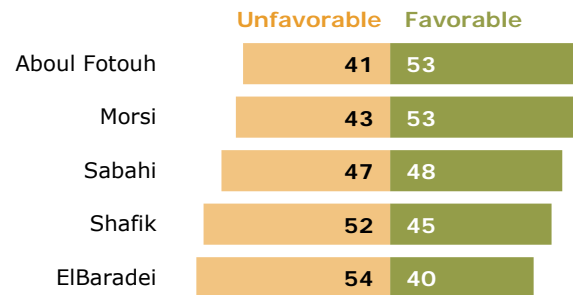
Ratings for ElBaradei, a former head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, have declined since the revolution. In 2011, nearly six-in-ten (57%) had a favorable view of the Nobel Peace Prize winner. And in last year's poll, 48% gave him favorable marks.

Views of the Muslim Brotherhood



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q42e.

Morsi Seen Favorably; ElBaradei Not



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q42a-d.

Generally, President Morsi is supported by Egyptians who have positive views of the Islamist-oriented Muslim Brotherhood, Freedom and Justice Party (FJP) and al-Nour. Egyptians who have favorable views of the more secular opposition leaders Sabahi, ElBaradei and Shafik, as well as the NSF, tend to view Morsi less favorably.

Attitudes toward leaders are shaped in part by the preferred role of Islam in politics and law. For instance, 72% of those Egyptians who say that laws should strictly follow the Quran have a favorable opinion of Morsi. In contrast, only 26% of those who say laws should only follow the values and principles of Islam or not be influenced by the Quran at all hold a positive view of the president. The same pattern holds for former Muslim Brotherhood member Aboul Fotouh.

Meanwhile, more secular leaders, such as ElBaradei, Sabahi and Shafik, get much of their support from those who express less desire for the Islamic holy book to guide the formation of laws.

Muslim Brotherhood Seen Favorably

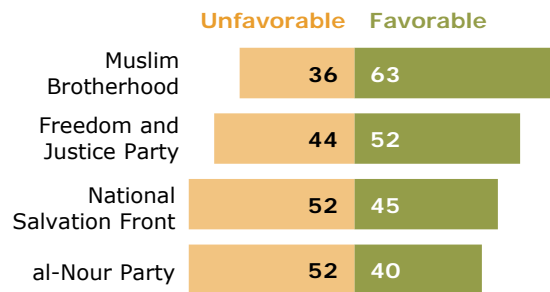
Roughly six-in-ten Egyptians (63%) have a favorable opinion of the Muslim Brotherhood, while 36% express a negative view. This makes the Muslim Brotherhood the most popular of the political organizations tested, although positive evaluations of the Islamist group have fallen 12 percentage points since 2011. The ruling FJP, which was founded by the Muslim Brotherhood but remains nominally independent, is also seen favorably, with 52% of Egyptians holding a positive view of the party.

Morsi Well-liked by Egyptians Who Want Strict Following of Quran

<i>Favorable views of ...</i>	<i>Laws should ...</i>	
	Strictly follow Quran	Follow values and principles of Islam/ Not be influenced by the Quran
	%	%
Morsi	72	26
Aboul Fotouh	60	42
Shafik	36	59
Sabahi	27	76
ElBaradei	23	64

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q42a-d.

Views of Political Organizations



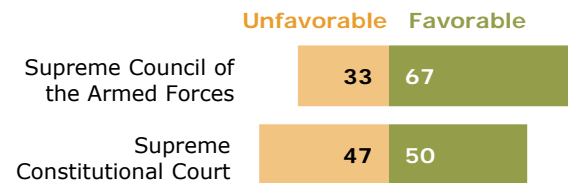
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q42e-g.

Evaluations of the secular NSF are more mixed; 45% of Egyptians have a positive opinion of the liberal coalition headed by Mohamed ElBaradei, Hamdeen Sabahi and Amr Moussa, while 52% have a negative view. The Salafist al-Nour Party is perceived negatively by the Egyptian people, with only four-in-ten expressing sympathy with the party.

Institution Ratings

Egyptians continue to have positive feelings toward the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF), the military body that took control of Egypt for many months after Mubarak's ouster in 2011. In the current poll, two-thirds have a favorable view of the SCAF, with one-third expressing negative views, virtually unchanged from 2012. The Supreme Constitutional Court, which was responsible for dissolving the FJP-led parliament in 2012, receives a split verdict from the Egyptian public. Half say that they have a favorable impression of the judicial body, while 47% express an unfavorable opinion.

Views of Institutions



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q42h, i.

Perceptions of political leaders are tied to opinions about the high court. For example, a whopping 96% of those who have an *unfavorable* view of President Morsi have a *favorable* view of the Supreme Constitutional Court. And 88% of those who give ElBaradei a positive rating have a favorable view of the court.

Influence of Groups on Egypt

Roughly three-quarters of Egyptians believe that religious leaders (75%) and the military (73%) are a good influence on the way things are going in Egypt. Two-thirds say the media, such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines, are having a good influence on the country, while around six-in-ten rate the court system (58%) and the Central Security Forces (57%) as a good influence. President Morsi is seen as a positive influence by 54% of Egyptians. The local police continue to receive negative ratings from the Egyptian people, with 35% saying they are a good influence on the country and 63% saying they are a bad influence.

Religious Leaders, Military and Media Still Seen as Good Influence

	% Good influence			
	2011	2012	2013	11-13
	%	%	%	Change
Religious leaders	81	83	75	-6
Military	88	75	73	-15
Media	69	70	67	-2
Court system	67	61	58	-9
Central Security Forces	--	63	57	--
President Morsi	--	--	54	--
Local police	--	37	35	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q34bEGY-Q34f, Q34h-i.

Since 2011, ratings for the military, court system, and religious leaders have fallen, although support for each institution is still high. The biggest decline is on the influence of the military. In 2011, 88% of Egyptians said the military was a good influence on the country, but by 2013 that figure has fallen 15 percentage points. Similarly, positive ratings for the court system and religious leaders have fallen nine and six percentage points, respectively.

In general, support for these institutions is similar across demographic groups. However, men give higher marks than women to the court system, Central Security Forces and the local police. In addition, people who express a favorable view of ElBaradei and the NSF are more likely to have a positive view of the media, while those who have a favorable opinion of President Morsi, the Muslim Brotherhood and the FJP tend to think religious leaders are a good influence.

3. Attitudes toward Democracy

Egyptians continue to express a strong desire for democracy and for specific democratic rights and institutions. They also tend to believe that having a democratic government should be a priority, even if that leads to some risk of instability; however, the percentage who prioritize stability has grown since last year. While they endorse democratic principles, most Egyptians say they are dissatisfied with the way their new democracy is currently working, and this view is especially widespread among supporters of the opposition. Moreover, while Egyptians continue to want democratic freedoms, they also express a strong desire for economic growth and law and order.

Support for Democracy, but Economy and Stability Also Priorities

Two-in-three Egyptians believe democracy is the best form of government, while just 21% think that in some circumstances a non-democratic form of government can be preferable. An additional 11% say that, for someone like them, it does not matter what kind of government

Egypt has. These results are very similar to last year, when 67% described democracy as the best form of government.

A notable gender gap exists on this question: 73% of men say democracy is preferable to other types of government, while just 59% of women hold this view.

A solid majority of Egyptians (60%) say the country's problems can best be solved by democracy, while 36% believe a strong leader would be best equipped for dealing with these problems. There has been little change on this question since last year, although confidence in

Egyptians Still Prefer Democracy

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	%	%	%	%
Democracy is preferable to any other kind of government	60	71	67	66
In some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable	22	17	19	21
For someone like me, it doesn't matter what kind of government we have	16	10	13	11
Don't know	2	3	1	2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q15.

Which Is More Important?

	2007	2011	2012	2013
	%	%	%	%
Democracy	50	64	61	60
Strong leader	47	34	33	36
Don't know	4	2	6	5

	2007	2011	2012	2013
	%	%	%	%
Good democracy	42	47	48	45
Strong economy	53	49	49	52
Don't know	5	4	4	4

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q88 & Q89.

democracy is higher today than it was in 2007, when the public was almost evenly divided between those who expressed confidence in a democratic system and those who had more confidence in a strong leader.

When asked whether having a good democracy or a strong economy is more important, Egyptians are more divided, although they lean toward the latter: 52% say a strong economy should be the priority, while 45% choose democracy.

By a slender margin, Egyptians tend to prioritize democracy over stability. About half (51%) say it is more important for Egypt to have a democratic government, even if there is some risk of political instability. Slightly fewer (43%) believe it is more important to have a stable government, even if there is some risk it will not be fully democratic. However, the percentage who prioritize stability has increased since 2011, when just 32% held this view.

Men place more importance on democracy than do women. Egyptians with a favorable opinion of the NSF are especially likely to say having a democratic government is more important than having a stable government. And those who do not believe laws should strictly follow the Quran are also more likely to prioritize democracy.

Support for Democratic Principles

Majorities rate all of the specific democratic rights and institution on the survey as at least somewhat important, and most say a fair judiciary, free media, and honest, competitive elections are *very* important. Views about these features of democracy have mostly held steady

Which Is More Important?

	2011	2013	Change
	%	%	
Democratic government, even if risk of instability	54	51	-3
Stable government, even if not fully democratic	32	43	+11
Don't know	14	6	-8

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q125.

Men, Supporters of NSF and Secular Laws Prefer Democracy

	<i>Which is more important?</i>		
	Democratic gov't	Stable gov't	DK
	%	%	%
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	58	38	5
Female	45	48	7
<i>Favorable view of...</i>			
NSF	57	38	5
al-Nour	48	45	7
FJP	47	46	6
<i>Laws should...</i>			
Strictly follow Quran	46	47	7
Be influenced/not influenced by Quran	59	38	3

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q125.

since last year, although support for free speech has slipped – in 2012, 60% said it is very important to live in a country in which anyone can criticize the government, but now 51% express this opinion. The percentage who believe it is very important that Coptic Christians and other religious minorities can practice their religion freely also declined slightly, from 38% to 32%.

Among the attributes of democracy on the survey, having a civilian-controlled military is considered a relatively low priority, although most still say it is at least somewhat important and 27% rate it as *very* important.

In addition to democratic freedoms, it is clear that Egyptians also consider economic prosperity and law and order top priorities. Fully 83% rate improving economic conditions as very important, and 62% say this about law and order.

Protecting Rights of Women

While most Egyptians believe it is important that women have equal rights, they are divided over the current government's approach to this issue. Four-in-ten say the government is doing the right amount to ensure that women have the same rights as men, 33% think it is doing too little, and 15% believe it is doing too much.

There are no significant differences between the views of men and women on this issue, but there are notable divides along partisan and ideological lines. Egyptians with a favorable view of the NSF and those who do not think laws should strictly follow the Quran are particularly likely to say the government is not doing enough to ensure gender equality.

Democratic Freedoms, a Better Economy, Law and Order Are All High Priorities

	% ___ important		
	Very	Some- what	Total
	%	%	%
Improved economic conditions	83	10	93
Fair judiciary	81	15	96
Law and order	62	35	97
Uncensored media	60	25	85
Honest elections	56	35	91
Freedom of speech	51	34	85
Religious parties can be part of gov't	47	38	85
Same rights for women as men	42	38	80
Freedom of religion for minorities	32	49	81
Civilian-controlled military	27	33	60

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q122a-j.

Mixed Views of How Well Gov't Is Protecting Women's Rights

	Government is doing ...			
	Too little	Too much	About right	DK
	%	%	%	%
Total	33	15	40	12
<i>Favorable of ...</i>				
al-Nour	17	16	53	15
FJP	20	14	54	13
NSF	44	12	35	9
<i>Laws should ...</i>				
Strictly follow Quran	24	15	47	14
Be influenced/not influenced at all by Quran	46	15	31	8

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q123.

Most Unhappy with Way Democracy Is Working

A 56% majority of Egyptians say they are dissatisfied with the way democracy is working in their country; just 43% are satisfied.

Interestingly, people who prioritize democracy over stability are especially likely to be unhappy with how the new democratic system is working (66% dissatisfied).

Roughly two-thirds of those with a favorable opinion of the NSF (66%) are dissatisfied, compared with just 48% of FJP supporters and 47% of those with a positive view of al-Nour.

By a narrow 51%-44% margin, Egyptians say the current government respects the personal freedoms of its people, although on this question there are again significant partisan and ideological gaps.

People with a positive view of the NSF, those who do not think laws should strictly follow the Quran, and those who prioritize democracy over stability are more likely to believe the current government is not respecting Egyptians' individual freedoms.

Partisan and Ideological Divides on How Democracy Is Working

	Satisfied %	Dissatisfied %	DK %
Total	43	56	1
<i>Favorable of ...</i>			
al-Nour	51	47	2
FJP	50	48	2
NSF	34	66	0
<i>Democracy vs. stability</i>			
Democracy	33	66	1
Stability	56	43	2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q90.

Does Egyptian Gov't Respect Personal Freedoms of Its People?

	Yes %	No %	DK %
Total	51	44	5
<i>Favorable of ...</i>			
al-Nour	56	39	5
FJP	57	38	4
NSF	43	53	4
<i>Laws should ...</i>			
Strictly follow Quran	57	38	5
Be influenced/not influenced at all by Quran	42	54	4
<i>Democracy vs. stability</i>			
Democracy	41	54	5
Stability	64	31	5

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q127EGY.

Voting and Protests

Even though Egyptians are not happy with the way their new democracy is working, they have not lost faith in the value of political participation. Huge majorities say that voting (86%) and attending protests (82%) give them an opportunity to express their opinion about how the government runs things.

Views of Voting and Protests

___ gives people an opportunity to express their opinion about how the government runs things

	Voting	Attending protests
	%	%
Agree	86	82
Disagree	11	19
Don't know	4	0

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q125xa & Q125xb.

4. Islam and Politics

Egyptians clearly want their legal and political systems to be shaped by Islam. Most say laws should strictly adhere to the Quran, and a majority of Egyptians think religious leaders should have at least some influence in political matters. On the question of religious freedom, however, the public is divided over whether the government is doing enough to protect the rights of religious minorities, such as Coptic Christians.

When asked how closely the legal code in their country should follow the teachings of the Quran, about six-in-ten Egyptians (58%) answer that the laws should strictly follow Islam’s holy book, while roughly three-in-ten (28%) say the laws should

Most Say Laws Should Follow Quran

	2011	2012	2013	11-13 Change
<i>Laws should ...</i>	%	%	%	
Strictly follow the Quran	62	60	58	-4
Follow values and principles of Islam	27	32	28	+1
Not be influenced by Quran	5	6	11	+6
Don't know	5	3	4	-1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q37.

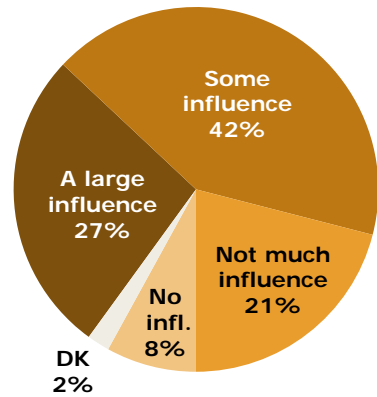
follow the values and principles of Islam but not adhere precisely to the Quran. Only 11% of Egyptians think their country’s laws should not be influenced by the teachings of the Quran.

These attitudes closely mirror findings from previous surveys in 2011 and 2012, when roughly the same proportion of Egyptians (62% and 60%, respectively) stated that their laws should closely follow the teachings of the Quran. Over the same two-year period, the percentage of Egyptians who say laws should not strictly adhere to Islam’s holy book has increased slightly, from 5% to 11%.

When asked about the role of religion in politics, nearly seven-in-ten Egyptians say religious leaders should have a large influence (27%) or some influence (42%) in political matters. About one-in-five (21%) say religious leaders should not have very much influence in political affairs, while only 8% think religious figures should have no influence at all in politics.

Religious Leaders' Influence in Politics

Religious leaders should have ...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q57.

Support for religious leaders having at least some influence in political matters is stronger among Egyptians 50 years of age and older (76%) than among those under 30 years of age (66%).

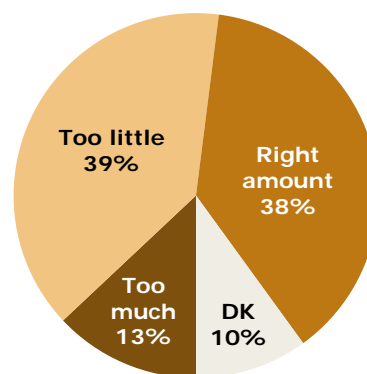
In addition, Egyptians who want their country's laws to closely follow the teachings of the Quran are more in favor of religious leaders playing a role in politics (74%) than are Egyptians who either want their national laws to broadly reflect the values of Islam or not be influenced by the Quran at all (61%).

Egyptians are divided about how much the current government is doing to protect of the religious freedom of non-Muslims in the country. Roughly four-in-ten (39%) say the present administration is doing too little to protect the rights of religious minorities, such as Coptic Christians, while a nearly identical proportion (38%) says the government is doing the right amount. Few Egyptians think the current regime is doing too much (13%) to ensure that religious minorities can freely practice their faith.

Among Egyptians who want the country's laws to closely follow the teachings of the Quran, the prevailing view is that the government is doing enough, rather than too little, to ensure religious freedom for groups like Coptic Christians (43% vs. 33%). By contrast, Egyptians who prefer less Quranic influence over their nation's laws are more critical of the government's efforts to protect religious minorities: roughly a third (32%) say it is doing enough, while nearly half (47%) think it is doing too little.

Gov't Protection of Religious Minorities' Rights

Government is doing ...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q124.

5. Views of U.S. and Israel

The Egyptian public is overwhelmingly negative toward the U.S. and Israel. Broad majorities hold unfavorable views of both countries, and few Egyptians say it is important to have a strong bilateral relationship with either nation. More than half of the public thinks U.S. financial assistance has a negative impact on Egypt. And roughly six-in-ten want to overturn the 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

Few Value a Strong Partnership with U.S. and Israel

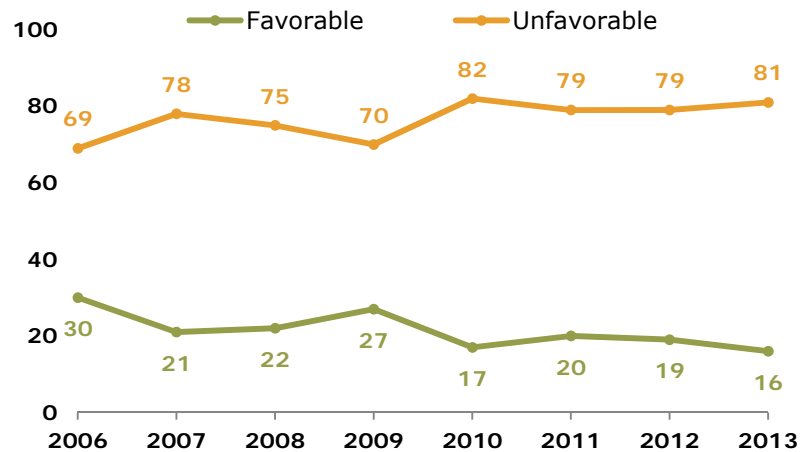
<i>A good relationship with ___ is ...</i>	U.S. %	Israel %
Important	24	3
Not important	69	88
Don't know	8	10

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q108 & Q109.

U.S. Image

About eight-in-ten Egyptians (81%) express an unfavorable opinion about the U.S.; just 16% are favorable. While this is virtually unchanged from recent years, attitudes are more negative today than at the start of President Barack Obama's tenure in 2009, as well as somewhat more negative than they were during much of President George W. Bush's time in office.

Negative Views of the U.S.



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9a.

President Obama fares little better among the Egyptian public. Nearly three-quarters (72%) express little or no confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs; just 26% have confidence in the American leader. Egyptians' attitudes about Obama have become increasingly negative since his first days in office in 2009, when 42% were confident in him and 47% were not.

Few in Egypt prioritize having a good relationship with the U.S. Roughly a quarter (24%) says it is important for Egypt to have a strong partnership with America, including just 9% who think it is *very* important. Nearly seven-in-ten (69%) say a good bilateral relationship is not too important or not at all important.

U.S. Aid

Egyptians are divided over which type of U.S. aid – military or economic – is most common. A quarter says American aid to Egypt is mostly military assistance; three-in-ten believe it is mostly aid for economic development; and a third says it is both equally.

Nonetheless, most Egyptians agree that U.S. financial assistance has a negative impact on their country. Majorities say that both American economic aid (55%) and military aid (58%) are bad for Egypt. About a quarter (24%) think economic assistance has a mostly positive impact; even fewer (10%) say the same about military aid.

U.S. Aid Seen as Having Negative Impact

	Mostly positive %	Mostly negative %	No impact %	DK %
Economic aid	24	55	18	3
Military aid	10	58	28	4

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q58a-b.

People with a favorable opinion of the NSF (31% positive impact) are more likely than those who are favorable toward the FJP (7%) or al-Nour (7%) to say that American economic aid has a positive influence on Egypt.

Israel

Egyptians' attitudes about Israel are overwhelmingly negative. Roughly nine-in-ten (92%) are unfavorable toward their neighbor, including 89% who are *very* unfavorable. Fewer than one-in-ten (7%) hold positive views of Israel.

Similarly, very few in Egypt (3%) prioritize having a good relationship with Israel. The vast majority (88%) thinks it is not important for the two countries to be on good terms.

Peace Treaty with Israel

	2011 %	2012 %	2013 %
Maintain	36	32	32
Annul	54	61	63
Don't know	10	7	5

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q92.

Roughly six-in-ten Egyptians (63%) want to annul the historic 1979 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel; 32% want to maintain it.

**Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project
Spring 2013 Survey
Egypt Survey Methods**

The survey in Egypt is part of the larger cross-national Spring 2013 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International.

Results for the survey in Egypt are based on 1,000 face-to-face interviews conducted March 3 to March 23, 2013. The survey is representative of the country's adult population, excluding for security reasons about 2% of the population that lives in Frontier governorates. It uses a multi-stage cluster sample design stratified by governorates and urbanity. All interviews were conducted in Arabic.

The margin of sampling error is ± 4.3 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.

**Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project
2013 Spring Survey Topline Results
May 16, 2013 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Egypt in Spring 2002
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2013 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q1 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	30	62	7	100
	Spring, 2012	53	41	6	100
	Spring, 2011	65	34	2	100
	Spring, 2010	28	69	3	100
	Spring, 2009	31	67	2	100
	Spring, 2008	40	57	4	100
	Spring, 2007	47	51	2	100
	Spring, 2006	55	42	2	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in Egypt – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	3	20	40	36	1	100
	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

		Q5 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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	6	23	26	34	8	2	100
	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

		Q6 Now thinking about your personal economic situation, how would you describe it – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	5	16	42	37	1	100
	Spring, 2012	5	18	40	36	2	100
	Spring, 2009	7	23	35	34	2	100
	Spring, 2008	6	20	39	33	1	100

		Q7 And over the next 12 months do you expect your personal economic situation 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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	3	18	28	36	12	3	100

		Q8 When children today in Egypt grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	22	42	29	8	100

		Q9a 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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	5	11	33	48	3	100
	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	

		Q9i Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: i. Israel					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	1	6	3	89	1	100

		Q10EGY In your opinion, now that Hosni Mubarak is not in power, is Egypt better off or worse off?				
		Better	Worse	Both/Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	39	30	26	4	100
	Spring, 2012	44	26	26	3	100

		Q15 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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	66	21	11	2	100
	Spring, 2012	67	19	13	1	100
	Spring, 2011	71	17	10	3	100
	Spring, 2010	60	22	16	2	100

		Q34bEGY 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 Egypt: bEGY. President Mohamed Morsi					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	32	22	21	23	2	100

		Q34c 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 Egypt: c. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	39	34	17	7	3	100
	Spring, 2012	43	32	18	4	5	100
	Spring, 2011	53	35	10	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	30	40	21	7	3	100

		Q34d 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 Egypt: d. the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	23	44	23	9	1	100
	Spring, 2012	27	43	24	6	1	100
	Spring, 2011	24	45	24	7	1	100
	Spring, 2007	30	36	20	11	3	100

		Q34e 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 Egypt: e. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	30	45	14	12	0	100
	Spring, 2012	36	47	9	7	2	100
	Spring, 2011	29	52	13	5	1	100
	Spring, 2007	43	34	14	7	2	100

		Q34f 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 Egypt: f. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	23	35	35	6	2	100
	Spring, 2012	23	38	33	4	2	100
	Spring, 2011	29	38	27	5	1	100

		Q34h 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 Egypt: h. the Central Security Forces					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	21	36	27	16	1	100
	Spring, 2012	26	37	23	13	2	100

		Q34i 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 Egypt: i. the local police					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	11	24	28	35	2	100
	Spring, 2012	15	22	27	35	2	100

		Q37 Which of the following three statements comes closer to your view?					Total
		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		
Egypt	Spring, 2013	58	28	11	4	100	
	Spring, 2012	60	32	6	3	100	
	Spring, 2011	62	27	5	5	100	

		Q38 How much confidence do you have in U.S. President Barack Obama to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all?					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	7	19	39	33	2	100
	Spring, 2012	5	24	33	36	2	100
	Spring, 2011	7	28	26	38	0	100
	Spring, 2010	4	29	25	34	9	100
	Spring, 2009	7	35	18	29	11	100

		Q42a 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. Mohamed Morsi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	24	29	23	20	4	100
		Q42b 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. Mohamed ElBaradei					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	10	30	28	26	7	100
	Spring, 2012	15	33	27	23	2	100
	Spring, 2011	25	32	22	17	4	100
		Q42b2 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 b2. Abdel Moneim Aboul Fotouh					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	20	33	24	17	6	100
	Spring, 2012	22	36	21	16	5	100
		Q42c 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. Ahmed Shafik					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	16	29	27	25	4	100
		Q42d 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. Hamdeen Sabahi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	16	32	31	16	5	100
		Q42e 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. The Muslim Brotherhood					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	29	34	25	11	1	100
	Spring, 2012	30	40	18	9	4	100
	Spring, 2011	37	38	13	7	5	100
		Q42f 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. The National Salvation Front					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	14	31	32	20	3	100
		Q42f2 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 f2. The al-Nour Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	14	26	28	24	8	100
	Spring, 2012	14	30	26	18	13	100

		Q42g 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. Freedom and Justice Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	17	35	27	17	4	100
	Spring, 2012	18	38	27	13	5	100

		Q42h 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. Supreme Constitutional Court					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	14	36	34	13	3	100

		Q42i 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. Supreme Council of the Armed Forces					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	24	43	23	10	1	100
	Spring, 2012	20	43	25	9	4	100

		Q43EGYa Thinking about conditions in our country today, for each of the following please tell me whether it is getting better, worse, or staying about the same, compared with the past? a. Law and order				
		Better	Worse	About the same	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	26	44	27	3	100

		Q43EGYb Thinking about conditions in our country today, for each of the following please tell me whether it is getting better, worse, or staying about the same, compared with the past? b. The standard of living				
		Better	Worse	About the same	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	12	56	30	2	100

		Q43EGYc Thinking about conditions in our country today, for each of the following please tell me whether it is getting better, worse, or staying about the same, compared with the past? c. Personal freedoms				
		Better	Worse	About the same	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	33	36	28	3	100

		Q43EGYd Thinking about conditions in our country today, for each of the following please tell me whether it is getting better, worse, or staying about the same, compared with the past? d. Morality				
		Better	Worse	About the same	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	23	39	34	5	100

		Q43EGYe Thinking about conditions in our country today, for each of the following please tell me whether it is getting better, worse, or staying about the same, compared with the past? e. Fairness of the judicial system				
		Better	Worse	About the same	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	35	35	23	8	100

		Q44EGY How likely are you to vote in the upcoming parliamentary elections – very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not at all likely?					Total
		Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2013	22	31	19	20	8	100

		Q45EGY Do you think the upcoming parliamentary elections will be fair, or don't you think so?			Total
		Yes, fair	No, not fair	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2013	46	40	14	100

		Q46EGY Do you think the upcoming parliamentary elections will improve conditions in our country, make them worse, or have no effect?				Total
		Improve	Worse	No effect	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2013	45	28	22	5	100

		Q57 In your opinion, how much influence should religious leaders have in political matters? A large influence, some influence, not too much influence or no influence at all?					Total
		A large influence	Some influence	Not too much influence	No influence at all	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2013	27	42	21	8	2	100

		Q58a Overall, would you say U.S. economic aid to Egypt is having a mostly positive impact, a mostly negative impact, or no impact on the way things are going in Egypt?				Total
		Mostly positive	Mostly negative	No impact	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2013	24	55	18	3	100
	Spring, 2012	21	61	17	1	100

		Q58b Overall, would you say U.S. military aid to Egypt is having a mostly positive impact, a mostly negative impact, or no impact on the way things are going in Egypt?				Total
		Mostly positive	Mostly negative	No impact	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2013	10	58	28	4	100
	Spring, 2012	11	61	25	3	100

		Q58c Would you say that U.S. aid to Egypt is mostly military aid, mostly aid to help Egypt develop economically or both equally?				Total
		Mostly military	Mostly to help Egypt develop economically	Both equally	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2013	25	30	33	12	100
	Spring, 2012	23	34	28	14	100

		Q88 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?			Total
		Democratic form of government	Strong leader	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2013	60	36	5	100
	Spring, 2012	61	33	6	100
	Spring, 2011	64	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	50	47	4	100

		Q89 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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	45	52	4	100
	Spring, 2012	48	49	4	100
	Spring, 2011	47	49	4	100
	Spring, 2007	42	53	5	100

		Q90 How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in our country – very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied or not at all satisfied?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not too satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	11	32	25	31	1	100

		Q92 Do you think Egypt should maintain its peace treaty with Israel or do you think Egypt should annul its peace treaty with Israel?			
		Maintain treaty	Annul treaty	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	32	63	5	100
	Spring, 2012	32	61	7	100
	Spring, 2011	36	54	10	100

		Q108 In your opinion, how important is it for Egypt to have a good relationship with the United States – 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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	9	15	37	32	8	100

		Q109 In your opinion, how important is it for Egypt to have a good relationship with Israel – 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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	1	2	28	60	10	100

		Q122a Thinking about Egypt'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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	51	34	8	3	4	100
	Spring, 2012	60	33	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2011	63	30	6	0	1	100

		Q122b Thinking about Egypt'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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	56	35	4	2	2	100
	Spring, 2012	58	38	3	0	1	100
	Spring, 2011	55	40	3	1	1	100

		Q122c Thinking about Egypt'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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	81	15	3	0	2	100
	Spring, 2012	81	16	2	0	2	100
	Spring, 2011	79	18	1	1	1	100

		Q122d Thinking about Egypt's future, how important is it that d. the military is under the control of civilian leaders. 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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	27	33	13	23	4	100
	Spring, 2012	24	38	16	18	5	100
	Spring, 2011	27	35	19	15	5	100

		Q122e Thinking about Egypt's future, how important is it that e. Copts and other religious minorities can practice their religion freely. 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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	32	49	12	6	2	100
	Spring, 2012	38	46	11	3	2	100
	Spring, 2011	36	48	11	2	3	100

		Q122f Thinking about Egypt'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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	47	38	6	5	4	100
	Spring, 2012	50	40	4	2	4	100
	Spring, 2011	50	38	7	2	3	100

		Q122g Thinking about Egypt'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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	83	10	4	0	3	100
	Spring, 2012	81	13	4	0	2	100
	Spring, 2011	82	15	2	0	1	100

		Q122h Thinking about Egypt'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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	42	38	13	4	3	100
	Spring, 2012	41	39	15	3	2	100
	Spring, 2011	39	37	19	3	2	100

		Q122i Thinking about Egypt'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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	62	35	2	0	2	100
	Spring, 2012	60	38	1	0	2	100
	Spring, 2011	63	36	2	0	0	100

		Q122j Thinking about Egypt'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
Egypt	Spring, 2013	60	25	8	5	3	100
	Spring, 2012	62	27	10	2	0	100

		Q123 Overall, do you think the current government is doing too much, too little, or the right amount to ensure that women have the same rights as men?				
		Too much	Too little	Right amount	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	15	33	40	12	100

		Q124 Overall, do you think the current government is doing too much, too little, or the right amount to ensure that Copts and other religious minorities can practice their religion freely?				
		Too much	Too little	Right amount	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	13	39	38	10	100

		Q125 Which is more important to you? That Egypt has a democratic government, even if there is some risk of political instability OR That Egypt has a stable government, even if there is a risk it will not be fully democratic			
		That Egypt has a democratic government, even if there is some risk of political instability OR	That Egypt has a stable government, even if there is a risk it will not be fully democratic	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	51	43	6	100
	Spring, 2011	54	32	14	100

		Q125xa Tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statement: a. Voting gives people like me an opportunity to express their opinion about how the government runs things.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	44	42	8	3	4	100

		Q125xb Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statement: b. Attending protests or demonstrations gives people like me an opportunity to express their opinion about how the government runs things.				
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	41	41	14	5	100

		Q126 Do you favor or oppose the new constitution?			
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	49	45	6	100

		Q127EGY Do you think the Egyptian government respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No - does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	51	44	5	100