



MONDAY, APRIL 25, 2011, 2PM EDT

U.S. Wins No Friends, End of Treaty With Israel Sought

Egyptians Embrace Revolt Leaders, Religious Parties and Military, As Well

Pew Global Attitudes Project:

Andrew Kohut,

President, Pew Research Center

Richard Wike, Associate Director

Juliana Menasce Horowitz,

Senior Researcher

Jacob Poushter, Research Analyst

Cathy Barker, Research Assistant

Pew Research Center:

James Bell,

Director of International Survey Research,
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>

April 25, 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Overview: Egyptians Embrace Revolt Leaders, Religious Parties and Military, As Well	1
About the Project	6
Roadmap to the Report	7
Chapter 1: Views of Political Change	8
Chapter 2: Views Toward Key Leaders, Groups, and Institutions	12
Chapter 3: Country Direction and Priorities for the Future	16
Chapter 4: Relationship With the United States and Israel	23
Survey Methods	28
Survey Topline	29

U.S. Wins No Friends, End of Treaty With Israel Sought
**Egyptians Embrace Revolt Leaders, Religious Parties and
 Military, As Well**

Egyptians of all ages, from all walks of life, and parts of the country continue to celebrate the dramatic political changes their nation has undergone. Overwhelmingly, they say it is good that former president Hosni Mubarak is gone. Nearly two-in-three are satisfied with the way things are going in Egypt, and most are optimistic about their country's future.

This is not to say that many do not remain cautious about the prospects for political change – just 41% say that a free and fair choice in the next election is very likely, while as many (43%) think it is only somewhat likely, and 16% say it is unlikely.

In this new political era, Egyptians are embracing long-standing bases of power, and new ones, as well. The military and its leadership are very well regarded, and the Egyptian public is clearly open to religion-based political parties being part of a future government. Most have a favorable opinion of the Muslim Brotherhood, and looking ahead to the elections, it has as much potential support as any of a number of political parties. But other agents of political change are also viewed positively by majorities of Egyptians, including the relatively secular April 6 Movement and

A Much Better Outlook

<i>Way things are going in the country</i>	2010	2011
	%	%
Satisfied	28	65
Dissatisfied	69	34
Don't know	3	2
<i>Opinion about the future</i>		
Optimistic	--	57
Pessimistic	--	16
Neither (Vol)	--	26
Don't know	--	1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2 & QEGY3.

Opinions of Political Change

	2011
	%
<i>Mubarak resigning was a...</i>	
Good thing	77
Bad thing	13
Neither (Vol)	9
Don't know	1
<i>What is more important?</i>	
Democratic government, even if risk of political instability	54
Stable government, even if risk of not fully democratic	32
Don't know	14
<i>How likely is it that next election will be free and fair?</i>	
Very likely	41
Somewhat likely	43
Not too likely/ Not at all likely	16
Don't know	1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3x, QEGY13 & QEGY14.

political leaders Amr Moussa, Ayman Nour, and Mohamed ElBaradei.

No dividend emerges for the United States from the political changes that have occurred in Egypt. Favorable ratings of the U.S. remain as low as they have been in recent years, and many Egyptians say they want a less close relationship with America. Israel fares even more poorly. By a 54%-to-36% margin, Egyptians want the peace treaty with that country annulled.

These are the principal findings from a nationwide survey of Egypt by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 1,000 adults in Egypt between March 24 and April 7, 2011. The poll finds Egyptians anxious for democracy and accountable government. When they are asked what has concerned them most about Egypt in recent years, corruption and a lack of democracy top the list.

And support for democracy is clearly on the rise in Egypt. Last year, 60% of Egyptians said that democracy is preferable to any other type of government; today, 71% hold this view. By a 64%-to-34% majority, most say they favor a democratic form of government over a strong leader. Four years ago the public was evenly divided on this basic question about governance. Moreover, 62% want parliamentary and presidential elections as soon as possible, rather than delaying them to give political parties more time to organize.

Yet, the poll finds that the desire for free multiparty elections co-exists, and potentially competes with, other aspirations. More Egyptians say that improved economic conditions (82%) and a fair judiciary (79%) are very important than say that about honest, multiparty elections (55%). And maintaining law and order is also more highly rated (63%). In that regard, when asked to choose which is more important – a democratic government, even if there is some risk of political instability, or a stable government that is not fully democratic – democracy wins out, but by a narrow 54%-majority; 32% choose stability, and as many as 14% of Egyptians say they are not sure.

Agents of Change Well-Rated

	<i>Favorable rating</i>			
	Very %	Somewhat %	Unfav %	DK %
April 6 Movement	38	32	24	7
Muslim Brotherhood	37	38	20	5
Mohamed Tantawi	45	45	8	2
Amr Moussa	41	48	11	1
Ayman Nour	32	38	29	1
Mohamed ElBaradei	25	32	39	4
Omar Suleiman	14	20	66	0
Hosni Mubarak	8	5	86	1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3t, Q3u, QEGY6a-f.

When a good democracy is tested against a strong economy, it is a 47%-to-49% draw, respectively.

Regarding economic conditions, the survey finds Egyptians somewhat more positive than they were a year ago. About one-third (34%) now rate the economy as good, compared with 20% in 2010; still, most (64%) say economic conditions are bad. But fully 56% think the economy will improve over the next year. Just 25% were optimistic in 2010.

The Military Stands Out

The military is now almost universally seen (88%) as having a good influence on the way things are going in Egypt. Fully 90% rate military chief Mohamed Tantawi favorably. In contrast, views of the police are on balance negative (39% good influence, 61% bad influence). The court system and religious leaders are seen by most as having a good influence on the country, 67% and 81% respectively, but it is of note that fewer Egyptians give religious leaders *very good* ratings this year than did so in 2007 (29% vs.

43%). Most see the traditional news media's influence as having a positive impact on the way things are going, and the survey found as many as 23% saying they use social networking sites to get news and information about the political situation in Egypt.

Egyptians are welcoming some forms of change more than others. While half say it is very important that religious parties be allowed to be part of the government, only 27% give a similar priority to assuring that the military falls under civilian control. Relatively few (39%) give high priority to women having the same rights as men. Women themselves are more likely to say it is very important that they are assured equal rights than are men (48% vs. 30%). Overall, just 36% think it is very important that Coptic Christians and other religious minorities are able to freely practice their religions.

How Institutions Are Seen

Influence on way things are going

	Very good %	Somewhat good %	Bad %	DK %
Military	53	35	11	1
Religious leaders	29	52	18	1
Court system	29	38	32	1
News media	24	45	31	1
Police	19	20	61	0

PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY4a-e.

Religiosity

Egyptians hold diverse views about religion. About six-in-ten (62%) think laws should strictly follow the teachings of the Quran. However, only 31% of Egyptian Muslims say they sympathize with Islamic fundamentalists, while nearly the same number (30%) say they sympathize with those who disagree with the fundamentalists, and 26% have mixed views on this question. Those who disagree with fundamentalists are almost evenly divided on whether the treaty with Israel should be annulled, while others favor ending the pact by a goodly margin.

Views of U.S.

Only 20% of Egyptians hold a favorable opinion of the United States, which is nearly identical to the 17% who rated it favorably in 2010. Better educated and younger Egyptians have a slightly more positive attitude toward the U.S. than do other Egyptians.

Ratings for U.S. President Barack Obama are also basically unchanged from last year – currently, 35% of Egyptians express confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs, compared with 33% in 2010. The American president gets more negative than positive reviews for how he is handling the political changes sweeping through the Middle East: 52% disapprove of how Obama is dealing with the calls for political change in nations such as Egypt, Tunisia, Bahrain, and Libya. A plurality of those who disapprove say Obama has shown too little support for those who are calling for change.

When asked specifically about the U.S. response to the political situation in Egypt, 39% say the U.S. has had a negative impact, while just 22% say it has had a positive effect, and 35% volunteer that the U.S. has neither positively nor negatively influenced the situation in their country.

Low Opinion of U.S. and Obama

	2010	2011
<i>Opinion of the U.S.</i>	%	%
Favorable	17	20
Unfavorable	82	79
Don't know	1	1
<i>Confidence in Obama</i>		
A lot/Some	33	35
Not too much/None	59	64
Don't know	9	0
<i>Impact of U.S. response to political situation in Egypt</i>		
Positive	--	22
Negative	--	39
Neither (Vol)	--	35
Don't know	--	4

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3a, Q48a & QEGY10.

Looking to the future, few Egyptians (15%) want closer ties with the U.S., while 43% would prefer a more distant relationship, and 40% would like the relationship between the two countries to remain about as close as it has been in recent years.

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.

The *Pew Global Attitudes 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.

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, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Jacob Poushter, and Cathy Barker. Other contributors to the project include the following Pew Research Center staff members: Director of International Survey Research James Bell and Vice President Elizabeth Mueller Gross, as well as Jodie T. Allen, Neha Sahgal, Carroll Doherty, and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Wendy Sherman, principal at the Albright Stonebridge Group. 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.

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

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
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 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*	27,450**

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

** Estimate. Survey is still ongoing.

Roadmap to the Report

The first chapter explores views of political change, including whether Mubarak's resignation was a good thing, what issues have concerned Egyptians most in recent years, and the degree to which Egyptians use social media for political information. The next chapter examines attitudes toward key leaders, groups, and institutions, including the military and Islamic fundamentalists. Chapter 3 looks at Egyptian views of national conditions, the country's current economic conditions, views of democracy, priorities for Egypt's future, and questions about the next government. Finally, the last chapter focuses on Egypt's relationship with the United States and Israel, as well as President's Obama's handling of the recent protests in Egypt and other countries in the region. A summary of the survey's methodology, followed by complete topline results, can be found at the end of the report.

1. Views of Political Change

Nearly two months after President Hosni Mubarak stepped down as Egypt's longtime ruler, few Egyptians lament the end of his 30-year reign. To the contrary, about three-quarters believe Mubarak's resignation was a good thing. Nearly nine-in-ten, moreover, say they have an unfavorable view of the former president. Mubarak's briefly serving vice president, Omar Suleiman, fares better in the court of public opinion, although only about a third of Egyptians have a favorable view of Suleiman.

Echoing the demands of street protesters for a more accountable government, Egyptians say both corruption and a lack of democracy have been top concerns in recent years. A smaller, but sizable number point to a lack of economic prosperity as the country's most pressing issue, while more modest percentages name the risk of political instability or the banning of religious parties as leading concerns.

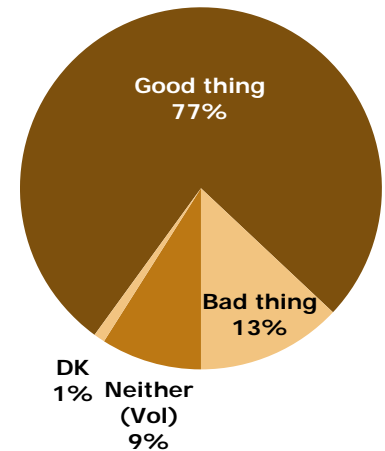
Mubarak's ouster from office has been attributed in part to the ability of social media to mobilize citizens and broadcast news in real time. Although most Egyptians still do not use the internet, a majority of those online not only report visiting social networking sites, like Facebook, but also obtaining news about their country's political situation from such sites.

Reaction to Mubarak's Resignation

A strong majority of Egyptians approve of Mubarak's decision to concede to protesters' demands and step down as president in February. About three-quarters (77%) say it was a good thing for Mubarak to resign; just 13% disagree.

The former president is decidedly unpopular among Egyptians. Nearly nine-in-ten (86%) say they have an unfavorable opinion of Mubarak, while only 13% view him favorably. Tellingly, even among the small percentage with a favorable opinion of Mubarak, about half (49%) say that it was a good thing that the longtime president

Mubarak's Resignation a Good Thing



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3x.

resigned. Just a handful of Egyptians (6%) appear to remain enamored of the former president *and* regret the end of his regime.

Mubarak's stock was not always so low. In 2007, when Pew Global Attitudes asked about the then-president's impact on the way things were going in the country, 69% of Egyptians said Mubarak was having a good influence, compared with 27% who said he was having a bad influence.

Egyptians also have a negative view of Omar Suleiman, who briefly served as vice president prior to Mubarak's resignation in February. Nearly two-thirds (66%) have an unfavorable opinion of Suleiman, while a third (34%) hold a favorable view. Together, attitudes toward Mubarak and Suleiman reinforce the impression that Egyptians are happy to say good-bye to the Mubarak era.

Views of Mubarak and Suleiman

	Favorable %	Unfavorable %	DK %
Hosni Mubarak	13	86	1
Omar Suleiman	34	66	0

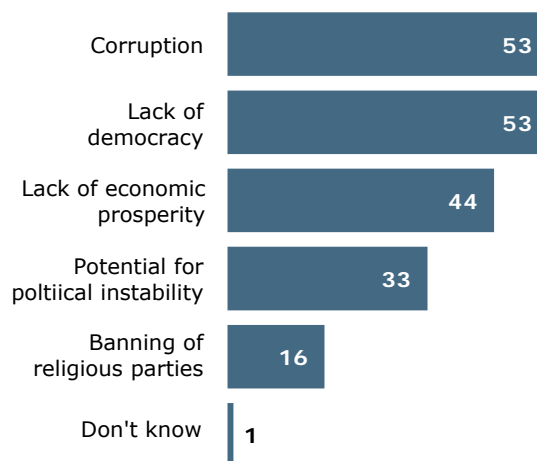
PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY6e & QEGY6f.

Public's Top Concerns

In line with protester demands for a more accountable government, majorities of Egyptians say they have been worried about both corruption and a lack of democracy in recent years (53% each). More than four-in-ten (44%) say a lack of economic prosperity has been among their top two concerns.

Poorer Egyptians have been particularly worried about democracy and corruption. Among those with lower incomes, 60% say a lack of democracy has been one of their top two concerns; 59% say the same about corruption.¹ Only 51% of higher-income

Top Concerns in Recent Years



Total adds to more than 100% because respondents could give multiple responses.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY1 & QEGY2.

¹ 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 1,000 Egyptian pounds or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 1,001 to 2,500 Egyptian pounds per month, and those in the high-income category earn 2,501 Egyptian pounds or more per month.

Egyptians say democracy has been one of their top two worries, while 47% put corruption in the same category.

Worries about the economy are most pronounced among Egyptians who fall in the middle-income range, with 50% of this group naming the lack of prosperity a top concern, compared with 38% among low-income and 41% among high-income groups.

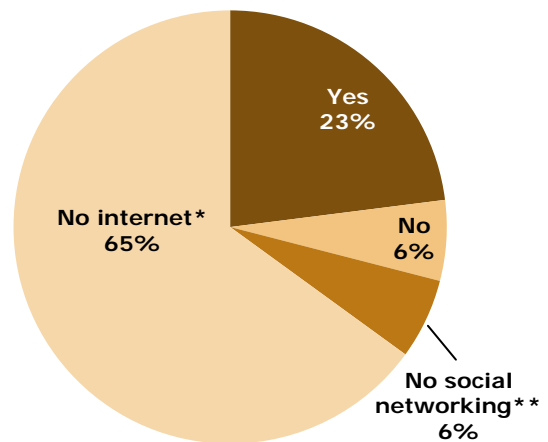
Smaller numbers of Egyptians point to the potential for political instability or the banning of religious parties as leading concerns in recent years. Concerns about instability have been particularly common among wealthier Egyptians. About four-in-ten (41%) of those with higher incomes place political instability among their top concerns, while about three-in-ten among those with middle (32%) or low (30%) incomes give it the same priority.

Role of Social Networking

Nearly a quarter of Egyptians (23%) say they have used social networking sites such as Facebook, MySpace and Twitter to obtain news about their country's political situation; 6% access these sites but have not used it as a source of political news. About two-thirds (65%) do not use the internet or email.

Usage of social networking sites as a source of political news and information is especially prevalent among the highly educated and those with higher incomes. Two-thirds of those with a college education obtain news about Egypt's political situation from these sites, compared with 23% of those with a secondary education and just 1% of those with a primary education or less. Similarly, about half (51%) of those with high incomes use social networking sites for political news and information, compared with just 12% of those in the middle-income category and 15% of those with low incomes. Few among the less-educated and poorer Egyptians access the internet at all.

Political News and Information From Social Networking Sites



* Respondents who do not use the internet or email.

** Respondents who use the internet or email but do not use social networking sites.

Based on total sample.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY8.

Rural dwellers are also more likely than those in urban areas to rely on social networking sites for political information. Nearly three-in-ten (28%) of those in rural areas do so, compared with 17% of urban dwellers.

2. Views Toward Key Leaders, Groups, and Institutions

Still optimistic about the changes that have transformed their country’s politics, most Egyptians offer positive opinions about the key players in the uprising that toppled President Hosni Mubarak. In particular, the military is overwhelmingly popular, as is its chief, Field Marshal Mohamed Tantawi. But Egyptians also give high marks to a disparate set of leaders and groups associated with the demonstrations in Cairo’s Tahrir Square and the efforts to dislodge Mubarak.

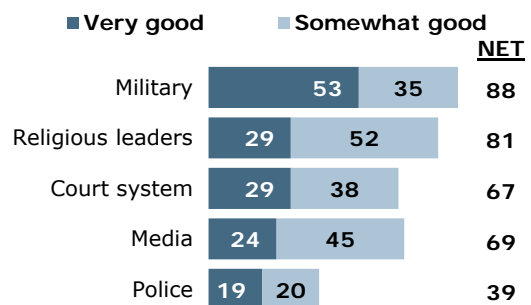
For instance, both the Muslim Brotherhood and the relatively secular April 6 Movement receive positive reviews. Also, Secretary General of the Arab League – and candidate in the upcoming presidential race – Amr Moussa is extremely well-regarded, with about nine-in-ten Egyptians expressing a positive opinion of him. While views are somewhat more divided toward another leading contender for the presidency, former International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) head Mohamed ElBaradei, he nonetheless receives a favorable rating from a majority of Egyptians.

Overall, most of those surveyed say that religious leaders are having a positive impact on the country, although the topic of religion clearly divides Egyptians. Roughly one-third of Egyptian Muslims say they sympathize with Islamic fundamentalists, roughly a third sympathize with those who disagree with fundamentalists, and the rest decline to choose a side in the ongoing debate about Islamic fundamentalism and its place in Egyptian society.

Rating Institutions

Across all major segments of the Egyptian public, the military receives overwhelmingly positive ratings. Fully 88% of Egyptians say the military is having a good influence on the country, including 53% who believe it is having a *very good* influence. Views of the military are more positive now than in 2007, when 70% said it was having a positive impact and 30% described the military’s influence as very good.

High Ratings for the Military, but Not the Police



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY4a-e.

The military is especially popular among poorer Egyptians. Roughly seven-in-ten (69%) lower-income respondents characterize the military's influence as very good, compared with 48% of those in the middle-income category, and 46% of high-income Egyptians. Women also express more intense support of the military than do men (58% of women compared with 49% of men rate military influence as very good).

About eight-in-ten Egyptians (81%) think religious leaders are having a good influence on the country. However, the percentage saying these leaders are having a very good impact has slipped from 43% in 2007 to 29% today.

The media and judiciary also receive largely favorable reviews. Roughly seven-in-ten (69%) believe the media – such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines – are having a positive effect. Similarly, 67% say the court system's influence is positive.

Among the institutions tested, the police receive by far the worst ratings. Only 39% of Egyptians say the police are having a good impact, while 61% believe they are having a bad effect on the country.

The police are especially unpopular among older Egyptians, the poor, the less educated, and urban dwellers. Among people younger than age 50, about four-in-ten say the police are having a good influence, but only 29% of those 50 and older hold this view. While 48% of the college-educated describe the influence of the police as positive, just 37% of people with a secondary education and 36% of those with at most a primary school education agree.

High-income (47% good) and middle-income (46%) Egyptians have a much more favorable impression of the police than those in the low-income category (17%). And Egyptians in rural areas (44%) see the police in a more positive light than those in urban areas (33%).

Police Influence on the Country Is...

	Good %	Bad %	DK %
Total	39	61	0
Age			
18-29	41	59	1
30-49	42	58	0
50+	29	70	0
Income			
Low	17	83	0
Middle	46	53	1
High	47	53	0
Education			
Primary or less	36	63	0
Secondary	37	63	0
College or more	48	52	0
Urban/Rural			
Urban	33	67	0
Rural	44	56	0

PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY4e.

Rating Political Leaders and Groups

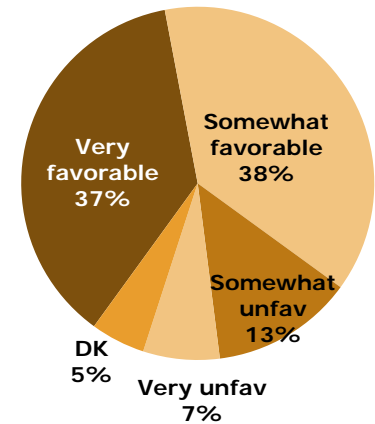
Both the April 6 Movement and the Muslim Brotherhood – two of the highest-profile groups involved with the demonstrations against Mubarak – are broadly popular among the Egyptian public. Three-in-four express a favorable opinion of the Muslim Brotherhood, and 37% have a *very* favorable opinion of this organization, which has been a major presence in Egyptian society for decades, although it was officially banned from politics throughout the Mubarak era. Support for the Brotherhood is somewhat less intense among lower-income Egyptians (26% very favorable) than among those in middle- (41%) and higher- (43%) income categories.

Seven-in-ten Egyptians express a positive opinion of the April 6 Movement, a protest organization formed just three years ago. Even though this group is often associated with the young, technologically savvy protesters in Tahrir Square, it is equally popular among 18-29 year-olds (69% favorable), 30-49 year-olds (69%), and people 50 and older (70%). There are, however, differences among income groups: 57% in the low-income category hold a positive view of the movement, compared with 71% of middle-income respondents and 80% of high-income Egyptians.

Individual leaders associated with the overthrow of Mubarak also do well in the ratings. Field Marshal Mohamed Tantawi, current Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, receives especially high marks: 90% have a favorable view of the military leader, including 45% who say they have a *very* favorable view. Support for Tantawi is particularly strong among lower-income Egyptians, 56% of whom give him a very positive rating.

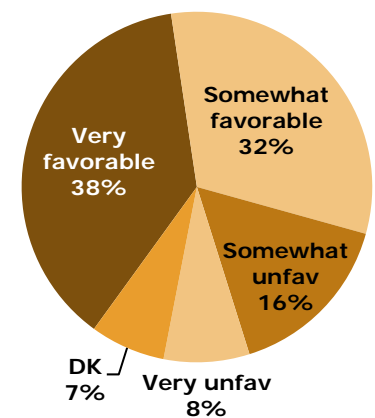
Egyptians also give positive reviews to Amr Moussa, current head of the Arab League and formerly a foreign minister under Mubarak. Roughly nine-in-ten (89%) assign him a favorable rating, and 41% say their impression of Moussa is

Views Toward Muslim Brotherhood



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3t.

Views Toward April 6 Movement

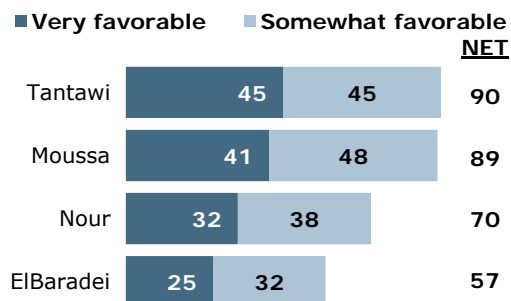


PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3u.

very favorable. High-income Egyptians (49% very favorable) are particularly supportive of Moussa.

Seven-in-ten Egyptians express a positive opinion of Ayman Nour, a leader of the Al-Ghad Party who was jailed for a number of years during Mubarak's presidency. Former IAEA chief Mohamed ElBaradei also gets a positive rating from most (57%), although a significant minority (39%) expresses an unfavorable opinion of him. Both Nour and ElBaradei are especially popular among younger people and wealthier respondents.

Tantawi, Moussa Overwhelmingly Popular



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY6a-d.

Views About Fundamentalism

There is no clear consensus about the role of Islamic fundamentalism in Egypt. About three-in-ten Muslim Egyptians (31%) say they tend to sympathize with the Islamic fundamentalists in their country, while 30% sympathize more with those who disagree with Islamic fundamentalists. Four-in-ten do not choose a side.

Fundamentalism is less popular among poorer Egyptians – just 20% in the low-income group say they agree with Islamic fundamentalists, while 35% disagree.

Less Support for Fundamentalism Among Low-Income Egyptians

Agree with...	Total	Income		
		Low	Middle	High
Islamic fundamentalists	31	20	35	35
Those who disagree w/ fundamentalists	30	35	29	25
Both (Vol)	11	15	9	9
Neither (Vol)	15	22	13	10
Don't know	14	8	14	21

Asked of Muslims only.

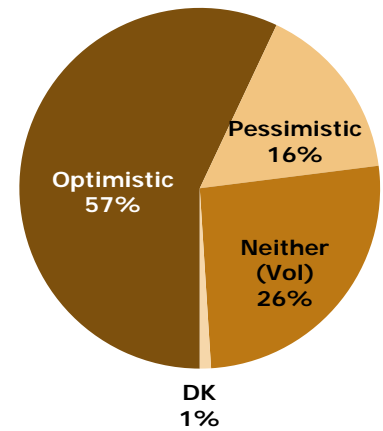
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q88.

3. Country Direction and Priorities for the Future

Egyptians are optimistic about the future of their country. More than twice as many say they are satisfied with the way things are going in Egypt as did so a year ago; and while ratings of economic conditions remain negative, most now say they expect the economy to improve over the next 12 months.

When asked about priorities for the future, large majorities rank key tenets of democracy – such as freedom of speech, honest elections, a fair judiciary, a civilian-controlled military, religious freedom and gender equality – as important, with the highest priority given to a fair judicial system and the freedom to openly criticize the government. Most Egyptians also say democracy is preferable to any other kind of government, but support for democracy coexists with a desire for stability and economic prosperity.

Most Optimistic About Egypt's Future



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY3.

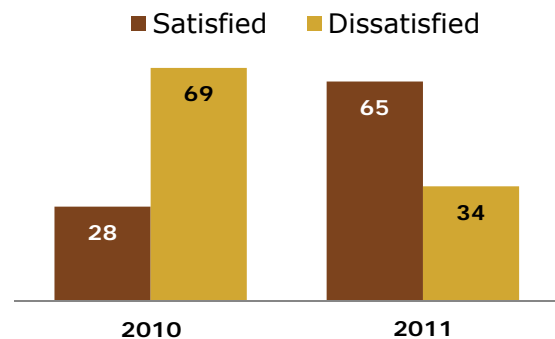
Majorities of Egyptians want elections to be held as soon as possible rather than waiting until political parties have time to organize; still, fewer than half are certain that the next election will be free and fair. And, at this point, no group emerges as a clear favorite to lead the next government – the New Wafd Party, the Muslim Brotherhood and the Al-Ghad Party receive similar levels of support.

National Conditions

About two-thirds of Egyptians now say they are satisfied with the way things are going in their country; 34% are dissatisfied. One year ago, views of the country's direction were reversed, with just 28% expressing satisfaction and 69% saying they were dissatisfied with the way things were going in Egypt.

Looking ahead, close to six-in-ten (57%) say they are optimistic about the country's future. Poorer people have an especially positive

Country Direction



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2.

outlook; about two-thirds (66%) of Egyptians with monthly household incomes of 1,000 Egyptian pounds or less are optimistic about the country's future, compared with 52% of those with incomes between 1,001 and 2,500 Egyptian pounds and 55% of those with incomes above 2,500 Egyptian pounds.

Egyptians also express optimism about their short-term economic future. While 64% say current economic conditions are bad, this is an improvement from a year ago, when eight-in-ten gave the economy a negative rating. Furthermore, a majority of Egyptians (56%) now say they expect the economy to improve over the next year; just a quarter expressed such optimism in 2010.

Positive ratings of current economic conditions are especially prevalent among those with a college education and those with higher incomes. About four-in-ten (43%) of those with a college education say the economy is in good shape, compared with about three-in-ten of those with only a secondary (32%) or a primary education (31%); similarly, 46% of those in the high-income group say the current economic situation is good, while 32% of those in the middle-income group and 25% of those in the low-income group share this view.

And while those with lower incomes are more likely to say they are optimistic about the future of the country more generally, those with high incomes are more likely than those in the low-income group to express optimism about Egypt's short-term economic future; 62% of those with high incomes expect the economy to improve over the next year, compared with a slim majority (52%) of those in the lowest income group.

Views of the Economy

<i>Current economic situation</i>	2010	2011
	%	%
Good	20	34
Bad	80	64
Don't know	0	2

<i>Over the next 12 months the economy will...</i>	2010	2011
	%	%
Improve	25	56
Remain the same	35	26
Worsen	38	17
Don't know	4	2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4 & Q5.

Support for Democracy

About seven-in-ten (71%) Egyptians say democracy is preferable to any other kind of government, up from 60% a year ago; 17% say that, in some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable and 10% say that, for someone like them, it does not matter what kind of government Egypt has.

Views of Democracy

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8.

Egyptians are also more likely than they have been in the past to say democracy, rather than a strong leader, can best solve the country's problems. More than six-in-ten (64%) say that is the case, while 34% say Egypt should rely on a strong leader. In 2007, Egyptians were nearly evenly split; 50% said the country should rely on a democratic government and 47% believed a strong leader could better solve national problems.

Most also say it is more important for Egypt to have a democratic government, even if there is some risk of political instability; 54% express this opinion. Yet, a sizeable minority (32%) says it is more important for their country to have a stable government, even if there is some risk it will not be fully democratic, and 14% do not know which they would prefer.

When asked to choose between a good democracy and a strong economy, Egyptians are divided; 47% choose a good democracy, while 49% opt for a strong economy. In 2007, a slim majority (53%) preferred a strong economy to a good democracy (42%).

Those with high incomes are more likely than those with middle and low incomes to prioritize a good democracy over a strong economy. Nearly six-in-ten (58%) of those in the high-income group say they would choose a good democracy, while 40% say a strong economy is more important. By comparison, 45% and 39% of those with middle and low incomes, respectively, choose a good democracy, while 53% in each group prefer a strong economy.

On the other hand, support for democracy over a strong leader and political stability is especially prevalent among those with low incomes. More than six-in-ten (64%) of those with low household incomes say it is more important for Egypt to have a democratic government, even if there is some risk of instability, compared with 48% of those with middle incomes and 55% of those with high incomes. Similarly, about three-quarters (74%) of those with low incomes choose democracy over a strong leader to deal with national problems compared with 65% of those with middle incomes and a narrower 54%-majority of those with high incomes.

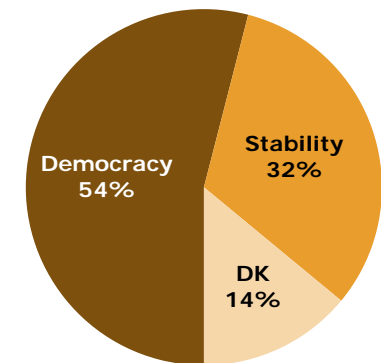
Which Is More Important?

	2007	2011
	%	%
Democracy	50	64
Strong leader	47	34
Don't know	4	2

	2007	2011
	%	%
Good democracy	42	47
Strong economy	53	49
Don't know	5	4

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q57 & Q58.

More Choose Democracy Over Stability



"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?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY14.

The view that a democratic government, rather than a strong leader, is the best approach for solving Egypt's problems is also more widespread among those ages 50 and older. About three-quarters (74%) of older Egyptians prefer democracy over a leader with a strong hand, compared with about six-in-ten of those ages 30 to 49 (62%) and those younger than 30 (61%).

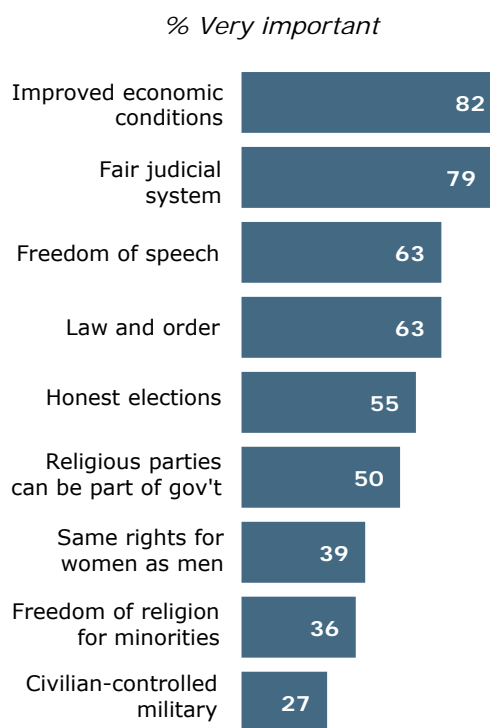
Economy and a Fair Judiciary Among Top Priorities

Thinking about Egypt's future, about eight-in-ten (82%) say it is *very important* for economic conditions to improve; a similar percentage (79%) gives equal importance to a judicial system that treats everyone in the same way. More than six-in-ten also say it is very important that anyone can openly criticize the government and that law and order be maintained (63% each).

Other key features of democracy, while deemed at least *somewhat* important by an overwhelming majority of Egyptians, do not register as highly as a top priority. For example, a narrower 55% majority says it is very important for Egypt to have honest elections that are held regularly with a choice of at least two political parties; half say the same about allowing religious parties to be part of the government.

Gender equality, religious freedom and a civilian-controlled military are seen as top priorities by fewer than half of Egyptians. About four-in-ten (39%) say it is very important for women to have the same rights as men; 36% believe it is very important for Copts and other religious minorities to practice their faiths freely; and just 27% place high importance on Egypt having a military that is under the control of civilian leaders.

Priorities for Egypt's Future



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY12a-i.

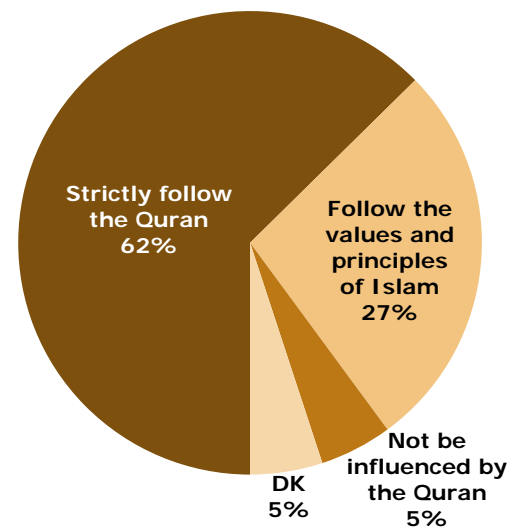
Not surprisingly, women are far more likely than men to value gender equality. Nearly half of Egyptian women (48%) say it is very important for women to have the same rights as men; just 30% of men say that is the case. Women also place higher priority on law and order; two-thirds rate it as very important, compared with 58% of men.

Support for Religious-Based Laws

Most Egyptians (62%) believe laws should strictly follow the teachings of the Quran, a view that is shared by majorities across demographic groups. About a quarter (27%) say laws should follow the values and principles of Islam but should not strictly follow the teachings of the Quran; just 5% say laws should not be influenced by the teachings of the Quran.

Support for laws that strictly follow the teachings of the Quran is far more widespread among those who sympathize with Islamic fundamentalists; 81% of Muslims in this group endorse such religion-based laws. Among Muslims who sympathize with those who disagree with Islamic fundamentalists, fewer than half (47%) say laws should strictly follow the teachings of the Quran, 35% say laws should follow the values and principles of Islam, and 12% believe laws should not be influenced by the Quran.

Most Want Laws to Follow Quran



"Which of the following three statements comes closer to your view – laws in our country should strictly follow the teachings of the Quran, laws in our country should follow the values and principles of Islam but not strictly follow the teachings of the Quran OR laws in our country should not be influenced by the teachings of the Quran?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q47x.

Elections

Nearly six-in-ten (62%) Egyptians think parliamentary and presidential elections should be held as soon as possible so that a new government can take office quickly; 36% would like elections to be delayed until political parties have enough time to organize. Older Egyptians are particularly inclined to say elections should occur as soon as possible; 71% of those ages 50 and older share this view, compared with about six-in-ten of those ages

30 to 49 (60%) and those younger than 30 (58%).

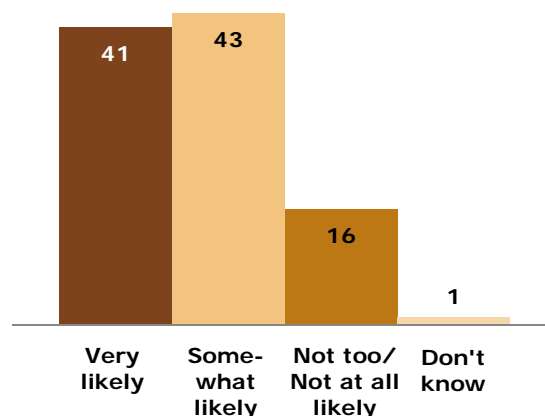
Yet, while Egyptians are eager for a new government to take office, many are uncertain that the next elections will be free and fair. About four-in-ten (41%) say this is *very* likely, while another 43% say it is only *somewhat* likely and 16% believe it is not too likely (8%) or not at all likely (8%) that the upcoming election will be free and fair with a choice of at least two parties.

Nor is there a consensus among Egyptians as to which group they would like to see lead the next government. One-in-five express support for the New Wafd Party, while 17% would like to see the Muslim Brotherhood lead the government and about the same percentage (16%) favor the Al-Ghad Party; about one-in-ten express support for the Tagammu Party (11%) or the National Democratic Party (10%) or the National Democratic Party (10%) or the National Democratic Party (10%).

For the most part, support is split among different political players across demographic groups. Yet, the New Wafd Party emerges as a frontrunner among younger Egyptians; 25% of those younger than age 30 would like to see the New Wafd Party lead the next government, compared with 15% who support the Muslim Brotherhood and 14% who support the Al-Ghad Party, the second and third choices among younger respondents, respectively.

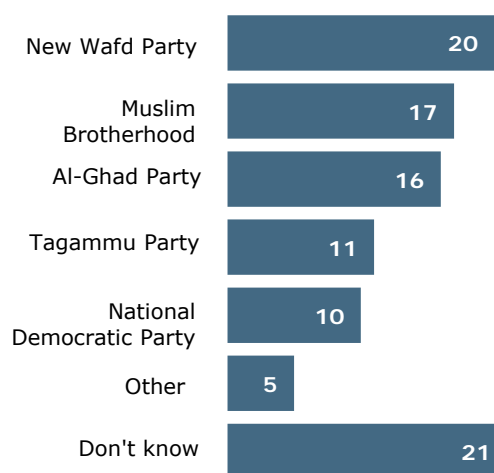
Those who express favorable opinions of the Muslim Brotherhood are not significantly more likely to support the group to lead the next government than they are to support other groups; similarly, the Al-Ghad Party is not the clear choice of those who have a favorable view of its founder, Ayman Nour. However, Hosni Mubarak's National Democratic Party is the clear choice among the 13% who have

Free and Fair Elections



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY13.

Who Should Lead the Next Government?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY15.

a favorable opinion of the former president. About four-in-ten (42%) of those who have a positive view of Mubarak want his party to lead the next government; 23% favor the New Wafd Party, which receives the second-most support among those with positive opinions of Mubarak.

4. Relationship With the United States and Israel

More Egyptians disapprove than approve of how President Obama has dealt with calls for political change across the Middle East this spring. Among those who disapprove, more fault the U.S. president for doing too little to back those protesting for change, rather than too much.

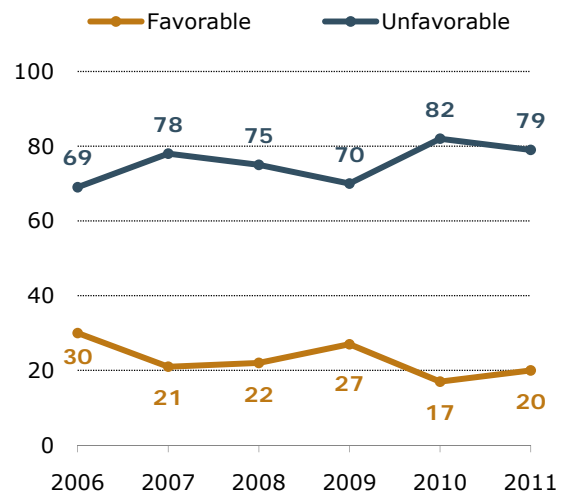
When asked specifically about the political situation in their own country, only 22% of Egyptians say the U.S. has had a positive impact on the way things are now going. Remaining Egyptians are divided between those who believe the U.S. has had a negative impact on current developments and those who essentially see the U.S. as a non-factor in Egypt's political changes.

Washington's stance on political change in Egypt and other Middle Eastern countries has done little to alter overall views of the U.S. Nearly eight-in-ten Egyptians have an unfavorable opinion of the U.S. – virtually unchanged from last year. Most continue to express negative views about President Obama, with more than six-in-ten saying they do not have confidence in him to do the right thing with regard to world affairs.

Public opinion is more mixed with regard to bilateral relations. Four-in-ten want the relationship with the U.S. to be as close as it has been in recent years, while an almost identical number want a more distant relationship. Only a small minority wants closer ties with the U.S.

Egyptian views on relations with Israel are starker: A majority says the 1979 peace treaty that made Egypt the first Arab country to officially recognize Israel should be annulled. Just over a third say the treaty should be maintained.

U.S. Favorability



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3a.

U.S. Response to Events in Middle East

Washington's response to political change in countries such as Egypt, Tunisia, Bahrain and Libya has not won over most Egyptians – 52% disapprove of how President Obama is dealing with calls for political change in the Middle East, compared with 45% who approve.

Poorer Egyptians are more critical of U.S. engagement. About seven-in-ten (69%) among those with lower incomes disapprove of how President Obama is handling developments in the Middle East, while nearly six-in-ten (58%) with higher incomes actually approve of the U.S. approach.

Views of the U.S. response are also more positive among younger and better-educated Egyptians. Among those under age 30, 51% positively assess Obama's handling of calls for political change, compared with 41% among those age 30 or older. Similarly, 52% of Egyptians with a college education approve of the U.S. response, while 43% with secondary education or less share this view.

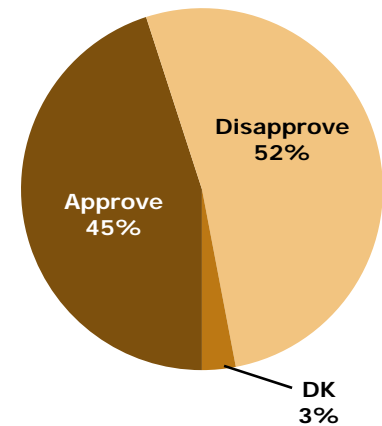
Among Egyptians who disapprove of the U.S. response to events in the Middle East, 42% believe the U.S. president has shown too little support for those protesting in the streets of Cairo and elsewhere; just 13% believe Washington has shown too much support. Over a third (36%) of those unhappy with the U.S. response do not see the U.S. president as offering either too little or too much backing to advocates of political change.

U.S. Impact on Situation in Egypt

When it comes to their own country, few Egyptians applaud U.S. handling of recent events. Only 22% say the U.S. response to the political situation in Egypt has had a positive impact on the way things are now going. Many more – 39% – feel the U.S. has had a negative impact.

Even among younger Egyptians and those with higher incomes – groups that tend to be somewhat more favorable in their assessment of how Obama has handled the demands

Do You Approve of How Obama is Dealing With the Calls for Political Change?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q79e.

for change in the Middle East – fewer than three-in-ten think the U.S. has positively influenced the current situation in Egypt. Meanwhile, 50% of lower-income Egyptians say the U.S. response has had a negative effect.

Interestingly, 35% of Egyptians say the U.S. has had neither a positive nor negative impact on the current situation in the country. This suggests that for a sizable percentage of the population the U.S. has essentially been a non-factor in the political changes sweeping the country.

U.S. Image

Washington's handling of recent events in Egypt and the Middle East has not significantly altered overall opinion of the U.S. Today, 79% of Egyptians have an unfavorable opinion of the U.S., compared with 20% with a favorable view. In spring 2010, the split was 82% unfavorable and 17% favorable.

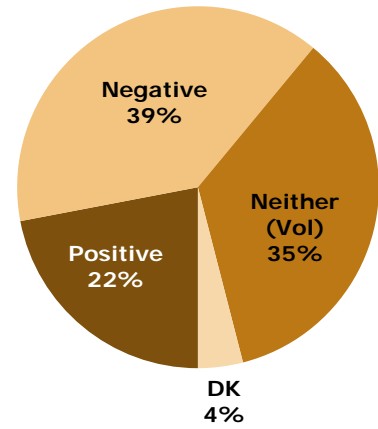
Even though Egyptians of all educational levels have unfavorable views of the U.S., those who are more highly educated are slightly less negative. For example, 68% of those with a college education have an unfavorable opinion of the U.S., compared with 85% with a primary or less education.

Unfavorable opinion of the U.S. is more pronounced among older Egyptians, as well. Among those age 50 and older 86% view the U.S. unfavorably, compared with 75% among those under 30.

Like general views of the U.S., Egyptian opinion of President Obama is decidedly negative. More than six-in-ten (64%) currently say they have not too much or no confidence in the U.S. leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs; just 35% have a lot or some confidence. A year ago, 59% lacked confidence, while 33% had confidence.

As is the case with President Obama's handling of recent events in the Middle East, younger and better off Egyptians are slightly more positive in their assessment of the U.S. leader. Forty-four percent of those under age 30 have confidence in the U.S. president, compared with a third of Egyptians 50 and older. Likewise, four-in-ten (41%)

Impact of U.S. Response on Situation in Egypt



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY10.

higher-income Egyptians trust President Obama to do the right thing on the world stage, while only three-in-ten among lower-income Egyptians share that view.

Relationship With U.S.

When asked about bilateral relations with the U.S., 43% of Egyptians say they would prefer their country to have a less close relationship with the U.S. Nearly the same number (40%) would like the relationship to remain as it has been in recent years. Only 15% voice interest in Egypt and the U.S. sharing a closer relationship in the years ahead.

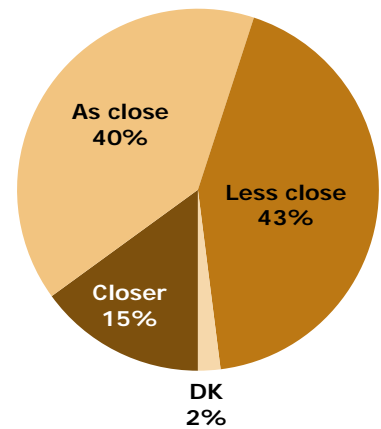
Egyptians who are less well-off tend to be more supportive of distancing the bilateral relationship. Fifty-five percent of lower-income Egyptians support more distant relations, compared with just over a third (36%) of those with higher incomes.

Relationship With Israel

Egyptians appear prepared to overturn the three-decade-old peace agreement that has been a cornerstone of the country's relationship with Israel. By a margin of 54% to 36%, Egyptians say their country should annul the treaty with Israel. One-in-ten offer no definite opinion.

Views on the peace treaty with Israel vary by income group. Six-in-ten among those with lower incomes support annulling the peace agreement, while 45% of higher-income Egyptians agree. Attitudes also differ by education: 59% of those with a primary education or less favor annulling the treaty, while only 40% of those with a college education or more feel the same way.

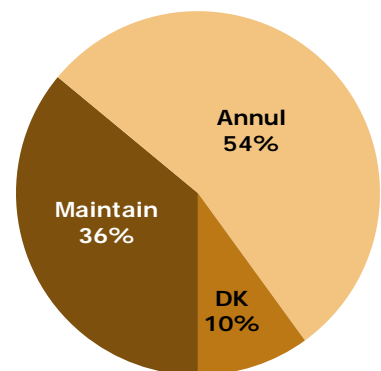
How Close Should Egypt Be to the U.S.?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY11.

Israel Peace Treaty

Should Egypt maintain or annul its peace treaty with Israel?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY7.

Egyptian Muslims who sympathize with those who disagree with Islamic fundamentalists are nearly evenly divided in their views on the peace treaty; 48% favor maintaining the treaty with Israel and 51% say their country should annul the treaty. Among those who sympathize with fundamentalists or who do not choose a side, the balance of opinion is in favor of annulling the treaty. About half (51%) of Muslims who agree with Islamic fundamentalists say the treaty should be annulled, while just about a third (34%) favor maintaining it.

More Support for Israel Peace Treaty Among Those Who Disagree with Fundamentalists

Sympathize with...

	Funda- mentalists %	Those who disagree w/funda- mentalists %	Both/ Neither/ DK (Vol) %
Maintain treaty	34	48	29
Annul treaty	51	51	58
Don't know	15	2	13

Based on Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER QEGY7.

2011 Pew Global Attitudes Survey in Egypt

Survey Methods

The survey in Egypt is part of the larger Spring 2011 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted in 22 countries and the Palestinian territories 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 24 to April 7, 2011. The survey is representative of the country's adult population. It uses a multi-stage cluster sample design stratified by governorates proportional to population size and urban/rural population; about 2% of the population that lives in Frontier governorates is excluded for security reasons. All interviews were conducted in Arabic.

The margin of sampling error is ± 4.0 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 Global Attitudes Project
2011 Spring Survey Topline Results
April 25, 2011 Release

Methodological notes:

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers. When multiple responses are allowed, totals may add to more than 100%.
- 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.
- Trends from Egypt in 2002 are not shown because those results were based on disproportionately urban samples. Since 2006, the samples have been nationally representative in Egypt.
- Survey in Egypt is part of a larger cross-national poll conducted in 23 publics in Spring 2011.

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	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

		QEGY1 Thinking about conditions in Egypt in recent years, what has concerned you most?							
		Lack of economic prosperity	Lack of democracy	Corruption	The potential for political instability	The banning of religious parties	Other (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	19	26	31	16	8	0	1	100

		QEGY2 ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN QEGY1 (QEGY1=1-6): And what has concerned you second most about Egypt?								
		Lack of economic prosperity	Lack of democracy	Corruption	The potential for political instability	The banning of religious parties	Other (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Egypt	Spring, 2011	26	26	22	17	8	0	1	100	994

		QEGY1/QEGY2 COMBINED							
		Lack of economic prosperity	Lack of democracy	Corruption	The potential for political instability	The banning of religious parties	Other (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	44	53	53	33	16	0	1	199

		QEGY3 And now thinking about the future, overall, today are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future of the country?				
		Optimistic	Pessimistic	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	57	16	26	1	100

		Q3a 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, 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

		Q3t Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: t. The Muslim Brotherhood					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	37	38	13	7	5	100

		Q3u Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: u. The April 6 Movement					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	38	32	16	8	7	100

		Q3x In your opinion, was it a good thing or a bad thing that Hosni Mubarak resigned?				Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	77	13	9	1	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?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Egypt	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?						Total
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	
Egypt	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

		Q8 And which of these three statements is closest to your own opinion...?				Total
		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	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	71	17	10	3	100
	Spring, 2010	60	22	16	2	100

		QEGY4a 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. Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in Egypt: a. the military					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	53	35	10	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	30	40	21	7	3	100

		QEGY4b 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: b. the media—such as television, radio, newspapers, and magazines					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	24	45	24	7	1	100
	Spring, 2007	30	36	20	11	3	100

		QEGY4c 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. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	29	52	13	5	1	100
	Spring, 2007	43	34	14	7	2	100

		QEGY4d 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. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	29	38	27	5	1	100

		QEGY4e 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. the police					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	19	20	23	38	0	100

		QEGY5 Which one of these comes closest to your opinion, number 1 or number 2?				
		Number 1 – Parliamentary and presidential elections should be held as soon as possible, so that a new government can take office quickly	Number 2 – Elections should be delayed until political parties have enough time to organize	DK/Refused	Total	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	62	36	3	100	

		Q47x 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
Egypt	Spring, 2011	62	27	5	5	100

		Q48a 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
Egypt	Spring, 2011	7	28	26	38	0	100
	Spring, 2010	4	29	25	34	9	100
	Spring, 2009	7	35	18	29	11	100

		QEGY6a 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: a. Mohamed Tantawi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	45	45	6	2	2	100

		QEGY6b 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: b. Mohamed ElBaradei					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	25	32	22	17	4	100

		QEGY6c 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: c. Amr Moussa					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	41	48	8	3	1	100

		QEGY6d 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: d. Ayman Nour					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	32	38	21	8	1	100

		QEGY6e 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: e. Omar Suleiman					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	14	20	32	34	0	100

		QEGY6f 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: f. Hosni Mubarak					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	8	5	10	76	1	100

		Q57 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	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	64	34	2	100	
	Spring, 2007	50	47	4	100	

		Q58 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, 2011	47	49	4	100
	Spring, 2007	42	53	5	100

		QEGY7 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, 2011	36	54	10	100

		Q66 Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?			Total
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	33	66	1	100
	Spring, 2010	23	77	0	100
	Spring, 2007	20	79	1	100

		Q67 Do you send or receive email, at least occasionally?			Total
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	30	69	1	100
	Spring, 2010	21	79	0	100
	Spring, 2007	14	84	2	100

		Q69 ASK ALL INTERNET USERS (Q66=1 OR Q67=1): Do you ever use online social networking sites like Facebook, MySpace, or Twitter?			Total	N
		Yes	No	DK/Refused		
Egypt	Spring, 2011	84	14	2	100	347
	Spring, 2010	75	24	0	100	237

		QEGY8 ASK IF USE SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES (Q69=1): Have you gotten news and information about the political situation in Egypt from social networking sites or not?			Total	N
		Yes	No	DK/Refused		
Egypt	Spring, 2011	79	21	100	291	

		Q79e Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with e. the calls for political change in countries such as Egypt, Tunisia, Bahrain and Libya			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	45	52	3	100

		QEGY9 ASK IF DISAPPROVE OF OBAMA'S HANDLING OF CALLS FOR POLITICAL CHANGE (Q79E=2): Do you think President Obama has shown too much support or too little support for those who are calling for political change?				Total	N
		Too much support	Too little support	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused		
Egypt	Spring, 2011	13	42	36	10	100	522

		QEGY10 Overall, do you think the U.S. response to the political situation in Egypt has had a positive impact or a negative impact on the way thing are going now in Egypt?				Total
		Positive	Negative	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	22	39	35	4	100

		QEGY11 Thinking of Egypt's relationship with the United States, in the future, would you like Egypt 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, 2011	15	40	43	2	100

		Q88 ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you sympathize more with Islamic fundamentalists in our country or with those who disagree with Islamic fundamentalists?						
		Sympathize with Islamic fundamentalists	Sympathize with those who disagree with Islamic fundamentalists	Both (DO NOT READ)	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Egypt	Spring, 2011	31	30	11	15	14	100	940

		QEGY12a 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, 2011	63	30	6	0	1	100

		QEGY12b 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, 2011	55	40	3	1	1	100

		QEGY12c 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, 2011	79	18	1	1	1	100

		QEGY12d 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, 2011	27	35	19	15	5	100

		QEGY12e 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, 2011	36	48	11	2	3	100

		QEGY12f 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, 2011	50	38	7	2	3	100

		QEGY12g 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, 2011	82	15	2	0	1	100

		QEGY12h 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, 2011	39	37	19	3	2	100

		QEGY12i 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, 2011	63	36	2	0	0	100

		QEGY13 How likely is it that the next elections will be free and fair, with a choice of at least two parties?					
		Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not too likely	Not at all likely	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	41	43	8	8	1	100

		QEGY14 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	DK/Refused	Total	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	54	32	14	100	

		QEGY15 Which of the following groups would you most like to see lead the next government?							
		The Muslim Brotherhood	The New Wafd Party	The Tagammu Party	The National Democratic party	The Al-Ghad party	Other (SPECIFY) (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2011	17	20	11	10	16	5	21	100