



# The Ten Nation Impressions of America Poll

*Submitted by:*

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**April 11, 2002**

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## Introduction

In the aftermath of the September 11 attacks, Americans became painfully aware of the gap in understanding between our world and much of the Arab world. Front page headlines and newsmagazine cover stories asked “why do they hate us?” Pundits and scholars across the ideological spectrum offered answers that ranged from the serious to the silly. Some suggested that the behavior of the attackers was not aberrant, but characteristic of Islam and its followers. They suggested that the West and Islam are not only different, but are inevitably headed toward a clash. Others suggested that “they” hate our democratic values, our superpower status, our wealth, and our people. Still others noted that it was our policy of unquestioning support for Israel, our denial of Palestinian rights, and our collaboration with authoritarian regimes in the Middle East that was behind “their” alienation from “us”.

At the same time, it was striking to see that a similar discussion was taking place in the Middle East. While U.S.-based think tanks have plotted strategies to improve communications with the people of the Middle East, their counterparts in the Arab and Muslim worlds have been engaged in identical discussions designed to enhance U.S. understanding of the Arabs and the religion of Islam.

In all of this, however, little effort has been made to conduct the kind of opinion research that is done in the United States and West in an effort to probe more deeply into the perceptions and worldview of the Arabs and Muslim people. Some polls, some good and some bad, have been taken. Some polling in Lebanon – conducted by Zogby International partner Information International of Beirut in October and November -- reveal some disturbing currents in that nation. Though limited in scope and focused on one country, that poll demonstrated a deep alienation from and lack of empathy with the United States. A massive multi-country poll by the Gallup organization in early 2002 found much the same.

But the Gallup poll has been criticized for promoting and sensationalizing mainly the negative results, for possible pre-poll bias, and for aggregating results in a misleading and inaccurate way.

It was in this context that Zogby International launched its own poll of ten countries from March 4 through April 3, 2002. Our objectives were simple:

- ?? To determine how adults in Arab and Muslim/non-Arab countries feel about specific items relative to the American people and culture.
- ?? To ascertain whether or not these adults differentiate between their feelings toward the American people and culture, on one side, and American policy in the Middle East region.

In short, we sought to discover what “they” really do think of the United States and the various manifestations of America that impact their lives.

Our methodology was simple. We conducted face-to-face interviews in five Arab nations – Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates.

Face-to-face interviews were also conducted in three non-Arab Muslim nations – Pakistan, Iran, and Indonesia.

To establish a proper context for our results, we also conducted face-to-face interviews in France and Venezuela.

We have, over the years, developed a unique expertise polling in several Middle Eastern countries. We have polled on the television habits of residents of five Arab countries; attitudes toward the economy and variety of social and political issues in some of these same countries; on the future of information technology in the region; and on detailed voting behavior in the elections in Iran and Israel.

Building on this experience, this poll was specifically designed to learn about attitudes towards “Americans”—not “America” in general, but on the many different ways that our country manifests itself in the world and interacts with its people.

If we grant the conventional wisdom, somewhat expressed in the Gallup poll, that “America” is viewed unfavorably, the question we sought to answer was what factors, if any, drive this unfavorable attitude.

It is worth noting that we continue polling in the Middle East region. In fact, we are currently in the field conducting an extensive study for the Arab Thought Foundation. That effort is a seven-nation poll that examines in depth issues on the identity, values, and belief in the contemporary Arab world.

## I. Methodology and Sample Characteristics

### 1. Egypt

Zogby International conducted interviews of 700 adults chosen at random throughout locations in Cairo. Interviews were conducted March 16-27, 2002. The survey's margin of sampling error is +/- 3.8%. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

Egypt Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*	Egypt Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*
Sample size	700	100	Internet access	265	39
18-29	374	53	No Internet access	397	59
30-49	256	37	Not sure of Internet access	13	2
50-64	70	10	Satellite TV	169	26
65+	--	--	No satellite TV	475	74
18-24	212	30	Not sure of satellite TV	--	--
25-34	246	35	1 newspaper read	170	24
35-54	206	29	2 newspapers read	132	19
55-69	36	5	3 newspapers read	45	6
70+	--	--	4+ newspapers read	29	4
<i>Did not answer age</i>	--	--	No newspapers read	313	45
Live in city	655	97	Not sure of newspapers	11	2
Live in rural area	21	3	1 language besides Arabic	249	36
<i>Did not answer where live</i>	24	--	2 languages besides Arabic	110	16
Muslim	580	88	3 languages besides Arabic	11	2
Christian	82	12	4+ lang. besides Arabic	--	--
<i>Did not answer religion</i>	38	--	No lang. besides Arabic	330	47
Married	327	48	Not sure of other languages	--	--
Single, never married	304	45	Male	356	51
Divorced/widowed/separated	51	8	Female	344	49
Not sure of status	--	--			
<i>Did not answer status</i>	18	--			

\* Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percent and might not total 100.

## 2. Kuwait

Zogby International conducted interviews of 500 adults chosen at random nationwide throughout Kuwait. Interviews were conducted March 12-18, 2002. The survey's margin of sampling error is +/- 4.5%. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

Kuwait Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*	Kuwait Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*
Sample size	500	100	Satellite TV	450	98
18-29	97	19	No satellite TV	11	2
30-49	346	69	Not sure of satellite TV	39	--
50-64	57	11	1 newspaper read	255	51
65+	--	--	2 newspapers read	143	29
18-24	26	5	3 newspapers read	17	3
25-34	174	35	4+ newspapers read	4	1
35-54	269	54	No newspapers read	79	16
55-69	31	6	Not sure of newspapers	2	0
70+	--	--	1 language besides Arabic	285	57
<i>Did not answer age</i>	--	--	2 languages besides Arabic	96	19
Live in city	472	100	3 languages besides Arabic	10	2
Live in rural area	2	0	4+ lang. besides Arabic	3	1
<i>Did not answer where live</i>	26	--	No lang. besides Arabic	103	21
Married	233	54	Not sure of other languages	3	1
Single, never married	157	36	Male	301	60
Divorced/widowed/separated	43	10	Female	199	40
Not sure of status	--	--	Kuwaiti	216	43
<i>Did not answer status</i>	67	--	Arab (non-Kuwaiti)	256	51
Internet access	270	54	Foreigners (non-Arabs)	28	6
No Internet access	230	46			
Not sure of Internet access	--	--			

\* Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percent and might not total 100.

### 3. Lebanon

Zogby International conducted interviews of 500 adults chosen at random nationwide throughout Lebanon. Interviews were conducted March 12-16, 2002. The survey's margin of sampling error is +/- 4.5%. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

Lebanon Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*	Lebanon Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*
Sample size	500	100	Internet access	248	50
18-29	215	43	No Internet access	245	49
30-49	237	47	Not sure of Internet access	3	1
50-64	48	10	Satellite TV	317	64
65+	--	--	No satellite TV	175	36
18-24	92	18	Not sure of satellite TV	1	0
25-34	195	39	1 newspaper read	284	57
35-54	188	38	2 newspapers read	77	15
55-69	25	5	3 newspapers read	14	3
70+	--	--	4+ newspapers read	4	1
<i>Did not answer age</i>	--	--	No newspapers read	115	23
Live in city	347	71	Not sure of newspapers	6	1
Live in rural area	144	29	1 language besides Arabic	217	43
<i>Did not answer where live</i>	9	--	2 languages besides Arabic	161	32
Muslim	256	57	3 languages besides Arabic	38	8
Christian	193	43	4+ lang. besides Arabic	3	1
<i>Did not answer religion</i>	51	--	No lang. besides Arabic	78	16
Married	310	63	Not sure of other languages	3	1
Single, never married	166	34	Male	242	48
Divorced/widowed/separated	17	3	Female	258	52
Not sure of status	--	--			
<i>Did not answer status</i>	7	--			

\* Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percent and might not total 100.

#### 4. Saudi Arabia

Zogby International conducted interviews of 700 adults chosen at random throughout locations in Central and Eastern Saudi Arabia and Western Provinces. Interviews were conducted March 14-28, 2002. The survey's margin of sampling error is +/- 3.8%. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

Saudi Arabia Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*	Saudi Arabia Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*
Sample size	700	100	Internet access	383	58
18-29	237	43	No Internet access	260	40
30-49	286	52	Not sure of Internet access	16	2
50-64	29	5	Satellite TV	570	88
65+	--	--	No satellite TV	81	12
18-24	96	17	Not sure of satellite TV	--	--
25-34	249	45	1 newspaper read	289	41
35-54	196	36	2 newspapers read	184	26
55-69	11	2	3 newspapers read	44	6
70+	--	--	4+ newspapers read	18	3
<i>Did not answer age</i>	148	--	No newspapers read	156	22
Live in city	623	92	Not sure of newspapers	9	1
Live in rural area	52	8	1 language besides Arabic	380	54
<i>Did not answer where live</i>	25	--	2 languages besides Arabic	110	16
Married	375	58	3 languages besides Arabic	11	2
Single, never married	223	35	4+ lang. besides Arabic	3	0
Divorced/widowed/separated	41	6	No lang. besides Arabic	196	28
Not sure of status	8	1	Not sure of other languages	--	--
<i>Did not answer status</i>	53	--	Male	400	57
			Female	300	43

\* Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percent and might not total 100.



## 5. United Arab Emirates

Zogby International conducted interviews of 500 adults chosen at random throughout locations in Dubai and Abu Dhabi. Interviews were conducted March 12-22, 2002. The survey's margin of sampling error is +/- 4.5%. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

UAE Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*	UAE Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*
Sample size	500	100	Internet access	332	69
18-29	221	44	No Internet access	148	31
30-49	252	50	Not sure of Internet access	--	--
50-64	27	5	Satellite TV	443	90
65+	--	--	No satellite TV	51	10
18-24	89	18	Not sure of satellite TV	--	--
25-34	227	45	1 newspaper read	200	40
35-54	175	35	2 newspapers read	190	38
55-69	9	2	3 newspapers read	33	7
70+	--	--	4+ newspapers read	8	2
<i>Did not answer age</i>	--	--	No newspapers read	62	12
Live in city	470	97	Not sure of newspapers	7	1
Live in rural area	14	3	1 language besides Arabic	255	51
<i>Did not answer where live</i>	16	--	2 languages besides Arabic	166	33
Married	272	56	3 languages besides Arabic	45	9
Single, never married	192	40	4+ lang. besides Arabic	12	2
Divorced/widowed/separated	21	4	No lang. besides Arabic	22	4
Not sure of status	1	0	Not sure of other languages	--	--
<i>Did not answer status</i>	14	--	Male	317	63
			Female	183	37

\* Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percent and might not total 100.

## 6. Indonesia

Zogby International conducted interviews of 700 adults chosen at random throughout the following locations: Jakarta (180 interviews), Surabaya (100), Medan (100), Solo (80), Semarang (80), Bandung (80), and Makasar (80). Interviews were conducted in early April 2002. The survey's margin of sampling error is +/- 3.8%. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

Indonesia Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*	Indonesia Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*
Sample size	700	100	Satellite TV	14	2
18-25	213	30	No satellite TV	686	98
26-35	226	32	Not sure of satellite TV	--	--
36-45	164	23	1 newspaper read	273	39
46-55	97	14	2 newspapers read	117	17
18-35	439	63	3 newspapers read	28	4
36-55	261	37	4+ newspapers read	14	2
Live in city	700	100	No newspapers read	268	38
Live in rural area	--	--	Not sure of newspapers	--	--
<i>Did not answer where live</i>	--	--	1 language besides Arabic	489	70
Married	472	67	2 languages besides Arabic	178	25
Single, never married	218	31	3 languages besides Arabic	26	4
Divorced/widowed/separated	10	1	4+ lang. besides Arabic	1	0
Not sure of status	--	--	No lang. besides Arabic	6	1
<i>Did not answer status</i>	--	--	Not sure of other languages	--	--
Internet access	51	7	Male	350	50
No Internet access	649	93	Female	350	50
Not sure of Internet access	--	--			

\* Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percent and might not total 100.

## 7. Iran

Zogby International conducted interviews of 700 adults chosen at random throughout locations in Tehran. Interviews were conducted March 18-30, 2002. The survey's margin of sampling error is +/- 3.8%. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

Iran Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*	Iran Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*
Sample size	700	100	Internet access	357	52
18-29	549	78	No Internet access	331	48
30-49	139	20	Not sure of Internet access	3	0
50-64	12	2	Satellite TV	250	37
65+	--	--	No satellite TV	429	63
18-24	372	53	Not sure of satellite TV	3	0
25-34	249	36	1 newspaper read	197	28
35-54	74	11	2 newspapers read	124	18
55-69	5	1	3 newspapers read	148	21
70+	--	--	4+ newspapers read	60	9
<i>Did not answer age</i>	--	--	No newspapers read	167	24
Live in city	692	99	Not sure of newspapers	4	1
Live in rural area	5	1	1 language besides Arabic	262	37
<i>Did not answer where live</i>	3	--	2 languages besides Arabic	36	5
Married	208	30	3 languages besides Arabic	10	1
Single, never married	478	69	4+ lang. besides Arabic	2	0
Divorced/widowed/separated	6	1	No lang. besides Arabic	390	56
Not sure of status	1	0	Not sure of other languages	--	--
<i>Did not answer status</i>	7	--	Male	463	66
			Female	237	34

\* Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percent and might not total 100.

## 8. Pakistan

Zogby International conducted nationwide interviews of 1045 adults chosen at random throughout locations in Islamabad. Interviews were conducted in Islamabad, March 16-28, 2002 and in Karachi, April 1-6, 2002. The survey's margin of sampling error is +/- 3.2%. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

Pakistan Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*	Pakistan Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*
Sample size	1045	100	Internet access	539	52
Islamabad	700	67	No Internet access	472	46
Karachi	345	33	Not sure of Internet access	17	2
18-29	467	45	Satellite TV	574	56
30-49	496	48	No satellite TV	445	43
50-64	82	8	Not sure of satellite TV	11	1
65+	--	--	1 newspaper read	446	43
18-24	219	21	2 newspapers read	337	32
25-34	424	41	3 newspapers read	98	9
35-54	355	34	4+ newspapers read	22	2
55-69	47	5	No newspapers read	115	11
70+	--	--	Not sure of newspapers	27	3
Live in city	751	74	1 language besides Arabic	369	35
Live in rural area	264	26	2 languages besides Arabic	356	34
<i>Did not answer where live</i>	30	3	3 languages besides Arabic	149	14
Married	581	57	4+ lang. besides Arabic	38	4
Single, never married	391	39	No lang. besides Arabic	125	12
Divorced/widowed/separated	31	3	Not sure of other languages	8	1
Not sure of status	11	1	Male	607	58
<i>Did not answer status</i>	31	3	Female	438	42

\* Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percent and might not total 100.

## 9. France

Zogby International conducted interviews of 700 adults chosen at random throughout locations in Paris. Interviews were conducted March 12-20, 2002. The survey's margin of sampling error is +/- 3.8%. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

France Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*	France Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*
Sample size	700	100	Internet access	427	62
18-29	284	41	No Internet access	260	38
30-49	266	38	Not sure of Internet access	4	1
50-64	150	21	Satellite TV	296	43
65+	--	--	No satellite TV	389	56
18-24	176	25	Not sure of satellite TV	5	1
25-34	185	26	1 newspaper read	226	32
35-54	249	36	2 newspapers read	208	30
55-69	90	13	3 newspapers read	85	12
70+	--	--	4+ newspapers read	63	9
<i>Did not answer age</i>	--	--	No newspapers read	103	15
Live in city	589	86	Not sure of newspapers	15	2
Live in rural area	100	15	1 language besides French	292	42
<i>Did not answer where live</i>	11	--	2 languages besides French	123	18
Married	300	44	3 languages besides French	36	5
Single, never married	286	42	4+ lang. besides French	11	2
Divorced/widowed/separated	96	14	No lang. besides French	225	32
Not sure of status	2	0	Not sure of other languages	13	2
<i>Did not answer status</i>	16	--	Male	381	54
			Female	319	46

\* Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percent and might not total 100.

## 10. Venezuela

Zogby International conducted interviews of 700 adults chosen at random throughout locations in Caracas. Interviews were conducted March 14-24, 2002. The survey's margin of sampling error is +/- 3.8%. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

Venezuela Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*	Venezuela Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Valid Percent*
Sample size	700	100	Internet access	339	55
18-29	362	52	No Internet access	244	40
30-49	286	41	Not sure of Internet access	29	5
50-64	52	7	Satellite TV	516	78
65+	--	--	No satellite TV	111	17
18-24	184	26	Not sure of satellite TV	31	5
25-34	285	41	1 newspaper read	322	46
35-54	212	30	2 newspapers read	210	30
55-69	19	3	3 newspapers read	78	11
70+	--	--	4+ newspapers read	34	5
<i>Did not answer age</i>	--	--	No newspapers read	51	7
Live in city	627	90	Not sure of newspapers	5	1
Live in rural area	67	10	1 language besides Spanish	235	34
<i>Did not answer where live</i>	6	--	2 lang. besides Spanish	109	16
Married	289	43	3 lang. besides Spanish	24	3
Single, never married	317	47	4+ lang. besides Spanish	7	1
Divorced/widowed/separated	73	11	No lang. besides Spanish	325	46
Not sure of status	--	--	Not sure of other languages	--	--
<i>Did not answer status</i>	21	--	Male	354	51
			Female	346	49

\* Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percent and might not total 100.

## Results

Results varied because there was an additional and unplanned variable, which appears to have had an impact on our results: some of nations sampled were completed before Israel made its heaviest incursion into the West Bank. It appears clear that this activity, with the apparent blessing of the Bush administration, may have impacted not only how adults in these countries view American policy but also how they regard anything American.

Nonetheless, what emerge from our opinion study are the following general conclusions:

1. Those polled have a high regard for American science and technology. In most instances, the majorities who are positive are overwhelming.
2. The reviews are mixed about American freedom and democracy. While majorities are favorable everywhere except Iran and Indonesia, there are substantial minorities in all places (except Venezuela, France, and Pakistan) who are not positive – Egypt (38%), Saudi Arabia (44%), Kuwait (39%), Lebanon (40%), UAE (44%), and Indonesia (53%).
3. By and large, attitudes toward the American people are split. While there are net negative feelings toward the American people in Egypt, Iran and Saudi Arabia (51% in the Saudi Arabia, the only majority), majorities of Kuwaitis and Lebanese are favorable – including 63% of Kuwaiti nationals. No discernible age patterns can be seen, though interestingly 35% of the youngest French have unfavorable views the American people.
4. American movies and television are well received by majorities in all countries except France. The highest approved ratings were found in Venezuela, Indonesia and Iran, with UAE, Lebanon and Pakistan close behind.
5. American-made products have a huge number of fans in the nations polled – majorities everywhere, especially in Venezuela, Iran, Pakistan, Lebanon and Indonesia. However, there are substantial minorities who are cool in Egypt (45%), Saudi Arabia (44%), Kuwait (39%), and France (42%).
6. American education receives high grades in all countries except Iran and France. In every Arab country, the youngest polled are most enthusiastic about American education – though that is not the case in all of the non-Arab countries. Those with the highest percentages of Internet access are most positive everywhere except Iran and France.
- 7&8. Incredibly low marks are given everywhere for United States policy toward the Arab nations and toward the Palestinians. The United States is given single-digit favorable ratings on its dealings with the Arab nations by every Arab nation (except UAE where it is 15%, driven mostly by the large numbers of non-U.A.E. citizens included in the poll) and Indonesia. Support is extremely low everywhere else – Pakistan (20%), Iran (23%), France (17%), and even Venezuela (36%). On U.S. policy toward the Palestinians, the numbers are even lower. Notably,

the negative ratings are at least three in four everywhere but Venezuela and are about nine in ten every Arab nation except UAE (where it is 83%).

9. In every country but Iran, the “Palestinian issue” is viewed as “the most” or “a very important” issue facing the Arab world today. The range on this is from two in three in Saudi Arabia up to four in five in Lebanon and Egypt. In France and Venezuela, at least seven in ten call the Palestinian issue the “most” or “very” important issue facing the Arab World.
10. Those polled in every country except Iran would overwhelmingly react more favorably toward the U.S. if it “were to apply pressure to ensure the creation of an independent Palestinian state”. This includes 69% in Egypt, 79% in Saudi Arabia, 87% in Kuwait (91% of Kuwaiti nationals), 59% in Lebanon, 67% in UAE (76% of Emiratis), 73% in Pakistan, 70% in France, 61% in Venezuela, and 66% in Indonesia.
11. Almost every Kuwait national (98%) says that they supported the “American-led effort to free Kuwait”. But the consensus ends there. It drops to 69% among non-citizens living in Kuwait. The only other countries where there is a majority are Pakistan (55%), France (50%), and Venezuela (56%).
12. If the U.S. is looking for support in the war against terrorism, it will find it hard to come by in the Arab street. There is no majority support in any of the Arab countries and no support at all in Iran. The only majority support comes from Pakistan (59%), France (68% favorable, 24% unfavorable), and Venezuela (71% support, 21% unfavorable).
13. Significant differences appear among age groups and levels of Internet access. In every Arab country polled, the youngest groups (18-29 years of age) are substantially more positive than the other age groups. Indeed, youth appears to be a factor as negativity grows with age. The same holds true for those with Internet access in the Arab countries— those with it are most positive toward American freedom and democracy, American movies and television, American-made products, and American education. The same cannot always be said for those polled in the non-Arab countries.
14. There was no observable gender gap in any of the countries polled. Income was not used as a demographic factor since it was virtually impossible to find a meaningful standard to apply in all ten countries polled.
15. A final note: the above-mentioned Gallup Poll was heavily criticized for not differentiating between nationals and foreign residents in Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. We have made every effort to do this and found significant differences among these sub-groupings.



## American Science and Technology

?? *Those polled have a high regard for American science and technology. In most instances, the majorities who are positive are overwhelming.*

In all countries polled, strong majorities displayed high regard for American science and technology. In the five Arab countries covered by the poll, the favorable/unfavorable ratios ranged from Kuwait's 86 to 12, to Saudi Arabia's 71 to 26.

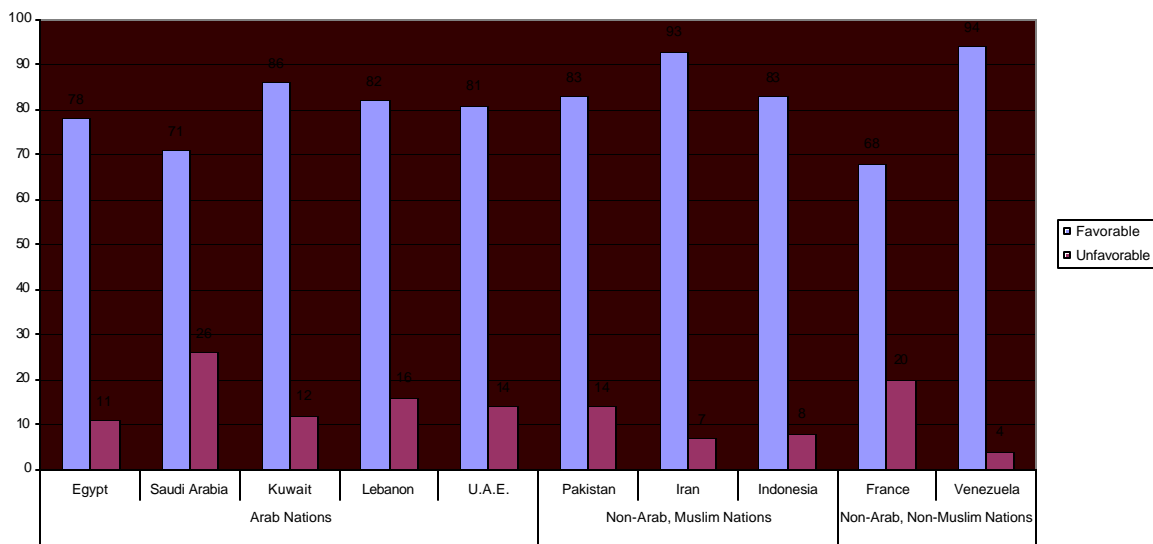
The three non-Arab Muslim countries similarly registered strong favorable ratings ranging from Iran's 93 to 7, to Indonesia's 83 to 8.

France recorded the lowest favorable and highest unfavorable rating of any of the countries covered in the poll (68 to 20), while Venezuela gave American science and technology the highest rating.

Three demographics had a substantial impact on Arab attitudes in this area: age, Internet use, and access to satellite television. Arabs who are younger and who have access to the Internet and satellite TV were much more favorably disposed to American science and technology than those who were older and had no such access. In Egypt, the gap was the greatest, but in each of the other four countries it was also quite significant. *(For detailed analysis, see Appendix A, tables 1a and 1b.)*

No such gaps appeared in Pakistan, Iran, Indonesia or Venezuela. In France, however, those 18-29 years old and those with Internet access recorded 13-14 point more favorable attitudes than older and non-Internet users of French citizenship.

1. American Science and Technology



## American Freedom and Democracy

?? *The reviews are mixed about American freedom and democracy. While majorities are favorable everywhere except Iran and Indonesia, there are substantial minorities in all places (except Venezuela, France, and Pakistan) who are not positive – Egypt (38%), Saudi Arabia (44%), Kuwait (39%), Lebanon (40%), UAE (44%), and Indonesia (53%).*

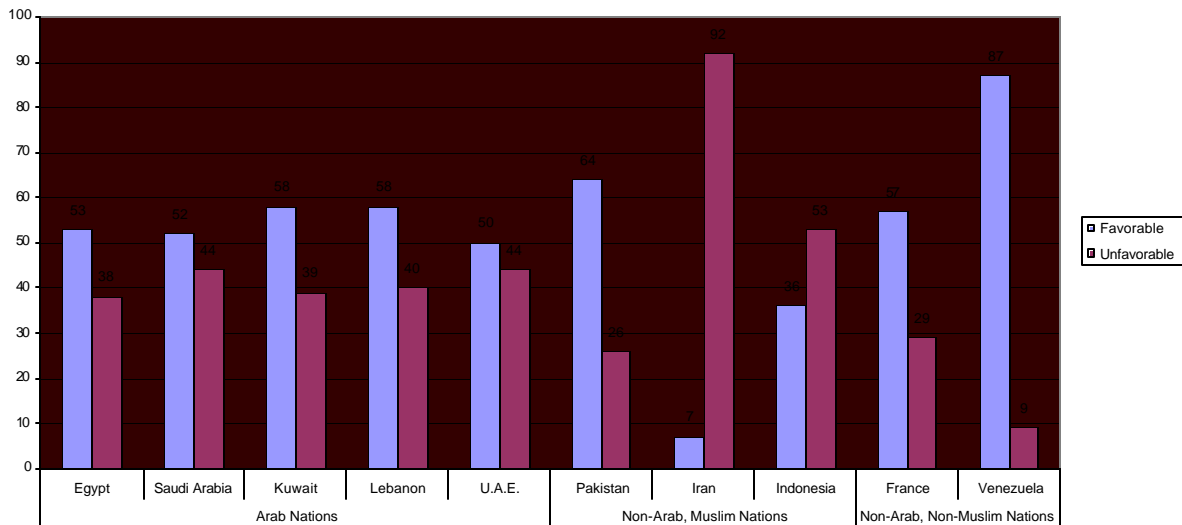
In the five Arab countries covered in the poll, results were somewhat similar, ranging from Lebanon's 58 to 40 favorable to unfavorable ratio to the U.A.E.'s 50 to 44 net favorable rating toward American freedom and democracy.

The non-Arab Muslim countries displayed significantly different attitudes, with Pakistan most favorably inclined toward American freedom and democracy (72 to 19), and Indonesia recording only a 36 to 53 rating. Iran, on the other hand, had an extremely negative attitude with only 7% of Iranians favorable and 92% recording unfavorable attitudes.

France's attitudes were similar to the high end of the Arab countries (57 to 29), while Venezuela was most favorably inclined (87 to 9). Once again, only in the Arab countries were age and Internet and satellite access factors in shaping attitudes. In most cases, these factors produced a 15% or greater impact in favorable ratings.

Only in Iran of all of the other five countries polled, did age and Internet access have a comparable impact. (*For detailed analysis, see Appendix A, tables 2a and 2b.*)

### 2. American Freedom and Democracy



## American People

?? While there are net negative feelings toward the American people in Egypt, Iran and Saudi Arabia (51% in Saudi Arabia, the only majority), majorities of Kuwaitis and Lebanese are favorable – including 63% of Kuwaiti nationals. No discernible age patterns can be seen, though interestingly 35% of the youngest French have unfavorable views of the American people.

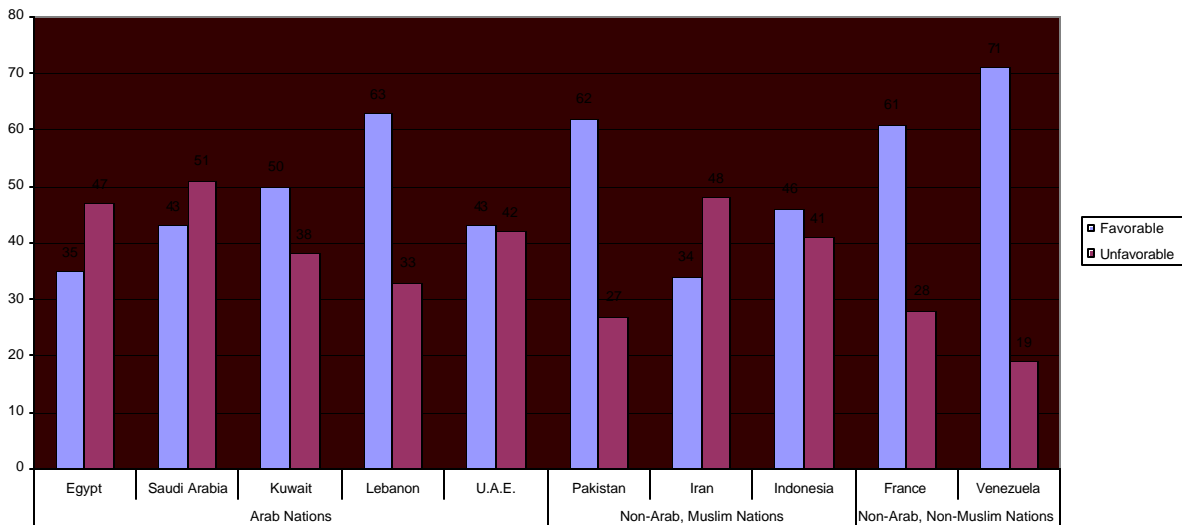
Arab attitudes toward the American people are mixed (somewhat paralleling U.S. attitudes toward the Arab people). They range from a high favorable rating in Lebanon (63 to 33) to a low rating in Egypt, with only 35% favorable and 47% unfavorable. The other countries are more evenly split.

The three non-Arab Muslim countries display wide variation in views toward the American people. Pakistan has the most favorable attitude 71%, with 24% unfavorable, while Iran records the lowest ratings, 34% favorable to 48% unfavorable.

Venezuela and France show strong favorable attitudes toward Americans. Kuwaiti citizens are more favorably inclined toward the American people than non-citizens in Kuwait; the opposite is true in UAE.

Age, along with Internet and satellite TV access, have a measurable impact in Egypt and Saudi Arabia. (For detailed analysis, see Appendix A, tables 3a and 3b.)

### 3. Opinion of American People



## American Movies and Television

?? *American movies and television are well received by majorities in all countries except France. The highest approved ratings were found in Venezuela, Indonesia and Iran, with UAE, Lebanon and Pakistan close behind.*

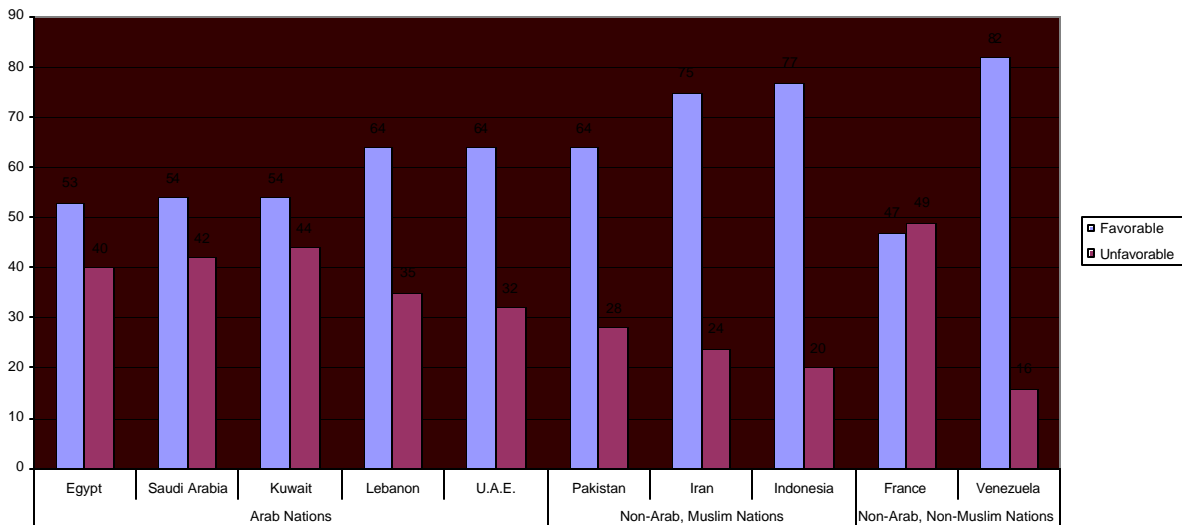
Of the five Arab countries covered in the poll, two-thirds of those interviewed in Lebanon and the UAE are favorably disposed to those American products. Favorable majorities also exist in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Strong majorities in the three non-Arab Muslim countries are also favorably inclined toward American movies and television, with Indonesia and Iran showing the most favorable ratings.

Of all of the countries covered in the poll, Venezuela displayed the highest rating of approval for American movies and television (82 to 16), while France had the lowest rating (47 to 49).

Age is a significant factor in this effort to measure attitudes toward American movies and television. Young people are substantially more favorably inclined toward those products in every country, except Venezuela (because the favorable is so high, age has no impact). Internet and satellite access are also important factors in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, UAE and Indonesia. *(For detailed analysis, see Appendix A, tables 4a and 4b.)*

### 4. American Movies and Television



## American-made Products

?? *American-made products have a huge number of fans in the nations polled – majorities everywhere, especially in Venezuela, Iran, Pakistan, Lebanon and Indonesia. However, there are substantial minorities who are cool in Egypt (45%), Saudi Arabia (44%), Kuwait (39%), and France (42%).*

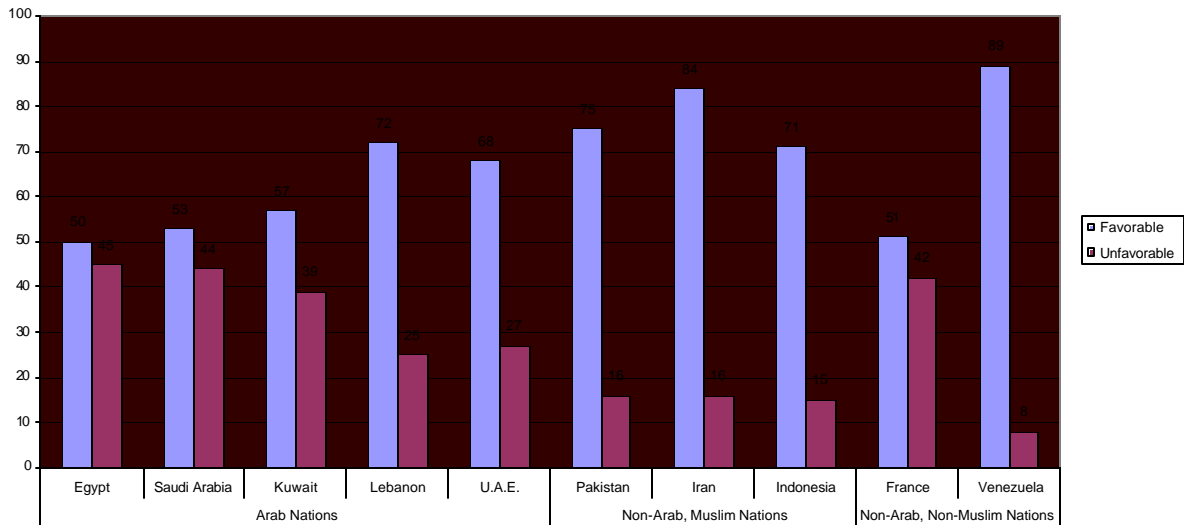
Majorities in all countries covered in the poll are favorably inclined toward American-made products.

Among the five Arab countries, Lebanon and UAE are the most favorable.

In the three non-Arab Muslim countries, extraordinarily strong majorities are favorable toward American-made products. The same is true in Venezuela, while in France only a simple majority are favorable toward American-made products.

As in other areas, age and Internet and satellite access are factors in determining favorability, but the impact is less. Only in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and France do these three factors make a measurable difference in attitudes. (*For detailed analysis, see Appendix A, tables 5a and 5b.*)

5. American-Made Products



## American Education

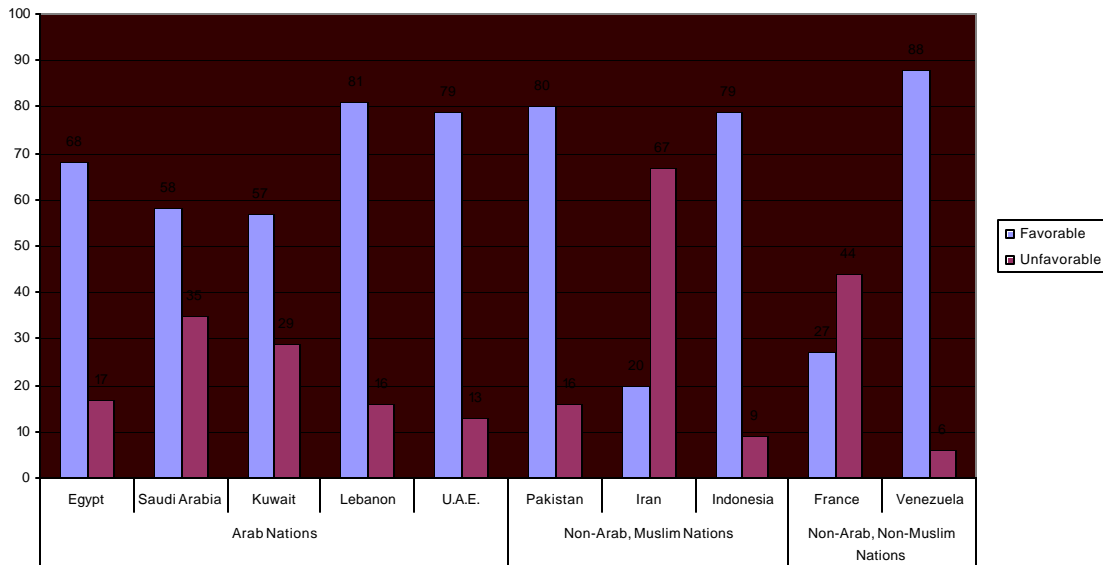
?? *American education receives high grades in all countries except Iran and France. In every Arab country, the youngest polled are most enthusiastic about American education – though that is not the case in all of the non-Arab countries. Those with the highest percentages of Internet access are most positive everywhere except Iran and France.*

Strong majorities in all five Arab countries are favorable toward American education, ranging from highs in Lebanon and UAE (where 8 in 10 are favorable) to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia where the favorable-unfavorable rating are almost 2 to 1.

Pakistan and Indonesia are extremely favorable toward American education, as is Venezuela. Only Iran and France have negative attitudes (Iran 20 to 67, and France 27 to 44).

In Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, young people, Internet users and those with access to satellite TV are much more favorably inclined toward American education than older people with no access to the Internet and satellite TV. (For detailed analysis, see Appendix A, tables 6a and 6b.)

6. American Education

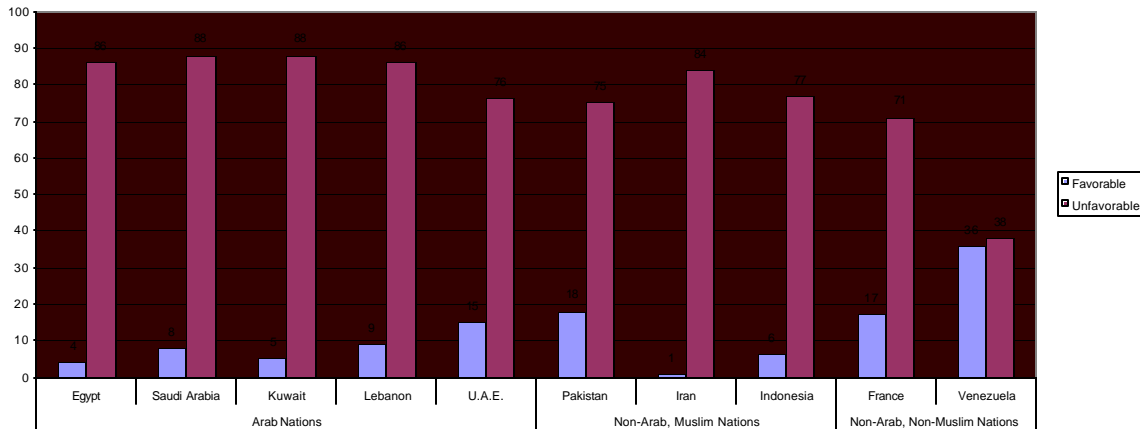


## U.S. Policy towards Palestine and the Arab World

?? *Incredibly low marks are given everywhere for United States policy toward the Arab nations and toward the Palestinians.*

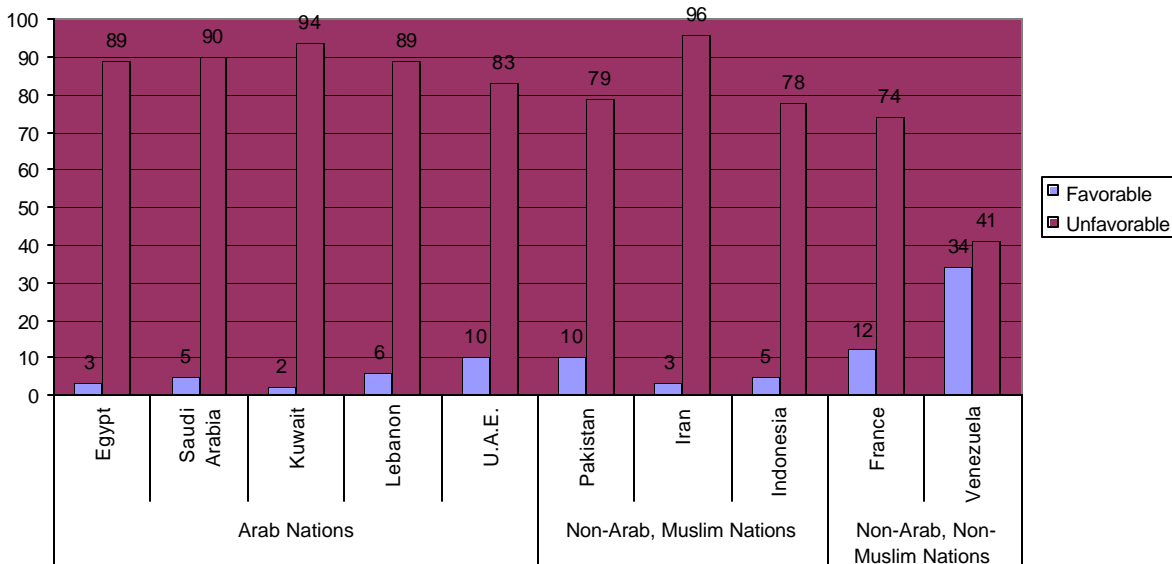
The United States is given single-digit favorable ratings on its dealings with the Arab nations by every Arab nation (except UAE where it is 15%, driven mostly by the large numbers of non-U.A.E. citizens included in the poll) and Indonesia. Support is extremely low everywhere else – Pakistan (20%), Iran (23%), France (17%), and even Venezuela (36%).

7. US Policy Toward Arab Nations



On U.S. policy toward the Palestinians, the numbers are even lower. Notably, the negative ratings are at least three in four everywhere but Venezuela and are about nine in ten in every Arab nation except UAE (where it is 83%).

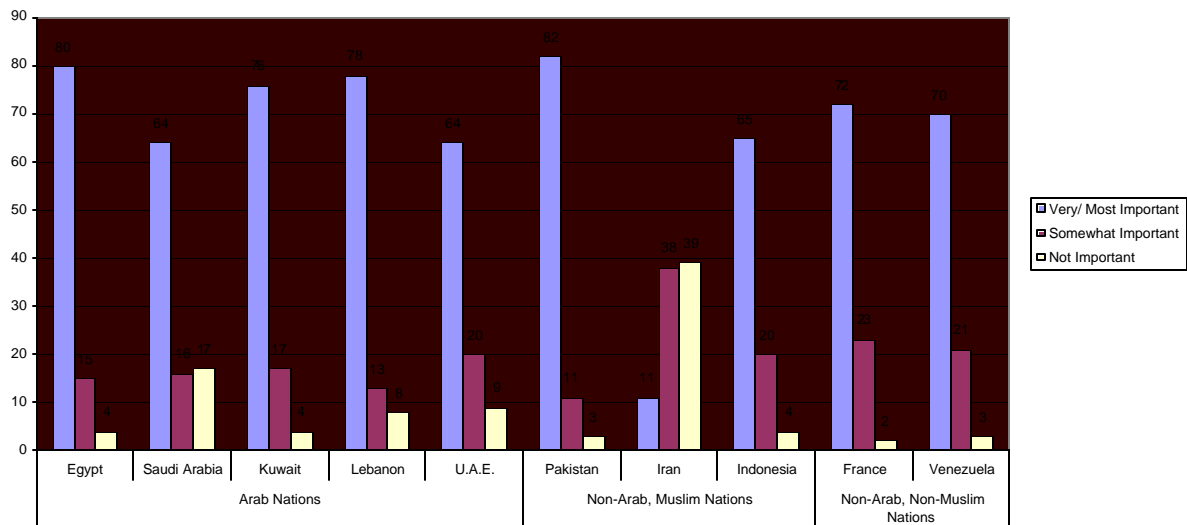
8. US Policy Toward Palestinians



## Importance of Palestine

?? In every country but Iran, the “Palestinian issue” is viewed as “the most” or “a very important” issue facing the Arab world today. The range on this is from two in three in Saudi Arabia up to four in five in Lebanon and Egypt. In France and Venezuela, at least seven in ten call the Palestinian issue the “most” or “very” important issue facing the Arab World.

9. Importance of Palestinian Issue

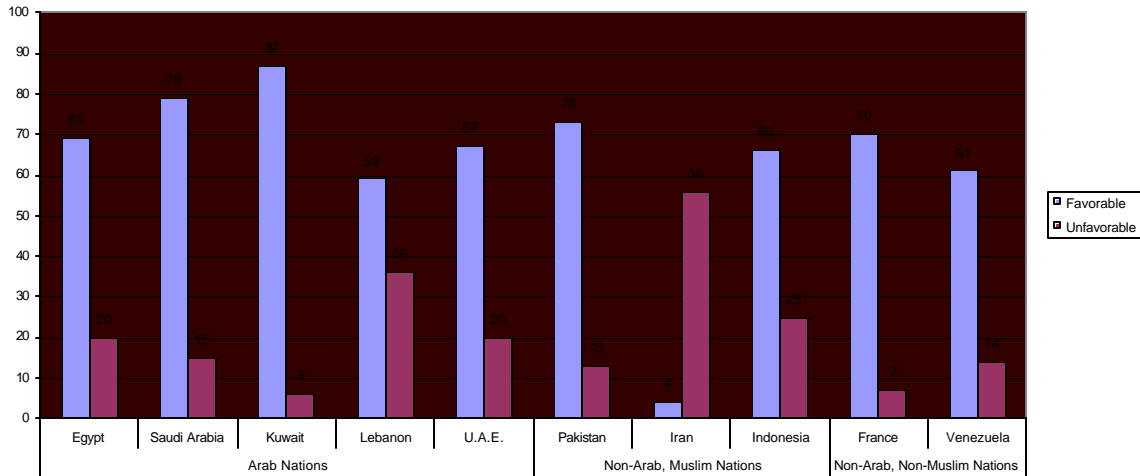




## Support for an Independent Palestine

?? Those polled in every country except Iran would overwhelmingly react more favorably toward the U.S. if it “were to apply pressure to ensure the creation of an independent Palestinian state”. This includes 69% in Egypt, 79% in Saudi Arabia, 87% in Kuwait (91% of Kuwaiti nationals), 59% in Lebanon, 67% in UAE (76% of Emiratis), 73% in Pakistan, 70% in France, 61% in Venezuela, and 66% in Indonesia.

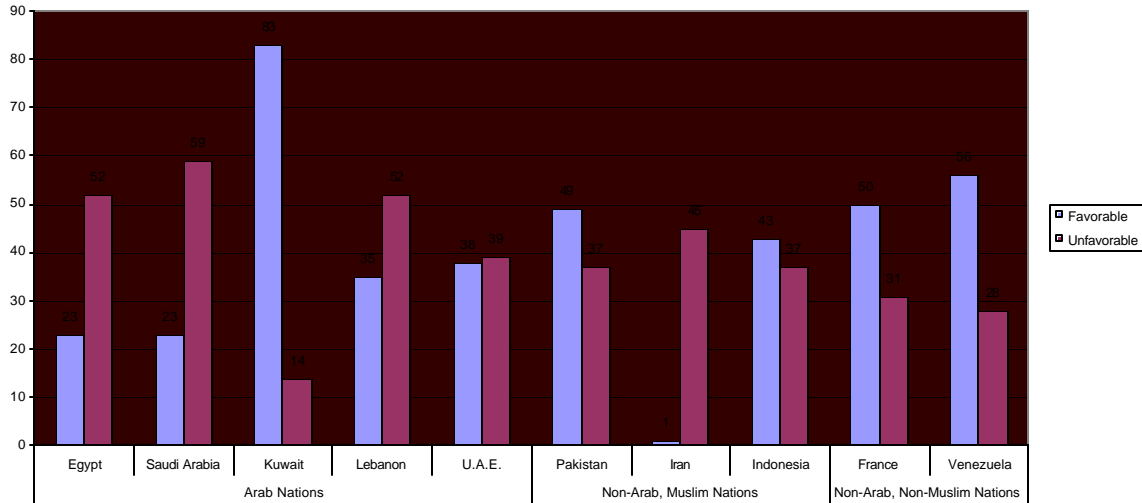
10. Favorability of US if US Were to Apply Pressure to Ensure the Creation of an Independent Palestinian State



## American Involvement in Kuwait

?? Almost every Kuwait national (98%) said that they supported the “American-led effort to free Kuwait”. But the consensus ends there. It drops to 69% among non-citizens living in Kuwait. The only other countries where there is a majority are Pakistan (55%), France (50%), and Venezuela (56%).

11. American-Led Effort to Free Kuwait



## America's War on Terrorism

?? *If the U.S. is looking for support in the war against terrorism, it will find it hard to come by in the Arab street. There is no majority support in any of the Arab countries and no support at all in Iran. The only majority support comes from Pakistan (59%), France (68% favorable, 24% unfavorable), and Venezuela (71% support, 21% unfavorable).*

12. American-Led Efforts to Fight Terrorism

