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# Pope Francis' Image Positive in Much of World

*Less Well-Known Outside of Latin  
America and Europe*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
ON THIS REPORT:**

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## About the Report

This report explores global views of Pope Francis, specifically examining attitudes by region and religion. It is based on 50,994 interviews in 43 countries with adults 18 and older, conducted from October 30, 2013, to June 5, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

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# Pope Francis' Image Positive in Much of World

## *Less Well-Known Outside of Latin America and Europe*

Pope Francis, leader of the world's nearly **1.1 billion Catholics**, enjoys broad support across much of the world, according to a new survey report by the Pew Research Center. A median of 60% across 43 nations have a favorable view of the pontiff. Only 11% see the pope unfavorably, and 28% give no rating.

Francis' strongest support comes from Europe, where a median of 84% offer a favorable rating. Latin America – the pope's home continent – also gives him high marks, with 72% saying they have a positive opinion.<sup>1</sup>

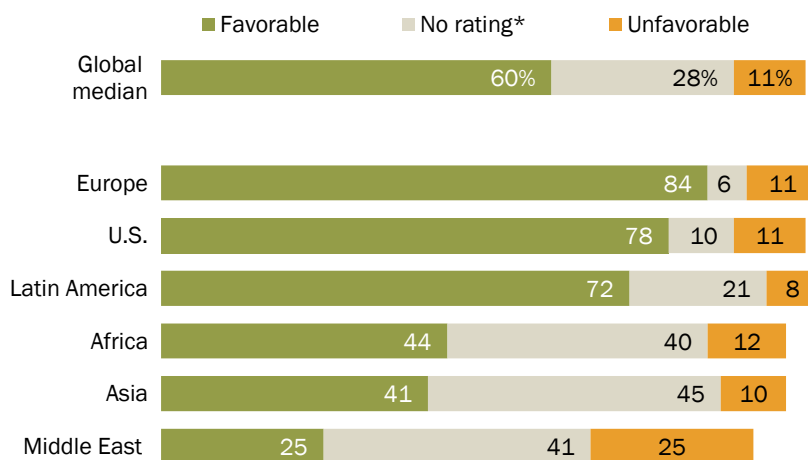
However, Francis is less well-known in other parts of the world. In Africa, 44% say they like the pope, but 40% offer no rating. Asians are similarly unfamiliar with Francis, with 41% supporting him and 45% expressing no opinion. The Middle East is the most negative toward Francis, with a quarter viewing him unfavorably. However, an equal number (25%) give a positive rating and a plurality (41%) do not rate him.

Americans are particularly fond of Pope Francis, with more than three-quarters (78%) giving him positive marks.

These are among the key findings from two surveys by the Pew Research Center, one conducted from October 30, 2013 to March 4, 2014, among 14,564 respondents in nine Latin American countries, and another from March 17 to June 5, 2014, among 36,430 respondents in 34 countries.

### Globally, Pope Viewed Positively

*Views of Pope Francis*



Note: Median percentages by region. Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median. Global median measures 43 countries surveyed.

\*Includes "Never heard of," "Can't rate" and "Don't know" responses.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q78. Religion in Latin America survey. Q70.

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<sup>1</sup> For more on religion in Latin America, see the Pew Research Center's report, "[Religion in Latin America](#)," released by the center's Religion & Public Life Project on November 13, 2014. Information on methodology for these countries can be found [here](#) and topline results can be found [here](#).

## Catholics Big Fans of Pope Francis

In the 21 countries surveyed with sizable Catholic populations, Catholics overwhelmingly say they view Pope Francis favorably. And, in all of these countries, Catholics express more support for the pope than non-Catholics.

It is worth noting that these gaps in favorability do not necessarily mean that non-Catholics view Francis unfavorably. In fact, in most countries with sizable differences, non-Catholics are more likely to have no set opinion of the pope than a negative one.

The biggest differences among favorable views of Francis appear in Latin American countries. While the pope receives extremely positive marks from Catholics throughout the region, wide gaps exist between Catholics and non-Catholics in Mexico (-63 percentage points), Nicaragua (-58), El Salvador (-56), Venezuela (-52), Peru (-47), Colombia (-46) and Brazil (-45). However, non-Catholics in these countries generally give no rating for Pope Francis, rather than say they do not like him.

In the U.S. and Europe, the favorability gap is less substantial. Spain (-25), the U.S. (-19), Poland (-17), Germany (-17) and France (-12) show smaller differences in support for the pope across the denominational divide. Both Catholics and non-Catholics in all of these countries overwhelmingly voice favorable attitudes towards Francis.

## Non-Catholics Less Favorable toward Pope

*Favorable views of Pope Francis*

	<b>Catholic</b>	<b>Non-Catholic</b>	<b>Diff</b>
	%	%	
Mexico	86	23	-63
Nicaragua	89	31	-58
El Salvador	91	35	-56
Nigeria	89	36	-53
Venezuela	80	28	-52
Peru	83	36	-47
Colombia	93	47	-46
Brazil	92	47	-45
Philippines	95	52	-43
Chile	79	37	-42
Kenya	85	49	-36
Tanzania	93	60	-33
Ghana	71	39	-32
Uganda	88	58	-30
Italy	97	71	-26
Argentina	98	73	-25
Spain	94	69	-25
U.S.	93	74	-19
Poland	95	78	-17
Germany	94	77	-17
France	93	81	-12

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q78. Religion in Latin America survey. Q70.

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## A Popular Pope

Majorities or pluralities of the general public in 28 of the 43 countries surveyed say they have a positive view of Pope Francis. Europe and Latin America give the pope particularly high ratings – majorities in almost every country in these two regions view the pope favorably.

In his home country of Argentina, 91% have a favorable opinion of Francis, including 65% with a *very* favorable view. Majorities in every other Latin American country also see the pope in a positive light, including seven-in-ten or more in Colombia (83%), Mexico (74%), Brazil (74%) and Peru (72%).

Eight-in-ten or more also express support for the pope in Poland (92%), Italy (91%), France (88%), Spain (84%) and Germany (82%). A smaller portion, yet still a majority, in the United Kingdom (65%) view Francis favorably. Roughly half the Greeks (49%) agree, though nearly a quarter (24%) have an unfavorable view and about three-in-ten (28%) do not rate him.

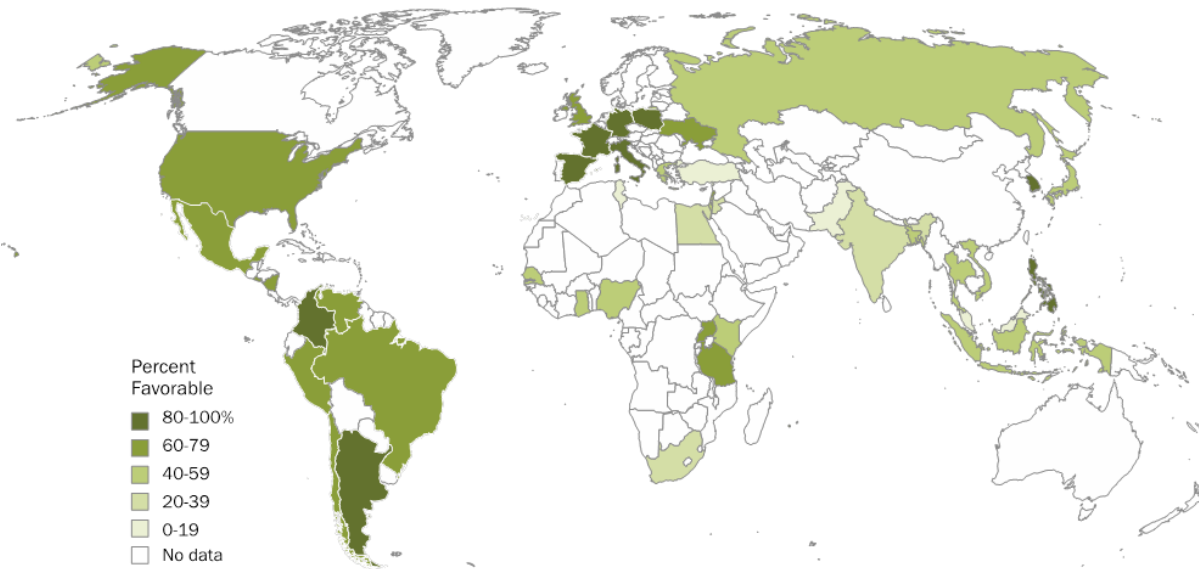
His favorability is lower in other regions, though many say they cannot rate him, have never heard of him or do not have an opinion. In Asia, broad majorities in the Philippines (88%) and South Korea (86%) express positive views of Francis. At least four-in-ten give favorable views in Thailand (49%), Bangladesh (47%), Vietnam (41%) and Japan (40%). But majorities in Indonesia (57%), India (61%), Malaysia (76%) and Pakistan (85%) do not have an opinion of the pope at all.

A similar pattern arises in Africa. Majorities in Uganda (70%), Tanzania (70%) and Kenya (56%) – countries with the [highest percentages of Catholics](#) in the African nations surveyed – give the pope a favorable rating. However, four-in-ten or more in Ghana (40%), Nigeria (46%), South Africa (52%) and Senegal (55%), where more people tend to be Protestant or Muslim, offer no opinion.

Many in the Middle East do not offer a rating of the pope. But of those who have an opinion, there are interesting differences between countries. Francis is most popular in Lebanon (62% favorable), where more than a quarter of the population is Catholic. And half in Israel give the pope favorable marks. ([Pope Francis visited](#) Israel and the Palestinian territories about two weeks after the survey was conducted.) However, the pope receives his most negative ratings in Egypt (35% unfavorable), Jordan (34%) and Turkey (32%). Like many other countries with small Catholic populations, the pope is relatively unknown in Tunisia (71% no rating) and the Palestinian territories (63%).

### Positive Ratings for Pope Francis

*Do you have a favorable or unfavorable view of the pope?*



	UNFAVORABLE	FAVORABLE	NO RATING		UNFAVORABLE	FAVORABLE	NO RATING
<b>U.S.</b>	11%	78%	10%	<b>Philippines</b>	6	88	6
<b>Poland</b>	3	92	4	<b>South Korea</b>	7	86	7
<b>Italy</b>	5	91	4	<b>Thailand</b>	10	49	41
<b>France</b>	11	88	2	<b>Bangladesh</b>	28	47	25
<b>Spain</b>	9	84	6	<b>Vietnam</b>	11	41	48
<b>Germany</b>	11	82	7	<b>Japan</b>	30	40	30
<b>UK</b>	17	65	18	<b>Indonesia</b>	12	31	57
<b>Greece</b>	24	49	28	<b>India</b>	10	29	61
<b>Ukraine</b>	4	60	36	<b>Malaysia</b>	4	19	76
<b>Russia</b>	8	42	50	<b>Pakistan</b>	5	10	85
<b>Argentina</b>	3	91	7	<b>Lebanon</b>	9	62	28
<b>Colombia</b>	5	83	12	<b>Israel</b>	25	50	25
<b>Mexico</b>	9	74	17	<b>Egypt</b>	35	37	28
<b>Brazil</b>	12	74	14	<b>Jordan</b>	34	25	41
<b>Peru</b>	7	72	21	<b>Palest. ter.</b>	23	14	63
<b>Venezuela</b>	8	66	26	<b>Turkey</b>	32	14	54
<b>Chile</b>	6	64	30	<b>Tunisia</b>	16	12	71
<b>El Salvador</b>	15	63	22	<b>Uganda</b>	7	70	23
<b>Nicaragua</b>	15	60	25	<b>Tanzania</b>	12	70	18
				<b>Kenya</b>	15	56	29
				<b>Nigeria</b>	11	44	46
				<b>Ghana</b>	17	43	40
				<b>Senegal</b>	8	39	55
				<b>South Africa</b>	14	34	52

Note: No rating category includes "Never heard of," "Can't rate" and "Don't know" responses.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q78. Religion in Latin America survey, Q70.

## Methods in Detail

### About the 2014 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Survey results are based on national samples. For more information about methodology in Latin American countries, see the Pew Research Religion & Public Life Project's report, "[Religion in Latin America](#)," released on November 13, 2014. For further details on sample designs, see below.

The descriptions below show the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. For results based on the full sample in a given country, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Country:	<b>Argentina</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region, locality size and socioeconomic status
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	November 15, 2013 – January 8, 2014
Sample size:	1,512
Margin of error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Nationally representative of 99% of the adult population (excluding Tierra del Fuego, inaccessible or sparsely populated areas, and villages with fewer than 400 people)

Country:	<b>Bangladesh</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by administrative division and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bengali
Fieldwork dates:	April 14 – May 11, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of error:	±3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **Brazil**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region, municipality size and socioeconomic status  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Portuguese  
 Fieldwork dates: November 4, 2013 – February 14, 2014  
 Sample size: 2,000  
 Margin of error:  $\pm 3.8$  percentage points  
 Representative: Nationally representative of 97% of the adult population (excluding remote areas in the Amazon rainforest and interior parts of the Amazonian states)

Country: **Chile**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by provinces/major cities, urbanity and socioeconomic status  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish  
 Fieldwork dates: November 11 – December 16, 2013  
 Sample size: 1,504  
 Margin of error:  $\pm 3.6$  percentage points  
 Representative: Nationally representative of 99% of the adult population (excluding remote areas in the Atacama Desert, in mountainous areas, on islands and in the far South)

Country: **Colombia**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by municipality and department size  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish  
 Fieldwork dates: November 28, 2013–March 4, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,508  
 Margin of error:  $\pm 3.8$  percentage points  
 Representative: Nationally representative of 97% of the adult population (excluding remote areas in the Amazon rain forest and San Andres Island)



Country: **Egypt**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Arabic  
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 29, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of error: ±4.3 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding frontier governorates, or about 2% of the population)

Country: **El Salvador**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish  
 Fieldwork dates: November 9 – December 17, 2013  
 Sample size: 1,500  
 Margin of error: ±3.7 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **France**  
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline and cell phone households with quotas for gender, age and occupation and stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
 Languages: French  
 Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 1, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,003  
 Margin of error: ±4.1 percentage points  
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households)

Country: **Germany**  
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample of landline households, stratified by administrative district and community size, and cell phone households  
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
 Languages: German  
 Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 2, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of error: ±4.0 percentage points  
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all German households)

Country:	<b>Ghana</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and settlement size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Akan (Twi), English, Dagbani, Ewe
Fieldwork dates:	May 5 – May 31, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of error:	±3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Greece</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Greek
Fieldwork dates:	March 22 – April 9, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of error:	±3.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas, or roughly 6% of the population)
Country:	<b>India</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, Gujarati, Odia
Fieldwork dates:	April 14 – May 1, 2014
Sample size:	2,464
Margin of error:	±3.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population in 15 of the 17 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded) and the Union Territory of Delhi (roughly 91% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in India.
Country:	<b>Indonesia</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bahasa Indonesian
Fieldwork dates:	April 17 – May 23, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations, or 12% of the population)

Country: **Israel**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by district, urbanity and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Hebrew, Arabic  
 Fieldwork dates: April 24 – May 11, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000 (597 Jews, 388 Arabs, 15 others)  
 Margin of error: ±4.3 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (The data were weighted to reflect the actual distribution of Jews, Arabs and others in Israel.)

Country: **Italy**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Italian  
 Fieldwork dates: March 18 – April 7, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of error: ±4.3 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Japan**  
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households stratified by region and population size  
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Japanese  
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 27, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of error: ±3.2 percentage points  
 Representative: Landline households (roughly 86% of all Japanese households)

Country: **Jordan**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Arabic  
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – April 29, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of error: ±4.5 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country:	<b>Kenya</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates:	April 18 – April 28, 2014
Sample size:	1,015
Margin of error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Lebanon</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)
Country:	<b>Malaysia</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bahasa Malaysia, Mandarin Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates:	April 10 – May 23, 2014
Sample size:	1,010
Margin of error:	±3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)

**Country:** **Mexico**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region, urbanity and election results  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** October 30 – November 12, 2013  
**Sample size:** 2,000  
**Margin of error:** ±3.7 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population  
**Notes:** The sample for Mexico includes a base sample of 1,500 interviews, plus an oversample of 500 interviews in the southern states of Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche and Quintana Roo.

**Country:** **Nicaragua**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** November 9 – December 13, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,500  
**Margin of error:** ±2.8 percentage points  
**Representative:** Nationally representative of 99% of the adult population (excluding residents of gated communities and multi-story residential buildings)

**Country:** **Nigeria**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 11 – May 25, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,014  
**Margin of error:** ±4.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding Adamawa, Borno, Cross River, Jigawa, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or roughly 12% of the population)

Country:	<b>Pakistan</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Saraiki, Sindhi
Fieldwork dates:	April 15 – May 7, 2014
Sample size:	1,203
Margin of error:	±4.2 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons, areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, military restricted areas and villages with less than 100 inhabitants – together, roughly 18% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in Pakistan.
Country:	<b>Palestinian territories</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urban/rural/refugee camp population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 15 – April 22, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of error:	±4.4 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Bedouins who regularly change residence and some communities near Israeli settlements where military restrictions make access difficult, or roughly 5% of the population)
Country:	<b>Peru</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region, locality size and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	November 13 – December 16, 2013
Sample size:	1,500
Margin of error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Nationally representative of 99% of the adult population

Country:	<b>Philippines</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano
Fieldwork dates:	May 1 – May 21, 2014
Sample size:	1,008
Margin of error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Poland</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Polish
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – April 8, 2014
Sample size:	1,010
Margin of error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Russia</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight geographic regions, plus the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and by urban-rural status.
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian
Fieldwork dates:	April 4 – April 20, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excludes Chechen Republic, Ingush Republic and remote territories in the Far North – together, roughly 3% of the population)
Country:	<b>Senegal</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates:	April 17 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of error:	±3.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **South Africa**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans, North Sotho  
 Fieldwork dates: May 18 – June 5, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of error:  $\pm 3.5$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **South Korea**  
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone  
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Korean  
 Fieldwork dates: April 17 – April 30, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,009  
 Margin of error:  $\pm 3.2$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 96% of adults age 18 and older)

Country: **Spain**  
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households stratified by region  
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish/Castilian  
 Fieldwork dates: March 17 – March 31, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,009  
 Margin of error:  $\pm 3.2$  percentage points  
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)

Country: **Tanzania**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Kiswahili  
 Fieldwork dates: April 18 – May 7, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,016  
 Margin of error:  $\pm 4.0$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Zanzibar, or about 3% of the population)



Country: **Thailand**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Thai  
 Fieldwork dates: April 23 – May 24, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of error:  $\pm 3.9$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding the provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala, or about 3% of the population)

Country: **Tunisia**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Tunisian Arabic  
 Fieldwork dates: April 19 – May 9, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of error:  $\pm 4.0$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Turkey**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region, urbanity and settlement size  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Turkish  
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 16, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,001  
 Margin of error:  $\pm 4.5$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Uganda**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara  
 Fieldwork dates: April 25 – May 9, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,007  
 Margin of error:  $\pm 3.9$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

**Country:** **Ukraine**

**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Ukraine's six regions plus ten of the largest cities – Kyiv (Kiev), Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa, Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Lviv, Kryvyi Rih, Lugansk and Mikolayev – as well as three cities on the Crimean peninsula – Simferopol, Sevastopol and Kerch.

**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus

**Languages:** Russian, Ukrainian

**Fieldwork dates:** April 5 – April 23, 2014

**Sample size:** 1,659

**Margin of error:** ±3.3 percentage points

**Representative:** Adult population (Survey includes oversamples of Crimea and of the South, East and Southeast regions. The data were weighted to reflect the actual regional distribution in Ukraine.)

**Country:** **United Kingdom**

**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households, stratified by government office region, and cell phone-only households

**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus

**Languages:** English

**Fieldwork dates:** March 17 – April 8, 2014

**Sample size:** 1,000

**Margin of error:** ±3.4 percentage points

**Representative:** Telephone households (roughly 98% of all households in the United Kingdom)

**Country:** **United States**

**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households

**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus

**Languages:** English, Spanish

**Fieldwork dates:** April 22 – May 11, 2014

**Sample size:** 1,002

**Margin of error:** ±3.5 percentage points

**Representative:** Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 96% of U.S. households)

**Country:** **Venezuela**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by states and municipality size  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** November 8, 2013 – February 12, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,540  
**Margin of error:** ±3.9 percentage points  
**Representative:** Nationally representative of 95% of the adult population (excluding regions of Delta Amacuro, Amazonas and Dependencias Federales, as well as 183 parishes deemed inaccessible based on safety conditions at the time of fieldwork)  
**Notes:** The sample for Venezuela includes additional interviews to correct for gender imbalance detected during fieldwork. The original base sample consisted of 1,500 interviews.

**Country:** **Vietnam**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Vietnamese  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 16 – May 8, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of error:** ±4.5 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

# Topline Results

**Pew Research Center  
Spring 2014 survey  
December 11, 2014 Release**

## Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2014 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.
- Data for Latin American countries come from the Pew Research Religion & Public Life Project’s report, “[Religion in Latin America](#),” released on November 13, 2014. Full topline results from that survey can be found at <http://www.pewforum.org/files/2014/11/Religion-in-Latin-America-Survey-Topline-Questionnaire.pdf>.

## PEW RESEARCH CENTER

		Q78 Is your overall opinion of Pope Francis very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable?							
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	Never heard of (VOL)	Can't rate (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	38	40	7	4	2	5	3	100
France	Spring, 2014	30	58	7	4	0	1	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	25	57	9	2	0	5	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	8	41	15	9	5	19	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	66	25	3	2	0	3	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	57	35	3	0	0	3	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	34	50	5	4	0	5	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	20	45	10	7	2	5	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	12	30	6	2	7	32	11	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	28	32	2	2	3	24	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	7	7	8	24	17	5	32	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	13	24	15	20	13	6	9	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	8	17	16	18	21	14	6	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	40	22	5	4	9	13	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	4	10	9	14	37	12	14	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	4	8	5	11	33	15	23	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	21	29	14	11	10	10	5	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	12	35	20	8	12	5	8	100
India	Spring, 2014	7	22	6	4	22	2	37	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	12	19	8	4	26	13	18	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	5	35	22	8	3	6	21	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	4	15	2	2	49	6	21	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	2	8	3	2	46	2	37	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	56	32	4	2	2	1	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	24	62	5	2	1	2	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	12	37	7	3	30	1	10	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	14	27	7	4	21	2	25	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	24	19	6	11	17	11	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	26	30	10	5	5	8	16	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	24	20	4	7	16	8	22	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	21	18	4	4	22	14	19	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	13	21	7	7	18	12	22	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	41	29	8	4	3	3	12	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	48	22	4	3	7	7	9	100