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The Global Divide on Homosexuality Persists

But increasing acceptance in many countries over past two decades

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How we did this

This analysis focuses on whether people around the world think that homosexuality should be accepted by society or not. The full question wording was, “And which one of these comes closer to your opinion? Homosexuality should be accepted by society OR Homosexuality should not be accepted by society.”

The question is a long-term trend, first asked in the U.S. by the Pew Research Center in 1994 and globally in 2002. Respondents had an option to not answer the question (they could volunteer “don’t know” or refuse to answer the question). Respondents did not get any further instructions on how to interpret the question and no significant problems were noted during the fielding of the survey.

The term “homosexuality,” while sometimes considered anachronistic in the current era, is the most applicable and easily translatable term to use when asking this [question across societies](#) and languages and has been used in other cross-national studies, including the [World Values Survey](#).

For this report, we used data from a survey conducted across 34 countries from May 13 to Oct. 2, 2019, totaling 38,426 respondents. The surveys were conducted face to face across Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, and on the phone in United States and Canada. In the Asia-Pacific region, face-to-face surveys were conducted in India, Indonesia and the Philippines, while phone surveys were administered in Australia, Japan and South Korea. Across Europe, the survey was conducted over the phone in France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the UK, but face to face in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Here are the [questions](#) used for the report, along with responses, and the survey [methodology](#).

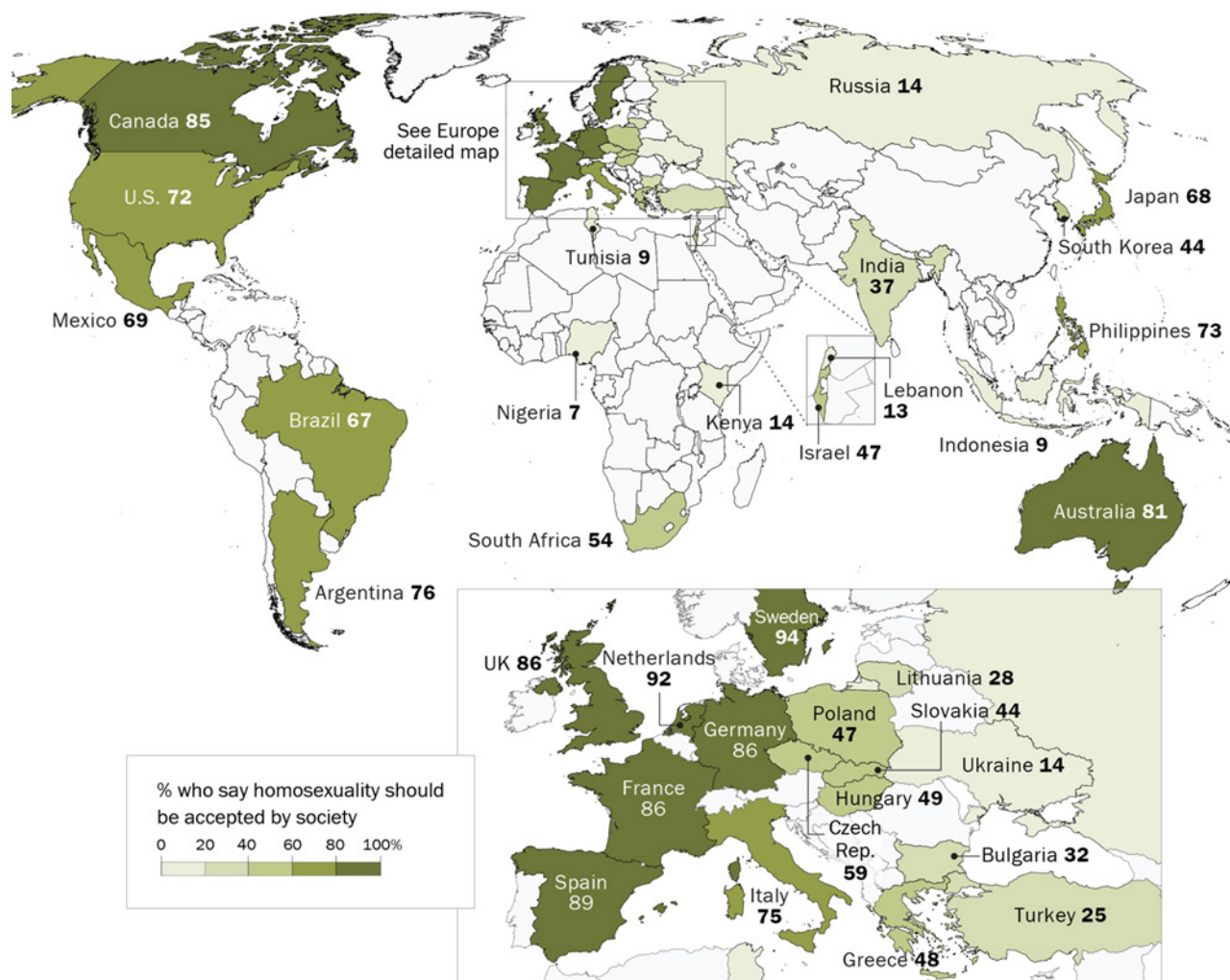
The Global Divide on Homosexuality Persists

But increasing acceptance in many countries over past two decades

Despite major changes in laws and norms surrounding the issue of [same-sex marriage](#) and the rights of [LGBT people around the world](#), public opinion on the acceptance of homosexuality in society remains sharply divided by country, region and economic development.

The global divide on acceptance of homosexuality

% who say homosexuality should be accepted by society



Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

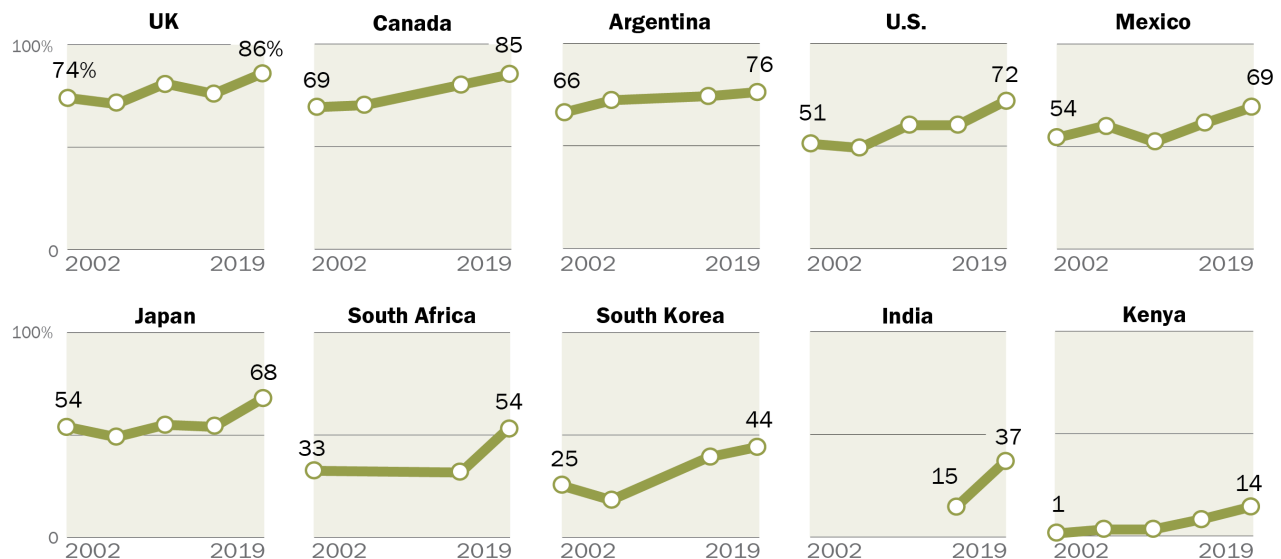
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As it was [in 2013](#), when the question was last asked, attitudes on the acceptance of homosexuality are shaped by the country in which people live. Those in Western Europe and the Americas are generally more accepting of homosexuality than are those in Eastern Europe, Russia, Ukraine, the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa. And publics in the Asia-Pacific region generally are split. This is a function not only of economic development of nations, but also religious and political attitudes.

But even with these sharp divides, views are changing in many of the countries that have been surveyed since 2002, when Pew Research Center first began asking this question. In many nations, there has been an increasing acceptance of homosexuality, including in the United States, where 72% say it should be accepted, compared with just 49% as recently as 2007.

Rising acceptance of homosexuality by people in many countries around the world over the past two decades

% who say homosexuality should be accepted by society



Note: Only countries with double-digit increases from first survey year to 2019 shown. For more details, see Appendix A.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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Many of the countries surveyed in 2002 and 2019 have seen a double-digit increase in acceptance of homosexuality. This includes a 21-point increase since 2002 in South Africa and a 19-point increase in South Korea over the same time period. India also saw a 22-point increase since 2014, the first time the question was asked of a nationally representative sample there.

There also have been fairly large shifts in acceptance of homosexuality over the past 17 years in two very different places: Mexico and Japan. In both countries, just over half said they accepted homosexuality in 2002, but now closer to seven-in-ten say this.

In Kenya, only 1 in 100 said homosexuality should be accepted in 2002, compared with 14% who say this now. (For more on acceptance of homosexuality over time among all the countries surveyed, see [Appendix A](#).)

In many of the countries surveyed, there also are differences on acceptance of homosexuality by age, education, income and, in some instances, gender – and in several cases, these differences are substantial. In addition, religion and its importance in people’s lives shape opinions in many countries. For example, in some countries, those who are affiliated with a religious group tend to be less accepting of homosexuality than those who are unaffiliated (a group sometimes referred to as religious “nones”).

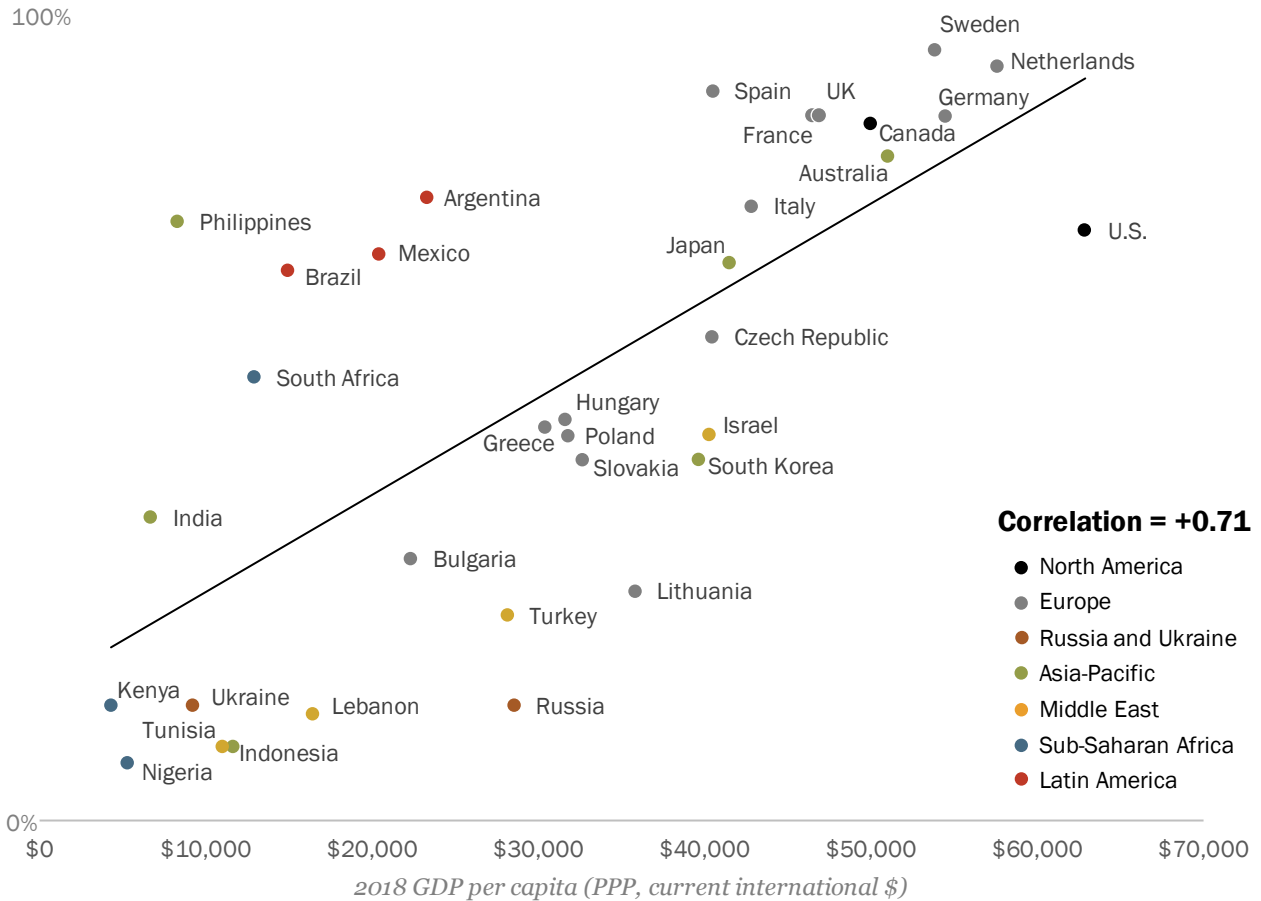
Political ideology also plays a role in acceptance of homosexuality. In many countries, those on the political right are less accepting of homosexuality than those on the left. And supporters of several right-wing populist parties in Europe are also less likely to see homosexuality as acceptable. (For more on how the survey defines populist parties in Europe, see [Appendix B](#).)

Attitudes on this issue are strongly correlated with a country’s wealth. In general, people in wealthier and more developed economies are more accepting of homosexuality than are those in less wealthy and developed economies.

For example, in Sweden, the Netherlands and Germany, all of which have a per-capita gross domestic product over \$50,000, acceptance of homosexuality is among the highest measured across the 34 countries surveyed. By contrast, in Nigeria, Kenya and Ukraine, where per-capita GDP is under \$10,000, less than two-in-ten say that homosexuality should be accepted by society.

Wealthier countries tend to be more accepting of homosexuality

% who say homosexuality should be accepted by society



Note: Figures for gross domestic product per capita from the World Development Indicators database, World Bank.

Data accessed June 11, 2020.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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These are among the major findings of a Pew Research Center survey conducted among 38,426 people in 34 countries from May 13 to Oct. 2, 2019. The study is a follow-up to a [2013 report](#) that found many of the same patterns as seen today, although there has been an increase in acceptance of homosexuality across many of the countries surveyed in both years.

Varied levels of acceptance for homosexuality across globe

The 2019 survey shows that while majorities in 16 of the 34 countries surveyed say homosexuality should be accepted by society, global divides remain. Whereas 94% of those surveyed in Sweden say homosexuality should be accepted, only 7% of people in Nigeria say the same. Across the 34 countries surveyed, a median of 52% agree that homosexuality should be accepted with 38% saying that it should be discouraged.

On a regional basis, acceptance of homosexuality is highest in Western Europe and North America. Central and Eastern Europeans, however, are more divided on the subject, with a median of 46% who say homosexuality should be accepted and 44% saying it should not be.

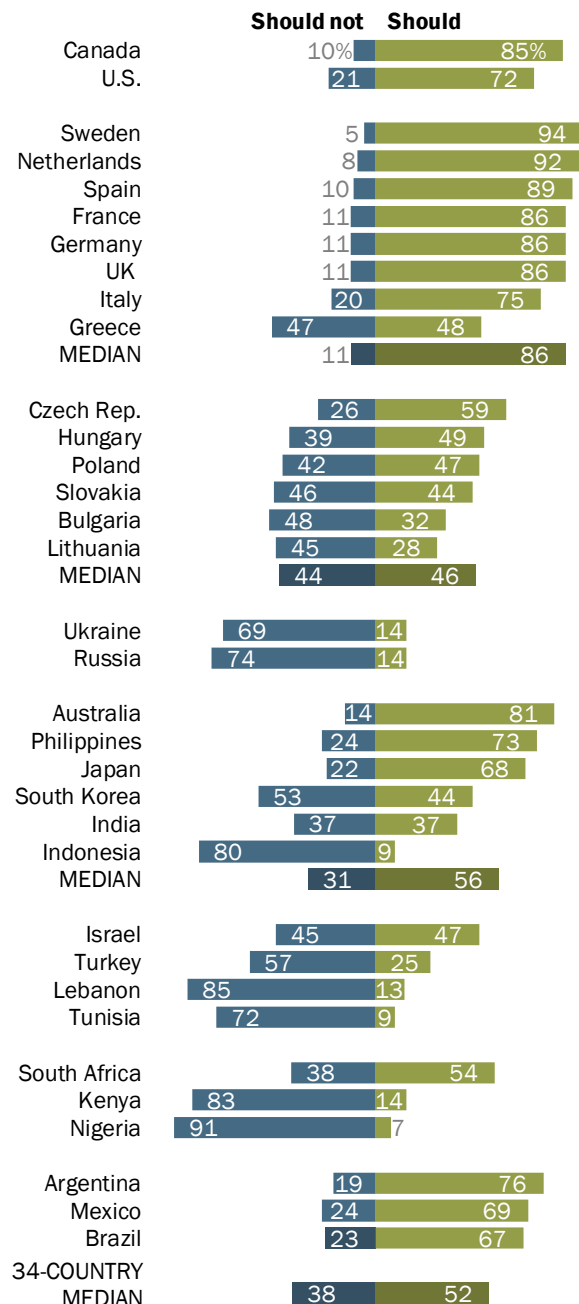
But in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, Russia and Ukraine, few say that society should accept homosexuality; only in South Africa (54%) and Israel (47%) do more than a quarter hold this view.

People in the Asia-Pacific region show little consensus on the subject. More than three-quarters of those surveyed in Australia (81%) say homosexuality should be accepted, as do 73% of Filipinos. Meanwhile, only 9% in Indonesia agree.

In the three Latin American countries surveyed, strong majorities say they accept homosexuality in society.

Acceptance of homosexuality varies across the globe

% who say homosexuality ___ be accepted by society



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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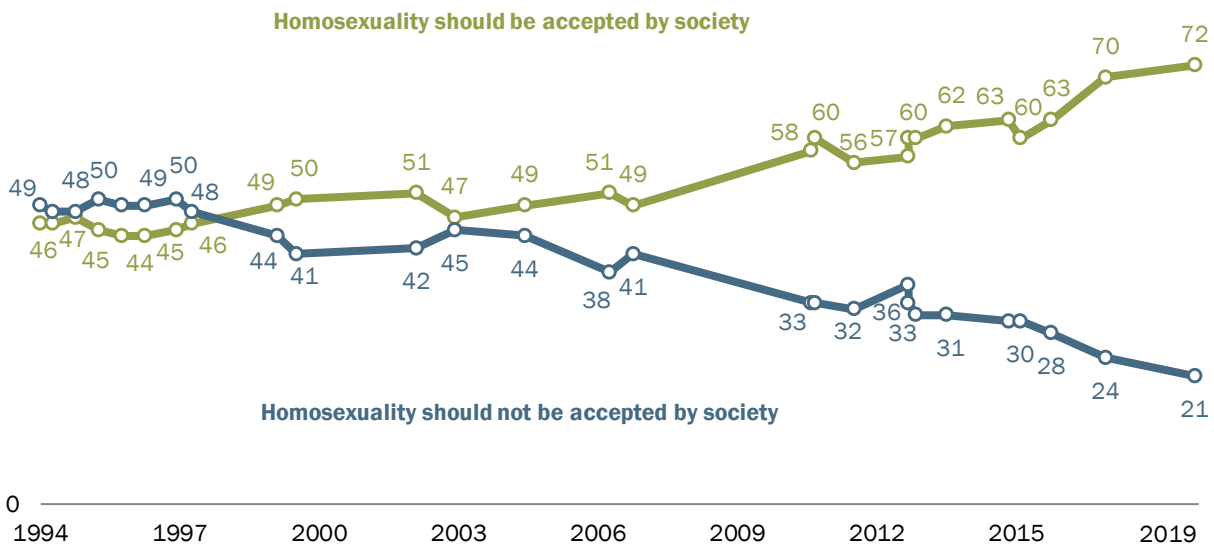
Pew Research Center has been gathering data on acceptance of homosexuality in the U.S. since 1994, and there has been a relatively steady increase in the share who say that homosexuality should be accepted by society since 2000. However, while it took nearly 15 years for acceptance to rise 13 points from 2000 to just before the federal legalization of gay marriage in June 2015, there was a near equal rise in acceptance in just the four years *since* legalization.

While acceptance has increased over the past two decades, the partisan divide on homosexuality in the U.S. is wide. More than eight-in-ten Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (85%) say homosexuality should be accepted, but only 58% of Republicans and Republican leaners say the same.

Americans are increasingly accepting of homosexuality in society

% of Americans who say ...

100%



Note: From 1994 to 2000 and 2003 to 2006, response options for this question were "homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society," and "homosexuality is a way of life that should be discouraged by society." Those who did not answer are not shown. Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31. Additional data from a Pew Research Center survey conducted June 8-18 and June 27-July 9, 2017.

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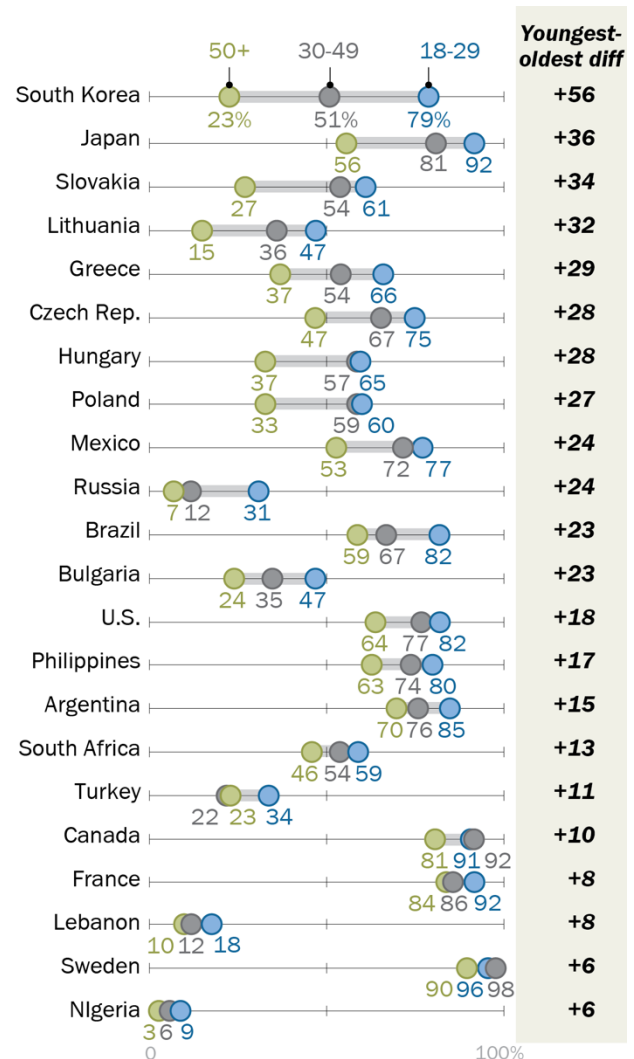
At the same time, the U.S. still maintains one of the lowest rates of acceptance among the Western European and North and South American countries surveyed. (For more on American views of homosexuality, LGBT issues and same-sex marriage, see Pew Research Center's topic page [here](#); U.S. political and partisan views on this topic can be found [here](#).)

In 22 of 34 countries surveyed, younger adults are significantly more likely than their older counterparts to say homosexuality should be accepted by society.

This difference was most pronounced in South Korea, where 79% of 18- to 29-year-olds say homosexuality should be accepted by society, compared with only 23% of those 50 and older. This staggering 56-point difference exceeds the next largest difference in Japan by 20 points, where 92% and 56% of those ages 18 to 29 and 50 and older, respectively, say homosexuality should be accepted by society.

In many countries, younger generations more accepting of homosexuality

% who say homosexuality *should* be accepted by society



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In several countries, older respondents were less likely to answer the question. Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

In most of the countries surveyed, there are no significant differences between men and women. However, for all 12 countries surveyed where there was significant difference, women were more likely to approve of homosexuality than men. South Korea shows the largest divide, with 51% of women and 37% of men saying homosexuality should be accepted by society.

In some countries, women are significantly more accepting of homosexuality than men

% who say homosexuality should be accepted by society

	Men	Women	Diff
	%	%	
South Korea	37	51	+14
Japan	62	75	+13
Canada	79	91	+12
Poland	41	53	+12
Argentina	71	81	+10
UK	81	90	+9
South Africa	49	58	+9
Australia	77	85	+8
Germany	83	90	+7
Spain	86	92	+6
Sweden	91	96	+5
Netherlands	90	94	+5

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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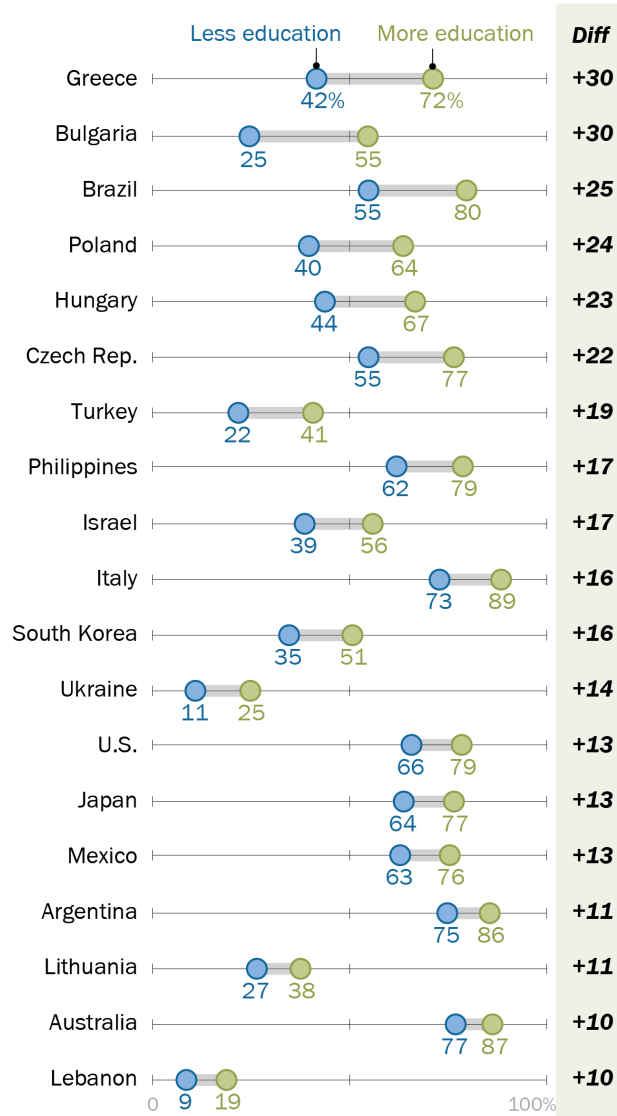
In most countries surveyed, those who have greater levels of education are significantly more likely to say that homosexuality should be accepted in society than those who have less education.¹

For example, in Greece, 72% of those with a postsecondary education or more say homosexuality is acceptable, compared with 42% of those with a secondary education or less who say this. Significant differences of this nature are found in both countries with generally high levels of acceptance (such as Italy) and low levels (like Ukraine).

In a similar number of countries, those who earn more money than the country's national median income also are more likely to say they accept homosexuality in society than those who earn less. In Israel, for instance, 52% of higher income earners say homosexuality is acceptable in society versus only three-in-ten of lower income earners who say the same.

Those with more education express greater acceptance of homosexuality

% who say homosexuality *should* be accepted by society



Note: Only statistically significant double-digit differences shown. Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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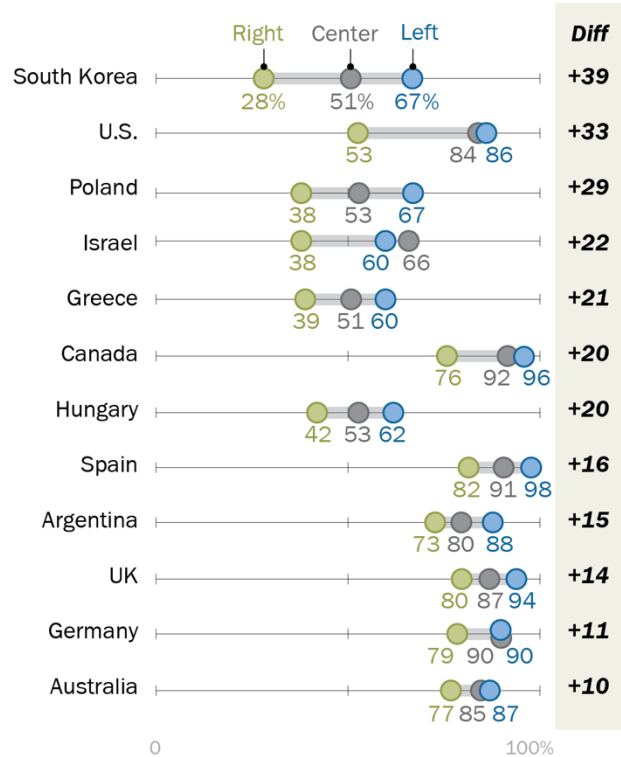
¹ For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The lower education category is below secondary education and the higher category is secondary or above in Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, South Africa, Tunisia and Ukraine. In all other countries, the lower education category is secondary education or less education and the higher category is postsecondary or more education.

In many of the countries where there are measurements of ideology on a left-right scale, those on the left tend to be more accepting of homosexuality than those on the ideological right. And in many cases the differences are quite large.

In South Korea, for example, those who classify themselves on the ideological left are more than twice as likely to say homosexuality is acceptable than those on the ideological right (a 39-percentage-point difference). Similar double-digit differences of this nature appear in many European and North American countries.

The ideological left is generally more accepting of homosexuality in society

% who say homosexuality *should* be accepted by society



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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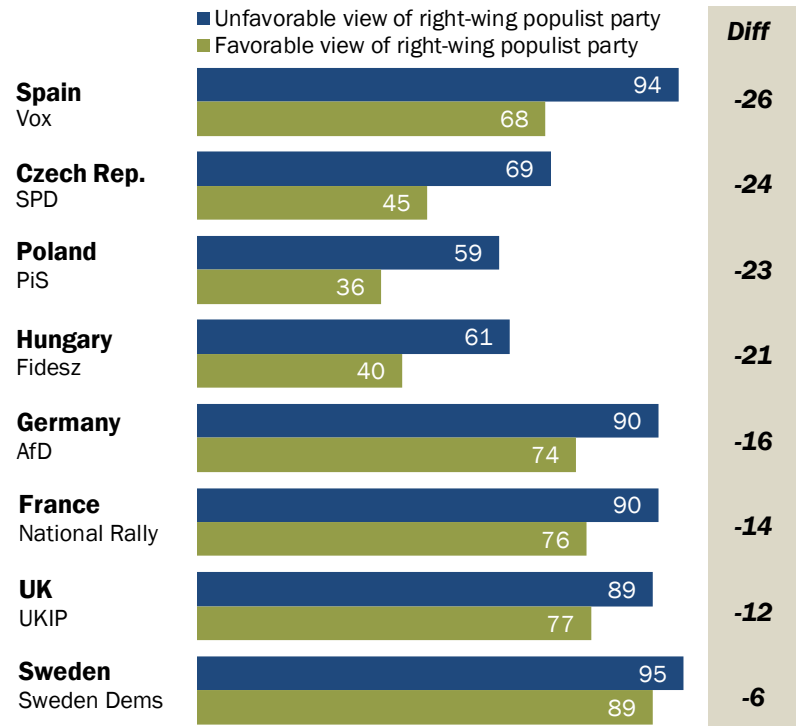
In a similar vein, those who support right-wing populist parties in Europe, many of which are seen by LGBT groups [as a threat to their rights](#), are less supportive of homosexuality in society. In Spain, people with a favorable opinion of the Vox party, which recently has begun to [oppose some gay rights](#), are much less likely to say that homosexuality is acceptable than those who do not support the party.

And in Poland, supporters of the governing PiS (Law and Justice), which has explicitly targeted gay rights as [anathema to traditional Polish values](#), are 23 percentage points less likely to say that homosexuality should be accepted by society than those who do not support the governing party.

Similar differences appear in neighboring Hungary, where the ruling Fidesz party, led by Prime Minister Viktor Orbán, also has [shown hostility to gay rights](#). But even in countries like France and Germany where acceptance of homosexuality is high, there are differences between supporters and non-supporters of key right-wing populist parties such as National Rally in France and Alternative for Germany (AfD).

People with favorable views of right-wing populist parties in Europe tend to be less accepting of homosexuality

% who say homosexuality should be accepted by society among those who have a/an ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. For more information on European populist parties see Appendix B. UKIP was the largest UK party in the European Parliament prior to the 2019 elections. Many supporters and elected officials left to join the new Brexit Party in early 2019. The survey was fielded around the time the new party emerged and does not include a measure of attitudes toward the Brexit Party. Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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Religion, both as it relates to relative importance in people’s lives and actual religious affiliation, also plays a large role in perceptions of the acceptability of homosexuality in many societies across the globe.

In 25 of the 34 countries surveyed, those who say religion is “somewhat,” “not too” or “not at all” important in their lives are more likely to say that homosexuality should be accepted than those who say religion is “very” important. Among Israelis, those who say religion is not very important in their lives are almost three times more likely than those who say religion is very important to say that society should accept homosexuality.

Significant differences of this nature appear across a broad spectrum of both highly religious and less religious countries, including Czech Republic (38-percentage-point difference), South Korea (38), Canada (33), the U.S. (29), Slovakia (29), Greece (28) and Turkey (26).

Religious affiliation also plays a key role in views towards acceptance of homosexuality. For example, those who are religiously unaffiliated, sometimes called religious “nones,” (that is, those who identify as atheist, agnostic or “nothing in particular”) tend to be more accepting of homosexuality. Though the opinions of religiously unaffiliated people can [vary widely](#), in virtually every country surveyed with a sufficient number of unaffiliated respondents, “nones” are more accepting of homosexuality than the affiliated. In most cases, the affiliated comparison group is made up of Christians. But even among Christians, Catholics are more likely to accept homosexuality than Protestants and evangelicals in many countries with enough adherents for analysis.

People who see religion as less important in their daily lives are more accepting of homosexuality

% who say homosexuality *should* be accepted by society

	Religion is very important	Religion is NOT very important	Diff
	%	%	
Israel	22	62	+40
Czech Rep.	27	65	+38
South Korea	13	51	+38
Canada	60	93	+33
U.S.	57	86	+29
Slovakia	22	51	+29
Greece	34	62	+28
Turkey	19	45	+26
France	65	89	+24
Australia	61	85	+24
Poland	29	53	+24
UK	67	90	+23
Sweden	73	95	+22
Hungary	34	53	+19
Germany	73	91	+18
Italy	62	80	+18
Argentina	67	84	+17
Netherlands	79	95	+16
Spain	77	93	+16
Lithuania	18	31	+13
South Africa	52	63	+11
Brazil	66	76	+10
Bulgaria	24	34	+10
Lebanon	10	19	+9
Mexico	65	73	+8

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. Respondents who said religion was somewhat, not too or not at all important in their lives make up the “Religion is NOT very important” category. Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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One example of this pattern can be found in South Korea. Koreans who are religiously unaffiliated are about twice as likely to say that homosexuality should be accepted by society (60%) as those who are Christian (24%) or Buddhist (31%). Similarly, in Hungary, 62% of “nones” say society should accept homosexuality, compared with only 48% of Catholics.

In the few countries surveyed with Muslim populations large enough for analysis, acceptance of homosexuality is particularly low among adherents of Islam. But in Nigeria, for example, acceptance of homosexuality is low among Christians and Muslims alike (6% and 8%, respectively). Jews in Israel are much more likely to say that homosexuality is acceptable than Israeli Muslims (53% and 17%, respectively).

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup and Abt Associates. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

Appendix A

Acceptance of homosexuality over time

% who say homosexuality *should* be accepted by society

	2002	2007	2011	2013	2019	'13-'19 Change
	%	%	%	%	%	
South Africa	33	-	-	32	54	+22
India	-	-	-	15	37	+22
Turkey	22	14	11	9	25	+16
Japan	54	49	55	54	68	+14
U.S.	51	49	60	60	72	+12
UK	74	71	81	76	86	+10
France	77	83	86	77	86	+9
Mexico	54	60	52	61	69	+8
Brazil	-	-	61	60	67	+7
Israel	-	38	48	40	47	+7
Tunisia	-	-	-	2	9	+7
Kenya	1	3	3	8	14	+6
Indonesia	-	3	5	3	9	+6
Nigeria	-	-	-	1	7	+6
Canada	69	70	-	80	85	+5
Poland	40	45	34	42	47	+5
South Korea	25	18	-	39	44	+5
Australia	-	-	-	79	81	+2
Argentina	66	72	-	74	76	+2
Spain	-	82	91	88	89	+1
Italy*	72	65	-	74	75	+1
Philippines	64	-	-	73	73	0
Germany	83	81	87	87	86	-1
Russia	22	20	15	16	14	-2
Greece	-	-	-	53	48	-5
Lebanon	21	18	17	18	13	-5
Czech Rep.**	83	83	-	80	59	-21
Sweden	-	86	-	-	94	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	92	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	49	-
Bulgaria	38	39	-	-	32	-
Lithuania	-	-	21	-	28	-
Slovakia**	68	66	-	-	44	-
Ukraine	17	19	15	-	14	-

Note: Statistically significant differences shown in **bold**.

*In Italy, 2019 survey was conducted via telephone, while previous years were conducted face to face.

**In Czech Republic and Slovakia, 2019 surveys were conducted via face-to-face interviewing, while previous years were conducted via telephone. These mode changes might affect overall responses to this question.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Appendix B: Classifying European political parties

Classifying parties as populist

Although experts generally agree that populist political leaders or parties display high levels of anti-elitism, definitions of populism vary. We use three measures to classify populist parties: anti-elite ratings from the [2017 Chapel Hill Expert Survey \(CHES\)](#), Inglehart and Norris's [populism party scale](#) and [The PopuList](#). We define a party as populist when at least two of these three measures classify it as such.

CHES, which was carried out in January and February 2018, asked 228 regional experts to evaluate the 2017 positions of 132 European political parties across 14 European Union member states. CHES results are regularly used by academics to classify parties with regard to their left-right ideological leanings, their key party platform positions and their degree of populism, among other things.

We measure anti-elitism using an average of two variables in the CHES data. First, we used “PEOPLE_VS_ELITE,” which asked the experts to measure the parties with regard to their position on direct vs. representative democracy, where 0 means that the parties support elected officeholders making the most important decisions and 10 means that “the people,” not politicians, should make the most important decisions. Second, we used “ANTI-ELITE_SALIENCE,” which is a measure of the salience of anti-establishment and anti-elite rhetoric for that particular party, with 0 meaning not at all salient and 10 meaning extremely salient. The average of these two measures is shown in the table below as “anti-elitism.” In all countries, we consider parties that score above a 7.0 as “populist.”

We also used CHES's “FAMILY” variable to further classify populist groups. [Per CHES](#), family attribution is based on a combination of “a) membership or affiliation with [European Parliament] party families, b) ParlGov classifications and c) self-identification.”

Inglehart and Norris emphasize the cultural views of populist parties and created a populist party scale using the [2014 CHES data](#) for classification.² This scale aggregates expert ratings of the party on the following positions and attitudes: 1) support for traditional social values, 2) opposition to liberal lifestyles, 3) promotion of nationalism, 4) favorable toward tough law and order, 5) favorable toward assimilation for immigrants and asylum seekers, 6) support for restrictive immigration policies, 7) opposition to more rights for ethnic minorities, 8) support for religious

² Inglehart, Ronald F., and Pippa Norris. 2016. “[Trump, Brexit, and the Rise of Populism: Economic Have-Nots and Cultural Backlash](#).” HKS Faculty Research Working Paper Series.

principles in politics and 9) support for rural interests. The scale ranges from 0 to 100, and parties with a score of more than 80 are classified as populist.

The PopuList is an ongoing project to classify European political parties as populist, far right, far left and/or euroskeptic. [The project](#) specifically looks at parties that “obtained at least 2% of the vote in at least one national parliamentary election since 1998.” It is based on collaboration between academic experts and journalists. The PopuList classifies parties that emphasize the will of the people against the elite as populist.³

Two parties are missing data for at least two of the measures used for classification but are still included for analysis in the report. Vox in Spain is considered a [right-wing populist party](#) by experts, but was not included in any of the measures used due to its relatively [recent rise](#) in popularity. Similarly, [Forum for Democracy \(FvD\)](#) in the Netherlands did not achieve a large enough share of the votes to be included in the PopuList analysis and was founded in 2016, after data collection for the Inglehart and Norris analysis. Experts in the most recent round of CHES classify this party as a right-wing populist party, and its score on the anti-elitism scale exceeds the cut-off.

Classifying parties as left, right or center

We can further classify these traditional and populist parties into three groups: left, right and center. When classifying parties based on ideology, we relied on the variable “LRGEN” in the CHES dataset, which asked experts to rate the positions of each party in terms of its overall ideological stance, with 0 meaning extreme left, 5 meaning center and 10 meaning extreme right. We define left parties as those that score below 4.5 and right parties as those above 5.5. Center parties have ratings between 4.5 and 5.5.

³ Mudde, Cas. 2004. “[The Populist Zeitgeist](#).” Government and Opposition.

European populist party classifications

Party	Country	Family	Left-right	Anti-elitism	Inglehart & Norris	The PopuList
Populist parties on the left						
La France Insoumise	France	Radical left	1.0	8.9	–	Populist
Podemos	Spain	Radical left	2.4	8.7	Populist	Populist
Syriza	Greece	Radical left	2.6	7.4	Populist	Populist
Populist parties in the center						
Action of Dissatisfied Citizens (ANO 2011)	Czech Rep.	No family	4.9	7.7	Not populist	Populist
Five Star Movement (M5S)	Italy	No family	5.2	9.9	Populist	Populist
Populist parties on the right						
Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (OLaNO-NOVA)	Slovakia	Conservative	6.9	7.2	Not populist	Populist
Slovak National Party (SNS)	Slovakia	Radical right	7.6	4.1	Populist	Populist
Sweden Democrats	Sweden	Radical right	8.0	8.0	Populist	Populist
Freedom and Direct Democracy (SPD)	Czech Rep.	Radical right	8.2	9.8	–	Populist
Legia	Italy	Regionalist	8.3	7.8	Populist	Populist
Law and Justice (PiS)	Poland	Radical right	8.3	6.2	Populist	Populist
Kukiz'15	Poland	Radical right	8.3	8.8	–	Populist
Jobbik	Hungary	Radical right	8.5	7.8	Populist	Populist
UK Independence Party (UKIP)	UK	Radical right	8.6	8.2	Populist	Populist
Fidesz	Hungary	Conservative	8.7	5.7	Populist	Populist
Alternative for Germany (AfD)	Germany	Radical right	9.2	8.7	Populist	Populist
Party for Freedom (PVV)	Netherlands	Radical right	9.3	9.5	Populist	Populist
Forum for Democracy (FvD)	Netherlands	Radical right	9.5	9.5	–	–
National Rally	France	Radical right	9.7	8.9	Populist	Populist
Vox	Spain	–	–	–	–	–

Notes: Golden Dawn (XA) in Greece not included in analysis due to insufficient sample size. Questions about populist parties were not asked in Bulgaria or Lithuania. Left-right indicates the average score CHES experts gave each party on an 11-point left-right scale. Scores for anti-elitism are an average of party position on direct vs. representative democracy and the salience of anti-elite rhetoric within the party. Source: 2017 CHES. Inglehart and Norris (2016). The PopuList (2019).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
 Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey
 June 25, 2020 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the United States in the survey:

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1,000		3.7 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	429	42	5.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	487	48	5.5 percentage points

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate topline for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q31. And which one of these comes closer to your opinion? Homosexuality should be accepted by society OR Homosexuality should not be accepted by society			
		Homosexuality should be accepted by society	Homosexuality should not be accepted by society	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2019	72	21	7	100
	Spring, 2013	60	33	7	100
	Spring, 2011	60	33	7	100
	Spring, 2007	49	41	10	100
	Summer, 2002	51	42	7	100
Canada	Spring, 2019	85	10	4	100
	Spring, 2013	80	14	6	100
	Spring, 2007	70	21	9	100
	Summer, 2002	69	26	5	100
France	Spring, 2019	86	11	3	100
	Spring, 2013	77	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	86	14	0	100
	Spring, 2007	83	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	77	21	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2019	86	11	2	100
	Spring, 2013	87	11	3	100
	Spring, 2011	87	12	1	100
	Spring, 2007	81	17	2	100
	Summer, 2002	83	15	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2019	48	47	5	100
	Spring, 2013	53	40	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2019	75	20	5	100
	Spring, 2013	74	18	8	100
	Spring, 2007	65	23	12	100
	Summer, 2002	72	20	8	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2019	92	8	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2019	89	10	1	100
	Spring, 2013	88	11	1	100
	Spring, 2011	91	8	1	100
	Spring, 2007	82	9	9	100
Sweden	Spring, 2019	94	5	2	100
	Spring, 2007	86	9	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2019	86	11	4	100
	Spring, 2013	76	18	6	100
	Spring, 2011	81	15	3	100
	Spring, 2007	71	21	8	100
	Summer, 2002	74	22	4	100
Bulgaria	Spring, 2019	32	48	20	100
	Spring, 2007	39	38	23	100
	Summer, 2002	38	36	27	100

		Q31. And which one of these comes closer to your opinion? Homosexuality should be accepted by society OR Homosexuality should not be accepted by society			
		Homosexuality should be accepted by society	Homosexuality should not be accepted by society	DK/Refused	Total
Czech Republic	Spring, 2019	59	26	14	100
	Spring, 2013	80	16	4	100
	Spring, 2007	83	16	1	100
	Summer, 2002	83	16	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2019	49	39	12	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2019	28	45	27	100
	Spring, 2011	21	67	12	100
Poland	Spring, 2019	47	42	10	100
	Spring, 2013	42	46	12	100
	Spring, 2011	34	55	11	100
	Spring, 2007	45	41	13	100
	Summer, 2002	40	48	12	100
Slovakia	Spring, 2019	44	46	10	100
	Spring, 2007	66	29	6	100
	Summer, 2002	68	30	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2019	14	74	12	100
	Spring, 2013	16	74	10	100
	Spring, 2011	15	74	11	100
	Spring, 2007	20	64	16	100
	Summer, 2002	22	60	18	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2019	14	69	17	100
	Spring, 2011	15	74	11	100
	Spring, 2007	19	69	12	100
	Summer, 2002	17	77	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2019	81	14	5	100
	Spring, 2013	79	18	3	100
India	Spring, 2019	37	37	26	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	15	68	17	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2019	9	80	11	100
	Spring, 2013	3	93	4	100
	Spring, 2011	5	89	6	100
	Spring, 2007	3	95	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2019	68	22	10	100
	Spring, 2013	54	36	10	100
	Spring, 2011	55	34	11	100
	Spring, 2007	49	28	23	100
	Summer, 2002	54	34	11	100
Philippines	Spring, 2019	73	24	3	100
	Spring, 2013	73	26	1	100
	Summer, 2002	64	33	4	100

		Q31. And which one of these comes closer to your opinion? Homosexuality should be accepted by society OR Homosexuality should not be accepted by society			
		Homosexuality should be accepted by society	Homosexuality should not be accepted by society	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2019	44	53	3	100
	Spring, 2013	39	59	2	100
	Spring, 2007	18	77	5	100
	Summer, 2002	25	69	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2019	47	45	8	100
	Spring, 2013	40	47	13	100
	Spring, 2011	48	41	11	100
	Spring, 2007	38	50	12	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2019	13	85	2	100
	Spring, 2013	18	80	2	100
	Spring, 2011	17	81	2	100
	Spring, 2007	18	79	3	100
	Summer, 2002	21	76	3	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2019	9	72	18	100
	Spring, 2013	2	94	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2019	25	57	18	100
	Spring, 2013	9	78	14	100
	Spring, 2011	11	72	17	100
	Spring, 2007	14	57	29	100
	Summer, 2002	22	66	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2019	14	83	3	100
	Spring, 2013	8	90	2	100
	Spring, 2011	3	96	1	100
	Spring, 2007	3	96	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	99	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2019	7	91	2	100
	Spring, 2013	1	98	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2019	54	38	8	100
	Spring, 2013	32	61	7	100
	Summer, 2002	33	63	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2019	76	19	4	100
	Spring, 2013	74	21	6	100
	Spring, 2007	72	21	7	100
	Summer, 2002	66	26	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2019	67	23	10	100
	Spring, 2013	60	36	4	100
	Spring, 2011	61	34	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2019	69	24	7	100
	Spring, 2013	61	30	9	100
	Spring, 2011	52	40	7	100
	Spring, 2007	60	31	9	100
	Summer, 2002	54	39	7	100