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Common Concerns About Islamic Extremism

Muslim-Western Tensions Persist

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Common Concerns About Islamic Extremism
Muslim-Western Tensions Persist

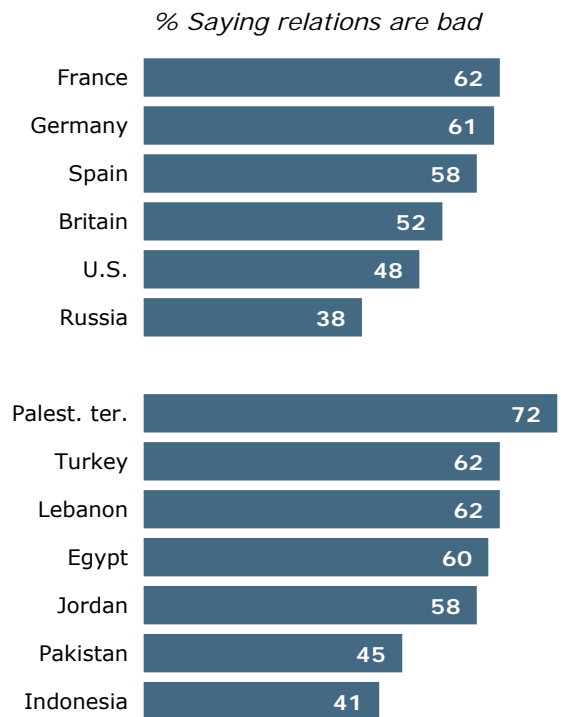
Muslim and Western publics continue to see relations between them as generally bad, with both sides holding negative stereotypes of the other. Many in the West see Muslims as fanatical and violent, while few say Muslims are tolerant or respectful of women. Meanwhile, Muslims in the Middle East and Asia generally see Westerners as selfish, immoral and greedy – as well as violent and fanatical.

However, the latest Pew Global Attitudes survey finds somewhat of a thaw in the U.S. and Europe compared with five years ago. A greater percentage of Western publics now see relations between themselves and Muslims as generally good compared with 2006.

In contrast, Muslims in predominantly Muslim nations are as inclined to say relations are generally bad as they were five years ago. And, as in the past, Muslims express more unfavorable opinions about Christians than Americans or Europeans express about Muslims.

For the most part, Muslims and Westerners finger point about the causes of problems in their relations, and about which side holds the high ground on key issues. Muslims in the Middle East and elsewhere who say relations with the West are bad overwhelmingly blame the West. However, while Americans and Europeans tend to blame Muslims for bad relations, significant numbers believe Westerners are responsible.

Most Say Relations Between Muslims and Westerners Are Poor



In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q36.

One note of agreement between Westerners and Muslims is that both believe Muslim nations should be more economically prosperous than they are today. But they gauge the problem quite differently. Muslim publics have an aggrieved view of the West – they blame Western policies for their own lack of prosperity. Across the Muslim publics surveyed, a median of 53% say U.S. and Western policies are one of the top two reasons why Muslim nations are not wealthier.

In contrast, few Americans or Western Europeans think the economic challenges facing Muslim countries are a result of Western policies. And although Westerners have become less likely over the last five years to say Islamic fundamentalism is a chief cause of economic problems in Muslim nations, they remain much more likely than Muslims to hold this view.

Still, even on this issue there is some consensus. Both Muslims and Westerners believe corrupt governments and inadequate education in Muslim nations are at least partly responsible for the lack of prosperity. And perhaps reflecting the Arab Spring, in several Muslim and Western nations, people are more likely than they were five years ago to say the dearth of prosperity stems from a lack of democracy.

These are among the key findings from a survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted March 21 to May 15.¹ The survey updates a number of trend questions from a 2006 Pew Global Attitudes poll that explored how Muslim and Western publics view one another. The current survey finds that five years later – and nearly 10 years after the attacks of September 11, 2001 – tensions remain high, although there are also some shared concerns.

Why the Lack of Prosperity in Muslim Nations?

	Muslim publics	Western publics
	%	%
U.S. & Western policies	53	14
Government corruption	49	54
Lack of democracy	42	50
Lack of education	36	36
Islamic fundamentalism	12	32

Median % naming each item most or second most responsible across seven Muslim publics (Palestinian territories, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, Egypt, Jordan and Turkey) and across six Western publics (U.S., Spain, Germany, France, Britain and Russia).

Asked only of those who say Muslim nations should be more economically prosperous than they are today.

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q41 & Q42.

¹ This report features findings from the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Russia, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Palestinian territories, and Turkey. In predominantly Muslim nations, results are shown for Muslim respondents only. These countries were included in the 23-nation spring 2011 Pew Global Attitudes survey. See www.pewglobal.org for more results from this survey.

For instance, both Muslims and Westerners are concerned about Islamic extremism. More than two-thirds in Russia, Germany, Britain, the U.S. and France are worried about Islamic extremists in their country. Fully 77% of Israelis also hold this view.

But extremism is considered a threat in predominantly Muslim nations as well. More than seven-in-ten Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims are worried about Islamic extremists in their countries, as are most Muslims in Egypt, Pakistan, and Turkey. For Muslims, the most common concern about extremism is that it is violent, although in both Egypt and the Palestinian territories the top fear is that extremism could divide the country.

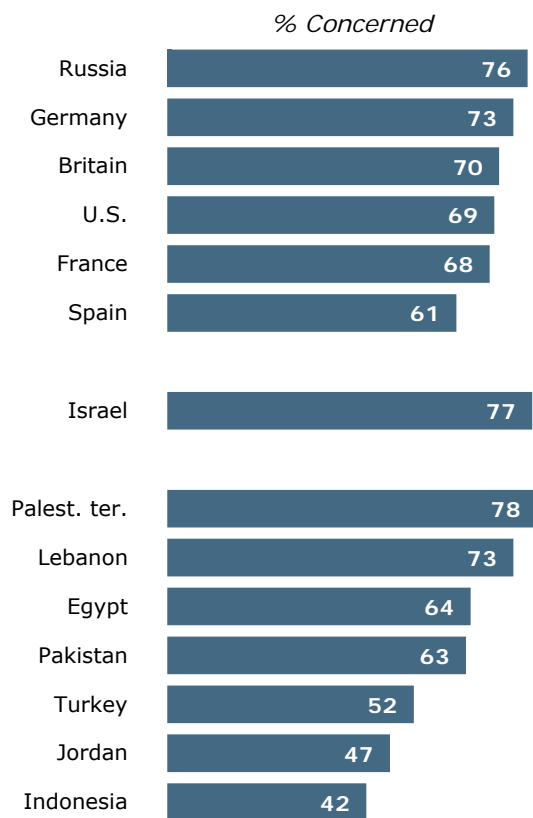
How Muslims, Christians and Jews See Each Other

In four of the six largely Christian nations included in the study, most say they have a positive opinion of Muslims. The exceptions are Germany (45% favorable) and Spain (37%), although views toward Muslims have improved in both countries since 2006.

Also, solid majorities in Western countries have a favorable opinion of Jews. In Spain, 59% now hold this view, up 14 percentage points from 2006.

Muslim views toward Christians vary considerably across countries. In Lebanon, which has a large Christian population, nearly all Muslims (96%) express a positive view of Christians. Narrow majorities of Jordanian (57%) and Indonesian (52%) Muslims also give Christians a favorable rating, while in Egypt – which has recently experienced violence between elements of its Muslim and Christian communities – views are divided (48% favorable; 47% unfavorable).

Widespread Concerns About Islamic Extremism



In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q44.

Meanwhile, very few Muslims in Pakistan (16%) or Turkey (6%) have a positive opinion of Christians.

Ratings for Jews are uniformly low in the predominantly Muslim nations surveyed – in all seven of these nations, less than 10% have a positive opinion of Jews. Indeed, outside of Indonesia, less than 5% offer a positive opinion.

Among Israel's minority Muslim community, however, views are divided: 48% express a positive opinion of Jews, while 49% offer a negative opinion. In contrast, only 9% of Israeli Jews have a positive view of Muslims. Christians receive somewhat higher ratings among Israeli Muslims (67% favorable) than among Israeli Jews (51%).

Characteristics and Stereotypes

Muslims associate a number of negative traits with Westerners. Across the Muslim publics surveyed, the median percentages saying people in Western countries such as the U.S. and Europe are selfish, violent, greedy, immoral, arrogant and fanatical exceed 50%. By contrast, the median percentages of those who say that Westerners are respectful of women, honest, tolerant or generous range below 50%.

Since 2006, Indonesian Muslims have become more likely to associate positive traits with Westerners, but in Pakistan attitudes have moved in the opposite direction – the

Ratings of Muslims, Christians, and Jews

	% Favorable		
	Muslims	Christians	Jews
	%	%	%
U.S.	57	89	82
Britain	64	83	76
France	64	84	84
Germany	45	75	71
Spain	37	76	59
Russia	62	89	63
Israel	19	54	88
Turkey	72	6	4
Egypt	97	48	2
Jordan	96	57	2
Lebanon	92	96	3
Palest. ter.	82	--	4
Indonesia	97	52	9
Pakistan	95	16	2

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only. Due to an administrative error, ratings of Christians in the Palestinian territories are not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3g-i.

Characteristics Associated With Muslims and Westerners

	Muslim views of Westerners	Western views of Muslims
	%	%
Selfish	68	35
Violent	66	50
Greedy	64	20
Immoral	61	23
Arrogant	57	39
Fanatical	53	58
Respectful of women	44	22
Honest	33	51
Tolerant	31	30
Generous	29	41

Median % of Muslims across seven Muslim countries who say each of these traits describes people in Western countries and median % of non-Muslims across the U.S., Russia and four Western European countries who say each of these traits describes Muslims.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q47a-j.

percentage of Pakistani Muslims saying that Westerners are greedy, immoral, selfish and fanatical has increased by double-digits over the last five years.

Non-Muslims in Western Europe, the U.S. and Russia offer somewhat more positive assessments of Muslims than Muslims do of Westerners. Relatively few, for example, say Muslims are greedy or immoral. However, a median of 58% label Muslims as fanatical and a median of 50% believe Muslims are violent. And few think Muslims are respectful of women.

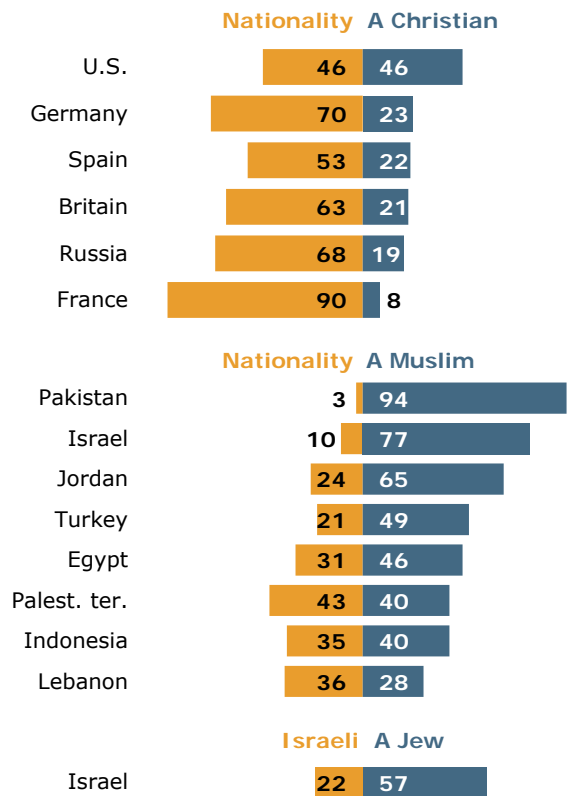
National vs. Religious Identity

Across the nations surveyed, Christians and Muslims differ in the degree to which religion defines their identity. Among most of the Muslim publics polled, Muslims tend to identify with their religion, rather than their nationality. This is particularly true in Pakistan, where 94% think of themselves primarily as Muslim instead of Pakistani.

Lebanon and the Palestinian territories are exceptions to this pattern, however – more Muslims in both countries identify first with their nationality rather than with their religion. And many Muslims refuse to choose between nation and religion, volunteering that they identify with both.

Throughout Europe, most Christians think of themselves primarily in terms of their national identity. Fully 90% of French Christians take this view. The clear exception is the U.S., where Christians are divided: 46% primarily identify as American and 46% as Christian. Seven-in-ten white evangelical Christians in the U.S. identify first with their religion. Both of the major religious communities in

What Do You Consider Yourself First?



In the U.S. and Europe, figures are for Christians only. In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only. In Israel, figures are for Jews only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q35chr, Q35mus & Q35jew.

Israel identify primarily with their religion. Nearly six-in-ten (57%) Jews identify first as Jews, while among the country's Muslim community 77% think of themselves first as Muslims.

Opinions About September 11

Nearly a decade after September 11, 2001, skepticism about the events of that day persists among Muslim publics. When asked whether they think groups of Arabs carried out the 9/11 attacks on the U.S., most Muslims in the nations surveyed say they do not believe this.

There is no Muslim public in which even 30% accept that Arabs conducted the attacks. Indeed, Muslims in Jordan, Egypt, and Turkey are less likely to accept this today than in 2006.

Most Do Not Believe Arabs Carried Out 9/11 Attacks

	Believe %	Don't believe %	DK %
Lebanon	28	60	11
Israel	27	59	14
Jordan	22	64	14
Palest. ter.	22	68	10
Egypt	21	75	4
Indonesia	20	58	23
Pakistan	12	57	31
Turkey	9	73	18

Asked of Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q95.

Also of Note:

- There is a widespread perception that Muslims living in the West do not want to assimilate. Majorities in Europe and the U.S. think Muslims wish to remain distinct from the rest of society, instead of embracing the way of life in Western nations. More than two-thirds in Germany and Spain believe Muslims do not want to adopt national customs.
- Among Muslim publics, many believe that Americans and Europeans are hostile toward Muslims. In fact, in Turkey, Pakistan, Egypt, and Jordan, the belief that Americans and Europeans are hostile has become more common since 2006.
- In Western nations, those who believe some religions are more prone to violence than others tend to say Islam is the most violent faith (when asked to choose among Islam, Christianity, Judaism and Hinduism). Muslim publics who think some religions are especially prone to violence tend to name Judaism.

- Concerns about Islamic extremism have declined significantly in Jordan over the last five years. Currently, 47% of Jordanian Muslims are worried about extremism, down from 69% in a spring 2006 poll conducted just months after the November 2005 bombing of three Amman hotels.
- Lebanese Muslims are consistently the least likely to assign negative characteristics to Westerners – less than half think Westerners are selfish, violent, greedy, immoral, arrogant, or fanatical.
- There is an education gap on views about Muslim assimilation – in Western Europe and the U.S., those who do not have a college degree are more likely than those who do to believe that Muslims want to remain distinct from the broader society.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project* conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released numerous major reports, analyses, and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democracy.

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Richard Wike, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Jacob Poushter, and Cathy Barker. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members Director of International Survey Research James Bell and Vice President Elizabeth Mueller Gross, as well as Neha Sahgal, Carroll Doherty, and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Jodie T. Allen. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication. Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, published by Times Books. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

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Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397
Fall 2009	14 Nations	14,760
Spring 2010	22 Nations	24,790
Spring 2011	23 Publics*	29,100

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

Roadmap to the Report

The first chapter explores opinions about the state of relations between Muslims and Westerners. The second chapter examines how Muslims and Westerners see one another, including the degree to which they associate positive and negative characteristics with each other. The final chapter looks at concerns about extremism among both Muslim and Western publics. A summary of the survey's methodology, followed by complete topline results, can be found at the end of the report.

1. The Rift Between Muslims and the West

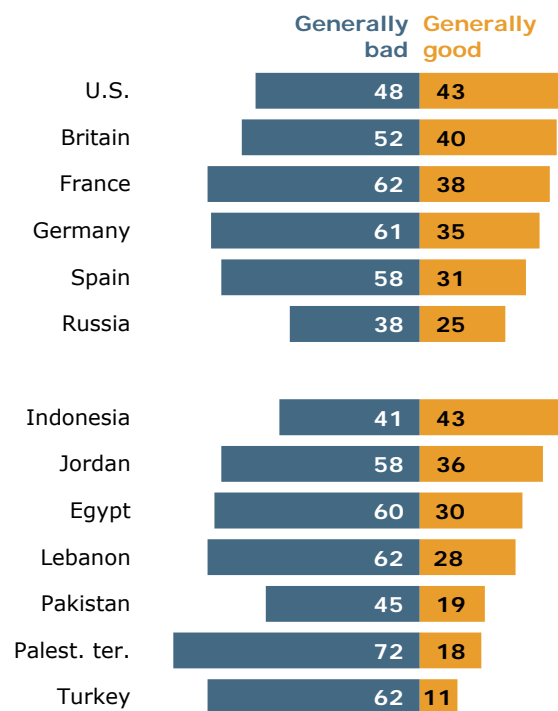
Westerners and Muslims generally agree that relations between them are poor. On balance, the Western publics polled tend to say relations are bad, and the same is true among the Muslim publics in the survey, with the exception of Indonesia, where views are divided.

However, Westerners are less likely to believe relations are poor today than was the case five years ago. Negative assessments have become less common since 2006 in Russia, Britain, Germany, the U.S. and France. Overall, there is no improvement, however, in predominantly Muslim nations, where assessments are at least as negative as they were five years ago. Again, the only exception is Indonesia, where fewer now say relations between Westerners and Muslims are bad.

While Westerners and Muslims generally agree that relations between them are not good, they largely disagree over whom to blame. Many Westerners think Muslims are at fault, although a substantial number believe that Westerners themselves share at least some of the blame. Meanwhile, Muslims – and in most countries, large majorities of Muslims – blame Westerners.

Similarly, while both sides agree that Muslim nations are not as prosperous as they should be, they differ over the reasons why. In particular, many Muslims blame the policies of the U.S. and other Western countries, while few in the West take this position. However, government corruption in Muslim nations is considered a primary cause by Muslims and Westerners alike. And since 2006, several Muslim and Western publics have become more likely to blame the lack of prosperity in Muslim countries on a lack of democracy in these countries.

Relations Between Muslims and People in Western Nations



In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q36.

Many Muslims continue to believe both Americans and Europeans are hostile toward them, and in several nations this perception has become more pervasive over the last five years. For their part, Americans and Europeans continue to believe that Muslims in the West want to remain distinct from the rest of society. There is no Western country in which a majority says their country's Muslim minority wants to adopt the customs of the broader society.

Relations Between Muslims and Westerners

Among Western nations, assessments of Muslim-Western relations are especially negative in France, Germany and Spain. In all three countries, roughly six-in-ten say relations between Muslims and people in Western nations such as the United States and Europe are poor. Somewhat fewer in Britain (52%) and the U.S. (48%) hold this view.

The percentage of Russians describing relations as bad has fallen 15 points since 2006, and notable declines have also taken place in Britain (-9 points), Germany (-9), the U.S. (-7), and France (-4).

Of all the publics surveyed, Palestinian Muslims offer the most negative assessments of Muslim-Western relations (72% bad), although roughly six-in-ten Muslims in Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt and Jordan feel this way. Only 45% of Pakistani Muslims say relations are bad, although this is up from 25% in 2006; 8% say relations are neither good nor bad and fully 29% have no opinion on this question.

Indonesia is the exception among the Muslim publics surveyed. Just 41% of Indonesian Muslims say relations are bad, down from 54% five years ago; 43% currently believe relations between Muslims and Westerners are good.

Fewer Westerners See Bad Relations Between Muslims and Western Nations

<i>% Saying generally bad</i>	2006 %	2011 %	<i>Change</i>
Russia	53	38	-15
Britain	61	52	-9
Germany	70	61	-9
U.S.	55	48	-7
France	66	62	-4
Spain	61	58	-3
Indonesia	54	41	-13
Turkey	64	62	-2
Egypt	57	60	+3
Jordan	54	58	+4
Pakistan	25	45	+20
Lebanon	--	62	--
Palest. ter.	--	72	--

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

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Who Is to Blame?

When Westerners who characterize relations as bad are asked who is responsible, they tend to say Muslims. This is especially true in France, where 56% of those describing relations as poor place most of the blame on Muslims. About half in Spain (49%) blame Muslims, up from 32% five years ago. Roughly half (48%) also hold this view in Germany.

About four-in-ten Russians (41%) who think relations are bad primarily blame Muslims. Somewhat fewer express this opinion in Britain (34%).

While 40% of Americans who describe relations as bad blame Muslims, this view is much more common among Republicans (60%) than Democrats (33%) or independents (32%).

Many Westerners hold their own countries responsible. More than one-quarter in the U.S. (29%), Russia (27%), France (26%), and Britain (26%) place most of the blame on people in Western countries.

In Spain (29%), Germany (24%), and Britain (24%) many volunteer that both sides share responsibility for the poor state of relations.

Among Muslims who say relations are bad, majorities in six of seven nations think Westerners are mostly to blame. This view is especially common in the non-Arab nations surveyed: Turkey (75%), Indonesia (74%), and Pakistan (72%). In the four Arab

General Agreement That Relations Are Bad; Disagreement Over Who Is to Blame

*Who is most to blame for bad relations? ***

	% Saying relations are bad*	Muslims	Western people	Both (Vol)	Neither (Vol)	Jews (Vol)	DK
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
France	62	56	26	15	2	0	1
Germany	61	48	15	24	6	0	8
Spain	58	49	15	29	2	0	6
Britain	52	34	26	24	6	0	9
U.S.	48	40	29	12	6	0	13
Russia	38	41	27	17	4	1	10
Palest. ter.	72	17	61	4	0	17	0
Lebanon	62	18	38	5	2	35	3
Turkey	62	5	75	9	1	5	4
Egypt	60	1	63	9	0	25	1
Jordan	58	2	65	3	0	29	1
Pakistan	45	17	72	3	0	5	3
Indonesia	41	2	74	7	0	12	5

*% saying relations these days between Muslims around the world and people in Western countries are bad.

**Asked only of those who say relations are bad.

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q36 & Q37.

nations, significant minorities volunteer that Jews are primarily to blame, including 35% of Lebanese Muslims. Across the Muslim publics included in the survey, fewer than one-in-five believe Muslims are mostly to blame for the poor state of relations.

Should Muslim Nations Be More Prosperous?

In 12 of 14 countries, majorities say that, all things considered, Muslim nations should be more prosperous than they are today. More than three-quarters hold this view in Spain (86%) and France (76%), as do 60% in Germany and 59% in Britain. A slim 52%-majority of Americans think Muslim countries should be wealthier. Views are more divided in Russia, where 37% say they should be more prosperous, 31% say they should not, and 32% give no opinion.

In Israel, views are sharply divided along religious lines – just 44% of Jews believe Muslim nations should be more prosperous, compared with 88% of the country's Muslims.

Among the predominantly Muslim publics surveyed, there is an overwhelming consensus that the Muslim world should be better off economically than it is today. At least eight-in-ten Muslims express this opinion in all seven of these countries.

Across the 14 countries where this question was asked, those who think Muslim nations should be more prosperous point to a variety of causes for these economic troubles. Americans and Europeans tend to say government corruption is a major cause – majorities in the U.S. and all four Western European nations name this as one of the top two reasons why Muslim nations are not more successful economically.

Many Americans and Europeans also say that Muslim nations' economic difficulties stem from a lack of democracy. This is a particularly common view in France, where 65% of those who believe Muslim nations should be richer say that a lack of democracy is one of the top two reasons for their economic problems, up from 48% in 2006. This view has also become much more prevalent over the last five years in Germany (+25 percentage points), Spain (+19), Britain (+14), and the U.S. (+14).

In contrast, the percentage of Westerners blaming Islamic fundamentalism for the economic challenges in Muslim nations has declined over the last five years in most

countries, with notable drops in Germany (-20 percentage points), Russia (-13) and France (-11). Drops have been more modest in the U.S. (-5) and Spain (-4).

Why the Lack of Prosperity in Muslim Nations?

*What is responsible for Muslim nations' lack of prosperity?**

	% Saying Muslim nations should be more prosperous	Gov't corruption	U.S. & Western policies	Lack of democracy	Lack of education	Islamic fundamentalism
	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	52	62	11	42	39	27
Spain	86	55	13	53	35	38
Israel	49	55	13	59	26	37
Germany	60	54	12	53	46	33
France	76	53	18	65	32	32
Britain	59	51	15	46	36	31
Russia	37	30	39	34	33	28
Palest. ter.	91	80	65	31	18	6
Indonesia	82	55	40	49	32	12
Lebanon	93	51	56	56	14	19
Pakistan	83	49	47	27	40	8
Egypt	82	48	52	48	39	7
Jordan	88	42	67	42	36	13
Turkey	80	25	53	36	50	13

*Percent who name each item, from a list of five choices, as most or second most responsible. Asked only of those who say Muslim nations should be more economically prosperous than they are today. Total may add to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q40, Q41 & Q42.

Relatively few in the U.S. or Western Europe think American and Western policies are responsible for the lack of prosperity in the Muslim world. However, roughly four-in-ten Russians (39%) list this as one of their top two reasons.

Placing blame on U.S. and Western European policies is also quite common among the Muslim publics surveyed. This is especially true in Jordan – a country with close diplomatic ties to the U.S. – where two-thirds list American and Western policies as one of top two reasons for the lack of prosperity in Muslim countries. In Pakistan, the percentage of Muslims voicing this opinion has almost doubled since 2006 (47% vs. 24%).

Muslims also believe corrupt governments are to blame. Eight-in-ten Palestinian Muslims say official corruption is one of the top two reasons for the lack of prosperity. Nearly as many Israeli Muslims (76%) hold this view, compared with 49% of Israeli Jews (Jews in Israel tend to mention a lack of democracy – 60% list it as a top reason).

Many Muslims also cite a dearth of democracy, including a majority (56%) in Lebanon. And as is the case among Westerners, Muslims are more likely to believe this today than they were five years ago. Notably, more now express this view in Egypt, which itself is in the process of transitioning to democracy (48% now; 32% in 2006). This view has also become more common in Indonesia (+14 percentage points) and Jordan (+14).

Significant numbers of Turkish (50%), Pakistani (40%), and Egyptian (39%) Muslims say a lack of education is responsible for the economic problems of Muslim nations. There is no Muslim public in which as many as one-in-five name Islamic fundamentalism as one of the primary reasons.

More Say Lack of Democracy Is Responsible for Muslim Nations' Lack of Prosperity

	2006 %	2011 %	Change
Germany	28	53	+25
Spain	34	53	+19
France	48	65	+17
U.S.	28	42	+14
Britain	32	46	+14
Russia	31	34	+3
Egypt	32	48	+16
Indonesia	35	49	+14
Jordan	28	42	+14
Turkey	35	36	+1
Pakistan	27	27	0

Percent who name each item, from a list of five choices, as most or second most responsible.

Asked only of those who say Muslim nations should be more economically prosperous than they are today. Only countries for which there are trends shown.

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q41 & Q42.

Muslims Perceive Hostility From Westerners

Muslims continue to believe there is widespread hostility toward them in the West. More than seven-in-ten think most or many Americans are hostile toward Muslims in the Palestinian territories, Turkey, and Pakistan, and solid majorities feel this way in Egypt and Jordan.

Moreover, perceptions of American hostility have increased since 2006 in four of the five countries where trends are available, with the percentage describing Americans as hostile rising 11 percentage points in Turkey and Pakistan, six points in Egypt, and five in Jordan.

Roughly six-in-ten Lebanese Muslims (59%) also hold this view, although there is a large gap between the country's Shia (69%) and Sunni (49%) communities on this question.

Slightly more Israeli Muslims believe just some or very few Americans are hostile toward Muslims than hold the opposite views (52% just some/very few; 47% most/many). Somewhat more Indonesian Muslims view the West as non-hostile on balance (50% just some/very few; 42% most/many).

Overall, Muslims' perceptions of Europeans are very similar to their perceptions of Americans on this issue, although Egyptian Muslims are more likely to see Europeans as hostile than to feel this way about Americans. Conversely, Israeli Muslims consider Americans more hostile than Europeans, as do Lebanese Muslims. In particular, Lebanese Shia believe Americans are more hostile than Europeans (69% vs. 55%).

The view that Europeans are hostile has become more common since 2006 in Turkey (+13 percentage points), Jordan (+11), Egypt (+7), and Pakistan (+7).

Muslim Assimilation

On balance, respondents in the non-Muslim nations surveyed believe Muslims in their countries want to be distinct from the larger society. Majorities or pluralities hold this view in Western Europe, the U.S., Israel and Russia. This opinion is particularly widespread in Germany (72%), Spain (69%), and Russia (66%).

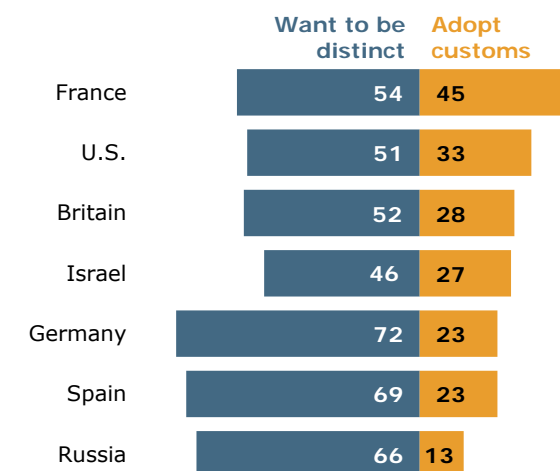
Americans and Europeans Both Seen as Hostile Toward Muslims

% Most/Many	Americans	Europeans
	%	%
Palest. ter.	73	69
Turkey	72	70
Pakistan	72	69
Egypt	63	70
Lebanon	59	49
Jordan	58	62
Israel	47	37
Indonesia	42	35

Based on Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q38 & Q39.

Most See Muslims in Country as Wanting to Be Distinct From Society



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q43.

France is the country in which the largest percentage believes Muslims want to adopt national customs: 45% think French Muslims want to embrace the French way of life.

Across the U.S. and Western Europe there is a notable education gap on this question. Consistently, the opinion that Muslims do not want to assimilate is less widespread among those with a college degree. The largest gap is in France where 42% of those with a college degree say Muslims wish to be distinct from the rest of society, compared with 62% among those who do not have a college degree. Double digit differences also exist in Germany, Britain and the U.S.

Do Muslims in Country Want to Adopt Customs or Be Distinct From Society?

<i>% Want to be distinct</i>	No college %	College %	Diff
France	62	42	-20
Germany	75	58	-17
Britain	59	45	-14
U.S.	55	42	-13

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2. How Muslims and Westerners View Each Other

Muslims and Westerners offer mixed views of each other. Majorities in Britain, France, Russia and the U.S. express favorable views of Muslims, but opinions are divided in Germany and negative in Spain. Similarly, Muslims in Lebanon, Jordan and Indonesia have positive opinions of Christians, while views are overwhelmingly unfavorable in Turkey and Pakistan; attitudes toward Jews are uniformly negative across the Muslim world.

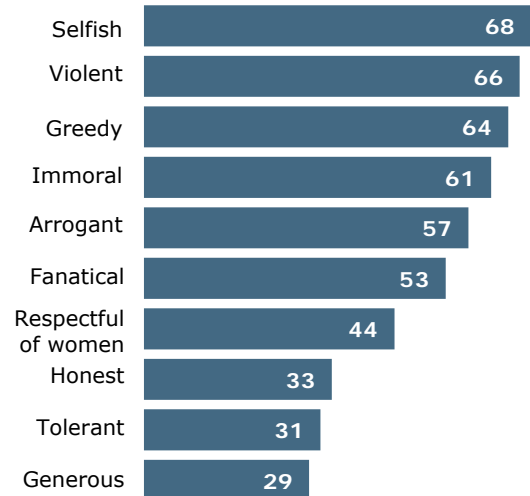
When asked whether they associate a series of four positive and six negative traits with people in Western countries, majorities or pluralities among nearly every Muslim public surveyed say Westerners are violent, greedy, fanatical, selfish, immoral and arrogant; far fewer associate positive traits such as generosity, honesty, tolerance and respect toward women with people in Western countries.

Non-Muslims in the U.S., Russia and Western Europe offer somewhat more positive views of Muslims than Muslims do of Westerners; for example, majorities or pluralities in five of the six countries say Muslims are honest, and non-Muslims in Britain, France and Germany also say Muslims are generous. Yet, many attribute negative characteristics, particularly violence and fanaticism, to Muslims, and few say Muslims are tolerant or respectful of women.

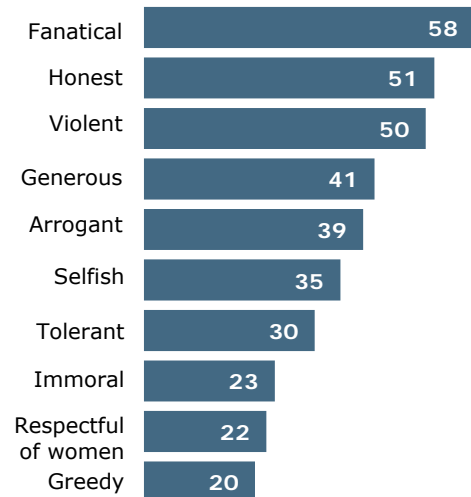
Moreover, to the extent that people in Western countries say some religions are more prone to violence than others, large majorities say Islam is the most violent religion. Among Muslims

Characteristics Associated With Westerners and Muslims

Traits associated with Westerners among Muslims in predominantly Muslim countries



Traits associated with Muslims among non-Muslims in the U.S., Russia and W. Europe



Median % of Muslims across seven Muslim countries who say each of these traits describes people in Western countries and median % of non-Muslims across the U.S., Russia and four Western European countries who say each of these traits describes Muslims.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q47a-j.

who say some religions are more violent, Judaism is typically named as the worst offender.

Another notable difference between publics in many Western countries and in predominantly Muslim countries is in the way they see themselves. Christians in the four Western European countries surveyed and in Russia overwhelmingly identify first as citizens of their countries rather than as Christians; only in the U.S. do as many Christians identify primarily with their religion as identify with their nationality. In contrast, Muslims in most of the largely Muslim countries surveyed identify themselves primarily with their religion.

Mixed Views of Muslims in the West

Majorities in Britain (64%), France (64%), Russia (62%) and the U.S. (57%) express positive views of Muslims. Opinions are nearly divided in Germany, where 45% have a favorable view of Muslims and 47% offer negative ratings; in 2006, a majority (54%) of Germans had unfavorable views of Muslims, while 36% had positive opinions.

In Spain, however, attitudes toward Muslims remain negative, although more now express positive views than did so five years ago. Somewhat fewer than four-in-ten (37%) Spanish respondents have a favorable opinion, while a 55%-majority expresses unfavorable views of Muslims; in 2006, about three-in-ten (29%) had positive views and 61% had negative opinions.

Opinions about Muslims are especially negative in Israel. About one-in-five (19%) Israelis have favorable opinions, while 79% say they have an unfavorable view; among Israeli Jews, just 9% have positive views, while nine-in-ten have negative views of Muslims. In contrast, 87% of Muslims in Israel have a positive opinion of those who share their religion. Majorities among the other Muslim publics surveyed also express positive views of Muslims, although fewer Muslims in Turkey do so than was the case five years ago (72% now vs. 88% in 2006).

Views of Muslims

	% Favorable		
	2006	2011	Change
	%	%	
U.S.	55	57	+2
Germany	36	45	+9
Spain	29	37	+8
Britain	64	64	0
France	65	64	-1
Russia	59	62	+3
Israel	--	19	--
Turkey	88	72	-16
Jordan	93	96	+3
Egypt	96	97	+1
Lebanon	--	92	--
Palest. ter.	--	82	--
Indonesia	99	97	-2
Pakistan	95	95	0

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3i.

In France, Germany, Spain and the U.S., views of Muslims are more positive among younger respondents. For example, while most (57%) Germans younger than age 30 have favorable opinions of Muslims, 45% of those ages 30 to 49 and just 39% of those 50 and older share this view. In the U.S., majorities among those younger than 30 (69%) and those ages 30 to 49 (62%) express positive opinions of Muslims, compared with about half (48%) of older respondents. In Spain, fewer than half across age groups offer positive views, while in France, majorities in the three groups do so. But in both countries, younger respondents are more likely than older respondents to express favorable opinions.

Views of Christians Mostly Positive

Opinions about Christians remain overwhelmingly positive in the U.S., Western Europe and Russia; at least three-quarters in Spain (76%) and Germany (75%) and more than eight-in-ten in the U.S. (89%), Russia (89%), France (84%) and Britain (83%) express favorable views.

Outside of these predominantly Christian countries, views of Christian are more mixed. For example, a narrow majority (54%) of Israelis offer positive opinions of Christians, reflecting a divided opinion among Israeli Jews; 51% have a favorable view and 48% have an unfavorable opinion of Christians. Two-thirds of Muslims in Israel have a positive view of Christians.

Among the Muslim publics surveyed, those in Lebanon offer the most positive ratings of Christians; 96% express a favorable opinion of the religious group, which makes up about 40% of the Lebanese population. Majorities of Muslims in Jordan (57%) and Indonesia (52%) also rate Christians favorably; Egyptian Muslims are nearly evenly divided, with 48% offering positive views and 47% saying they have an unfavorable opinion.

In contrast, Muslims in Turkey and Pakistan offer overwhelmingly negative views of Christians. In Turkey, just 6% of Muslims have a favorable view and 82% offer negative opinions of Christians; among Pakistani Muslims, 16% have positive opinions and 66%

Views of Christians

	% Favorable		
	2006 %	2011 %	Change
U.S.	88	89	+1
Britain	88	83	-5
Germany	79	75	-4
France	87	84	-3
Spain	79	76	-3
Russia	90	89	-1
Israel	--	54	--
Turkey	16	6	-10
Egypt	44	48	+4
Jordan	60	57	-3
Lebanon	--	96	--
Pakistan	26	16	-10
Indonesia	61	52	-9

Due to an administrative error, results for the Palestinian territories are not shown.

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3h.

offer unfavorable views. Favorable ratings of Christians among Muslims in Turkey and Pakistan are even lower than they were in 2006, when 16% and 26%, respectively, expressed positive views.

Views of Jews Positive in the West, Dismal in Muslim World

Attitudes toward Jews are positive in the U.S., Russia and Western Europe; at least seven-in-ten in France (84%), the U.S. (82%), Britain (76%) and Germany (71%) have favorable opinions of Jews, as do 63% of Russians and 59% in Spain.

Views of Jews among Spanish respondents are considerably more positive than they have been in recent years. In 2006, 45% had a favorable opinion and 39% had a negative view of Jews; as recently as 2008, more in Spain had an unfavorable opinion (46%) than had a favorable (37%) view of Jews.

Ratings of Jews are dismal in the seven predominantly Muslim nations surveyed. About one-in-ten (9%) Muslims in Indonesia, and even fewer in Turkey (4%), the Palestinian territories (4%), Lebanon (3%), Jordan (2%), Egypt (2%) and Pakistan (2%) express favorable opinions of Jews. Israeli Muslims, however, are divided in their opinions of Jews; 48% have favorable views and 49% express negative opinions.

Views of Jews

	% Favorable		
	2006	2011	Change
	%	%	
U.S.	77	82	+5
Spain	45	59	+14
Britain	74	76	+2
Germany	69	71	+2
France	86	84	-2
Russia	59	63	+4
Israel	--	88	--
Turkey	15	4	-11
Jordan	1	2	+1
Egypt	2	2	0
Lebanon	--	3	--
Palest. ter.	--	4	--
Indonesia	14	9	-5
Pakistan	6	2	-4

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3g.

Religion and Violence

Majorities in Israel (63%), Spain (63%), Germany (59%), the U.S. (54%) and Britain (52%), and a 39%-plurality in Russia, believe that some religions are more prone to violence than others. And when those who share this view are asked which religion they think is the most violent, large majorities in each of these countries name Islam.

The view that Islam is the most violent religion is particularly prevalent in Israel, France and Spain, where about nine-in-ten (91%, 90% and 87%, respectively) of those who say some religions are more prone to violence consider Islam to be the most violent.

At least two-thirds of those who say some religions are more violent than others in Germany (79%), Britain (75%), the U.S. (70%) and Russia (67%) also select Islam as the most violent.

Among the Muslim publics surveyed, majorities in Egypt (72%), Jordan (72%), Pakistan (60%) and the Palestinian territories (52%), as well as a 35%-plurality in Turkey, think some religions are more prone to violence than others. In Indonesia and Lebanon, more Muslims say that all religions are the same when it comes to violence (45% and 41%, respectively) than say some are more violent than others (23% and 18%).

In the Arab countries surveyed, large majorities of Muslims who say some religions are more prone to violence consider Judaism to be the most violent religion; 97% in Jordan, 93% in Egypt, 88% in the Palestinian territories and 77% in Lebanon share this view.

Some Religions More Prone to Violence Than Others?

	Some religions are more prone to violence %	All religions are about the same %	Neither (Vol) %	DK %
U.S.	54	41	2	4
Britain	52	44	2	2
France	46	53	0	0
Germany	59	38	1	3
Spain	63	33	3	1
Russia	39	20	29	12
Israel	63	30	3	3
Turkey	35	27	17	20
Egypt	72	20	4	4
Jordan	72	18	9	1
Lebanon	18	41	33	7
Palest. ter.	52	36	8	3
Indonesia	23	45	25	7
Pakistan	60	8	9	23

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q31.

Which Religion Most Violent?

	Christianity %	Islam %	Judaism %	Hinduism %	None (Vol)/DK %
U.S.	9	70	2	3	16
Britain	5	75	2	3	16
France	2	90	4	1	3
Germany	7	79	2	3	10
Spain	3	87	4	1	5
Russia	10	67	10	3	9
Israel	3	91	3	0	3
Turkey	45	2	41	2	10
Egypt	4	1	93	1	0
Jordan	2	1	97	0	0
Lebanon	20	0	77	1	2
Palest. ter.	1	0	88	10	1
Indonesia	6	32	56	1	6
Pakistan	9	3	54	29	5

Asked only of those who say some religions are more prone to violence than others.

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q32.

Outside of the Arab world, more than half of Muslims in Indonesia and Pakistan who say some religions are more violent also cite Judaism as the most violent (56% and 54%, respectively). In Turkey, however, slightly more say Christianity is the most violent religion than name Judaism (45% vs. 41%); in 2005, when the question was last asked, more than twice as many Turkish Muslims named Christianity as the most violent religion as named Judaism (46% vs. 20%).

Muslim Views of Westerners

Majorities of Muslims in Turkey, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinian territories associate each of six negative traits – violence, greed, fanaticism, selfishness, immorality and arrogance – with people in Western countries such as the United States and Europe. Many in Pakistan, Lebanon and Indonesia also attribute these negative characteristics to Westerners.

Views of Westerners are particularly negative in Jordan; at least seven-in-ten Muslims in that country say Westerners are violent (78%), greedy (74%), selfish (73%), or immoral (73%), while 66% describe Westerners as fanatical and a narrower 53%-majority say they are arrogant.

In contrast, Lebanese Muslims offer the least negative views of Westerners among the Muslim publics surveyed. For example, about a third of Lebanese Muslims describe people in Western countries as violent (34%) and arrogant (35%), while about half do not associate these traits with Westerners (51% and 49%, respectively). A substantial minority of Muslims in Lebanon say Westerners are greedy (41%), fanatical (41%) and immoral (38%), but more say that is not the case. And while Lebanese Muslims are about evenly divided when asked if Westerners are selfish – 43% say yes and 41% say no – majorities of Muslims in the other countries surveyed attribute this trait to people in Western countries.

Western Stereotypes Among Muslims

	Selfish %	Violent %	Greedy %
Turkey	64	66	70
Egypt	68	72	75
Jordan	73	78	74
Lebanon	43	34	41
Palest. ter.	67	67	64
Indonesia	68	49	55
Pakistan	68	58	64
MEDIAN	68	66	64

	Immoral %	Arrogant %	Fanatical %
Turkey	65	64	54
Egypt	70	59	64
Jordan	73	53	66
Lebanon	38	35	41
Palest. ter.	61	57	53
Indonesia	49	57	45
Pakistan	61	61	37
MEDIAN	61	57	53

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q47b-d & Q47f-h.

When asked whether they associate each of four positive traits with Westerners, majorities or pluralities of Muslims in nearly every predominantly Muslim nation surveyed say they do not think of Westerners as generous, honest or tolerant.

Positive Characteristics Associated With Westerners By Muslims

	Respectful of women	Honest	Tolerant	Generous
	%	%	%	%
Turkey	30	19	19	15
Egypt	44	32	31	29
Jordan	44	35	33	24
Lebanon	55	37	28	40
Palest. ter.	56	39	36	49
Indonesia	46	33	41	38
Pakistan	16	16	12	17
MEDIAN	44	33	31	29

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q47a, Q47e & Q47i-j.

However, many Muslims say people in Western countries

are respectful of women, including majorities in the Palestinian territories (56%) and Lebanon (55%) and a 46%-plurality in Indonesia; among Egyptian and Jordanian Muslims, the perception that Westerners are respectful of women is more common than it was in 2006, although more in these countries still say this trait does not describe Westerners than say it does.

Muslims in Turkey and Pakistan are the least likely to associate positive traits with Westerners. Fewer than one-in-five Pakistani Muslims say people in Western countries are generous (17%), honest (16%), respectful of women (16%) or tolerant (12%). In Turkey, three-in-ten Muslims say Westerners are respectful of women, while just 19% describe Westerners as honest or tolerant and 15% say people in Western countries are generous.

Compared with five years ago, Indonesian Muslims consistently offer more positive assessments of Westerners. More now attribute positive characteristics such as honesty (33%, up 13 percentage points), generosity (38%, up 8 points), respect for women (46%, up 8 points) and tolerance (41%, up 7 points) to people in Western countries than did so in 2006; the percentages of Indonesian Muslims who say Westerners are violent, greedy, selfish, immoral or arrogant have declined by double digits.

In contrast, Pakistani Muslims express far more negative views of Westerners than they did in 2006. For example, 64% of Muslims in Pakistan now say people in Western countries are greedy, compared with 44% who shared this view five years ago; the percentage saying Westerners are immoral, selfish or fanatical has also increased by double digits (16, 14 and 13 percentage points, respectively). More Pakistani Muslims

also say Westerners are violent (58% vs. 49% in 2006) and arrogant (61% vs. 53%). Fewer Pakistani Muslims now say people in Western countries are generous (down 7 percentage points), respectful of women (down 6 points) or honest (down 5 points).

Non-Muslim Views of Muslims

Opinions of the negative traits associated with Muslims are mixed across the U.S., Russia and the four Western European countries surveyed. Majorities or pluralities of non-Muslims in these countries do not associate greed and immorality with Muslims; but most non-Muslims in Spain (80%), Germany (68%), Russia (64%) and France (52%) say Muslims are fanatical, and majorities in three of these countries also describe Muslims as violent (61% in Spain and 54% in Germany and Russia).

The U.S. and Britain are the only two countries where fewer than half of non-Muslims attribute each of the six negative traits tested to Muslims, but even in these countries many have negative views. For example, about the same number of non-Muslims in the U.S. says Muslims are violent (45%) as say they are not (46%). Non-Muslims in Britain are nearly evenly divided on whether or not Muslims are fanatical: 43% say yes and 42% say no.

Non-Muslims in the U.S., Russia and Western Europe also offer mixed views of the positive traits tested. Majorities or pluralities in France (62%), Britain (60%), Germany (53%), the U.S. (49%) and Spain (45%) say Muslims are honest; a majority in France (61%) and a plurality in Germany (45%) and Britain (43%) also say Muslims are generous.

Muslim Stereotypes Among Non-Muslims

	Fanatical %	Violent %	Arrogant %
U.S.	41	45	34
Britain	43	32	38
France	52	44	39
Germany	68	54	35
Spain	80	61	48
Russia	64	54	51
MEDIAN	58	50	39

	Selfish %	Immoral %	Greedy %
U.S.	29	24	20
Britain	29	18	16
France	26	22	14
Germany	42	22	19
Spain	49	34	32
Russia	40	24	31
MEDIAN	35	23	20

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q47b-d & Q47f-h.

Yet, nowhere does a majority or plurality of non-Muslims describe Muslims as tolerant or respectful of women. Russians are the most likely to say Muslims respect women, although just 28% of non-Muslims in that country say this is the case. In Spain, only 9% say Muslims are respectful of women. Four-in-ten non-Muslims in Britain say Muslims are tolerant, more than in any other country.

Positive Characteristics Associated With Muslims By Non-Muslims

	Honest %	Generous %	Tolerant %	Respectful of women %
U.S.	49	33	33	19
Britain	60	43	40	24
France	62	61	38	24
Germany	53	45	25	17
Spain	45	38	21	9
Russia	16	20	27	28
MEDIAN	51	41	30	22

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q47a, Q47e & Q47i-j.

Changes in views of traits associated with Muslims have not been consistent across the U.S., Russia and Western Europe since 2006. For example, non-Muslims in Russia are generally less likely to attribute positive characteristics to Muslims, but they are also less likely to say that Muslims are violent, selfish or fanatical. Similarly, more in Spain now say Muslims are generous than did so five years ago, but more also see Muslims as selfish, arrogant and immoral.

In general, younger respondents and those with college degrees tend to offer more positive views of Muslims, while older and less-educated respondents are more likely to associate negative traits with this religious group. For example, in France, Germany and Spain, non-Muslims with a college degree are more likely than those with less education to say Muslims are generous and honest; by comparison, those without a college degree in these countries are more likely than the more educated groups to say Muslims are violent, greedy, fanatical, immoral and selfish.

Muslims Much More Critical

On balance, Muslims in the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed are more likely to associate negative characteristics

Muslims More Critical of Westerners

Of negative traits ascribed to Westerners by Muslims

	3+ %	1-2 %	0 %
Jordan	89	10	1
Egypt	81	13	5
Turkey	73	9	17
Palest. ter.	71	22	7
Pakistan	67	11	22
Indonesia	63	23	15
Lebanon	45	18	37

Of negative traits ascribed to Muslims by Non-Muslims

	3+ %	1-2 %	0 %
Spain	60	31	9
Russia	50	32	17
Germany	46	36	18
U.S.	35	30	35
France	35	35	30
Britain	32	29	39

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q47b-d & Q47f-h.

with Westerners than non-Muslims are to associate them with Muslims. For example, nearly nine-in-ten (89%) Jordanian Muslims use at least three of the six negative adjectives tested to describe people in Western countries, as do majorities in Egypt (81%), Turkey (73%), the Palestinian territories (71%), Pakistan (67%) and Indonesia (63%); only in Lebanon is this not the case.

In contrast, Spain is the only Western country surveyed where a majority (60%) of non-Muslims associate three or more negative characteristics with Muslims. At least three-in-ten non-Muslims in Britain (39%), the U.S. (35%) and France (30%) do not attribute any of the six negative characteristics tested to Muslims.

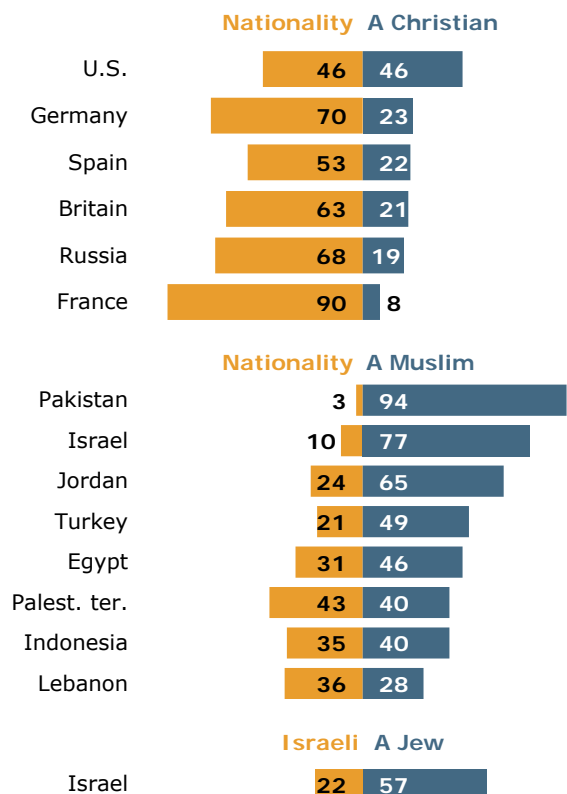
Religious vs. National Identity

Most Christians in the Western European countries surveyed and in Russia think of themselves first in terms of their nationality rather than as Christians. This is especially the case in France, where nine-in-ten Christians see themselves as primarily French. Seven-in-ten Christians in Germany, 68% in Russia, 63% in Britain and 53% in Spain also identify primarily with their nationality rather than their religion.

National identification is even more widespread among Christians in Britain, France, Germany and Russia than it was five years ago, when majorities already identified primarily with their nationality. The change is especially notable in Germany, where the percentage seeing themselves first as Germans is up 11 percentage points, from 59% in 2006.

In contrast, American Christians are evenly divided; 46% see themselves primarily as Christians and the same number consider themselves Americans first. In 2006, national

What Do You Consider Yourself First?



In the U.S. and Europe, figures are for Christians only. In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only. In Israel, figures are for Jews only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q35chr, Q35mus & Q35jew.

identification was slightly more common than religious identification among Christians in the U.S. (47% vs. 43%).

Religious identification among Christians in the U.S. is especially prevalent among white evangelicals. Seven-in-ten in this group see themselves first as Christians rather than as Americans, while 22% say they are primarily American. Among all other American Christians, more identify primarily with their nationality (55%) than identify with their religion (38%).

With the exception of Lebanon and the Palestinian territories, majorities and pluralities in the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed see themselves first as Muslims rather than as citizens of their country. This is especially the case in Pakistan, where 94% of Muslims identify themselves primarily with their religion; in Jordan, about two-thirds (65%) see themselves first as Muslims.

Pluralities of Muslims in Turkey (49%), Egypt (46%) and Indonesia (40%) also consider themselves Muslims first, while 21%, 31% and 35%, respectively, self-identify primarily with their nationality. However, significantly fewer in Egypt now primarily identify with their religion than did so in 2005, when about six-in-ten (59%) Muslims identified themselves primarily with their religion, while 23% saw themselves first as Egyptians.

In Lebanon, however, 36% see themselves primarily as Lebanese, while 28% see themselves first as Muslims. Palestinians are more divided; 43% self-identify first as Palestinians and 40% consider themselves primarily Muslims.

Majorities of Israeli Jews and Muslims identify first with their religion rather than as Israelis, but this is especially the case among Muslims. About three-quarters (77%) of Muslims in Israel think of themselves primarily as Muslims, while just 10% say they are Israeli first. Among Jews, 57% prioritize their religious identity and 22% self-identify as Israelis.

3. Islamic Extremism

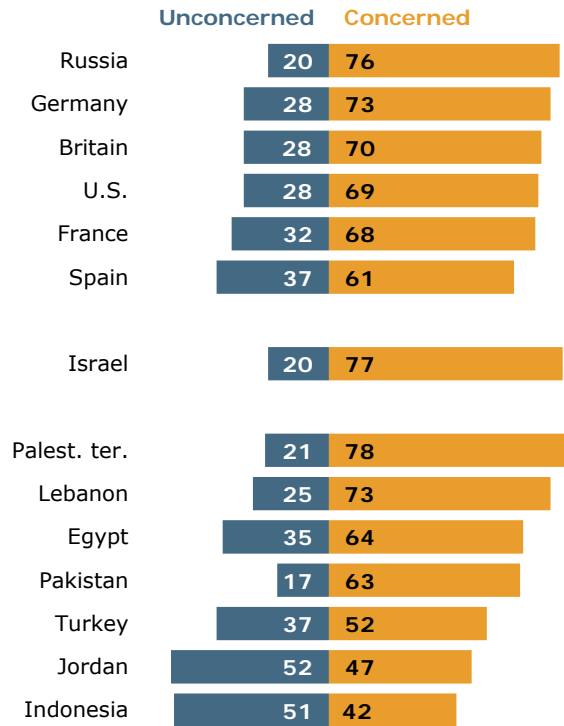
Worries about Islamic extremism are widespread among the nations surveyed, with majorities in the U.S., Russia, Western Europe and Israel as well as among most Muslim publics in the Middle East and Asia expressing concern about the presence of extremists within their borders.

Compared with five years ago, however, worries have subsided somewhat in several countries, including Germany, France, Britain and Spain. The most dramatic drop has occurred among Jordan, where the percentage of Muslims concerned about Islamic extremism has declined by 22 percentage points since 2006.

Among Muslim publics, worries about Islamic extremism largely center on its violent nature. For example, among Muslims in Indonesia and Lebanon who are concerned about extremism, more than half say they are most troubled by the threat of violence. Pluralities in Turkey and Pakistan share this view. In the Palestinian territories and Egypt, the foremost concern among Muslims is that extremism will divide the country, while Jordanian Muslims worry most about the impact extremist agendas might have on personal freedoms.

As in the past, when asked about the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, small percentages of the Muslim publics surveyed believe these acts were carried out by Arabs. Only about one-in-five or fewer believe Arabs conducted the 9/11 attacks. However, Muslims in Lebanon and Israel are more willing to accept that groups of Arabs perpetrated the attacks, with just over a quarter in each country subscribing to this view. In several countries – Jordan, Egypt and Turkey – the

Most Concerned About Islamic Extremism in Their Country



In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q44.

percentage of Muslims believing that Arabs were responsible has actually declined since 2006.

Trends in Extremism Concern

Worries about Islamic extremism remain widespread in the U.S., Russia and Western Europe. At least seven-in-ten in Russia (76%), Germany (73%), Britain (70%) and the U.S. (70%) say they are very or somewhat concerned about extremism in their country; 68% of French and 61% of Spanish respondents express similar concern.

Compared with five years ago, fears about Islamic extremism have decreased somewhat in the Western European countries surveyed. This is especially the case in Germany, where about eight-in-ten (82%) were concerned about Islamic extremism in their country in 2006; 77% in Britain, 76% in France and 66% in Spain expressed concern five years ago.

In Israel, about three-quarters (77%) are concerned about Islamic extremism in their country, reflecting the views of Jews in that country. Fully 85% of Israeli Jews worry about Islamic extremism; in contrast, just 31% of Muslims in Israel express concern, while 56% do not.

Among the Muslim publics surveyed, Palestinians are the most concerned about Islamic extremism (78%). Roughly three-quarters (73%) of Muslims in Lebanon share this concern, as do 64% of Muslims in Egypt, 63% in Pakistan, and a narrow 52%-majority in Turkey. In Lebanon, fears of Islamic extremism are even more prevalent among Christians; 88% of Lebanese Christians worry about Islamic extremism in their country.

In contrast, fewer than half of Muslims in Jordan and Indonesia are concerned about Islamic extremism. About four-in-ten (42%) Indonesian Muslims are at least somewhat concerned, while 51% are not concerned about Islamic extremism. Views are somewhat more mixed in Jordan, where 47% of Muslims worry about extremism and 52% do not. Concern about Islamic extremism has declined considerably in Jordan over the past five years; nearly seven-in-ten (69%) Muslims in that country expressed concern in 2006.

Concern About Islamic Extremism

	% Concerned		
	2006	2011	Change
	%	%	
U.S.	72	69	-3
Germany	82	73	-9
France	76	68	-8
Britain	77	70	-7
Spain	66	61	-5
Russia	74	76	+2
Israel	--	77	--
Turkey	45	52	+7
Jordan	69	47	-22
Egypt	69	64	-5
Lebanon	--	73	--
Palest. ter.	--	78	--
Pakistan	74	63	-11
Indonesia	44	42	-2

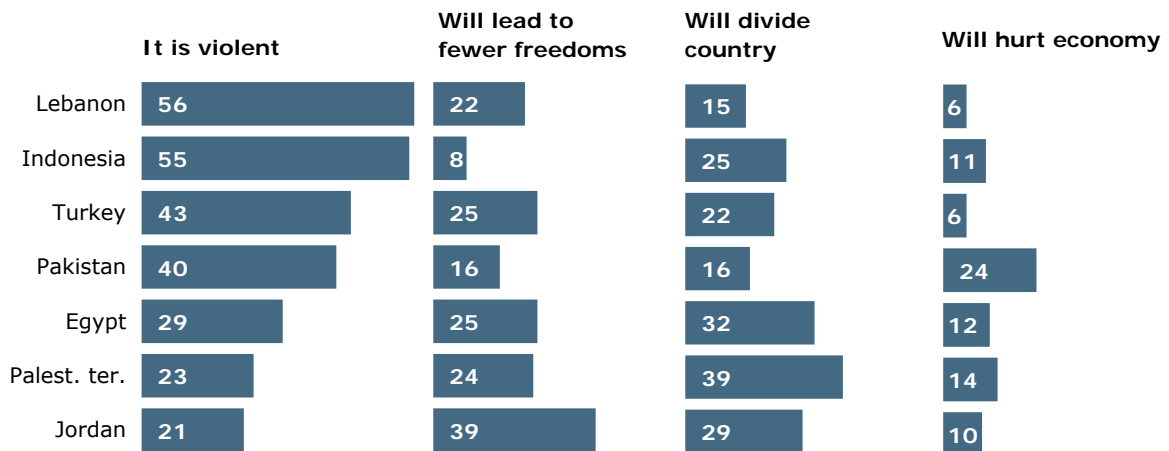
In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q44.

Fears of Violence

Among the Muslim publics surveyed, those who express concerns about Islamic extremism are primarily worried by the violent nature of extremist movements. In both Lebanon (56%) and Indonesia (55%), majorities of Muslims point to violence as their greatest concern when it comes to Islamic extremism. In Lebanon, pluralities of Christians (49%) and Sunnis (44%) name violence as their primary worry, while nearly seven-in-ten (69%) among the country's Shia community say the same.

What Concerns You Most About Islamic Extremism?



Based on Muslims only.

Asked only of those who are concerned about Islamic extremism in their country.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q45.

In Turkey and Pakistan, too, Muslims who are concerned about Islamic extremism tend to be most worried about the threat of violence. Roughly four-in-ten among concerned Muslims in Turkey (43%) point to violence as their leading concern about extremism; in Pakistan, 40% of those worried about extremism share this view.

In Egypt, somewhat more among Muslims who are concerned worry that extremism could divide the country (32%) than point to its violent nature (29%); a smaller percentage (25%) is concerned that extremism will lead to fewer freedoms and choices for individuals.

Violence is also not the leading concern in either the Palestinian territories or Jordan. In the former, Muslims worried about Islamic extremism are most exercised (39%) by the

possibility that it could divide their country. In Jordan, the threat to personal freedoms is the principal worry (39%) among Muslims concerned about extremism.

Views About 9/11

When asked about the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, few among the Muslim publics surveyed believe these acts were carried out by groups of Arabs. The highest percentage who believe that Arabs were culpable for the 9/11 attacks is found in Lebanon, where 28% of Muslims believe this to be true, with roughly comparable numbers of Sunni (31%) and Shia (26%) agreeing on this point. A similar proportion of Israeli Muslims (27%) also say groups of Arabs conducted the attacks.

In the other predominantly Muslim countries surveyed, fewer than one-in-four Muslims accept that Arabs conducted the attacks on New York and Washington 10 years ago. Pakistanis and Turks are the most skeptical, with just 12% and 9%, respectively, saying that groups of Arabs carried out the 9/11 terrorist acts.

In several of the Muslim nations for which there are trends, skepticism has grown since 2006. Among Jordanians, the percentage of Muslims who believe Arabs were responsible for the terrorist acts has fallen 17 percentage points, compared with five years ago. Over the same period, the percentage of Muslims in Egypt who accept that groups of Arabs carried out the attacks has declined 11 points, while in Turkey it has shrunk by 7 percentage points. In the case of Indonesia and Pakistan, opinions on the matter have changed little since 2006.

Do You Believe Arabs Carried Out 9/11 Attacks?

	% Believe		
	2006 %	2011 %	Change
Jordan	39	22	-17
Egypt	32	21	-11
Turkey	16	9	-7
Pakistan	15	12	-3
Indonesia	16	20	+4
Palest. ter.	--	22	--
Israel	--	27	--
Lebanon	--	28	--

Asked of Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q95.

Methodological Appendix

<u>Country</u>	<u>Sample size</u>	<u>Margin of Error (pct. points)</u>	<u>Field dates</u>	<u>Mode</u>
U.S.	1,001	±4.0	March 25 – April 14	Telephone
Britain	1,000	±3.5	March 22 – April 13	Telephone
France	1,004	±3.5	March 21 – April 5	Telephone
Germany	1,001	±4.5	March 21 – April 11	Telephone
Spain	1,000	±3.5	March 22 - April 5	Telephone
Russia	1,000	±4.0	March 21 – April 4	Face-to-face
Turkey	1,000	±4.0	March 21 – April 12	Face-to-face
Egypt	1,000	±4.0	March 24 – April 7	Face-to-face
Jordan	1,000	±4.0	March 21 – April 7	Face-to-face
Lebanon	1,000	±4.0	March 21 – April 7	Face-to-face
Palest. ter.	825	±4.0	March 22 – April 12	Face-to-face
Israel	907	±5.0	March 22 – April 5	Face-to-face
Indonesia	1,000	±4.0	March 23 – April 6	Face-to-face
Pakistan	1,251	±4.0	May 8 – May 15	Face-to-face

Note: For more comprehensive information on the methodology of this study, see the “Methods in Detail” section.

Methods in Detail

About the 2011 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 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: **Britain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all British households)
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 13, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **Egypt**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates (excluding Frontier governorates for security reasons – about 2% of the population) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 24 – April 7, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **France**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households) with quotas for gender, age and occupation and proportional to region size and urban/rural population
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: French
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 5, 2011
Sample size: 1,004
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **Germany**
Sample design: Random Last Two Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample representative of roughly 95% of the German population proportional to population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: German
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 11, 2011
Sample size: 1,001
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phone only households — between 5% and 10%)

Country: **Indonesia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample representative of roughly 88% of the population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Indonesian
Fieldwork dates: March 23 – April 6, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excludes 12% of population)

Country: **Israel**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Israel's six districts proportional to population size and urban/rural population with an oversample of Arabs
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hebrew, Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 5, 2011
Sample size: 907 (504 Jews, 381 Arabs, 22 others)
Margin of Error: ±5.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and Jordan's 12 governorates and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 7, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven major regions (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 7, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country:	Pakistan
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample of all four provinces stratified by province (the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir were excluded for security reasons as were areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan – roughly 15% of the population) with disproportional sampling of the urban population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Saraiki, Hindko, Brahavi
Fieldwork dates:	May 8 – May 15, 2011
Sample size:	1,251
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Sample is disproportionately urban, but data are weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in Pakistan. Sample covers roughly 85% of the adult population.
Country:	Palestinian territories
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by 17 districts in Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	March 22 – April 12, 2011
Sample size:	825
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Russia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions (excluding a few remote areas in the northern and eastern parts of the country and Chechnya) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian
Fieldwork dates:	March 21 – April 4, 2011
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of telephone households (about 99% of Spanish households) stratified by region and proportional to population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish/Castilian
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 5, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **Turkey**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample in all 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development [NUTS 2]) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Turkish
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 12, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **United States**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households in the continental U.S. stratified by county
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: March 25 – April 14, 2011
Sample size: 1,001
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households in continental U.S. (including cell phone only households)

**Pew Global Attitudes Project
2011 Spring Survey Topline Results
July 21, 2011 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Figures in this topline are based on the general public in each country, unless otherwise noted. Throughout the report, most figures for predominantly Muslim countries are based on Muslim respondents only.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers. When multiple responses are allowed, totals may add to more than 100%.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate toplines. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- Trends from Egypt in 2002 are not shown because those results were based on a disproportionately urban sample of the population. Since 2006, the samples have been nationally representative.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2011 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q3g Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: g. Jews					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	45	37	4	1	13	100
	Spring, 2010	40	40	5	1	13	100
	Spring, 2009	43	39	4	2	12	100
	Spring, 2008	41	36	5	2	17	100
	Spring, 2006	40	37	3	2	17	100
	May, 2005	36	40	5	2	16	100
	March, 2004	36	41	6	2	15	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	27	49	4	3	17	100
	Spring, 2010	23	47	5	1	24	100
	Spring, 2009	24	49	4	3	21	100
	Spring, 2008	16	57	6	3	19	100
	Spring, 2006	22	52	4	2	19	100
	May, 2005	24	54	4	2	15	100
	March, 2004	23	53	6	3	15	100
France	Spring, 2011	14	70	12	4	0	100
	Spring, 2010	12	66	15	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	9	69	13	6	2	100
	Spring, 2008	14	65	14	6	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	74	10	3	1	100
	May, 2005	18	64	13	3	2	100
	March, 2004	28	53	8	3	8	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	13	58	15	3	11	100
	Spring, 2010	11	56	18	2	12	100
	Spring, 2009	10	55	16	5	14	100
	Spring, 2008	8	56	21	4	11	100
	Spring, 2006	13	56	17	5	10	100
	May, 2005	11	56	16	5	12	100
	March, 2004	10	53	16	4	17	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	16	43	19	11	11	100
	Spring, 2010	7	44	25	7	18	100
	Spring, 2009	5	42	22	8	24	100
	Spring, 2008	2	35	28	18	18	100
	Spring, 2006	6	39	25	14	17	100
	May, 2005	18	40	14	7	22	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	13	50	14	7	15	100
	Spring, 2010	15	48	17	7	13	100
	Spring, 2009	11	50	19	6	14	100
	Spring, 2008	11	36	22	12	20	100
	Spring, 2006	15	44	21	9	11	100
	May, 2005	15	48	19	7	11	100
	March, 2004	17	47	17	8	10	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	1	3	14	69	13	100
	Spring, 2010	0	5	11	67	16	100
	Spring, 2009	1	5	10	63	22	100
	Spring, 2008	2	5	8	68	17	100
	Spring, 2006	1	14	15	50	20	100
	May, 2005	4	14	16	44	23	100
	March, 2004	6	21	17	32	23	100

		Q3g Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: g. Jews					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	1	2	1	94	2	100
	Spring, 2010	0	1	2	95	2	100
	Spring, 2009	0	2	2	93	3	100
	Spring, 2008	0	3	3	92	3	100
	Spring, 2006	0	2	15	82	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	1	1	3	95	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	1	3	95	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	2	2	95	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	2	2	94	2	100
	Spring, 2006	0	1	2	96	1	100
	May, 2005	0	0	1	99	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	1	1	2	95	1	100
	Spring, 2010	0	1	3	95	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	1	6	92	0	100
	Spring, 2008	0	2	8	89	1	100
	May, 2005	0	0	1	99	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	1	3	6	89	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	2	3	94	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	51	37	8	3	1	100
	Spring, 2009	51	37	8	3	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	2	8	31	47	12	100
	Spring, 2010	1	7	35	48	9	100
	Spring, 2009	2	8	38	36	16	100
	Spring, 2008	2	8	30	36	23	100
	Spring, 2006	3	14	34	39	11	100
	May, 2005	2	11	40	36	12	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	0	2	8	69	22	100
	Spring, 2011	1	3	10	68	18	100
	Spring, 2010	1	4	11	66	17	100
	Spring, 2009	1	4	11	67	17	100
	Spring, 2008	1	3	11	65	21	100
	Spring, 2006	1	5	9	62	23	100
	May, 2005	0	5	10	64	21	100
	March, 2004	1	2	7	73	18	100

		Q3h Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: h. Christians					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	60	29	3	1	7	100
	Spring, 2010	55	32	6	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	58	31	4	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	62	25	3	0	10	100
	Spring, 2006	62	26	4	1	6	100
	May, 2005	56	31	4	2	7	100
	March, 2004	55	29	5	2	9	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	38	45	4	2	10	100
	Spring, 2010	33	45	6	1	14	100
	Spring, 2009	35	45	6	2	12	100
	Spring, 2008	27	56	6	1	10	100
	Spring, 2006	46	42	4	1	8	100
	May, 2005	37	48	5	1	9	100
	March, 2004	36	48	5	1	9	100
France	Spring, 2011	23	61	11	4	0	100
	Spring, 2010	16	57	18	8	1	100
	Spring, 2009	15	63	16	5	2	100
	Spring, 2008	17	65	13	4	1	100
	Spring, 2006	23	64	10	3	0	100
	May, 2005	23	60	11	4	1	100
	March, 2004	34	50	7	2	6	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	19	56	15	5	5	100
	Spring, 2010	15	58	18	4	5	100
	Spring, 2009	14	64	12	2	7	100
	Spring, 2008	15	68	11	1	5	100
	Spring, 2006	23	56	14	3	4	100
	May, 2005	21	62	12	1	4	100
	March, 2004	15	60	13	3	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	28	48	14	6	5	100
	Spring, 2010	13	58	17	4	8	100
	Spring, 2009	11	59	15	4	11	100
	Spring, 2008	8	59	17	7	9	100
	Spring, 2006	25	54	10	5	6	100
	May, 2005	32	48	7	3	10	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	38	51	3	2	6	100
	Spring, 2010	42	49	3	1	6	100
	Spring, 2009	35	52	5	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	47	41	4	3	6	100
	Spring, 2006	48	42	4	2	5	100
	May, 2005	44	48	2	1	5	100
	March, 2004	44	49	2	1	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	1	4	21	60	13	100
	Spring, 2010	2	9	15	57	17	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	13	55	23	100
	Spring, 2008	2	8	12	62	16	100
	Spring, 2006	2	14	15	54	15	100
	May, 2005	5	16	17	46	17	100
	March, 2004	6	24	19	33	18	100

		Q3h Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: h. Christians					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	11	38	27	20	5	100
	Spring, 2010	8	34	31	25	3	100
	Spring, 2009	12	39	23	26	1	100
	Spring, 2008	9	43	28	18	3	100
	Spring, 2006	6	42	40	11	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	17	40	20	22	1	100
	Spring, 2010	14	42	21	22	1	100
	Spring, 2009	11	44	19	25	2	100
	Spring, 2008	17	56	17	8	3	100
	Spring, 2006	11	50	28	11	1	100
	May, 2005	10	48	29	12	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	46	51	0	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	42	52	2	2	1	100
	Spring, 2009	41	47	8	4	0	100
	Spring, 2008	41	44	12	2	0	100
	May, 2005	63	28	5	2	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	9	45	33	12	1	100
	Spring, 2009	9	43	30	14	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	11	44	27	13	6	100
	Spring, 2010	8	43	31	11	6	100
	Spring, 2009	8	37	34	9	12	100
	Spring, 2008	10	41	30	11	9	100
	Spring, 2006	20	44	25	7	4	100
	May, 2005	17	41	28	9	4	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	3	14	17	48	18	100
	Spring, 2011	3	14	17	51	15	100
	Spring, 2010	4	16	20	46	14	100
	Spring, 2009	4	21	22	39	14	100
	Spring, 2008	4	20	17	43	16	100
	Spring, 2006	4	23	15	39	19	100
	May, 2005	2	20	17	41	20	100
	March, 2004	4	20	17	45	14	100

Due to an administrative error, results for the Palestinian territories are not shown.

		Q3i Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: i. Muslims					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	19	38	17	9	17	100
	Spring, 2010	17	37	18	8	20	100
	Spring, 2009	21	39	14	8	18	100
	Spring, 2008	20	36	13	10	21	100
	Spring, 2006	20	35	14	10	21	100
	May, 2005	18	39	14	8	21	100
	March, 2004	13	35	18	13	20	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	16	48	14	8	14	100
	Spring, 2010	13	47	13	7	20	100
	Spring, 2009	17	46	13	6	18	100
	Spring, 2008	12	51	15	8	16	100
	Spring, 2006	15	49	12	8	17	100
	May, 2005	18	53	9	5	15	100
	March, 2004	18	49	12	6	15	100
France	Spring, 2011	10	54	23	13	0	100
	Spring, 2010	7	48	28	16	1	100
	Spring, 2009	8	56	25	10	1	100
	Spring, 2008	8	54	26	12	1	100
	Spring, 2006	7	58	23	12	0	100
	May, 2005	9	55	21	13	2	100
	March, 2004	16	48	20	9	7	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	4	41	38	9	9	100
	Spring, 2010	4	40	36	10	11	100
	Spring, 2009	4	40	35	7	14	100
	Spring, 2008	4	36	38	12	10	100
	Spring, 2006	4	32	39	15	10	100
	May, 2005	4	36	36	11	13	100
	March, 2004	5	36	35	11	13	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	8	29	32	23	7	100
	Spring, 2010	3	36	34	14	13	100
	Spring, 2009	2	33	31	15	18	100
	Spring, 2008	1	32	31	21	16	100
	Spring, 2006	4	25	35	26	10	100
	May, 2005	14	32	24	13	17	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	15	47	20	7	10	100
	Spring, 2010	14	42	21	11	12	100
	Spring, 2009	13	47	19	9	12	100
	Spring, 2008	15	41	21	11	12	100
	Spring, 2006	17	42	24	9	9	100
	May, 2005	14	41	26	10	10	100
	March, 2004	15	38	23	14	10	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	47	24	5	19	5	100
	Spring, 2010	53	22	3	14	8	100
	Spring, 2009	46	23	3	17	10	100
	Spring, 2008	66	20	4	5	5	100
	Spring, 2006	74	14	3	5	4	100
	May, 2005	61	22	6	5	5	100
	March, 2004	66	22	6	3	3	100

		Q3i Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: i. Muslims					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	84	13	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2010	83	14	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	80	18	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2008	85	14	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2006	84	11	3	1	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	79	16	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2010	74	21	2	3	0	100
	Spring, 2009	72	19	3	5	0	100
	Spring, 2008	86	11	1	1	2	100
	Spring, 2006	89	4	6	1	0	100
	May, 2005	95	4	1	0	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	50	42	4	4	1	100
	Spring, 2010	53	43	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	45	49	4	2	0	100
	Spring, 2008	53	44	3	0	0	100
	May, 2005	61	31	6	1	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	53	30	11	5	2	100
	Spring, 2009	36	45	9	10	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	6	13	31	48	1	100
	Spring, 2009	6	13	30	49	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	70	23	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2010	63	31	3	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	62	32	2	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	69	26	2	0	3	100
	Spring, 2006	78	19	2	0	1	100
	May, 2005	85	14	1	0	0	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	84	11	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2011	81	12	1	2	4	100
	Spring, 2010	82	12	2	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	79	14	2	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	93	6	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2006	84	10	1	1	3	100
	May, 2005	88	6	1	1	5	100
	March, 2004	87	10	1	1	2	100

		Q31 Which statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right?				Total
		Some religions are more prone to violence than others	All religions are about the same when it comes to violence	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	54	41	2	4	100
	May, 2005	52	39	3	6	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	52	44	2	2	100
	May, 2005	47	45	4	4	100
France	Spring, 2011	46	53	0	0	100
	May, 2005	46	53	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	59	38	1	3	100
	May, 2005	51	44	1	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	63	33	3	1	100
	May, 2005	52	40	6	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	39	20	29	12	100
	May, 2005	54	21	15	10	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	35	27	17	21	100
	May, 2005	26	33	22	19	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	71	20	5	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	72	18	9	1	100
	May, 2005	75	17	7	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	21	42	30	7	100
	May, 2005	17	44	29	10	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	52	36	9	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	63	30	3	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	23	44	26	7	100
	May, 2005	16	62	16	6	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	59	8	9	23	100
	Spring, 2011	46	16	12	26	100
	May, 2005	40	13	17	29	100

		Q32 ASK IF SOME RELIGIONS MORE VIOLENT THAN OTHERS (Q31=1): Which one of the religions that I name do you think of as most violent - Christianity, Islam, Judaism or Hinduism?						Total	N
		Christianity	Islam	Judaism	Hinduism	None (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused		
United States	Spring, 2011	9	70	2	3	2	14	100	572
	May, 2005	9	67	4	5	2	13	100	520
Britain	Spring, 2011	5	75	2	3	3	13	100	530
	May, 2005	8	63	4	3	4	18	100	352
France	Spring, 2011	2	90	4	1	2	1	100	468
	May, 2005	2	87	2	2	4	2	100	345
Germany	Spring, 2011	7	79	2	3	2	8	100	569
	May, 2005	2	79	3	3	2	11	100	388
Spain	Spring, 2011	3	87	4	1	1	4	100	633
	May, 2005	2	81	4	2	2	8	100	393
Russia	Spring, 2011	10	67	10	3	3	6	100	392
	May, 2005	3	71	10	4	3	10	100	542
Turkey	Spring, 2011	45	3	41	2	4	6	100	353
	May, 2005	46	15	20	2	4	13	100	261
Egypt	Spring, 2011	4	2	93	1	0	0	100	712
Jordan	Spring, 2011	2	1	96	0	0	0	100	721
	May, 2005	1	1	98	0	0	0	100	751
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	11	15	72	1	0	1	100	209
	May, 2005	15	18	66	0	0	1	100	167
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	1	0	88	10	0	1	100	425
Israel	Spring, 2011	3	91	3	0	1	2	100	453
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	5	37	51	1	2	4	100	233
	May, 2005	10	11	63	0	10	6	100	180
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	9	3	54	29	2	3	100	670
	Spring, 2011	12	4	45	33	0	5	100	839
	May, 2005	4	6	51	31	6	3	100	500

		Q35CHR ASK IF CHRISTIAN: Do you think of yourself first as (name of survey country's people) or first as a Christian?					Total	N
		(Name of survey country's people)	Christian	Both equally (DO NOT READ)	Other (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused		
United States	Spring, 2011	46	46	6	1	1	100	768
	Spring, 2006	47	43	8	1	2	100	820
Britain	Spring, 2011	63	21	10	4	1	100	463
	Spring, 2006	59	24	8	7	2	100	215
France	Spring, 2011	90	8	1	0	0	100	819
	Spring, 2006	83	14	3	0	0	100	325
Germany	Spring, 2011	70	23	6	1	1	100	616
	Spring, 2006	59	33	8	1	0	100	285
Spain	Spring, 2011	53	22	21	2	2	100	565
	Spring, 2006	60	14	21	4	1	100	384
Russia	Spring, 2011	68	19	11	1	0	100	843
	Spring, 2006	63	16	20	1	1	100	790

		Q35MUS ASK IF MUSLIM: Do you think of yourself first as (name of survey country's people) or first as a Muslim?					Total	N
		(Name of survey country's people)	Muslim	Both equally (DO NOT READ)	Other (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused		
Turkey	Spring, 2011	21	49	29	0	1	100	979
	Spring, 2006	19	51	30	0	0	100	1001
	May, 2005	29	43	27	0	1	100	965
Egypt	Spring, 2011	31	46	23	0	0	100	940
	Spring, 2006	23	59	18	0	0	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2011	24	65	10	1	0	100	971
	Spring, 2006	21	67	12	0	0	100	972
	May, 2005	23	63	13	0	0	100	967
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	36	28	36	0	0	100	553
	May, 2005	30	30	39	0	1	100	563
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	43	40	17	0	0	100	799
Israel	Spring, 2011	10	77	10	1	2	100	294
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	35	40	24	0	0	100	881
	Spring, 2006	39	36	25	0	0	100	909
	May, 2005	35	39	26	0	0	100	970
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	3	94	3	0	0	100	1219
	Spring, 2011	9	89	1	0	0	100	1912
	Spring, 2006	6	87	7	0	0	100	1233
	May, 2005	7	79	13	0	1	100	1203

		Q35JEW ASK IF JEWISH: Do you think of yourself first as Israeli or first as a Jew?					Total	N
		Israeli	Jew	Both Equally (DO NOT READ)	Other (DO NOT READ)	Refused		
Israel	Spring, 2011	22	57	20	0	0	100	499

		Q36 Do you think that relations these days between Muslims around the world and people in Western countries such as the United States and Europe [In Russia:, including Russia,] are generally good or generally bad?				Total
		Generally good	Generally bad	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	43	48	1	7	100
	Spring, 2006	32	55	1	12	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	40	52	3	5	100
	Spring, 2006	28	61	3	8	100
France	Spring, 2011	38	62	0	0	100
	Spring, 2006	33	66	1	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	35	61	2	3	100
	Spring, 2006	23	70	3	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	31	58	7	4	100
	Spring, 2006	14	61	21	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	25	38	27	10	100
	Spring, 2006	18	53	20	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	11	61	14	14	100
	Spring, 2006	14	64	13	9	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	30	60	7	3	100
	Spring, 2006	31	58	10	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	36	57	6	1	100
	Spring, 2006	39	54	6	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	29	62	8	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	19	72	6	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	43	40	7	10	100
	Spring, 2006	39	53	2	6	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	20	44	8	29	100
	Spring, 2011	19	45	8	28	100
	Spring, 2006	30	25	6	39	100

		Q37 ASK IF RELATIONS GENERALLY BAD (Q36=2): Who do you think is mostly to blame for this, Muslims or people in Western countries?						Total	N
		Muslims	Western people	Jews (DO NOT READ)	Both (DO NOT READ)	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused		
United States	Spring, 2011	40	29	0	12	6	13	100	493
	Spring, 2006	33	26	0	22	8	11	100	566
Britain	Spring, 2011	34	26	0	24	6	9	100	514
	Spring, 2006	25	27	1	33	6	8	100	545
France	Spring, 2011	56	26	0	15	2	1	100	619
	Spring, 2006	47	28	0	19	2	4	100	566
Germany	Spring, 2011	48	15	0	24	6	8	100	610
	Spring, 2006	39	17	0	27	6	10	100	606
Spain	Spring, 2011	49	15	0	29	2	6	100	582
	Spring, 2006	32	10	1	52	4	1	100	444
Russia	Spring, 2011	41	27	1	17	4	10	100	378
	Spring, 2006	35	25	1	28	3	7	100	531
Turkey	Spring, 2011	5	75	5	10	1	4	100	614
	Spring, 2006	7	79	1	8	1	4	100	647
Egypt	Spring, 2011	2	62	25	9	0	1	100	601
	Spring, 2006	1	56	22	16	4	2	100	578
Jordan	Spring, 2011	3	65	28	3	0	1	100	573
	Spring, 2006	3	60	28	7	0	1	100	539
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	23	33	31	7	1	6	100	615
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	17	60	18	4	0	0	100	589
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	4	69	11	10	0	6	100	405
	Spring, 2006	3	64	10	15	1	7	100	523
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	17	72	5	3	0	3	100	530
	Spring, 2011	17	70	6	4	1	2	100	830
	Spring, 2006	14	59	9	7	0	9	100	345

		Q38 In your opinion, how many Europeans do you think are hostile toward Muslims - would you say most, many, just some or very few?					Total
		Most	Many	Just some	Very few	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2011	20	49	17	5	8	100
	Spring, 2006	20	37	26	9	7	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	33	36	25	5	1	100
	Spring, 2006	30	33	30	7	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	30	32	25	13	1	100
	Spring, 2006	22	28	36	13	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	29	26	25	18	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	32	36	20	11	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	12	21	36	25	6	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	9	27	35	15	14	100
	Spring, 2006	10	26	40	17	7	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	45	24	6	4	22	100
	Spring, 2011	41	26	8	3	23	100
	Spring, 2006	38	23	10	7	21	100

		Q39 In your opinion, how many Americans do you think are hostile toward Muslims - would you say most, many, just some or very few?					Total
		Most	Many	Just some	Very few	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2011	26	46	16	4	9	100
	Spring, 2006	26	35	23	8	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	30	33	25	10	3	100
	Spring, 2006	26	31	28	15	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	25	34	27	14	1	100
	Spring, 2006	21	30	30	18	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	35	26	24	13	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	35	38	17	10	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	8	31	39	18	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	14	28	33	16	10	100
	Spring, 2006	13	29	35	17	6	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	49	22	8	2	17	100
	Spring, 2011	47	23	8	3	20	100
	Spring, 2006	35	24	14	6	21	100

		Q40 All things considered, do you think that Muslim nations should be more economically prosperous than they are today, or don't you think so?			Total
		Yes, should be	No, should not be	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	52	26	22	100
	Spring, 2006	56	19	24	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	59	20	21	100
	Spring, 2006	70	10	20	100
France	Spring, 2011	76	23	1	100
	Spring, 2006	86	13	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	60	32	8	100
	Spring, 2006	73	16	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	86	9	5	100
	Spring, 2006	81	11	8	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	37	31	32	100
	Spring, 2006	45	31	24	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	80	12	8	100
	Spring, 2006	90	3	7	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	81	11	7	100
	Spring, 2006	83	14	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	88	12	0	100
	Spring, 2006	85	14	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	85	11	4	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	90	5	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	49	45	6	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	78	10	11	100
	Spring, 2006	91	5	4	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	82	4	14	100
	Spring, 2011	78	8	14	100
	Spring, 2006	87	4	9	100

		Q41 ASK IF THINKS MUSLIM NATIONS SHOULD BE MORE PROSPEROUS (Q40=1): What is most responsible for Muslim nations' lack of prosperity?							Total	N
		The policies of the U.S. and other western nations	Lack of democracy in the Muslim world	Lack of education in the Muslim world	Islamic fundamentalism	Corruption in the governments of Muslim nations	Other (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2011	3	18	22	11	38	3	5	100	509
	Spring, 2006	6	13	21	15	37	2	6	100	571
Britain	Spring, 2011	7	24	17	13	30	1	8	100	592
	Spring, 2006	7	15	18	18	29	1	11	100	672
France	Spring, 2011	7	37	15	14	26	0	0	100	764
	Spring, 2006	14	24	19	22	21	0	0	100	806
Germany	Spring, 2011	5	29	21	19	24	0	1	100	641
	Spring, 2006	9	10	29	34	15	1	2	100	736
Spain	Spring, 2011	5	27	16	18	32	0	1	100	858
	Spring, 2006	20	14	13	22	28	1	2	100	804
Russia	Spring, 2011	25	19	16	13	14	2	11	100	368
	Spring, 2006	21	15	26	23	9	1	4	100	453
Turkey	Spring, 2011	38	20	22	3	8	0	9	100	802
	Spring, 2006	32	17	29	4	8	2	9	100	911
Egypt	Spring, 2011	29	31	21	3	16	0	0	100	813
	Spring, 2006	39	21	16	5	16	1	1	100	832
Jordan	Spring, 2011	39	24	14	7	16	0	0	100	879
	Spring, 2006	43	18	13	9	16	1	0	100	845
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	32	38	6	7	16	0	1	100	829
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	40	13	11	2	33	0	0	100	744
Israel	Spring, 2011	9	38	10	20	20	0	2	100	545
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	29	22	14	4	28	0	4	100	774
	Spring, 2006	32	16	19	4	28	0	2	100	919
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	32	16	16	2	23	0	10	100	959
	Spring, 2011	28	19	21	3	20	0	8	100	1431
	Spring, 2006	14	14	37	3	16	3	12	100	1132

		Q42 ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN Q41 (Q41=1-6): What is SECOND most responsible for Muslim nations' lack of prosperity?							Total	N
		The policies of the U.S. and other western nations	Lack of democracy in the Muslim world	Lack of education in the Muslim world	Islamic fundamentalism	Corruption in the governments of Muslim nations	Other (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2011	8	26	18	17	26	3	2	100	485
	Spring, 2006	8	16	31	18	22	1	3	100	538
Britain	Spring, 2011	8	24	21	19	23	1	4	100	548
	Spring, 2006	17	20	20	17	25	1	0	100	583
France	Spring, 2011	10	27	17	18	26	0	1	100	762
	Spring, 2006	13	24	19	21	20	1	1	100	802
Germany	Spring, 2011	7	24	25	14	30	0	0	100	633
	Spring, 2006	12	19	21	21	27	1	0	100	676
Spain	Spring, 2011	7	27	19	20	24	1	2	100	846
	Spring, 2006	14	22	17	21	23	3	0	100	700
Russia	Spring, 2011	16	18	18	17	18	1	12	100	329
	Spring, 2006	17	17	26	21	16	2	0	100	395
Turkey	Spring, 2011	17	18	31	10	19	1	5	100	736
	Spring, 2006	19	22	31	6	18	3	0	100	748
Egypt	Spring, 2011	24	16	18	4	33	0	4	100	810
	Spring, 2006	21	11	13	9	35	10	0	100	787
Jordan	Spring, 2011	29	17	21	7	26	0	0	100	879
	Spring, 2006	25	11	17	11	32	5	0	100	774
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	20	23	9	16	31	0	1	100	808
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	24	18	7	4	48	0	0	100	744
Israel	Spring, 2011	3	22	17	17	35	0	6	100	536
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	12	28	19	9	27	0	5	100	748
	Spring, 2006	16	23	24	8	27	1	0	100	821
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	17	11	27	7	29	1	8	100	862
	Spring, 2011	14	11	24	5	31	0	14	100	1313
	Spring, 2006	13	17	29	9	30	2	0	100	916

		Q41/Q42 COMBINED							Total
		The policies of the U.S. and other western nations	Lack of democracy in the Muslim world	Lack of education in the Muslim world	Islamic fundamentalism	Corruption in the governments of Muslim nations	Other (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	11	42	39	27	62	6	7	195
	Spring, 2006	14	28	51	32	58	3	9	194
Britain	Spring, 2011	15	46	36	31	51	2	11	192
	Spring, 2006	22	32	35	32	51	1	11	185
France	Spring, 2011	18	65	32	32	53	0	1	200
	Spring, 2006	27	48	38	43	41	1	1	200
Germany	Spring, 2011	12	53	46	33	54	0	1	199
	Spring, 2006	20	28	48	53	40	1	2	194
Spain	Spring, 2011	13	53	35	38	55	1	3	199
	Spring, 2006	33	34	29	42	50	4	2	194
Russia	Spring, 2011	39	34	33	28	30	3	22	189
	Spring, 2006	36	31	49	41	23	3	4	187
Turkey	Spring, 2011	53	37	50	12	25	1	14	191
	Spring, 2006	48	35	55	9	22	4	9	182
Egypt	Spring, 2011	52	47	39	7	48	0	5	200
	Spring, 2006	59	32	29	14	49	11	1	195
Jordan	Spring, 2011	67	42	35	14	42	0	0	200
	Spring, 2006	66	28	28	19	45	5	0	192
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	52	60	15	23	46		2	197
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	64	31	18	6	80	0	0	200
Israel	Spring, 2011	13	59	26	37	55	0	8	198
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	40	49	32	13	54	0	9	196
	Spring, 2006	47	37	41	11	52	1	2	190
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	47	27	40	8	49	1	18	190
	Spring, 2011	41	29	43	7	49	1	21	192
	Spring, 2006	24	27	60	10	40	5	12	179

		Q43 Do you think most Muslims in our country today want to adopt (survey country) customs and way of life or do you think that they want to be distinct from the larger (survey country) society?				Total
		Adopt customs	Want to be distinct	Both (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	33	51	4	12	100
	Spring, 2006	33	44	6	16	100
	May, 2005	32	49	6	13	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	28	52	9	11	100
	Spring, 2006	22	64	6	7	100
	May, 2005	19	61	12	9	100
France	Spring, 2011	45	54	1	0	100
	Spring, 2006	45	53	0	1	100
	May, 2005	36	59	4	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	23	72	3	2	100
	Spring, 2006	17	76	4	3	100
	May, 2005	9	88	1	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	23	69	6	2	100
	Spring, 2006	21	67	7	4	100
	May, 2005	21	68	8	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	13	66	12	9	100
	Spring, 2006	10	69	13	9	100
	May, 2005	12	72	9	8	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	27	46	21	6	100

In Spring 2006 (in the U.S., Britain, France, Germany, and Spain) and May 2005 (in all countries), this question was worded "most Muslims coming to our country today"

		Q44 How concerned, if at all, are you about Islamic extremism in our country these days? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned about Islamic extremism in our country these days?					Total
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	36	33	18	10	2	100
	Spring, 2006	38	34	16	8	4	100
	May, 2005	31	39	19	9	3	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	31	39	20	8	2	100
	Spring, 2006	42	35	17	5	1	100
	May, 2005	34	36	22	6	2	100
France	Spring, 2011	29	39	19	13	0	100
	Spring, 2006	30	46	15	8	0	100
	May, 2005	32	41	18	8	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	26	47	17	11	0	100
	Spring, 2006	40	42	11	6	1	100
	May, 2005	35	43	14	7	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	32	29	25	12	1	100
	Spring, 2006	35	31	22	10	2	100
	May, 2005	43	34	15	7	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	35	41	14	6	4	100
	Spring, 2010	45	34	12	6	3	100
	Spring, 2006	40	34	13	9	4	100
	May, 2005	52	32	9	4	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	26	26	14	23	12	100
	Spring, 2010	20	23	9	36	13	100
	Spring, 2009	19	28	11	28	14	100
	Spring, 2008	22	19	12	33	13	100
	Spring, 2006	18	28	18	21	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	32	33	19	15	1	100
	Spring, 2010	20	41	32	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	30	32	26	11	0	100
	Spring, 2008	31	41	20	9	0	100
	Spring, 2006	29	39	19	11	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	25	23	25	26	1	100
	Spring, 2010	19	25	35	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	20	24	26	30	1	100
	Spring, 2008	30	31	25	14	1	100
	Spring, 2006	33	36	22	8	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	52	26	14	6	2	100
	Spring, 2010	50	30	12	8	0	100
	Spring, 2009	51	28	17	4	1	100
	Spring, 2008	45	33	17	4	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	33	46	15	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	25	28	15	30	3	100

		Q44 How concerned, if at all, are you about Islamic extremism in our country these days? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned about Islamic extremism in our country these days?					Total
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	
Israel	Spring, 2011	35	42	11	9	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	19	23	30	21	7	100
	Spring, 2010	22	37	25	12	4	100
	Spring, 2009	22	39	30	8	2	100
	Spring, 2008	26	34	26	10	5	100
	Spring, 2006	16	27	37	17	3	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	41	22	8	8	21	100
	Spring, 2011	39	24	7	9	20	100
	Spring, 2010	37	28	8	9	16	100
	Spring, 2009	52	27	5	5	11	100
	Spring, 2008	54	18	6	6	16	100
	Spring, 2006	50	24	4	4	18	100

In Spring 2010, 2009, and 2008, this question asked about the "the rise of Islamic extremism"

		Q45 ASK IF CONCERNED ABOUT ISLAMIC EXTREMISM (Q44=1,2): Which of the following concerns you most about Islamic extremism in our country today?						Total	N
		It is violent	It will lead to people having fewer personal freedoms and choices	It will divide the country	It will hurt the country's economy	None of these (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused		
Turkey	Spring, 2011	42	25	22	6	2	3	100	520
Egypt	Spring, 2011	31	24	31	12	2	0	100	644
Jordan	Spring, 2011	22	38	29	10	0	0	100	486
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	52	28	14	6	0	0	100	786
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	23	24	38	14	1	0	100	642
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	56	7	24	11	0	1	100	424
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	40	16	15	24	2	3	100	731
	Spring, 2011	34	18	23	21	1	2	100	1211

		Q46 ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN Q45 (Q45=1-4): Which of the following concerns you second most about Islamic extremism in our country today?						Total	N
		It is violent	It will lead to people having fewer personal freedoms and choices	It will divide the country	It will hurt the country's economy	None of these (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused		
Turkey	Spring, 2011	19	20	32	23	0	6	100	496
Egypt	Spring, 2011	23	29	25	21	2	0	100	632
Jordan	Spring, 2011	17	15	27	38	3	0	100	484
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	15	28	37	18	1	0	100	781
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	11	23	25	39	1	0	100	638
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	22	8	36	30	2	1	100	417
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	15	16	29	33	2	5	100	695
	Spring, 2011	18	15	29	30	1	6	100	1160

		Q45/Q46 COMBINED					DK/Refused	Total
		It is violent	It will lead to people having fewer personal freedoms and choices	It will divide the country	It will hurt the country's economy	None of these (DO NOT READ)		
Turkey	Spring, 2011	61	44	53	28	2	9	195
Egypt	Spring, 2011	54	53	55	32	3	0	198
Jordan	Spring, 2011	38	53	56	48	3	0	200
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	68	56	51	23	1	1	199
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	35	47	63	53	1	0	199
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	78	15	60	40	3	3	198
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	54	31	43	55	4	8	195
	Spring, 2011	51	33	51	51	3	8	196

		Q47a ASKED OF NON-MUSLIMS ABOUT MUSLIMS: Which of these characteristics do you associate with Muslims? a. Generous			Total	N
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused		
United States	Spring, 2011	33	50	17	100	997
	Spring, 2006	26	50	24	100	994
Britain	Spring, 2011	43	34	23	100	989
	Spring, 2006	35	31	35	100	490
France	Spring, 2011	61	39	0	100	954
	Spring, 2006	63	37	0	100	505
Germany	Spring, 2011	45	43	12	100	987
	Spring, 2006	40	44	16	100	489
Spain	Spring, 2011	38	52	10	100	996
	Spring, 2006	29	51	20	100	577
Russia	Spring, 2011	20	60	20	100	940
	Spring, 2006	24	57	20	100	942

		Q47a ASKED OF MUSLIMS ABOUT PEOPLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES: Which of these characteristics do you associate with people in Western countries such as the United States and Europe? a. Generous			Total	N
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused		
Turkey	Spring, 2011	15	71	14	100	979
	Spring, 2006	15	68	17	100	1001
Egypt	Spring, 2011	29	68	3	100	940
	Spring, 2006	27	68	4	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2011	24	74	2	100	971
	Spring, 2006	20	78	3	100	972
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	40	46	14	100	553
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	49	44	7	100	799
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	38	51	11	100	881
	Spring, 2006	30	65	6	100	909
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	17	59	25	100	1219
	Spring, 2011	24	51	25	100	1912
	Spring, 2006	24	42	34	100	1233

		Q47b ASKED OF NON-MUSLIMS ABOUT MUSLIMS: Which of these characteristics do you associate with Muslims? b. Violent				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2011	45	46	9	100	997
	Spring, 2006	45	43	13	100	994
Britain	Spring, 2011	32	54	14	100	989
	Spring, 2006	32	54	14	100	490
France	Spring, 2011	44	56	0	100	954
	Spring, 2006	41	59	0	100	505
Germany	Spring, 2011	54	41	5	100	987
	Spring, 2006	52	41	7	100	489
Spain	Spring, 2011	61	33	6	100	996
	Spring, 2006	60	29	10	100	577
Russia	Spring, 2011	54	29	17	100	940
	Spring, 2006	59	27	14	100	942

		Q47b ASKED OF MUSLIMS ABOUT PEOPLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES: Which of these characteristics do you associate with people in Western countries such as the United States and Europe? b. Violent				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2011	66	20	13	100	979
	Spring, 2006	70	19	11	100	1001
Egypt	Spring, 2011	72	25	3	100	940
	Spring, 2006	75	22	3	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2011	78	20	2	100	971
	Spring, 2006	80	18	2	100	972
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	34	51	14	100	553
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	67	28	5	100	799
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	49	40	11	100	881
	Spring, 2006	64	30	6	100	909
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	58	18	24	100	1219
	Spring, 2011	62	19	19	100	1912
	Spring, 2006	49	22	28	100	1233

		Q47c ASKED OF NON-MUSLIMS ABOUT MUSLIMS: Which of these characteristics do you associate with Muslims? c. Greedy				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2011	20	68	12	100	997
	Spring, 2006	24	60	16	100	994
Britain	Spring, 2011	16	69	15	100	989
	Spring, 2006	17	70	13	100	490
France	Spring, 2011	14	86	0	100	954
	Spring, 2006	10	89	1	100	505
Germany	Spring, 2011	19	71	10	100	987
	Spring, 2006	14	74	12	100	489
Spain	Spring, 2011	32	59	9	100	996
	Spring, 2006	34	46	20	100	577
Russia	Spring, 2011	31	46	23	100	940
	Spring, 2006	33	44	22	100	942

		Q47c ASKED OF MUSLIMS ABOUT PEOPLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES: Which of these characteristics do you associate with people in Western countries such as the United States and Europe? c. Greedy				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2011	70	16	14	100	979
	Spring, 2006	67	18	14	100	1001
Egypt	Spring, 2011	75	21	4	100	940
	Spring, 2006	70	26	4	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2011	74	23	3	100	971
	Spring, 2006	73	24	3	100	972
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	41	46	13	100	553
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	64	30	5	100	799
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	55	31	14	100	881
	Spring, 2006	76	19	5	100	909
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	64	16	21	100	1219
	Spring, 2011	64	18	18	100	1912
	Spring, 2006	44	24	31	100	1233

		Q47d ASKED OF NON-MUSLIMS ABOUT MUSLIMS: Which of these characteristics do you associate with Muslims? d. Fanatical				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2011	41	49	10	100	997
	Spring, 2006	43	41	16	100	994
Britain	Spring, 2011	43	42	16	100	989
	Spring, 2006	48	40	13	100	490
France	Spring, 2011	52	48	0	100	954
	Spring, 2006	50	50	0	100	505
Germany	Spring, 2011	68	29	2	100	987
	Spring, 2006	78	19	3	100	489
Spain	Spring, 2011	80	17	3	100	996
	Spring, 2006	83	10	6	100	577
Russia	Spring, 2011	64	22	14	100	940
	Spring, 2006	72	17	12	100	942

		Q47d ASKED OF MUSLIMS ABOUT PEOPLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES: Which of these characteristics do you associate with people in Western countries such as the United States and Europe? d. Fanatical				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2011	54	28	18	100	979
	Spring, 2006	67	14	20	100	1001
Egypt	Spring, 2011	64	28	8	100	940
	Spring, 2006	61	33	6	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2011	66	26	8	100	971
	Spring, 2006	68	29	3	100	972
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	41	46	12	100	553
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	53	40	7	100	799
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	45	42	13	100	881
	Spring, 2006	41	48	11	100	909
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	37	29	35	100	1219
	Spring, 2011	35	28	37	100	1912
	Spring, 2006	24	35	42	100	1233

		Q47e ASKED OF NON-MUSLIMS ABOUT MUSLIMS: Which of these characteristics do you associate with Muslims? e. Honest				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2011	49	36	16	100	997
	Spring, 2006	44	36	20	100	994
Britain	Spring, 2011	60	22	18	100	989
	Spring, 2006	56	22	22	100	490
France	Spring, 2011	62	38	0	100	954
	Spring, 2006	64	35	1	100	505
Germany	Spring, 2011	53	36	11	100	987
	Spring, 2006	52	33	15	100	489
Spain	Spring, 2011	45	41	13	100	996
	Spring, 2006	43	35	22	100	577
Russia	Spring, 2011	16	61	24	100	940
	Spring, 2006	22	58	20	100	942

		Q47e ASKED OF MUSLIMS ABOUT PEOPLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES: Which of these characteristics do you associate with people in Western countries such as the United States and Europe? e. Honest				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2011	19	65	16	100	979
	Spring, 2006	23	61	16	100	1001
Egypt	Spring, 2011	32	65	3	100	940
	Spring, 2006	32	64	4	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2011	35	60	5	100	971
	Spring, 2006	41	54	5	100	972
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	37	47	16	100	553
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	39	53	8	100	799
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	33	51	16	100	881
	Spring, 2006	20	69	11	100	909
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	16	62	22	100	1219
	Spring, 2011	22	58	20	100	1912
	Spring, 2006	21	47	32	100	1233

		Q47f ASKED OF NON-MUSLIMS ABOUT MUSLIMS: Which of these characteristics do you associate with Muslims? f. Selfish				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2011	29	59	12	100	997
	Spring, 2006	27	55	17	100	994
Britain	Spring, 2011	29	52	19	100	989
	Spring, 2006	30	51	19	100	490
France	Spring, 2011	26	74	0	100	954
	Spring, 2006	27	72	1	100	505
Germany	Spring, 2011	42	52	6	100	987
	Spring, 2006	44	46	10	100	489
Spain	Spring, 2011	49	41	10	100	996
	Spring, 2006	43	37	20	100	577
Russia	Spring, 2011	40	36	23	100	940
	Spring, 2006	48	32	20	100	942

		Q47f ASKED OF MUSLIMS ABOUT PEOPLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES: Which of these characteristics do you associate with people in Western countries such as the United States and Europe? f. Selfish				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2011	64	19	16	100	979
	Spring, 2006	69	15	16	100	1001
Egypt	Spring, 2011	68	30	1	100	940
	Spring, 2006	63	32	5	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2011	73	24	3	100	971
	Spring, 2006	73	22	5	100	972
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	43	41	16	100	553
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	67	28	6	100	799
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	68	20	12	100	881
	Spring, 2006	81	15	4	100	909
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	68	14	19	100	1219
	Spring, 2011	69	14	17	100	1912
	Spring, 2006	54	16	29	100	1233

		Q47g ASKED OF NON-MUSLIMS ABOUT MUSLIMS: Which of these characteristics do you associate with Muslims? g. Immoral				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2011	24	65	11	100	997
	Spring, 2006	19	65	16	100	994
Britain	Spring, 2011	18	66	15	100	989
	Spring, 2006	16	66	17	100	490
France	Spring, 2011	22	78	0	100	954
	Spring, 2006	19	81	1	100	505
Germany	Spring, 2011	22	73	4	100	987
	Spring, 2006	26	69	5	100	489
Spain	Spring, 2011	34	58	8	100	996
	Spring, 2006	21	60	18	100	577
Russia	Spring, 2011	24	50	26	100	940
	Spring, 2006	25	51	24	100	942

		Q47g ASKED OF MUSLIMS ABOUT PEOPLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES: Which of these characteristics do you associate with people in Western countries such as the United States and Europe? g. Immoral				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2011	65	18	17	100	979
	Spring, 2006	59	22	19	100	1001
Egypt	Spring, 2011	70	29	1	100	940
	Spring, 2006	64	30	5	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2011	73	25	2	100	971
	Spring, 2006	62	33	5	100	972
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	38	49	13	100	553
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	61	33	6	100	799
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	49	36	15	100	881
	Spring, 2006	60	33	7	100	909
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	61	17	22	100	1219
	Spring, 2011	62	20	18	100	1912
	Spring, 2006	45	23	32	100	1233

		Q47h ASKED OF NON-MUSLIMS ABOUT MUSLIMS: Which of these characteristics do you associate with Muslims? h. Arrogant				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2011	34	54	11	100	997
	Spring, 2006	35	53	12	100	994
Britain	Spring, 2011	38	48	14	100	989
	Spring, 2006	35	54	11	100	490
France	Spring, 2011	39	61	0	100	954
	Spring, 2006	38	61	0	100	505
Germany	Spring, 2011	35	62	3	100	987
	Spring, 2006	28	66	6	100	489
Spain	Spring, 2011	48	47	6	100	996
	Spring, 2006	42	42	16	100	577
Russia	Spring, 2011	51	30	19	100	940
	Spring, 2006	51	31	18	100	942

		Q47h ASKED OF MUSLIMS ABOUT PEOPLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES: Which of these characteristics do you associate with people in Western countries such as the United States and Europe? h. Arrogant				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2011	64	19	17	100	979
	Spring, 2006	67	17	17	100	1001
Egypt	Spring, 2011	59	38	3	100	940
	Spring, 2006	49	45	7	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2011	53	39	8	100	971
	Spring, 2006	48	48	5	100	972
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	35	49	16	100	553
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	57	36	7	100	799
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	57	33	11	100	881
	Spring, 2006	72	24	4	100	909
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	61	16	24	100	1219
	Spring, 2011	60	17	23	100	1912
	Spring, 2006	53	16	31	100	1233

		Q47i ASKED OF NON-MUSLIMS ABOUT MUSLIMS: Which of these characteristics do you associate with Muslims? i. Tolerant				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2011	33	55	11	100	997
	Spring, 2006	28	58	14	100	994
Britain	Spring, 2011	40	45	15	100	989
	Spring, 2006	35	51	14	100	490
France	Spring, 2011	38	62	0	100	954
	Spring, 2006	45	55	0	100	505
Germany	Spring, 2011	25	72	3	100	987
	Spring, 2006	20	75	5	100	489
Spain	Spring, 2011	21	75	4	100	996
	Spring, 2006	20	70	10	100	577
Russia	Spring, 2011	27	50	23	100	940
	Spring, 2006	33	50	17	100	942

		Q47i ASKED OF MUSLIMS ABOUT PEOPLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES: Which of these characteristics do you associate with people in Western countries such as the United States and Europe? i. Tolerant				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2011	19	66	15	100	979
	Spring, 2006	27	56	17	100	1001
Egypt	Spring, 2011	31	65	4	100	940
	Spring, 2006	27	65	7	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2011	33	61	6	100	971
	Spring, 2006	28	66	5	100	972
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	28	56	17	100	553
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	36	56	8	100	799
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	41	47	11	100	881
	Spring, 2006	34	60	6	100	909
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	12	62	26	100	1219
	Spring, 2011	13	62	25	100	1912
	Spring, 2006	13	51	36	100	1233

		Q47j ASKED OF NON-MUSLIMS ABOUT MUSLIMS: Which of these characteristics do you associate with Muslims? j. Respectful of women				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2011	19	71	10	100	997
	Spring, 2006	19	69	12	100	994
Britain	Spring, 2011	24	61	15	100	989
	Spring, 2006	26	59	15	100	490
France	Spring, 2011	24	76	0	100	954
	Spring, 2006	23	77	0	100	505
Germany	Spring, 2011	17	81	2	100	987
	Spring, 2006	17	80	3	100	489
Spain	Spring, 2011	9	88	3	100	996
	Spring, 2006	12	83	5	100	577
Russia	Spring, 2011	28	49	23	100	940

		Q47j ASKED OF MUSLIMS ABOUT PEOPLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES: Which of these characteristics do you associate with people in Western countries such as the United States and Europe? j. Respectful of women				
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2011	30	55	16	100	979
	Spring, 2006	42	39	19	100	1001
Egypt	Spring, 2011	44	47	8	100	940
	Spring, 2006	40	52	8	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2011	44	48	8	100	971
	Spring, 2006	38	53	9	100	972
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	55	35	10	100	553
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	56	36	8	100	799
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	46	40	14	100	881
	Spring, 2006	38	50	12	100	909
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	16	62	21	100	1219
	Spring, 2011	22	58	20	100	1912
	Spring, 2006	22	52	26	100	1233

		Q95 ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: On a different subject, do you believe that groups of Arabs carried out the attacks against the United States (the World Trade Center and the Pentagon) on September 11 (2001) or don't you believe this?				
		Believe	Do not believe	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2011	9	73	18	100	979
	Spring, 2006	16	59	25	100	1001
Egypt	Spring, 2011	21	75	4	100	940
	Spring, 2006	32	59	9	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2011	22	64	14	100	971
	Spring, 2006	39	53	8	100	972
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	28	60	11	100	553
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	22	68	10	100	799
Israel	Spring, 2011	27	59	14	100	294
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	20	58	23	100	881
	Spring, 2006	16	65	20	100	909
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	12	57	31	100	1219
	Spring, 2011	9	57	34	100	1912
	Spring, 2006	15	41	44	100	1233