



a PewResearchCenter project

1615 L Street, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel (202) 419-4350
Fax (202) 419-4399
www.pewglobal.org

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY, JULY 6, 2006, 2:00 PM EDT

Few Signs of Backlash From Western Europeans
MUSLIMS IN EUROPE: ECONOMIC WORRIES TOP CONCERNS
ABOUT RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL IDENTITY

13-Nation Pew Global Attitudes Survey

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Kohut, Director
Jodie Allen, Senior Editor
Richard Wike, Senior Project Director
(202) 419-4350
www.pewglobal.org

Few Signs of Backlash From Western Europeans

MUSLIMS IN EUROPE: ECONOMIC WORRIES TOP CONCERNS ABOUT RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL IDENTITY

Muslims in Europe worry about their future, but their concern is more economic than religious or cultural. And while there are some signs of tension between Europe's majority populations and its Muslim minorities, Muslims there do not generally believe that most Europeans are hostile toward people of their faith. Still, over a third of Muslims in France and one-in-four in Spain say they have had a bad experience as a result of their religion or ethnicity.

However, there is little evidence of a widespread backlash *against* Muslim immigrants among the general publics in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Spain. Majorities continue to express concerns about rising Islamic identity and extremism, but those worries have not intensified in most of the countries surveyed over the past 12 months; a turbulent period that included the London subway bombings, the French riots, and the Danish cartoon controversy.

Opinions held by Muslims in Europe – as well as opinions *about* Muslims among Europe's majority populations – vary significantly by country. No clear European point of view emerges with regard to the Muslim experience, either among Muslims or in the majority populations on many issues.

Most notably, France shows no signs of a backlash in response to last year's riots. In fact, a counter trend seems to have emerged with slightly more French people saying that immigration from the Middle East and North Africa is a good thing than did so a year ago. The French public is also more inclined this year to say that Muslims living in France want to adopt French customs – a view held by an

Muslims More Concerned About Unemployment Than Religious and Cultural Issues

	----- Muslims in -----			
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Spain
% very worried about...	%	%	%	%
Unemployment	46	52	56	55
Islamic extremism	44	30	23	22
Decline of religion	45	21	18	18
Influence of pop culture	44	17	18	17
Modern roles for women	22	16	9	10

No Evidence of Backlash Against Muslim Immigrants

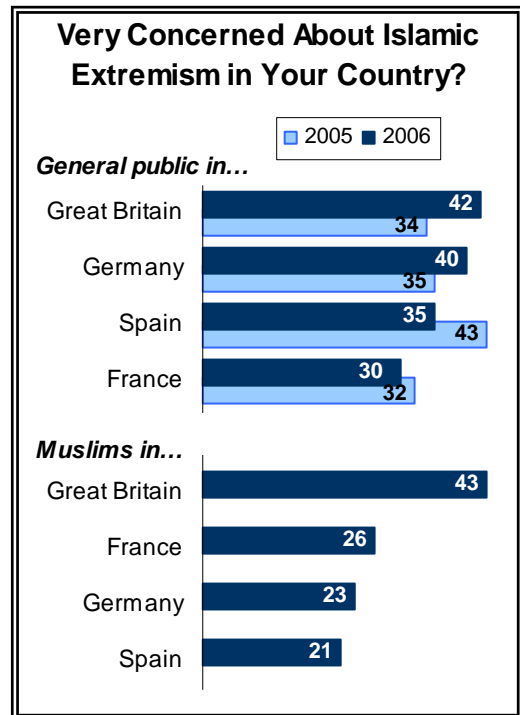
	Immigration from Middle East and North Africa is a...		
General public in...	Good thing	Bad thing	DK
	%	%	%
Spain	62	33	5
May, 2005	67	26	7
France	58	41	1
May, 2005	53	45	2
Nov, 2002	44	53	3
Great Britain	57	32	11
May, 2005	61	30	10
Nov, 2002	53	40	7
Germany	34	59	7
May, 2005	34	57	9
Nov, 2002	33	59	8

overwhelming majority of Muslims in France. Nor do German and British publics express any increase in negative views of immigrants – although, unlike the French, they are not more positive toward immigrants this year. Meanwhile, the Spanish public’s view toward immigrants has grown slightly more negative over the last year.

But in Britain worries about Islamic extremism are intense among both the general public and the Muslim minority population as well. Concerns about the problem rose markedly this year among the general public. And worries about extremism *within* the British Muslim community are greater than in France, Germany, and Spain.

The survey by the Pew Global Attitudes Project was conducted in 13 countries, including the United States, from March 31-May 14, 2006.¹ It includes special oversamples of Muslim minorities living in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Spain. The poll finds that Muslims themselves are generally positive about conditions in their host nation. In fact, they are more positive than the general publics in all four European countries about the way things are going in their countries. However, many Muslims, especially in Britain, worry about the future of Muslims in their country.

The greatest concern among Muslim minorities in all four countries is unemployment. Islamic extremism emerges as the number-two worry generally, a concern shared by Western publics as well as Muslims in Egypt, Jordan, and Pakistan. The decline in the importance of religion, adoption of modern roles by women, and influences of popular culture upon youth are generally lower-ranked concerns. Overall, British Muslims express the greatest level of concern about the issues tested.



in Britain, worry about the future of Muslims in their country.

Muslims in...	Europeans hostile to Muslims?	Had a bad personal experience?
	Yes*	Yes
	%	%
Germany	51	19
Great Britain	42	28
France	39	37
Spain	31	25

*% saying most or many Europeans are hostile toward Muslims.

¹ The principal countries surveyed for this report were Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Pakistan, Turkey, Nigeria, India, Russia, and the United States, with most of the findings coming from the four western European countries. In addition, a few findings are presented from China and Japan.

The majority of European Muslims do not see many or most Europeans as hostile towards Muslims. But substantial numbers of Muslims do perceive such hostility. This belief is most widespread in Germany, where more than half of both Muslims and the general public see many or most Germans as hostile toward Muslims. At the same time, however, German Muslims are the least likely to report personal experiences with discrimination.

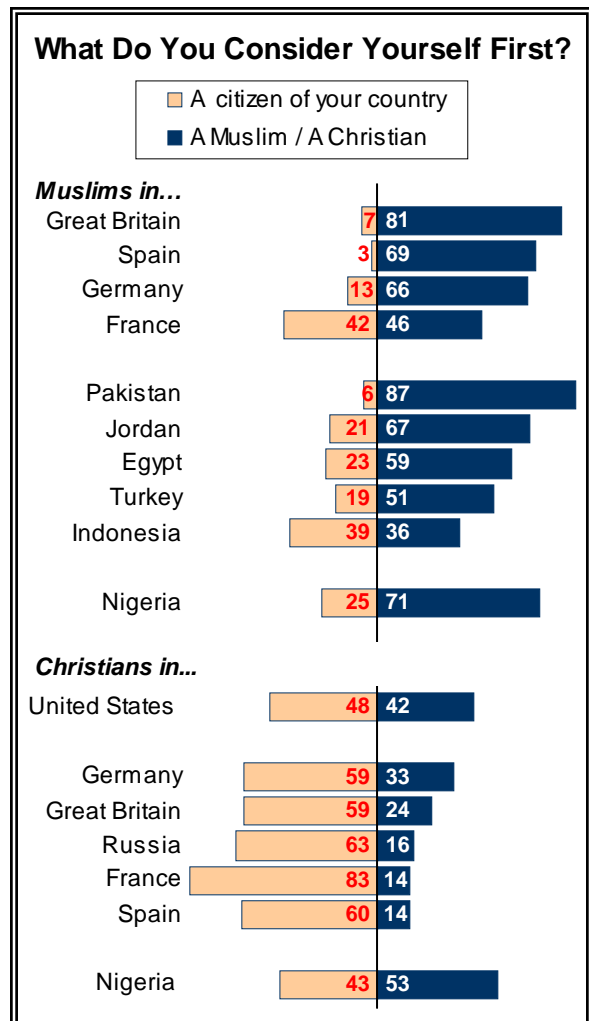
German Muslims are also far more inclined than those elsewhere in Europe to see new immigrants as wanting to be distinct – 52% take this view – and German nationals overwhelmingly (76%) share this view. In contrast, in France, 78% of Muslims say that Muslims there want to adopt French customs, though 53% of the general public feels that French Muslims want to remain distinct.

European Muslims show signs of favoring a moderate version of Islam. With the exception of Spanish Muslims, they tend to see a struggle being waged between moderates and Islamic fundamentalists. Among those who see an ongoing conflict, substantial majorities in all four countries say they generally side with the moderates.

Most French and British Muslims think women are better off in their countries than in most Muslim countries. About half of German and Spanish Muslims agree, and very few think women actually have it better in most Muslim countries. Moreover, most are not concerned about Muslim women in Europe taking on modern roles in society (although substantial minorities worry about this).

Religion is central to the identity of European Muslims. With the exception of Muslims in France, they tend to identify themselves primarily as Muslim rather than as British, Spanish, or German. In France, Muslims

are split almost evenly on this question. The level of Muslim identification in Britain, Spain, and Germany is similar to that in Pakistan, Nigeria, and Jordan, and even higher than levels in Egypt, Turkey, and Indonesia. By contrast the general populations in Western Europe are far more

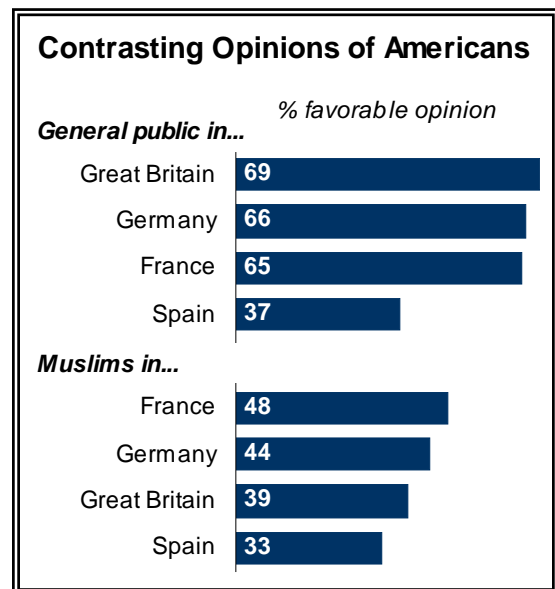


secular in outlook. Roughly six-in-ten in Spain, Germany, and Britain identify primarily with their country rather than their religion, as do more than eight-in-ten in France.

Americans, however, split about evenly on this question: 42% say they first think of themselves as Christians versus 48% who think of themselves primarily as Americans – a divide close to that found among French Muslims.

Muslims in Europe are most sharply distinguished from the majority populations on opinions about external issues – America, the war on terrorism, Iran, the Middle East.² European Muslims give the United States lower favorability ratings than do general publics in Europe, and in particular, they give the American people lower ratings. The war on terror is extremely unpopular among minority Muslim populations – German Muslims register the highest level of support, at 31%.

While Iran is viewed unfavorably in Western Europe and the United States, it receives very positive marks from British and Spanish Muslims, while French and German Muslims are divided. European Muslims take a much more positive view of the Hamas victory in the Palestinian elections in January than do the majority populations, and perhaps not surprisingly, they are also much more likely to side with Palestinians in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In general, European Muslim opinions on external issues are quite similar to those expressed in predominantly Muslim countries.



About This Report

The report's detailed findings are presented below. A description of the Pew Global Attitudes Project can be found at the end of the report, along with a summary of the survey's methodology and complete topline results.

² For more on the opinions of Muslims in Europe on these issues, see the table "Views of European Muslims Compared to Those in Predominantly Muslim Countries" at the end of this report.

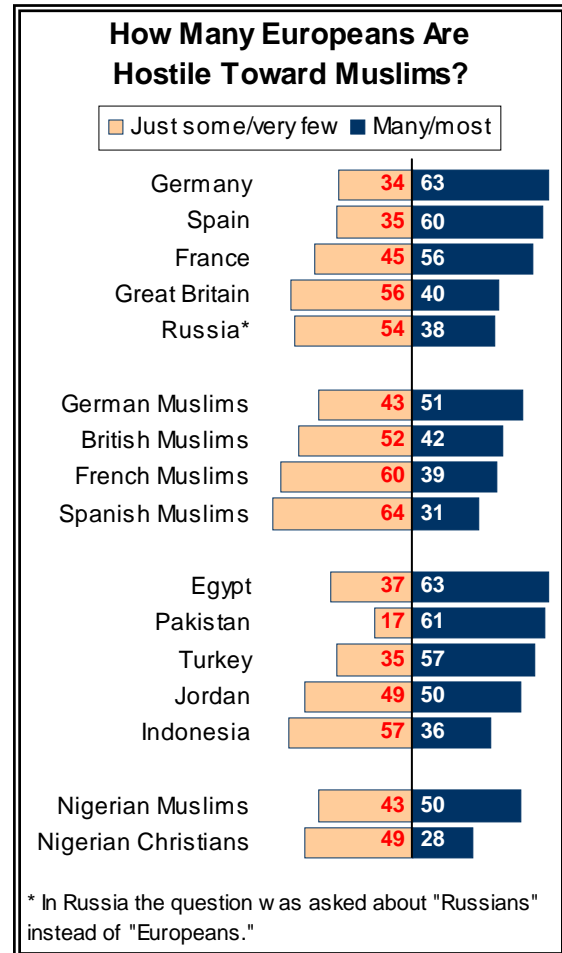
Little Anti-Muslim Backlash

Despite concerns about an anti-Muslim backlash in the wake of a string of highly publicized events involving Muslims living in Europe – subway bombings in London, controversy over Danish cartoons depicting Muhammad, rioting by Muslim youth in France – most Muslims living in Europe do not feel that most or even many Europeans are hostile toward people of their faith. Indeed, European Muslims are, in general, more satisfied with national conditions than are the general publics of these countries.

Substantial majorities of Muslims living in the European countries surveyed say that in the last two years they have not had any personally bad experience attributable to their race, ethnicity or religion. In France, however, where riots last fall pitted Muslim youth against French police, 37% of Muslims report a bad encounter, while in Britain 28% report being the target of discrimination.

Muslims in Spain are the least concerned about European anti-Muslim sentiment – fewer than a third (31%) say most or many Europeans have hostile attitudes compared with 64% who see only some or very few as hostile. In Great Britain, 42% of Muslims judge that many or most of their European hosts are unfriendly, while in France, 39% of resident Muslims share that view. Only in Germany does a narrow 51%-majority of resident Muslims view most (22%) or many (29%) Europeans as hostile.

In some of the European host countries surveyed, the general public agrees precisely with these assessments. In Great Britain, 40% of the public sees most or many of their fellow countrymen as hostile to Muslims compared with 42% of British Muslims taking that view; in Germany, 63% of the larger public agrees with the 51% of Muslims who see most or many of their hosts as hostile. But in France a considerably *larger* number among the public (56%) see substantial hostility toward Muslims than do Muslims themselves (39%). And in Spain, nearly twice as many in the overall population (60%) see most or many Europeans as hostile to Muslims as do Spanish Muslim, only 31% of whom share that view.



One of the biggest perception gaps exists in Nigeria. There 28% of Christians say most or many Europeans are hostile toward Muslims, compared with 50% of Nigerian Muslims who believe this. Muslims in the Mideast and Asia judge European hostility to be considerably more widespread than do European Muslims. As many as 63% in Egypt, 61% in Pakistan, 57% in Turkey and 50% in Jordan say that most or many Europeans are hostile to Muslims.

Immigrants Mostly Still Welcome

The poll finds little evidence of a general rise in anti-immigration sentiment. With the continuing exception of Germany, majorities in the European countries surveyed say it is a “good thing” that people from the Middle East and North Africa came to work in their countries.

These levels of acceptance are essentially unchanged from those recorded a year earlier. However, in France a somewhat greater percentage now call such immigration a good thing, while in Spain a somewhat smaller percentage say it is good.

Germany is the outlier in this regard with only 34% of Germans calling immigration from the Middle East and North Africa a good thing compared with 59% who deem it a bad thing. However, Germans are no more welcoming to those migrating from Eastern Europe; only 36% call such immigration a good thing.

	<i>Mideast and North African Immigration</i>			<i>Eastern European Immigration</i>		
	<i>Good thing</i>	<i>Bad thing</i>	<i>Diff.</i>	<i>Good thing</i>	<i>Bad thing</i>	<i>Diff.</i>
General public in...	%	%		%	%	
Spain	62	33	+29	60	35	+25
France	58	41	+17	58	41	+17
Great Britain	57	32	+25	58	31	+27
Germany	34	59	-25	36	59	-23
Muslims in...						
Spain	85	10	+75	75	16	+59
France	83	17	+66	74	26	+48
Great Britain	75	14	+61	68	19	+49
Germany	42	46	-4	30	60	-30

Across the board, immigrants from Eastern Europe are no more and no less welcome than those from predominantly Muslim countries. In Great Britain, Spain, and France, as in Germany, the numbers among the general public calling immigration from Eastern Europe a good thing are virtually identical to those expressing approval of immigrants from the Middle East and North Africa.

More European Muslims approve of immigration from the Middle East and North Africa into the country where they now reside than do the general populations of those countries. Among Muslims in Great Britain, fully 75% call such immigration a good thing; in France, 83% and in Spain, 85%. Germany again is the exception, with Muslims there splitting 42%-46% on the good-bad question, although the 42% of Muslim approvers is still significantly higher than the 34% of the general public that agrees with that judgment.

Concerns About the Future

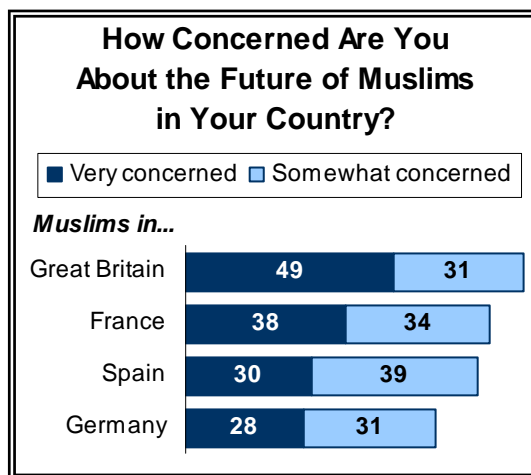
Although most European Muslims are satisfied with the general direction of the countries they live in, large majorities are still concerned about the future of Muslims in their country. British Muslims are the most concerned – eight-in-ten (80%) are at least somewhat concerned including about half (49%) who are very concerned. French Muslims follow closely behind in their anxiety, with 72% saying they are either very (38%) or somewhat (34%) concerned. The numbers of Muslims very concerned about the future are somewhat lower in Germany (28%) and Spain (30%) although substantial majorities in both countries say they are at least somewhat worried as they look ahead.

Of the issues tested in the survey, unemployment is the biggest concern of European Muslims, with majorities in the mid-50% range in France, Germany and Spain and a 46%-plurality in Britain saying they are very worried about joblessness. In addition, between a quarter and a third of the remaining Muslim samples express at least some concern on this issue.

Muslims in Britain emerge as the most worried on every other issue tested, with 45% very worried about the decline of the importance of religion among their co-religionists, 44% very concerned about the influence of the secular culture (movies, music and television) on their youth, and, to a lesser but still leading degree, the adoption of modern roles in society by Muslim women (22% very concerned). Elsewhere in Europe these issues – especially the emergence of women – engender intense concern among relatively few Muslims.

In fact, not only is the entry of women into modern roles of little or no concern to most European Muslims, it is apparently welcomed by many. About six-in-ten British and French Muslims, and about half of German and Spanish Muslims, believe the quality of life is better for women in their countries than in most Muslim countries. In

all four countries, the share of Muslims saying women in their countries are worse off is less than 20%. Muslim women in Europe are slightly more likely than men to see the quality of life as better for women in their country than in most Muslim countries. However, in Spain Muslim women were considerably more likely than men to believe this.



Quality of Life for Muslim Women in the West

Muslims in...	About			
	Better	Worse	the same	DK
	%	%	%	%
France	62	16	21	*
Great Britain	58	13	25	4
Germany	50	17	31	2
Spain	46	16	36	2

Extremism among European Muslims is a common source of worry among Muslim minorities in Europe. In particular, Muslims in Great Britain are very concerned. As many express concerns about this (44%) as are very worried about unemployment. Extremism is of somewhat less concern in France (30% very worried), Germany (23%) and Spain (22%), although in all these countries more than four-in-ten Muslims say they are at least somewhat concerned.

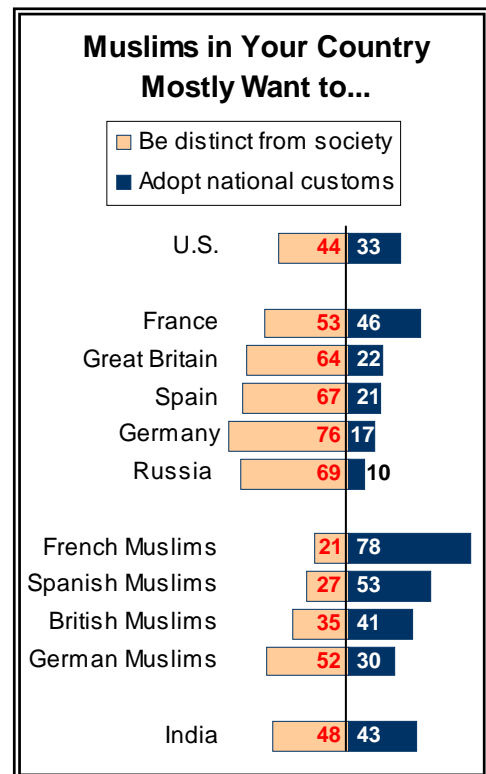
Blending In

Most Europeans doubt that Muslims coming into their countries want to adopt their national customs and way of life. Substantial majorities in Germany (76%), Great Britain (64%), Spain (67%) and Russia (69%) say that Muslims in their country want to remain distinct from the larger society.

Fewer French, but still a 53%-majority, agree. However, the percentage of the general public in France that believes newly arrived Muslims want to blend into the French way of life has increased significantly since last year. In the 2005 survey only 36% of the French public said that Muslims want to adopt the French way of life while 59% said they want to remain distinct; now 46% say adopt, 53% say remain distinct.

For their part, Muslims in France, Great Britain, and Spain are substantially more likely than their general publics to say that Muslims want to adopt the customs and way of life of the country into which they immigrate. Indeed, nearly eight-in-ten French Muslims (78%) believe this.

Again, Germany is different: Only 30% of German Muslims think Muslims coming into that country today want to assimilate – most say they want to be separate and most Germans agree.



Islamic Identification

Perceptions of the strength of Islamic identity among Muslims have changed little over the year. Substantial majorities in both Western Europe and the United States continue to believe Muslims in their country have a very or fairly strong sense of Islamic identity.

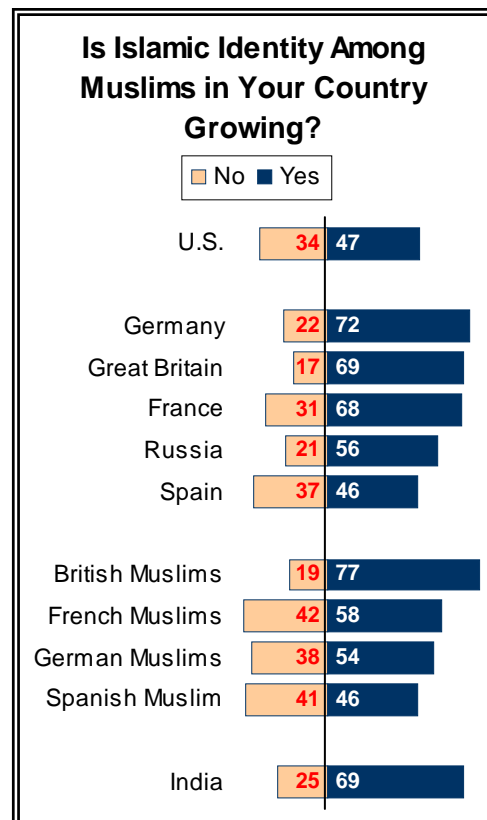
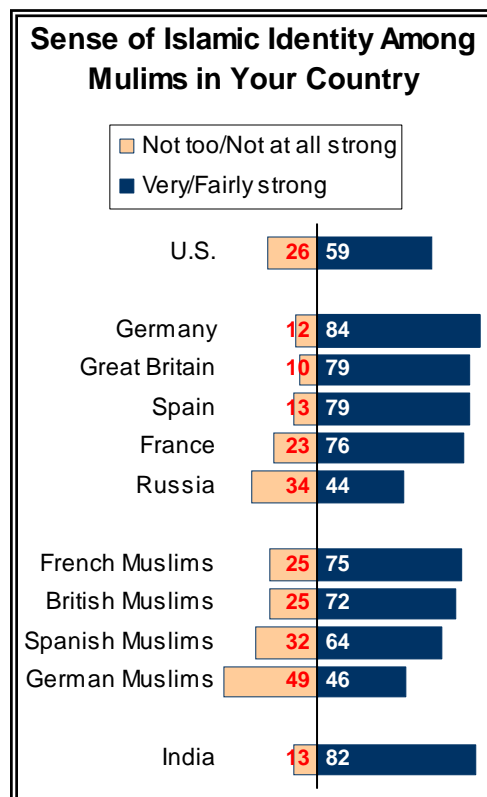
European Muslims' perceptions largely match those of the general public, with the exception of Germany. While 84% of the German public sees Muslims having a strong Islamic identity, only 46% of Muslims living in Germany agree.

As to whether that sense of Islamic identity is increasing, strong majorities among the general publics in Great Britain (69%), France (68%), and Germany (72% – up from 66% in 2005) say that it is (as do 69% in India and 56% in Russia). In Spain, however, only a 46%-plurality sees an intensifying Islamic identity – a view shared by Muslims in that country.

Muslims in Great Britain, however, are the most likely of all groups sampled to see a strengthening of Islamic identity with fully 77% agreeing. In France and Germany, by contrast, the proportion of Muslims who see Islamic identity intensifying (58% and 54%, respectively) is smaller than among the general public.

European Muslims who think Islamic identity is growing tend to consider it a good thing. This is especially so in Great Britain, where 86% say the perceived intensifying trend is a good thing, and Spain where 75% agree.

Most Westerners (as well as Indians) strongly disagree. Among those in the French general public who see Islamic identity on the rise, 87% call it a bad thing; in Germany, 83% say so; in Spain (82%); in India, 78%.



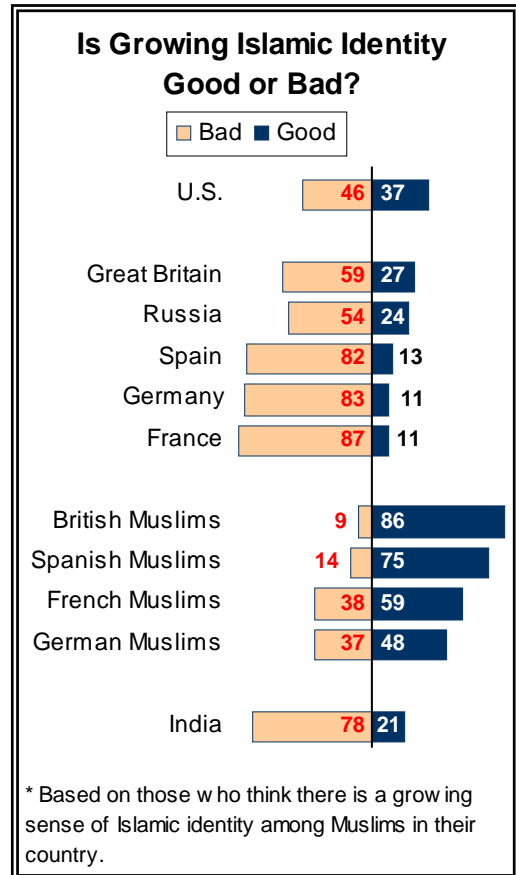
For those in the United States, Western Europe, Russia and India who see growing Islamic identity as a bad thing, the primary concern cited is that it may lead to violence. However, many are also worried that it may keep Muslims from integrating into the larger society. For Muslims in Germany who see growing Islamic identity as worrisome, concern about retarding integration is paramount for 58%, while fewer than one-in-five worry about violence. Among French Muslims, concerns are split between violence (40%) and integration (45%). In most countries, an attendant loss of freedom tended to be of lesser concern.³

For guidance on religious matters, Muslims in Europe, as well as in most of the larger Islamic world, turn to their local Imam, as well as to national and international religious leaders. Local religious leaders are especially consulted in Nigeria, where 64% of Muslims see them as the most trustworthy source of guidance; in Indonesia, where 60% do so; and in Pakistan and Great Britain where more than four-in-ten Muslims do so. The only countries in which large numbers – about one-in-four – turn first to religious leaders on television are the two Arab countries, Egypt and Jordan.

Self-Perceptions

Large percentages of Muslims in Europe say they think of themselves first as a Muslim rather than as a citizen of their country. The tendency is strongest in Great Britain where 81% in the Muslim oversample self-identify as Muslim rather than British, while in Spain 69% do so and in Germany 66%. In sharp contrast, Muslims living in France are far less likely to identify first with their faith rather their nationality. While a 46%-plurality identifies first as a Muslim, a nearly equal 42% see themselves as primarily French, while an additional 10% say both equally.

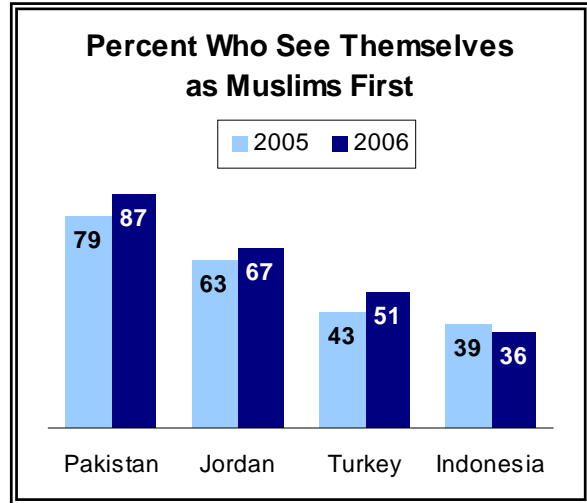
The levels seen in Britain, Spain, and Germany are comparable to those seen in most of the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed. In Pakistan, 87% primarily identify as Muslims; in Jordan, 67% do so. In Nigeria, 71% of Muslims see themselves as Muslims first, whereas a smaller 53%-majority of Christians primarily identify with their faith.



³ In Great Britain and Spain the numbers of Muslims saying that growing Islamic identity is a bad thing are too small to produce statistically reliable distinctions on the primary cause for that concern.

In Turkey a slight 51%-majority now self-identifies as Muslim rather than Turkish, although this is a substantial rise from the 43% who did so in 2005. Among Muslim countries in the survey, only in Indonesia does the public split 39%-36% between primary national and religious identity, with 25% selecting both equally.

By contrast, Christians in European countries overwhelmingly self-identify with their respective nationalities rather than with their faith. And in India, fully 90% of the public self-identifies as Indian rather than Hindu.

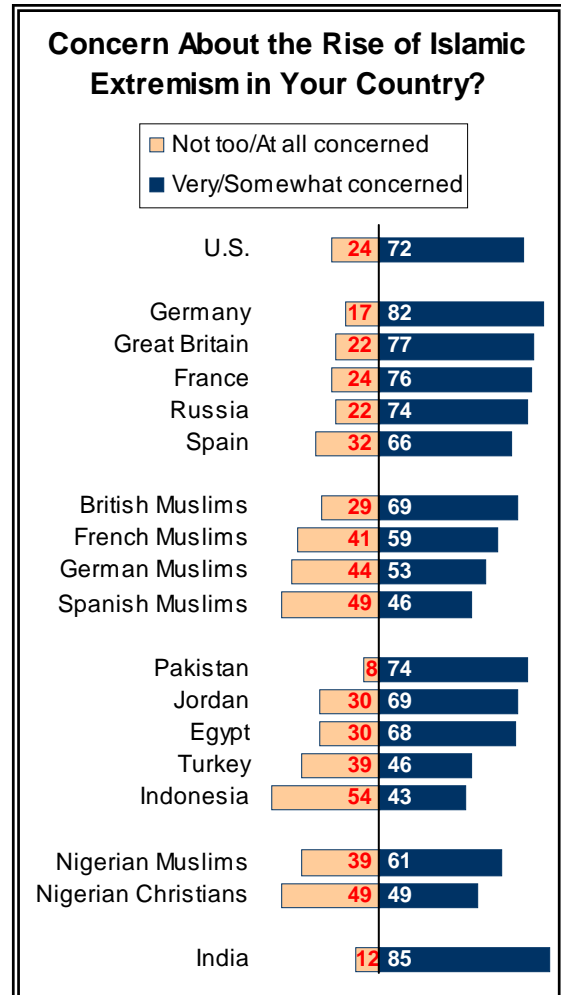


Indeed, among non-Muslim nations, the United States is the outlier in terms of religious self-identification with the public closely split on the question of primary identification. Fully 42% of U.S. Christians say they think of themselves as Christians first rather than as Americans, compared with 48% who self-identify primarily as Americans; an additional 7% say both equally.

Concern About Islamic Extremism

The poll found no overall rise in concern about extremism among the general publics of nations with Muslim minorities. The percentage of the general public very worried about Islamic extremism was greater this year in the U.S., Britain, and Germany; however, it was unchanged in France and considerably lower in Spain and Russia.

Germans are the most concerned about rising Islamic extremism in their country with 82% of the general public saying they are very (40%) or somewhat (42%) concerned. However, concern was nearly as high a year ago when 78% of Germans expressed such concern including 35% who then said they were very concerned.



Great Britain, however, has seen an increase in worries about Islamic extremism over the last year, with 77% of the public now saying they are very (42%) or somewhat (35%) concerned. Strikingly, these concerns are largely shared by Muslims living in Britain, among whom 43% say they are very concerned and 26% say they are somewhat concerned.

In France, despite that country’s recent experience with riots, worry about Islamic extremism has remained essentially stable over the last year (76% of the public is at least somewhat concerned including 30% very concerned). And in Spain and Russia, such concerns have declined considerably.

As in Great Britain, most Muslims in France and Germany are also worried about extremism. However, Muslims in Spain are divided on this issue, with 46% expressing at least some concern and 49% expressing little or no concern.

By contrast, in the predominantly Muslim countries of Egypt, Pakistan, and Jordan large majorities (68%, 74%, and 69%, respectively) are very or somewhat concerned about the rise of Islamic extremism in those countries. And in India, with its substantial Muslim minority, 85% of the predominately Hindu public expresses such concern, essentially the same number as did so last year.

In Nigeria the level of concern is somewhat lower – a small majority (54%) of the public worries about Islamic extremism there. Muslims in Nigeria are significantly more likely than Christians to be concerned about Islamic extremism.

Consistent with these concerns, majorities or pluralities of Muslims in Britain (58%), France (56%), and Germany (49%) believe there is a struggle in their country between moderates and Islamic fundamentalists. Again, Spanish Muslims differ from their European counterparts, with a majority (65%) saying they do not see such a struggle, a view they share with 60% of Nigerian Muslims.

<i>Muslims in...</i>	See a struggle* %	---and identify with---	
		Moderates %	Fundamentalists %
Great Britain	58	38	15
France	56	50	6
Germany	49	36	7
Spain	21	14	4
Nigeria	36	18	17

* Think there is a struggle in (survey country) between moderate Muslims and Islamic fundamentalists.

In all four European countries – and especially in France – those who do see a struggle heavily side with the moderates. In Nigeria, however, Muslims split evenly on this question.

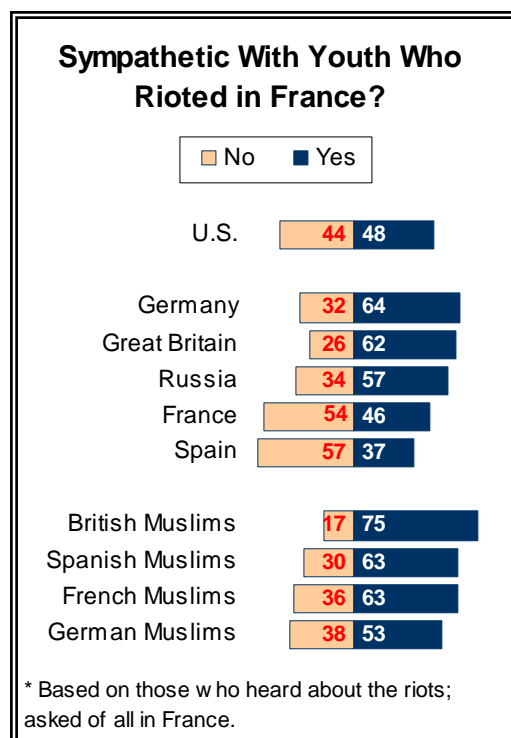
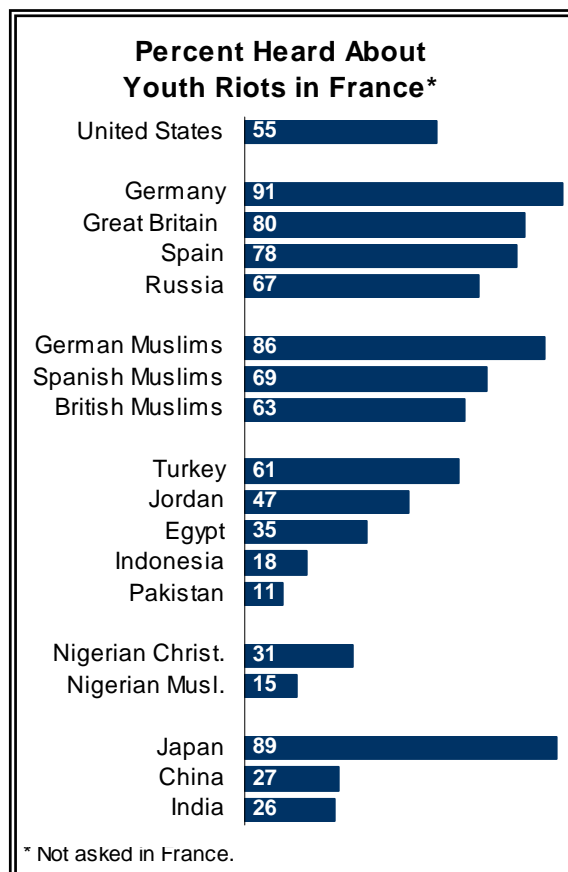
Riots & Protests

Awareness of last year's riots in France is relatively high among both the general publics and Muslim minorities in Western Europe, ranging among the general population from 91% in Germany to 78% in Spain and among Muslims from 86% in Germany to 63% in Britain. In Japan, 89% had heard the news.

Those who had heard about the riots were less numerous in the United States (55%) and in the Muslim world. In Turkey, 61% had heard about the riots, in Jordan 47%. But awareness levels in other Muslim countries ranged downward from 35% in Egypt, to 23% in Nigeria, 18% in Indonesia and 11% in Pakistan.

By and large, European Muslims – irrespective of their views about the riots per se – say they are sympathetic to the youths from immigrant and working class suburbs in France who felt frustrated by their place in French society. Muslims in Great Britain are most sympathetic (75% so indicate) followed by those in France and Spain (63% of Muslims in both countries). In Germany, however, more among the general public (64%) express sympathy than among the predominantly Turkish Muslims in that country, 53% of whom say they sympathize with the frustrations of French youth.

In general, Western publics are divided on this issue – only 37% of the Spanish public sympathizes with the French youth. And despite more positive French views on many related issues this year, only 46% of the French general public takes the side of the country's alienated young.



Regarding publication of cartoons featuring the prophet Mohammad in a Danish newspaper, the most common way in which people heard about the controversy that ensued was through television, although in Nigeria people were more likely to hear of it via radio or through family and friends. Few in any country mentioned a church or mosque or the internet as the source of their awareness.

Views of European Muslims Compared to Publics in Predominantly Muslim Countries

	<i>Muslims in...</i>				<i>General publics in...</i>				
	<u>Gr. Brit.</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Ger.</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Turk.</u>	<u>Indon.</u>	<u>Pak.</u>	<u>Jordan</u>
Direction of country	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Satisfied	51	33	44	76	55	40	26	35	53
Dissatisfied	38	67	52	19	42	56	73	58	44
Don't know/Refused	11	*	4	5	2	4	1	7	3
Rating of U.S.									
Favorable	23	30	24	19	30	12	30	27	15
Unfavorable	65	69	67	76	69	76	67	56	85
Don't Know/Refused	14	1	10	5	1	12	4	17	*
Rating of Americans									
Favorable	39	48	44	33	36	17	36	27	38
Unfavorable	43	51	46	54	63	69	60	52	61
Don't Know/Refused	18	2	11	13	1	14	5	20	1
Rating of Iran									
Favorable	71	48	40	68	59	53	77	72	49
Unfavorable	10	51	44	24	39	35	16	10	51
Don't Know/Refused	20	1	15	7	1	12	7	18	1
U.S. war on terrorism									
Favor	13	21	31	12	10	14	39	30	16
Oppose	77	78	62	83	82	77	57	50	74
Don't know/Refused	10	1	7	5	8	9	4	19	11
Mideast sympathies									
Israel	3	6	14	2	2	5	4	6	1
Palestinians	75	78	50	75	97	63	72	59	97
Both (VOL.)	4	8	4	7	1	2	5	7	1
Neither (VOL.)	8	7	22	11	*	16	12	6	1
Don't Know/Refused	10	2	10	4	*	14	7	23	*
Hamas victory*									
Good for Palestinians	56	44	32	57	76	44	61	87	68
Bad for Palestinians	18	46	37	22	13	23	23	4	16
Don't know/Refused	26	10	32	21	11	33	16	9	16
Iranian nuclear weapons**									
Favor	40	29	14	--	44	23	30	52	45
Oppose	41	71	78	--	42	61	59	15	42
Don't know/Refused	19	1	9	--	14	16	11	32	12

* Asked only of those who have heard about the Hamas victory.

** Not asked in Spain.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is a series of worldwide public opinion surveys encompassing 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 *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Group LLC, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP. 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 surveys of European Muslims were conducted in partnership with the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, another project of the Pew Research Center, which works to promote a deeper understanding of issues at the intersection of religion and public affairs.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released 15 major reports, as well as numerous commentaries and other releases, on topics including attitudes towards the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democratization.

Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked*, a recent book by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, a *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team member and international economics columnist at the *National Journal*.

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members also include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Wendy Sherman, principal at The Albright Group LLC. Contributors to the report and to the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* include Richard Wike, Carroll Doherty, Paul Taylor, Michael Dimock, Elizabeth Mueller Gross, Jodie T. Allen, and others of the Pew Research Center. The *International Herald Tribune* is the project's international newspaper partner. For this survey, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team consulted with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, and policymakers. Their expertise provided tremendous guidance in shaping the survey.

Following each release, the project also produces a series of in-depth analyses on specific topics covered in the survey, which will be found at pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication.

For further information, please contact:

Richard Wike
Senior Project Director
Pew Global Attitudes Project
202.419.4400 / rwike@pewresearch.org

Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	13 Nations**	14,030

* Includes Palestinian Authority.

** Other reports based on this survey present data from 15 countries, including China and Japan.

Methodological Appendix

ABOUT THE 2006 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, which manages the fieldwork conducted by local research organizations in each country. All surveys are based on national samples except in China, India, and Pakistan, where the sample was disproportionately or exclusively urban.

The table below shows 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: **Great Britain**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: English, Urdu, and Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 4-26, 2006
 Sample size: 902 including a 412 Muslim oversample; general public sample is weighted to be representative of the overall population
 Margin of Error: 6% for general public; 6% for Muslim oversample
 Representative: Telephone households

Country: **China**
 Sample design: Probability sample in six cities and surrounding rural areas – Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, Xinxiang, Jinzhong, and Luzhou
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 to 60
 Languages: Chinese (dialects: Mandarin, Beijingsese, Cantonese, Sichun, Hubei, Dongbei, Shanghaiese)
 Fieldwork dates: April 7-18, 2006
 Sample size: 2180
 Margin of Error: 2%
 Representative: Disproportionately urban

Country: **Egypt**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 5-27, 2006
 Sample size: 1000
 Margin of Error: 3%
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **France**
 Sample design: Quota
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: French
 Fieldwork dates: April 5-19, 2006
 Sample size: 905 including a 400 Muslim oversample; general public sample is weighted to be representative of the overall population
 Margin of Error: 4% for general public; 5% for Muslim oversample
 Representative: Telephone households

Country: **Germany**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: German and Turkish
 Fieldwork dates: April 5-27, 2006
 Sample size: 902 including a 413 Muslim oversample; general public sample is weighted to be representative of the overall population
 Margin of Error: 6% for general public; 6% for Muslim oversample
 Representative: Telephone households

Country: **India**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18-64
 Languages: Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil, Kannada, Bengali
 Fieldwork dates: April 15-May 3, 2006
 Sample size: 2029
 Margin of Error: 2%
 Representative: Urban only

Country: **Indonesia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bahasa Indonesia
Fieldwork dates: April 8-30, 2006
Sample size: 1022
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Eighteen provinces representing 87% of population

Country: **Japan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Japanese
Fieldwork dates: March 31-April 21, 2006
Sample size: 500
Margin of Error: 5%
Representative: Telephone households

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 5-27, 2006
Sample size: 1000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Nigeria**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa, and English
Fieldwork dates: April 20-29, 2006
Sample size: 1000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu
Fieldwork dates: April 7-28, 2006
Sample size: 1277
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Disproportionately urban

Country: **Russia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: April 6-16, 2006
Sample size: 1000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish and Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 7-May 4, 2006
Sample size: 979 including a 402 Muslim oversample; general public sample is weighted to be representative of the overall population
Margin of Error: 4% for general public
5% for Muslim oversample
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Turkey**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Turkish
Fieldwork dates: April 1-25, 2006
Sample size: 1013
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **United States**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: May 2-14, 2006
Sample size: 1001
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Telephone households in continental U.S.

Pew Research Center
Pew Global Attitudes Project: Spring 2006 Survey
15 Nation Survey
–FINAL TOPLINE–⁴

United States – May 2-14, 2006 (N=1001)
Russia – April 6-16, 2006 (N=1000)
Nigeria – April 20-29, 2006 (N=1000)
China – April 7-18, 2006 (N=2180)
Japan – March 31 – April 21, 2006 (N=500)
India – April 15 – May 3, 2006 (N=2029)

Turkey – April 1-25, 2006 (N=1013)
Indonesia – April 8-30, 2006 (N=1022)
Pakistan – April 7-28, 2006 (N=1277)
Jordan – April 5-27, 2006 (N=1000)
Egypt – April 5-27, 2006 (N=1000)

Great Britain – April 4-26, 2006 (N=902, includes N=412 Muslim oversample)⁵
France – April 5-19, 2006 (N=905, includes N=400 Muslim oversample)
Germany – April 5-27, 2006 (N=902, includes N=413 Muslim oversample)
Spain – April 7 – May 4, 2006 (N=979, includes N=402 Muslim oversample)

NOTE: Data based on national samples except in China, India, and Pakistan where the sample was disproportionately or exclusively urban. See Methodological Appendix for details.

Q.1 Now thinking about (survey country), overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
United States	29	65	6=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	39	57	4=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	39	55	6=100
<i>April 8, 2003</i>	50	41	9=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	41	55	4=100
Great Britain (GP)	35	58	6=99
<i>May, 2005</i>	44	51	5=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	38	58	4=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	46	49	5=100
<i>March, 2003</i>	30	63	7=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	32	64	4=100
Great Britain (Muslims)	51	38	11=100
France (GP)	20	80	1=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	28	71	*=99
<i>March, 2004</i>	32	68	*=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	44	56	*=100
<i>March, 2003</i>	31	67	2=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	32	67	1=100
France (Muslims)	33	67	*=100
Germany (GP)	29	67	5=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	25	73	2=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	20	78	2=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	25	73	2=100
<i>March, 2003</i>	18	79	3=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	31	66	2=99

⁴ Some questions in this topline were released with our June 13, 2006 report. However, data for the Muslim oversamples were not made available at that time.

⁵ General population data from Great Britain, France, Germany, and Spain includes the Muslim oversamples, but is weighted to be representative of the general population.

Q.1 CONTINUED...

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
Germany (Muslims)	44	52	4=100
Spain (GP)	50	46	4=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	51	44	5=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	45	52	3=100
<i>March, 2003</i>	41	47	12=100
Spain (Muslims)	76	19	5=100
Russia	32	62	7=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	23	71	6=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	26	69	5=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	28	64	9=101
<i>March, 2003</i>	35	58	7=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	20	71	9=100
Egypt	55	42	2=99
Turkey	40	56	4=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	41	55	4=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	40	58	2=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	19	79	2=100
<i>March, 2003</i>	18	81	2=101
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	4	93	3=100
Indonesia	26	73	1=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	35	64	1=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	15	85	1=101
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	7	92	1=100
India	31	67	1=99
<i>May, 2005</i>	41	57	2=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	9	83	8=100
Pakistan	35	58	7=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	57	39	4=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	54	41	5=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	29	67	4=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	49	39	13=101
Jordan	53	44	3=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	69	30	1=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	59	30	11=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	42	56	2=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	21	78	1=100
Nigeria (GP)⁶	7	93	*=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	19	80	*=99
Nigeria (Christians)	5	95	0=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	20	80	0=100
Nigeria (Muslims)	8	92	*=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	19	80	1=100
China	81	13	6=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	72	19	10=101
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	48	33	19=100
Japan	27	72	1=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	12	86	2=100

⁶ The Nigeria sample includes 514 Christians and 468 Muslims. The general population sample is weighted to reflect the demographic characteristics of the population.

Q.2 Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of (INSERT)? [READ ITEMS a. AND b. FIRST, FOLLOWED BY ROTATING ITEMS c. THRU k.]

	--- FAVORABLE ---			--- UNFAVORABLE ---			Don't know/ Refused
	Total	Very	Some what	Total	Very	Some what	
a. The United States							
United States	77	49	28	17	7	10	5=99
<i>May, 2005</i>	83	50	33	14	4	10	3=100
Great Britain (GP)	56	11	45	33	13	20	11=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	55	13	42	38	11	27	7=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	58	15	43	34	10	24	8=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	70	18	52	26	12	14	5=101
<i>March, 2003</i>	48	14	34	40	16	24	11=99
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	75	27	48	16	4	12	9=100
Great Britain (Muslims)	23	6	17	65	47	18	14=102
France (GP)	39	2	37	60	17	43	1=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	43	3	40	57	15	42	*=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	37	6	31	62	20	42	1=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	43	9	34	57	19	38	*=100
<i>March, 2003</i>	31	6	25	67	22	45	2=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	63	9	54	34	8	26	2=99
France (Muslims)	30	4	26	69	31	38	1=100
Germany (GP)	37	2	35	60	14	46	3=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	41	4	37	54	10	44	5=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	38	3	35	59	10	49	3=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	45	6	39	54	12	42	1=100
<i>March, 2003</i>	25	4	21	71	30	41	4=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	61	9	52	35	4	31	4=100
Germany (Muslims)	24	4	20	67	42	25	10=101
Spain (GP)	23	4	19	73	36	37	5=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	41	14	27	50	16	34	9=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	38	8	30	56	27	29	6=100
<i>March, 2003</i>	14	3	11	74	39	35	12=100
Spain (Muslims)	19	4	15	76	55	21	5=100
Russia	43	9	34	47	19	28	10=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	52	9	43	40	10	30	8=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	47	9	38	44	15	29	10=101
<i>May, 2003</i>	36	11	25	55	23	32	9=100
<i>March, 2003</i>	28	4	24	68	25	43	4=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	61	8	53	33	6	27	6=100
Egypt	30	5	25	69	36	33	1=100
Turkey	12	2	10	76	67	9	12=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	23	4	19	67	54	13	10=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	30	6	24	63	45	18	7=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	15	2	13	83	68	15	3=101
<i>March, 2003</i>	12	3	9	84	67	17	5=101
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	30	6	24	55	42	13	15=100

Q.2 CONTINUED...

--- FAVORABLE ---

--- UNFAVORABLE ---

	--- FAVORABLE ---			--- UNFAVORABLE ---			Don't know/ Refused
	Total	Very what	Some what	Total	Very what	Some what	
Indonesia	30	7	23	67	25	42	4=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	38	6	32	57	17	40	5=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	15	2	13	83	48	35	1=99
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	61	5	56	36	9	27	3=100
India	56	18	38	28	14	14	16=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	71	29	42	17	9	8	12=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	54	22	32	27	16	11	19=100
Pakistan	27	7	20	56	42	14	17=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	23	6	17	60	48	12	17=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	21	4	17	61	50	11	18=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	13	3	10	81	71	10	6=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	10	2	8	69	58	11	20=99
Jordan	15	6	9	85	55	30	*=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	21	9	12	80	59	21	0=101
<i>March, 2004</i>	5	2	3	93	67	26	1=99
<i>May, 2003</i>	1	*	1	99	83	16	0=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	25	6	19	75	57	18	*=100
Nigeria (GP)	62	34	28	36	16	20	2=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	61	31	30	36	21	15	2=99
Nigeria (Christians)	89	55	34	8	3	5	4=101
<i>May, 2003</i>	85	49	36	13	5	8	2=100
Nigeria (Muslims)	32	11	21	67	31	36	1=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	38	14	24	59	37	22	3=100
China	47	9	38	43	6	37	10=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	42	5	37	53	13	40	5=100
Japan	63	8	55	35	6	29	3=101
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	72	13	59	26	3	23	2=100

b. Americans

United States	85	53	32	9	3	6	7=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	88	49	39	9	1	8	2=99
Great Britain (GP)	69	20	49	21	5	16	10=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	70	18	52	22	4	18	8=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	73	21	52	19	5	14	8=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	80	27	53	15	5	10	5=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	83	25	58	11	3	8	8=102
Great Britain (Muslims)	39	7	32	43	25	18	18=100
France (GP)	65	5	60	35	8	27	*=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	64	5	59	36	7	29	*=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	53	5	48	43	13	30	3=99
<i>May, 2003</i>	58	13	45	42	13	29	*=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	71	10	61	26	5	21	3=100
France (Muslims)	48	7	41	51	15	36	2=101
Germany (GP)	66	5	61	26	4	22	8=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	65	8	57	24	4	20	11=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	68	9	59	25	5	20	6=99
<i>May, 2003</i>	67	15	52	29	7	22	4=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	70	12	58	23	3	20	7=100
Germany (Muslims)	44	11	33	46	28	18	11=101
Spain (GP)	37	4	33	51	18	33	11=99
<i>May, 2005</i>	55	16	39	30	8	22	15=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	47	11	36	41	16	25	13=101

Q.2 CONTINUED...

--- FAVORABLE ---

--- UNFAVORABLE ---

	--- FAVORABLE ---			--- UNFAVORABLE ---			Don't know/ Refused
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>what</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>what</u>	
Spain (Muslims)	33	6	27	54	34	20	13=100
Russia	57	11	46	34	11	23	10=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	61	10	51	29	6	23	11=101
<i>March, 2004</i>	64	13	51	26	8	18	11=101
<i>May, 2003</i>	65	17	48	25	7	18	10=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	67	9	58	24	3	21	9=100
Egypt	36	8	28	63	33	30	1=100
Turkey	17	2	15	69	55	14	14=100
<i>March, 2005</i>	23	4	19	63	46	17	14=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	32	6	26	53	32	21	15=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	32	5	27	60	43	17	8=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	31	5	26	50	38	12	19=100
Indonesia	36	6	30	60	18	42	5=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	46	8	38	46	9	37	8=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	56	6	50	42	11	31	2=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	65	5	60	32	7	25	3=100
India	67	23	44	26	12	14	7=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	71	28	43	18	9	9	11=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	58	24	34	23	15	8	19=100
Pakistan	27	5	22	52	34	18	20=99
<i>May, 2005</i>	22	5	17	55	41	14	22=99
<i>March, 2004</i>	25	5	20	47	34	13	27=99
<i>May, 2003</i>	38	8	30	51	40	11	11=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	17	3	14	62	50	12	21=100
Jordan	38	2	36	61	30	31	1=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	34	9	25	66	39	27	0=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	21	4	17	73	33	40	6=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	18	3	15	82	46	36	*=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	53	21	32	46	29	17	1=100
Nigeria (GP)	56	28	28	40	19	21	4=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	67	32	35	29	17	12	3=99
Nigeria (Christians)	86	45	41	9	4	5	6=101
<i>May, 2003</i>	88	50	38	10	4	6	2=100
Nigeria (Muslims)	23	9	14	75	36	39	3=101
<i>May, 2003</i>	48	16	32	47	29	18	5=100
China	49	6	43	39	5	34	12=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	43	5	38	49	11	38	8=100
Japan	82	16	66	16	3	13	2=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	73	10	63	24	2	22	3=100

j. Iran

United States	25	8	17	57	31	26	19=101
<i>Feb., 2006⁷</i>	7	1	6	86	46	40	7=100
<i>Feb., 2004</i>	17	3	14	77	31	46	6=100
<i>March, 2003</i>	13	2	11	79	31	48	8=100
<i>Feb., 2002</i>	11	2	9	84	38	46	5=100
<i>August, 1998</i>	11	1	10	75	40	35	14=100
<i>March, 1996</i>	6	1	5	84	46	38	10=100
<i>Aug., 1991</i>	13	1	12	79	35	44	9=100
<i>Aug., 1989</i>	5	1	4	89	62	27	6=100

⁷ The 1989, 1991, and 2002-2006 trends from Gallup.

Q.2 CONTINUED...

	--- FAVORABLE ---			--- UNFAVORABLE ---			Don't know/ Refused
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Some what</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Some what</u>	
Great Britain (GP)	34	3	31	39	15	24	28=101
Great Britain (Muslims)	71	30	41	10	3	7	20=101
France (GP)	22	1	21	77	30	47	*=99
France (Muslims)	48	11	37	51	15	36	1=100
Germany (GP)	12	1	11	82	32	50	6=100
Germany (Muslims)	40	13	27	44	21	23	15=99
Spain (GP)	23	3	20	66	32	34	11=100
Spain (Muslims)	68	24	44	24	10	14	7=99
Russia	43	10	33	38	9	29	20=101
Egypt	59	13	46	39	9	30	1=99
Turkey	53	18	35	35	20	15	12=100
Indonesia	77	22	55	16	2	14	7=100
India	31	7	24	49	29	20	20=100
Pakistan	72	41	31	10	4	6	18=100
Jordan	49	12	37	51	18	33	1=101
Nigeria (GP)	43	19	24	44	25	19	14=101
Nigeria (Christians)	10	2	8	70	46	24	20=100
Nigeria (Muslims)	78	38	40	17	4	13	5=100
China	26	2	24	48	8	40	26=100
Japan	24	3	21	68	15	53	8=100

Q.3 Which of the following phrases comes closer to describing your view? I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, OR I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism.

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
United States	73	19	8=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	76	18	6=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	81	13	6=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	89	8	3=100
Great Britain (GP)	49	42	10=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	51	40	9=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	63	30	7=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	63	30	7=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	69	23	8=100
Great Britain (Muslims)	13	77	10=100
France (GP)	43	57	1=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	51	48	1=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	50	47	3=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	60	39	1=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	75	23	3=101
France (Muslims)	21	78	1=100
Germany (GP)	47	50	3=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	50	45	5=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	55	43	2=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	60	35	5=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	70	25	5=100
Germany (Muslims)	31	62	7=100
Spain (GP)	19	76	5=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	26	67	7=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	63	32	5=100

Q.3 CONTINUED...

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
Spain (Muslims)	12	83	5=100
Russia	52	35	13=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	55	34	11=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	73	20	7=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	51	28	21=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	73	16	11=100
Egypt	10	82	8=100
Turkey	14	77	9=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	17	71	12=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	37	56	7=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	22	71	7=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	30	58	12=100
Indonesia	39	57	4=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	50	42	8=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	23	72	5=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	31	64	5=100
India	65	30	5=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	52	41	7=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	65	10	25=100
Pakistan	30	50	19=99
<i>May, 2005</i>	22	52	26=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	16	60	25=101
<i>May, 2003</i>	16	74	10=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	20	45	35=100
Jordan	16	74	11=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	12	86	1=99
<i>March, 2004</i>	12	78	10=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	2	97	1=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	13	85	2=100
Nigeria (GP)	49	47	4=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	60	36	4=100
Nigeria (Christians)	77	19	4=100
<i>May, 2003</i>	87	11	2=100
Nigeria (Muslims)	19	77	3=99
<i>May, 2003</i>	36	59	5=100
China	19	63	18=100
Japan	26	72	2=100
<i>Summer, 2002</i>	61	32	7=100

Q.4 Do you think it's a good thing or a bad thing that people (INSERT) come to live and work in this country?

a. From the Middle East and North Africa

	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
Great Britain (GP)	57	32	11=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	61	30	10=101
<i>November, 2002</i>	53	40	7=100
Great Britain (Muslims)	75	14	12=101
France (GP)	58	41	1=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	53	45	2=100
<i>November, 2002</i>	44	53	3=100
France (Muslims)	83	17	1=101

Q.4a CONTINUED...

	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
Germany (GP)	34	59	7=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	34	57	9=100
<i>November, 2002</i>	39	53	8=100
Germany (Muslims)	42	46	13=101
Spain (GP)	62	33	5=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	67	26	7=100
Spain (Muslims)	85	10	5=100

b. From East European countries

	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
Great Britain (GP)	58	31	11=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	62	28	10=100
<i>November, 2002</i>	53	41	6=100
Great Britain (Muslims)	68	19	13=100
France (GP)	58	41	1=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	52	47	1=100
<i>November, 2002</i>	47	50	3=100
France (Muslims)	74	26	1=101
Germany (GP)	36	59	6=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	31	60	9=100
<i>November, 2002</i>	39	53	8=100
Germany (Muslims)	30	60	10=100
Spain (GP)	60	35	5=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	72	22	6=100
Spain (Muslims)	75	16	9=100

IF CHRISTIAN ASK 'CHRISTIAN', IF MUSLIM ASK 'MUSLIM', IF HINDU ASK 'HINDU':

Q.6 Do you think of yourself first as (name of country's people) or first as a (Muslim/Christian/Hindu)?

	<u>Country's people</u>	<u>Christian</u>	<u>Both equally (VOL)</u>	<u>Other (VOL)</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>	<u>(N)</u>
United States	48	42	7	1	2=100	(N=820)
Great Britain	59	24	8	7	2=100	(N=215)
France	83	14	3	*	*=100	(N=325)
Germany	59	33	8	1	*=100	(N=285)
Spain	60	14	21	4	1=100	(N=786)
Russia	63	16	20	1	1=101	(N=790)
Nigeria	43	53	3	0	1=100	(N=514)

	<u>Country's people</u>	<u>Muslim</u>	<u>Both equally (VOL)</u>	<u>Other (VOL)</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>	<u>(N)</u>
Great Britain (Muslims)	7	81	8	1	3=100	(N=412)
France (Muslims)	42	46	10	*	2=100	(N=400)
Germany (Muslims)	13	66	9	8	3=100	(N=413)
Spain (Muslims)	3	69	25	2	*=99	(N=402)
Egypt	23	59	18	*	0=100	(N=936)
Turkey	19	51	30	*	*=100	(N=1001)
<i>May 2005</i>	29	43	27	-	1=100	
Indonesia	39	36	25	0	0=100	(N=909)
<i>May 2005</i>	35	39	26	-	*=100	
Pakistan	6	87	7	*	0=100	(N=1233)
<i>May 2005</i>	7	79	13	-	1=100	

Q.6 CONTINUED...

	Country's <u>people</u>	<u>Muslim</u>	Both equally <u>(VOL)</u>	Other <u>(VOL)</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>	<u>(N)</u>
Jordan	21	67	12		0=100	(N=972)
<i>May 2005</i>	23	63	13	-	*=99	
Nigeria	25	71	2	*	2=100	(N=468)

	Country's <u>people</u>	<u>Hindu</u>	Both equally <u>(VOL)</u>	Other <u>(VOL)</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>	<u>(N)</u>
India	90	10	*	0	*=100	(N=1720)

ASK ALL:

Q.9 In your opinion, how many Europeans do you think are hostile toward Muslims – would you say most, many, just some or very few?

	<u>Most</u>	<u>Many</u>	<u>Just some</u>	<u>Very few</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
Great Britain (GP)	15	25	38	18	4=100
Great Britain (Muslims)	24	18	34	18	6=100
France (GP)	19	37	28	17	*=101
France (Muslims)	18	21	32	28	1=100
Germany (GP)	18	45	27	7	3=100
Germany (Muslims)	22	29	22	21	7=101
Spain (GP)	26	34	27	8	5=100
Spain (Muslims)	10	21	32	32	6=101
Russia⁸	12	26	40	14	8=100
Egypt	30	33	30	7	1=101
Turkey	20	37	26	9	7=99
Indonesia	10	26	40	17	7=100
Pakistan	38	23	10	7	21=99
Jordan	22	28	36	13	1=100
Nigeria (GP)	11	27	26	20	16=100
Nigeria (Christians)	9	19	22	27	23=100
Nigeria (Muslims)	14	36	30	13	7=100

Q.9b In your opinion, how many Americans do you think are hostile toward Muslims – would you say most, many, just some or very few?

	<u>Most</u>	<u>Many</u>	<u>Just some</u>	<u>Very few</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
United States	13	26	37	19	6=100
Egypt	26	31	28	15	1=101
Turkey	26	35	23	8	8=100
Indonesia	14	29	35	17	6=101
Pakistan	35	24	14	6	21=100
Jordan	21	30	30	18	1=100
Nigeria (GP)	15	28	25	18	15=101
Nigeria (Christians)	11	17	23	26	22=99
Nigeria (Muslims)	19	40	26	9	5=99

⁸ In Russia the question was worded: "...how many Russians do you think are hostile toward Muslims..."

Q.15 Do you think most Muslims coming to 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?⁹

	<u>Adopt customs</u>	<u>Want to be distinct</u>	<u>Both (VOL)</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
United States	33	44	6	16=99
<i>May, 2005</i>	32	49	6	13=100
Great Britain (GP)	22	64	6	7=99
<i>May, 2005</i>	19	61	12	9=101
Great Britain (Muslims)	41	35	12	12=100
France (GP)	46	53	*	1=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	36	59	4	1=100
France (Muslims)	78	21	1	1=101
Germany (GP)	17	76	4	3=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	9	88	1	2=100
Germany (Muslims)	30	52	9	10=101
Spain (GP)	21	67	7	4=99
<i>May, 2005</i>	20	68	8	4=100
Spain (Muslims)	53	27	16	5=101
Russia	10	69	13	9=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	12	72	9	8=101
India	43	48	5	4=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	28	61	5	6=100

Q.16 In your opinion, how strong a sense of Islamic identity do Muslims in our country have - very strong, fairly strong, not too strong, or not strong at all?

	<u>Very strong</u>	<u>Fairly strong</u>	<u>Not too strong</u>	<u>Not strong at all</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
United States	21	38	20	6	15=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	20	45	17	5	13=100
Great Britain (GP)	31	48	8	2	10=99
<i>May, 2005</i>	29	51	8	2	10=100
Great Britain (Muslims)	28	44	19	6	3=100
France (GP)	14	62	18	5	1=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	19	63	13	4	1=100
France (Muslims)	17	58	17	8	1=101
Germany (GP)	39	45	10	2	3=99
<i>May, 2005</i>	33	41	14	4	7=99
Germany (Muslims)	18	28	35	14	5=100
Spain (GP)	35	44	11	2	9=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	30	44	12	2	12=100
Spain (Muslims)	24	40	28	4	4=100
Russia	13	31	29	5	23=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	10	35	31	5	20=101
India	49	33	11	2	5=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	38	39	13	3	7=100

⁹ In Russia and India, the question was worded "...Muslims in our country..."

Q.17 In your opinion, these days do you think there is a growing sense of Islamic identity among Muslims in our country or don't you think so?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/Refused</u>
United States	47	34	20=101
<i>May, 2005</i>	50	30	20=100
Great Britain (GP)	69	17	14=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	63	21	16=100
Great Britain (Muslims)	77	19	5=101
France (GP)	68	31	1=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	70	29	1=100
France (Muslims)	58	42	0=100
Germany (GP)	72	22	6=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	66	27	7=100
Germany (Muslims)	54	38	8=100
Spain (GP)	46	37	17=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	47	35	18=100
Spain (Muslims)	46	41	13=100
Russia	56	21	22=99
<i>May, 2005</i>	55	21	24=100
India	69	25	6=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	64	28	8=100

ASK IF THINKS GROWING SENSE OF ISLAMIC IDENTITY (Q17=1):

Q.18 Do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?

	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>	<u>(N)</u>
United States	37	46	17=100	(N=485)
<i>May, 2005</i>	42	48	10=100	
Great Britain (GP)	27	59	15=101	(N=646)
<i>May, 2005</i>	31	56	13=100	
Great Britain (Muslims)	86	9	5=100	(N=314)
France (GP)	11	87	2=100	(N=576)
<i>May, 2005</i>	9	89	2=100	
France (Muslims)	59	38	3=100	(N=232)
Germany (GP)	11	83	6=100	(N=576)
<i>May, 2005</i>	10	85	5=100	
Germany (Muslims)	48	37	16=101	(N=225)
Spain (GP)	13	82	5=100	(N=452)
<i>May, 2005</i>	16	76	8=100	
Spain (Muslims)	75	14	11=100	(N=187)
Russia	24	54	23=101	(N=562)
<i>May, 2005</i>	23	61	16=100	
India	21	78	2=101	(N=1408)
<i>May, 2005</i>	21	77	2=100	

ASK IF GROWING ISLAMIC IDENTITY IS A BAD THING (Q18=2):

Q.19 Which one of the following worries you most about Islamic identity in our country today?
(READ LIST) It can lead to violence; it can lead to a loss of personal freedoms; it will prevent Muslims from integrating into our society.¹⁰

	<u>Lead to violence</u>	<u>Loss of freedoms</u>	<u>Prevent integration</u>	<u>Don't know/Refused</u>	<u>(N)</u>
United States	48	20	27	5=100	(N=236)
<i>May, 2005</i>	47	23	23	7=100	
Great Britain (GP)	38	8	49	5=100	(N=217)
<i>May, 2005</i>	30	12	54	4=100	
France (GP)	50	17	33	*=100	(N=392)
<i>May, 2005</i>	50	25	25	*=100	
France (Muslims)	40	15	45	0=100	(N=89)
Germany (GP)	50	8	42	*=100	(N=379)
<i>May, 2005</i>	41	12	46	1=100	
Germany (Muslims)	19	12	58	11=100	(N=87)
Spain (GP)	48	5	41	6=100	(N=244)
<i>May, 2005</i>	48	18	30	4=100	
Russia	54	18	17	11=100	(N=301)
<i>May, 2005</i>	66	11	18	5=100	
India	68	22	8	2=100	(N=1095)
<i>May, 2005</i>	57	22	13	8=100	

ASK ALL:

Q.20 How concerned, if at all, are you about the rise of Islamic extremism in our country these days?
 Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned about the rise of Islamic extremism in our country these days?

	<u>Very concerned</u>	<u>Somewhat concerned</u>	<u>Not too concerned</u>	<u>Not at all concerned</u>	<u>Don't know/Refused</u>
United States	38	34	16	8	4=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	31	39	19	9	3=101
Great Britain (GP)	42	35	17	5	1=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	34	36	22	6	2=100
Great Britain (Muslims)	43	26	16	13	3=101
France (GP)	30	46	16	8	*=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	32	41	18	8	*=99
France (Muslims)	26	33	20	21	*=100
Germany (GP)	40	42	11	6	1=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	35	43	14	7	1=100
Germany (Muslims)	23	30	16	28	3=100
Spain (GP)	35	31	22	10	2=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	43	34	15	7	1=100
Spain (Muslims)	21	25	24	25	6=101
Russia	40	34	13	9	4=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	52	32	9	4	3=100
Egypt	29	39	19	11	2=100
Turkey	18	28	18	21	16=101
Indonesia	16	27	37	17	3=100
India	51	34	8	4	3=100
<i>May, 2005</i>	48	36	9	4	3=100
Pakistan	50	24	4	4	18=100
Jordan	33	36	22	8	1=100

¹⁰ Due to small sample sizes data are not reported for British Muslims and Spanish Muslims.

Q.20 CONTINUED...

	<u>Very concerned</u>	<u>Somewhat concerned</u>	<u>Not too concerned</u>	<u>Not at all concerned</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
Nigeria (GP)	25	29	24	21	1=100
Nigeria (Christians)	26	23	25	24	2=100
Nigeria (Muslims)	25	36	23	16	*=100

ASK MUSLIMS ONLY:

Q.24 How concerned, if at all, are you about the future of Muslims in this country – very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, or not at all concerned?

	<u>Very concerned</u>	<u>Somewhat concerned</u>	<u>Not too concerned</u>	<u>Not at all concerned</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
Great Britain (Muslims)	49	31	12	7	2=101
France (Muslims)	38	34	14	14	*=100
Germany (Muslims)	28	31	15	25	2=101
Spain (Muslims)	30	39	20	9	2=100

ASK MUSLIMS ONLY:

Q.25 Overall, do you think that the quality of life for Muslim women in (survey country) is better, worse, or about the same as the quality of life for women in most Muslim countries?

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>About the same</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
Great Britain (Muslims)	58	13	25	4=100
France (Muslims)	62	16	21	*=99
Germany (Muslims)	50	17	31	2=100
Spain (Muslims)	46	16	36	2=100

ASK MUSLIMS ONLY:

Q.26 Please tell me how worried you are about each the following issues related to Muslims living in (survey country). The first one is [READ ITEM]. Are you very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not at all worried about [READ ITEM, ROTATE]?

	<u>Very worried</u>	<u>Somewhat worried</u>	<u>Not too worried</u>	<u>Not at all worried</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
a. A decline in the importance of religion among (survey country's) Muslims					
Great Britain (Muslims)	45	28	15	9	2=99
France (Muslims)	21	36	20	23	*=100
Germany (Muslims)	18	26	16	37	3=100
Spain (Muslims)	18	29	21	30	2=100
b. Muslim women in (survey country) taking on modern roles in society					
Great Britain (Muslims)	22	22	27	27	2=100
France (Muslims)	16	30	18	34	2=100
Germany (Muslims)	9	11	16	58	6=100
Spain (Muslims)	10	22	20	45	2=99

Q.26 CONTINUED...

	<u>Very</u> <u>worried</u>	<u>Somewhat</u> <u>worried</u>	<u>Not too</u> <u>worried</u>	<u>Not at all</u> <u>worried</u>	<u>Don't know/</u> <u>Refused</u>
--	-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

c. The influence of music, movies, and television on Muslim youth in (survey country)

Great Britain (Muslims)	44	26	19	9	2=100
France (Muslims)	17	25	22	36	0=100
Germany (Muslims)	18	27	14	39	2=100
Spain (Muslims)	17	21	19	41	2=100

d. Unemployment among (survey country) Muslims

Great Britain (Muslims)	46	32	13	6	4=101
France (Muslims)	52	32	9	7	0=100
Germany (Muslims)	56	25	8	9	3=100
Spain (Muslims)	55	28	10	7	1=101

e. Extremism among (survey country) Muslims

Great Britain (Muslims)	44	26	15	11	4=100
France (Muslims)	30	35	17	19	*=101
Germany (Muslims)	23	30	16	24	7=100
Spain (Muslims)	22	24	22	29	3=100

ASK MUSLIMS ONLY IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND ASK ALL IN NIGERIA:

Q.27 Do you think there is a struggle in (survey country) between moderate Muslims and Islamic fundamentalists or don't you think so?

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't know/</u> <u>Refused</u>
Great Britain (Muslims)	58	35	7=100	
France (Muslims)	56	43	1=100	
German (Muslims)	49	40	12=101	
Spain (Muslims)	21	65	14=100	
Nigeria (GP)	35	45	20=100	
Nigeria (Christians)	35	33	33=101	
Nigeria (Muslims)	36	60	4=100	

ASK IF THINKS THERE IS A STRUGGLE (Q27=1)

Q.28 Which side do you identify with more in this struggle, moderate Muslims or Islamic fundamentalists?

	<u>Moderate</u> <u>Muslims</u>	<u>Islamic</u> <u>fundamentalists</u>	<u>Don't know/</u> <u>Refused</u>	<u>(N)</u>
Great Britain (Muslims)	66	25	9=100	(N=242)
France (Muslims)	89	10	1=100	(N=219)
German (Muslims)	75	14	12=101	(N=193)
Spain (Muslims)	68	18	14=100	(N=84)
Nigeria (GP)	49	47	4=100	(N=352)
Nigeria (Christians)	48	47	6=101	(N=178)
Nigeria (Muslims)	49	49	2=100	(N=168)

ASK MUSLIMS ONLY:

Q.31 In the last two years, have you personally had a bad experience due to your race, ethnicity, or religion, or hasn't this happened to you?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
Great Britain (Muslims)	28	72	*=100
France (Muslims)	37	63	0=100
Germany (Muslims)	19	81	*=100
Spain (Muslims)	25	74	1=100

ASK ALL:

Q.32 Have you heard about last year's riots by youths from immigrant and working class suburbs in France and elsewhere? [NOT ASKED IN FRANCE]

	<u>Yes, have heard</u>	<u>No, haven't heard</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
United States	55	44	1=100
Great Britain (GP)	80	20	0=100
Great Britain (Muslims)	63	36	1=100
Germany (GP)	91	8	1=100
Germany (Muslims)	86	14	0=100
Spain (GP)	78	20	2=100
Spain (Muslims)	69	30	1=100
Russia	67	28	4=99
Egypt	35	63	2=100
Turkey	61	34	5=100
Indonesia	18	72	11=101
India	26	54	20=100
Pakistan	11	65	24=100
Jordan	47	50	3=100
Nigeria (GP)	23	71	6=100
Nigeria (Christians)	31	63	7=101
Nigeria (Muslims)	15	80	6=101
China	27	63	11=101
Japan	89	11	0=100

ASK IF HEARD ABOUT RIOTS (Q32=1)

Q.33 Regardless of how you feel about the riots, were you sympathetic to the youths from immigrant and working class suburbs in France who felt frustrated by their place in French society, or not?¹¹

	<u>Yes, sympathetic</u>	<u>No, not sympathetic</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>	<u>(N)</u>
United States	48	44	8=100	(N=704)
Great Britain (GP)	62	26	12=100	(N=650)
Great Britain (Muslims)	75	17	8=100	(N=257)
France (GP)	46	54	*=100	(N=905)
France (Muslims)	63	36	*=99	(N=400)
Germany (GP)	64	32	4=100	(N=815)
Germany (Muslims)	53	38	9=100	(N=355)
Spain (GP)	37	57	6=100	(N=731)
Spain (Muslims)	63	30	6=99	(N=280)
Russia	57	34	10=101	(N=674)

¹¹ In France, this question was asked of all respondents.

ASK ALL:

Q.34 Have you heard about the dispute about the publication of cartoons with the image of the prophet Muhammad?

	Yes, <u>have heard</u>	No, <u>haven't heard</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
United States	65	34	1=100
Great Britain (GP)	88	12	0=100
Great Britain (Muslims)	96	4	0=100
France (GP)	86	14	0=100
France (Muslims)	93	7	0=100
Germany (GP)	91	9	0=100
Germany (Muslims)	96	4	0=100
Spain (GP)	84	15	1=100
Spain (Muslims)	80	19	1=100
Russia	71	26	3=100
Egypt	98	2	*=100
Turkey	89	8	3=100
Indonesia	75	21	4=100
India	44	42	14=100
Pakistan	87	8	5=100
Jordan	99	1	*=100
Nigeria (GP)	79	19	2=100
Nigeria (Christians)	69	27	4=100
Nigeria (Muslims)	91	8	1=100
China	23	67	10=100
Japan	64	36	*=100

ASK IF HEARD OF MUHAMMAD CARTOON (Q34=1):

Q.35 How did you first hear about this controversy? (READ)

	On the <u>radio</u>	On <u>television</u>	From a <u>newspaper</u>	From a friend/ <u>family member</u>	In your <u>church/mosque</u>	Internet/ <u>website</u>	Other <u>(VOL)</u>	DK/Ref	(N)
United States	11	63	12	5	*	7	1	1=100	(N=704)
Great Britain (GP)	20	55	20	3	*	1	*	1=100	(N=820)
Great Britain (Muslims)	7	56	14	15	1	4	2	1=100	(N=395)
France (GP)	23	59	12	3	*	2	0	*=100	(N=804)
France (Muslims)	7	65	12	9	2	5	*	0=100	(N=372)
Germany (GP)	15	59	17	3	0	4	1	1=100	(N=865)
Germany (Muslims)	5	73	9	8	*	4	*	*=99	(N=401)
Spain (GP)	2	57	30	8	0	3	*	*=100	(N=806)
Spain (Muslims)	1	54	17	18	6	3	1	0=100	(N=321)
Russia	9	85	4	1	0	1	*	1=101	(N=707)
Egypt	10	64	4	17	2	2	1	0=100	(N=922)
Turkey	1	96	2	1	*	1	0	0=101	(N=899)
Indonesia	1	89	3	6	1	*	*	0=100	(N=760)
India	3	67	25	4	1	0	*	*=100	(N=914)
Pakistan	12	43	13	29	2	*	1	*=100	(N=1151)
Jordan	6	57	10	21	2	2	1	0=99	(N=987)
Nigeria (GP)	32	21	5	38	3	1	0	*=100	(N=791)
Nigeria (Christians)	18	35	11	34	0	1	0	0=99	(N=356)
Nigeria (Muslims)	44	10	1	40	5	*	0	*=100	(N=425)

ASK MUSLIMS ONLY:

Q.39 Now I'm going to read you a list of individuals and organizations. Please tell me which one of these you trust the most to offer you guidance as a Muslim. [READ LIST] your local Imam or sheik, national religious leaders in (survey country), religious leaders on television, Imams and institutions outside our country, such as al-Azhar or the Saudi Imams of Mecca and Medina.

	<u>Local Imam or sheik</u>	<u>National religious leaders</u>	<u>Religious leaders on television</u>	<u>Imams and institutions outside</u>	<u>None (VOL)</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
Great Britain (Muslims)	42	4	4	28	16	6=100
France (Muslims)	26	18	6	31	19	1=101
Germany (Muslims)	18	25	3	12	32	10=100
Spain (Muslims)	26	5	4	30	30	6=101
Egypt	29	30	22	16	3	*=100
Turkey	27	37	6	7	16	8=101
Indonesia	60	30	3	4	2	1=100
Pakistan	46	19	6	11	7	11=100
Jordan	25	24	25	26	0	*=100
Nigeria	64	13	3	11	9	*=100

ASK MUSLIMS ONLY:

Q.39b Which one of these do you trust the second most to offer you guidance as a Muslim. [READ LIST] your local Imam or sheik, national religious leaders in (survey country), religious leaders on television, Imams and institutions outside our country, such as al-Azhar or the Saudi Imams of Mecca and Medina.

	<u>Local Imam or sheik</u>	<u>National religious leaders</u>	<u>Religious leaders on television</u>	<u>Imams and institutions outside</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
Egypt	15	21	29	26	9=100
Turkey	27	21	7	7	38=100
Indonesia	23	45	20	6	6=100
Pakistan	14	28	12	10	36=100
Jordan	28	19	19	30	4=100
Nigeria	20	26	13	20	21=100

Q.46 Now thinking about the dispute between Israel and the Palestinians, which side do you sympathize with more, Israel or the Palestinians?

	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Palestinians</u>	<u>Both (VOL)</u>	<u>Neither (VOL)</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
United States	48	13	4	14	21=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>19=99</i>
<i>Mid-July, 2003</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>20=100</i>
<i>April, 2002</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>19=100</i>
<i>Mid-Oct., 2001</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17=100</i>
<i>Early Sept., 2001</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>14=100</i>
<i>Sept. 1997</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>18=100</i>
<i>Sept. 1993</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>12=100</i>
<i>Chicago CFR 1990</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>20=100</i>
<i>Chicago CFR 1978</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13=100</i>
Great Britain (GP)	24	29	5	22	19=99
<i>March, 2004</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17=100</i>
<i>April, 2002</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>21=100</i>
Great Britain (Muslims)	3	75	4	8	10=100
France (GP)	38	38	9	12	4=101
<i>March, 2004</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>11=100</i>
<i>April, 2002</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>12=100</i>
France (Muslims)	6	78	8	7	2=101

Q.46 CONTINUED...

	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Palestinians</u>	<u>Both</u> <u>(VOL)</u>	<u>Neither</u> <u>(VOL)</u>	<u>Don't know/</u> <u>Refused</u>
Germany (GP)	37	18	4	31	11=101
<i>March, 2004</i>	24	24	7	32	12=99
<i>April, 2002</i>	24	26	4	33	13=100
Germany (Muslims)	14	50	4	22	10=100
Spain (GP)	9	32	16	34	9=100
Spain (Muslims)	2	75	7	11	4=99
Russia	21	16	12	37	14=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	23	14	15	34	14=100
Egypt	2	97	1	*	*=100
Turkey	5	63	2	16	14=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	6	63	4	16	11=100
Indonesia	4	72	5	12	7=100
India	20	22	19	11	27=99
Pakistan	6	59	7	6	23=101
<i>March, 2004</i>	1	81	1	2	14=99
Jordan	1	97	1	1	*=100
<i>March, 2004</i>	1	93	*	4	2=100
Nigeria (GP)	29	35	18	6	12=100
Nigeria (Christians)	47	12	16	10	15=100
Nigeria (Muslims)	10	61	19	2	8=100
China	7	23	12	15	42=99
Japan	25	23	8	29	16=101

ASK IF HEARD ABOUT HAMAS WINNING THE ELECTION (Q42b=1):

Q.47 Do you think it will be good or bad for the Palestinian people that Hamas won the election in January?

	<u>Good</u>	<u>Bad</u>	<u>Don't know/</u> <u>Refused</u>	<u>(N)</u>
United States	20	50	30=100	(N=644)
Great Britain (GP)	32	34	34=100	(N=622)
Great Britain (Muslims)	56	18	26=100	(N=294)
France (GP)	24	69	7=100	(N=748)
France (Muslims)	44	46	10=100	(N=332)
Germany (GP)	11	71	17=99	(N=719)
Germany (Muslims)	32	37	32=101	(N=284)
Spain (GP)	28	47	25=100	(N=705)
Spain (Muslims)	57	22	21=100	(N=315)
Russia	24	32	44=100	(N=518)
Egypt	76	13	11=100	(N=918)
Turkey	44	23	33=100	(N=567)
Indonesia	61	23	16=100	(N=310)
India	48	30	22=100	(N=452)
Pakistan	87	4	9=100	(N=303)
Jordan	68	16	16=100	(N=969)
Nigeria (GP)	47	39	14=100	(N=273)
Nigeria (Christians)	31	55	14=100	(N=145)
Nigeria (Muslims)	64	21	15=100	(N=126)

ASK ALL:

Q.51 Would you favor or oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons?

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
United States	3	92	5=100
Great Britain (GP)	5	89	6=100
Great Britain (Muslims)	40	41	19=100
France (GP)	7	92	*=99
France (Muslims)	29	71	1=101
Germany (GP)	3	97	1=101
Germany (Muslims)	14	78	9=101
Russia	11	82	8=101
Egypt	44	42	14=100
Turkey	23	61	16=100
Indonesia	30	59	11=100
India	25	59	16=100
Pakistan	52	15	32=99
Jordan	45	42	12=99
Nigeria (GP)	28	66	7=101
Nigeria (Christians)	15	79	7=101
Nigeria (Muslims)	42	51	7=100
China	18	52	29=99
Japan	4	95	1=100