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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

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<u>Few Signs of Backlash From Western Europeans</u> 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 a widespread backlash *against*

of

Muslims More Concerned About Unemployment Than Religious and Cultural Issues					
Muslims in					
Great Ger-					
	<u>Britain</u>	France	<u>many</u>	<u>Spain</u>	
% 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	

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.

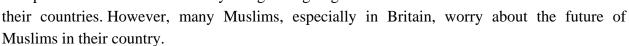
Most notably, France shows no signs of a backlash in response to last year's riots. In fact, a counter trend seems to have emerged with slightly more French people saying that immigration from the Middle East and North Africa is a good thing than did so a year ago. The French public is also more inclined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

Against Muslim Immigrants					
	Immigration from Middle East and North Africa is a				
	Good Bad <u>thing thing DK</u>				
General public in	%	%	%		
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

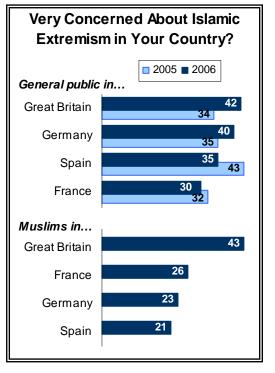


The greatest concern among Muslim minorities in all four countries is unemployment. Islamic extremism emerges as the number-two worry generally, a concern shared by Western publics as well as Muslims in Egypt, Jordan, and Pakistan. The decline in the importance of religion, adoption of modern roles by 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.

Experie	ences of Mu in Europe	ıslims		
	Europeans hostile to Muslims?	Had a bad personal experience?		
	<u>Yes</u> *	Yes		
Muslims in	%	%		
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.





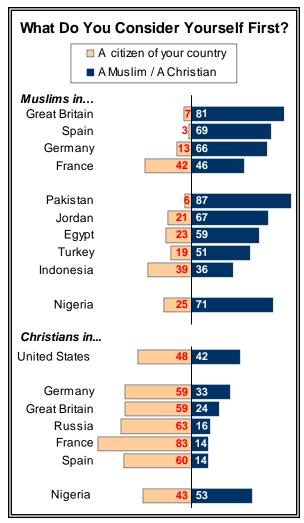
The majority of European Muslims do not see many or most Europeans as hostile towards Muslims. But substantial numbers of Muslims do perceive such hostility. This belief is most widespread in Germany, where more than half of both Muslims and the general public see many or most Germans as hostile toward 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

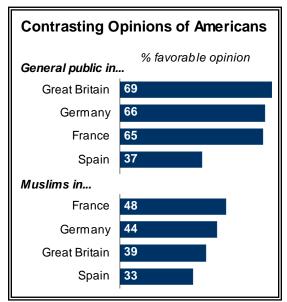


secular in outlook. Roughly six-in-ten in Spain, Germany, and Britain identify primarily with their country rather than their religion, as do more than eight-in-ten in France.

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.

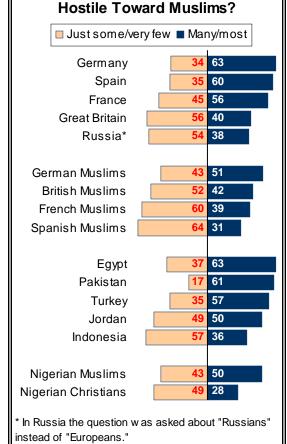


Little Anti-Muslim Backlash

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



How Many Europeans Are

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

Germans Most Opposed to Immigration						
General		ast and N n Immigr Bad thing			rn Europ migratio Bad thing	
public in Spain France Great Britain Germany	% 62 58 57 34	33 41 32 59	+29 +17 +25 -25	60 58 58 36	35 41 31 59	+25 +17 +27 -23
<i>Muslims in…</i> Spain France Great Britain Germany	85 83 75 42	10 17 14 46	+75 +66 +61 -4	75 74 68 30	16 26 19 60	+59 +48 +49 -30

more welcoming to those migrating from Eastern Europe; only 36% call such immigration a good thing.

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.

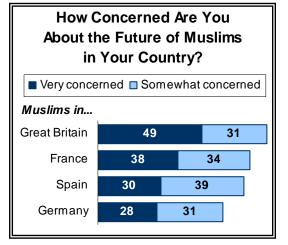


Concerns About the Future

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

Quality of Life for Muslim Women in the West						
About						
<u>Better</u> <u>Worse</u> the same <u>DK</u>						
Muslims in	%	%	%	%		
France	62	16	21	*		
Great Britain	58	13	25	4		
Germany	50	17	31	2		
Spain	46	16	36	2		

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.



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

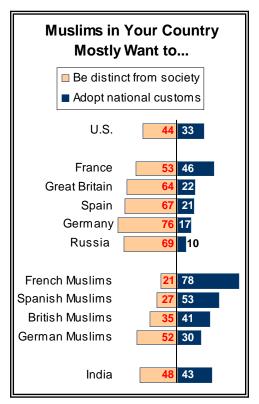
Most Europeans doubt that Muslims coming into their countries want to adopt their national customs and way of life. Substantial majorities in Germany (76%), Great Britain (64%), Spain (67%) and Russia (69%) say that Muslims in their country want to remain distinct from the larger society.

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.

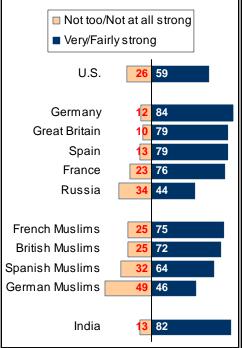
As to whether that sense of Islamic identity is increasing, strong majorities among the general publics in Great Britain (69%), France (68%), and Germany (72% – up from 66% in 2005) say that it is (as do 69% in India and 56% in Russia). In Spain, however, only a 46%-plurality sees an intensifying Islamic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

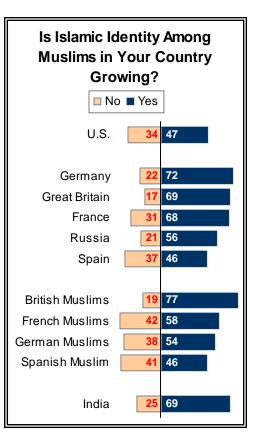
Muslims in Great Britain, however, are the most likely of all groups sampled to see a strengthening of Islamic identity with fully 77% agreeing. In France and Germany, by contrast, the proportion of Muslims who see Islamic identity intensifying (58% and 54%, respectively) is smaller than among the general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

Sense of Islamic Identity Among Mulims in Your Country

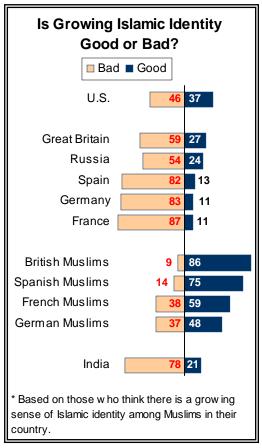






For those in the United States, Western Europe, Russia and India who see growing Islamic identity as a bad thing, the primary concern cited is that it may lead to violence. However, many are also worried that it may keep Muslims from integrating into the larger society. For Muslims in Germany who see 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 spilt 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.

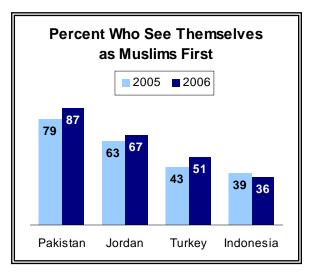
The levels seen in Britain, Spain, and Germany are comparable to those seen in most of the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed. In Pakistan, 87% primarily identify as Muslims; in Jordan, 67% do so. In Nigeria, 71% of Muslims see themselves as Muslims first, whereas a smaller 53%-majority of Christians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



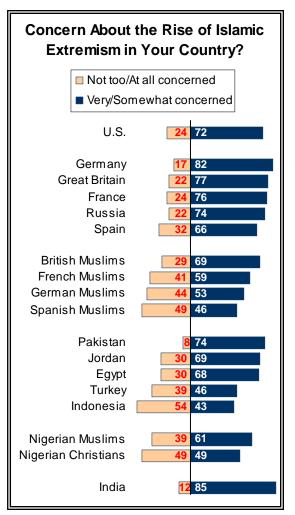
Indeed, among non-Muslim nations, the United States is the outlier in terms of religious

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.

In all four European countries – and especially in France – those who do see a

Most Seeing Struggle Side With Moderates					
		and ider	ntify with		
	See a		Funda-		
	struggle*	Moderates	mentalists		
Muslims in	%	%	%		
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.					

struggle heavily side with the moderates. In Nigeria, however, Muslims split evenly on this question.



Riots & Protests

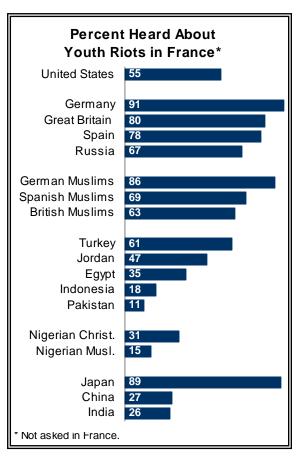
Awareness of last year's riots in France is relatively high among both the general publics and Muslim minorities in Western Europe, ranging among the general population from 91% in Germany to 78% in Spain and among Muslims from 86% in Germany to 63% in Britain. In Japan, 89% had heard the news.

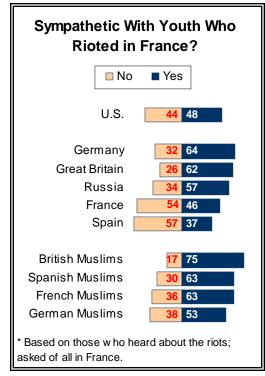
Those who had heard about the riots were less numerous in the United States (55%) and in the Muslim world. In Turkey, 61% had heard about the riots, in Jordan 47%. But awareness levels in other Muslim countries ranged downward from 35% in Egypt, to 23% in Nigeria, 18% in Indonesia and 11% in Pakistan.

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.



Publics in Predominantly Muslim Countries									
		Muslims	s in			Gene	ral publi	cs in…	
	<u>Gr. Brit.</u>	France	Ger.	<u>Spain</u>	Egypt	Turk.	Indon.	Pak.	<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	49 51
Don't Know/Refused	20	1	15	7	1	12	7	18	1
Don t Know/Keidsed	20	•	10	1		12	'	10	
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.									

Views of European Muslims Compared to



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

Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

<u>Survey</u>	Sample	Interviews			
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. 					

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.

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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: Sample design: Mode: Languages: Fieldwork dates: Sample size:	Great Britain Probability Telephone adults 18 plus English, Urdu, and Arabic April 4-26, 2006 902 including a 412 Muslim oversample; general public sample is weighted to be representative of the overall population	Country: Sample design: Mode: Languages: Fieldwork dates: Sample size:	France Quota Telephone adults 18 plus French April 5-19, 2006 905 including a 400 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	Margin of Error:	4% for general public; 5% for Muslim oversample
Representative:	Telephone households	Representative:	Telephone households
Sample size: Margin of Error:	China Probability sample in six cities and surrounding rural areas – Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, Xinxiang, Jinzhong, and Luzhou Face-to-face adults 18 to 60 Chinese (dialects: Mandarin, Beijingese, Cantonese, Sichun, Hubei, Dongbei, Shanghaiese) April 7-18, 2006 2180 2% Disproportionately urban	Sample size:	Germany Probability Telephone adults 18 plus German and Turkish April 5-27, 2006 902 including a 413 Muslim oversample; general public sample is weighted to be representative of the overall population 6% for general public; 6% for Muslim oversample Telephone households
Country: Sample design: Mode: Languages:	Egypt Probability Face-to-face adults 18 plus Arabic April 5-27, 2006 1000	Country: Sample design: Mode: Languages: Fieldwork dates: Sample size: Margin of Error: Representative:	



Country: Sample design: Mode: Languages: Fieldwork dates: Sample size: Margin of Error: Representative:	Indonesia Probability Face-to-face adults 18 plus Bahasa Indonesia April 8-30, 2006 1022 3% 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 Probability Sample design 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 Face-to-face adults 18 plus Mode: Spanish and Arabic Languages: 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 Turkey Country:

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

Mode:

United States Country: Sample design: Probability 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?

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

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

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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.]

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



Q.2 CONTINUED FAVORABLE UNFAVORABLE	2
Some Son	
<u>Total</u> <u>Very</u> <u>what</u> <u>Total</u> <u>Very</u> <u>wh</u>	at Refused
Indonesia 30 7 23 67 25 42	4=101
May, 2005 38 6 32 57 17 40	5=100
May, 2003 15 2 13 83 48 35	1=99
Summer, 2002 61 5 56 36 9 27	3=100
India 56 18 38 28 14 14	16=100
May, 2005 71 29 42 17 9 8	12=100
Summer, 2002 54 22 32 27 16 11	19=100
Pakistan 27 7 20 56 42 14	17=100
May, 2005 23 6 17 60 48 12	17=100
March, 2004 21 4 17 61 50 11	18=100
May, 2003 13 3 10 81 71 10	6=100
Summer, 2002 10 2 8 69 58 11	20=99
Jordan 15 6 9 85 55 30	*=100
May, 2005 21 9 12 80 59 21	0=101
March, 2004 5 2 3 93 67 26	1=99
May, 2003 1 * 1 99 83 16	0=100
Summer, 2002 25 6 19 75 57 18	*=100
Nigeria (GP) 62 34 28 36 16 20	2=100
May, 2003 61 31 30 36 21 15	2=99
Nigeria (Christians) 89 55 34 8 3 5	4=101
May, 2003 85 49 36 13 5 8	2=100
Nigeria (Muslims) 32 11 21 67 31 36	1=100
May, 2003 38 14 24 59 37 22	3=100
China 47 9 38 43 6 37	10=100
May, 2005 42 5 37 53 13 40	5=100
Japan 63 8 55 35 6 29	3=101
Summer, 2002 72 13 59 26 3 23	2=100
b. Americans	
United States 85 53 32 9 3 6	7=101
May, 2005 88 49 39 9 1 8	2=99
Great Britain (GP) 69 20 49 21 5 16	10=100
May, 2005 70 18 52 22 4 18	8=100
March, 2004 73 21 52 19 5 14	8=100
May, 2003 80 27 53 15 5 10	5=100
Summer, 2002 83 25 58 11 3 8	8=102
Great Britain (Muslims) 39 7 32 43 25 18	
France (GP) 65 5 60 35 8 27	
May, 2005 64 5 59 36 7 29	
March, 2004 53 5 48 43 13 30	
May, 2003 58 13 45 42 13 29	*=100
Summer, 2002 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
May, 2005 65 8 57 24 4 20	11=100
March, 2004 68 9 59 25 5 20	
May, 2003 67 15 52 29 7 22	4=100
Summer, 2002 70 12 58 23 3 20	
Germany (Muslims) 44 11 33 46 28 18	
Spain (GP) 37 4 33 51 18 33	11=99
May, 2005 55 16 39 30 8 22	
May, 2003 47 11 36 41 16 25	



Q.2 CONTINUED	FAVORABLE		UNFAVORABLE				
-			Some			Some	Don't know/
	Total	Very	<u>what</u>	Total	Very	<u>what</u>	Refused
Spain (Muslims)	33	6	27	54	34	20	13=100
Russia	57	11	46	34	11	23	10=101
May, 2005	61	10	51	29	6	23	11=101
March, 2004	64	13	51	26	8	18	11=101
May, 2003	65	17	48	25	7	18	10=100
Summer, 2002	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
March, 2005	23	4	19	63	46	17	14=100
March, 2004	32	6	26	53	32	21	15=100
May, 2003	32	5	27	60	43	17	8=100
Summer, 2002	31	5	26	50	38	12	19=100
Indonesia	36	6	30	60	18	42	5=101
May, 2005	46	8	38	46	9	37	8=100
May, 2003	56	6	50	42	11	31	2=100
Summer, 2002	65	5	60	32	7	25	3=100
India	67	23	44	26	12	14	7=100
May, 2005	71	28	43	18	9	9	11=100
<i>Summer</i> , 2002	58	24	34	23	15	8	19=100
Pakistan	27	5	22	52	34	18	20=99
May, 2005	22	5	17	55	41	14	22=99
March, 2004	25	5	20	47	34	13	27=99
May, 2003	38	8	30	51	40	11	11=100
Summer, 2002	17	3	14	62	50	12	21=100
Jordan	38	2	36	61	30	31	1=100
May, 2005	34	9	25	66	<i>39</i>	27	0=100
March, 2004	21	4	17	73	33	40 26	6=100
May, 2003	18	3	15	82	46	36	*=100
Summer, 2002	53	21	32	46	29	17	1=100
Nigeria (GP)	56	<i>28</i>	28 25	40	<i>19</i>	21	4=100
May, 2003	67 86	32	35	29	17	12	3=99
Nigeria (Christians)	86	45	<i>41</i>	9	4	5	6=101
<i>May</i> , 2003	88	50	38	10	4	6	2=100
Nigeria (Muslims)	23 48	9 16	14 32	75 47	36	39 18	3=101 5=100
<i>May, 2003</i> China	48 49		32 43	47 39	29 5	10 34	3=100 12=100
May, 2005	49 43	6 5	43 38	39 49	5 11	34 38	8=100 8
Japan	43 82	5 16	58 66	49 16	3	13	2=100
Summer, 2002	82 73	10 10	63	24	2	13 22	2=100 3=100
Summer, 2002	15	10	05	24	2	22	3-100
j. Iran							
United States	25	8	17	57	31	26	19=101
Feb., 2006^7	7	1	6	86	46	20 40	7=100
Feb., 2004	, 17	3	14	77	31	46	6=100
March, 2004	13	2	14	79	31	40 48	8=100
Feb., 2002	13	$\frac{2}{2}$	9	84	38	48 46	5=100 5=100
August, 1998	11	1	9 10	75	38 40	35	14=100
March, 1996	6	1	5	84	40 46	33 38	10=100
Aug., 1990	13	1	12	84 79	40 35	38 44	9=100
Aug., 1991 Aug., 1989	5	1	12 4	89	62	44 27	6=100
11ng., 1707	5	1	Ŧ	07	02	27	0-100



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

Q.2 CONTINUED	FAVORABLE		UNFAVORABLE				
			Some			Some	Don't know/
	Total	<u>Very</u>	<u>what</u>	Total	Very	<u>what</u>	Refused
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	<i>29</i>	20=101
Egypt	59	13	<i>46</i>	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	<i>29</i>	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	<i>46</i>	24	20=100
Nigeria (Muslims)	78	<i>38</i>	<i>40</i>	17	4	13	5=100
China	26	2	24	48	8	<i>40</i>	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.

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



Q.3 CONTINUED

ONTINUED			Don't know/
	Favor	<u>Oppose</u>	Refused
Spain (Muslims)	12	83	5=100
Russia	52	35	13=100
May, 2005	55	34	11=100
March, 2004	73	20	7=100
May, 2003	51	28	21=100
Summer, 2002	73	16	11=100
Egypt	10	82	8=100
Turkey	14	77	9=100
May, 2005	17	71	12=100
March, 2004	37	56	7=100
May, 2003	22	71	7=100
Summer, 2002	30	58	12=100
Indonesia	39	57	4=100
May, 2005	50	42	8=100
May, 2003	23	72	5=100
Summer, 2002	31	64	5=100
India	65	30	5=100
May, 2005	52	41	7=100
Summer, 2002	65	10	25=100
Pakistan	30	50	19=99
May, 2005	22	52	26=100
March, 2004	16	60	25=101
May, 2003	16	74	10=100
Summer, 2002	20	45	35=100
Jordan	16	74	11=100
May, 2005	12	86	1=99
March, 2004	12	78	10=100
May, 2003	2	97	1=100
Summer, 2002	13	85	2=100
Nigeria (GP)	49	47	4=100
May, 2003	60	36	4=100
Nigeria (Christians)	77	19	4=100
May, 2003	87	11	2=100
Nigeria (Muslims)	19	77	3=99
May, 2003	36	59	5=100
China	19	63	18=100
Japan	26	72	2=100
Summer, 2002	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 norun minea		
		Don't know/
Good thing	Bad thing	Refused
57	32	11=100
61	30	10=101
53	40	7=100
s) 75	14	12=101
58	41	1=100
53	45	2=100
44	53	3=100
83	17	1=101
	Good thing 57 61 53 53 53 58 53 44	$\begin{array}{c cccc} \underline{Good thing} & \underline{Bad thing} \\ \hline {\bf 57} & {\bf 32} \\ 61 & 30 \\ 53 & 40 \\ {\bf 53} & {\bf 40} \\ {\bf 53} & {\bf 45} \\ {\bf 53} & {\bf 45} \\ {\bf 44} & {\bf 53} \\ \end{array}$



Q.4a CONTINUED			Don't know/
	Good thing	Bad thing	Refused
Germany (GP)	34	59	7=100
May, 2005	34	57	9=100
November, 2002	39	53	8=100
Germany (Muslims)	42	46	13=101
Spain (GP)	62	33	5=100
May, 2005	67	26	7=100
Spain (Muslims)	85	10	5=100

b. From East European countries

interies		
		Don't know/
Good thing	Bad thing	Refused
58	31	11=100
62	28	10=100
53	41	6=100
s) 68	19	13=100
58	41	1=100
52	47	1=100
47	50	3=100
74	26	1=101
36	59	6=101
31	60	9=100
39	53	8=100
30	60	10=100
60	35	5=100
72	22	6=100
75	16	9=100
	58 62 53 58 52 47 74 36 31 39 30 60 72	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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)?

	Country's	Christian	Both equally	Other (VOL)	Don't know/	
United States	<u>people</u> 48	<u>Christian</u> 42	<u>(VOL)</u> 7	<u>(VOL)</u> 1	<u>Refused</u> 2=100	<u>(N)</u> (N=820)
Great Britain	48 59	42 24	8	1	2=100 2=100	(N=320) (N=215)
France	83	14	3	*	2=100 *=100	(N=213) (N=325)
Germany	59	33	8	1	*=100	(N=285)
Spain	60	33 14	3 21	4	1=100 1=100	(N=786)
Russia	63	14	20	1	1=100 1=101	(N=790)
Nigeria	03 43	53	3	0	1=101 1=100	(N=790) (N=514)
Nigeria	75	55	5	U	1-100	(11-314)
	Country's		Both equally	Other	Don't know/	
	people	Muslim	(VOL)	(VOL)	Refused	<u>(N)</u>
Great Britain (Mus	lims) 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)
May 2005	29	43	27	-	1=100	
Indonesia	39	36	25	0	0=100	(N=909)
May 2005	35	39	26	-	*=100	
Pakistan	6	87	7	*	0=100	(N=1233)
May 2005	7	79	13	-	1=100	



Q.6 CONTINUED...

	Country's <u>people</u>	Muslim	Both equally (VOL)	Other (VOL)	Don't know/ Refused	(N)
Jordan	<u>21</u>	<u>67</u>	$\frac{(VOL)}{12}$	<u>(VOL)</u>	0=100	(N=972)
						(1 = 972)
May 2005	23	63	13	-	*=99	
Nigeria	25	71	2	*	2=100	(N=468)
	Country's		Both equally	Other	Don't know/	
	people	Hindu	(VOL)	(VOL)	Refused	(N)
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?

say most, many, just some of	I VCI Y ICW				
			Just	Very	Don't know/
	Most	<u>Many</u>	some	few	Refused
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
Russia ⁸	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?

			Just	Very	Don't know/
	Most	<u>Many</u>	some	few	Refused
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

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

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

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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?

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

Q.18

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

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

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

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



Q.20 CONTINUED	Very	Somewhat	Not too	Not at all	Don't know/
	concerned	concerned	concerned	concerned	Refused
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?

	Very	Somewhat	Not too	Not at all	Don't know/
	<u>concerned</u>	concerned	concerned	<u>concerned</u>	Refused
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?

			About	Don't know/
	Better	Worse	the same	Refused
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]?

		Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
a.	A decline in the importance of re among (survey country's) Musli	U				
	Great Britain (Muslims) France (Muslims) Germany (Muslims) Spain (Muslims)	45 21 18 18	28 36 26 29	15 20 16 21	9 23 37 30	2=99 *=100 3=100 2=100
b.	Muslim women in (survey count taking on modern roles in societ	•				
	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.2	26 CONTINUED	Very worried	Somewhat <u>worried</u>	Not too worried	Not at all worried	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
c.	The influence of music, movies, television on Muslim youth in (survey country)	and				
	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:

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

5			Don't know/
	Yes	<u>No</u>	Refused
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?

	Moderate Islamic		Don't know	/
	Muslims	fundamentalists	Refused	<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?

			Don't know/
	Yes	No	Refused
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]

	Yes, have heard	No, haven't heard	Don't know/ Refused
United States	<u>55</u>	<u>44</u>	$\frac{1}{1=100}$
Great Britain (GP)	80	20	0=100
Great Britain (Muslin	ns) 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

	Yes, <u>sympathetic</u>	No, <u>not sympathetic</u>	Don't know/ <u>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)

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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,	No,	Don't know/
	have heard	haven't heard	<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	On	From a	From a friend/	In your	Internet/	Other	
	<u>radio</u>	television	<u>newspaper</u>	family member c	hurch/mosque	website	(VOL)	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.

	Local Imam	National religious	Religious leaders	Imams and	None	
	or sheik	leaders	on television	institutions outside	<u>(VOL)</u>	DK/Ref
Great Britain (Muslim	s) 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.

	Local Imam	National religious	Religious leaders	Imams and	
	or sheik	leaders	on television	institutions outside	DK/Ref
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?

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



Q.46 CONTINUED...

UNTINUED					
			Both	Neither	Don't know/
	<u>Israel</u>	Palestinians	<u>(VOL)</u>	<u>(VOL)</u>	Refused
Germany (GP)	37	18	4	31	11=101
March, 2004	24	24	7	32	12=99
April, 2002	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
March, 2004	23	14	15	34	14=100
Egypt	2	97	1	*	*=100
Turkey	5	63	2	16	14=100
March, 2004	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
March, 2004	1	81	1	2	14=99
Jordan	1	97	1	1	*=100
March, 2004	1	<i>93</i>	*	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?

			Don't know/	
	Good	Bad	Refused	<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?

	_		Don't know/
	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<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

