



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2010

Most Embrace a Role for Islam in Politics

Muslim Publics Divided on Hamas and Hezbollah

Extremist groups Hamas and Hezbollah continue to receive mixed ratings from Muslim publics. However, opinions of al Qaeda and its leader, Osama bin Laden, are consistently negative; only in Nigeria do Muslims offer views that are, on balance, positive toward al Qaeda and bin Laden.

Hezbollah receives its most positive ratings in Jordan, where 55% of Muslims have a favorable view; a slim majority (52%) of Lebanese Muslims also support the group, which operates politically and militarily in their country.

But Muslim views of Hezbollah reflect a deep sectarian divide in Lebanon, where the group's leader, Hassan Nasrallah, is threatening violence if a United Nations tribunal indicts Hezbollah members for the 2005 assassination of former Prime Minister Rafik Hariri. More than nine-in-ten (94%) Lebanese Shia support the organization, while an overwhelming majority (84%) of Sunnis in that country express unfavorable views.

Views of Extremist Groups

	% Favorable		
	Hezbollah	Hamas	al Qaeda
	%	%	%
Jordan	55	60	34
Lebanon	52	49	3
Nigeria	45	49	49
Indonesia	43	39	23
Egypt	30	49	20
Pakistan	19	18	--
Turkey	5	9	4

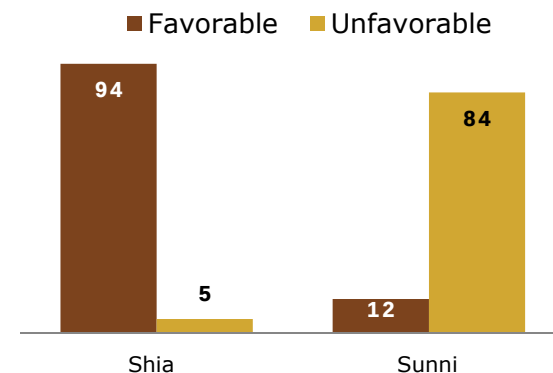
Based on Muslims only.

Pakistani views of al Qaeda not shown because the question was asked later in the survey, which may affect the comparability of results. For al Qaeda ratings in Pakistan, see "Concern About Extremist Threat Slips in Pakistan," released July 29, 2010.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q7n-p.

In neighboring Egypt and Turkey, attitudes toward Hezbollah are generally negative. Just 30% of Muslims in Egypt, and even fewer (5%) in Turkey, offer favorable views of the Lebanon-based organization. Outside of Turkey and the Middle East, many Muslims cannot rate Hezbollah, but views are on balance positive among those who do offer an opinion of the group in Nigeria and Indonesia.

Sectarian Divide in Views of Hezbollah in Lebanon



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The survey, conducted April 12 to May 7 by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, finds that the Palestinian organization Hamas, which, like Hezbollah, has been classified as a terrorist organization by the U.S. and other Western governments, also receives mixed ratings across the Muslim publics surveyed. Jordanian Muslims express the most support – 60% have a favorable view of Hamas – while Muslims in Turkey offer the least positive ratings (9% favorable and 67% unfavorable). Opinions of Hamas are nearly evenly split in Egypt and Lebanon.

In most countries, views of Hamas and Hezbollah have changed little, if at all, since 2009. In Indonesia, however, more Muslims express favorable views of both groups now than did so last year; 39% now have positive views of Hamas, compared with 32% last year, and 43% have favorable opinions of Hezbollah, compared with 29% in 2009. And among Nigerian Muslims, favorable views of both Hamas and Hezbollah are now less common than they were in 2009 (49% vs. 58% and 45% vs. 59%, respectively).

While views of Hamas and Hezbollah are mixed, al Qaeda – as well as its leader, Osama bin Laden – receives overwhelmingly negative ratings in nearly all countries where the question was asked. More than nine-in-ten (94%) Muslims in Lebanon express negative opinions of al Qaeda, as do majorities of Muslims in Turkey (74%), Egypt (72%), Jordan (62%) and Indonesia (56%). Only in Nigeria do Muslims express positive views of al Qaeda; 49% have a favorable view and just 34% have an unfavorable view of bin Laden's organization. (*Findings regarding opinions of al Qaeda and bin Laden were previously released in "Obama More Popular Abroad Than at Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit," June 17, 2010.*)

The survey also finds that Muslim publics overwhelmingly welcome Islamic influence over their countries' politics. In Egypt, Pakistan and Jordan, majorities of Muslims who say Islam is playing a large role in politics see this as a good thing, while majorities of those who say Islam is playing only a small role say this is bad for their country. Views of Islamic influence over politics are also positive in Nigeria, Indonesia, and Lebanon.

Turkish Muslims express more mixed views of the role Islam is playing in their country's political life. Of the 69% who say the religion plays a large role, 45% see it as good and 38% see it as bad for their country. Among the minority of Muslims who say Islam plays a small role in politics, 26% consider this to be good for Turkey and 33% say it is bad.

When asked for their views about democracy, majorities in most of the Muslim communities surveyed say that democracy is preferable to any other kind of government. This view is especially widespread in Lebanon and in Turkey, where at least three-quarters of Muslims (81% and 76%, respectively) express a preference for democratic governance. Support for democracy is less common in Pakistan, but a plurality (42%) of Muslims in that country prefer democracy to other types of government; 15% of Pakistani Muslims say that, in some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable, and 21% say that, for someone like them, the kind of government their country has does not matter.

Also of Note:

- Many Muslims see a struggle between those who want to modernize their country and Islamic fundamentalists. Only in Jordan and Egypt do majorities say there is no such struggle in their countries (72% and 61%, respectively).
- At least three-quarters of Muslims in Egypt and Pakistan say they would favor making each of the following the law in their countries: stoning people who commit

Is It Good or Bad That Islam Plays a Large/Small Role in Politics?

	Among those who say Islam is playing a...			
	Large role		Small role	
	Good %	Bad %	Good %	Bad %
Egypt	95	2	2	80
Indonesia	95	4	--	--
Pakistan	88	6	9	79
Nigeria	88	7	--	--
Lebanon	72	19	49	42
Jordan	53	37	2	91
Turkey	45	38	26	33

Based on Muslims only. The number of Muslims who say Islam is playing a small role in politics in Indonesia (N=83) and Nigeria (N=44) is too small to analyze.

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adultery, whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery and the death penalty for those who leave the Muslim religion. Majorities of Muslims in Jordan and Nigeria also favor these harsh punishments.

- Eight-in-ten Muslims in Pakistan say suicide bombing and other acts of violence against civilian targets in order to defend Islam from its enemies are never justified; majorities in Turkey (77%), Indonesia (69%) and Jordan (54%) share this view. Support for suicide bombing has declined considerably over the years. For example, while 74% of Muslims in Lebanon said these violent acts were at least sometimes justified in 2002, just 39% say that is the case now; double-digit declines have also occurred in Jordan, Pakistan, Nigeria and Indonesia.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

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

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

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

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Richard Wike, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Jacob Poushter, and Elizabeth Mueller Gross. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members Jodie T. Allen, Carroll Doherty, Michael Dimock, Michael Remez, and Neha Sahgal. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Wendy Sherman, principal at the Albright Stonebridge Group. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

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

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Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

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

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

Views of Hezbollah

Muslim publics offer a mixed view of Hezbollah. The Shia organization, which has political and military operations in Lebanon, receives favorable ratings from 55% of Jordanian Muslims and from an even narrower majority (52%) of Muslims in Lebanon. Not surprisingly, Lebanese Shia are particularly supportive of Hezbollah – 94% have a favorable view, compared with 12% of Sunni Muslims and 20% of Christians in Lebanon.

In Egypt, views of Hezbollah are overwhelmingly negative; just three-in-ten Muslims in that country have a favorable opinion of the group, while 66% have an unfavorable opinion. Egyptian Muslims have become increasingly critical of Hezbollah in recent years. In 2007 and 2008, majorities said they had a positive view of Hezbollah (56% and 54%, respectively); in 2009, 43% of Muslims in Egypt said that was the case.

Outside of the Middle East, many cannot rate Hezbollah. About seven-in-ten Muslims in Pakistan (69%) as well as nearly three-in-ten Muslims in Nigeria (28%) and Indonesia (27%) and 21% in Turkey do not offer an opinion. In Nigeria and Indonesia, Muslim views of Hezbollah are, on balance, positive; more than four-in-ten Muslims in each country express favorable views (45% and 43%, respectively), while about a quarter in Nigeria (26%) and 30% in Indonesia have unfavorable opinions of the organization.

Views of Hezbollah have become more favorable among Indonesian Muslims compared with last year, when 29% expressed positive opinions; among Nigerian Muslims, opinions are now less favorable than they were in 2009, when nearly six-in-ten (59%) had positive views of the Lebanese-based group.

In Turkey, Muslims offer overwhelmingly negative opinions of Hezbollah, as has been the case the three previous years when this question was asked. About three-quarters (74%) of Turkish Muslims have an unfavorable view of the extremist group, while just 5% see it favorably, virtually unchanged from last year.

Views of Hezbollah

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
Jordan	55	43	2
Lebanon	52	46	2
Nigeria	45	26	28
Indonesia	43	30	27
Egypt	30	66	4
Pakistan	19	12	69
Turkey	5	74	21

Based on Muslims only.

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Religious and Sectarian Divide in Views of Hezbollah

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
Lebanon	40	58	2
Shia	94	5	1
Sunni	12	84	4
Christian	20	79	1
Nigeria	27	33	41
Muslim	45	26	28
Christian	9	39	52

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q7o.

Views of Hamas

Of the Muslim publics surveyed, Jordanians express the most positive views of the extremist group Hamas. Six-in-ten Muslims in Jordan have a favorable opinion of the militant Palestinian organization, while just 34% have an unfavorable view. In contrast, Muslims in the other Middle Eastern countries polled are nearly evenly divided in their views of Hamas: 49% of Muslims in Egypt and Lebanon have a favorable opinion and 48% in each country have an unfavorable view of the group.

In Lebanon, Muslim views of Hamas reflect a sharp sectarian divide. About nine-in-ten Lebanese Shia (92%) express favorable views of the Palestinian group, although its membership is predominantly Sunni. Among Sunnis in Lebanon, however, an overwhelming majority rejects Hamas; 86% have an unfavorable view and just 9% have a favorable opinion of the organization. Christians in that country share the views of Sunni Muslims; 87% have a negative view of Hamas, while one-in-ten have a positive view.

As with views of Hezbollah, many outside of the Middle East cannot rate Hamas. Nearly seven-in-ten Pakistani Muslims (69%) and about a quarter of Muslims in Indonesia (27%), Nigeria (26%) and Turkey (24%) do not offer an opinion of the Palestinian group. In Nigeria, the balance of opinion is positive; twice as many Muslims in that country have a favorable view of Hamas (49%) as have an unfavorable view (25%). Yet, favorable ratings of Hamas have declined since 2009, when about six-in-ten (59%) Nigerian Muslims expressed positive opinions.

Nigerian Christians offer far more negative ratings of Hamas than do Muslims in that country; just one-in-ten have a favorable opinion and four-in-ten have an unfavorable opinion of the Islamic group. Half of Christians in Nigeria do not offer an opinion of Hamas.

Views of Hamas

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
Jordan	60	34	6
Egypt	49	48	3
Lebanon	49	48	3
Nigeria	49	25	26
Indonesia	39	33	27
Pakistan	18	13	69
Turkey	9	67	24

Based on Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q7n.

Religious and Sectarian Divide in Views of Hamas

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
Lebanon	34	63	3
Shia	92	8	0
Sunni	9	86	5
Christian	10	87	3
Nigeria	30	32	38
Muslim	49	25	26
Christian	10	40	50

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In Turkey, opinions of Hamas are decidedly negative, with just 9% of Muslims expressing favorable views and two-thirds giving the militant organization an unfavorable rating. Opinions of Hamas are more mixed in Indonesia and Pakistan.

For the most part, views of Hamas vary little, if at all, across demographic groups. Yet, in Egypt, the Palestinian group receives more support from older and less educated Muslims. More than half (55%) of Egyptian Muslims ages 50 and older have a favorable view of Hamas, compared with 48% of those ages 30 to 49 and 45% of those younger than 30. And while 54% of those with a primary education or less express positive opinions, 48% of those with at least some secondary education and even fewer (40%) of those with some college education do so.

Views of al Qaeda and bin Laden

Opinions of al Qaeda and Osama bin Laden remain largely negative among the Muslim publics surveyed. Majorities of Muslims in five of the seven countries express unfavorable views of the extremist group and say they have little or no confidence in its leader.

Lebanese Muslims are, by far, the most critical of al Qaeda and bin Laden. Only 3% have a positive opinion of the organization, while 94% have a negative opinion. Virtually no Lebanese Muslims express confidence in bin Laden; 98% say they have little or no confidence in al Qaeda's leader. Similarly, just 4% of Muslims in Turkey have a favorable opinion of al Qaeda and 3% express at least some confidence in bin Laden, while 74% offer negative views of both.

Views of al Qaeda and bin Laden

	Views of al Qaeda		Confidence in bin Laden	
	Fav %	Unfav %	A lot/ Some %	Not much/ None %
Nigeria	49	34	48	40
Jordan	34	62	14	83
Indonesia	23	56	25	61
Egypt	20	72	19	73
Turkey	4	74	3	74
Lebanon	3	94	0	98
Pakistan	--	--	18	45

Based on Muslims only.

Pakistani views of al Qaeda not shown because the question was asked later in the survey, which may affect the comparability of results. For al Qaeda ratings in Pakistan, see "Concern About Extremist Threat Slips in Pakistan," released July 29, 2010.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q7p & Q34e.

In Egypt, about one-in-five Muslims offer positive opinions of bin Laden (19%) and his organization (20%), while more than seven-in-ten express negative views of each (73% and 72%, respectively). Among Muslims in Indonesia, about a quarter have a favorable view of al Qaeda (23%) and express at least some confidence in bin Laden (25%).

Muslims in Jordan offer more positive views of the organization (34% favorable) than of its leader (14% have at least some confidence in bin Laden), although opinions of both are overwhelmingly negative. In 2009, about three-in-ten (28%) Jordanian Muslims had confidence in al Qaeda's leader.

Pakistani Muslims also have negative views of bin Laden; just 18% express at least some confidence in him, while 45% say they have little or no confidence in the al Qaeda leader. Nearly four-in-ten (37%) do not offer an opinion.

Nigerian Muslims stand apart as the only Muslim public surveyed where views of al Qaeda and bin Laden are, on balance, positive. About half of Muslims in Nigeria express favorable views of the extremist group (49%) and say they have at least some confidence in its leader (48%), while just 34% offer negative opinions of al Qaeda and 40% express little or no confidence in bin Laden.

Views of Osama bin Laden have become increasingly negative in recent years. The change has been especially dramatic in Jordan, where the number of Muslims saying they have at least some confidence in bin Laden has dropped 42 percentage points, from 56% in 2003; double-digit drops are also evident among Muslims in Indonesia (34 percentage points), Pakistan (28 points), Lebanon (19 points) and Turkey (12 points).

Confidence in Osama bin Laden

	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	<i>Pct point change</i>	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	03-10	09-10
Nigeria	45	--	61	52	58	54	48	+3	-6
Indonesia	59	36	35	41	37	25	25	-34	0
Egypt	--	--	27	18	19	23	19	--	-4
Pakistan	46	52	38	38	34	18	18	-28	0
Jordan	56	61	24	20	19	28	14	-42	-14
Turkey	15	6	4	5	3	2	3	-12	+1
Lebanon	19	4	--	2	2	4	0	-19	-4

Based on Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q34e.

Islam's Role in Political Life

Majorities of Muslims in three of the six predominantly Muslim countries surveyed, as well as in Nigeria, say that Islam plays a very or fairly large role in the political life of their countries.

This view is especially prevalent in Indonesia and Nigeria, where nearly nine-in-ten Muslims (89% and 88%, respectively) say Islam exerts considerable influence in their country's politics; 69% of Turkish Muslims and 54% of Lebanese Muslims also see Islam playing a large role in the political life of their countries.

In Pakistan, a 46% plurality of Muslims say Islam plays a large role, while 36% say it plays a small role in Pakistani politics.

Opinions are about evenly divided in Egypt, where 48% of Muslims say Islam plays a large role in their country's political life and 49% say it plays only a small role.

Jordan is the only country surveyed where a majority of Muslims say Islam plays a small role in their country's politics; 64% of Jordanian Muslims say that is the case, while just about a third (34%) sees substantial Islamic influence in political life.

Pakistani Muslims are less likely than they were five years ago to say that Islam plays a large role in their country's political life; in 2005, more than six-in-ten (63%) saw Islam as having considerable influence. Muslims in Jordan and Lebanon are much less likely than they were in 2002, when the Pew Global Attitudes Project first asked this question, to say Islam is playing a large role in their countries' politics; nearly two-thirds of Muslims in Lebanon (65%) and 53% in Jordan believed that was the case in 2002. Yet, in Jordan, the percentage of Muslims who say Islam plays a large role in politics has increased somewhat since 2005, when 27% shared that view.

In Turkey, the view that Islam plays a major role in politics has become somewhat more common since 2005, and is now much more common than was the case in 2002. While nearly seven-in-ten currently say Islam exerts considerable influence, Turkish Muslims were basically divided eight years ago: 45% said Islam played a large role and 44% said it played a small role in their country's politics.

Role of Islam in Politics

	Large %	Small %	DK %
Indonesia	89	10	1
2005	85	12	2
2002	86	12	1
Nigeria	88	11	1
2002	82	16	2
Turkey	69	19	12
2005	62	30	9
2002	45	44	11
Lebanon	54	45	1
2005	51	48	1
2002	65	30	5
Egypt	48	49	3
Pakistan	46	36	18
2005	63	20	18
2002	57	27	16
Jordan	34	64	2
2005	27	71	2
2002	53	47	0

Based on Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q52.

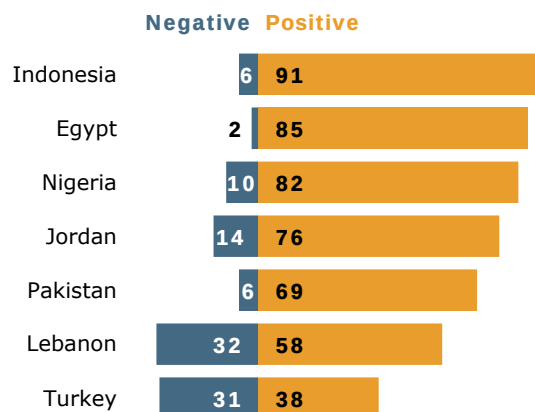
Most Welcome Islam's Influence

Muslims in Nigeria and in nearly all of the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed overwhelmingly welcome Islamic influence over their countries' politics.

In Indonesia, about nine-in-ten Muslims (91%) either say that their religion plays a large role in politics and that this is a good thing or that Islam plays a small role and that this is a bad thing. Similarly, at least three-quarters of Muslims in Egypt (85%), Nigeria (82%) and Jordan (76%) consider Islamic influence over political life to be a positive thing for their country, as do 69% of Muslims in Pakistan and 58% in Lebanon.

Only in Turkey are opinions about the role of Islam in political life more mixed. About four-in-ten (38%) Turkish Muslims say Islam plays a large role and embrace its influence in their country's politics or say it is bad that Islam plays only a small role; about three-in-ten (31%) say Islam's influence is negative.

Islam's Influence in Politics Is... *



Based on Muslims only.

* Respondents who have a positive view of Islam's influence include those who say Islam is playing a large role in their country's political life and see this as a good thing and those who say Islam is playing a small role and see this as a bad thing. Respondents who have a negative view of Islam's influence include those who say Islam is playing a large role in their country's political life and see this as a bad thing and those who say Islam is playing a small role and see this as a good thing.

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Religious and Sectarian Divides on Views of Islam's Role

Lebanese Christians are far more likely than Muslims in that country to say Islam plays a large role in politics in Lebanon. Two-thirds of Christians see substantial Islamic influence, compared with 55% of Sunni and 52% of Shia Muslims in Lebanon.

In Nigeria, however, Christians are less likely than Muslims to say Islam plays a large role in the political life of their country. While nearly

Islam's Role Viewed More Negatively Among Christians

	Islam's influence is...			
	Large %	Small %	Positive %	Negative %
Lebanon	59	40	44	40
Shia	52	47	54	45
Sunni	55	44	61	21
Christian	67	30	18	57
Nigeria	74	18	58	28
Muslim	88	11	82	10
Christian	62	23	35	46

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q52 & Q53.

nine-in-ten Nigerian Muslims (88%) believe Islam exerts considerable influence, about six-in-ten (62%) Nigerian Christians share this opinion.

In both Lebanon and Nigeria, Christians express much more negative views than Muslims about the role of Islam in their countries' politics. About a third (35%) of Nigerian Christians welcome Islamic influence, while 46% see it as a negative thing for their country; Nigerian Muslims overwhelmingly embrace the influence of their religion in political life.

Close to six-in-ten (57%) Lebanese Christians either say that Islam plays a large role and see this as a bad thing or say Islam plays a small role and see this as a good thing for their country; about the same percentage (58%) of Muslims in that country embrace Islamic influence in politics.

Shia Muslims in Lebanon express more negative views about Islam's influence in politics than do Sunnis, although majorities in both groups welcome the religion's influence over their country's political life. About six-in-ten (61%) Sunnis and 54% of Shia either say it is good for Islam to play a large role or that it is bad for Islam to play a small role in Lebanon's political life. Yet, far more Lebanese Shia than Sunnis describe Islam's role in a negative way (45% and 21%, respectively).

Modernizers vs. Fundamentalists

Many Muslims see a struggle between groups that want to modernize their countries and Islamic fundamentalists, and in five of the seven countries where the question was asked, more of those who see a struggle identify with the modernizers than with fundamentalists.

More than half in Lebanon (53%) and Turkey (52%) see a struggle in their country between modernizers and fundamentalists. Opinions are more mixed in Indonesia and Nigeria. About four-in-ten (42%) Nigerian Muslims say there is a struggle in their country, while 46% say there is not; in Indonesia, Muslims are

Struggle Between Modernizers and Fundamentalists

	See struggle %	And identify with...*	
		Modern- izers %	Funda- mentalists %
Lebanon	53	84	15
Turkey	52	74	11
Pakistan	44	61	28
Indonesia	42	54	33
Nigeria	42	39	58
Egypt	31	27	59
Jordan	20	48	38

Asked of Muslims only.

* Based on those who say there is a struggle in their country between groups who want to modernize the country and Islamic fundamentalists.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q94 & Q95.

equally divided, with 42% saying there is a struggle between those who want to modernize their country and Islamic fundamentalists and the same number saying they do not see a struggle.

A considerable number of Pakistani Muslims (44%) also say there is currently a struggle between modernizers and fundamentalists in their country, but the same percentage of Muslims in Pakistan do not offer an opinion on the matter; just 12% see no struggle.

Only in Jordan and Egypt do majorities of Muslims say there is no struggle between modernizers and Islamic fundamentalists in their countries. About seven-in-ten (72%) Jordanian Muslims and 61% of Egyptian Muslims offer this opinion; just 20% and 31%, respectively, see a struggle in their countries. In both of these countries, however, Muslims are now more likely than they were in 2009 to say there is a struggle; a year ago, 14% of Muslims in Jordan and 22% in Egypt saw a struggle in their countries.

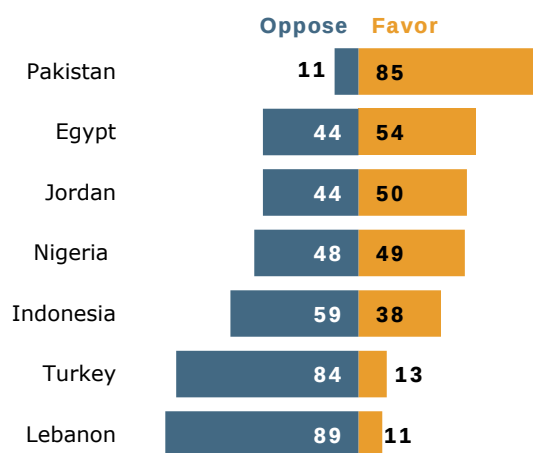
Among Muslims who see a struggle between modernizers and Islamic fundamentalists, majorities in Lebanon (84%), Turkey (74%), Pakistan (61%) and Indonesia (54%) side with those who want to modernize their countries; a plurality of Jordanian Muslims who say there is a struggle in their country also side with the modernizers (48%). In Egypt and Nigeria, however, most Muslims who see a struggle in their countries say they identify with Islamic fundamentalists (59% and 58%, respectively).

Views of Gender Segregation

Muslim publics offer mixed views of gender segregation in the workplace. Pakistani Muslims are the most supportive: 85% say they would favor making segregation of men and women in the workplace the law in their country. A narrower majority (54%) of Muslims in Egypt also support making gender segregation the law in their country.

Opinions are more divided in Jordan and Nigeria. Half of Jordanian Muslims favor gender segregation and 44% oppose it. Among

Gender Segregation in the Workplace



Asked of Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q108a.

Nigerian Muslims, nearly the same percentage favor making segregation of men and women in the workplace the law in their country (49%) as oppose it (48%).

In Lebanon, Turkey and Indonesia, majorities of Muslims reject legalized gender segregation in the workplace. More than eight-in-ten in Lebanon (89%) and Turkey (84%) express this opinion, as do 59% of Muslims in Indonesia.

In most of the countries where this question was asked, men and women express similar views of gender segregation in the workplace. In Nigeria, however, Muslim men are considerably more likely than Muslim women to say gender segregation should be the law; 57% of Muslim men in Nigeria favor gender segregation, compared with 41% of Muslim women in that country. And in Jordan, Muslim women are especially supportive of segregation of men and women in the workplace; 54% favor it and 42% oppose it, while Muslim men in that country are nearly evenly divided (47% favor gender segregation and 46% oppose it).

Support for Severe Laws

Views of harsh punishments also vary across the Muslim publics polled. Majorities of Muslims in Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan and Nigeria say they would favor making harsh punishments such as stoning people who commit adultery; whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery; and the death penalty for those who leave the Muslim religion the law in their country. In the other

predominantly Muslim countries surveyed – Turkey, Lebanon and Indonesia – most Muslims oppose these measures.

Views of Harsh Punishments

	% Favor		
	Stoning people who commit adultery	Whippings/cutting off of hands for theft and robbery	Death penalty for people who leave the Muslim religion
	%	%	%
Turkey	16	13	5
Egypt	82	77	84
Jordan	70	58	86
Lebanon	23	13	6
Indonesia	42	36	30
Pakistan	82	82	76
Nigeria	56	65	51

Asked of Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q108b-d.

About eight-in-ten Muslims in Egypt and Pakistan (82% each) endorse the stoning of people who commit adultery; 70% of Muslims in Jordan and 56% of Nigerian Muslims share this view. Muslims in Pakistan and Egypt are also the most supportive of whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery; 82% in Pakistan and 77% in Egypt favor making this type of punishment the law in their countries, as do 65% of Muslims in Nigeria and 58% in Jordan.

When asked about the death penalty for those who leave the Muslim religion, at least three-quarters of Muslims in Jordan (86%), Egypt (84%) and Pakistan (76%) say they would favor making it the law; in Nigeria, 51% of Muslims favor and 46% oppose it. In contrast, Muslims in Lebanon, Turkey and Indonesia largely reject the notion that harsh punishments should be the law in their countries. About three-quarters of Turkish and Lebanese Muslims oppose the stoning of people who commit adultery (77% and 76%, respectively), as does a narrower majority (55%) of Muslims in Indonesia.

Opposition to whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery and to the death penalty for people who leave Islam is even more widespread in these three countries; 86% of Muslims in Lebanon, 82% in Turkey and 61% in Indonesia are against making harsh punishments for robbery and theft the law in their countries, and 93%, 91% and 64%, respectively, object to the death penalty against those who leave the Muslim religion.

For the most part, views of strict punishments do not vary consistently across demographic groups in seven countries where these questions were asked. One notable exception, however, is in Nigeria, where Muslim men express considerably more support than Muslim women for these types of punishments.

More than six-in-ten (63%) Muslim men in Nigeria favor the stoning of people who commit adultery, while 36% oppose it; Muslim women in that country are evenly divided, with 49% saying they favor and the same number saying they oppose the stoning of adulterers.

Nigerian Men More Supportive of Harsh Punishments

	Men	Women	Diff
% Favor	%	%	
Stoning people who commit adultery	63	49	+14
Death penalty for people who leave the Muslim religion	58	44	+14
Whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery	69	61	+8
Based on Nigerian Muslims only.			
PEW RESEARCH CENTER q108b-d.			

When it comes to the death penalty for those who leave Islam, Muslim men in Nigeria are clearly supportive (58% favor and 39% oppose), while a majority of their female counterparts (54%) are against the death penalty for those who leave the Muslim religion; 44% of Muslim women in Nigeria favor it. Finally, while majorities of Muslim men and women in Nigeria favor punishments like whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery, men are somewhat more likely than women to say they favor these strict measures (69% of men vs. 61% of women).

Support for Democracy

In nearly all of the countries surveyed, support for harsh punishments such as stoning people who commit adultery, whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery and the death penalty for those who leave the Muslim religion coexists with support for democratic governance. With the exception of Pakistan, majorities of Muslims in all of the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed and in Nigeria say that democracy is preferable to any other kind of government.

Support for democracy is particularly widespread in Lebanon, where about eight-in-ten Muslims (81%) prefer it to any other form of government; 76% of Muslims in Turkey, 69% in Jordan and nearly two-thirds in Nigeria (66%) and Indonesia (65%) also favor democratic government more than any other. A somewhat narrower majority of Muslims in Egypt (59%) say democracy is preferable to any other kind of government.

Views of Democracy

	Democracy is preferable to any other kind of government	In some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable	For someone like me, it doesn't matter what kind of government we have	DK
	%	%	%	%
Lebanon	81	12	5	2
Turkey	76	6	5	13
Jordan	69	17	10	4
Nigeria	66	18	16	1
Indonesia	65	12	19	4
Egypt	59	22	16	2
Pakistan	42	15	21	22

Based on Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q17.

In Pakistan, just about four-in-ten Muslims (42%) prefer democracy to other types of government; 15% of Pakistani Muslims say that, in some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable, and 21% say that, for someone like them, the kind of government their country has does not matter. About one-in-five Pakistani Muslims (22%) do not offer an opinion.

For the most part, views of democracy among Muslim publics are not tied to demographics. For example, in Nigeria as well as in all six of the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed, Muslims ages 18 to 29 were as likely as those ages 30 to 49 and those 50 and older to say that democracy is preferable to any other kind of government. Similarly, opinions about democracy vary little, if at all, across gender, income and education groups.

In Pakistan, however, Muslims with at least some college education are considerably more likely than those with less education to say that democracy is preferable to any other kind of government; more than half of Pakistani Muslims with some college education or more offer this opinion (53%), compared with 45% of those with a secondary education and just 36% of those with a primary education or less.

Education and Views of Democracy Among Pakistani Muslims

	Primary or less %	Some secondary %	Some college or more %
Democracy is preferable to any other kind of government	36	45	53
In some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable	15	15	19
For someone like me, it doesn't matter what kind of government we have	21	21	18
Don't know	28	19	9

Based on Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q17.

Yet, those with less education are not necessarily more likely than those with some college to embrace other forms of government; a similar percentage in each group says that non-democratic government can be preferable and that the kind of government Pakistan has does not matter to people like them. Instead, Pakistani Muslims with a primary education or less are about three times more likely than those with at least some college to decline to offer an opinion (28% vs. 9%, respectively).

In Nigeria, support for democracy is somewhat more widespread among Christians than among Muslims; 76% of Nigerian Christians say democracy is preferable to any other kind of government, compared with 66% of Muslims. Religious differences are less pronounced in Lebanon, where 86% of Christians and 81% of Sunni and Shia Muslims prefer democracy to other forms of government.

Limited Support for Suicide Bombing

The Muslim publics surveyed generally reject the notion that suicide bombing against civilians can be justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies, but there is considerable support for this kind of violence in some countries. Muslims in Lebanon and Nigeria are the most likely to say suicide bombings can often or sometimes be justified; nearly four-in-ten Lebanese Muslims (39%) and 34% of Nigerian Muslims say that is the case.

Muslim Views of Suicide Bombing

Suicide bombings can be justified...

	Often	Some- times	Rarely	Never	DK	NET Often / Some
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Lebanon	15	24	20	40	1	39
<i>Sunni</i>	9	24	22	45	0	33
<i>Shia</i>	22	24	19	35	0	46
Nigeria	10	24	17	44	5	34
Egypt	8	12	34	46	0	20
Jordan	8	12	25	54	1	20
Indonesia	4	11	13	69	2	15
Pakistan	4	4	5	80	7	8
Turkey	2	4	4	77	14	6

Asked of Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q96.

In Lebanon, support for suicide bombing is especially pervasive among the Shia population – 46% say this kind of violence in defense of Islam can often or sometimes be justified, compared with 33% of Sunnis. (*Findings regarding attitudes toward suicide bombing and Islamic extremism were previously released in “Obama More Popular Abroad Than at Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit,” June 17, 2010.*)

One-in-five Muslims in Egypt and Jordan offer support for suicide bombing in defense of Islam, as do 15% of Indonesian Muslims. Yet, far more in these three countries say these violent acts are never justified; 46% of Muslims in Egypt and a majority in Jordan (54%) and Indonesia (69%) reject suicide bombings. The notion that these types of attacks

against civilians are never justified is even more widespread in Pakistan and Turkey, where 80% and 77%, respectively, share this view.

Support for Suicide Bombing

	% Often/Sometimes Justified								Pct point change	
	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10	09-10
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Lebanon	74	--	39	--	34	32	38	39	-35	+1
Nigeria	47	--	--	46	42	32	43	34	-13	-9
Jordan	43	--	57	29	23	25	12	20	-23	+8
Egypt	--	--	--	28	8	13	15	20	--	+5
Indonesian	26	--	15	10	10	11	13	15	-11	+2
Pakistan	33	41	25	14	9	5	5	8	-25	+3
Turkey	13	15	14	17	16	3	4	6	-7	+2

Asked of Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q96.

Jordanian and Egyptian Muslims express somewhat more support for suicide bombing than they did in 2009, when 12% and 15%, respectively, said violence against civilians was justified in order to defend Islam. Compared with 2002, however, when the Pew Global Attitudes Project began tracking attitudes on this issue, far fewer across the Muslim world now endorse suicide bombings. For example, the percentage of Muslims saying these types of attacks are often or sometimes justified has declined 35 percentage points in Lebanon (74% in 2002), 25 percentage points in Pakistan (33% in 2002), and 23 percentage points in Jordan (43% in 2002).

Support for suicide bombing does not vary consistently across gender, age, education or income lines. And, for the most part, those who favor the death penalty for people who leave the Muslim religion are no more likely than those who oppose it to say violent acts in defense of Islam can be justified. Only in Indonesia and Nigeria is that not the case; 22% of Indonesian Muslims and 39% of Nigerian Muslims who say people who leave their religion should receive the death penalty say suicide bombings are often or sometimes justified, compared with 12% and 29%, respectively, of those who oppose the death penalty for those who leave Islam.

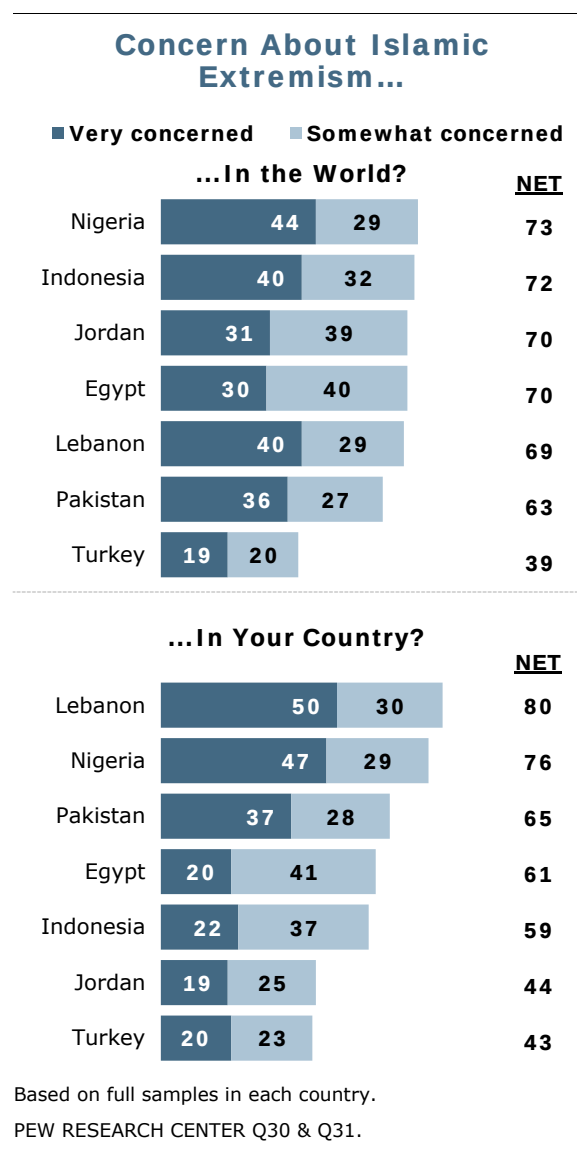
Widespread Concerns About Extremism

Islamic extremism continues to be a serious concern in nations with substantial Muslim populations. Large majorities in five of the six predominantly Muslim nations surveyed as well as in Nigeria, where roughly half of the population is Muslim, say they are very or somewhat concerned about the rise of Islamic extremism around the world. The only outlier is Turkey, where 39% are concerned.

Many are also worried about the rise of Islamic extremism within their own countries.

That is especially the case in Lebanon, where eight-in-ten – including 90% of Christians, 82% of Shia and 67% of Sunnis – express at least some concern. In Nigeria, roughly three-quarters (76%) are concerned about Islamic extremism in their country, including 83% of Muslims and 68% of Christians.

Nearly two-thirds of Pakistanis (65%) express concern about Islamic extremism in their country, but fears have declined since last year, when 79% shared that view. About six-in-ten in Egypt (61%) and Indonesia (59%) and more than four-in-ten in Jordan (44%) and Turkey (43%) are also concerned about extremism in their countries.



Methodological Appendix

<u>Country</u>	<u>Sample size</u>	<u>Margin of Error (pct. points)</u>	<u>Field dates</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Sample design</u>
Turkey	1,003	±4.0	April 12 - April 30	Face-to-face	National
Egypt	1,000	±4.0	April 12 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
Jordan	1,000	±4.0	April 12 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
Lebanon	1,000	±4.0	April 12 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
Indonesia	1,000	±4.0	April 16 - April 29	Face-to-face	National
Pakistan	2,000	±3.0	April 13 - April 28	Face-to-face	Disproportionately urban
Nigeria	1,000	±4.0	April 18 - May 7	Face-to-face	National

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

Methods in Detail

About the Spring 2010 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. All surveys are based on national samples except Pakistan, where the sample was disproportionately urban.

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

Country:	Egypt
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by all four regions (excluding Frontier governorates for security reasons – less than 2% of the population) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 12 – May 3, 2010
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Indonesia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample representative of roughly 88% of the population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bahasa Indonesia
Fieldwork dates:	April 16 – April 29, 2010
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excludes 12% of population)
Country:	Jordan
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and Jordan's 12 governorates and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 12 – May 3, 2010
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	Lebanon
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's six major regions (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 12 – May 3, 2010
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Nigeria
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by all six geo-political regions and Lagos and the urban/rural population and proportional to population size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Hausa, Yoruba, Pidgin, Igbo
Fieldwork dates:	April 18 – May 7, 2010
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Pakistan
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample of all four provinces stratified by province (the FATA/FANA areas, Azad Jammu and Kashmir were excluded for security reasons as were areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan – roughly 16% of the population) with disproportional sampling of the urban population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Saraiki, Balochi, Hindko
Fieldwork dates:	April 13 – April 28, 2010
Sample size:	2,000
Margin of Error:	±3.0 percentage points
Representative:	Disproportionately urban, (the sample is 55% urban, Pakistan's population is 33% urban). Sample covers roughly 84% of the adult population.
Country:	Turkey
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample in all 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development (NUTS 2) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Turkish
Fieldwork dates:	April 12 – April 30, 2010
Sample size:	1,003
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

**Pew Global Attitudes Project
2010 Spring Survey Topline Results
December 2, 2010 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Figures in this topline are based on the general public in each country, unless the question was asked only of Muslims. Most figures shown in the report are based on Muslim respondents only.
- Data based on national samples except in Pakistan where the samples are disproportionately urban.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Data from 2002 in Nigeria have been reweighted since their initial publication, and the revised numbers may differ from previously published numbers.
- Trends from Egypt in 2002 are not shown because those results were based on disproportionately urban samples. Since 2006, the samples have been nationally representative in Egypt.
- Certain trends from Nigeria are not shown because of translation changes from previous surveys.
- Questions previously released in “Obama More Popular Abroad Than At Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit” include Q5, Q7a-f, Q7j, Q7l-m, Q7p, Q9, Q9RUS, Q9aRUS-Q9cRUS, Q12-Q15, Q18, Q23a-c, Q24-Q25b, Q30-Q31, Q34a-f, Q34h, Q37-Q46, Q48-Q49, Q51, Q54-Q55, Q61, Q67a-Q68b, Q73, Q77, Q79a-f, Q82-Q87CHI, Q96, Q98, and Q119a-Q119cc.
- Questions previously released in “Gender Equality Universally Embraced, But Inequalities Acknowledged” include Q6, Q33, Q47, Q69a-c, Q80-Q81, and Q93.
- Questions previously released in “Widespread Support For Banning Full Islamic Veil in Western Europe” include Q59 and Q59fra.

- Questions previously released in “Concern About Extremist Threat Slips in Pakistan” include Q19a-m, Q24b, Q27a-g, Q35a-h, Q52-Q53, Q70-Q71, Q74-Q76, Q78, Q79pak-pakc, Q94-Q95, Q99a-c, Q100, Q103-Q110c, and Q115-Q118.
- Questions previously released in “Mexicans Continue Support for Drug War” include Q111-Q114.
- Questions previously released in “Turks Downbeat About Their Institutions” include Q27a-g.
- Questions previously released in “Brazilians Upbeat About Their Country, Despite Its Problems” include Q7s, Q11, Q19a-k, Q20-Q22, Q26, Q27a-i, Q34g, and Q34m.
- Questions previously released in “Indians See Threat From Pakistan, Extremist Groups” include Q7q-r, Q19a-l, Q24b, Q26, Q27a-i, Q32, Q32b, Q36a-d, Q56, Q72, Q74-Q76, Q87, Q88CHI, and Q101a-Q103.
- Questions held for future release: Q1-Q4, Q7g-i, Q7k, Q7n-o, Q7t, Q34i-l, Q62-Q66, Q97, Q119b, and Q126.

		Q7n Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: n. Hamas					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK / Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2010	2	7	11	56	24	100
	Spring, 2009	1	4	9	60	26	100
	Spring, 2008	2	4	7	58	29	100
	Spring, 2007	2	12	8	46	31	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	19	28	31	19	3	100
	Spring, 2009	26	26	24	20	4	100
	Spring, 2008	18	24	30	20	7	100
	Spring, 2007	20	29	31	18	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	24	36	21	14	6	100
	Spring, 2009	26	30	21	15	8	100
	Spring, 2008	22	33	21	16	8	100
	Spring, 2007	24	38	25	11	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	11	23	16	47	3	100
	Spring, 2009	15	15	19	49	2	100
	Spring, 2008	12	13	22	50	4	100
	Spring, 2007	6	19	26	41	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	5	32	25	9	29	100
	Spring, 2009	4	27	21	7	40	100
	Spring, 2008	2	21	19	7	51	100
	Spring, 2007	4	38	16	3	38	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	6	12	5	8	70	100
	Spring, 2009	3	11	12	12	62	100
	Spring, 2008	7	11	7	9	66	100
	Spring, 2007	21	22	6	8	43	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	10	20	17	15	38	100
	Spring, 2009	15	19	20	18	28	100
	Spring, 2008	16	16	13	17	38	100
	Spring, 2007	12	20	17	25	26	100

		Q7o Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: o. Hezbollah					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2010	1	4	10	64	21	100
	Spring, 2009	1	2	8	65	24	100
	Spring, 2008	1	2	5	71	21	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	8	58	25	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	8	21	34	32	4	100
	Spring, 2009	20	23	27	30	1	100
	Spring, 2008	23	31	28	12	6	100
	Spring, 2007	20	36	32	9	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	16	38	34	11	2	100
	Spring, 2009	22	29	28	17	5	100
	Spring, 2008	23	28	30	15	5	100
	Spring, 2007	21	33	32	12	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	31	9	7	51	2	100
	Spring, 2009	28	7	8	56	1	100
	Spring, 2008	24	9	8	57	2	100
	Spring, 2007	25	10	9	55	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	5	35	20	10	29	100
	Spring, 2009	4	23	21	9	43	100
	Spring, 2008	3	26	15	6	50	100
	Spring, 2007	5	38	16	4	37	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	6	12	4	8	70	100
	Spring, 2009	4	13	11	12	60	100
	Spring, 2008	12	12	7	9	60	100
	Spring, 2007	25	21	6	7	42	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	9	18	17	16	41	100
	Spring, 2009	16	19	18	18	29	100
	Spring, 2008	15	14	13	17	41	100
	Spring, 2007	16	18	17	22	26	100

		Q7p Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: p. al Qaeda					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2010	1	3	10	65	21	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	7	12	29	43	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	11	23	35	26	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	0	2	3	92	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	2	20	31	24	22	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	10	17	17	25	30	100

		Q17 And which of these three statements is closest to your own opinion...?				
		Democracy is preferable to any other kind of government	In some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable	For someone like me, it doesn't matter what kind of government we have	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2010	76	6	5	13	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	60	22	16	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	69	17	10	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	83	10	5	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	64	12	19	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	41	15	22	22	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	71	14	14	2	100

		Q30 On a different subject, 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?					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2010	20	23	9	36	13	100
	Spring, 2009	19	28	11	28	14	100
	Spring, 2008	22	19	12	33	13	100
	Spring, 2006	18	28	18	21	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	20	41	32	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	30	32	26	11	0	100
	Spring, 2008	31	41	20	9	0	100
	Spring, 2006	29	39	19	11	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	19	25	35	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	20	24	26	30	1	100
	Spring, 2008	30	31	25	14	1	100
	Spring, 2006	33	36	22	8	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	50	30	12	8	0	100
	Spring, 2009	51	28	17	4	1	100
	Spring, 2008	45	33	17	4	0	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	22	37	25	12	4	100
	Spring, 2009	22	39	30	8	2	100
	Spring, 2008	26	34	26	10	5	100
	Spring, 2006	16	27	37	17	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	37	28	8	9	16	100
	Spring, 2009	52	27	5	5	11	100
	Spring, 2008	54	18	6	6	16	100
	Spring, 2006	50	24	4	4	18	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	47	29	12	11	2	100

		Q31 How concerned, if at all, are you about the rise of Islamic extremism around the WORLD these days? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2010	19	20	11	35	13	100
	Spring, 2009	20	23	12	29	16	100
	Spring, 2008	18	19	14	34	15	100
	Spring, 2006	15	24	21	22	18	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	30	40	21	9	1	100
	Spring, 2009	21	42	23	14	1	100
	Spring, 2008	27	38	24	11	1	100
	Spring, 2006	23	31	28	16	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	31	39	14	15	1	100
	Spring, 2009	28	38	17	16	1	100
	Spring, 2008	27	37	26	9	1	100
	Spring, 2006	30	30	26	12	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	40	29	20	10	1	100
	Spring, 2009	38	31	19	11	0	100
	Spring, 2008	36	34	17	12	0	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	40	32	17	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	38	32	22	7	1	100
	Spring, 2008	37	38	17	5	2	100
	Spring, 2006	30	37	26	7	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	36	27	9	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	41	35	6	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	53	20	5	4	18	100
	Spring, 2006	42	29	4	5	19	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	44	29	14	11	2	100

		Q34e For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: e. Osama bin Laden					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2010	0	2	11	63	23	100
	Spring, 2009	1	2	9	68	22	100
	Spring, 2008	1	2	3	77	18	100
	Spring, 2007	1	4	8	66	21	100
	Spring, 2006	1	3	4	75	17	100
	May, 2005	2	3	6	73	14	100
	May, 2003	7	8	7	67	11	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	1	17	31	42	8	100
	Spring, 2009	4	19	31	37	9	100
	Spring, 2008	2	16	31	38	13	100
	Spring, 2007	1	17	27	41	15	100
	Spring, 2006	4	22	42	29	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	3	12	48	35	3	100
	Spring, 2009	8	20	32	29	12	100
	Spring, 2008	3	16	33	41	8	100
	Spring, 2007	2	18	30	40	10	100
	Spring, 2006	0	24	45	30	2	100
	May, 2005	25	35	20	18	2	100
	May, 2003	38	17	26	18	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	0	0	9	89	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	1	9	89	1	100
	Spring, 2008	0	1	11	87	1	100
	Spring, 2007	0	1	11	84	3	100
	May, 2005	0	2	9	78	11	100
	May, 2003	4	10	18	64	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	3	21	32	29	15	100
	Spring, 2009	3	21	32	21	23	100
	Spring, 2008	4	32	23	17	24	100
	Spring, 2007	3	35	27	13	21	100
	Spring, 2006	4	29	33	19	14	100
	May, 2005	8	27	27	10	27	100
	May, 2003	19	38	26	10	7	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	4	14	13	32	38	100
	Spring, 2009	4	14	13	34	35	100
	Spring, 2008	15	19	9	19	38	100
	Spring, 2007	19	19	10	20	32	100
	Spring, 2006	17	21	10	20	32	100
	May, 2005	29	22	11	12	27	100
	May, 2003	24	21	7	19	28	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	12	15	14	43	15	100
	Spring, 2009	17	15	16	44	8	100
	Spring, 2008	21	12	13	40	14	100
	Spring, 2007	17	14	12	44	13	100
	Spring, 2006	17	16	10	48	8	100
	May, 2003	19	9	12	50	10	100

		Q52 How much of a role do you think Islam plays in the political life of our country – a very large role, a fairly large role, a fairly small role, or a very small role?					
		Very large role	Fairly large role	Fairly small role	Very small role	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2010	42	27	9	10	12	100
	May, 2005	30	32	16	13	9	100
	Summer, 2002	21	24	19	24	11	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	12	35	30	18	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	8	27	40	23	3	100
	May, 2005	10	20	49	19	2	100
	Summer, 2002	25	25	27	22	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	26	33	30	10	1	100
	May, 2005	22	32	35	5	6	100
	Summer, 2002	33	38	15	8	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	38	50	8	2	2	100
	May, 2005	33	53	11	2	3	100
	Summer, 2002	39	47	10	2	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	30	16	13	22	18	100
	May, 2005	38	24	12	9	18	100
	Summer, 2002	35	21	11	16	17	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	48	26	10	8	8	100
	Summer, 2002	37	30	11	15	7	100

		Q53 ASK IF LARGE ROLE IN Q52: In your opinion – is this good or bad for our country?					
		Good	Bad	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2010	44	39	12	5	100	690
Egypt	Spring, 2010	95	2	3	0	100	475
Jordan	Spring, 2010	51	38	10	1	100	349
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	49	39	9	3	100	584
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	91	7	2	0	100	884
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	87	6	3	4	100	948
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	66	30	3	1	100	741

		Q53 ASK IF SMALL ROLE IN Q52: In your opinion – is this good or bad for our country?					
		Good	Bad	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2010	26	33	31	10	100	196
Egypt	Spring, 2010	3	77	15	6	100	478
Jordan	Spring, 2010	2	91	7	0	100	622
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	43	38	16	4	100	403
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	25	69	3	3	100	93
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	9	79	7	5	100	721
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	33	49	14	3	100	165

		Q94 ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you think there is a struggle in our country between groups who want to modernize the country and Islamic fundamentalists or don't you think so?				
		Yes, there is a struggle	No, there is not a struggle	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2010	52	30	18	100	983
	Spring, 2009	54	23	23	100	988
	Spring, 2008	68	15	18	100	984
	Spring, 2007	52	22	26	100	943
	Spring, 2006	58	23	19	100	1001
Egypt	Spring, 2010	31	61	9	100	938
	Spring, 2009	22	72	6	100	937
	Spring, 2008	33	64	3	100	937
	Spring, 2007	33	59	8	100	942
	Spring, 2006	29	60	11	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2010	20	72	8	100	968
	Spring, 2009	14	79	7	100	963
	Spring, 2008	21	70	9	100	968
	Spring, 2007	17	78	5	100	965
	Spring, 2006	25	69	6	100	972
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	53	45	2	100	560
	Spring, 2009	55	44	1	100	570
	Spring, 2008	58	40	2	100	619
	Spring, 2007	58	40	2	100	624
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	42	42	15	100	898
	Spring, 2009	41	40	19	100	926
	Spring, 2008	48	26	26	100	919
	Spring, 2007	39	43	18	100	928
	Spring, 2006	51	40	9	100	909
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	44	12	44	100	1898
	Spring, 2009	40	22	38	100	1197
	Spring, 2008	46	20	34	100	1198
	Spring, 2007	37	25	38	100	1930
	Spring, 2006	37	14	49	100	1233
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	42	46	12	100	443

		Q95 ASK IF THERE IS A STRUGGLE IN Q94: Which side do you identify with more in this struggle, the groups who want to modernize the country or Islamic fundamentalists?				
		Groups who want to modernize	Islamic fundamentalists	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2010	74	11	14	100	520
	Spring, 2009	65	16	19	100	536
	Spring, 2008	60	20	21	100	651
	Spring, 2007	58	22	21	100	490
	Spring, 2006	66	16	18	100	581
Egypt	Spring, 2010	27	59	14	100	290
	Spring, 2009	42	58	0	100	207
	Spring, 2008	53	39	8	100	307
	Spring, 2007	49	32	20	100	311
	Spring, 2006	70	27	3	100	271
Jordan	Spring, 2010	48	38	14	100	190
	Spring, 2009	52	47	1	100	133
	Spring, 2008	32	65	3	100	203
	Spring, 2007	26	48	26	100	163
	Spring, 2006	63	25	12	100	245
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	84	15	1	100	289
	Spring, 2009	81	18	1	100	319
	Spring, 2008	83	8	9	100	361
	Spring, 2007	86	9	5	100	371
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	54	33	12	100	371
	Spring, 2009	50	40	10	100	384
	Spring, 2008	55	34	12	100	441
	Spring, 2007	68	27	6	100	353
	Spring, 2006	59	28	13	100	457
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	61	28	11	100	824
	Spring, 2009	73	16	11	100	481
	Spring, 2008	51	44	5	100	542
	Spring, 2007	51	41	8	100	696
	Spring, 2006	61	34	6	100	508
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	39	58	3	100	194

		Q96 ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Some people think that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets are justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies. Do you personally feel that this kind of violence is...?						
		Often justified	Sometimes justified	Rarely justified	Never justified	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2010	2	4	4	77	14	100	983
	Spring, 2009	1	3	5	74	17	100	988
	Spring, 2008	1	2	6	83	8	100	984
	Spring, 2007	3	13	9	56	19	100	943
	Spring, 2006	3	14	9	61	14	100	1001
	May, 2005	3	11	6	66	13	100	481
	March, 2004	6	9	9	67	9	100	995
	Summer, 2002	4	9	7	65	14	100	990
Egypt	Spring, 2010	8	12	34	46	0	100	938
	Spring, 2009	5	10	23	52	10	100	937
	Spring, 2008	4	9	40	40	8	100	937
	Spring, 2007	2	6	43	40	9	100	942
	Spring, 2006	8	20	25	45	3	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2010	8	12	25	54	1	100	968
	Spring, 2009	4	8	26	56	6	100	963
	Spring, 2008	7	18	29	41	5	100	968
	Spring, 2007	6	17	27	42	8	100	965
	Spring, 2006	5	24	28	43	1	100	972
	May, 2005	24	33	31	11	1	100	478
	Summer, 2002	15	28	22	26	9	100	957
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	15	24	20	40	1	100	560
	Spring, 2009	13	25	18	44	0	100	570
	Spring, 2008	8	24	18	49	1	100	619
	Spring, 2007	9	25	20	46	1	100	624
	May, 2005	26	13	19	33	10	100	291
	Summer, 2002	48	26	9	12	6	100	588
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	4	11	13	69	2	100	898
	Spring, 2009	3	10	20	65	2	100	926
	Spring, 2008	3	8	13	74	3	100	919
	Spring, 2007	3	7	13	77	2	100	928
	Spring, 2006	2	8	18	71	1	100	909
	May, 2005	2	13	18	66	1	100	485
	Summer, 2002	5	21	16	54	3	100	935
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	4	4	5	80	7	100	1898
	Spring, 2009	3	2	3	87	5	100	1197
	Spring, 2008	1	4	10	81	4	100	1198
	Spring, 2007	4	5	9	72	10	100	1930
	Spring, 2006	7	7	8	69	8	100	1233
	May, 2005	12	13	18	46	11	100	476
	March, 2004	27	14	8	35	16	100	1183
	Summer, 2002	19	14	5	38	24	100	1982
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	10	24	17	44	5	100	443
	Spring, 2009	15	28	19	33	4	100	537
	Spring, 2008	11	21	12	49	6	100	423
	Spring, 2007	10	32	11	39	8	100	613
	Spring, 2006	8	38	23	28	3	100	468
	Summer, 2002	21	26	19	26	8	100	345

		Q108a ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you favor or oppose making the following the law in (survey country)? a. Segregation of men and women in the workplace				
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2010	13	84	3	100	983
Egypt	Spring, 2010	54	44	2	100	938
Jordan	Spring, 2010	50	44	6	100	968
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	11	89	1	100	560
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	38	59	3	100	898
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	85	11	3	100	1898
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	49	48	2	100	443

		Q108b ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you favor or oppose making the following the law in (survey country)? b. Punishments like whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery				
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2010	13	82	5	100	983
Egypt	Spring, 2010	77	19	4	100	938
Jordan	Spring, 2010	58	33	9	100	968
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	13	86	1	100	560
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	36	61	3	100	898
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	82	13	5	100	1898
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	65	33	2	100	443

		Q108c ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you favor or oppose making the following the law in (survey country)? c. Stoning people who commit adultery				
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2010	16	77	7	100	983
Egypt	Spring, 2010	82	14	4	100	938
Jordan	Spring, 2010	70	25	5	100	968
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	23	76	1	100	560
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	42	55	3	100	898
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	82	11	7	100	1898
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	56	42	2	100	443

		Q108d ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you favor or oppose making the following the law in (survey country)? d. Death penalty for people who leave the Muslim religion				
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2010	5	91	5	100	983
Egypt	Spring, 2010	84	13	3	100	938
Jordan	Spring, 2010	86	12	3	100	968
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	6	93	1	100	560
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	30	64	6	100	898
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	76	16	8	100	1898
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	51	46	3	100	443