

AMERICAN MUSLIM POLL 2017

MUSLIMS AT THE CROSSROADS



MUSLIM WOMEN SUFFER, RESIST, DEFY STEREOTYPES MOST



Muslim women are more likely than Muslim men to achieve **higher education** (73% of women vs. 57% of men attain post-high school education or higher).




Nearly **1 in 5** (19%) Muslim women say they have stress and anxiety enough to believe **they need the help** of a mental health professional as a result of the 2016 elections, compared with 9% of Muslim men.



Muslim women are more likely than Muslim men to report experiencing religious discrimination in the last year (**68%** vs. **55%**)




Muslim women are more likely than Muslim men to fear for their safety from white supremacist groups (**47%** vs. **31%**)



Despite a deficit in security and greater likelihood for **experiencing** religious-based discrimination, Muslim women are no more likely than Muslim men to change their appearance to be less identifiable as **Muslim**. (**16%** vs. **15%**)



Instead of hiding, Muslim women responded to a Trump win with greater giving. Nearly **30%** of Muslim women vs. **19%** of Muslim men have **increased their donations** to an organization associated with their faith community.



3 in 4 Muslim women support the **Black Lives Matter** movement.

To learn more about American Muslim attitudes, perceptions, and experiences, visit:

www.ispu.org/POLL

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From early on in a deeply divisive presidential election cycle through the first weeks of a new administration, American Muslims were at the center of heated social and political debates. Rarely, however, were Muslims themselves centered as participants in these conversations, and even rarer were their attitudes and behaviors systematically examined. To help narrow this knowledge gap, analysis of data from our American Muslim Poll 2017: Muslims at the Crossroads offers public officials, civil society stakeholders, and other interested parties a multi-dimensional portrait of the American Muslim community. Our poll was conducted between January 4 and January 23, 2017, with 2,389 nationally representative respondents.

METHODOLOGY

ISPU created the questionnaire for this study and commissioned two firms to conduct the survey: Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS) for a nationally representative survey of self-identified Muslims and Jews, and Triton Polling & Research for a nationally representative survey of the general American public. From the Triton sample, researchers examined the views of self-identified Protestants, Catholics, and non-affiliated. A total of 2,389 interviews were conducted. ISPU owns all data and intellectual property related to this study.

SSRS conducted a survey of Muslims and Jews for ISPU from January 4 through January 19, 2017. SSRS interviewed 800 Muslim and 340 Jewish respondents. The sample for the study came from three sources. SSRS telephoned a sample of households that was prescreened as being Muslim or Jewish in SSRS's weekly national omnibus survey of 1,000 randomly selected respondents (n = 661) and purchased a listed sample for Muslim and Jewish households in both landline and cell phone samples from Experian, a sample provider that flags specific characteristics for each piece of sample (n = 129). SSRS's omnibus survey completed half of all interviews with cell phone respondents, so prescreened respondents included those who had been originally interviewed on both landline telephones and cell phones. In an effort to supplement the number of Muslim interviews that SSRS was able to complete in the given time frame and with the amount of available prescreened sample, SSRS employed a Web-based survey and completed the final 350 Muslim interviews via an online survey with samples from a nonprobability panel (a panel made up of respondents deliberately [not randomly] chosen to represent the demographic make-up of the community in terms of age, race, and socio-economics). The data from this project are weighted to match estimates of the Jewish and/or Muslim populations determined from 3 years of data collected through the SSRS omnibus as well as estimates from the Pew Research Center's 2011 survey of Muslim Americans. The telephone portion of respondents has a margin of error at a 95% confidence level of Muslims $\pm 5.1\%$ and Jews $\pm 6.5\%$.

Triton live-agent surveys were conducted by interviewers in an in-house, state-of-the-art call center located near Bend, Oregon. All surveys incorporated standard statistical methods to select a representative sample of the target population. Triton conducted this telephone poll of the general public, on behalf of ISPU, by live interviews with respondents via landline telephones and cell phones between January 4 and January 23, 2017, securing a sample size of 1,249 completed surveys with a margin of error at a 95% confidence level of $\pm 2.8\%$. The weighting applied was gender, age, region, and race. For more details on polling methodology, visit www.ispu.org/poll.

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