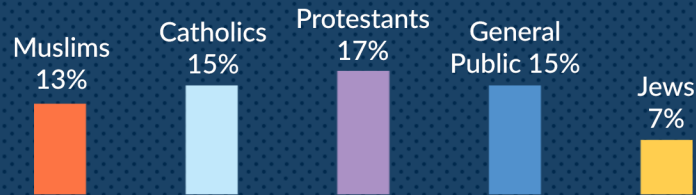


AMERICAN MUSLIM POLL 2017

MUSLIMS AT THE CROSSROADS



MUSLIM AMERICANS FACE SIMILAR SOCIAL CHALLENGES AS OTHER AMERICAN FAITH GROUPS



Muslims are as likely to report knowing someone who is a victim of domestic violence in their faith community (13%) as are Catholics (15%), Protestants (17%), and the general public (15%), compared with Jews (7%).



Muslims are as likely as Americans of other faiths to report domestic violence to law enforcement (54% of Muslims and roughly the same percentage of Protestants, Catholics, nonaffiliated, and the general public, but only 35% of Jews).



Muslims (51%) are more likely than any faith group surveyed (28% of Jews, 23% of Catholics, and 35% of Protestants) to report domestic violence to their faith or community leader. This suggests Muslim victims of domestic violence are more likely to expect support from their faith community and regard the assault as a moral issue in addition to a legal one.



A significant minority of Muslims of all races (33% of Black Muslims, 26% of Arab Muslims, and 31% of Asian Muslims) report race-based discrimination in the last year from other Muslims, but the majority of Muslims (roughly 54%) report race-based discrimination from the general public.



Intra-community racism is not unique to Muslims. 1/3 of both African American Muslims and African Americans in the general public report race-based discrimination from members of their own faith.

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.