

**Humanitarian Assistance Key to
Favorable Public Opinion in World's
Three Most Populous Muslim Countries**

*Results from New Polls of Indonesia,
Bangladesh and Pakistan*



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TOMORROW**

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Executive Summary:

Public opinion surveys by Terror Free Tomorrow of Indonesia, Bangladesh and Pakistan show that while people in the three largest Muslim countries increasingly oppose US-led efforts to fight terrorism, most are favorable to the United States for past aid and want deeper American assistance in the future. In fact, American assistance results in a substantial favorable change in opinion toward the United States.

The consensus approval of the role of direct American aid cuts across every element of society. Whether they are supporters of Bin Laden, or opposed to the US war on terrorism, or even favorable to suicide terrorist attacks, American assistance leads to favorable opinions of the U.S. from countries representing close to half the world's Muslim population.

The bottom line is that American aid is the single most important action the people of the three largest Muslim countries want from the United States. And here's the key to winning hearts and minds: deeper American assistance directly to the people, following their expressed priorities.

In Indonesia, almost two years after the tsunami, American aid to tsunami victims continues to be the single biggest factor resulting in favorable opinion towards the United States. Almost 60 percent of Indonesians surveyed nationwide in August 2006 said that American assistance made them favorable to the United States. This number has remained solid following tsunami relief, despite a growing number of Indonesians who oppose American-led efforts to fight terrorism.

The favorable shift in Muslim public opinion defies conventional wisdom that American humanitarian aid only results in short-term changes of the public's view. The fact that almost two years after U.S. help, Indonesians continue to appreciate America's role is stunning proof of the sustained power of positive and substantial assistance to radically change Muslim public opinion. These findings in Indonesia are indeed part of a larger trend. 75 percent of Pakistanis surveyed in May 2006 also continue to have a more favorable opinion of the United States—at the same time support for Bin Laden and suicide attacks dropped to their lowest levels since 9/11—as a direct consequence of American earthquake relief to Pakistan.

The most powerful finding from the Indonesian survey is that even with increasing disapproval towards the United States because of the US-led fight against terror, Indonesians want American assistance—and would view the United States in a considerably better light if such assistance is increased. Nearly four-fifths of Indonesians believe their country needs foreign assistance, and majorities consider American aid as critical in forming a favorable opinion of the United States.

Similarly, in the first nationwide survey throughout Bangladesh on these issues in almost five years, 97 percent of Bangladeshis surveyed in August 2006 think their country needs foreign assistance, while 81 percent of Bangladeshis say that American foreign assistance makes them favorable to the United States.

The view of the people in the world's three most populous Muslim countries on future American assistance is a striking testament to the ability of tangible humanitarian aid to win favorable

public opinion for the United States in the Muslim world. Indeed, the country that people in Indonesia and Bangladesh agree helps them more than any other is the United States.

In fact, when people were asked to rank from a series of concrete and measurable choices what they most want from the United States, direct American assistance is the clear number one choice. Both Bangladeshis and Indonesians chose the same top priority (5,000 new educational scholarships from the U.S), followed by expanded medical missions, a free trade treaty with the United States and stronger American support for resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and establishing a Palestinian state. What is clear, however, is that when respondents were free to choose what mattered most to them, tangible and positive American actions in their own countries were what they asked for the most.

Yet while humanitarian help is a bridge, the U.S.-led war on terror is the divide. The same consensus view on the approval of American aid is mirrored by an equally strong unfavorable view of the anti-Muslim character of the US-led fight against terrorism.

The surveys demonstrate that American humanitarian assistance makes a significant and long-term difference in building goodwill toward the United States and eroding popular support for global terrorists. Despite opposition to the US war on terrorism, the people in the world's most populous Muslim countries look to American leadership for real help. These are the kind of actions the United States must continue to take to win popular support, essential to winning the long-term struggle against extremism and terrorism.

Analysis of Results

New nationwide public opinion surveys by Terror Free Tomorrow in Indonesia and Bangladesh demonstrate that positive assistance from the United States results in a substantial favorable change in opinion toward America. Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim country, while Bangladesh is the third largest. The nationwide survey in Bangladesh is the first on these topics in almost five years. Results from a recent Terror Free Tomorrow survey in Pakistan are also presented for comparison.

A. Indonesia

In Indonesia, almost two years after the tsunami, American aid to tsunami victims continues to be the single biggest factor resulting in favorable opinion towards the United States. Almost 60% of Indonesians surveyed nationwide in August 2006 said that American assistance had made them feel more favorable to the United States. This number has remained basically solid following tsunami relief, despite significant slippage in overall favorability towards the U.S., and a growing number of Indonesians who oppose the American-led efforts to fight terrorism. People who oppose terrorist attacks themselves and voice confidence in Bin Laden have also remained fairly steady, both down significantly since 2003.

The conventional wisdom is that the favorable shift in Muslim public opinion caused by American humanitarian aid does not result in long-term changes in the public's view. The fact that almost two years after American help, Indonesians continue to appreciate America's role is

stunning proof of the sustained power of positive and substantial assistance to radically change Muslim public opinion. These findings in Indonesia are indeed part of a larger trend. 75% of Pakistanis surveyed in May 2006 also continue to have a more favorable opinion of the United States—at the same time support for Bin Laden and suicide attacks dropped to their lowest levels since 9/11—as a direct consequence of American earthquake relief to Pakistan.

The most stunning finding from the Indonesian survey is that despite a drop in favorable opinion towards the United States because of the war on terror, Indonesians overwhelmingly want foreign assistance from America—and would view the United States in a considerably better light if such assistance is increased. Nearly four-fifths of Indonesians believe their country needs foreign assistance, and majorities view American assistance as important in forming their opinion of the United States. Almost half of those surveyed, in fact, state they believe the United States should give assistance directly to the people of Indonesia rather than to the government of Indonesia.

Indonesians ranked economic growth as the most important benefit they want from US assistance in the future, followed by aid for health, education and disaster assistance. Democracy promotion, women empowerment and no assistance at all from the United States all received very low rankings.

In the health sector, medical assistance and equipment was judged the most important need by 58 percent of those surveyed, followed in a distant second and third by immunization and public health education. In education, scholarships for the education of poor children was ranked as the highest priority for American assistance by 63 percent of Indonesians, followed in a distant second by the provision of school equipment. Providing new business capital was ranked as the highest economic benefit that should be conferred from American assistance, closely followed by vocational jobs training and loans to small businesses.

While Indonesians preferred assistance from the United States directly to Indonesian people, they had a slight preference for aid directly from the United States government, as opposed to American NGOs or US citizens themselves. Indonesians were also surveyed in detail concerning a recent American medical mission, which results will be released soon.

Having been questioned about views on terrorism, the United States, tsunami relief, various types of foreign assistance, and a recent American medical mission to Indonesia, those surveyed were asked to rank what in the future would make their opinion of the United States more favorable. Respondents were given a choice of comparable, concrete and measurable activities the United States could undertake.

Among the given choices, the clear favorite of most Indonesian respondents was “5,000 new scholarships from the US for free education to secondary and university students from Indonesia,” followed in order by additional American medical missions, concluding a free trade treaty with the United States that would greatly increase Indonesian exports to America and stronger American support for resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and establishing a Palestinian state.

B. Bangladesh

In the first nationwide public opinion survey of the people of Bangladesh in almost five years on these issues, Bangladeshis surveyed at the end of August 2006 showed overwhelming support for American aid and future assistance from the United States.

Following the pattern of other Muslim countries, about ten percent of the people surveyed consider suicide terrorist attacks in defense of Islam to be justified. This number is comparable to what Terror Free Tomorrow found in its May 2006 survey of Pakistan (though higher than Indonesia). Similarly, about a third of respondents expressed confidence in Osama Bin Laden, a number almost identical to Pakistan (but again much higher than in Indonesia).

By contrast, favorable opinion toward the United States was higher than generally found elsewhere in the Muslim world, with a commanding majority favorable (vs. only a quarter in Pakistan and one third in Indonesia). But like Pakistan and Indonesia, and throughout the Muslim world, four-fifths of Bangladeshis opposed US-led efforts to fight terrorism. The difference in Bangladesh, as opposed to other Muslim countries, in overall favorability to the United States is directly attributable to the importance of American assistance to the Bangladeshi people. In fact, nearly half of the respondents chose the United States as the single largest foreign donor to their country.

At the same time, Bangladeshis universally think their country needs foreign assistance—97 percent of those surveyed (contrasted with 78 percent of Indonesians). And more than 80 percent believe that assistance should be increased, double the percentage of Indonesians. These results in Bangladesh were largely consistent across educational and income levels, in rural and urban areas, and for both men and women.

Indeed, 81 percent of Bangladeshis say that American foreign assistance makes them more favorable to the United States, with 85 percent stating that this assistance is important for them in forming their overall opinion of the United States. As in Indonesia, almost half of those surveyed state they believe the United States should give assistance directly to the people, but there is considerably less opposition than in Indonesia to such aid being channeled through the government of Bangladesh.

As in Indonesia, Bangladeshis ranked economic growth, health and education as the three most important benefits they want from US assistance in the future, but in a different order than Indonesians, with education first, economic growth second and health third. Like Indonesia, disaster assistance, democracy promotion, women empowerment and no assistance at all from the United States all received lower rankings.

In the health sector, medical assistance and equipment was judged the most important need by 49 percent of Bangladeshis, followed distantly by immunization and medical training (similar to Indonesians). In education, scholarships for the education of poor children was ranked as the highest priority for American assistance by 62 percent of Bangladeshis (like Indonesians), followed distantly by teacher training and the construction of schools. A free trade treaty with the United States for the garments industry was ranked as the highest economic benefit that should

be conferred from American assistance, closely followed by clothing and food assistance and loans to small businesses.

While Bangladeshis preferred assistance from the United States directly to the Bangladeshi people, this preference was not as marked as in Indonesia, as Bangladeshis seemed to trust their own government more than Indonesians as a direct recipient of US assistance. Bangladeshis were also surveyed in detail concerning a recent American medical mission, which results will be released soon.

Having been questioned about views on terrorism, the United States, tsunami relief, various types of foreign assistance, and a recent American medical mission to Bangladesh, those surveyed were asked to rank what in the future would make their opinion of the United States more favorable. Respondents were given a choice of comparable, concrete and measurable activities the United States could undertake.

As in Indonesia, among the given choices, the clear favorite of most Bangladeshi respondents was “5,000 new scholarships from the US for free education to secondary and university students from Bangladesh.” In order, the next two choices of additional American medical missions and a free trade treaty with the United States were virtually tied, followed by stronger American support for resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and establishing a Palestinian state.

Key Findings of Terror Free Tomorrow Polls in Indonesia, Bangladesh and Pakistan:

- 78% of Indonesians and 97% of Bangladeshis think their countries need foreign assistance.
- A majority in Indonesia and almost 90% in Bangladesh want foreign assistance from the United States to increase or at least stay the same.
- Similarly, majorities in Indonesia and more than four-fifths in Bangladesh think that foreign assistance from the United States makes them more favorable to the US, and is important in forming their overall opinion of America.
- Indonesians and Bangladeshis both prefer that aid from America is delivered directly to the people of Indonesia and Bangladesh.
- In terms of priority, aid to education, health and economic growth are by far the top three priorities for both countries (though each country ranks the order differently).
- Both Indonesians and Bangladeshis ranked new educational scholarships from the United States for poor students as their highest priority against comparable future, practical actions by the United States.
- 57% of Indonesians continue to have a more favorable opinion of the United States because of the American response to the tsunami, even after almost two years following the tsunami.
- Three-quarters of Pakistanis remains more favorable towards the United States due to American humanitarian assistance to the victims of Pakistan's October 2005 earthquake. Even 68 percent of those who are unfavorable generally toward the United States feel more favorably because of the American earthquake relief.
- Favorable opinion among Indonesians to the United States has doubled from 15% in May 2003 to 30% in August 2006, but has dropped from a high of 44% in January 2006. Favorable opinion in Bangladesh is nearly double.
- 5% of Indonesians surveyed now believe suicide terrorist attacks are justified, up slightly from 2% in January 2006 but down from a high of 27% after 9/11, and 9% in January 2005. In Bangladesh, 12% believe that suicide terrorist attacks are justified, a number similar to the 11% who thought so in a survey by Terror Free Tomorrow in Pakistan during May 2006.
- Support for Osama Bin Laden has declined significantly in Indonesia (58% favorable in May 2003 to 23% in January 2005 and just 12% now). In Bangladesh, 39% of those surveyed expressed confidence in Bin Laden, again comparable to neighboring Pakistan, where 33% expressed similar confidence in a survey in May 2006. This is the first public opinion survey in Bangladesh on these issues in almost five years.

- Two-thirds of Pakistanis (matching similar percentages of Turks and Saudi Arabians in May 2006) believe that the Danish cartoons of the Prophet Muhammad reflect Western antagonism against Islam itself.

Chart I: Indonesia and Bangladesh Percent Who Think:

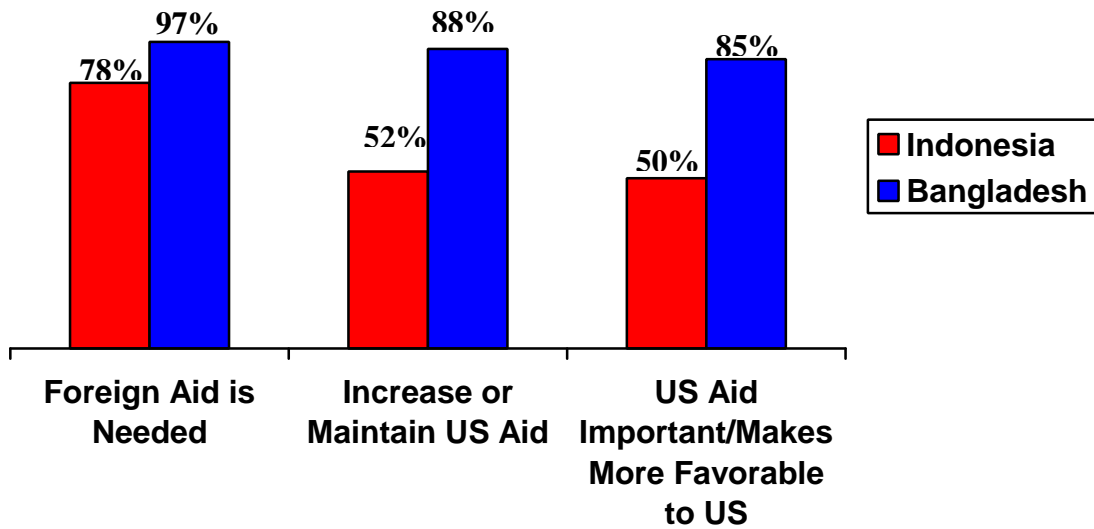


Chart II: US Aid Leads to More Favorable Opinion of US

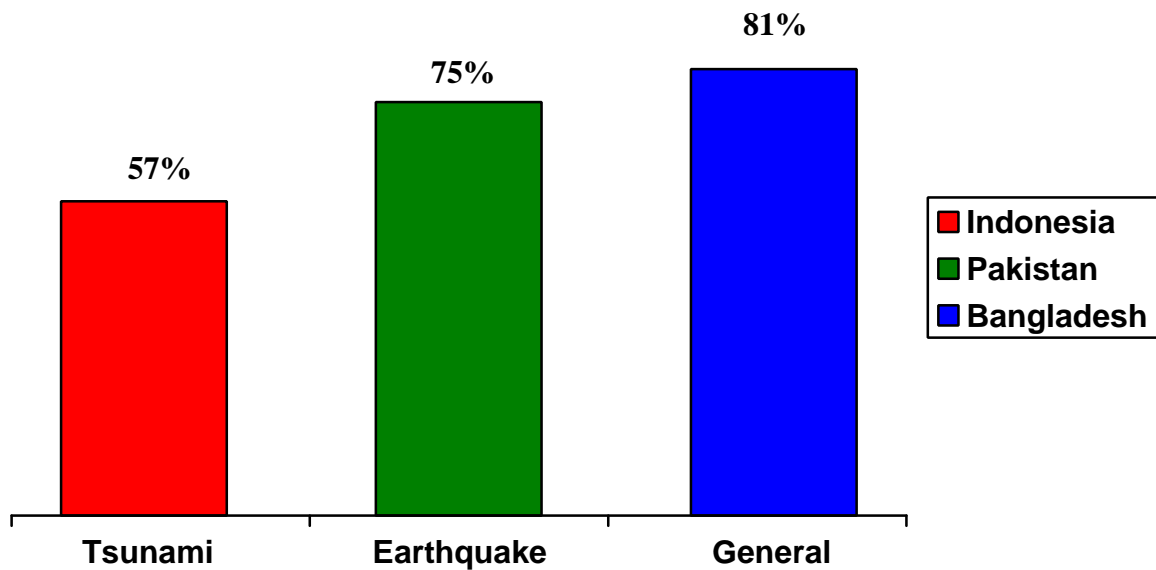


Chart III: Top 3 Countries which Give Indonesia/ Bangladesh Foreign Assistance

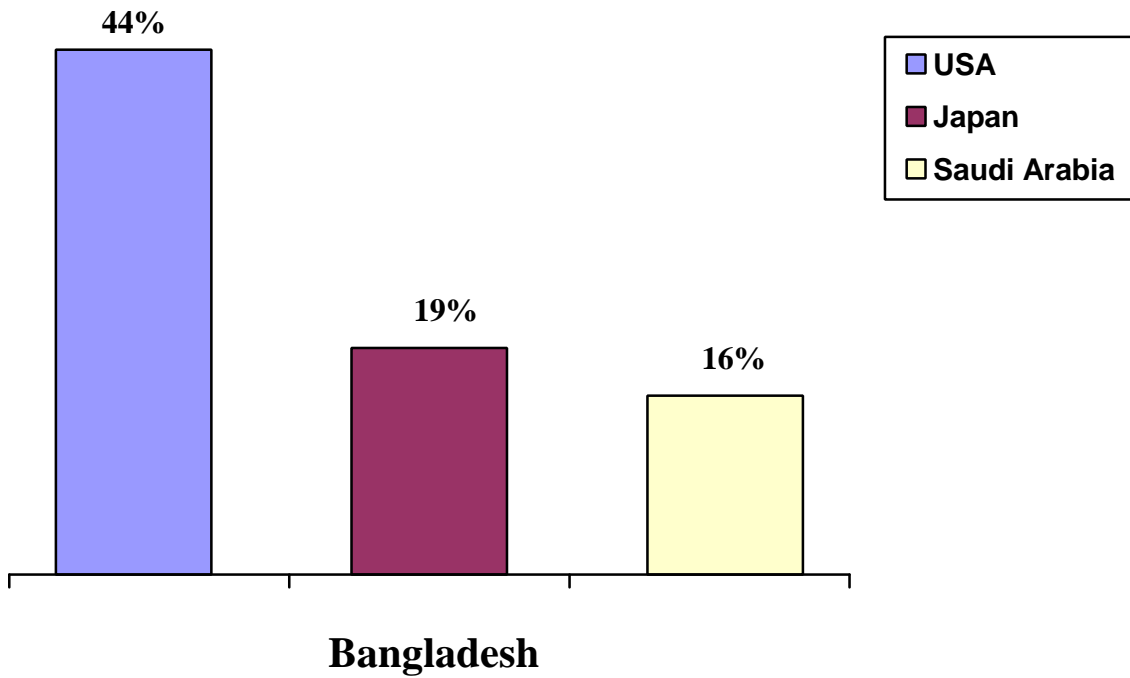
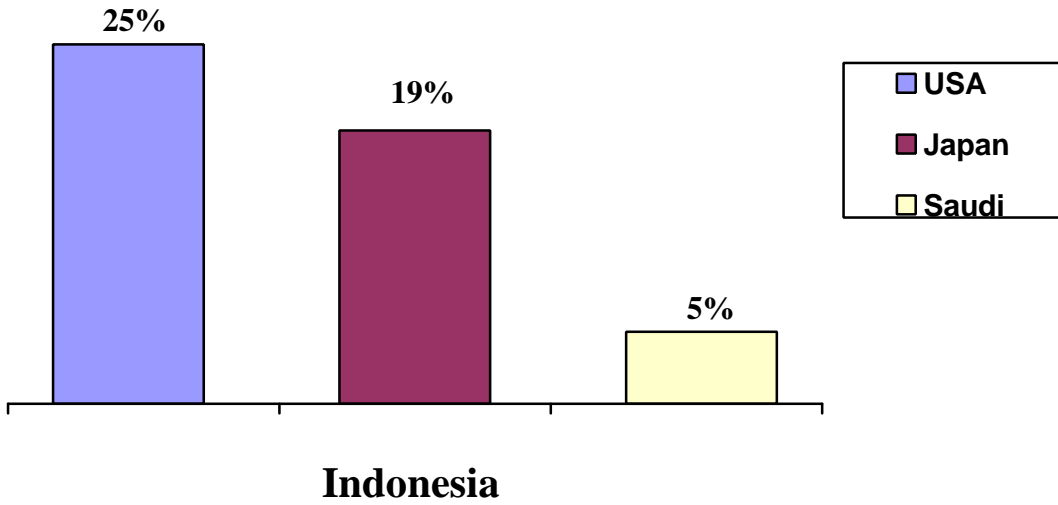


Chart IV: To Whom Should US Give Assistance?

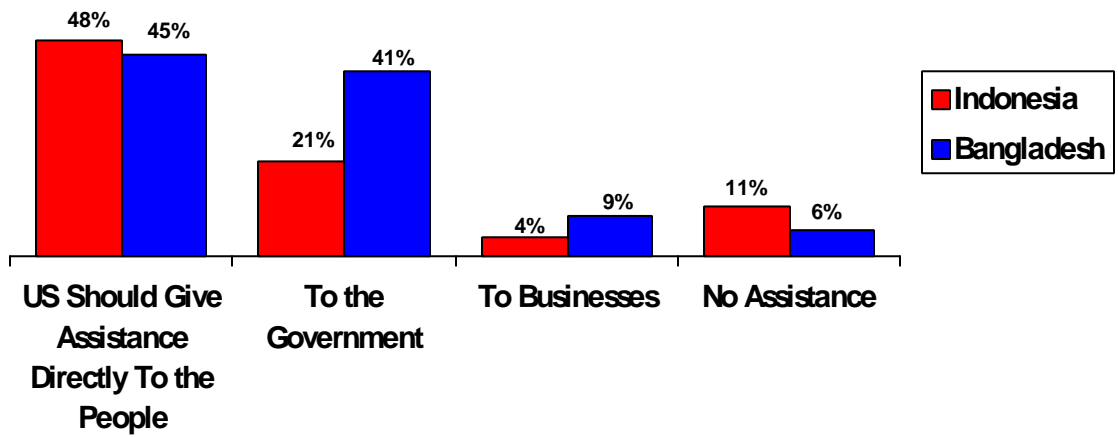


Chart V: Priorities for American Aid (% Who Chose as First or Second Choice)

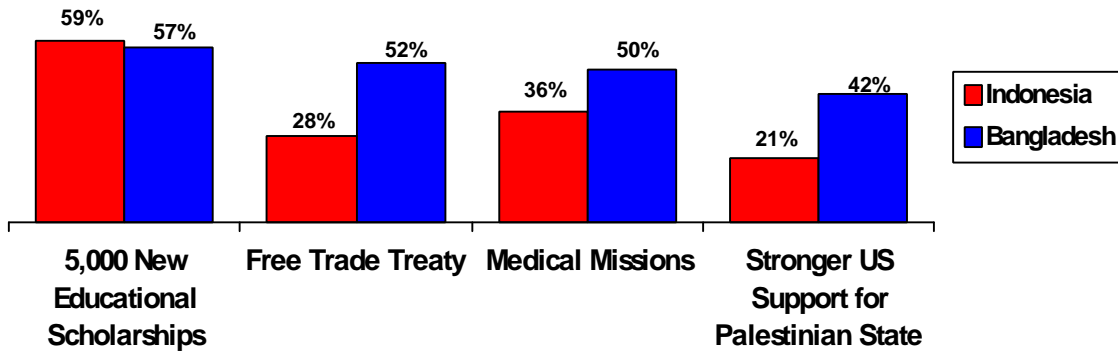


Chart VI: Indonesia

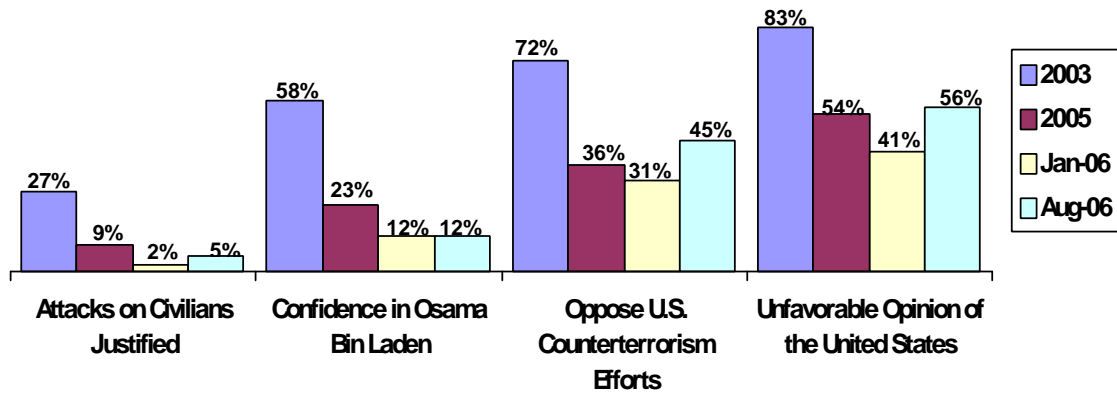


Chart VII: Bangladesh (Aug 2006) and Pakistan (May 2006)

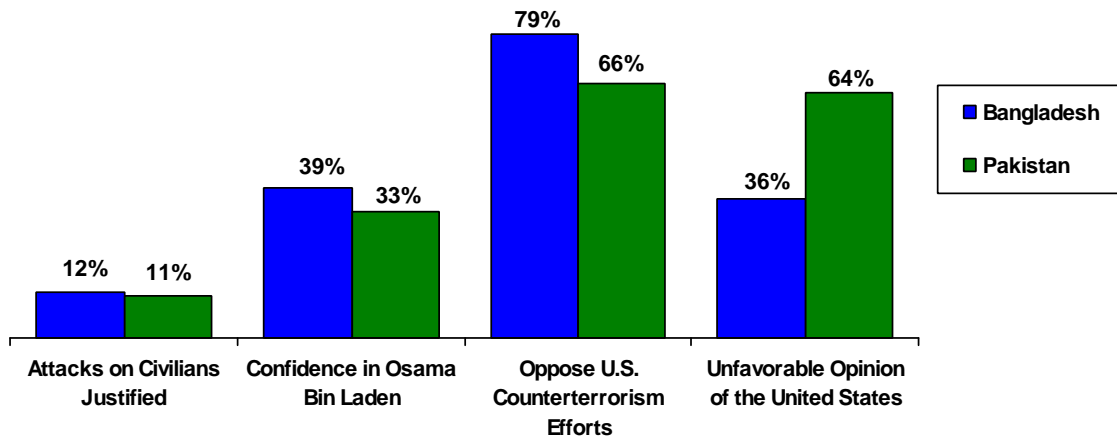


Chart VIII: Dramatic Change in Pakistani Public Opinion After Earthquake

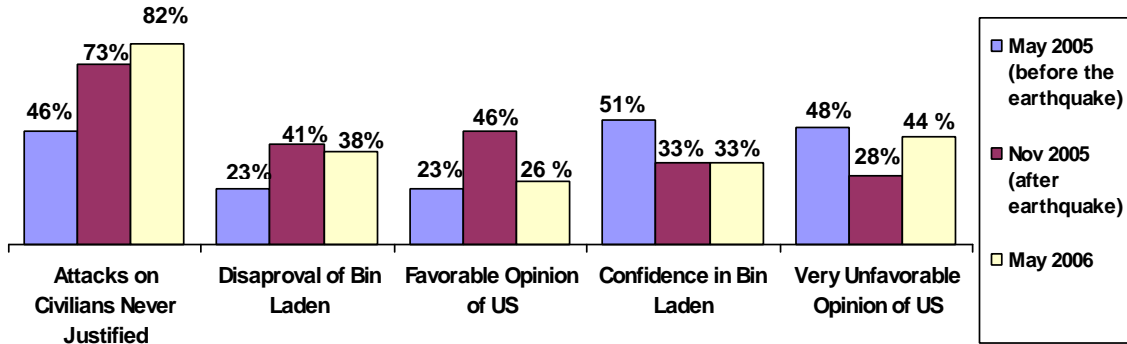
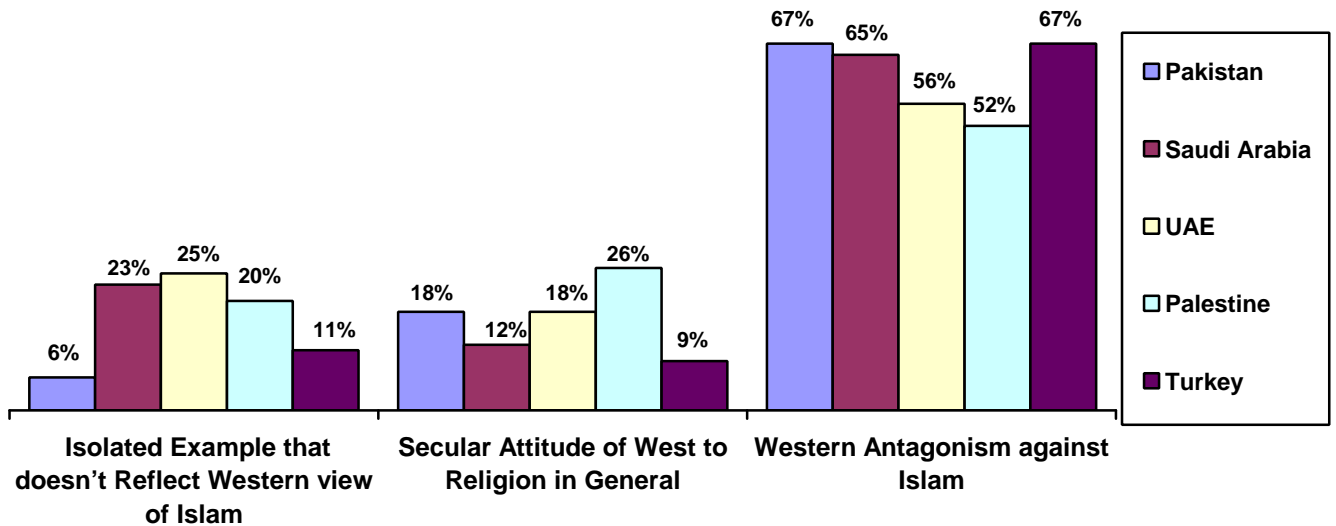


Chart IX: Opinion on Danish Cartoons (Terror Free Tomorrow Polls May 2006)



Background and Methodology

Since 2005, Terror Free Tomorrow has conducted three nationwide public opinion surveys in Indonesia and Nigeria, two nationwide surveys in Pakistan and the West Bank and Gaza, and one each in Bangladesh, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Terror Free Tomorrow's surveys have been cited by Presidents George Bush, Bill Clinton and George H.W. Bush, and in the US Congress (on the Senate Floor, by key Senators and Congressmen, and in both House and Senate testimony), at the United Nations, and by the US Department of State and Department of Defense.

Terror Free Tomorrow is a non-partisan, not-for-profit organization, whose mission includes understanding the popular support base that empowers global terrorists. Senator John McCain (R-AZ) and former 9/11 Commission Chairs Thomas Kean and Lee Hamilton lead our distinguished Advisory Board. As a federal prosecutor, Terror Free Tomorrow's President, Ken Ballen, successfully prosecuted international terrorists and played a leading role in the most important Congressional investigations over the past two decades.

Terror Free Tomorrow was the first to conduct a nationwide poll in Indonesia after the tsunami. President Bush, and former Presidents Clinton and Bush, all cited the poll as a key reason for sustained American tsunami relief. The US State Department also relied on Terror Free Tomorrow polling in testimony before the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

In addition, Terror Free Tomorrow conducted the first and only poll in Pakistan after the devastating October earthquake. The poll was featured in *The Wall Street Journal*, CNN and media around the world. Moreover, the poll served as the principal finding by the US Senate for the United States "to take the lead" in relief efforts to Pakistani earthquake victims (Senate Resolution 356, co-sponsored by Senators Lugar and Biden, Chairman and Ranking Member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and unanimously adopted by the Senate).

Terror Free Tomorrow's work has been cited by the White House, the United Nations, the US House and Senate (on the Senate Floor, by key Senators and Congressmen, and in both House and Senate testimony), and relied on by the State Department as an independent benchmark in evaluating the success of American foreign policy last year (*State Dept FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report*), and by the Department of Defense in the 2006 *National Military Strategic Plan for the War on Terrorism*

Terror Free Tomorrow's work has received lead editorials and featured stories in *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Washington Post*, *Associated Press*, *The Christian Science Monitor*, *USA Today*, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, *The Miami Herald*, CNN, National Public Radio, *Roll Call*, *The Hill* and *U.S. News & World Report*. Other coverage includes *The New York Times*, MSNBC, ABC News, CBS News, FOX News, *Reuters*, *The Washington Times*, *The New York Post*, *The National Review*, *The Boston Globe*, *The Houston Chronicle*, *The San Francisco Chronicle*, *United Press International*, *The White House Bulletin*, *The International Herald Tribune*, *The Globe and Mail* (Canada), *The Afghanistan Times*, *The Jakarta Post* (Indonesia), Metro TV Indonesia, *Tempo* (Indonesia), *Kompas* (Indonesia), TV/Radio Australia, *Straits Times*

(Malaysia), *Pakistan Dawn*, *The Nation* (Pakistan), GEO TV Pakistan, *Pakistan Daily Times*, Voice of America, *Jornal do Brasil*, *Die Welt* (Germany), *Le Monde* (France), BBC, *The Guardian* (UK), *The Daily Yomiuri* (Japan), *The China Post*, *The Seoul Times*, *The Indian Express* (India), *The Hindu* (India), *The Oman Tribune*, *The Gulf News* (UAE and pan-Arab), *The Middle East Times*, *The Iranian News*, *The Muslim News*, and *The Daily Star* (Lebanon and pan-Arab), among others. Terror Free Tomorrow has also been extensively covered in blogs throughout the Internet.

Terror Free Tomorrow findings have also been cited in scholarly journals including the *Harvard International Review*, the *New England Journal of Medicine*, and important books on American foreign policy, such as *The Audacity of Hope* by Senator Barack Obama (October 2006) and Peter Beinart's *The Good Fight* (June 2006). Terror Free Tomorrow is one of a select group of non-profits chosen as a participant in the 2006 Clinton Global Initiative. Our website is www.terrorfreetomorrow.org.

Methodology Indonesia

The Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI), or the Indonesian Survey Institute, a non-partisan public opinion research firm in Indonesia, undertook fieldwork for Terror Free Tomorrow's February 2005 poll, as well as the January 2006 poll and current August 2006 poll.

LSI has a strong track record of high quality and accurate polling. Indeed, LSI's election polls were the most accurate of all Indonesian pollsters. During the 2004 Indonesian elections (legislative and round one and two of the presidential elections), the LSI survey results were virtually the same as the actual election results. In the legislative election, LSI was able to predict the political parties' votes within 1.64% of the actual vote. In the first round of the presidential election, LSI also correctly predicted that the SBY-Kalla team and the Megawati-Hasyim team would win. The LSI poll on the second round of the presidential elections was also accurate. The LSI survey results not only predicted that SBY-Kalla would win the election, but also accurately predicted the actual vote percentage within 3.75% of the final vote tally.

Field data for this survey was collected August 20-30, 2006. This national sample (including Aceh and Papua) consists of 1,250 respondents selected through multistage random probability sampling. However, only 1,209 respondents were successfully interviewed.

The population was initially stratified based on the population of each province throughout Indonesia, thus obtaining samples in proportional numbers in each of the provinces. The second step of stratification was classification based on the area of domicile: urban and rural, of which the proportion is 40% urban and 60% rural. In addition, stratification was also conducted on the population proportion based on gender: 50% male and 50% female.

Following stratification, the *rural* (rural villages—the smallest administrative area) or *kelurahan* (urban village) were selected as the primary sampling unit (PSU), and systematic random sampling was done for the villages (urban or rural) selected in each province according to its respective proportion of population. There were 125 rural and urban villages selected randomly, including 75 rural villages and 50 urban selected at random systematically. From these primary sampling units, eight respondents were selected, totaling overall in 1,209 respondents

participating in the survey. The number of samples was determined to account for approximately $\pm 2.9\%$ margin of error with 95% reliability.

In each selected village, all *Rukun Tetangga* (RT—the smallest neighborhood unit) were listed, and then four RT were selected at random. In each selected RT, all of the households were listed, and two households were selected at random. In each selected household, all of the household members who retained the right to vote were listed, namely those aged over 17 years or married.

If a female respondent was selected from one household, a male respondent would be selected from the other household. After listing male and female members of households, one person was selected at random to be interviewed face-to-face with the aid of the *kish grid*.

To ensure that the interview was actually conducted by the assigned interviewer, layered spot-checks were carried out as quality control. The initial spot-checks were carried out by the persons-in-charge at the provincial level on 10% of the villages under his/her supervision. The next level of spot-checks were conducted by researchers from the Jakarta office in 7 provinces selected at random. Spot-checks by researchers were done in 10% of the villages in the selected provinces.

Methodology Bangladesh

Field work was conducted by the Survey Research Group Ltd of Bangladesh, one of the few local firms experienced in public opinion research, with a significant list of prominent international clients. Past national public opinion polling has been conducted by SRBG Bangladesh over the past 15 years for the Asian Development Bank, Pew Global Attitudes Project, the United Nations, US AID and the US Department of State, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the World Bank and numerous commercial companies.

Field work on the present survey was undertaken from August 15 to 29, 2006, throughout Bangladesh. This national sample consists of face-to-face interviews of 1,010 respondents selected through multistage random probability sampling. Only adults 18 and over were interviewed. The margin of error was approximately $\pm 3.1\%$.

Bangladesh is administratively divided into six divisions, all of which were represented in the sample. Three stage sampling design was used for the purpose of field operation. They were derived from: (i) the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), (ii) National Government Organization and (iii) formed Enumerated Areas (EA) of approximately 100-110 households. The size of the EA is about 120 households. The lists of EAs are available at BBS.

Primary Sampling Unit (PSU)	: Enumerated area used in 2001 national census
Second Stage Unit	: Households
Third Stage Unit	: One adult in the selected household

BBS has developed an Integrated Multipurpose Sample (IMPS) for conducting national and regional surveys, a well recognized national sample of PSUs. The IMPS is a probability proportionate to size sample capable of producing unbiased estimates separately for rural and urban areas. The IMPS sample is of 1000 EAs. This is a sample drawn using probability proportional to population size separately for rural and urban areas. The total sample size was

100 EAs, with rural accounting for 60% and urban 40%, in accordance with the last national census of 2001.

The IMPS of 1000 PSU served as the sampling frame. Random sampling was used to draw required number of rural and urban PSUs for each division. The number selected was as follows:

Division	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Bangladesh
Rural PSU	6	11	16	9	14	4	60
Urban PSU	4	7	12	7	8	2	40
Total PSU	10	18	28	16	22	6	100

The names and address of the 1000 PSUs are available at BBS. The study team collected the list of 1000 PSUs from the BBS. Random routes were taken for selection of 10 households from each selected PSU.

Each field team was given training to prepare a map of the selected EA (village for convenience) with the support from a knowledgeable person living in the village. The selected household may have one or more adults. However, only one adult from each household was selected. Every team covered on an average 12.5 PSUs, 125 households and 125 respondents.

38 persons having experience in data collection were selected for training. However, 34 persons finally attended the training program. The study team conducted 3 days training, including pre-testing of the instruments in different areas near Dhaka city. Based on their performance in the training and pre-testing, the study team retained 32 individuals for field work. They were assigned as follows:

- a. Field Supervisors (FS)- 8 Persons
- b. Field Investigators (FI)- 24 Persons

All the Field Supervisors had undergraduate or post-graduate degrees and at least one year of field experience. Among 24 FIs, 8 were female. They were at least graduated from college or university level, with a minimum of one year field experience. Female investigators were provided to 4 out of 8 teams. Among 32 field members, 15 had previous experience with a similar study conducted by SRGB (USAID funded Study on Democracy & Governance, Opinion Poll 2005 and 2006), and the remaining field members were new to this type of study.

The Field Supervisor was responsible for all activities in the field, such as mapping of households, interview of respondents, back-check, re-interview and holding discussion meetings, etc with the local authorities and team members. Extensive quality control included: Pre-testing of survey questions; one Supervisor for each team; a separate team (Field Controllers) to supervise the field work; every Supervisor carried out 2 back-checks of 10 filled in questionnaires; the back-checks included re-interviewing each respondent a second time and back-check any inconsistencies; FS checked all the filled-in questionnaires on daily basis. If FS found any errors or discrepancies, he immediately corrected the error after discussion with the

relevant FI and in some cases, through re-interview with the respondent; appointment of 4 (four) Field Controllers (FC) to supervise and monitor the field work of each team who also made random checks and corrections as needed; one Field Coordinator (FC) centrally coordinated the field work of the field teams and Field Controllers.

Lastly, in every village (EA) the total respondents were 10. On completion of interviews by FIs, the Supervisors completed back-checks of 2-3 randomly selected respondents, as instructed by the study team.

Results for the May 2006 Pakistan survey are based on face-to-face interviews among a representative random sample of the adult population conducted in Urdu under the direction of Terror Free Tomorrow. Throughout Pakistan 1,469 disproportionately urban in-person interviews were fielded by ACNielsen Pakistan from April 28 to May 19, 2006, covering all Pakistani provinces. The margin of error was 2.6 percent.

Topline questions, poll demographics and methodology for each country surveyed follows, with additional methodological details and poll results at www.terrorfreetomorrow.org

Detailed Topline Results: Indonesia

Q1: Some people think that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets are justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies. Other people believe that, no matter what the reason, this kind of violence is never justified. Do you personally feel that this kind of violence is often justified to defend Islam, sometimes justified, rarely justified or never justified?

	2003	2005	Jan 2006	Aug 2006
Often justified	5	3.1	0.5	1.3
Sometimes justified	22	5.9	1.8	3.9
Rarely justified	16	13.5	10.9	12.5
Never justified	54	62	71.8	73.8
Don't Know / Not Answer	3	15.6	15.1	8.6
Total Justified	27	9	2.3	5.2
Total Not Justified	70	75.6	82.7	86.3

Q2: How much confidence do you have in Osama Bin Laden to do the right thing regarding world affairs?

	2003	2005	Jan 2006	Aug 2006
A Lot of Confidence	19	3.2	2.2	2.3
Some Confidence	39	20	9.5	9.2
Not Too Much Confidence	26	31.7	23.7	21.2
No Confidence At All	10	10.5	15.1	19.0
Don't Know/Don't Answer	7	34.6	49.4	48.4
Total Confident	58	23.2	11.7	11.5
Total Not Confident	36	42.2	38.8	40.2

Q3: Some people have a favorable opinion of the United States. Some don't. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of the United States.

	2003	2005	Jan 2006	Aug 2006
Very favorable	2	3.9	2.7	3.2
Somewhat favorable	13	29.8	41.1	27.0
Somewhat unfavorable	35	32.5	28.1	33.8
Very unfavorable	48	21.2	12.7	21.9
Don't Know / Not Answer	1	12.6	15.2	14.0
Total Favorable	15	33.7	43.8	30.2
Total Unfavorable	83	53.7	40.8	55.7

Q4: Which of the following phrases come closer to your view? I favor the U.S led efforts to fight terrorism, or I oppose the U.S. led efforts to fight terrorism?

	2003	2005	Jan 2006	Aug 2006
Oppose	72	35.8	30.8	44.7
Favor	23	40.1	35.7	31.8
Don't Know /Not answer	5	24.1	33.5	23.5

Q5: To your knowledge, which countries have given foreign assistance to Indonesia?
(Choose more than one answer)

	Aug 2006
China	4.5
Japan	18.8
USA	24.7
Saudi Arabia	4.6
United Kingdom	0.6
Australia	3.4
All these countries have given similar amount of assistance	7.6
None of the above	1.8
Don't Know (DO NOT READ)	34.0

Q6: In your opinion, does Indonesia need foreign assistance?

	Aug 2006
Yes	77.6
No	12.9
Don't Know/Don't Answer	9.6

Q7: Which of the following comes closest to your opinion? (Rotate choices)

	Aug 2006
1. The United States should increase its assistance to Indonesia	41.4
2. United States' assistance to Indonesia should stay the same	11.0
3. The United States should decrease its assistance to Indonesia	11.8
4. The United States should not give any assistance to Indonesia and leave Indonesia completely alone	14.3
8. Don't know (do not read)	21.5

Q8: The United States is providing assistance to Indonesia. Please tell me if this makes your opinion of the United States much more favorable, somewhat more favorable, somewhat less favorable, or much less favorable?

	Aug 2006
Much more favorable	10.9
Somewhat more favorable	38.1
Somewhat less favorable	8.8
Much less favorable	4.8
No effect	20.7
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	16.7

Q9: In forming your overall opinion of the United States, how important is American assistance to Indonesia?

	Aug 2006
1. Very important	12.2
2. Somewhat important	38.1
3. Not important at all	30.3
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	19.4

Q10: The United States has provided aid to help Aceh tsunami victims and Yogyakarta earthquake victims. Please tell me if this makes your opinion of the United States much more favorable, somewhat more favorable, somewhat less favorable, or much less favorable?

	2005	Jan 2006	Aug 2006
Much More Favorable	17.4	14.1	15.0
Somewhat More Favorable	47.6	48.5	42.3
Somewhat Less Favorable	12.7	8.1	6.1
Much Less Favorable	5	2.3	1.6
No effect			19.4
Don't Know/Don't Answer	17.3	27	15.6
Total More Favorable	65	62.6	57.3
Total Less Favorable	17.7	10.4	7.7

Q11: In forming your overall opinion of the United States, how important is American assistance to the tsunami and earthquake victims in Indonesia?

	2005	Jan 2006	Aug 2006
Very Important	23.6	15.4	15.3
Somewhat Important	39.6	38.4	41.2
Not Important At All	21.1	23.1	26.5
Don't Know/Don't Answer	15.7	23.1	16.9
Total Important	63.2	53.8	56.5
Total Not Important	21.1	23.1	26.5

Q12: Do you think the United States is doing enough to help victims of the tsunami in Aceh and the earthquake in Yogyakarta?

	2005	Jan 2006	Aug 2006
Yes	74.6	53.6	51.9
No	11.7	19.4	20.6
Don't Know/Don't Answer	13.6	27	27.4

Q13: Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

	Aug 2006
1. The United States should give assistance directly to the people of Indonesia	47.9
2. The United States should give assistance directly to the government of Indonesia	21.2
3. The United States should give assistance directly to the businesses and banks of Indonesia	3.5
4. The United States should not give any assistance to Indonesia and leave Indonesia completely alone	10.6
8. Don't know (DO NOT READ)	16.7

Q14. What areas do you want Indonesia to benefit from US assistance in the future?
Please rank in order of importance (Rotate choices)

1. Economic growth
2. Health
3. Education/Training
4. Democracy promotion
5. Natural Disaster/Humanitarian Relief
6. Women Empowerment
7. Indonesia should not accept any assistance from the United States
8. Don't know (DO NOT READ)

FIRST RANK	Aug 2006
Economic growth	51.2
Education/Training	14.7
Health	12.3
Natural Disaster/Humanitarian Relief	7.4
Indonesia should not accept any assistance from the United States	4.9
Democracy promotion	0.8
Women Empowerment	0.1
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	8.7

SECOND RANK	Aug 2006
Health	35.9
Education/Training	25.2
Economic growth	18.7
Natural Disaster/Humanitarian Relief	6.3

Indonesia should not accept any assistance from the United States	2.4
Democracy promotion	1.0
Women Empowerment	0.5
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	10.1

THIRD RANK	Aug 2006
Education/Training	32.5
Health	29.7
Economic growth	11.0
Natural Disaster/Humanitarian Relief	9.4
Democracy promotion	2.5
Indonesia should not accept any assistance from the United States	2.5
Women Empowerment	1.7
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	10.8

FOURTH RANK	Aug 2006
Natural Disaster/Humanitarian Relief	34.5
Democracy promotion	19.9
Education/Training	10.9
Health	6.7
Women Empowerment	6.3
Economic growth	3.9
Indonesia should not accept any assistance from the United States	3.5
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	14.2

FIFTH RANK	Aug 2006
Democracy promotion	25.7
Women Empowerment	25.2
Natural Disaster/Humanitarian Relief	21.4
Indonesia should not accept any assistance from the United States	4.6
Education/Training	2.0
Health	1.8
Economic growth	1.7
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	17.6

SIXTH RANK	Aug 2006
Women Empowerment	40.8
Democracy promotion	22.7
Indonesia should not accept any assistance from the United States	7.9
Natural Disaster/Humanitarian Relief	5.4
Economic growth	0.7
Health	0.6
Education/Training	0.6
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	20.9

SEVENTH	Aug 2006
Indonesia should not accept any assistance from the United States	58.1
Democracy promotion	2.6
Women Empowerment	2.5
Health	1.4
Natural Disaster/Humanitarian Relief	0.8
Economic growth	0.6
Education/Training	0.6
Don't know/ Not Answer (DO NOT READ)	33.0

Q15: What benefits do you want Indonesia to gain from American assistance in the Health Sector? (Rotate choices)

	Aug 2006
Immunization programs against disease	12.5
Free medical assistance and medical equipment	57.8
Public health education	12.8
Hospital ships to perform needed medical services	1.7
Training doctors and medical workers	3.6
Don't give aid to improve health	2.7
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	9.0

Q16: What benefits do you want Indonesia to gain from American assistance in the Education Sector? (Rotate choices)

	Aug 2006
Scholarships for education of poor children	62.5
School equipment (writing tools, uniform, books, etc)	12.6
Construction of school buildings	7.9
Training for educators/teachers	3.8
Student exchanges with the United States	1.8
Don't give aid to improve education	3.1
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	8.3

Q17: What benefits do you want Indonesia to gain from American assistance in the Economic Sector? (Rotate choices)

	Aug 2006
New business capital	24.2
Assistance for clothes and food	11.1
Free trade treaty with the US	3.9
Vocational jobs training	22.7
Loans to small businesses	22.3
Don't give aid to improve economy	4.1
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	11.6

Q18: Which of the following from the United States that you like to see to assist Indonesia? (Rotate choices 1-4. Choose more than one answer)

	Aug 2006
The United States military (Navy, Army, etc.)	6.6
United States government aid agencies	17.7
Non-Governmental Organizations from the United States	12.1
United States citizens	4.9
All of the above answers (answer number 1-4)	20.8
None of the above (not answer number 1-4)	8.0
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	29.9
Total for the United States from all of the above	62.1

Questions 19-24 relate to a specific example of an American medical mission to Indonesia and will be released in conjunction with other surveys soon.

Q24: Which of the following would make your opinion of the United States more favorable?
(Rotate Choices)

Percentage of Those who Chose Each Answer as their First or Second Choice:

	Aug 2006
1. 5,000 new scholarships from the United States for free education to secondary and university students from Indonesia	59.2%
2. Additional and expanded medical missions following the specific example	35.7
3. Concluding a trade treaty with the United States that would greatly increase Indonesian exports to America	27.9
4. Stronger American support for resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and for establishing a Palestinian state	20.5
5. None of the above	10.6

Detailed Topline Results: Bangladesh

Q1: Some people think that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets are justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies. Other people believe that, no matter what the reason, this kind of violence is never justified. Do you personally feel that this kind of violence is often justified to defend Islam, sometimes justified, rarely justified or never justified?

	Aug 2006
Often justified	5.6%
Sometimes justified	6.4
Rarely justified	6.5
Never justified	81.3
Don't Know / Not Answer	0.1
Total Justified	12.1
Total Not Justified	87.8

Q2: How much confidence do you have in Osama Bin Laden to do the right thing regarding world affairs?

	Aug 2006
A Lot of Confidence	13.6%
Some Confidence	25.0
Not Too Much Confidence	16.5
No Confidence At All	40.6
Don't Know/Don't Answer	4.3
Total Confident	38.6
Total Not Confident	57.1

Q3: Some people have a favorable opinion of the United States. Some don't. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of the United States.

	Aug 2006
Very favorable	16.0%
Somewhat favorable	47.2
Somewhat unfavorable	22.9
Very unfavorable	13.1
Don't Know / Not Answer	0.8
Total Favorable	63.2
Total Unfavorable	36.0

Q4: Which of the following phrases come closer to your view? I favor the U.S led efforts to fight terrorism, or I oppose the U.S. led efforts to fight terrorism?

	Aug 2006
Oppose	78.7%
Favor	20.8
Don't Know /Not answer	0.5

Q5: To your knowledge, which countries have given foreign assistance to Bangladesh?
(Choose more than one answer)

	Aug 2006
China	5.8%
Japan	19.2
USA	45.8
Saudi Arabia	15.7
United Kingdom	4.0
India	8.8
Pakistan	0.8
Don't Know (DO NOT READ)	2.8

Q6: In your opinion, does Bangladesh need foreign assistance?

	Aug 2006
Yes	96.7%
No	3.3

Q7: Which of the following comes closest to your opinion? (Rotate choices)

	Aug 2006
1. The United States should increase its assistance to Bangladesh	80.4%
2. United States' assistance to Bangladesh should stay the same	7.2
3. The United States should decrease its assistance to Bangladesh	2.9
4. The United States should not give any assistance to Bangladesh and leave Bangladesh completely alone	9.3
8. Don't know (Do not read)	0.2

Q8: The United States is providing assistance to Bangladesh. Please tell me if this makes your opinion of the United States much more favorable, somewhat more favorable, somewhat less favorable, or much less favorable?

	Aug 2006
Much more favorable	35.8%
Somewhat more favorable	45.0
Somewhat less favorable	9.5
Much less favorable	3.2
No effect	6.5

Q9: In forming your overall opinion of the United States, how important is American assistance to Bangladesh?

	Aug 2006
Very important	39.9%
Somewhat important	45.0
Not very important	9.0
Not important at all	5.2
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	0.9

Q10: Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

	Aug 2006
1. The United States should give assistance directly to the people of Bangladesh	44.8%
2. The United States should give assistance directly to the government of Bangladesh	40.7
3. The United States should give assistance directly to the businesses and banks of Bangladesh	8.7
4. The United States should not give any assistance to Bangladesh and leave Bangladesh completely alone	5.8

Q11. What areas do you want Bangladesh to benefit from US assistance in the future?
Please rank in order of importance (Rotate choices)

	Aug 2006
Economic growth	31.4%
Health	14.0
Education/Training	35.4
Democracy promotion	1.5
Natural Disaster/Humanitarian Relief	11.7
Women Empowerment	2.6
Bangladesh should not accept any assistance from the United States	3.4
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	0.1

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	98
1	Economic growth	31.4	25.2	21.4	13.7	5.8	2.1	0.3	
2	Health	14.0	24.9	29.0	19.2	9.8	3.1		
3	Education/Training	35.4	31.7	16.2	11.0	4.1	1.3	0.3	
4	Democracy promotion	1.5	2.9	10.7	19.6	42.4	21.8	1.1	
5	Natural Disaster/Humanitarian Relief	11.7	12.2	17.2	26.8	20.7	11.1	0.2	
6	Women Empowerment	2.6	3.3	5.4	9.6	17.1	59.6	2.3	
7	Bangladesh should not accept any assistance from the United States	3.4		0.1		0.1	0.6	95.7	
98	Don't know (Do not read)								0.1

Q12: What benefits do you want Bangladesh to gain from American assistance in the Health Sector? (Rotate choices)

	Aug 2006
Immunization programs against disease	18.4%
Free medical assistance and medical equipment	48.9
Public health education	12.2
Hospital ships to perform needed medical services	5.0
Training doctors and medical workers	13.7
Don't give aid to improve health	1.9
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	0.1

		1	2	3	4	5	6	98
1	Immunization programs against disease	18.4	34.5	24.8	14.9	7.1	0.3	
2	Free medical assistance and medical equipment	48.9	22.6	18.0	7.5	2.8	0.1	
3	Public health education	12.2	14.1	21.2	31.0	21.0	0.5	
4	Hospital ships to perform needed medical services	5.0	11.1	16.9	23.1	43.0	0.8	
5	Training doctors and medical workers	13.7	17.7	18.8	23.4	25.5	0.8	
6	Don't give aid to improve health	1.9		0.1		0.5	97.4	
98	Don't know (Do not read)							0.1

Q13: What benefits do you want Bangladesh to gain from American assistance in the Education Sector? (Rotate choices)

	Aug 2006
Scholarships for education of poor children	61.2%
School equipment (writing tools, uniform, books, etc)	7.9
Construction of school buildings	11.6
Training for educators/teachers	12.7
Student exchanges with the United States	5.0
Don't give aid to improve education	1.4
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	0.1

		1	2	3	4	5	6	98
1	Scholarships for education of poor children	61.2	18.0	11.0	6.9	2.7	0.1	
2	School equipment (writing tools, uniform, books, etc)	7.9	21.8	29.9	27.3	12.6	0.4	
3	Construction of school buildings	11.6	24.4	25.5	26.3	11.5	0.6	
4	Training for educators/teachers	12.7	26.0	23.1	25.1	12.8	0.2	
5	Student exchanges with the United States	5.0	9.8	10.0	14.0	59.9	1.3	
6	Don't give aid to improve education	1.4	0.1		0.1	0.5	97.8	
98	Don't know (Do not read)							0.1

Q14: What benefits do you want Bangladesh to gain from American assistance in the Economic Sector? (Rotate choices)

	Aug 2006
New business capital	15.6%
Assistance for clothes and food	23.4
Free trade treaty with the US	29.2
Vocational jobs training	12.9
Loans to small businesses	17.0
Don't give aid to improve economy	1.4
Don't know (DO NOT READ)	0.4

		1	2	3	4	5	6	98
1	New business capital	15.6	24.0	24.2	20.8	14.5	0.6	
2	Assistance for clothes and food	23.4	22.8	26.8	18.0	8.4	0.2	
3	Free trade treaty with the US for the garments industry	29.2	18.3	16.6	20.8	14.4	0.3	
4	Vocational jobs training	12.9	15.9	15.3	24.7	30.4	0.4	
5	Loans to small businesses	17.0	18.6	16.7	15.7	31.1	0.3	
6	Don't give aid to improve economy	1.4					98.2	
98	Don't know (Do not read)							0.4

Questions 15 to 21 relate to a specific example of an American medical mission to Bangladesh and will be released in conjunction with other surveys soon.

Q21: Which of the following would make your opinion of the United States more favorable?
(Rotate Choices)

Percentage of Those who Chose Each Answer as their First or Second Choice:

	Aug 2006
1. 5,000 new scholarships from the United States for free education to secondary and university students from Bangladesh	57.3%
2. Concluding a trade treaty with the United States that would greatly increase Bangladeshi exports to America	51.5
3. Additional and expanded medical missions following the specific example	49.6
4. Stronger American support for resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and for establishing a Palestinian state	41.5

Detailed Topline Results: Pakistan

Q1: Some people think that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets are justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies. Other people believe that, no matter what the reason, this kind of violence is never justified. Do you personally feel that this kind of violence is often justified to defend Islam, sometimes justified, rarely justified or never justified?

	November 2005	May 2006
Often Justified	6.5%	5.2%
Sometimes Justified	9.6	5.9
Rarely Justified	7.4	4.7
Never Justified	72.7	81.1
Don't Know/Don't Answer	3.7	3.1
Total Justified	16.1	11.1
Total Not Justified	80.1	85.8

Q2. How much confidence do you have in Osama Bin Laden to do the right thing regarding world affairs?

	November 2005	May 2006
A Lot of Confidence	10.8%	12.2%
Some Confidence	22.7	20.6
Not Too Much Confidence	10.2	7.6
No Confidence At All	30.4	30.8
Don't Know/Don't Answer	26.0	28.9
Total Confident	33.5	32.8
Total Not Confident	40.6	38.4

Q3: Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of the United States?

	November 2005	May 2006
Very Favorable	9.5%	4.0%
Somewhat Favorable	36.7	21.9
Somewhat Unfavorable	16.7	19.7
Very Unfavorable	28.0	44.2
Don't Know/Don't Answer	9.1	10.1
Total Favorable	46.2	25.9
Total Unfavorable	44.7	63.9*

***Cross-Tab:** 68% of those unfavorable to the United States are still more favorable because of American aid to the victims of the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan.

Q4: Which of the following phrases come closer to your view? I favor U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, OR I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism?

	November 2005	May 2006
Oppose	64.0%	66.0%
Favor	24.6	25.3
Don't Know/Don't Answer	11.4	8.8

Q5: The United States is providing aid to help Pakistani earthquake victims. Please tell me if this makes your opinion of the United States much more favorable, somewhat more favorable, somewhat less favorable, or much less favorable?

	November 2005	May 2006
Much More Favorable	25.9%	19.9%
Somewhat More Favorable	52.4	55.5
Somewhat Less Favorable	8.5	9.5
Much Less Favorable	6.1	9.0
Don't Know/Don't Answer	7.2	6.1
Total More Favorable	78.3	75.4
Total Less Favorable	14.5	18.5

Q6: In forming your overall opinion of the United States, how important is American assistance for the earthquake victims?

	November 2005	May 2006
Very Important	40.9%	28.5%
Somewhat Important	40.3	45.3
Not Important At All	14.6	19.8
Don't Know/Don't Answer	4.2	6.4
Total Important	81.2	73.8
Total Not Important	14.6	19.8

Q7: Do you think the United States is doing enough to help victims of the earthquake in Pakistan?

	November 2005	May 2006
Yes	72.0%	58.9%
No	20.4	25.8
Don't Know/Don't Answer	7.6	15.3

Q8: Which of the following statements are the closest to your opinion concerning the Danish cartoons of the Prophet Muhammad?

	Pakistan (May 2006)	Saudi Arabia (May 2006)	Turkey (May 2006)
They are an isolated example that does not reflect the overall views of the West toward Islam	6%	23%	11%
They reflect the increasing secular attitudes of the West towards all religions	18	12	9
They reflect Western antagonism against Islam itself	67	65	67
Don't know	9	1	14

Demographics: Indonesia

Sex

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	609	50.4	50.4	50.4
	Female	599	49.6	49.6	100.0
	Total	1209	100.0	100.0	

Rural-Urban Category

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rural	734	60.8	60.8	60.8
	Urban	474	39.2	39.2	100.0
	Total	1209	100.0	100.0	

Age Group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	<= 19 years	58	4.8	4.8	4.8
	20 - 29 years	257	21.3	21.4	26.2
	30 - 39 years	356	29.4	29.5	55.7
	40 - 49 years	254	21.0	21.1	76.8
	>= 50 years	280	23.1	23.2	100.0
	Total	1205	99.7	100.0	
Missing	System	4	.3		
Total		1209	100.0		

Ethnicity

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Javanese	426	35.3	35.4	35.4
	Sundanese	224	18.5	18.6	53.9
	Malay	70	5.8	5.8	59.7
	Madurese	23	1.9	1.9	61.6
	Bugis	37	3.0	3.0	64.7
	Betawi people	18	1.5	1.5	66.2
	Batakese	30	2.4	2.4	68.6
	Minang	46	3.8	3.8	72.4
	Balinese	37	3.0	3.1	75.5
	Banten	11	.9	.9	76.4
	Other	284	23.5	23.6	100.0
	Total	1205	99.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	4	.3	
Total		1209	100.0		

Religion

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Islam	1042	86.2	86.3	86.3
	Protestant	71	5.9	5.9	92.2
	Catholic	49	4.1	4.1	96.3
	Hinduism	37	3.0	3.0	99.3
	Buddhism	5	.4	.4	99.7
	Konfucius	1	.1	.1	99.8
	Others	3	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1208	99.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.1		
Total		1209	100.0		

Education level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	<= Primary School	574	47.5	47.6	47.6
	Junior High School	240	19.9	19.9	67.5
	Senior High School	294	24.4	24.4	91.9
	University	98	8.1	8.1	100.0
	Total	1206	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.2		
Total		1209	100.0		

Income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	< 400 thousand rupiah	508	42.0	42.3	42.3
	400 - 999 thousand rupiah	408	33.8	34.0	76.3
	>= 1million rupiah	285	23.6	23.7	100.0
	Total	1201	99.4	100.0	
Missing	System	8	.6		
Total		1209	100.0		

INDONESIA: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, SURVEY AND NATIONAL CENSUS (2004) COMPARED

	TFT poll sample (n = 1209) (August, 20-30 2006)	National Census (2004)
RURAL - URBAN		
RURAL	60.8	60
Urban	39.2	40
GENDER		
MALE	50.4	50
FEMALE	49.6	50
EDUCATION*		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OR LOWER	47.6	60
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	19.9	19
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	24.4	18
UNIVERSITY	8.1	4
AGE		
19 years or younger	4.8	5
20-29 years	21.4	25
30-39 years	29.5	22
40-49 years	21.1	17
50 years or older	23.2	20
INCOME		
< Rp. 400.000	42.3	42
Rp. 400.000 – Rp. 1.000.000	34	38
> Rp. 1.000.000	23.7	20
RELIGION		
Moslim	86.3	87
Chirtian/Catholic	10	10
Hindu	3	2
Buddhis	0.4	1
ETHNIC		
Javanese	35.4	41.6
Sundanese	18.6	15.4
Malay	5.8	3.4
Madura	1.9	3.4
Minang	3.8	2.7
Bugis	3	2.5

Betawi	1.5	2.5
Other	30	28.5

*The census includes the population of education level of younger than 17 year old population.

Demographics: Bangladesh

S1	Do you or any family member who lives in this house work or have worked, in any of the following professions?			
	1	Research/social or marketing survey company	Exit Interview	
	2	Mass Media: Newspaper, Magazine, Radio, and TV	Exit Interview	
	3	Foreign Embassies in Bangladesh	Exit Interview	
	4	Non Governmental Organization/NGO from foreign countries	Exit Interview	
	5	None from the above institutions	Continue	100.0

S2 How old are you?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-29 years	425	42.1	42.1	42.1
	30-39 years	281	27.8	27.8	69.9
	40-49 years	176	17.4	17.4	87.3
	50-60 years	84	8.3	8.3	95.6
	More than 60 years	44	4.4	4.4	100.0
	Total	1010	100.0	100.0	

S3 From this list of countries, which one(s) are you familiar with?

Name of Familiar countries

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Saudi Arabia	998	98.8	99.7	99.7
	2	3	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	1001	99.1	100.0	
Missing	System	9	.9		
Total		1010	100.0		

Name of Familiar countries

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	India	991	98.1	99.9	99.9
	3	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	992	98.2	100.0	
Missing	System	18	1.8		
Total		1010	100.0		

Name of Familiar countries

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Pakistan	984	97.4	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	26	2.6		
Total		1010	100.0		

Name of Familiar countries

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	USA	1006	99.6	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	4	.4		
Total		1010	100.0		

Name of Familiar countries

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	China	946	93.7	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	64	6.3		
Total		1010	100.0		

Name of Familiar countries

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Japan	975	96.5	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	35	3.5		
Total		1010	100.0		

Name of Familiar countries

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	UK	884	87.5	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	126	12.5		
Total		1010	100.0		

Division

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Dhaka	290	28.7	28.7	28.7
	Chittagong	170	16.8	16.8	45.5
	Khulna	170	16.8	16.8	62.4
	Rajshahi	220	21.8	21.8	84.2
	Sylhet	60	5.9	5.9	90.1
	Barishal	100	9.9	9.9	100.0
	Total	1010	100.0	100.0	

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	507	50.2	50.2	50.2
	Female	503	49.8	49.8	100.0
	Total	1010	100.0	100.0	

Actual age at last birthday

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	12	2	.2	.2	.2
	15	1	.1	.1	.3
	18	16	1.6	1.6	1.9
	19	45	4.5	4.5	6.3
	20	58	5.7	5.7	12.1
	21	36	3.6	3.6	15.6
	22	35	3.5	3.5	19.1
	23	28	2.8	2.8	21.9
	24	31	3.1	3.1	25.0
	25	54	5.3	5.3	30.3
	26	25	2.5	2.5	32.8
	27	33	3.3	3.3	36.0
	28	44	4.4	4.4	40.4
	29	18	1.8	1.8	42.2
	30	28	2.8	2.8	45.0
	31	17	1.7	1.7	46.6
	32	41	4.1	4.1	50.7
	33	15	1.5	1.5	52.2
	34	25	2.5	2.5	54.7
	35	63	6.2	6.2	60.9
	36	28	2.8	2.8	63.7
	37	27	2.7	2.7	66.3
	38	22	2.2	2.2	68.5
	39	12	1.2	1.2	69.7
	40	31	3.1	3.1	72.8

41	15	1.5	1.5	74.3
42	34	3.4	3.4	77.6
43	10	1.0	1.0	78.6
44	8	.8	.8	79.4
45	49	4.9	4.9	84.3
46	4	.4	.4	84.7
47	6	.6	.6	85.2
48	14	1.4	1.4	86.6
49	5	.5	.5	87.1
50	17	1.7	1.7	88.8
51	3	.3	.3	89.1
52	16	1.6	1.6	90.7
53	3	.3	.3	91.0
54	5	.5	.5	91.5
55	17	1.7	1.7	93.2
56	6	.6	.6	93.8
57	2	.2	.2	94.0
58	8	.8	.8	94.8
59	1	.1	.1	94.9
60	11	1.1	1.1	95.9
61	3	.3	.3	96.2
62	5	.5	.5	96.7
63	2	.2	.2	96.9
64	1	.1	.1	97.0
65	9	.9	.9	97.9
66	1	.1	.1	98.0
67	1	.1	.1	98.1
68	1	.1	.1	98.2
69	3	.3	.3	98.5
70	6	.6	.6	99.1
71	1	.1	.1	99.2
72	4	.4	.4	99.6
73	1	.1	.1	99.7
74	1	.1	.1	99.8
75	1	.1	.1	99.9
76	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	1010	100.0	100.0	

Number of years for education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	48	4.8	4.8	4.8
1	17	1.7	1.7	6.5
2	44	4.4	4.4	10.8
3	57	5.6	5.7	16.5
4	41	4.1	4.1	20.6
5	136	13.5	13.5	34.1
6	39	3.9	3.9	37.9

7	40	4.0	4.0	41.9
8	97	9.6	9.6	51.5
9	80	7.9	7.9	59.5
10	130	12.9	12.9	72.4
11	34	3.4	3.4	75.8
12	111	11.0	11.0	86.8
13	14	1.4	1.4	88.2
14	70	6.9	7.0	95.1
15	13	1.3	1.3	96.4
16	20	2.0	2.0	98.4
17	10	1.0	1.0	99.4
18	4	.4	.4	99.8
19	1	.1	.1	99.9
99	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	1007	99.7	100.0	
Missing System	3	.3		
Total	1010	100.0		

Educational level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Some elementary or less	337	33.4	33.4	33.4
	Some secondary	281	27.8	27.8	61.2
	Completed secondary	147	14.6	14.6	75.7
	Some post-secondary	239	23.7	23.7	99.4
	Completed vocational institute	5	.5	.5	99.9
	Refused	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1010	100.0	100.0	

Marital status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	197	19.5	19.5	19.5
	Married	791	78.3	78.3	97.8
	Widow	16	1.6	1.6	99.4
	Divorced	3	.3	.3	99.7
	5	1	.1	.1	99.8
	6	1	.1	.1	99.9
	Refused	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1010	100.0	100.0	

Present job status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Working full time	367	36.3	36.3	36.3
	Working part time	81	8.0	8.0	44.4
	Unemployed but looking work	33	3.3	3.3	47.6
	Unemployed but don't looking work	18	1.8	1.8	49.4
	Housewife	373	36.9	36.9	86.3
	Student	97	9.6	9.6	95.9
	Retired or disabled	39	3.9	3.9	99.8
	8	1	.1	.1	99.9
	Refused	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1010	100.0	100.0	

Main occupation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Farmer or fisherman	87	8.6	19.5	19.5
	Unskilled manual worker	60	5.9	13.5	33.0
	Manual worker	63	6.2	14.1	47.1
	Foreman/Supervisor	9	.9	2.0	49.1
	Service worker	23	2.3	5.2	54.3
	Non-manual worker	8	.8	1.8	56.1
	Manager	3	.3	.7	56.7
	Owner	111	11.0	24.9	81.6
	Mid-level professionals	34	3.4	7.6	89.2
	High level professionals	8	.8	1.8	91.0
	Government officials	30	3.0	6.7	97.8
	Military personnel	1	.1	.2	98.0
	Art and intellectual	1	.1	.2	98.2
	Refused	8	.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	446	44.2	100.0	
Missing	System	564	55.8		
Total		1010	100.0		

Monthly income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Tk. 1000 or less	18	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Tk. 1001-2000	41	4.1	4.1	5.8
	Tk. 2001-3000	118	11.7	11.7	17.5
	Tk. 3001-4000	120	11.9	11.9	29.4
	Tk. 4001-5000	134	13.3	13.3	42.7
	Tk. 5001-6000	145	14.4	14.4	57.0

Tk. 6001-7000	88	8.7	8.7	65.7
Tk. 7001-8000	69	6.8	6.8	72.6
Tk. 8001-9000	59	5.8	5.8	78.4
Tk. 9001-10,000	76	7.5	7.5	85.9
Tk. 10,001 or more	142	14.1	14.1	100.0
Total	1010	100.0	100.0	

Language

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Bengali	995	98.5	98.5	98.5
Urdu	1	.1	.1	98.6
Hindi	1	.1	.1	98.7
English	2	.2	.2	98.9
Tribal	10	1.0	1.0	99.9
Arabic	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	1010	100.0	100.0	

Religion

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Muslim	905	89.6	100.0	100.0
Missing System	105	10.4		
Total	1010	100.0		

Religion

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Hindu	90	8.9	100.0	100.0
Missing System	920	91.1		
Total	1010	100.0		

BANGLADESH: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, SURVEY AND NATIONAL CENSUS (2001) COMPARED

	TFT Poll (Sample=1010 August 15-29, 2006)	National Census 2001
Rural-Urban		
Rural	61.3	76.9
Urban	38.7	23.1
Gender		
Male	50.2	51.6
Female	49.8	48.4
Education		
Elementary or lower	33.4	54.72
Some secondary	27.8	29
Completed Secondary	14.6	13.36
Some post Secondary	23.7	2.92
Completed Vocational	0.5	0.26
Age		
Less than 18 years		
19-29 years	42.1	58.02
30-39 years	27.8	13.6
40-49 years	17.4	8.7
50-60 years	8.3	7.03
More than 60 years	4.4	6.2
Income		
Less than Tk 3000	17.6	13.24
Tk 3001-Tk 5000	25.2	18.07
Tk 5001-Tk 7000	23.1	13.90
Tk 7001-Tk 10000	20.1	13.40
More than Tk 10000	14	41.39
Religion		
Muslim	89.6	89.7
Hindu	8.9	9.2
Christian/Catholic	0.4	0.3
Buddhist and Others	1	0.8
Division		
Dhaka	28.7	31.5
Chittagong	16.8	19.5
Khulna	16.8	11.8
Sylhet	5.9	6.4
Rajshahi	21.8	24.3
Barisal	9.9	6.6

Source: Population Census 2001, Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 2004

Demographics: Pakistan

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Respondent himself/herself	458	31.2	31.2	31.2
	Husband	455	31.0	31.0	62.2
	Father	262	17.8	17.8	80.0
	Son	93	6.3	6.3	86.3
	Brother	123	8.4	8.4	94.7
	Father-in-law	32	2.2	2.2	96.9
	Uncle	11	.7	.7	97.6
	Brother-in-law	24	1.6	1.6	99.3
	Daughter	4	.3	.3	99.5
	Mother	6	.4	.4	99.9
	Nephew	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1469	100.0	100.0	

OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/CHIEF WAGE EARNER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unskilled worker	107	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Petty trader	48	3.3	3.3	10.6
	Skilled worker	323	22.0	22.0	32.5
	Non-Executive staff	153	10.4	10.4	43.0
	Supervisor	145	9.9	9.9	52.8
	Small Shopkeeper/Business	400	27.2	27.2	80.1
	Lower/Middle Officer/Executive	146	9.9	9.9	90.0
	Professional (Self Employed/In Service)	52	3.5	3.5	93.5
	Medium businessman	64	4.4	4.4	97.9
	Senior Executive/Officer	29	2.0	2.0	99.9
	Large Businessman/Factory owner	2	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1469	100.0	100.0	

EDUCATION OF RESPONDENT/CHIEF WAGE EARNER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Illiterate	196	13.3	13.3	13.3
	Less than 5 classes	72	4.9	4.9	18.2
	Between 5-9 classes	258	17.6	17.6	35.8
	Matric	319	21.7	21.7	57.5
	Intermediate	214	14.6	14.6	72.1
	Graduate	229	15.6	15.6	87.7
	Post Graduate	181	12.3	12.3	100.0
	Total	1469	100.0	100.0	

GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	734	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Female	735	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Total	1469	100.0	100.0	

ACTUAL AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18	74	5.0	5.0	5.0
	19	39	2.7	2.7	7.7
	20	77	5.2	5.2	12.9
	21	35	2.4	2.4	15.3
	22	48	3.3	3.3	18.6
	23	34	2.3	2.3	20.9
	24	45	3.1	3.1	24.0
	25	78	5.3	5.3	29.3
	26	45	3.1	3.1	32.3
	27	38	2.6	2.6	34.9
	28	58	3.9	3.9	38.9
	29	25	1.7	1.7	40.6
	30	114	7.8	7.8	48.3
	31	10	.7	.7	49.0
	32	52	3.5	3.5	52.6
	33	13	.9	.9	53.4
	34	18	1.2	1.2	54.7
	35	110	7.5	7.5	62.2
	36	19	1.3	1.3	63.4
	37	23	1.6	1.6	65.0

38	36	2.5	2.5	67.5
39	13	.9	.9	68.3
40	94	6.4	6.4	74.7
41	5	.3	.3	75.1
42	22	1.5	1.5	76.6
43	9	.6	.6	77.2
44	8	.5	.5	77.7
45	79	5.4	5.4	83.1
46	13	.9	.9	84.0
47	8	.5	.5	84.5
48	15	1.0	1.0	85.6
49	2	.1	.1	85.7
50	53	3.6	3.6	89.3
51	2	.1	.1	89.4
52	7	.5	.5	89.9
53	5	.3	.3	90.3
54	6	.4	.4	90.7
55	28	1.9	1.9	92.6
56	6	.4	.4	93.0
57	5	.3	.3	93.3
58	3	.2	.2	93.5
59	4	.3	.3	93.8
60	23	1.6	1.6	95.4
62	1	.1	.1	95.4
63	6	.4	.4	95.8
64	6	.4	.4	96.3
65	13	.9	.9	97.1
66	6	.4	.4	97.5
67	2	.1	.1	97.7
68	3	.2	.2	97.9
69	1	.1	.1	98.0
70	11	.7	.7	98.7
72	2	.1	.1	98.8
73	2	.1	.1	99.0
74	1	.1	.1	99.0
75	7	.5	.5	99.5
76	1	.1	.1	99.6
79	1	.1	.1	99.7
80	3	.2	.2	99.9
81	1	.1	.1	99.9
82	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	1469	100.0	100.0	

AGE OF THE RESPONDENT (SUMMARY)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-24 years	352	24.0	24.0	24.0
	25-34 years	451	30.7	30.7	54.7
	35-44 years	339	23.1	23.1	77.7
	45-54 years	190	12.9	12.9	90.7
	55-64 years	82	5.6	5.6	96.3
	More than 64 years	55	3.7	3.7	100.0
	Total	1469	100.0	100.0	

RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Sunni Muslim	1336	90.9	90.9	90.9
	Shia Muslim	61	4.2	4.2	95.1
	Christianity	36	2.5	2.5	97.5
	Hinduism	3	.2	.2	97.8
	Ahmedi/Qadyani	1	.1	.1	97.8
	Only Muslim	15	1.0	1.0	98.8
	Ahle Hadees	11	.7	.7	99.6
	Dewbandi	4	.3	.3	99.9
	Don't believe in religion	1	.1	.1	99.9
	Ismaeeli	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1469	100.0	100.0	

EDUCATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Illiterate	261	17.8	17.8	17.8
	Less than 5 classes	88	6.0	6.0	23.8
	Between 5-9 classes	302	20.6	20.6	44.3
	Matriculated	337	22.9	22.9	67.3
	Intermediate	220	15.0	15.0	82.2
	Graduate	172	11.7	11.7	93.9
	Post Graduate	89	6.1	6.1	100.0
	Total	1469	100.0	100.0	

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unskilled worker	72	4.9	4.9	4.9
	Petty trader	23	1.6	1.6	6.5
	Skilled worker	158	10.8	10.8	17.2
	Non-Executive staff	78	5.3	5.3	22.5
	Supervisor	89	6.1	6.1	28.6
	Small Shopkeeper/Business	159	10.8	10.8	39.4
	Lower/Middle Officer/Executive	60	4.1	4.1	43.5
	Professional (Self Employed/In Service)	17	1.2	1.2	44.7
	Medium businessman	10	.7	.7	45.3
	Senior Executive/Officer	6	.4	.4	45.7
	Large Businessman/Factory owner	1	.1	.1	45.8
	Retired	14	1.0	1.0	46.8
	Student	122	8.3	8.3	55.1
	Housewife	637	43.4	43.4	98.4
	Unemployed	23	1.6	1.6	100.0
	Total	1469	100.0	100.0	

AREA OF RESPONDENTS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	NWFP	100	6.8	6.8	6.8
	Punjab	651	44.3	44.3	51.1
	Sindh	618	42.1	42.1	93.2
	Balochistan	100	6.8	6.8	100.0
	Total	1469	100.0	100.0	