

New Polls throughout Muslim World: Humanitarian Leadership by US Remains Positive

**Results from Polls in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates,
Pakistan, Turkey, the Palestinian Territories and Indonesia.**

*Surveys Also Show Muslims Believe the West is Antagonistic
against Islam and Acceptance of Nuclear-Armed Iran*



**TERROR FREE
TOMORROW**

**BUILDING A NEW STRATEGIC
FRAMEWORK TO DEFEAT
GLOBAL TERRORISTS**

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Executive Summary

Despite historically high levels of anti-Americanism, positive American leadership, particularly humanitarian assistance, results in a more favorable view of the United States. For example in Pakistan, 75 percent of Pakistanis are more favorable towards the United States due to American earthquake assistance. Even 68 percent of those who are unfavorable generally toward the United States feel more favorably because of American earthquake relief. More than a year after American humanitarian assistance to tsunami victims began, 63 percent of Indonesians surveyed remain more favorable to the United States because of tsunami aid.

Similar results occur in Saudi Arabia and the Palestinian Territories where despite nearly universal disapproval of the United States generally, strong majorities still want America to increase its involvement in trying to settle the Palestinian/Israeli conflict.

In other findings, Iran's Turkish, Saudi and Pakistani neighbors want the United States to accept a nuclear-armed Iran, rather than take military action to prevent it. Moreover, a surprising number of Turks, Saudis and Pakistanis actually favor Iran developing nuclear weapons, including an overwhelming majority of Pakistanis.

While Saudi Arabia and other governments in the region officially oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons, two-thirds of Pakistanis, one third of Saudi Arabians and more than one-fifth of Turks actually support a nuclear-armed Iran from the outset, with large percentages in each country undecided. If all diplomatic means fail to stop Iran from developing nuclear weapons, however, a plurality of Saudis and Turks and more than two-thirds of Pakistanis favor the United States and other countries accepting a nuclear-armed Iran as the eventual outcome, rather than taking any military action to stop it.

In fact, fueling these views, the Terror Free Tomorrow surveys show a powerful singular perception behind Muslim public opinion: Two-thirds of those surveyed in Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Turkey (majorities in the United Arab Emirates and Palestinian Territories) believe that the Danish cartoons of the Prophet Muhammad reflect Western antagonism against Islam itself.

The poll results tell us that despite a widening gulf on Muslim perception of Western antagonism towards Islam, tangible demonstrations of our common humanity, such as the tsunami and earthquake aid, have the capacity to bridge an ever-widening gap between the West and the Muslim world.

The results once again confirm what the prominent Pakistani commentator Husain Haqqani concluded after the initial round of American assistance for the 2005 Pakistani earthquake:

“The important point is that direct contact with Americans on a humanitarian mission ...has a positive impact on how Muslims view the United States....[D]irect humanitarian

assistance...can also play a positive role in marginalizing the foot soldiers for bin Laden and other supporters of extremist Islamic causes.”¹

Background and methodology follows a summary of the principal findings.

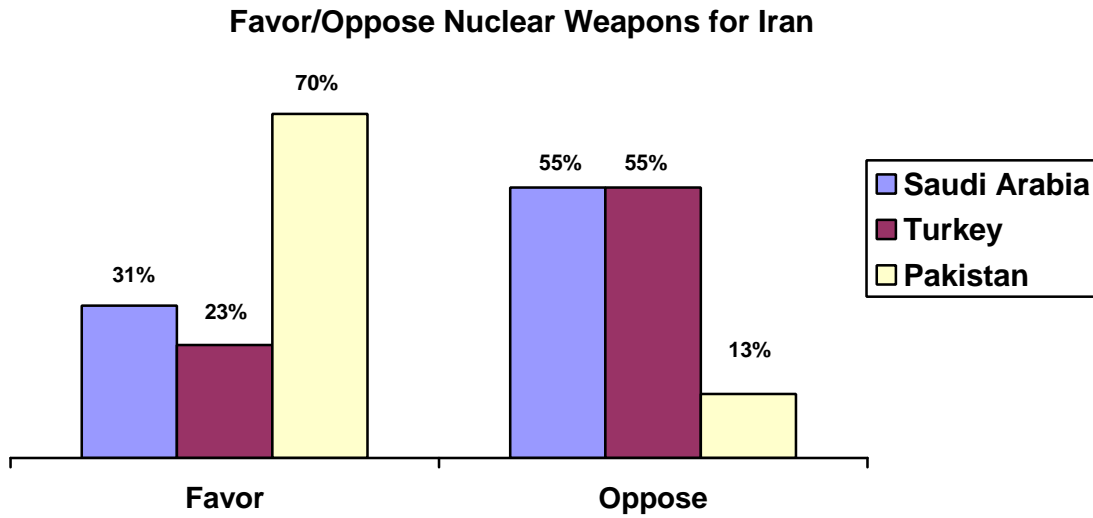
¹ *The Wall Street Journal* (12/19/05).

Principal Findings of Terror Free Tomorrow Polls in Key Muslim Countries:

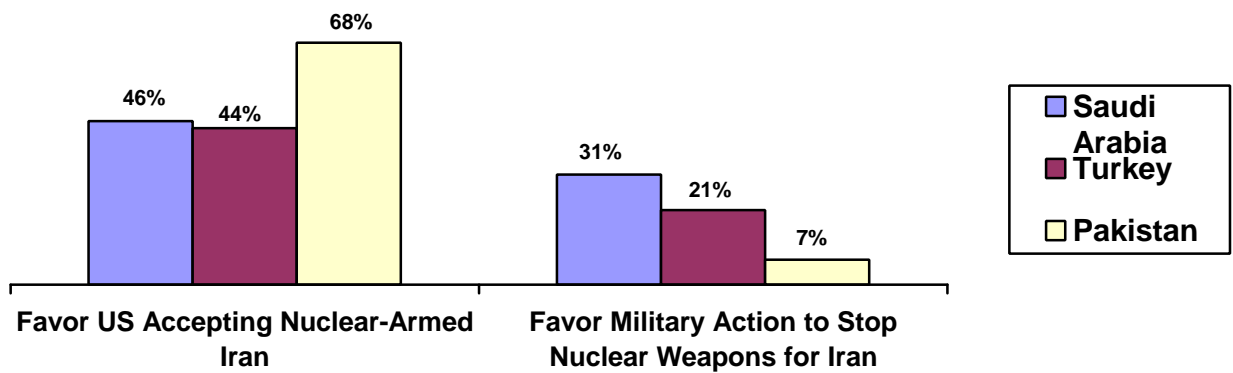
- Three-quarters of Pakistanis remains more favorable towards the United States due to American humanitarian assistance to the victims of Pakistan's October 2005 earthquake. Even 68 percent of those who are unfavorable generally toward the United States feel more favorably because of the American earthquake relief.
- 63 percent of Indonesians surveyed remain more favorable to the United States because of American humanitarian aid to the victims of the December 2004 tsunami.
- Similarly in Saudi Arabia and the Palestinian Territories, despite nearly universal disapproval of the United States generally, strong majorities still want America to increase its involvement in trying to settle the Palestinian/Israeli conflict.
- One-third of Saudis and more than one-fifth of Turks favor the Government of Iran developing nuclear weapons, while over two-thirds of Pakistanis favor Iran acquiring nuclear weapons.
- If all diplomatic means fail to stop Iran from developing nuclear weapons, a plurality of Saudis and Turks and more than two-thirds of Pakistanis favor the United States and other countries accepting a nuclear-armed Iran, rather than the US and other nations taking military action to try and prevent the Iranians from having nuclear weapons.
- Two-thirds of Saudis, Turks and Pakistanis (and majorities in the United Arab Emirates and Palestinian Territories) feel that the Danish cartoons of the Prophet Muhammad reflect Western antagonism against Islam itself.
- 48 percent of those surveyed in the UAE and 42 percent in Saudi Arabia said their view of the United States was now less favorable as a result of the failure of Dubai Ports World to manage some ports in the US.

Charts:

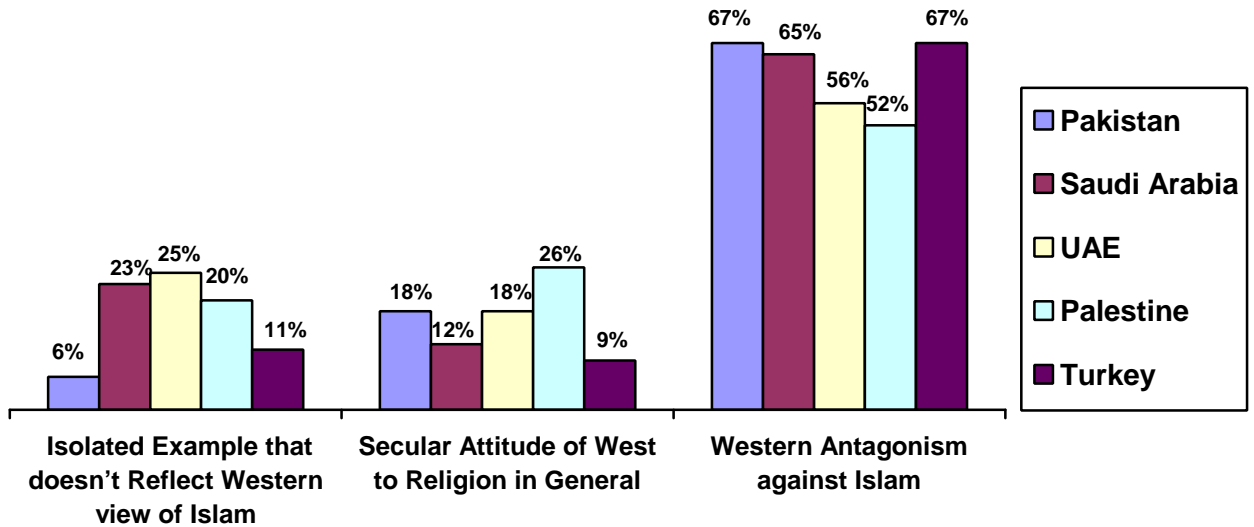
Opinion of Iran's Neighbors



Favor US & Other Countries Accepting Nuclear-Armed Iran VS. Military Action if Diplomacy Fails to Stop Iranian Nuclear Arms.

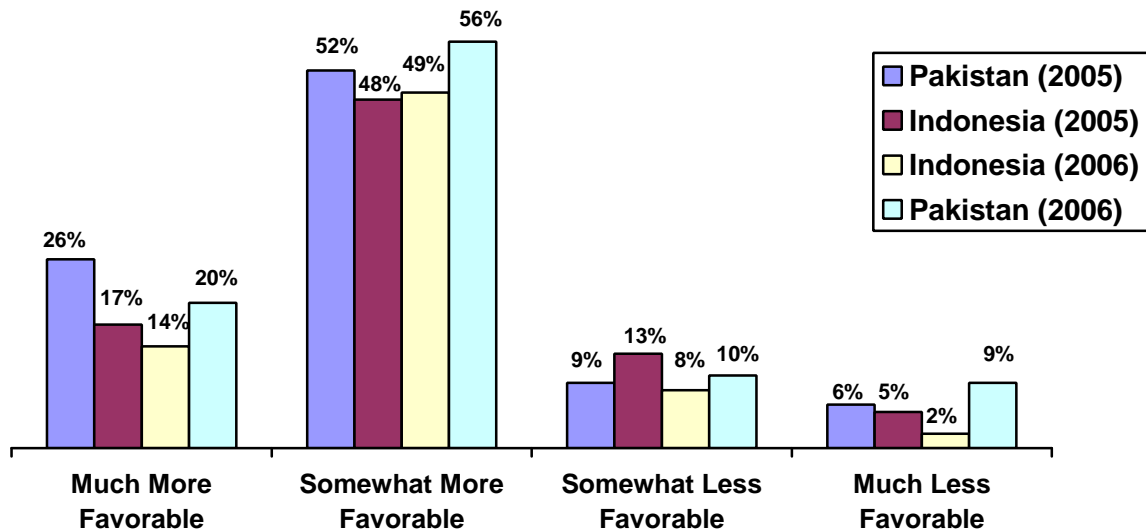


Opinion on Danish Cartoons

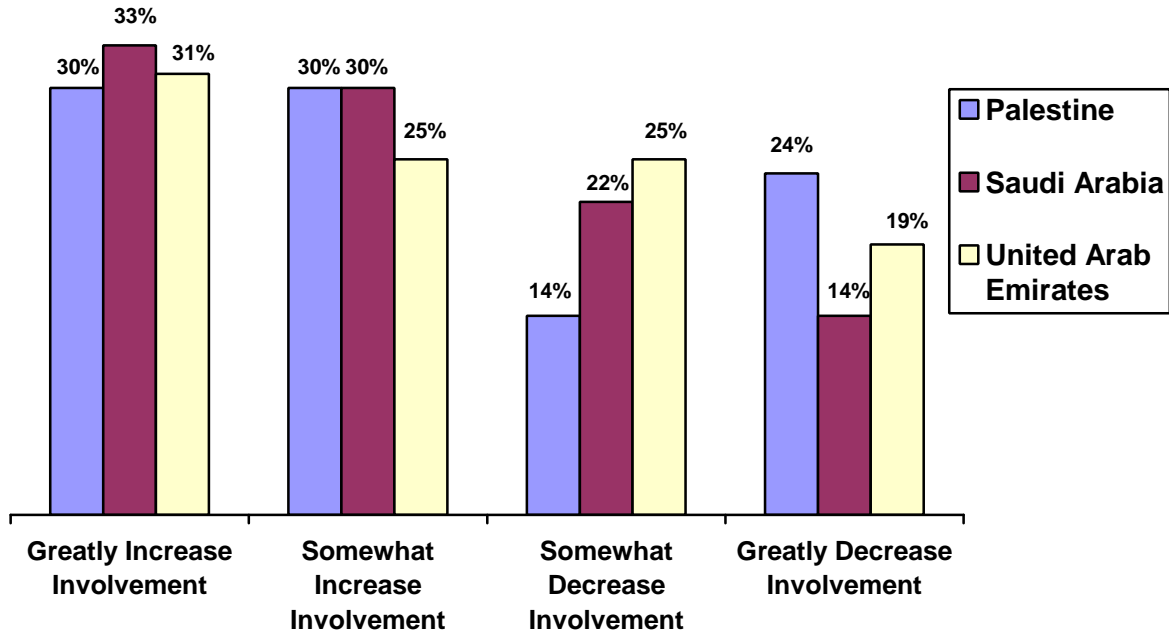


Questions on American Role

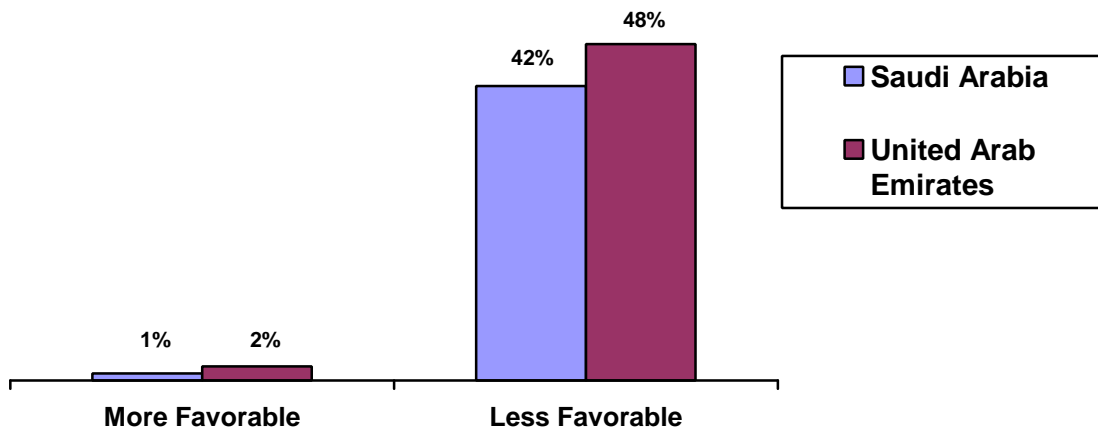
American Humanitarian Aid Makes Muslim Countries More Favorable to US



US Should Increase Involvement In Solving Israeli/Palestinian Conflict



View of US Less Favorable Because of Failure of Dubai Ports World to Manage US Ports



Background and Methodology

Over the past year, Terror Free Tomorrow has conducted two nationwide public opinion surveys in Indonesia, two nationwide surveys in Pakistan, two in the West Bank and Gaza, and one each in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Turkey. President Bush, and former Presidents Bush and Clinton, have all cited Terror Free Tomorrow's polling. The U.S. Senate, the State Department and the Pentagon have also relied on Terror Free Tomorrow's polling as important benchmarks.

Terror Free Tomorrow is a non-partisan, not-for-profit organization, whose mission is to understand and undermine 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. Other members include former Speaker/Ambassador Thomas Foley, former Senator and 9/11 Commissioner Slade Gorton, Dean Stephen Bosworth of the Fletcher School, former Army Secretary Louis Caldera, leading Pakistani commentator and scholar Husain Haqqani, Indonesian commentator and pollster Muhammad Qodari, Iraqi attorney Mohammed Al-Rehaief, and Robin Wiener from the Families of September 11.

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 as an independent benchmark for evaluating American foreign policy in 2005 (*State Dept FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report*).

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 (in Congressional testimony and on the Senate Floor), the Pentagon and leading media including *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Christian Science Monitor*, *USA Today*, *Roll Call*, *Associated Press*, *Reuters*, *UPI*, CNN, ABC News, CBS News, MSNBC, FOX News, National Public Radio and internationally from South America to South Asia, from the Middle East to Southeast Asia. Terror Free Tomorrow surveys 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 Peter Beinart's **The Good Fight** (June 2006). Our website is www.terrorfreetomorrow.org

Results for the 2006 surveys of five countries and the Palestinian Territories are based on face-to-face interviews among a representative random sample of the adult population

conducted in local languages (Arabic, Turkish, Bahasa Indonesia and Urdu) under the direction of Terror Free Tomorrow.

In Pakistan 1,469 disproportionately urban in-person interviews were conducted by ACNielsen Pakistan from April 28 to May 19, 2006, covering all Pakistani provinces. The margin of error was 2.6 percent. In Turkey, face-to-face interviews were conducted among a nationwide representative sample of 2,007 adults by TNS PIAR TURKEY between May 6 and May 29, 2006, with a margin of error of 2.2 percent. The Saudi poll was conducted by MRO of Beirut, Lebanon from April 20 to May 4, 2006, with face-to-face interviews of 500 adult respondents from the representative major urban centers of Saudi Arabia, with a margin of error of 3.6 percent. The poll in the UAE was also conducted by MRO over April 20 to May 4, 2006, with face-to-face urban interviews nationwide of 500 respondents, with a margin of error of 3.6 percent. The Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI) conducted fieldwork for the Indonesia over January 23-28, 2006 as a nationwide poll in all provinces of Indonesia, which included 1,177 respondents interviewed in person with a margin of error of 2.9 percent. Fieldwork by the Palestinian Center for Public Opinion (PCPO) of the West Bank was conducted throughout the West Bank and Gaza from February 16th to 20th, 2006, and included face-to-face interviews of 817 persons over 18 years old. The margin of error in this poll is 3.4 percent.

A summary of top line questions, poll demographics and methodology for each country surveyed follows, with additional methodological details and poll results at www.terrorfreetomorrow.org

Detailed Results, Analysis and Comparisons:

A. Questions on Iran

Do you favor or oppose the Government of Iran developing nuclear weapons?

	Saudi Arabia	Turkey	Pakistan
Favor	31%	23%	70%
Oppose	55	55	13
Don't Know/Don't Answer	14	22	17

If all diplomatic means fail to stop the Iranian government from developing nuclear weapons, would you favor the United States and other countries accepting a nuclear-armed Iran, or would you favor the United States and other countries taking military action against Iran to try and prevent the Iranians from having nuclear weapons?

	Saudi Arabia	Turkey	Pakistan
Favor US accepting nuclear armed Iran	46%	44%	68%
Favor US & other countries taking military action to prevent nuclear-armed Iran	31	21	7
Don't Know/Don't Answer	22	35	25

B. Questions on the Danish Cartoons

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

	Pakistan	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Palestine	Turkey
They are an isolated example that does not reflect the overall views of the West toward Islam	6%	23%	25%	20%	11%
They reflect the increasing secular attitudes of the West towards all religions	18	12	18	26	9
They reflect Western antagonism against Islam itself	67	65	56	52	67
Don't know	9	1	0	1	14

C. Questions on American Role

The United States is providing aid to help Pakistani earthquake victims/ Indonesian tsunami 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?

	Pakistan (2005)	Indonesia (2005)	Indonesia (2006)	Pakistan (2006)
Much More Favorable	25.9%	17.4%	14.1%	19.9%
Somewhat More Favorable	52.4	47.6	48.5	55.5
Somewhat Less Favorable	8.5	12.7	8.1	9.5
Much Less Favorable	6.1	5.0	2.3	9.0
Don't Know/Don't Answer	7.2	17.3	27	6.1
Total More Favorable	78.3	65.0	62.6	75.4
Total Less Favorable	14.6	17.7	10.4	18.5

In your opinion, should the United States increase or decrease its involvement in trying to solve the Israeli/Palestinian conflict?

	Palestine	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates
Greatly increase involvement	30%	33%	31%
Somewhat increase involvement	30	30	25
Somewhat decrease involvement	14	22	25
Greatly decrease involvement	24	14	19
Don't know/don't answer	2	0	0
Total Increase Involvement	60	63	56
Total decrease involvement	38	36	44

Is your view of the United States more favorable or less favorable as a result of the recent failure of Dubai Ports World to manage some US ports?

	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates
More Favorable	1%	2%
Less Favorable	42	48
No Effect	53	47
Don't Know	4	3

D. Questions on Overall Favorability towards the United States

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

	Turkey	Indonesia	Palestine	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Pakistan
Very Favorable	1%	3%	2%	0%	2%	4%
Somewhat Favorable	11	41	27	11	14	22
Somewhat Unfavorable	16	28	26	37	38	20
Very Unfavorable	55	13	42	52	46	44
Don't Know/Don't Answer	17	15	3	0	0	10
Total Favorable	12	44	29	11	16	26
Total Unfavorable	71	41	68	89	84	64*

***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.

E. Additional Questions from Pakistan and Indonesia

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?

	Indonesia (2005)	Indonesia (2006)	Pakistan (2005)	Pakistan (2006)
Often Justified	3.1%	0.5%	6.5%	5.2%
Sometimes Justified	5.9	1.7	9.6	5.9
Rarely Justified	13.5	10.9	7.4	4.7
Never Justified	62.0	71.8	72.7	81.1
Don't Know/Don't Answer	15.6	15.1	3.7	3.1
Total Justified	9.0	2.2	16.1	11.1
Total Not Justified	75.5	82.7	80.1	85.8

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

	Indonesia (2005)	Indonesia (2006)	Pakistan (2005)	Pakistan (2006)
A Lot of Confidence	3.2%	2.2%	10.8%	12.2%
Some Confidence	20.0	9.5	22.7	20.6
Not Too Much Confidence	31.7	23.7	10.2	7.6
No Confidence At All	10.5	15.1	30.4	30.8
Don't Know/Don't Answer	34.6	49.4	26.0	28.9
Total Confident	23.2	11.7	33.5	32.8
Total Not Confident	42.2	38.8	40.6	38.4

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

	Indonesia (2005)	Indonesia (2006)	Pakistan (2005)	Pakistan (2006)
Very Favorable	3.9%	2.7%	9.5%	4.0%
Somewhat Favorable	29.8	41.1	36.7	21.9
Somewhat Unfavorable	32.5	28.1	16.7	19.7
Very Unfavorable	21.2	12.7	28.0	44.2
Don't Know/Don't Answer	12.6	15.2	9.1	10.1
Total Favorable	33.7	43.8	46.2	25.9
Total Unfavorable	53.7	40.8	44.7	63.9

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?

	Indonesia (2005)	Indonesia 2006	Pakistan (2005)	Pakistan (2006)
Oppose	35.8%	30.8%	64.0%	66.0%
Favor	40.1	35.7	24.6	25.3
Don't Know/Don't Answer	24.1	33.5	11.4	8.8

The United States is providing aid to help Pakistani earthquake victims/ Indonesian tsunami 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?

	Indonesia (2005)	Indonesia (2006)	Pakistan (2005)	Pakistan (2006)
Much More Favorable	17.4%	14.1%	25.9%	19.9%
Somewhat More Favorable	47.6	48.5	52.4	55.5
Somewhat Less Favorable	12.7	8.1	8.5	9.5
Much Less Favorable	5.0	2.3	6.1	9.0
Don't Know/Don't Answer	17.3	27	7.2	6.1
Total More Favorable	65.0	62.6	78.3	75.4
Total Less Favorable	17.7	10.4	14.5	18.5

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

	Indonesia (2005)	Indonesia (2006)	Pakistan (2005)	Pakistan (2006)
Very Important	23.6%	15.4%	40.9%	28.5%
Somewhat Important	39.6	38.4	40.3	45.3
Not Important At All	21.1	23.1	14.6	19.8
Don't Know/Don't Answer	15.7	23.1	4.2	6.4
Total Important	63.2	53.8	81.2	73.8
Total Not Important	21.1	46.2	14.6	19.8

Do you think the United States is doing enough to help victims of the earthquake in Pakistan/ the tsunami in Indonesia?

	Indonesia (2005)	Indonesia (2006)	Pakistan (2005)	Pakistan (2006)
Yes	74.6%	53.6%	72.0%	58.9%
No	11.7	19.4	20.4	25.8
Don't Know/Don't Answer	13.6	26.9	7.6	15.3

Demographics

Turkey:

This sample consisted of 2007 18+ aged respondents. The sample distribution on the basis of demographic variables has been realized as follows (*the results have $\pm 2.2\%$ error margin at 95% confidence level*):

	National Population %	Target Sample	Realized Sample (unweighted)
Gender			
Male	21,704,696	1002	954
Female	21,627,096	998	1053
Age			
18-24	9,647,629	445	368
25-34	10,904,915	503	497
35-44	8,923,135	412	448
45-54	6,086,122	281	320
55+	7,769,991	359	374
Geographic Code			
Urban	28,507,359	1316	1324
Rural	14,824,433	684	683
Province/City/Region			
Metropolitans (st, Ank, zm)	11.931.697	551	552
Marmara	5.141.953	237	237
Aegean	3.789.990	175	176
Mediterranean	5.480.820	253	253
Black Sea	5,517,641	255	254
Middle Anatolia	4.779.355	221	222
Eastern Anatolia	3,494,481	161	165
Southeastern Anatolia	3,195,855	148	148

Turkey (continued):

GENDER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	1053	52.5	52.5	52.5
	Male	954	47.5	47.5	100.0
	Total	2007	100.0	100.0	

RESIDENTIAL AREA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Urban	1324	66.0	66.0	66.0
	Rural	683	34.0	34.0	100.0
	Total	2007	100.0	100.0	

AGE--Summary

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-24	368	18.3	18.3	18.3
	25-34	497	24.8	24.8	43.1
	35-44	448	22.3	22.3	65.4
	45-54	320	15.9	15.9	81.4
	55 and plus	374	18.6	18.6	100.0
	Total	2007	100.0	100.0	

EDUCATION

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No formal education	255	12.7	12.7	12.7
	Complete primary school (5 years)	1009	50.3	50.3	63.0
	Complete junior-high school (8 years)	230	11.5	11.5	74.4
	Complete secondary (university-preparatory type)	383	19.1	19.1	93.5
	University-level education, with degree	127	6.3	6.3	99.9
	Post-university graduate	3	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	2007	100.0	100.0	

WORKING STATUS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I have worked as salaried in the last week	669	33.3	33.3	33.3
	I have not worked as salaried in the last week	1338	66.7	66.7	100.0
	Total	2007	100.0	100.0	

PROVINCE OF INTERVIEW

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Adana	85	4.2	4.2	4.2
	Ankara	128	6.4	6.4	10.6
	Antalya	90	4.5	4.5	15.1
	Bursa	203	10.1	10.1	25.2
	Diyarbakir	72	3.6	3.6	28.8
	Manisa	105	5.2	5.2	34.0
	Erzurum	86	4.3	4.3	38.3
	Gaziantep	76	3.8	3.8	42.1
	Istanbul	314	15.6	15.6	57.7
	Izmir	110	5.5	5.5	63.2
	Kayseri	73	3.6	3.6	66.9
	Kirklareli	34	1.7	1.7	68.6
	Konya	149	7.4	7.4	76.0
	Içel	78	3.9	3.9	79.9
	Samsun	165	8.2	8.2	88.1
	Zonguldak	89	4.4	4.4	92.5
	Denizli	71	3.5	3.5	96.1
	Malatya	79	3.9	3.9	100.0
	Total	2007	100.0	100.0	

Indonesia:

	LSI sample (n = 1177) (January, 23-28 2006)	BPS (National Census 2004)
RURAL - URBAN		
RURAL	60.2%	60%
Urban	39.8	40
GENDER		
MALE	49.7	50
FEMALE	50.3	50
EDUCATION		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	51	60
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	20.5	19
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	21.5	18
UNIVERSITY	7.5	4
AGE		
19 years or younger	3.6	5
20-29 years	22.8	25
30-39 years	27.35	22
40-49 years	22.1	17
50 years or older	24.3	20
INCOME		
< Rp. 400.000	48.4	42
Rp. 400.000 – Rp. 1.000.000	33	38
> Rp. 1.000.000	18.6	20
RELIGION		
Muslim	87.6	87
Christian/Catholic	10.4	10
Hindu	1.5	2
Buddhist	0.5	1
ETHNIC		
Javanese	39.8	41.6
Sundanese	14	15.4
Malay	3.4	3.4
Madura	3.9	3.4
Minang	3.7	2.7
Bugis	3.8	2.5
Betawi	2.2	2.5
Other	29.2	28.5
ISLAMIC ORGANIZATIONS		
NAHDATUL ULAMA (NU)	40.9	
OTHERS	7.1	
NOT A PART OF ANY OTHER ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION	49.5	

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
	Matric	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	

Saudi Arabia:
D1. Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18	6	1.2	1.2	1.2
	19	8	1.6	1.6	2.8
	20	10	2.0	2.0	4.8
	21	15	3.0	3.0	7.8
	22	18	3.6	3.6	11.4
	23	25	5.0	5.0	16.4
	24	23	4.6	4.6	21.0
	25	12	2.4	2.4	23.4
	26	7	1.4	1.4	24.8
	27	12	2.4	2.4	27.2
	28	12	2.4	2.4	29.6
	29	14	2.8	2.8	32.4
	30	19	3.8	3.8	36.2
	31	16	3.2	3.2	39.4
	32	10	2.0	2.0	41.4
	33	15	3.0	3.0	44.4
	34	14	2.8	2.8	47.2
	35	13	2.6	2.6	49.8
	36	9	1.8	1.8	51.6
	37	10	2.0	2.0	53.6
	38	15	3.0	3.0	56.6
	39	11	2.2	2.2	58.8
	40	15	3.0	3.0	61.8
	41	17	3.4	3.4	65.2
	42	15	3.0	3.0	68.2
	43	10	2.0	2.0	70.2
	44	5	1.0	1.0	71.2
	45	10	2.0	2.0	73.2
	46	11	2.2	2.2	75.4
	47	11	2.2	2.2	77.6
	48	9	1.8	1.8	79.4
	49	9	1.8	1.8	81.2
	50	9	1.8	1.8	83.0
	51	7	1.4	1.4	84.4
	52	9	1.8	1.8	86.2
	53	4	.8	.8	87.0
	54	1	.2	.2	87.2
	55	12	2.4	2.4	89.6
	56	13	2.6	2.6	92.2
	57	14	2.8	2.8	95.0
	58	13	2.6	2.6	97.6
	59	4	.8	.8	98.4
	60	7	1.4	1.4	99.8
	61	1	.2	.2	100.0

Total	500	100.0	100.0
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D2. Education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Uneducated	114	22.8	22.8	22.8
Complete elementary	130	26.0	26.0	48.8
Complete primary	111	22.2	22.2	71.0
Complete secondary	69	13.8	13.8	84.8
Post secondary	49	9.8	9.8	94.6
University/higher education	27	5.4	5.4	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

D3. Employment status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Employed	281	56.2	56.2	56.2
Unemployed / Student / Housewife	219	43.8	43.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

D4. Occupation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Owner of large business	9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Manager of enterprise	11	2.2	2.2	4.0
Manager of division or department	8	1.6	1.6	5.6
Professional	12	2.4	2.4	8.0
White collar worker/ office employee	16	3.2	3.2	11.2
Clerical level office worker	12	2.4	2.4	13.6
Foreman/ Technician	7	1.4	1.4	15.0
Skilled worker	79	15.8	15.8	30.8
Semi skilled worker	36	7.2	7.2	38.0
Unskilled worker	31	6.2	6.2	44.2
Military (officer)	2	.4	.4	44.6
Military non- officer	6	1.2	1.2	45.8

Civil servant/ Police	13	2.6	2.6	48.4
Farmer / fisherman	6	1.2	1.2	49.6
Landless agricultural laborer	11	2.2	2.2	51.8
Owner of small business/ shopkeeper	18	3.6	3.6	55.4
Other	4	.8	.8	56.2
Not applicable	219	43.8	43.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

D5. Social status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid AB	60	12.0	12.0	12.0
C1	112	22.4	22.4	34.4
C2	212	42.4	42.4	76.8
DE	116	23.2	23.2	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

D6. Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	255	51.0	51.0	51.0
Female	245	49.0	49.0	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

United Arab Emirates:

D1. Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 18	12	2.4	2.4	2.4
19	12	2.4	2.4	4.8
20	6	1.2	1.2	6.0
21	17	3.4	3.4	9.4
22	15	3.0	3.0	12.4
23	28	5.6	5.6	18.0
24	24	4.8	4.8	22.8
25	9	1.8	1.8	24.6
26	9	1.8	1.8	26.4

27	11	2.2	2.2	28.6
28	11	2.2	2.2	30.8
29	15	3.0	3.0	33.8
30	11	2.2	2.2	36.0
31	18	3.6	3.6	39.6
32	24	4.8	4.8	44.4
33	20	4.0	4.0	48.4
34	6	1.2	1.2	49.6
35	5	1.0	1.0	50.6
36	16	3.2	3.2	53.8
37	8	1.6	1.6	55.4
38	11	2.2	2.2	57.6
39	11	2.2	2.2	59.8
40	14	2.8	2.8	62.6
41	15	3.0	3.0	65.6
42	14	2.8	2.8	68.4
43	8	1.6	1.6	70.0
44	7	1.4	1.4	71.4
45	9	1.8	1.8	73.2
46	11	2.2	2.2	75.4
47	5	1.0	1.0	76.4
48	11	2.2	2.2	78.6
49	8	1.6	1.6	80.2
50	13	2.6	2.6	82.8
51	8	1.6	1.6	84.4
52	7	1.4	1.4	85.8
53	3	.6	.6	86.4
54	4	.8	.8	87.2
55	8	1.6	1.6	88.8
56	12	2.4	2.4	91.2
57	13	2.6	2.6	93.8
58	16	3.2	3.2	97.0
59	6	1.2	1.2	98.2
60	3	.6	.6	98.8
61	3	.6	.6	99.4
66	1	.2	.2	99.6
67	1	.2	.2	99.8
68	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

D2. Education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Uneducated	98	19.6	19.6	19.6
Complete elementary	142	28.4	28.4	48.0
Complete primary	113	22.6	22.6	70.6
Complete secondary	71	14.2	14.2	84.8

Post secondary	54	10.8	10.8	95.6
University/higher education	22	4.4	4.4	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

D3. Employment status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Employed	268	53.6	53.6	53.6
Unemployed/ Student/Housewife	232	46.4	46.4	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

D4. Occupation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Owner of large business	4	.8	.8	.8
Manager of enterprise	10	2.0	2.0	2.8
Manager of division or department	6	1.2	1.2	4.0
Professional	15	3.0	3.0	7.0
White collar worker/ office employee	19	3.8	3.8	10.8
Clerical level office worker	12	2.4	2.4	13.2
Foreman/ Technician	5	1.0	1.0	14.2
Skilled worker	72	14.4	14.4	28.6
Semi skilled worker	46	9.2	9.2	37.8
Unskilled worker	17	3.4	3.4	41.2
Military (officer)	4	.8	.8	42.0
Military non- officer	7	1.4	1.4	43.4
Civil servant/ Police	11	2.2	2.2	45.6
Farmer / fisherman	10	2.0	2.0	47.6
Landless agricultural laborer	7	1.4	1.4	49.0
Owner of small business/ shopkeeper	23	4.6	4.6	53.6
Not applicable	232	46.4	46.4	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

D5. Social status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid AB	57	11.4	11.4	11.4
C1	113	22.6	22.6	34.0
C2	210	42.0	42.0	76.0
DE	120	24.0	24.0	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

D6. Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	256	51.2	51.2	51.2
Female	244	48.8	48.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

West Bank and Gaza:**1) Gender:**

Response	Total
1. Male	50.4%
2. Female	49.6%

2) Education:

Response	Total
1. Illiterate	6.5%
2. Primary (1 – 8 years)	10.5%
3. Partial secondary (9 –11 years)	15.1%
4. Full secondary (12years)	26.3%
5. Further (13 – 14 years)	12.9%
6. Academic (15+ years)	28.6%
7. Refused to answer	0.1%

3) Number of individuals currently living in the house (of all ages):
(6.8) persons.

4) Marital status:

Response	Total
1. Single	25.5%
2. Married	69.0%
3. Divorced	2.1%
4. Widowed	3.4%

5) District:

Response	Total
1. Jenin	7.7%
2. Nablus	9.5%
3. Ramallah	7.5%
4. Bethlehem	7.1%
5. Jerusalem	4.5%
6. Hebron	14.0%
7. Jericho	1.7%
8. Tulkarem	4.5%
9. Tubas	1.7%
10. Qalqilia	2.7%
11. Salfit	2.0%
12. Gaza City	12.5%
13. North Gaza	6.6%
14. Deir El – Balah	5.9%
15. Khan Younis	7.2%
16. Rafah	4.9%

6) Type of residence:

Response	Total
1. City	50.4%
2. Village / Town	32.1%
3. Refugee camp	17.5%

7) Occupation:

Response	Total
1. Unemployed	7.8%
2. House-wife	28.4%
3. Laborer	9.3%

4. Craftsman	3.9%
5. Specialist (university graduate)	2.8%
6. Employee	20.7%
7. Salesman	6.4%
8. Student	11.8%
9. Farmer	4.3%
10. Hunter / Fisherman	-----
11. Taxi driver	2.8%
12. Retired	1.8%

8) Religion:

Response	Total
1. Muslim	96.2%
2. Christian	3.8%

9) Practice of religion:

Response	Total
1. Secular	11.0%
2. Religious	54.1%
3. Traditional	32.3%
4. Religious activist	2.6%

10) In the recent legislative January 25th election, which of the following lists or list combinations did you vote for? (Read 1-8)

Response	Total
1. National List of Change and Reform (Hamas) and its candidates in the electoral districts.	26.7%
2. National List of Change and Reform (Hamas) and some of Hamas candidates, plus independents, in the electoral districts.	12.5%
3. National List of Change and Reform (Hamas) and candidates of Fateh in the electoral districts.	6.0%
4. Other national lists (excluding Fateh & Hamas) and candidates of Hamas in the electoral districts.	4.7%
5. Fateh national list and candidates of Hamas in the electoral districts.	7.7%
6. Fateh national list and its candidates in the electoral districts.	22.3%
7. Fateh national list and some of Fateh candidates and Independents in the electoral districts.	10.0%
8. Other national lists (excluding Fateh and Hamas) and candidates of Fateh in the electoral districts.	2.2%
9. Refuse / Don't know	8.0%

Methodology Tables

The following tables give more details of the methodologies used in each of the countries, including the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. Results for the 2006 surveys of five countries and the Palestinian Territories are based on face-to-face interviews among a representative random sample of the adult population conducted in local languages (Arabic, Turkish, Bahasa Indonesia and Urdu) under the direction of Terror Free Tomorrow.

Country: Pakistan
Research Partner: ACNielsen Pakistan of Karachi, Pakistan
Sample Design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-Face
Sample Frame: 18 years and over
Language: Urdu
Fieldwork: April 28 to May 19, 2006
Sample size: 1,469
Margin of Error: 2.6%
Representative: Disproportionately urban, all provinces

Country: Turkey
Research Partner: TNS PIAR TURKEY of Istanbul, Turkey
Sample Design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-Face
Sample Frame: 18 years and over
Language: Turkish
Fieldwork: May 6 to May 29, 2006
Sample size: 2,007
Margin of Error: 2.2%
Representative: Nationwide

Country: Saudi Arabia
Research Partner: MRO of Beirut, Lebanon and Amman, Jordan
Sample Design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-Face
Sample Frame: 18 years old and over
Language: Arabic
Fieldwork: April 20 to May 4, 2006
Sample size: 500
Margin of Error: 3.6%
Representative: Urban

Country: United Arab Emirates
Research Partner: MRO of Beirut, Lebanon and Amman, Jordan
Sample Design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-Face
Sample Frame: 18 years and over
Language: Arabic
Fieldwork: April 20 to May 4, 2006
Sample size: 500
Margin of Error: 3.6%
Representative: Urban (nationwide)

Country: Indonesia
Research Partner: Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI) of Jakarta, Indonesia
Sample Design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-Face
Sample Frame: 18 years and over
Language: Bahasa Indonesia
Fieldwork: January 23-28, 2006
Sample size: 1,177
Margin of Error: 2.9%
Representative: Nationwide

Country: West Bank and Gaza (Palestinian Territories)
Research Partner: Palestinian Center for Public Opinion (PCPO) of the West Bank
Sample Design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-Face
Sample Frame: 18 years and over
Language: Arabic
Fieldwork: February 16-20, 2006
Sample size: 817
Margin of Error: 3.4%
Representative: Nationwide