

American Muslim Poll 2018: Pride and Prejudice

For Muslim women, Islam is a source of pride and happiness, but racism and Islamophobia threaten them.

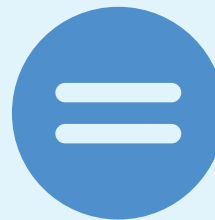


Though roughly half of women of all backgrounds report experiencing some gender-based discrimination in the past year, Muslim women's more frequent complaints are racial (**75%**) and religious (**69%**) discrimination.



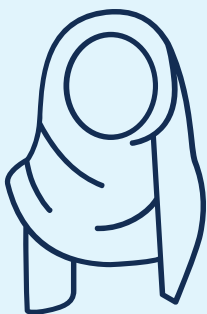
68%

of Muslim women agree that most people associate negative stereotypes with their faith identity.



72%

of Muslim women reject the notion that most Muslims in America discriminate against women.



46%

of Muslim women report wearing a visible symbol all of the time that makes their faith identity known to others, such as a headcover or hijab.

Muslim women who report wearing hijab all the time give top reasons including: piety or to please God (**54%**), to be identified as a Muslim (**21%**), and modesty (**12%**). Just **1%** said it was because a family member or a spouse required it of them.



87%

of Muslim women say they are proud to be identified as a member of their faith community, despite many feeling stigmatized.



87%

of Muslim women say that they see their faith identity as a source of happiness in their life.

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Much has changed over the past year in America, and much still remains uncertain. In 2018, ISPU's annual poll charts the attitudes and policy preferences that animated this tumultuous period—what Americans take pride in and to what degree they hold prejudice—and lays the groundwork for tracking key shifts in the future. American Muslim Poll 2018 takes on this charge while continuing to offer the public, policy makers, and researchers rare depth and breadth of analysis. New in 2018: Created in partnership with Georgetown's Bridge Initiative, the Islamophobia Index is a scale that measures anti-Muslim prejudice in America. Our poll was conducted between January 8 and January 24, 2018, with 2,481 nationally representative respondents.

Methodology

ISPU created the questionnaire for this study and commissioned two firms to conduct the survey: Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS) for a nationally representative survey of self-identified Muslims and Jews and Triton Polling & Research for a nationally representative survey of the general American public. From the Triton sample, researchers examined the views of self-identified Protestants (parsing out white Evangelicals), Catholics, and the non-affiliated. A total of 2,481 interviews were conducted. ISPU owns all data and intellectual property related to this study.

SSRS conducted a survey of Muslims and Jews for ISPU from January 8 to January 24, 2018. SSRS interviewed 802 Muslim and 478 Jewish respondents. The sample for the study came from three sources. SSRS telephoned a sample of households that were pre-screened as being Muslim or Jewish in SSRS's weekly national omnibus survey of 1,000 randomly selected respondents (n = 803) and purchased a listed sample for Muslim and Jewish households in both landline and cell phone samples from Experian, a sample provider that flags specific characteristics for each piece of a sample (n = 127). SSRS's omnibus survey completed 60% of all interviews with cell phone respondents, so prescreened respondents included those who had been originally interviewed on both landline and cell phones. In an effort to supplement the number of Muslim interviews that SSRS was able to complete in the given time frame and with the amount of available prescreened sample, SSRS employed a web-based survey and completed the final 350 Muslim interviews via an online survey with samples from a non-probability panel (a panel made up of respondents deliberately [not randomly] chosen to represent the demographic makeup of the community in terms of age, race, and socio-economics). The data from this project are weighted to match estimates of the Jewish and/or Muslim populations determined from three years of data collected through the SSRS omnibus as well as estimates from the Pew Research Center's 2017 survey of Muslim Americans. The telephone portion of respondents has a margin of error at a 95% confidence level of Muslims $\pm 5.7\%$ and Jews $\pm 5.5\%$.

Triton live-agent surveys were conducted by interviewers in an in-house, state-of-the-art call center located near Bend, Oregon. All surveys incorporated standard statistical methods to select a representative sample of the target population. Triton conducted this telephone poll of the general public, on behalf of ISPU, by live interviews with respondents via landline telephones and cell phones between January 8 and January 24, 2018, securing a sample size of 1,201 completed surveys with a margin of error at a 95% confidence level of $\pm 2.8\%$. The weighting applied was gender, age, region, and race. For more details on polling methodology, visit www.ispu.org/poll