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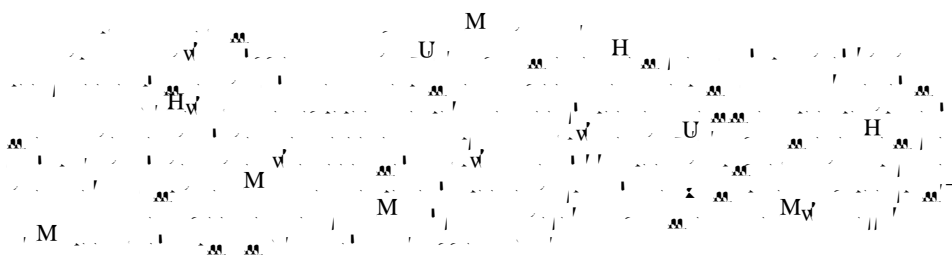
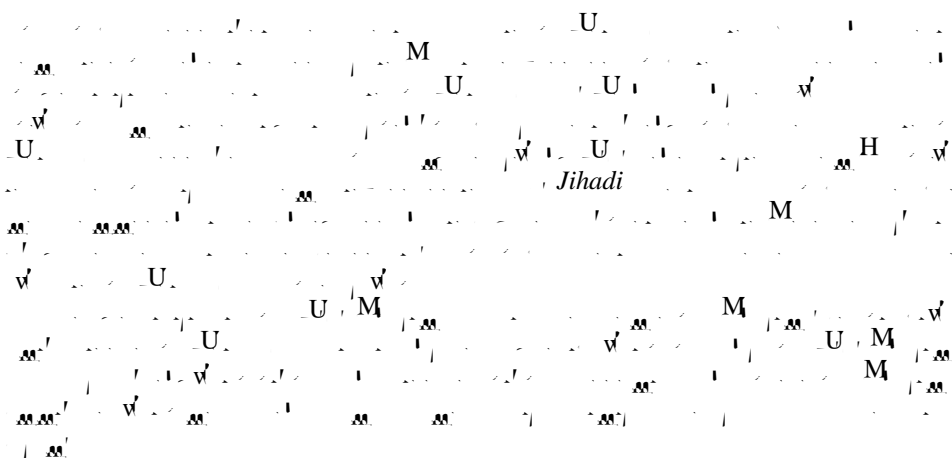
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Since 11 September 2001, Europe has suffered multiple terrorist attacks but the United States has not. This “American exceptionalism” has been attributed to the special qualities of U.S. Muslims, who are seen as politically better integrated and less sympathetic toward radical politics than other Muslims. This article tests the exceptionalism hypothesis by comparing results from a 2007 Pew poll of U.S. Muslims with results from 2006–2007 START polls of Muslims in Morocco, Egypt, Pakistan, and Indonesia. On questions about religious identity, attitude toward Al Qaeda, U.S. intentions in the War on Terrorism, and suicide terrorism, U.S. Muslims differed only slightly from comparison Muslims.



The first finding is that U.S. Muslims are more likely than the general population to be male, married, and to have a high school or college education. They are also more likely to be employed and to have a higher income. However, they are less likely to be white and more likely to be African American, Hispanic, or of another race. They are also more likely to be born in the United States and to have been in the country for a long time.

Regression

The regression analysis shows that the variables mentioned above are significant predictors of the dependent variable. For example, being male, married, and having a high school or college education all increase the likelihood of being in the sample. However, being African American, Hispanic, or of another race decreases the likelihood.

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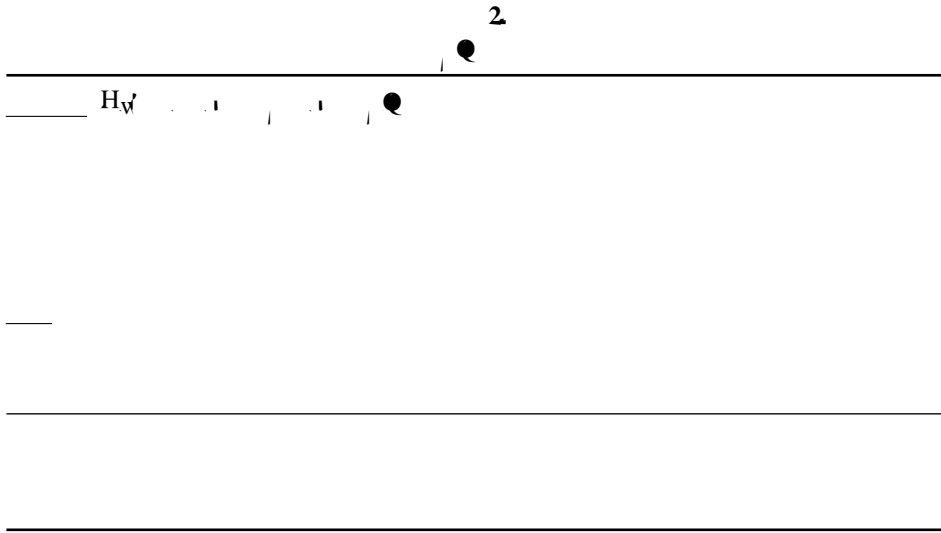
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Male</i> • <i>Married</i> • <i>High school or college education</i> • <i>Employed</i> • <i>Higher income</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>African American</i> • <i>Hispanic</i> • <i>Other race</i>
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The results of the regression analysis are consistent with the findings from the descriptive statistics. The variables that are significant in the regression are the same as those that are significant in the descriptive statistics.

Note

The data for this study were obtained from the Pew Research Center's U.S. Muslim Attitudes Survey. The survey was conducted from February to March 2007.

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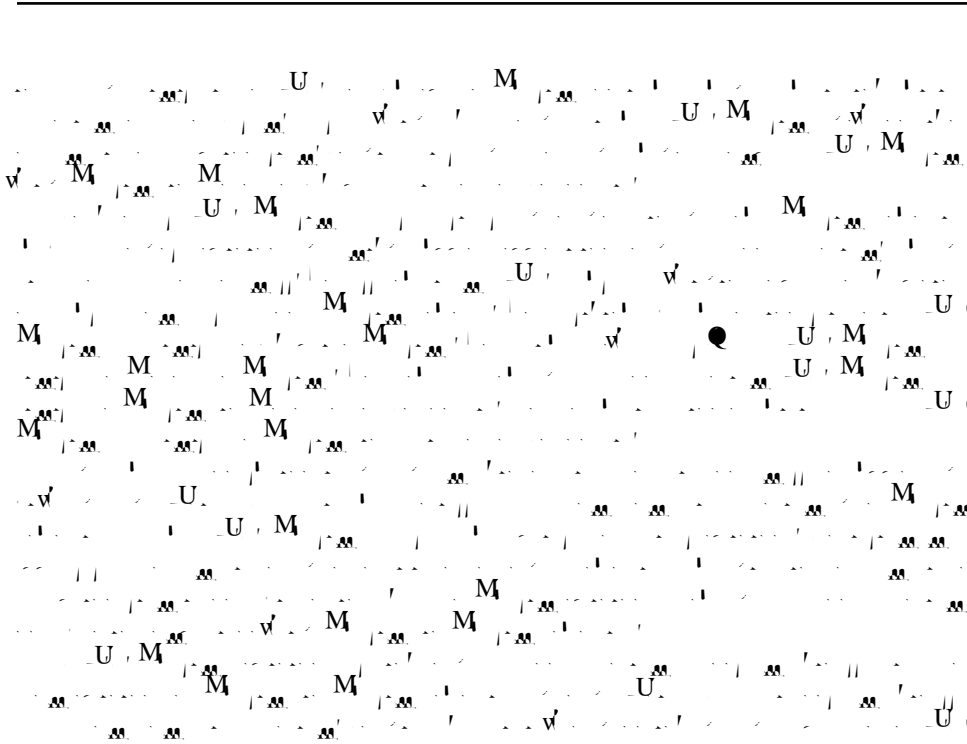
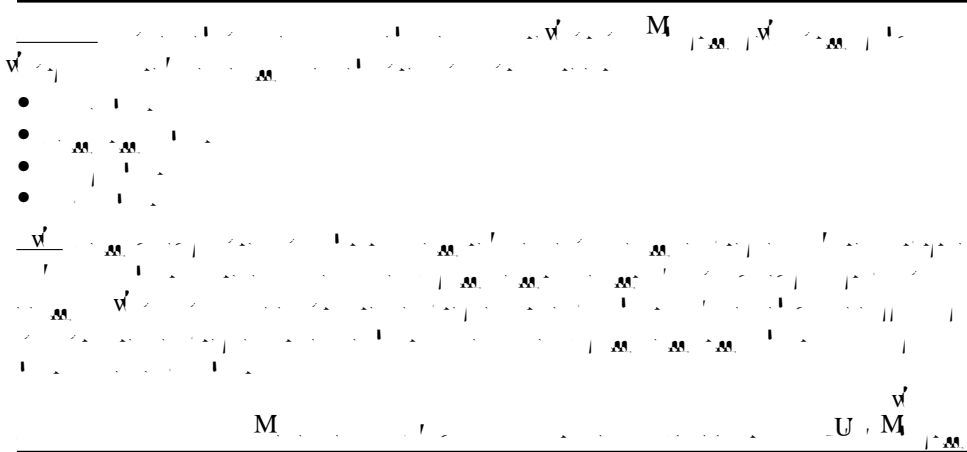


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