

Europe – Overview

Surveys in Europe were fielded from December 12, 2009 to January 16, 2010. The total achieved sample size was N = 629 of face-to-face interviews, including 276 women in France, 243 in Italy, and 110 in Spain. The topics included women’s healthcare, primary source of news, voting behavior, and education. The sampling methodology was a multistage random sample of female Muslim adults age 18+

Sample and Research Design

In France, the sample was in urban-only areas stratified by region. Sampling points were then randomly selected. Interviewers received sampling locations and then chose neighborhoods to randomly select respondents in public according to demographic quotas. In Italy, a national list of sampling points was used to randomly select areas to survey based on Muslim population. Streets were used as starting points and interviews were held at randomly selected households or in public if necessary. In Spain, sampling points were distributed by region and urban/rural strata and points within provinces were selected at random by Muslim population. Random starting points were given to interviewers and a random walk method was used. Respondents were selected in households according to a “last birthday” method.

Healthcare

A large majority of women in all countries believed that they had never been denied healthcare due to their gender; just over 1% of women in France and Italy said that they had. Spain is a different case, with a larger 20% of respondents who said that they had been denied healthcare before because they were women.

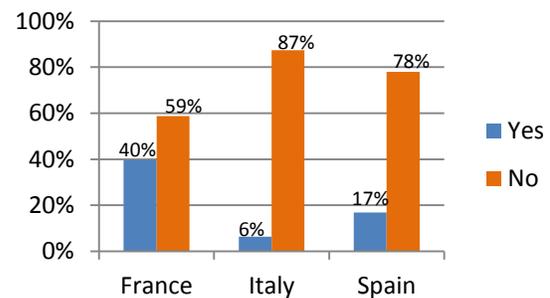
Source of News

A majority of all respondents, 75% in France, 65% in Italy, and 83% in Spain, claimed television was their primary source of news. The second highest source of new was the internet in France (9%), friends and family members in Italy (14%), and the radio in Spain (6%).

Voting Behavior

Applicable Muslim women showed poor voter turnout in all three countries for the most recent national election or referendum, though numbers vary across nations surveyed. Muslim women in France showed the highest turnout of the three samples, with 40% indicating that they had voted, while Muslim women in Italy had the lowest with only 6% saying the same.

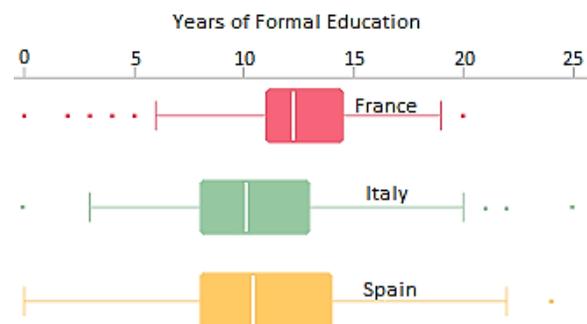
Figure 1: Did you vote in the last national election or referendum? Applicable women only, 2009/2010.



Education

Muslim women in the surveyed European countries are highly educated, with a median of 12 years of formal education in France and 10 years in Italy and Spain. The boxplot below shows the variability of each nation, with France showing the least variation and Spain the most.

Figure 1: Boxplot – Years of Education of Muslim Women in Europe, 2009/2010.



For more information on how to participate or access the data please contact
WIMC@d3systems.com

8300 Greensboro Drive, Suite 450 McLean, Virginia 22102 USA Phone: 703.388.2450
www.D3systems.com

