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Americans Express Increasingly Warm Feelings Toward Religious Groups

Jews, Catholics continue to receive warmest ratings, atheists and Muslims move from cool to neutral

FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:

Jessica Hamar Martínez, Senior Researcher Anna Schiller, Communications Manager

202.419.4372 www.pewresearch.org

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Jessica Hamar Martínez, Senior Researcher Alan Cooperman, Director of Religion Research Gregory A. Smith, Associate Director of Research Besheer Mohamed, Senior Researcher Becka A. Alper, Research Associate Elizabeth Podrebarac Sciupac, Research Associate Claire Gecewicz, Research Assistant Courtney Kennedy, Director of Survey Research Nick Bertoni, Panel Manager Andrew Mercer, Senior Research Methodologist Nicholas Hatley, Research Assistant Michael Lipka, Senior Editor Aleksandra Sandstrom, Copy Editor Bill Webster, Information Graphics Designer Stacy Rosenberg, Senior Digital Manager Travis Mitchell, Digital Producer Anna Schiller, Communications Manager Stefan S. Cornibert, Communications Associate

Americans Express Increasingly Warm Feelings Toward Religious Groups

Jews, Catholics continue to receive warmest ratings, atheists and Muslims move from cool to neutral

On the heels of a contentious election year in which <u>partisan</u> <u>politics increasingly divided Americans</u>, a new Pew Research Center survey finds that when it comes to religion, Americans generally express more positive feelings toward various religious groups today than they did just a few years ago. Asked to rate a variety of groups on a "feeling thermometer" ranging from 0 to 100, U.S. adults give nearly all groups warmer ratings than they did in a June 2014 Pew Research Center survey.

While Americans still feel coolest toward Muslims and atheists, mean ratings for these two groups increased from a somewhat chilly 40 and 41 degrees, respectively, to more neutral ratings of 48 and 50. Jews and Catholics continue to be among the groups that receive the warmest ratings – even warmer than in 2014.

Evangelical Christians, rated relatively warmly at 61 degrees, are the only group for which the mean rating did not change since the question was last asked in 2014. Americans' feelings toward Mormons and Hindus have shifted from relatively neutral places on the thermometer to somewhat warmer ratings of 54 and 58, respectively. Ratings of Buddhists rose from 53 to 60. And mainline Protestants, whom respondents were not asked to rate in 2014, receive a warm rating of 65 in the new survey.

The increase in mean ratings is broad based. Warmer feelings are expressed by people in all the major religious groups analyzed, as well as by both Democrats and Republicans, men and women, and younger and older adults.

Americans feeling warmer toward variety of religious groups

Mean thermometer ratings



Note: Based on respondents who received version of "feeling thermometer" question that used slider; see topline for more detail. In June 2014, respondents were not asked to rate mainline Protestants. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 9-23, 2017. "Americans Express Increasingly Warm Feelings Toward Religious Groups"

However, the mean ratings given to particular religious groups still vary widely depending on who is being asked. For example, young adults – those ages 18 to 29 – express warmer feelings toward Muslims than older Americans do. Moreover, young adults rate all of the groups in the study within a relatively tight range, from 54 degrees for Mormons to 66 for Buddhists. By contrast, older Americans (ages 65 and older) rate some religious groups, such as mainline Protestants (75) and Jews (74), very warmly, and others, such as Muslims and atheists (44 degrees each), much more coolly.

Ratings of religious groups vary more widely among older than younger Americans

Mean thermometer ratings among Americans ages ...



Note: Based on respondents who received version of "feeling thermometer" question that used slider; see topline for more detail.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 9-23, 2017.

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These are among the main findings of a new Pew Research Center survey of 4,248 adults conducted Jan. 9 to 23, 2017, on Pew Research Center's nationally representative American Trends Panel. The survey also finds wide variation in the ratings that U.S. religious groups give one another. While for the most part Jews and Christians tend to rate each other warmly, atheists and evangelicals continue to view each other in a negative light.

Half of U.S. adults rate Jews, Catholics very warmly

Americans express warm feelings toward Jews, with half of U.S. adults rating them at 67 degrees or higher on the 0to-100 scale. Four-in-ten Americans rate Jews in the middle of the thermometer. between 34 and 66, and only about one-in-ten express feelings that fall at 33 degrees or cooler. These warm ratings are not significantly affected by the ratings of Jews themselves, because Jews make up just 2% of the U.S. adult population.

Similarly, about half of U.S. adults (49%) rate Catholics at 67 degrees or higher. But this

Majorities rate religious groups in middle or warmest part of thermometer; only three-in-ten or fewer give any group coldest ratings

	Mean	% rating each group in the part of thermometer					
	thermometer rating	Warmest (67 or above)	Middle (34-66)	Coldest (33 or below)			
Jews	67°	50%	40%	9%			
Catholics	66°	49%	40%	11%			
Mainline Prot.	65°	46%	44%	9%			
Evangelical Chr.	61°	44%	38%	18%			
Buddhists	60°	39%	45%	15%			
Hindus	58°	34%	51%	15%			
Mormons	54°	30%	48%	21%			
Atheists	50°	30%	41%	28%			
Muslims	48°	25%	44%	30%			

Note: Means based on respondents who received version of "feeling thermometer" question that used slider; see topline for more detail. Those who did not rate a group are not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 9-23, 2017.

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does include a substantial share of respondents who are themselves Catholic, as Catholics make up roughly one-fifth of the adult population in the U.S. Looking only at non-Catholic respondents, 43% rate Catholics at 67 or higher on the thermometer and 44% place them in the middle range.

Just over four-in-ten Americans (44%) feel very warmly toward evangelical Christians, while 38% rate them in the middle of the thermometer and about one-in-five (18%) express cooler feelings toward this group. These ratings also include many people who consider themselves to be evangelical Christians (28% in the sample analyzed); once self-described evangelicals are excluded, a smaller share of non-evangelical U.S. adults (32%) rate evangelicals in the warmest third of the thermometer. (For more on how respondents rate religious groups other than their own, see the detailed tables that accompany this report.)

Pluralities of Americans give Buddhists, Hindus, Mormons, atheists and Muslims temperature ratings somewhere in the middle of the thermometer. Roughly equal shares rate atheists coldly (28%) as rate them warmly (30%). And slightly more Americans view Muslims in a negative light (30%) than a positive one (25%). Relatively few U.S. adults (9%) rate mainline Protestants (e.g., Episcopalians or United Methodists) coldly. The rest view this group either warmly (46%) or somewhat neutrally (44%).

Views of religious groups vary widely by religious affiliation, partisanship

Religious groups tend to rate their own group most positively. For example, Jewish respondents give Jews an average rating of 91 degrees on the 0-to-100 scale. Catholics rate their own group at a warm 83. And self-described atheists rate atheists at 82.

MOST

MOST

White evangelical Protestants rate evangelical Christians as a whole at 81 degrees, and white mainline Protestants rate mainline Protestants at 75. Black Protestants place both mainline Protestants and evangelical Christians in the mid to high 60s.

themselves mos		NEGATIVE			0 to 33	34 to 66	67 to 10	POSITIVE	
Mean thermometer ratings given to									
Ratings given by	Jews	Catholics	Mainline Protestant	Evangelical Christians	Buddhists	Hindus	Mormons	Atheists	Muslims
Total	67 °	66 °	65°	61 °	60 °	58 °	54°	50 °	48 °
Protestant	68	66	70	73	52	52	53	38	44
White evangelical	71	66	71	81	47	47	52	33	37
White mainline	68	70	75	63	58	56	57	45	45
Black Protestant	66	63	66	68	55	53	55	42	60
Catholic	68	83	66	63	63	63	60	48	49
Jewish	91	72	70	59	68	70	66	66	51
Unaffiliated	63	57	56	45	67	61	50	66	52
Atheist	62	45	46	29	68	60	40	82	46
Agnostic	67	60	62	45	73	66	54	70	55
Nothing in particular	62	59	58	51	65	60	52	60	52

Note: The religious affiliation categories used for this analysis are not exact parallels to the groups respondents were asked to rate. There were not enough Buddhists, Hindus, Mormons and Muslims in the sample to analyze their responses separately. Based on respondents who received version of "feeling thermometer" question that used slider; see topline for more detail. Source: Survey of U.S. adults Jan. 9-23, 2017.

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Poligious groups tond to rate

Religious groups' views of each other range fairly widely. For the most part, Christians – including Protestants and Catholics – tend to rate other Christian groups in the warmer half of the thermometer. However, Protestants rate Mormons less warmly than they rate other Christian groups. Most groups rate Buddhists and Hindus fairly warmly, although white evangelical Protestants are one exception (they rate both of these groups at a more neutral 47 degrees). There are only two groups analyzed who give another group a mean rating of 33 or lower, and the chilly feelings are mutual: Atheists rate evangelical Christians at a cold 29 degrees, while white evangelical Protestants place atheists at 33. The two groups' views of each other were also relatively cool in 2014, though white evangelical Protestants have warmed up slightly to atheists (from 25 to 33 degrees).

Both Democrats and Republicans now express warmer views toward a variety of groups than they did in June 2014, but large gaps remain between partisans in their views of a few of these groups. Democrats and those who lean toward the **Democratic Party express** somewhat warm feelings toward Muslims, giving them an average rating of 56 on the feeling thermometer, up from 47 in 2014. Republicans and those who lean Republican, meanwhile, rate Muslims at a much cooler 39 degrees, though this is up 6 degrees from 2014.

Similarly, Democrats rate atheists at 57, compared with a cooler rating of 43 toward atheists among Republicans. Partisans' feelings also differ widely when it comes to evangelical Christians; Democrats rate evangelicals at a cooler temperature than either atheists or Muslims, at 53 degrees, while Republicans rate evangelicals among the warmest of any group mentioned in the survey, at 71 degrees.

As was the case in 2014, average

ratings of religious groups currently vary more widely among Republicans – ranging from 39 for Muslims to 71 for evangelical Christians – than ratings among Democrats, which range from 52 for Mormons to 66 for Jews.

Growing warmth toward most groups among both Democrats and Republicans

Mean thermometer ratings



Note: Based on respondents who received version of "feeling thermometer" question that used slider; see topline for more detail. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 9-23, 2017. "Americans Express Increasingly Warm Feelings Toward Religious Groups"

Education also is associated with varying views toward religious groups. Americans with college degrees give warmer ratings to most groups compared with those who have less education. Evangelical Christians are an exception to this pattern: College-educated adults view evangelicals somewhat less warmly (average of 57) than do those who are less educated (63).

All in all, there are relatively few differences by race and ethnicity in views toward religious groups, although black Americans view Muslims warmly (62) compared with how white (46) or Hispanic (49) Americans rate Muslims.

Knowing someone in a religious group associated with warmer feelings for that group

Across the board, Americans express warmer feelings toward religious groups when they are personally familiar with someone in the group, consistent with findings from the <u>June 2014</u> <u>survey</u>. Those who do not know anyone who is Buddhist, for example, give Buddhists an average rating of 56 degrees on the feeling thermometer, compared with a much warmer 75 among those who do know a Buddhist. People who do not know atheists or Muslims rate these groups on the colder side of the scale, but those who do know someone who is an atheist or a Muslim rate these groups on the warmer side of 50.

Religious groups rated more warmly by those with personal connections

Mean thermometer ratings

		Know any grou	
	Total	Yes	No
Jews	67°	72°	58°
Catholics	66	67	59
Mainline Protestants	65	71	56
Evangelical Christians	61	66	54
Buddhists	60	75	56
Hindus	58	70	54
Mormons	54	58	51
Atheists	50	59	38
Muslims	48	56	42

Note: Based on respondents who received version of "feeling thermometer" question that used slider; see topline for more detail. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 9-23, 2017. "Americans Express Increasingly Warm Feelings Toward Religious Groups"

A large majority of Americans (86%) say they personally know someone who is Catholic, and three-quarters say they know someone who does not believe in or practice any religion. Roughly six-in-ten U.S. adults know someone who is Jewish, atheist, a mainline Protestant or an evangelical Christian. Comparatively, sevenin-ten Americans said they knew an evangelical Christian in June 2014.

Fewer than half of Americans say they personally know a Mormon (43%) or a Muslim (45%), though more Americans say they know a Muslim today than said this in June of 2014 (38%). Smaller shares say they know someone who is Buddhist (23%) or Hindu (22%).

More say they know a Muslim, fewer know an evangelical Christian

% of U.S. adults who know someone who is ...

	June 2014	Jan 2017	Change
Catholic	87%	86%	-1
Not religious	77	77	
Evangelical Christian	70	61	-9
Jewish	61	61	
Atheist	59	60	+1
Mainline Protestant	n/a	58	n/a
Mormon	44	43	-1
Muslim	38	45	+7
Buddhist	23	23	
Hindu	22	22	

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 9-23, 2017. "Americans Express Increasingly Warm Feelings Toward Religious Groups"

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults recruited from landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys. Panelists participate via monthly self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. The panel is being managed by Abt SRBI.

Data in this report are drawn from the panel wave conducted Jan. 9 to Jan. 23, 2017, among 4,248 respondents. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 4,248 respondents is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points. The analysis of the "feeling thermometer" questions is based on the 93% of respondents who received the slider version of the question (N=3,939; see topline for details), and the margin of sampling error for this subset is plus or minus 2.6 percentage points. Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Members of the American Trends Panel were recruited from two large, national landline and cellphone random-digit-dial (RDD) surveys conducted in English and Spanish. At the end of each survey, respondents were invited to join the panel. The first group of panelists was recruited from the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey, conducted Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014. Of the 10,013 adults interviewed, 9,809 were invited to take part in the panel and a total of 5,338 agreed to participate.¹ The second group of panelists was recruited from the 2015 Survey on Government, conducted Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015. Of the 6,004 adults interviewed, all were invited to join the panel, and 2,976 agreed to participate.²

The ATP data were weighted in a multistep process that begins with a base weight incorporating the respondents' original survey selection probability and the fact that in 2014 some panelists were subsampled for invitation to the panel. Next, an adjustment was made for the fact that the propensity to join the panel and remain an active panelist varied across different groups in the sample. The final step in the weighting uses an iterative technique that aligns the sample to population benchmarks on a number of dimensions. Gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and region parameters come from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community

¹ When data collection for the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey began, non-internet users were subsampled at a rate of 25%, but a decision was made shortly thereafter to invite all non-internet users to join. In total, 83% of non-internet users were invited to join the panel.

² Respondents to the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey who indicated that they are internet users but refused to provide an email address were initially permitted to participate in the American Trends Panel by mail, but were no longer permitted to join the panel after Feb. 6, 2014. Internet users from the 2015 Survey on Government who refused to provide an email address were not permitted to join the panel.

Survey. The county-level population density parameter (deciles) comes from the 2010 U.S. census. The telephone service benchmark comes from the January to June 2016 National Health Interview Survey and is projected to 2017. The volunteerism benchmark comes from the 2015 Current Population Survey Volunteer Supplement. The party affiliation benchmark is the average of the three most recent Pew Research Center general public telephone surveys. The internet access benchmark comes from the 2015 Pew Research Center Survey on Government. Respondents who did not previously have internet access are treated as not having internet access for weighting purposes. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish, but the Hispanic sample in the American Trends Panel is predominantly native born and English speaking.

The January 2017 wave had a response rate of 81% (4,248 responses among 5,268 individuals in the panel). Taking account of the combined, weighted response rate for the recruitment surveys (10.0%) and attrition from panel members who were removed at their request or for inactivity, the cumulative response rate for the wave is 2.7%.³

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³ Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves are removed from the panel. These cases are counted in the denominator of cumulative response rates.

Detailed tables

_	-		- Mo	an tharm	omotor roti	ngs given to			
A	Evangelical	l							Mainline
Among	Christians			Jews		Buddhists	Hindus		Protestants
Total	61°	66°	54°	67°	48°	60°	58°	50°	65°
Men	61	66	54	66	46	61	58	52	63
Women	62	66	54	68	51	60	58	49	66
Ages 18-29	59	64	54	62	58	66	64	59	59
30-49	57	62	51	64	47	60	57	53	61
50-64	64	68	54	69	45	58	55	45	67
65+	67	71	59	74	44	58	56	44	75
White, non-Hispanic	61	66	55	69	46	61	58	51	67
Black, non-Hispanic	64	63	54	64	62	58	56	47	63
Hispanic	59	68	51	60	49	58	60	50	56
College grad	57	69	58	73	53	69	65	59	70
Some college	63	66	56	69	52	64	60	52	64
H.S. grad or less	63	63	48	60	41	50	50	42	60
Republican/lean Rep.	71	69	57	68	39	56	54	43	68
Democrat/lean Dem.	53	64	52	66	56	64	61	57	62
Protestant	73	66	53	68	44	52	52	38	70
White evangelical	81	66	52	71	37	47	47	33	71
White mainline	63	70	57	68	45	58	56	45	75
Black Protestant	68	63	55	66	60	55	53	42	66
Catholic	63	83	60	68	49	63	63	48	66
Jewish	59	72	66	91	51	68	70	66	70
Unaffiliated	45	57	50	63	52	67	61	66	56
Atheist	29	45	40	62	46	68	60	82	46
Agnostic	45	60	54	67	55	73	66	70	62
Nothing in particular	51	59	52	62	52	65	60	60	58
Know someone in group?									
Yes	66	67	58	72	56	75	70	59	71
No/not selected	54	59	51	58	42	56	54	38	56

Ratings of religious groups, including those in group being rated

Note: Based on respondents who received version of "feeling thermometer" question that used slider; see topline for more detail. This table includes respondents who belong to the group in question. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. The Hispanic sample in this report is predominantly native born and English speaking.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 9-23, 2017.

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		,	Moon th	ormomoto	r ratings give	n to		
Among everyone EXCEPT those in group in question	Evangelical Christians	Catholics	Mormons	Jews	Muslims	Buddhists	Hindus	Atheists
Total	54°	62°	53°	66°	48°	60°	58°	49°
Men	55	61	54	65	46	61	57	49
Women	54	63	53	67	51	60	58	48
Ages 18-29	55	61	53	61	58	65	64	57
30-49	49	58	50	63	47	60	57	50
50-64	57	64	54	69	45	58	55	44
65+	60	67	58	73	44	57	56	43
White, non-Hispanic	54	63	54	68	46	61	58	49
Black, non-Hispanic	61	61	54	63	62	58	56	46
Hispanic	54	59	50	60	49	58	60	50
College grad	49	67	57	72	53	69	64	57
Some college	57	62	56	68	52	64	59	50
H.S. grad or less	57	58	48	59	41	50	50	41
Republican/lean Rep.	63	65	56	67	39	56	54	42
Democrat/lean Dem.	49	60	52	65	56	64	61	54
Protestant	63	66	53	68	44	52	52	38
White evangelical	n/a	66	52	71	37	47	47	33
White mainline	63	70	57	68	45	58	56	45
Black Protestant	-	63	55	66	60	55	53	42
Catholic	62	n/a	60	68	49	63	63	48
Jewish	59	72	66	n/a	51	68	70	66
Unaffiliated	45	57	50	63	52	67	61	63
Atheist	29	45	40	62	46	68	60	n/a
Agnostic	45	60	54	67	55	73	66	70
Nothing in particular	51	59	52	62	52	65	60	60
Know someone in group?	>							
Yes	56	63	57	71	55	74	69	56
No/not selected	53	57	51	58	42	56	54	37

Ratings of religious groups, excluding those in group being rated

Note: Based on respondents who received version of "feeling thermometer" question that used slider; see topline for more detail. This table excludes respondents who belong to the group in question. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. The Hispanic sample in this report is predominantly native born and English speaking.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 9-23, 2017.

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Percentage who know someone from different religious groups, based on all respondents

	E	% who say they know someone who is					Nat			
	Evangelical Christian		Mormon	Jewish	Muslim	Buddhist	Hindu	Atheist	Mainline Protestant	Not religious
Among	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	61	86	43	61	45	23	22	60	58	77
Men	65	88	43	65	51	25	26	64	60	79
Women	57	84	43	57	39	21	18	56	57	75
Ages 18-29	49	78	36	48	45	22	21	62	38	77
30-49	59	86	42	59	49	25	25	67	54	80
50-64	64	87	45	63	42	23	22	55	63	72
65+	72	91	48	74	40	19	18	54	82	76
White, non-Hispanic	64	90	49	69	43	23	22	68	70	83
Black, non-Hispanic	44	64	15	39	54	11	13	38	38	52
Hispanic	64	87	37	43	36	22	23	46	30	69
College grad	67	95	56	81	60	34	37	78	80	87
Some college	63	86	45	60	47	25	22	65	56	81
H.S. grad or less	54	77	30	44	29	11	10	41	42	64
Republican/lean Rep.	68	87	48	61	39	17	18	58	63	77
Democrat/lean Dem.	56	85	38	61	51	27	26	63	56	77
Protestant	71	81	43	57	39	16	15	54	65	71
White evangelical	83	85	54	59	35	12	13	57	73	77
White mainline	65	90	51	71	40	22	21	65	79	77
Black Protestant	49	61	11	42	48	9	8	33	40	53
Catholic	58	94	35	60	40	20	22	50	55	70
Jewish	50	88	45	93	73	37	39	69	75	82
Unaffiliated	50	88	45	64	50	29	26	74	51	89
Atheist	56	95	53	79	62	39	32	95	67	94
Agnostic	58	91	52	71	59	39	35	92	66	93
Nothing in particular	45	84	39	57	42	22	21	61	41	85

Note: Based on all respondents (including those who belong to the group in question). Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. The Hispanic sample in this report is predominantly native born and English speaking. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 9-23, 2017.

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% who say they know someone who is								
Among everyone EXCEPT those in group in	Evangelical Christian	Catholic	Mormon	Jewish	Muslim	Buddhist	Hindu	Atheist
question	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	55	84	42	60	44	22	22	58
Men	58	86	42	64	50	25	26	62
Women	51	82	42	56	38	20	18	55
Ages 18-29	45	75	35	48	44	21	21	60
30-49	52	85	41	59	48	24	25	65
50-64	58	85	45	62	42	23	22	53
65+	66	89	48	73	40	19	18	52
White, non-Hispanic	57	89	48	68	43	23	22	65
Black, non-Hispanic	33	63	15	40	53	11	13	38
Hispanic	61	82	36	42	36	22	23	45
College grad	62	94	54	81	60	34	36	77
Some college	57	84	45	59	47	25	21	62
H.S. grad or less	44	75	30	44	28	11	10	40
Republican/lean Rep.	59	86	47	61	39	17	18	57
Democrat/lean Dem.	53	82	38	61	50	27	26	60
Protestant	59	81	43	57	39	16	15	54
White evangelical	n/a	85	54	59	35	12	13	57
White mainline	65	90	51	71	40	22	21	65
Black Protestant	-	61	11	42	48	9	8	33
Catholic	58	n/a	35	60	40	20	22	50
Jewish	50	88	45	n/a	73	37	39	69
Unaffiliated	50	88	45	64	50	29	26	69
Atheist	56	95	53	79	62	39	32	n/a
Agnostic	58	91	52	71	59	39	35	92
Nothing in particular	45	84	39	57	42	22	21	61

Percentage who know someone from different religious groups, based on everyone EXCEPT those in group in question

Note: Based on all respondents EXCEPT members of the group being rated. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. The Hispanic sample in this report is predominantly native born and English speaking. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 9-23, 2017.

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2017 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL WAVE 24 JANUARY TOPLINE JANUARY 9–23, 2017 TOTAL N=4,248¹

OTHER QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

PROGRAMMING NOTE: RANDOMLY ASSIGN 8% OF RESPONDENTS TO BE PRESENTED THE THERMOMETERS WITHOUT A SLIDER USING THE MOST RECENT THERMOMETER TEMPLATE LIKE IN W23. REMAINING SAMPLE SHOULD BE PRESENTED THE THERMOMETERS WITH SLIDERS AS DESCRIBED BELOW THAT WERE USED IN W4.

REL3

We'd like to get your feelings toward a number of groups on a "feeling thermometer." A rating of zero degrees means you feel as cold and negative as possible. A rating of 100 degrees means you feel as warm and positive as possible. You would rate the group at 50 degrees if you don't feel particularly positive or negative toward the group.

How do you feel toward **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**? [IF JAVA: Enter the number or move the slider to the number that reflects your feelings/IF NON-JAVA: Enter the number in the box that reflects your feelings]

		Rating of <u>67 to 100</u>	Rating of <u>34 to 66</u>	Rating of <u>0 to 33</u>	No Answer	Mean <u>rating</u>
Wi a.	TH SLIDERS ² [N=3,939] evangelical Christians Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	44 44	38 35	18 20	 1	61 61
b.	Catholics Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	49 44	40 41	11 14	<1 1	66 62
c.	Mormons Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	30 23	48 46	21 29	1 2	54 48
d.	Jews Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	50 44	40 44	9 10	1 2	67 63
e.	Muslims Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	25 16	44 41	30 41	1 2	48 40
f.	atheists Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	30 20	41 37	28 40	1 2	50 41

¹ The Wave 24 survey was administered exclusively in web mode. The survey included N=206 previous mail mode panelists that were converted to web and were provided an internet-enabled tablet if necessary.

² In the final sample, 7.3% of panelists (N=309) were presented REL3 without a slider. These respondents are not included in the analysis and not shown.

		Rating of <u>67 to 100</u>	Rating of <u>34 to 66</u>	Rating of <u>0 to 33</u>	No <u>Answer</u>	Mean <u>rating</u>
RE q.	L3 CONTINUED Buddhists					-
g.	Jan 9-23, 2017	39	45	15	1	60
	May 30-Jun 30, 2014	31	46	22	2	53
h.	Hindus					
	Jan 9-23, 2017	34	51	15	1	58
	May 30-Jun 30, 2014	24	52	23	2	50
i.	mainline Protestants (such as United Methodists, Episcopalians, etc.)					
	Jan 9-23, 2017	46	44	9	1	65

RANDOMIZE ITEMS

ASK ALL:

REL4

Do you, personally, happen to know anyone who is... [Check all that apply. Not counting yourself]

2	An evangelical Christian	<u>Selected</u>	<u>Not selected</u> /No Answer
а.	Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	61 70	39 30
b.	Catholic Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	86 87	14 13
c.	Mormon Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	43 44	57 56
d.	Jewish Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	61 61	39 39
e.	Muslim Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	45 38	55 62
f.	An atheist Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	60 59	40 41
g.	Buddhist Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	23 23	77 77
h.	Hindu Jan 9-23, 2017 May 30-Jun 30, 2014	22 22	78 78

REL	4 CONTINUED	<u>Selected</u>	<u>Not selected</u> /No Answer
i.	A mainline Protestant (such as United Methodist, Episcopalian, etc.) Jan 9-23, 2017	58	42

ASK ALL:

REL5 Do you, personally, happen to know anyone who does not believe in or practice any religion? (*Not counting yourself*)

		May 30-
Jan 9-23		Jun 30
<u>2017</u>		<u>2014</u>
77	Yes	77
23	No	22
1	No Answer	1