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How Americans Feel About Religious Groups

*Jews, Catholics & Evangelicals Rated
Warmly, Atheists and Muslims More
Coldly*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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How Americans Feel About Religious Groups

Jews, Catholics & Evangelicals Rated Warmly, Atheists and Muslims More Coldly

Jews, Catholics and evangelical Christians are viewed warmly by the American public. When asked to rate each group on a “feeling thermometer” ranging from 0 to 100 – where 0 reflects the coldest, most negative possible rating and 100 the warmest, most positive rating – all three groups receive an average rating of 60 or higher (63 for Jews, 62 for Catholics and 61 for evangelical Christians). And 44% of the public rates all three groups in the warmest part of the scale (67 or higher).

Buddhists, Hindus and Mormons receive neutral ratings on average, ranging from 48 for Mormons to 53 for Buddhists. The public views atheists and Muslims more coldly; atheists receive an average rating of 41, and Muslims an average rating of 40. Fully 41% of the public rates Muslims in the coldest part of the thermometer (33 or below), and 40% rate atheists in the coldest part.

These are some of the key findings from a Pew Research Center survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014, among 3,217 adults who are part of Pew Research’s [new American Trends Panel](#), a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults.¹

U.S. Public Has Warmest Feelings for Jews, Catholics and Evangelicals

Respondents in a Pew Research Center poll were asked:

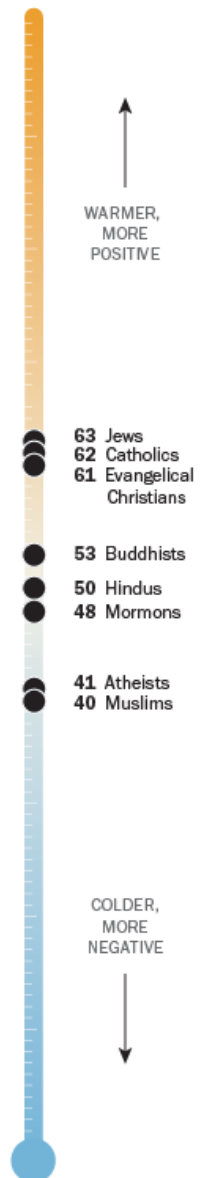
“We’d like to get your feelings toward a number of groups on a ‘feeling thermometer.’ A rating of zero degrees means you feel as cold and negative as possible. A rating of 100 degrees means you feel as warm and positive as possible. You would rate the group at 50 degrees if you don’t feel particularly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

Results at right show total mean ratings of each religious group



Source: American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014.

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¹ The American Trends Panel is a new endeavor for the Pew Research Center. Its members were recruited from a nationally representative telephone survey conducted earlier in 2014 among more than 10,000 respondents. The American Trends Panel has many benefits, including the ability to follow individual panelists over time and see how their current views might predict future behavior and whether their views change. The survey methodology and the American Trends Panel are described in further detail on page 11.

Groups Tend To Be Rated Most Positively by Their Own Members

Religious groups are rated more positively by their own members than by people from other religious backgrounds. Catholics as a group, for example, receive an average thermometer rating of 80 from Americans who describe themselves as Catholic, compared with 58 from non-Catholics. Similarly, evangelical Christians receive an average rating of 79 from people who describe themselves as born-again or evangelical Christians, compared with an average rating of 52 from non-evangelicals. Among non-evangelicals, roughly as many people give evangelicals a cold rating (27%) as give them a warm rating (30%).²

Americans' Ratings of Religious Groups

	Among Total Population (including members of the group in question)				Among everyone EXCEPT members of the group in question			
	Mean Thermometer Rating	Percentage rating group...			Mean Thermometer Rating	Percentage rating group...		
		Warmest (67 or above)	Middle (34-66)	Coldest (33 or below)		Warmest (67 or above)	Middle (34-66)	Coldest (33 or below)
Jews	63°	44%	44%	10%	63°	44%	44%	10%
Catholics	62°	44%	41%	14%	58°	37%	46%	17%
Evangelicals	61°	44%	35%	20%	52°	30%	42%	27%
Buddhists	53°	31%	46%	22%	53°	30%	46%	22%
Hindus	50°	24%	52%	23%	50°	24%	52%	23%
Mormons	48°	23%	46%	29%	47°	22%	47%	30%
Atheists	41°	20%	37%	40%	40°	19%	38%	41%
Muslims	40°	16%	41%	41%	40°	15%	41%	41%

American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014. REL3a-h. Respondents were asked to rate each religious group on a "feeling thermometer" ranging from 0 (coldest, most negative) to 100 (warmest, most positive). Respondents who declined to provide a rating for a group are not included in the calculation of the mean ratings and their responses are not shown here.

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The fact that Catholics and evangelical Christians are large groups and view their fellow adherents warmly helps explain why the two groups are among the most favorably viewed groups in the population. (Catholics account for 20% of the sample in the survey, and self-described evangelical/born-again Christians account for 32% of the sample.) The other groups included in

² To double-check the analyses included in this report, alternative analyses were conducted in which the mean rating given across all eight religious groups was calculated for each respondent. Then each respondent's average rating was subtracted from the rating he or she gave to each of the individual religious groups, resulting in a positive score (reflecting a warmer-than-average rating), a negative score (reflecting a colder-than-average rating), or a score of zero (indicating that the rating given to a group was equal to that respondent's average rating for all eight groups). This alternative approach helps to control, analytically, for the fact that some respondents may tend to give warmer thermometer ratings, in general, while other respondents tend to give colder ratings, regardless of the group being rated. These alternative analyses showed the same overall patterns as the results presented in this report.

the survey constitute much smaller shares of the overall population. As a result, their ratings are very similar whether they are based on the entire population or only on people who do not belong to the group.

Both Jews and Atheists Rate Evangelicals Negatively, but Evangelicals Rate Jews Highly

Attitudes among religious groups toward each other range from mutual regard to unrequited positive feelings to mutual coldness. Catholics and evangelicals, the two largest Christian groups measured here, generally view each other warmly. White evangelical Protestants give Catholics an average thermometer rating of 63; Catholics rate evangelicals at 57. Evangelicals also hold very positive views of Jews, with white evangelical Protestants giving Jews an average thermometer rating of 69. Only Jews themselves rate Jews more positively. But that warmth is not mutual: despite evangelicals' warm feelings toward Jews, Jews tend to give evangelicals a much cooler rating (34 on average).

Religious Groups' Ratings of Each Other

MOST NEGATIVE | 0 to 33 | 34 to 66 | 67 to 100 | MOST POSITIVE

Mean thermometer ratings given to ...

Ratings given by...	Jews	Catholics	Evangelical Christians	Buddhists	Hindus	Mormons	Atheists	Muslims
Total	63°	62°	61°	53°	50°	48°	41°	40°
Protestant	64	60	73	45	44	47	32	36
White evangelical	69	63	82	39	38	47	25	30
White mainline	63	62	62	54	50	52	41	37
Black Protestant	59	55	73	41	42	42	30	44
Catholic	61	80	57	55	53	51	38	40
Jewish	89	58	34	61	57	48	55	35
Unaffiliated	58	52	41	64	56	44	60	45
Atheist	61	47	28	69	58	39	82	44
Agnostic	58	49	37	70	60	47	66	47
Nothing in particular	58	54	45	62	54	45	53	44

Source: American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014. Respondents were asked to rate each religious group on a "feeling thermometer" ranging from 0 (coldest, most negative) to 100 (warmest, most positive).

Note: Respondents were asked to rate "evangelical Christians" on the feeling thermometer; the question did not ask specifically about white evangelicals or about evangelical Protestants.

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When asked about other non-Christian groups, evangelicals tend to express more negative views. White evangelicals assign Buddhists an average rating of 39, Hindus 38, Muslims 30 and atheists 25. The chilliness between evangelicals and atheists goes both ways. Atheists give evangelical Christians a cold rating of 28 on average.

Atheists give largely positive ratings to several non-Christian religious groups, including Buddhists (who receive an average rating of 69 from atheists), Jews (61) and Hindus (58). Atheists tend to give much cooler ratings to Muslims and the Christian groups asked about in the survey.

Atheists themselves are rated positively by atheists and agnostics, and they receive neutral ratings from Jews and those who describe their religion as “nothing in particular.” Atheists are rated much more negatively by other religious groups.

Christians and Jews Are Rated More Favorably by Older Americans than by Younger People; Other Non-Christian Faiths Are Rated More Positively by Younger People

Christian groups and Jews receive higher ratings from older Americans (those ages 65 and older) than from younger Americans. By contrast, other non-Christian groups receive their highest ratings from younger Americans. Adults under the age of 30, for instance, give Muslims a neutral rating of 49, on average, whereas older adults give Muslims significantly more negative ratings (42 among those ages 30-49, 36 on average among those 50-64, and 32 among those 65 and older).

These patterns may partly reflect that there are more Christians among older Americans than among younger people. In Pew Research surveys conducted this year, fully 85% of Americans ages 65 and older describe themselves as Christians, compared with just 59% among adults under 30 (32% of whom identify as religious “nones”).

Christians and Jews Are Viewed More Positively by Older People, Other Groups by Younger People

Mean Thermometer Ratings (0=coldest, most negative; 100=warmest, most positive)

Ratings given to Christians and Jews	Total	Among those ages...			
		18-29	30-49	50-64	65+
Jews	63	60	63	63	68
Catholics	62	60	62	61	67
Evangelicals	61	58	58	61	67
Mormons	48	46	46	48	52
<i>Ratings given to other groups</i>					
Buddhists	53	58	56	50	47
Hindus	50	54	52	47	46
Atheists	41	49	44	35	34
Muslims	40	49	42	36	32

American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014. REL3a-h. Respondents were asked to rate each religious group on a “feeling thermometer” ranging from 0 (coldest, most negative) to 100 (warmest, most positive).

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Jews Rated Most Positively by Whites; Evangelicals and Muslims Viewed More Favorably by Blacks than Whites

Jews receive their most positive ratings from whites, who give them an average rating of 66. Jews also are rated favorably by blacks and Hispanics (with each group giving Jews an average rating of 58). Evangelicals also are rated positively by all three groups, with their highest average rating coming from blacks (68). Muslims receive a neutral rating from blacks (49 on average), but they are rated more negatively by whites (38). Hispanics' ratings of Muslims fall in between (43).

These findings may reflect the racial and ethnic composition of religious groups. Many blacks describe themselves as born-again or evangelical Christians, for instance, and 23% of Muslims in the U.S. are black, according to the Pew Research Center's [2011 survey of Muslim Americans](#). Fully 94% of U.S. Jews are white, according to the Pew Research Center's [2013 survey of U.S. Jews](#).

Jews Viewed More Positively by Whites, Evangelicals & Muslims by Blacks

Mean Thermometer Ratings (0=coldest, most negative; 100=warmest, most positive)

Ratings given to...	Total	Among those whose race/ethnicity is...		
		White	Black	Hispanic
Jews	63	66	58	58
Catholics	62	63	55	65
Evangelicals	61	60	68	57
Buddhists	53	54	45	51
Hindus	50	50	45	52
Mormons	48	50	42	44
Atheists	41	43	33	38
Muslims	40	38	49	43

American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014. REL3a-h. Respondents were asked to rate each religious group on a "feeling thermometer" ranging from 0 (coldest, most negative) to 100 (warmest, most positive). Whites and blacks are non-Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. The Hispanic sample in this report is predominantly native born and English speaking.

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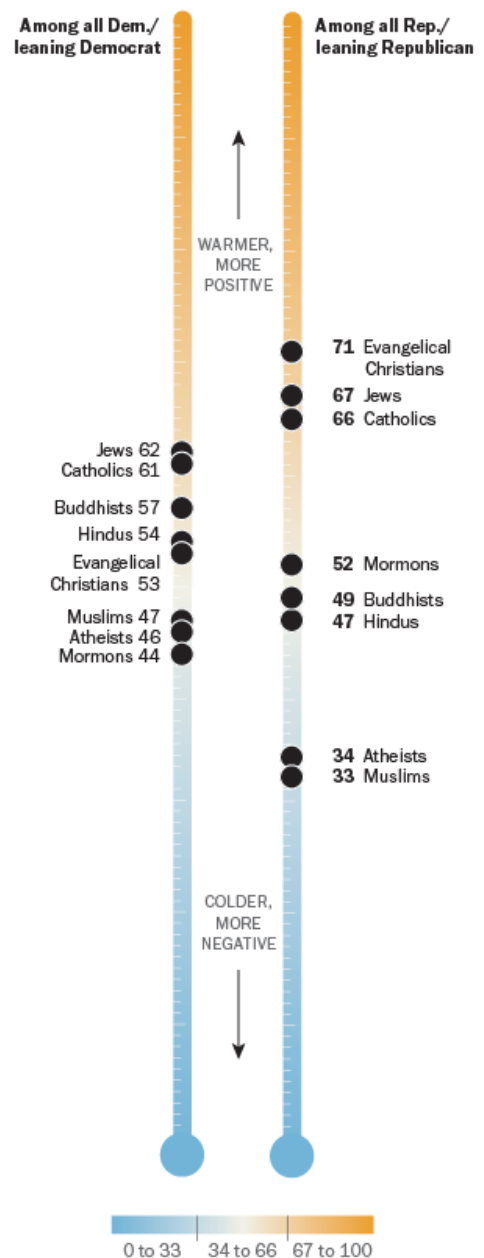
Politics and Religion: Partisans' Views of Religious Groups

Republicans and those who lean toward the Republican Party tend to rate evangelicals very positively (71 on average). They also express warm feelings toward Jews (67 on average) and Catholics (66). The warmth Republicans feel for evangelicals may reflect the fact that many Republicans and Republican leaners are themselves evangelicals. Among those who are not evangelical Christians, evangelicals receive an average rating of 62. Mormons receive a neutral rating from Republicans and Republican leaners (52 on average), while Buddhists receive a rating of 49 and Hindus a rating of 47. Republicans and Republican leaners view atheists and Muslims much more negatively than they view other religious groups.

Democrats and Democratic leaners express warm feelings toward Jews (average rating of 62) and Catholics (61). Buddhists also are rated favorably (57 on average) by Democrats. Evangelicals receive an average rating of 53 from all Democrats and Democratic leaners, but this drops to 45 among those who are not evangelicals themselves. With the exception of Jews, all of the non-Christian groups asked about receive warmer ratings from Democrats and Democratic leaners than they do from Republicans.

Evangelicals Rated More Positively by Republicans than Democrats; Most Non-Christian Religions Viewed More Favorably by Democrats than Republicans

Mean thermometer ratings



Source: American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014. Respondents were asked to rate each religious group on a "feeling thermometer" ranging from 0 (coldest, most negative) to 100 (warmest, most positive).

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Familiarity With People of Different Faiths

Fully 87% of U.S. adults (including 85% of non-Catholics) say they personally know someone who is Catholic. And seven-in-ten people (including 63% of non-evangelicals) say they know someone who is an evangelical Christian. Because Catholics and evangelical Christians are such large groups, it is to be expected that most people would know someone from these groups.

Most Americans also say they know someone who is Jewish (61%) or an atheist (59%), even though these groups are much smaller than Catholics and evangelical Christians; roughly 2% of U.S. adults identify religiously as Jewish, and a little more than 2% identify as atheists. Other small groups are less familiar to most Americans. For example, 44% of Americans say they know someone who is Mormon, and 38% say they know someone who is Muslim. Mormons constitute about 2% of the U.S. adult population, and Muslims roughly 1%. Roughly one-in-four adults or fewer say they know a Buddhist (23%) or Hindu (22%); these groups each account for roughly 1% or less of the overall population.

Familiarity with People from Other Religious Groups

<i>% who know someone who is...</i>	Among total population	Among everyone EXCEPT members of group in question
Catholic	87	85
Not religious [^]	77	n/a
Evangelical	70	63
Jewish	61	60
Atheist	59	58
Mormon	44	43
Muslim	38	38
Buddhist	23	23
Hindu	22	22

American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014. REL4a-h, REL5.

[^] In addition to asking respondents if they know someone who is Catholic, an evangelical Christian, Jewish, atheist, Mormon, Muslim, Buddhist and Hindu, respondents were also asked whether they know someone who "does not believe in or practice any religion."

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Knowing someone from a religious group is linked with having relatively more positive views of that group. Those who say they know someone who is Jewish, for example, give Jews an average thermometer rating of 69, compared with a rating of 55 among those who say they do not know anyone who is Jewish. Atheists receive a neutral rating of 50, on average, from people who say they personally know an atheist, but they receive a cold rating of 29 from those who do not know an atheist. Similarly, Muslims get a neutral rating (49 on average) from those who know a Muslim, and a cooler rating (35) from those who do not know a Muslim.

Personal Familiarity with Group Members Linked With More Positive Views

*Mean Thermometer Ratings
(0=coldest, most negative;
100=warmest, most positive)*

<i>Mean rating given to...</i>	Total	Know Anyone From Group?	
		Yes	No
Jews	63	69	55
Catholics	62	64	47
Evangelicals	61	65	49
Buddhists	53	70	48
Hindus	50	63	47
Mormons	48	53	44
Atheists	41	50	29
Muslims	40	49	35

American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014. REL3a-h. Based on all respondents (including those who belong to the group in question).

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About the American Trends Panel Surveys (ATP)

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by the Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults living in households. Respondents who self-identify as internet users (representing 89% of U.S. adults) participate in the panel via monthly self-administered Web surveys, and those who do not use the internet participate via telephone or mail. The panel is being managed by Abt SRBI.

Data in this report are drawn from the June wave of the panel, conducted May 30–June 30, 2014 among 3,217 respondents (2,849 by web and 368 by mail). The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,217 respondents is plus or minus 2.2 percentage points.

All current members of the American Trends Panel were originally recruited from the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey, a large (n=10,013) national landline and cellphone random digit dial (RDD) survey conducted January 23rd to March 16th, 2014, in English and Spanish. At the end of that survey, respondents were invited to join the panel. The invitation was extended to all respondents who use the internet (from any location) and a random subsample of respondents who do not use the internet.³

Of the 10,013 adults interviewed, 9,809 were invited to take part in the panel. A total of 5,338 agreed to participate and provided either a mailing address or an email address to which a welcome packet, a monetary incentive and future survey invitations could be sent. Panelists also receive a small monetary incentive after participating in each wave of the survey.

The ATP data were weighted in a multi-step process that begins with a base weight incorporating the respondents' original survey selection probability and the fact that some panelists were subsampled for invitation to the panel. Next, an adjustment was made for the fact that the propensity to join the panel varied across different groups in the sample. The final step in the weighting uses an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and region to parameters from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2012 American Community Survey. Population density is weighted to match the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census. Telephone service is weighted to estimates of telephone coverage for 2014 that were projected from the January–June 2013 National Health Interview Survey. It also adjusts for party affiliation using an average of the three most recent Pew Research Center general public telephone surveys, and for internet use using as a parameter a measure from the 2014 Survey of Political Polarization. Sampling errors

³ 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.

and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. The Hispanic sample in the American Trends Panel is predominantly native born and English speaking.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

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.

The Web component of the June wave had a response rate of 60% (2,849 responses among 4,729 Web-based individuals enrolled in the panel); the mail component had a response rate of 66% (368 responses among 556 non-Web individuals enrolled in the panel). Taking account of the response rate for the 2014 Survey of Political Polarization (10.6%), the cumulative response rate for the June ATP wave is 3.5%.

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Sample Size and Margin of Error for American Trends Panel (Wave 4)

	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus...
Total	3,217	2.2 percentage points
Men	1,535	3.2 percentage points
Women	1,682	3.1 percentage points
Age 18-29	470	5.8 percentage points
30-49	875	4.3 percentage points
50-64	1,061	3.9 percentage points
65+	794	4.5 percentage points
White, non-Hisp	2,515	2.5 percentage points
Black, non-Hisp	234	8.3 percentage points
Hispanic	252	8.0 percentage points
College grad	1,632	3.1 percentage points
Some college	927	4.1 percentage points
HS grad or less	654	4.9 percentage points
Republican/lean Rep	1,362	3.4 percentage points
Democrat/lean Dem	1,611	3.1 percentage points
Protestant	1,509	3.3 percentage points
White evangelical	592	5.2 percentage points
White mainline	584	5.2 percentage points
Black Protestant	170	9.7 percentage points
Catholic	629	5.0 percentage points
White Catholic	472	5.8 percentage points
Hispanic Catholic	117	11.7 percentage points
Jewish	100	12.6 percentage points
Unaffiliated	703	4.8 percentage points
Atheist	127	11.2 percentage points
Agnostic	165	9.8 percentage points
Nothing in particular	411	6.2 percentage points

American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014. The Hispanic sample in this report is predominantly native born and English speaking.

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Detailed Tables

Ratings of Religious Groups, Based on All Respondents

Among...	Mean Thermometer Ratings Given To...							
	Evangelical Christians	Catholics	Mormons	Jews	Muslims	Buddhists	Hindus	Atheists
Total	61	62	48	63	40	53	50	41
Men	60	62	48	63	39	55	51	43
Women	61	62	48	64	41	52	49	40
Age 18-29	58	60	46	60	49	58	54	49
30-49	58	62	46	63	42	56	52	44
50-64	61	61	48	63	36	50	47	35
65+	67	67	52	68	32	47	46	34
White, non-Hispanic	60	63	50	66	38	54	50	43
Black, non-Hispanic	68	55	42	58	49	45	45	33
Hispanic	57	65	44	58	43	51	52	38
College grad	55	66	51	69	44	62	57	49
Some college	63	62	49	64	42	56	52	44
HS grad or less	63	59	44	58	36	45	43	33
Republican/Lean Rep	71	66	52	67	33	49	47	34
Democrat/Lean Dem	53	61	44	62	47	57	54	46
Protestant	73	60	47	64	36	45	44	32
White evangelical	82	63	47	69	30	39	38	25
White mainline	62	62	52	63	37	54	50	41
Black Protestant	73	55	42	59	44	41	42	30
Catholic	57	80	51	61	40	55	53	38
White Catholic	58	80	55	66	39	57	53	39
Hispanic Catholic	55	78	44	54	42	50	50	35
Jewish	34	58	48	89	35	61	57	55
Unaffiliated	41	52	44	58	45	64	56	60
Atheist	28	47	39	61	44	69	58	82
Agnostic	37	49	47	58	47	70	60	66
Nothing in particular	45	54	45	58	44	62	54	53
<i>Know someone in group?</i>								
Yes	65	64	53	69	49	70	63	50
No/Not selected	50	46	43	54	34	48	46	28

American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014. REL3a-h. Respondents were asked to rate each religious group on a “feeling thermometer” ranging from 0 (coldest, most negative) to 100 (warmest, most positive). 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. Based on all respondents (including those who belong to the group in question).

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Ratings of Religious Groups, Excluding Members of Group Being Rated

Among everyone EXCEPT members of group in question...

Mean Thermometer Ratings Given to...

	Evangelical Christians	Catholics	Mormons	Jews	Muslims	Buddhists	Hindus	Atheists
Total	52	58	47	63	40	53	50	40
Men	51	58	47	62	38	54	51	41
Women	52	58	47	63	41	52	49	39
Age 18-29	54	56	45	59	48	58	54	48
30-49	49	57	45	63	41	56	52	43
50-64	52	57	47	63	36	50	47	35
65+	54	62	51	68	32	47	46	33
White, non-Hispanic	51	59	49	65	38	54	50	41
Black, non-Hispanic	62	54	42	58	47	45	45	33
Hispanic	50	52	44	58	43	51	52	38
College grad	46	62	50	68	44	62	57	47
Some college	54	59	48	64	41	56	52	42
HS grad or less	54	53	44	58	35	45	43	33
Republican/Lean Rep	62	62	51	67	32	49	46	34
Democrat/Lean Dem	45	56	44	61	46	57	53	44
Protestant	63	60	47	64	36	45	44	32
White evangelical	n/a	63	47	69	30	39	38	25
White mainline	62	62	52	63	37	54	50	41
Black Protestant	n/a^	55	42	59	44	41	42	30
Catholic	55	n/a	51	61	40	55	53	38
White Catholic	56	n/a	55	66	39	57	53	39
Hispanic Catholic	52	n/a	44	54	42	50	50	35
Jewish	34	58	48	n/a	35	61	57	55
Unaffiliated	41	52	44	58	45	64	56	56
Atheist	28	47	39	61	44	69	58	n/a
Agnostic	37	49	47	58	47	70	60	66
Nothing in particular	45	54	45	58	44	62	54	53
Know someone in group?								
Yes	54	60	52	68	48	70	63	48
No/Not selected	47	45	43	54	34	48	46	28

American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014. REL3a-h. Respondents were asked to rate each religious group on a "feeling thermometer" ranging from 0 (coldest, most negative) to 100 (warmest, most positive). 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. Based on all respondents EXCEPT members of the group being rated.

^ Responses not shown due to small sample size

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Percentage Who Know Someone From Different Religious Groups, Based on All Respondents

Among...	Percentage who say they know someone who is...								
	Evangelical Christian	Catholic	Mormon	Jewish	Muslim	Buddhist	Hindu	Atheist	Not religious
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	70	87	44	61	38	23	22	59	77
Men	73	88	46	63	42	25	25	63	78
Women	68	86	43	59	35	22	20	55	76
Age 18-29	66	81	38	55	43	26	26	67	82
30-49	69	90	44	60	41	24	25	63	79
50-64	73	89	47	63	39	26	22	53	74
65+	72	86	47	66	26	16	13	48	72
White, non-Hispanic	71	91	49	67	34	24	22	63	82
Black, non-Hispanic	66	66	16	42	57	18	18	41	57
Hispanic	69	87	40	46	34	17	22	49	69
College grad	73	96	57	81	53	36	35	74	86
Some college	72	90	46	62	41	24	23	66	82
HS grad or less	66	79	33	45	26	14	13	42	67
Republican/Lean Rep	77	90	53	65	33	20	20	60	81
Democrat/Lean Dem	64	86	37	60	43	27	24	60	76
Protestant	81	83	43	55	35	17	17	53	74
White evangelical	91	88	51	57	27	15	14	52	79
White mainline	73	87	46	63	31	22	20	59	77
Black Protestant	71	63	15	40	49	15	15	38	51
Catholic	56	97	38	59	31	19	22	49	71
White Catholic	56	99	39	71	31	20	22	53	77
Hispanic Catholic	56	94	38	39	23	13	19	39	59
Jewish	50	89	51	98	54	35	35	66	80
Unaffiliated	61	88	47	71	45	35	26	78	89
Atheist	64	93	52	80	49	40	30	94	96
Agnostic	60	91	53	78	52	41	34	89	95
Nothing in particular	61	86	44	66	42	31	23	70	85
Among NON-members of group	63	85	43	60	38	23	22	58	n/a

American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014. REL4a-h, REL5. 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.

Percentage Who Know Someone From Different Religious Groups, Based on Everyone EXCEPT Those of Group in Question

Percentage who say they know someone who is...

<i>Among everyone EXCEPT those of group in question...</i>	Evangelical Christian	Catholic	Mormon	Jewish	Muslim	Buddhist	Hindu	Atheist
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	63	85	43	60	38	23	22	58
Men	66	86	45	63	42	25	25	62
Women	61	83	42	58	35	22	20	54
Age 18-29	61	78	36	54	42	25	26	66
30-49	61	87	43	59	41	24	25	62
50-64	67	86	46	63	39	25	22	53
65+	67	85	47	65	26	16	13	48
White, non-Hispanic	64	89	48	67	34	24	22	61
Black, non-Hispanic	59	65	16	42	55	18	18	41
Hispanic	66	81	39	45	34	17	22	49
College grad	68	95	56	80	52	36	34	73
Some college	65	87	45	62	41	24	23	65
HS grad or less	57	74	33	45	25	13	13	41
Republican/Lean Rep	67	88	52	64	33	19	20	59
Democrat/Lean Dem	60	83	36	59	42	27	24	58
Protestant	71	83	43	55	35	17	17	53
White evangelical	n/a	88	51	57	27	15	14	52
White mainline	73	87	46	63	31	22	20	59
Black Protestant	n/a [^]	63	15	40	49	15	15	38
Catholic	58	n/a	38	59	31	19	22	49
White Catholic	57	n/a	39	71	31	20	22	53
Hispanic Catholic	58	n/a	38	39	23	13	19	39
Jewish	50	89	51	n/a	54	35	35	66
Unaffiliated	61	88	47	71	45	35	26	75
Atheist	64	93	52	80	49	40	30	n/a
Agnostic	60	91	53	78	52	41	34	89
Nothing in particular	61	86	44	66	42	31	23	70

American Trends Panel (wave 4). Survey conducted May 30-June 30, 2014. REL4a-h. 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.

[^] Responses not shown due to small sample size

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

**2014 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 4 JUNE
TOPLINE
MAY 30-JUNE 30, 2014
TOTAL N=3,217
WEB RESPONDENTS N=2,849
MAIL RESPONDENTS N=368¹**

ALL OTHER QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

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]?

	Rating of 67 to 100 %	Rating of 34 to 66 %	Rating of 0 to 33 %	No answer %	Mean rating
a. Evangelical Christians	44	35	20	1	61
b. Catholics	44	41	14	1	62
c. Mormons	23	46	29	2	48
d. Jews	44	44	10	2	63
e. Muslims	16	41	41	2	40
f. Atheists	20	37	40	2	41
g. Buddhists	31	46	22	2	53
h. Hindus	24	52	23	2	50

ASK ALL:

REL4. Do you, personally, happen to know anyone who is ...

[Check all that apply. Not counting yourself]

	<u>Yes, know someone</u> %	<u>Not selected/ No answer</u> %
a. An evangelical Christian	70	30
b. Catholic	87	13
c. Mormon	44	56
d. Jewish	61	39
e. Muslim	38	62
f. An atheist	59	41
g. Buddhist	23	77
h. Hindu	22	78

¹ Question wording in this topline is that from the web version of the survey. Question wording and format was adapted for the paper questionnaire delivered by mail; this questionnaire is available on request.

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

%	
77	Yes
22	No
1	No answer