



U.S. RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPE SURVEY

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES: DIVERSE AND POLITICALLY RELEVANT

JUNE 2008

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Introduction

Alexis de Tocqueville, the well-known, early 19th-century French chronicler of democracy in America, recognized the vital role religion plays in shaping American life. “This civilization is the result ... of two quite distinct ingredients, which anywhere else have often ended in war but which Americans have succeeded somehow to meld together in wondrous harmony; namely the spirit of religion and the spirit of liberty.”

Almost two centuries after de Tocqueville penned these words, the “spirit of religion” remains a powerful force in shaping the views and values of the American people. To better understand the connections between Americans’ religious beliefs and practices and their social and political views, the Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life has undertaken an extensive survey on religion in America. The first report of the *U.S. Religious Landscape Survey*, published in February 2008, detailed the religious affiliations of the American public and documented the impact of changes in affiliation, immigration and other factors. The report also explored the great diversity of religious traditions and groups in the U.S. and detailed their demographic characteristics.

The latest release of the Landscape Survey includes a wealth of information on the religious beliefs and practices of the American public, including the importance of religion in people’s lives, belief in God and the afterlife, attitudes toward the authority of sacred writings, frequency of worship attendance and prayer, and participation in religious activities outside of worship services, including the religious education of children. The study also probes the public’s views on religion’s impact on society, conflicts between religion and society, religion and morality, and the links between religion and life satisfaction.

Using the responses to these and other survey questions, the report examines the diversity of opinion that exists on a variety of political and public policy issues among and within the country’s various religious groups, including people who are unaffiliated or are only nominally affiliated with a particular religious tradition. These issues include ideological and partisan orientation; attitudes on abortion, homosexuality, evolution and other social issues; views on the size and proper role of government, the environment and helping the needy; and opinions on foreign affairs.

The Landscape Survey draws primarily on a nationwide survey conducted from May 8 to Aug. 13, 2007, among a representative sample of more than 35,000 adults in the U.S., with additional oversamples of Eastern Orthodox Christians, Buddhists and Hindus. The study also takes advantage of the 2007 survey of American Muslims that was conducted in partnership with other projects of the Pew Research Center. In total, these surveys included interviews with more than 36,000 Americans.

In conjunction with the release of the Landscape Survey, the Forum has introduced some new features on its website, www.pewforum.org. The online presentation of the findings has been updated to incorporate the new material on religious beliefs and practices as well as social and political views. The site includes interactive mapping, dynamic charts that illustrate key findings and a variety of other tools that are designed to help users delve deeper into the material. The online tools provide easily accessible portraits of American religious groups, including such smaller groups as Buddhists, Hindus, Jews and Muslims.

Additionally, after the release of the February report, we surveyed a total of 400 people in Alaska and Hawaii, and their responses to the questions on religious affiliation, as well as key questions on religious beliefs and practices, are now available in the Maps section of the online presentation.

As we explain in the introduction to the first report of the Landscape Survey, there are many other approaches to collecting data on American religion, and each approach – including the one we used – has its limitations. We have endeavored to be as transparent as possible in explaining our methodology and its limitations. We appreciate the important work of others in this field, and we hope the Landscape Survey will be a valuable addition to the growing body of research on the role religion plays in the personal and public lives of Americans.

Luis Lugo
Director, Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life

Summary of Key Findings

A major survey by the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life finds that most Americans have a non-dogmatic approach to faith. A strong majority of those who are affiliated with a religion, including majorities of nearly every religious tradition, do not believe their religion is the only way to salvation. And almost the same number believes that there is more than one true way to interpret the teachings of their religion. This openness to a range of religious viewpoints is in line with the great diversity of religious affiliation, belief and practice that exists in the United States, as documented in a survey of more than 35,000 Americans that comprehensively examines the country's religious landscape.

This is not to suggest that Americans do not take religion seriously. The *U.S. Religious Landscape Survey* also shows that more than half of Americans say religion is very important in their lives, attend religious services regularly and pray daily. Furthermore, a plurality of adults who are affiliated with a religion want their religion to preserve its traditional beliefs and practices rather than either adjust to new circumstances or adopt modern beliefs and practices. Moreover, significant minorities across nearly all religious traditions see a conflict between being a devout person and living in a modern society.

The Landscape Survey confirms the close link between Americans' religious affiliation, beliefs and practices, on the one hand, and their social and political attitudes, on the other. Indeed, the survey demonstrates that the social and political fault lines in American society run through, as well as alongside, religious traditions. The relationship between religion and politics is particularly strong with respect to political ideology and views on social issues such as abortion and homosexuality, with the more religiously committed adherents across several religious traditions expressing more conservative political views. On other issues included in the survey, such as environmental protection, foreign affairs, and the proper size and role of government, differences based on religion tend to be smaller.

Religion in America: Non-Dogmatic, Diverse and Politically Relevant

Most Americans agree with the statement that many religions – not just their own – can lead to eternal life. Among those who are affiliated with a religious tradition, seven-in-ten say many religions can lead to eternal life. This view is shared by a majority of adherents in nearly all religious traditions, including more than half of members of evangelical Protestant churches (57%). Only among members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and other Mormon groups (57%) and Jehovah's Witnesses (80%), which together comprise roughly 2.4% of the U.S. adult population, do majorities say that their own religion is the one true faith leading to eternal life.

Most Americans also have a non-dogmatic approach when it comes to interpreting the tenets of their own religion. For instance, more than two-thirds of adults affiliated with a religious tradition agree that there is more than one true way to interpret the teachings of their faith, a pattern that occurs in nearly all traditions. The exceptions are Mormons and Jehovah's Witnesses, 54% and 77% of whom, respectively, say there is only one true way to interpret the teachings of their religion.

Americans Are Not Dogmatic About Religion

	% agreeing that...	
	Many religions can lead to eternal life	There is more than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion
	%	%
Total affiliated	70	68
Protestant	66	64
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	57	53
<i>Mainline churches</i>	83	82
<i>Historically black churches</i>	59	57
Catholic	79	77
Mormon	39	43
Jehovah's Witness	16	18
Orthodox	72	68
Jewish	82	89
Muslim	56	60*
Buddhist	86	90
Hindu	89	85

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.
Results based on those who are affiliated with a particular religion.

The lack of dogmatism in American religion may well reflect the great diversity of religious affiliation, beliefs and practices in the U.S. For example, while more than nine-in-ten Americans (92%) believe in the existence of God or a universal spirit, there is considerable variation in the nature and certainty of this belief. Six-in-ten adults believe that God is a person with whom people can have a relationship; but one-in-four – including about half of Jews and Hindus – see God as an impersonal force. And while roughly seven-in-ten Americans say they are absolutely certain of God’s existence, more than one-in-five (22%) are less certain in their belief.

Conception of God

	NET believe in God	Personal God	Impersonal force	Other/Don’t know
	%	%	%	%
Total population	92	60	25	7
Protestant	98	72	19	7
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	99	79	13	7
<i>Mainline churches</i>	97	62	26	8
<i>Historically black churches</i>	99	71	19	8
Catholic	97	60	29	8
Mormon	100	91	6	2
Jehovah’s Witness	98	82	11	5
Orthodox	95	49	34	12
Jewish	83	25	50	8
Muslim	92	41	42	10
Buddhist	75	20	45	10
Hindu	92	31	53	7
Unaffiliated	70	28	35	6
<i>Atheist</i>	21	6	12	3
<i>Agnostic</i>	55	14	36	5
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	66	20	40	7
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	94	49	35	9

Throughout the report, figures may not add to 100 and nested figures may not add to the subtotal indicated due to rounding.

A similar pattern is evident in views of the Bible. Nearly two-thirds of the public (63%) takes the view that their faith’s sacred texts are the word of God. But those who believe Scripture represents the word of God are roughly evenly divided between those who say it should be interpreted literally, word for word (33%), and those who say it should not be taken literally (27%). And more than a quarter of adults – including two-thirds of Buddhists (67%) and about half of Jews (53%) – say their faith’s sacred texts are written by men and are not the word of God.

The diversity in religious beliefs and practices in the U.S. in part reflects the great variety of religious groups that populate the American religious landscape. The survey finds, for example, that some religious groups – including Mormons, Jehovah’s Witnesses and members of historically black and evangelical Protestant churches – tend to be more likely to report high levels of religious engagement on questions such as the importance of religion in their lives, certainty of belief in God and frequency of attendance at religious services. Other Christian groups – notably members of mainline Protestant churches and Catholics – are less likely to report such attitudes, beliefs and practices. And still other faiths – including Jews, Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims – exhibit their own special mix of religious beliefs and practices.

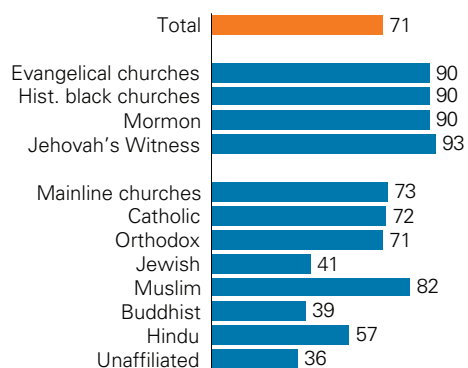
The Landscape Survey also reveals that people who are not affiliated with a particular religious tradition do not necessarily lack religious beliefs or practices. In fact, a large portion (41%) of the unaffiliated population says religion is at least somewhat important in their lives, seven-in-ten say they believe in God and more than a quarter (27%) say they attend religious services at least a few times a year.

The findings of the Landscape Survey underscore the importance of affiliation with a particular tradition for understanding not only people’s religious beliefs and practices but also their basic social and political views. For instance, Mormons and members of evangelical churches tend to be more conservative in their political ideology, while Jews, Buddhists, Hindus and atheists tend to be more politically liberal than the population overall. But the survey shows that there are important differences *within* religious traditions as well, based on a number of factors, including the importance of religion in people’s lives, the nature and certainty of their belief in God, and their frequency of prayer and attendance at worship services.

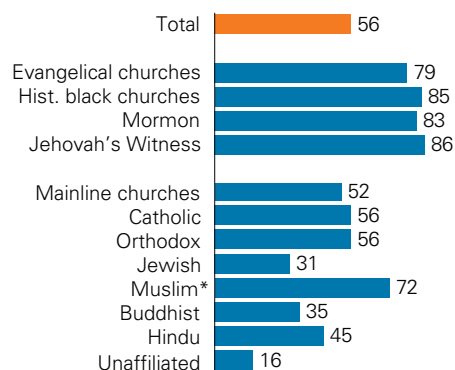
One of the realities of politics in the U.S. today is that people who regularly attend worship services and hold traditional religious views are much more likely to hold

Religious Beliefs and Practices Vary Across Groups

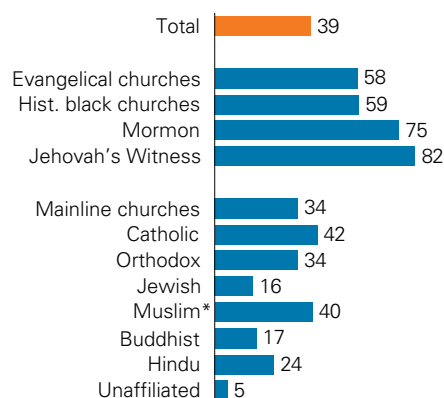
% believe in God - absolutely certain



% say religion is very important in their lives



% attend religious services at least once a week

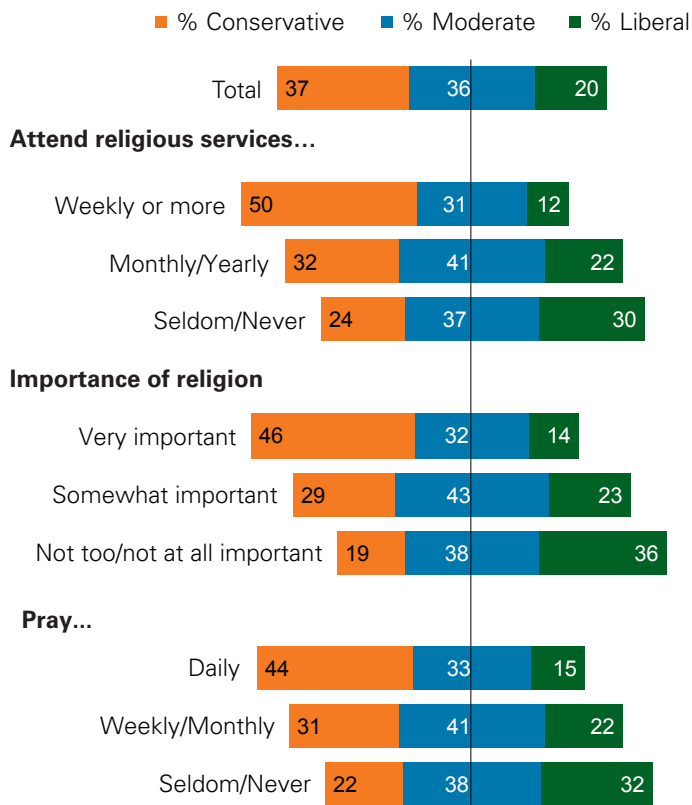


*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

conservative political views while those who are less connected to religious institutions and more secular in their outlook are more likely to hold liberal political views.

The connection between religious intensity and political attitudes appears to be especially strong when it comes to issues such as abortion and homosexuality. About six-in-ten Americans who attend religious services at least once a week say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases, while only about three-in-ten who attend less often share this view. This pattern holds across a variety of religious traditions. For instance, nearly three-in-four (73%) members of evangelical churches who attend church at least once a week say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases, compared with only 45% of members of evangelical churches who attend church less frequently.

Religion and Ideology



These are among the key findings of a major survey on religion and American life conducted by the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life between May 8 and Aug. 13, 2007, among a representative sample of more than 35,000 Americans. The first report based on the *U.S. Religious Landscape Survey* was issued in February 2008 and focused on the religious affiliation of the American people, including the impact of immigration and changes in affiliation. This report provides information on the core religious beliefs and practices as well as the basic social and political views of the various religious traditions in the U.S. as well as people who are not affiliated with a particular religion.

The report includes information on members of many religious groups – such as Mormons, Jehovah’s Witnesses, Jews, Buddhists, Muslims, Hindus, atheists and agnostics – that are too small to be analyzed in most public opinion surveys. More detailed tables, provided in Appendix 2, also summarize the basic beliefs, practices, and social and political attitudes of a dozen Protestant denominational families and 25 of the largest Protestant denominations in the U.S. These detailed tables also include information on what the survey classifies as “other Christians,” which includes such smaller groups as Spiritualists and other Metaphysical Christians, as well as on members of a variety of other faiths, including Unitarians and New Age groups.

Great Diversity in Core Religious Beliefs

Americans display a high degree of similarity on some basic religious beliefs. For instance, Americans are nearly unanimous in saying they believe in God (92%), and large majorities believe in life after death (74%) and believe that Scripture is the word of God (63%).

But a closer look reveals considerable diversity with respect to both the certainty and the nature of these beliefs. Americans’ beliefs about God are a good example of this diversity. Nearly all adults (92%) say they believe in God or a universal spirit, including seven-in-ten of the unaffiliated. Indeed, one-in-five people who identify themselves as atheist (21%) and a majority of those who identify themselves as agnostic (55%) express a belief in God or a universal spirit.

Major Religious Traditions in the U.S.

	Among all adults %
Christian	78.4
Protestant	51.3
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	<i>26.3</i>
<i>Mainline churches</i>	<i>18.1</i>
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	<i>6.9</i>
Catholic	23.9
Mormon	1.7
Jehovah’s Witness	0.7
Orthodox	0.6
Other Christian	0.3
Other religions	4.7
Jewish	1.7
Buddhist	0.7
Muslim*	0.6
Hindu	0.4
Other world religions	<0.3
Other faiths	1.2
Unaffiliated	16.1
Don’t know/Refused	0.8
	100

*From “Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream,” Pew Research Center, 2007.

Due to rounding, figures may not add to 100 and nested figures may not add to the subtotal indicated.

Both the certainty and nature of belief in God, however, vary widely across religious groups. Overwhelming majorities of some groups – including Jehovah’s Witnesses (93%), members of evangelical (90%) and historically black (90%) Protestant churches, and Mormons (90%) – say they are absolutely certain that God exists. Although a large percentage of members of other religious groups also express absolute certainty about God’s existence, they exhibit comparatively less unanimity; for instance, roughly seven-in-ten members of mainline Protestant churches (73%), Catholics (72%) and Orthodox Christians (71%) are absolutely certain that God exists.

Like their Christian counterparts, majorities of Jews (83%), Buddhists (75%), Hindus (92%) and the unaffiliated (70%) express a belief in God, but these groups tend to be less certain in their belief; only 57% of Hindus, and fewer than half of Jews (41%), Buddhists (39%) and the unaffiliated (36%) say they are absolutely certain of God’s existence.

Certainty of Belief in God or Universal Spirit

	NET believe in God	Absolutely certain	Less certain
	%	%	%
Total population	92	71	22
Protestant	98	84	13
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	99	90	9
<i>Mainline churches</i>	97	73	25
<i>Historically black churches</i>	99	90	8
Catholic	97	72	25
Mormon	100	90	9
Jehovah’s Witness	98	93	5
Orthodox	95	71	24
Jewish	83	41	42
Muslim	92	82	10
Buddhist	75	39	36
Hindu	92	57	35
Unaffiliated	70	36	34
<i>Atheist</i>	21	8	13
<i>Agnostic</i>	55	17	38
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	66	24	42
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	94	65	30

A similar diversity is apparent when it comes to the nature of the beliefs about God that members of different religious groups hold. For instance, the vast majority of Mormons (91%), Jehovah's Witnesses (82%) and members of evangelical (79%) and historically black (71%) Protestant churches say they view God as a person with whom they can have a relationship. Smaller majorities of members of mainline Protestant churches (62%) and Catholics (60%) also hold this view. By contrast, a majority of Hindus (53%), along with half of Jews (50%) and pluralities of Buddhists (45%) and the unaffiliated (35%), say they view God not as a person but rather as an impersonal force.

Authority of Scripture and Tradition. More than six-in-ten Americans (63%), including majorities of many religious traditions, view their religion's sacred texts as the word of God. This belief tends to be most common among Christians. More than eight-in-ten Jehovah's Witnesses (92%), Mormons (91%) and members of evangelical (88%) and historically black (84%) Protestant churches view the Bible as the word of God, as do majorities of Catholics (62%), mainline Protestants (61%) and Orthodox Christians (59%). Muslims, too, hold a high view of Scripture, with 86% viewing the Koran as the word of God. By contrast, Buddhists (67%), the unaffiliated (64%), Jews (53%) and Hindus (47%) are more likely to view the Scripture as the work of men than as the word of God.

While a large majority of Christians believe that the Bible is the word of God, the various Christian traditions are divided over whether or not the Bible should be interpreted literally, word for word. For example, a majority of members of historically black (62%) and evangelical (59%) Protestant churches say the Bible should be interpreted literally. By comparison, mainline Protestants, Catholics and Mormons are more likely to say the Bible, though the word of God, should not be interpreted literally.

A plurality of adults (44%) who are affiliated with a particular faith say their religion should preserve its traditional beliefs and practices. Roughly one-third (35%) say their religion should adjust to new circumstances, and one-eighth (12%) say their religion should adopt modern beliefs and practices. Majorities of Mormons, Jehovah's Witnesses and members of evangelical churches, along with nearly half of members of historically black churches, say their religion should preserve its traditional beliefs and practices. By contrast, majorities of members of mainline churches and Catholics, as well as Jews, Muslims, Buddhists and Hindus, favor adjusting to new circumstances or adopting modern beliefs and practices.

Belief in an Afterlife. Most Americans (74%) believe in life after death, with an equal number saying they believe in the existence of heaven as a place where people who have led good lives are eternally rewarded. Belief in the afterlife tends to be particularly common among the Christian traditions. But the survey also finds that roughly six-in-ten Buddhists (62%) believe in nirvana, the ultimate state transcending pain and desire in which individual consciousness ends, and about the same number of Hindus (61%) believe in reincarnation, that people will be reborn in this world again and again. By contrast, fewer than half of the unaffiliated (48%) and only about four-in-ten Jews (39%) say they believe in an afterlife.

Belief in hell, where people who have led bad lives and die without repenting are eternally punished, is less common than is belief in life after death or heaven, with about six-in-ten Americans (59%) expressing belief in hell. In every religious tradition, including all the Christian traditions, belief in hell is at least slightly less prevalent than belief in heaven. Belief in hell tends to be most common among members of the various Christian traditions, with relatively few Hindus (35%), Buddhists (26%), unaffiliated (30%) and Jews (22%) saying they believe in hell.

Belief in Heaven and Hell

	<i>Believe in...</i>	
	Heaven	Hell
	%	%
Total population	74	59
Protestant	84	73
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	86	82
<i>Mainline churches</i>	77	56
<i>Historically black churches</i>	91	82
Catholic	82	60
Mormon	95	59
Jehovah's Witness	46	9
Orthodox	74	56
Jewish	38	22
Muslim	85	80
Buddhist	36	26
Hindu	51	35
Unaffiliated	41	30
<i>Atheist</i>	12	10
<i>Agnostic</i>	18	12
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	32	23
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	68	51

Belief in the Supernatural. As with belief in life after death, belief in the supernatural is also quite common. Nearly eight-in-ten American adults (79%), for instance, agree that miracles still occur today as in ancient times. But here again, the intensity with which people hold these beliefs varies considerably across religious groups. For instance, eight-in-ten Mormons *completely* agree that miracles still occur today, as do large majorities of members of evangelical (61%) and historically black (58%) Protestant churches. Members of other religious groups, on the other hand, are less certain, with fewer than half saying they completely agree that miracles still occur today.

Similar patterns exist with respect to beliefs about the existence of angels and demons. Nearly seven-in-ten Americans (68%) believe that angels and demons are active in the world. Majorities of Jehovah's Witnesses (78%), members of evangelical (61%) and historically black (59%) Protestant churches, and Mormons (59%) are *completely* convinced of the existence of angels and demons. In stark contrast, majorities of Jews (73%), Buddhists (56%), Hindus (55%) and the unaffiliated (54%) do not believe that angels and demons are active in the world.

Great Diversity of Religious Practices As Well

The great diversity of religion in the U.S. is also reflected in religious practices. For instance, most Americans (54%) say they attend religious services fairly regularly (at least once or twice per month), with about four-in-ten (39%) saying they attend worship services every week. Frequent church attendance is particularly common among Jehovah's Witnesses (82% of whom attend church at least once a week), Mormons (75%) and members of historically black (59%) and evangelical (58%) Protestant churches. By comparison, attendance at religious services is a less common practice among Catholics (42% of whom say they attend church at least once a week) and members of mainline Protestant churches (34%). Even smaller numbers of Hindus (24%), Buddhists (17%), Jews (16%) and the unaffiliated (5%) say they attend religious services at least once a week.

The Landscape Survey reveals similar patterns in congregational involvement outside of worship services. Majorities of Mormons (77%), Jehovah's Witnesses (76%) and members of historically black (60%) and evangelical (54%) Protestant churches, for example, participate at least once or twice a month in congregational activities such as musical programs, volunteering, working with children or social activities. Members of these religious traditions also tend to be most likely to participate regularly in prayer groups, Scripture study groups or religious education programs. Catholics and members of mainline Protestant churches, by comparison, tend to be less connected to their congregations in these ways, as are Jews, Buddhists and Hindus.

Private Devotional Activities. Americans also engage in a wide variety of private devotional activities. Nearly six-in-ten (58%), for instance, say they pray every day, with majorities of most religious traditions saying they pray daily. Daily prayer is most common among Jehovah's Witnesses (89%), Mormons (82%) and members of historically black (80%) and evangelical (78%) Protestant churches. A smaller number of Catholics and members of mainline Protestant churches, though still a majority (58% and 53%, respectively), say they pray daily. By contrast, only 45% of Buddhists, 26% of Jews and 22% of the unaffiliated say they pray daily. Roughly six-in-ten Hindus (62%) say they pray at a shrine or other religious symbol in their home at least once a week, as do one-third of Buddhists (33%).

Meditation is a less common practice than is prayer, with four-in-ten adults (39%) saying they meditate at least once a week, compared with three-quarters of Americans who say they pray at least once a week. But meditation is a regular practice among most Buddhists (61% meditate at least once a week) and is also practiced on a weekly basis by majorities of Jehovah's Witnesses (72%), Mormons (56%) and members of historically black churches (55%). Fewer members of other religious traditions meditate on a weekly basis, including just 26% of the unaffiliated and 23% of Jews.

Prayer and Meditation

	Pray at least weekly*	Meditate at least weekly**
	%	%
Total population	75	39
Protestant	86	44
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	92	46
<i>Mainline churches</i>	76	35
<i>Historically black churches</i>	92	55
Catholic	79	36
Mormon	92	56
Jehovah's Witness	95	72
Orthodox	77	32
Jewish	44	23
Muslim	82	46
Buddhist	58	61
Hindu	76	44
Unaffiliated	35	26
<i>Atheist</i>	10	18
<i>Agnostic</i>	18	25
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	19	22
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	65	34

*Question: People practice their religion in different ways. Outside of attending religious services, do you pray several times a day, once a day, a few times a week, once a week, a few times a month, seldom, or never?

**Question: Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]?
(c) Meditate.

Receiving Answers to Prayers. A significant minority of Americans say their prayers result in definite and specific answers from God at least once a month (31%), with nearly one-in-five adults (19%) saying they receive direct answers to specific prayer requests at least once a week. More than half of Mormons (54%) say they receive responses to prayer at least once or twice

a month, as do half or nearly half of members of historically black churches (50%), Jehovah's Witnesses (49%) and members of evangelical Protestant churches (46%). These are largely the same groups – Jehovah's Witnesses are the exception – that also are most likely to say they have experienced or witnessed a divine healing of an illness or injury. By contrast, members of most other religious traditions tend to be less likely to report familiarity with this kind of direct interaction with the divine.

Religious Practices with Children. Most parents in the U.S. report engaging in a variety of religious activities with their children. More than six-in-ten parents (63%) with children at home, for instance, say they pray or read Scripture with their children, while nearly as many (60%) send their children to religious education programs. Mormons and members of historically black and evangelical churches stand out as particularly likely to pursue these activities with their children, though many parents in other religious groups also engage in these activities. Two-thirds of Hindus, for instance, pray or read Scripture with their children, and roughly six-in-ten members of mainline churches (62%), Jews (56%) and Orthodox Christians (58%) send their children to religious education programs. Far fewer parents (15%) choose either to send their children to religious schools instead of public schools or to home school them. Interestingly, though, this practice is most common among Jews (27%) and Orthodox Christians (30%), two groups that do not tend to stand out for high levels of religious involvement on many other measures.

Sharing Faith With Others. About one-in-three affiliated adults (36%) say they share their faith with others at least once a month. Nearly half (47%) say they seldom or never share their faith or views on God with people from other religious backgrounds, and an additional 14% say this is something they do only once or twice a year. Here again, however, certain groups stand out for the emphasis they place on sharing their faith. More than eight-in-ten Jehovah's Witnesses (84%) share their faith with others every month, as do 55% of members of historically black churches, 52% of members of evangelical churches and 47% of Mormons. This practice is less common among most other religious traditions.

Religion, Moral Values and Modern Society

More than three-quarters of American adults (78%) believe there are absolute standards of right and wrong, with a majority (52%) saying they rely primarily on practical experience and common sense for guidance regarding right and wrong. Far fewer say they rely mainly on their religious beliefs (29%), and fewer still say they rely on philosophy and reason (9%) or scientific information (5%). Only among Jehovah's Witnesses (73%), Mormons (58%) and members of evangelical churches (52%) do majorities say they rely primarily on their religion for guidance about right and wrong.

Religion and Society. A solid majority of Americans (62%) reject the idea that religion causes more problems in society than it solves. This figure includes majorities of most Christian traditions and more than two-thirds of Muslims (68%). In contrast, nearly half of Jews (49%) and more than half of Buddhists (56%), Hindus (57%) and the unaffiliated (59%) say religion causes more problems than it solves. Indeed, more than three-quarters of atheists (77%) believe religion causes more problems than it solves, with nearly half (49%) of atheists *completely* agreeing with this statement.

Although a majority of Americans (54%) who have a particular religious affiliation say they do not see a conflict between being a devout person and living in a modern society, a substantial minority across nearly all religious traditions believe that such a tension exists. This view is particularly prevalent among Jehovah's Witnesses (59% say there is a conflict between being devout and living in a modern society) as well as members of evangelical and historically black Protestant churches, among whom 49% and 46%, respectively, share this view. Overall, those who attend religious services at least once a week (44%) or who say religion is very important in their lives (44%) are more likely to say there is a conflict than those who attend worship services less often (35%) or who say religion is less important in their lives (31%).

Interestingly, a substantial number of adults who are not affiliated with a religion also sense that there is a conflict between religion and modern society – except for them the conflict involves being non-religious in a society where most people *are* religious. For instance, more than four-in-ten atheists and agnostics (44% and 41%, respectively) believe that such a tension exists.

Religion and Popular Culture. Many Americans also see a conflict between their values and popular culture, as is evident in people's views of Hollywood and the entertainment industry. Although a majority of adults (56%) reject the idea that Hollywood poses a threat to their values, a significant minority (42%) perceives such a threat. Among adults who are affiliated with a particular religious tradition, nearly half (45%) say Hollywood threatens their values. Concern with the values of the entertainment industry is particularly high among Mormons (67%), Jehovah's Witnesses (54%) and members of evangelical Protestant churches (53%). The level of concern tends to be strongest among the most religiously active adults, as measured by such factors as frequency of prayer and attendance at worship services.

Tensions Between Religion and Modernity

	% who...	
	See conflict between religion and modern society	Say values are threatened by Hollywood
	%	%
Total	40*	42
Protestant	43	46
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	49	53
<i>Mainline churches</i>	32	41
<i>Historically black churches</i>	46	35
Catholic	34	43
Mormon	36	67
Jehovah's Witness	59	54
Orthodox	35	42
Jewish	29	25
Muslim	32**	41
Buddhist	30	31
Hindu	31	39
Unaffiliated	34***	28
<i>Atheist</i>	44	19
<i>Agnostic</i>	41	21
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	28	27
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	34	35

*Based on those who are affiliated with a particular religion.

**From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

***Those who are affiliated with a particular religion were asked whether there is a "conflict between being a devout religious person and living in a modern society," while the unaffiliated (including atheists, agnostics, the secular unaffiliated and the religious unaffiliated) were asked whether there is a "conflict between being a non-religious person and living in a society where most people are religious."

Personal Satisfaction. A majority of Americans (59%) are very satisfied with their personal lives. Those who are affiliated with a religious tradition are somewhat more satisfied with their lives than those who are not (60% to 54%). And people who attend worship services at least once a week report higher levels of satisfaction with their personal lives (65%) compared with those who attend religious services less often (55%).

Despite their overall feelings of satisfaction with their personal lives, and even higher levels of satisfaction with their family lives, only about a quarter of U.S. adults (27%) say they are satisfied with the way things are going in the country (as of the summer of 2007 when the survey was conducted). Members of historically black churches (17%) and Jehovah's Witnesses (10%) are among the least satisfied with the overall direction of the country. The Landscape Survey also

finds that about one-quarter of the public (27%) is satisfied with the way the political system is working. No more than a third of any religious group expresses overall satisfaction with the way the political system is working, with the exception of Mormons (36% of whom are very or somewhat satisfied).

Religion Helps Shape Political Views

Relatively few adults (14%) cite their religious beliefs as the main influence on their political thinking – about the same number as cite their education as being most important (13%). Far more cite their personal experience (34%) as being most important in shaping their political views. An additional 19% identify what they see or read in the media as the most important influence in shaping their political views.

But despite Americans' general reliance on practical experience in shaping their political thinking, the Landscape Survey confirms that there are strong links between Americans' views on political issues and their religious affiliation, beliefs and practices. In fact, religion may be playing a more powerful, albeit indirect, role in shaping people's thinking than most Americans recognize.

Affiliation Helps Shape Views

When it comes to religious affiliation and basic political outlook, for instance, Mormons and members of evangelical churches are much more likely than other religious groups to describe their political ideology as conservative. Not surprisingly given these ideological leanings, Mormons and members of evangelical churches are also by far the most Republican religious groups in the population; roughly two-thirds of Mormons and half of members of evangelical churches describe themselves as Republican or leaning toward the Republican Party.

At the other end of the political spectrum, Jews, Buddhists, Hindus and the unaffiliated are much more likely than members of most other religious groups to describe their political beliefs as liberal. When it comes to partisanship, more than three-quarters of members of historically black churches favor the Democratic Party, as do two-thirds of Jews and Buddhists and majorities of Muslims (63%), Hindus (63%) and the unaffiliated (55%).

The connection between religious affiliation and politics appears to be especially strong when it comes to certain issues, particularly those that have been at the forefront of the "culture war" controversies of recent years. Some religious traditions, for instance, are overwhelmingly opposed to abortion; seven-in-ten Mormons and six-in-ten members of evangelical churches (61%) say abortion should be illegal in most or all circumstances. On the other side of the issue, six-in-ten members of mainline churches (62%) and seven-in-ten of the unaffiliated say abortion should be legal in most or all instances. A similar divide exists on the question of whether homosexuality is a way of life that should be discouraged or accepted by society.

Religion and Views on Cultural Issues

	% who say that...	
	Abortion should be illegal in all or most cases	Homosexuality is a way of life that should be discouraged by society
	%	%
Total population	43	40
Protestant	49	51
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	61	64
<i>Mainline churches</i>	32	34
<i>Historically black churches</i>	46	46
Catholic	45	30
Mormon	70	68
Orthodox	30	37
Jehovah's Witness	77	76
Jewish	14	15
Muslim	48	61*
Buddhist	13	12
Hindu	24	37
Total affiliated with a religion	46	44
Total unaffiliated	24	20
<i>Atheist</i>	13	14
<i>Agnostic</i>	14	10
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	19	17
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	36	29

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

But there are other political issues on which there is more agreement across religious traditions. On the question of government's role in providing aid to the needy, for instance, large majorities of most religious traditions agree that the government should do more to help needy Americans, even if it means going deeper into debt. A similar consensus exists across the board with respect to basic views on the environment, with majorities of most religious groups saying that stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost. And majorities within most religious traditions say that diplomacy rather than military strength is the best way to ensure peace.

Religious Beliefs and Practices Also Help Shape Views

The survey also confirms the connection that exists between religious intensity and social and political views. Across a variety of religious traditions, those who say that religion is very important in their lives, express a more certain belief in God, or pray or attend worship services more frequently tend to be much more conservative in their political outlook and more Republican in their party affiliation.

As with affiliation, the connection between religious engagement and political attitudes appears to be especially strong when it comes to social issues such as abortion and homosexuality. For instance, nearly three-in-four (73%) members of evangelical churches who attend church at least once a week say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases, compared with only 45% of members of evangelical churches who attend church less frequently. The survey finds a similar pattern among several religious traditions, including members of mainline and historically black Protestant churches, Catholics, Mormons, Orthodox Christians and Jews; the more active members of these traditions tend to be more likely to oppose legalized abortion compared with members of the same traditions who attend worship services less frequently. Views of whether homosexuality is a way of life that should be discouraged or accepted by society follow a similar pattern. But the survey also finds that views on other political issues, such as environmental regulations and the role of government, tend to vary less based on level of religious involvement.

U.S. Remains Highly Religious, Though Some Secularization

The U.S. has largely avoided the secularizing trends that have reshaped the religious scene in recent decades in European and other economically developed nations – but not entirely. The Landscape Survey documents, for example, that the number of Americans who are not affiliated with a religion has grown significantly in recent decades, with the number of people who today say they are unaffiliated with a religious tradition (16% of U.S. adults) more than double the number who say they were not affiliated with a religion as children (7%).

It remains to be seen how this trend toward secularization will ultimately impact religion in the U.S. But what is clear is that religion remains a powerful force in the private and public lives of most Americans, a fact amply illustrated by the findings of the *U.S. Religious Landscape Survey* discussed in this report.

About the Report

The chapters that follow amount to a topic-by-topic reference source on Americans' religious beliefs and practices as well as the social and political views of the numerous religious traditions. Interactive online tools available at www.pewforum.org allow users to delve deeper into many of the survey findings, including religious affiliation and newly added data on religious beliefs and practices as well as social and political views.

Chapter 1:

Religious Beliefs and Practices

This chapter examines the diverse religious beliefs and practices of American adults. It looks first at the various degrees of importance Americans assign to religion in their lives and explores their views of God, Scripture, miracles and other religious beliefs. It then moves into a discussion of worship and other congregational activities, followed by a look at devotional practices, spiritual experiences and other practices. The chapter concludes by examining beliefs *about* religion, including how exclusive people are in their claims to salvation, as well as by examining the ways in which members of different religious traditions think about morality.

Along the way, four key measures of religious commitment – importance of religion in people’s lives, belief in God, frequency of prayer and frequency of worship service attendance – are singled out for in-depth demographic analysis. These four measures will be used in the next chapter as lenses through which to examine social and political attitudes within the religious traditions. These measures were chosen because they each touch on an important element of religious experience – overall attachment to religion, religious belief, frequency of private devotional activities and engagement in communal religious activities.

Just as the first report of the Landscape Survey detailed the remarkable diversity that exists in the religious affiliation of adults in the United States, the pages that follow document the great diversity the survey finds in the religious beliefs and practices of Americans. Many measures confirm that the United States is, indeed, a very religious country. Americans are largely united in their belief in God, for instance, with majorities even of people who are unaffiliated with a particular religious tradition expressing belief in God or a universal spirit. Large majorities also believe in miracles and an afterlife. Yet there are significant differences in the exact nature of these beliefs and the intensity with which people hold these beliefs. For example, while most Americans believe in God, there is considerable variation in the certainty and nature of their belief in God.

The survey also finds considerable diversity *within* religious groups. For instance, Americans who are not affiliated with any religion often report having some specific religious beliefs and practices. The reverse is also true; some adults who say they belong to one religion or another nevertheless say religion is not too important in their lives and report having few religious beliefs or practices.

Although the U.S. is a highly religious country, Americans are not dogmatic. For instance, a large majority of Americans who are affiliated with a religion, including majorities of most faith groups, say there is more than one religion that can lead to eternal life and more than one way to interpret the teachings of their faith. And though the overwhelming majority of the public expresses a belief in absolute standards of right and wrong, the survey suggests that this belief is shaped as much by practical experience as by religious beliefs.

I. Importance of Religion

The Landscape Survey confirms how important religion is to most Americans. A majority of adults (56%) say religion is very important in their lives, and more than eight-in-ten (82%) say it is at least *somewhat* important. Only about one-in-six adults (16%) say religion is not too or not at all important in their lives. The groups most likely to say religion is very important in their lives include members of historically black (85%) and evangelical (79%) Protestant churches, as well as Jehovah’s Witnesses (86%), Mormons (83%) and Muslims (72%). Slightly more than half of Catholics and members of mainline Protestant churches say religion is very important in their lives. By contrast, only about a third of Jews (31%) and Buddhists (35%) say religion is very important in their lives.

Religion is important even among a large segment of those who are unaffiliated with a particular religious group. More than four-in-ten of the unaffiliated population (41%) says religion is at least somewhat important in their lives. The unaffiliated population (who represent 16.1% of the total adult population) includes those who identify themselves as atheist or agnostic, but roughly three-quarters of the unaffiliated group consists of people who describe their religion as “nothing in particular.” This latter group, in turn, is comprised of two distinct subgroups. Those who say religion is somewhat or very important in their lives can be thought of as the “religious unaffiliated”; those who say religion is not too or not at all important in their lives can be categorized as the “secular unaffiliated.” These two subgroups, as well as atheists and agnostics, are examined separately throughout this Landscape Survey report. (See the first report of the *U.S. Religious Landscape Survey* for details on divisions within the unaffiliated population.)

While the Landscape Survey finds that religion is important to a sizeable portion of the unaffiliated, it also finds that nearly one-in-ten (8%) of those who are affiliated with one religious group or another – including 28% of Jews and 24% of Buddhists – say religion is not too or not at all important in their lives.

How Important is Religion in Your Life?

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too/Not at all important	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	56	26	16	1	=100
Protestant	70	23	6	1	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	79	17	3	1	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	52	35	12	1	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	85	13	2	0	=100
Catholic	56	34	9	1	=100
Mormon	83	13	4	0	=100
Jehovah's Witness	86	10	2	1	=100
Orthodox	56	31	12	0	=100
Jewish	31	41	28	1	=100
Muslim*	72	18	9	1	=100
Buddhist	35	38	24	2	=100
Hindu	45	40	15	1	=100
Total affiliated with a religion	64	27	8	1	=100
Total unaffiliated	16	25	57	2	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	3	8	86	3	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	6	17	76	1	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated**</i>	N/A	N/A	97	3	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated**</i>	40	60	N/A	N/A	=100

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

**Note: Those who claimed no particular religion were classified as either secular unaffiliated or religious unaffiliated based on their response to this question.

Question: How important is religion in your life – very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

Importance of Religion and Demographic Groups

The survey finds that women are significantly more likely than men to say religion is very important in their lives. This holds true to varying degrees among many religious groups, though equal numbers of male and female Mormons (83%) say religion is very important in their lives.

In general, older adults are more likely than younger adults to say religion is very important in their lives. For example, less than half (45%) of adults under age 30 say religion is very important in their lives, compared with more than two-thirds (69%) of those age 65 and older. This pattern also

holds across many religious traditions, but it is particularly strong among Catholics and members of mainline Protestant churches. There is no generation gap, however, among Mormons, Jews and Muslims. Within these groups, those who are younger are about as likely as those who are older to say religion is very important to them.

A Detailed Look at the Importance of Religion

% saying religion is very important among ...										
	All	Gender		Age				Education		
		Men	Women	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	HS or less	Some coll	Coll grad
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total population	56	49	63	45	54	59	69	60	55	50
Larger traditions										
Protestant	70	64	75	64	67	71	77	72	68	67
<i>Evang. churches</i>	79	74	83	71	77	81	86	78	78	81
<i>Mainline churches</i>	52	44	58	42	47	51	64	53	49	52
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	85	80	88	81	82	89	91	86	84	83
Catholic	56	48	63	45	54	57	72	59	53	53
Unaffiliated	16	13	19	12	17	17	18	22	13	8
<i>Atheist</i>	3	2	6	3	4	5	1	4	3	2
<i>Agnostic</i>	6	5	7	6	5	8	2	7	7	4
<i>Secular unaffil.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Religious unaffil.</i>	40	38	42	32	41	43	55	44	35	30
Smaller traditions										
Mormon	83	83	83	84	82			80		89
Jehovah's Witness	86	N/A	N/A	82	92			N/A		N/A
Orthodox	56	53	60	49	65			57		56
Jewish	31	23	39	31	30			30		30
Muslim*	72	66	77	71	72			75		59
Buddhist	35	31	40	30	44			35		36
Hindu	45	35	60	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Note: Due to insufficient sample size, some categories have been collapsed for the smaller traditions. The secular unaffiliated group has a value of zero on all demographic measures because the criterion used to place people into this category was their response that religion is not too or not at all important in their lives.

Question: How important is religion in your life – very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

Among the general public, adults with less education tend to be most likely to say religion is very important in their lives; this is also true for the unaffiliated and for Muslims. For most religious traditions, however, there are only small differences in the importance of religion across different levels of education.

II. Religious Beliefs

God

More than nine-in-ten adults (92%) say they believe in God or a universal spirit. This includes the vast majority of every major religious tradition, including virtually all Mormon respondents and at least 95% of Catholics, Orthodox Christians, Jehovah's Witnesses and members of all three Protestant traditions. Even among those who are not affiliated with a particular religious group, seven-in-ten say they believe in God or a universal spirit. Indeed, more than a fifth of self-described atheists (21%) and more than half of self-described agnostics (55%) say they believe in God or a universal spirit.

Belief in God

	— Yes, believe in God or a universal spirit —						
	NET believe in God	Absolutely certain	Fairly certain	Not certain	Don't believe in God	Other/ Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total population	92	71	17	4	5	3	=100
Protestant	98	84	12	2	1	1	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	99	90	8	1	0	1	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	97	73	21	3	1	2	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	99	90	7	1	0	1	=100
Catholic	97	72	21	4	1	2	=100
Mormon	100	90	8	1	0	0	=100
Jehovah's Witness	98	93	4	1	0	2	=100
Orthodox	95	71	19	5	4	1	=100
Jewish	83	41	31	11	10	7	=100
Muslim	92	82	9	1	5	2	=100
Buddhist	75	39	28	8	19	6	=100
Hindu	92	57	26	9	5	3	=100
Unaffiliated	70	36	24	10	22	8	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	21	8	7	6	73	6	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	55	17	23	15	29	16	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	66	24	28	14	24	10	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	94	65	25	4	3	4	=100

Question: Do you believe in God or a universal spirit? [IF YES, ASK]: How certain are you about this belief? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

There is significant variance, however, when it comes to the certainty and nature of people's belief in God. At least nine-in-ten Mormons, Jehovah's Witnesses and members of evangelical and historically black Protestant churches say they are absolutely certain God exists. Somewhat smaller majorities of other religious groups – Muslims (82%), members of mainline Protestant churches (73%), Catholics (72%), Orthodox Christians (71%) and Hindus (57%) – are also completely certain of the existence of God or a universal spirit. By contrast, fewer than half of Jews (41%) and Buddhists (39%) are completely certain that God or a universal spirit exists. Interestingly, about one-third of the unaffiliated (36%) say they are absolutely certain that God or a universal spirit exists, with 8% of atheists saying they are absolutely certain of this.

There are also differences in the way members of different religious traditions conceive of God. For example, nine-in-ten (91%) Mormons think of God as a person with whom people can have a relationship. This view of God is shared by large majorities of Jehovah's Witnesses (82%) and members of evangelical (79%) and historically black (71%) churches. Fewer members of mainline

Conception of God

	— Yes, believe in God or a universal spirit —				Don't believe in God	Other/ Don't know	
	NET believe in God	Personal God	Impersonal force	Other/ Both			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total population	92	60	25	7	5	3	=100
Protestant	98	72	19	7	1	1	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	99	79	13	7	0	1	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	97	62	26	8	1	2	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	99	71	19	8	0	1	=100
Catholic	97	60	29	8	1	2	=100
Mormon	100	91	6	2	0	0	=100
Jehovah's Witness	98	82	11	5	0	2	=100
Orthodox	95	49	34	12	4	1	=100
Jewish	83	25	50	8	10	7	=100
Muslim	92	41	42	10	5	2	=100
Buddhist	75	20	45	10	19	6	=100
Hindu	92	31	53	7	5	3	=100
Unaffiliated	70	28	35	6	22	8	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	21	6	12	3	73	6	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	55	14	36	5	29	16	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	66	20	40	7	24	10	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	94	49	35	9	3	4	=100

Question: Do you believe in God or a universal spirit? [IF YES, ASK]: Which comes closest to your view of God? God is a person with whom people can have a relationship or God is an impersonal force?

Protestant churches (62%), Catholics (60%) and Orthodox Christians (49%) share this conception of God. And half of Jews, along with 45% of Buddhists and 53% of Hindus, reject the idea that God is a person, saying instead that God is an impersonal force. Muslims are divided on this question, with 42% saying God is an impersonal force and 41% saying God is a person.

Looking at these three measures together – belief in God or a universal spirit, certainty of belief and conception of God – the Landscape Survey finds that 51% of U.S. adults are absolutely certain in their belief in God and view God as a person. At the same time, 14% believe with certainty that God exists but think of God as an impersonal force rather than a person. More than a quarter (27%) say they believe in God but are not completely certain in their belief, while 5% say they do not believe in God or a universal spirit.

Nature and Certainty of Belief in God

	Absolutely certain belief in God		Less certain belief in God*	Don't believe in God	Other/ Don't know	
	Personal God	Impersonal God				
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total population	51	14	27	5	3	=100
Protestant	65	13	20	1	1	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	73	10	15	0	1	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	52	14	30	1	1	=100
<i>Historically black churches</i>	67	17	15	0	1	=100
Catholic	48	17	32	1	2	=100
Mormon	85	3	11	0	0	=100
Jehovah's Witness	79	9	10	0	2	=100
Orthodox	43	19	34	4	1	=100
Jewish	17	20	46	10	7	=100
Muslim	38	35	19	5	2	=100
Buddhist	12	23	41	19	6	=100
Hindu	22	29	41	5	2	=100
Unaffiliated	19	13	38	22	8	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	3	4	13	73	6	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	7	8	39	29	16	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	9	11	46	24	10	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	38	20	35	3	4	=100

*Includes fairly certain, not certain and don't know whether certain about belief in God; also includes absolutely certain but don't know whether personal or impersonal.

Question: Do you believe in God or a universal spirit? [IF BELIEVE IN GOD, ASK]: How certain are you about this belief? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain? [IF BELIEVE IN GOD, ASK]: Which comes closest to your view of God? God is a person with whom people can have a relationship or God is an impersonal force?

Belief in God and Demographic Groups

Women are significantly more likely than men to say they are absolutely certain in their belief in a personal God (58% vs. 45%). This holds true for most religious traditions with the exception of Mormons, Buddhists and Hindus, where men and women profess roughly the same levels of absolute belief in a personal God.

Older Americans are considerably more likely than younger Americans to profess certain belief in a personal God. Among those age 65 and older, almost six-in-ten (57%) express this belief, compared with less than half (45%) of those under age 30. Generational differences are especially

A Detailed Look at Belief in God

	% saying they have absolutely certain belief in a personal God among ...									
	All	Gender		Age				Education		
		Men	Women	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	HS or less	Some coll	Coll grad
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total population	51	45	58	45	51	54	57	53	54	48
Larger traditions										
Protestant	65	60	69	64	65	66	65	64	67	65
<i>Evang. churches</i>	73	69	77	71	73	76	74	70	76	80
<i>Mainline churches</i>	52	46	58	52	52	53	54	54	53	50
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	67	62	70	67	66	69	63	64	70	70
Catholic	48	43	53	40	46	54	57	46	52	52
Unaffiliated	19	15	24	19	20	18	15	24	19	11
<i>Atheist</i>	3	3	3	2	3	6	1	5	2	2
<i>Agnostic</i>	7	6	9	7	7	10	1	7	8	6
<i>Secular unaffil.</i>	9	8	12	11	10	8	7	12	10	5
<i>Religious unaffil.</i>	38	33	43	40	38	37	39	40	40	31
	All	Gender		Age		Education				
		Men	Women	18-49	50+	Not coll grad	Coll grad			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			
Total population	51	45	58	49	55	53	48			
Smaller traditions										
Mormon	85	86	85	87	83	83	92			
Jehovah's Witness	79	N/A	N/A	73	91	N/A	N/A			
Orthodox	43	33	51	43	42	42	44			
Jewish	17	14	20	19	15	22	13			
Buddhist	12	11	13	12	11	14	9			
Hindu	22	22	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			

Note: Due to insufficient sample size, some categories have been collapsed for the smaller traditions.

pronounced among Catholics and Jehovah's Witnesses. In other traditions, however – especially members of evangelical, mainline and historically black Protestant churches – young people are about as likely as their older counterparts to express certain belief in a personal God.

Overall, Americans with a college education tend to be slightly less likely to believe with certainty in a personal God compared with those without a degree. But the opposite is true among members of evangelical churches, where those with a college degree are more likely than those with a high school degree or less to profess certain belief in a personal God. This is also true, though to a lesser extent, among Catholics and members of historically black churches.

Scripture

There is considerable variance in the approach religious groups adopt toward their sacred texts. Roughly two-thirds of Americans (63%) view the sacred text of their religion as the word of God. More than eight-in-ten members of evangelical (89%) and historically black (84%) churches, Mormons (92%) and Jehovah's Witnesses (93%) believe that the Bible is the word of God, and 86% of Muslims say the Koran is the word of God. By contrast, only 18% of Buddhists and 37% of Jews and Hindus say their sacred texts are the word of God. In fact, majorities or pluralities of these groups say their sacred texts are written by men and do not constitute the word of God.

Although large majorities of all Christian traditions say the Bible is the word of God, the extent to which they say it should be taken literally varies widely. Majorities of members of historically black (62%) and evangelical (59%) churches say that the Bible should be taken literally, word for word. By contrast, members of mainline Protestant churches and Catholics are more likely to say that the Bible is the word of God but should not to be taken literally (35% and 36%, respectively). Half of Muslims say the Koran is the literal word of God, while 25% say the Koran is the word of God but should not be taken literally.

About two-thirds of the unaffiliated (64%) view the Bible as the work of men and not as the word of God. However, among the religious unaffiliated, roughly half (51%) view the Bible as the word of God, with one-in-four expressing the view that the Bible is the literal word of God.

Views of Scripture

	[Holy book] is word of God				Written by men, not word of God	Other/ Don't know	
	NET word of God	Literal	Not literal	Other			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total population	63	33	27	3	28	9	=100
Protestant	77	46	27	4	14	8	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	89	59	25	5	7	5	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	61	22	35	4	28	11	=100
<i>Historically black churches</i>	84	62	18	4	9	8	=100
Catholic	62	23	36	3	27	11	=100
Mormon	92	35	50	7	4	4	=100
Jehovah's Witness	93	48	40	5	1	7	=100
Orthodox	59	26	29	4	29	12	=100
Jewish	37	10	25	2	53	10	=100
Muslim*	86	50	25	11	8	6	=100
Buddhist	18	8	9	1	67	16	=100
Hindu	37	12	21	4	47	16	=100
Unaffiliated	25	11	13	1	64	10	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	7	3	3	1	88	5	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	5	0	4	1	87	8	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	13	4	8	1	76	11	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	51	25	23	3	37	12	=100

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: Which comes closest to your view? [INSERT NAME OF HOLY BOOK]** is the word of God, OR [INSERT NAME OF HOLY BOOK] is a book written by men and is not the word of God. [IF HOLY BOOK IS WORD OF GOD, ASK]: And would you say that [INSERT NAME OF HOLY BOOK] is to be taken literally, word for word, OR not everything in [INSERT NAME OF HOLY BOOK] should be taken literally, word for word?

**Insert "the Bible" for Christians and the unaffiliated, "the Torah" for Jews, "the Koran" for Muslims, "the Holy Scripture" for other non-Christian religious groups.

The Afterlife

Nearly three-quarters (74%) of Americans believe in an afterlife, with two-in-three of these (50% of the public overall) saying they are absolutely certain in this belief. Solid majorities of most major religious traditions believe in life after death, including 98% of Mormons and 86% of members of evangelical Protestant churches. A remarkable 88% of Mormons are absolutely certain that there is life after death.

Members of mainline and historically black churches as well as Catholics are somewhat less convinced about the existence of an afterlife (78%, 79% and 77%, respectively, express belief in life after death). However, among members of historically black churches, 62% are absolutely certain that there is life after death, compared with only 49% of members of mainline churches and 45% of Catholics. Only about four-in-ten Jehovah's Witnesses (42%) and Jews (39%) say they believe in an afterlife.

Among the unaffiliated, nearly half (48%) believe in life after death, including two-thirds of the religious unaffiliated (66%) and more than four-in-ten of the secular unaffiliated (44%). But the unaffiliated tend to be less certain about this belief than members of most other religious traditions.

Life After Death

	Yes, believe in life after death				Don't believe in life after death	Other/Don't know	
	NET believe	Absolutely certain	Fairly certain	Not certain			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total population	74	50	19	6	18	9	=100
Protestant	81	62	16	3	12	6	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	86	71	12	1	10	4	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	78	49	24	6	14	8	=100
<i>Historically black churches</i>	79	62	13	3	14	7	=100
Catholic	77	45	25	7	15	8	=100
Mormon	98	88	8	2	1	1	=100
Jehovah's Witness	42	37	4	1	45	13	=100
Orthodox	74	47	23	4	19	7	=100
Jewish	39	16	15	7	45	16	=100
Muslim	77	67	7	3	18	5	=100
Buddhist	68	32	25	9	24	8	=100
Hindu	65	33	21	10	26	8	=100
Unaffiliated	48	21	19	9	39	13	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	18	5	8	5	75	8	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	35	11	14	10	45	20	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	44	14	19	11	43	14	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	66	36	23	7	22	12	=100

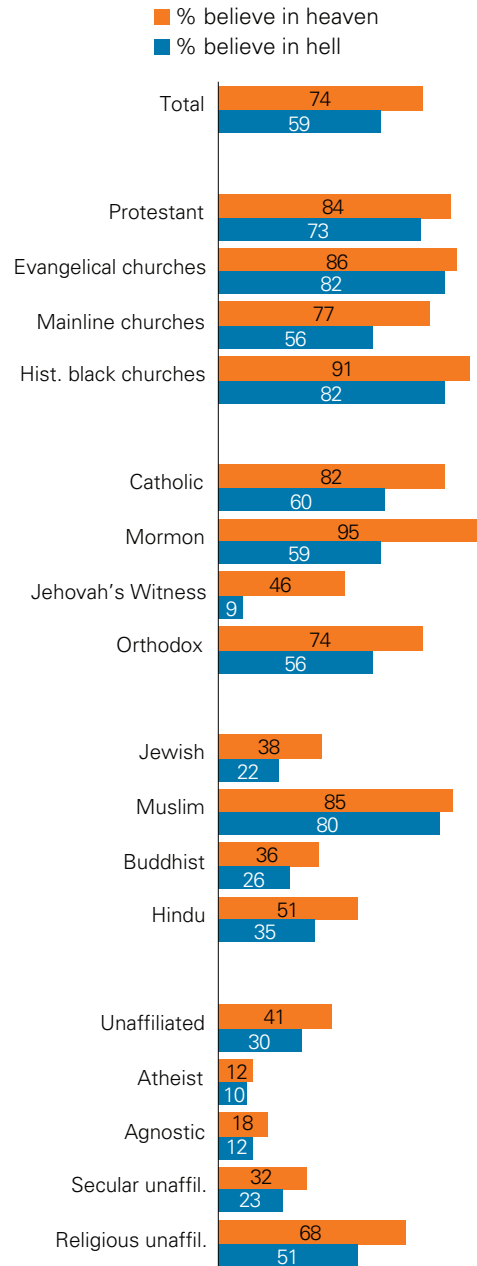
Question: Do you believe in life after death? [IF YES, ASK]: How certain are you about this belief? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

Three-quarters of U.S. adults (74%) say they believe in heaven, but only 59% say they believe in hell. Mormons are the most likely to believe in heaven (95% say they do), followed by members of historically black (91%) and evangelical (86%) churches, Muslims (85%) and Catholics (82%). By comparison, less than half of all Jews (38%), Buddhists (36%), Jehovah’s Witnesses (46%) and the unaffiliated (41%) believe in heaven. While in most religious traditions people are more likely to believe in heaven than in hell, members of evangelical Protestant churches and Muslims are nearly as likely to believe in hell as to believe in heaven.

The Landscape Survey asked Buddhists and Hindus specific questions on their beliefs about the afterlife, probing Buddhists’ beliefs about nirvana and Hindus’ beliefs about reincarnation. The survey finds that roughly six-in-ten Buddhists (62%) believe in nirvana – the ultimate state transcending pain and desire. However, only about a quarter are absolutely certain about this belief. Nearly one-in-five Buddhists (18%) have no opinion or are not certain about their belief in nirvana.

A similar number of Hindus (61%) say they believe in reincarnation, or that people will be reborn in this world again and again. Slightly more than a third (34%) are absolutely certain in this belief.

Belief in Heaven and Hell



Questions: Do you think there is a heaven where people who have led good lives are eternally rewarded?

Do you think there is a hell, where people who have led bad lives and die without being sorry are eternally punished?

Nirvana and Reincarnation

	% Buddhists believe in nirvana	% Hindus believe in reincarnation
	%	%
Yes, believe in	62	61
Absolutely certain	26	34
Fairly certain	32	19
Not too/Not at all certain	4	7
Don't know/Refused	1	0
No, don't believe in	19	28
Other/Don't know	18	12
Total	100	100

Questions: [IF BUDDHIST, ASK]: Do you believe in nirvana, the ultimate state transcending pain and desire in which individual consciousness ends? [IF YES, ASK]: How certain are you about this belief? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

[IF HINDU, ASK]: Do you believe in reincarnation, that people will be reborn in this world again and again? [IF YES, ASK]: How certain are you about this belief? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

Miracles and the Supernatural

The Landscape Survey finds that belief in miracles and supernatural phenomena are widespread among U.S. adults. Nearly eight-in-ten adults (79%), including large majorities of most religious traditions, believe that miracles still occur today as in ancient times. More than eight-in-ten members of evangelical (88%) and historically black (88%) churches, Catholics (83%) and Mormons (96%) agree that miracles still occur today.

However, relatively narrow majorities of Jews and the unaffiliated express belief in miracles, and among Jehovah's Witnesses, only about a third (30%) believe in miracles. In fact, nearly half of all Jehovah's Witnesses (48%) say that they completely disagree with the statement that miracles occur today as in ancient times.

Two-thirds of U.S. adults (68%) believe that angels and demons are active in the world. Significant majorities of members of Christian traditions agree with this statement, including about nine-in-ten members of historically black and evangelical Protestant churches, Jehovah's Witnesses and Mormons.

Less than half of Buddhists and Hindus, and less than a quarter of Jews, say angels and demons are active in the world. Although relatively few atheists and agnostics believe in angels and demons, nearly a third of the secular unaffiliated (29%) and more than two-thirds of the religious unaffiliated (68%) believe angels and demons are active in the world.

Miracles and the Supernatural

	Believe in miracles			Believe in angels and demons		
	NET	Completely	Mostly	NET	Completely	Mostly
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total population	79	47	32	68	40	28
Protestant	86	54	32	79	50	29
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	88	61	27	87	61	26
<i>Mainline churches</i>	81	42	39	65	31	34
<i>Historically black churches</i>	88	58	30	87	59	28
Catholic	83	47	36	69	35	34
Mormon	96	80	16	88	59	29
Jehovah's Witness	30	15	15	95	78	17
Orthodox	79	43	36	66	34	32
Jewish	52	21	31	21	9	12
Muslim	69	39	30	79	45	34
Buddhist	62	31	31	37	14	23
Hindu	69	24	45	37	18	19
Unaffiliated	55	25	30	40	18	22
<i>Atheist</i>	21	11	10	14	6	8
<i>Agnostic</i>	37	14	23	19	7	12
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	48	19	29	29	10	19
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	78	40	38	68	35	33

Question: Here are a few statements. For each one, please tell me if you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly disagree with it, or completely disagree with it. The first/next one is [INSERT; RANDOMIZE]..do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree?

(a) Miracles still occur today as in ancient times.

(b) Angels and demons are active in the world.

III. Religious Practices

Worship Attendance

Overall, about four-in-ten Americans (39%) say they attend religious services at least once a week. Majorities of Jehovah's Witnesses (82%), Mormons (75%) and members of historically black (59%) and evangelical (58%) churches all say they attend church at least once a week.

Among the unaffiliated, nearly three-in-four (72%) say they seldom or never attend religious services. Not surprisingly, attendance at worship services is more common among the religious unaffiliated (11% say they attend church at least once a week, and 35% say they go occasionally).

Attendance at Religious Services

	At least once a week	Monthly/Yearly	Seldom/Never	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	39	33	27	1	=100
Protestant	50	33	17	1	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	58	28	13	1	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	34	42	23	1	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	59	29	12	1	=100
Catholic	42	39	19	0	=100
Mormon	75	16	7	0	=100
Jehovah's Witness	82	10	7	0	=100
Orthodox	34	49	16	1	=100
Jewish	16	53	31	1	=100
Muslim*	40	26	34	0	=100
Buddhist	17	44	38	1	=100
Hindu	24	57	19	0	=100
Unaffiliated	5	22	72	0	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	4	10	85	1	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	2	18	80	0	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	1	14	85	0	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	11	35	53	0	=100

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007. Muslims were asked: On average, how often do you attend the mosque or Islamic center for salah or Jum'ah prayer? More than once a week, once a week for Jum'ah prayer, once or twice a month, a few times a year especially for the Eid, seldom, or never?

Question: Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services...more than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

By contrast, at least eight-in-ten atheists (85%), agnostics (80%) and those in the secular unaffiliated group (85%) say they seldom or never attend religious services.

Attendance at Religious Services and Demographic Groups

Women in several Christian traditions are more likely than men to attend religious services at least once a week, with the largest gap existing among members of historically black churches. Among Muslims, however, men are much more likely to attend services weekly, and among Mormons, Jews and the unaffiliated, the figures are roughly equal.

Older Americans are more likely than younger Americans to say they attend services at least once a week. Among Christian groups, the age gap is particularly large for Catholics; nearly two-thirds of Catholics over age 65 (62%) say they go to church every week, compared with only about a third of Catholics under age 30 (34%). There are similar, though somewhat less pronounced, generational differences among all three Protestant traditions. Notable exceptions to this pattern are Mormons, Jews and Muslims, among whom younger individuals are at least as likely as their older counterparts to say they attend religious services on a weekly basis.

Among the general adult population, there are no substantial differences in attendance at worship services by education. But within certain Christian traditions, including members of evangelical, mainline and historically black Protestant churches as well as Mormons, those with more education tend to attend church somewhat more often than those with less education.

A Detailed Look at Worship Service Attendance

% who attend at least weekly among ...										
	All	Gender		Age				Education		
		Men	Women	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	HS or less	Some coll	Coll grad
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total population	39	34	45	33	36	40	54	40	40	39
Larger traditions										
Protestant	50	46	54	48	46	50	58	48	50	54
<i>Evang. churches</i>	58	54	62	54	57	59	65	54	61	69
<i>Mainline churches</i>	34	31	38	32	27	34	48	32	32	39
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	59	49	65	55	53	65	68	56	62	64
Catholic	42	36	45	34	36	42	62	41	40	45
Unaffiliated	5	5	5	5	6	3	6	7	5	3
<i>Atheist</i>	4	4	5	4	4	3	2	4	6	1
<i>Agnostic</i>	2	3	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	2
<i>Secular unaffil.</i>	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
<i>Religious unaffil.</i>	11	12	10	11	11	8	17	12	12	8
% who attend at least weekly among ...										
	All	Gender		Age		Education				
		Men	Women	18-49	50+	Not coll grad	Coll grad			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			
Total population	39	34	45	35	46	39	39			
Smaller traditions										
Mormon	75	75	76	78	71	69	91			
Jehovah's Witness	82	N/A	N/A	77	88	N/A	N/A			
Orthodox	34	30	38	32	35	30	37			
Jewish	16	16	16	20	12	17	15			
Muslim*	40	48	30	42	30	39	38			
Buddhist	17	20	14	15	20	17	17			
Hindu	24	19	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			

Note: Due to insufficient sample size, some categories have been collapsed for the smaller traditions.
 *From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Formal Membership

Six-in-ten Americans (61%) report that they or their family are members in a local church or other house of worship. Mormons (92%) are most likely to say they or their families are official members of a local church or house of worship. Members of historically black (83%) and evangelical (74%) churches and Jehovah's Witnesses (76%) are also very likely to say they or their families belong to a local congregation. Roughly two-thirds of Catholics (67%), members of mainline churches (64%) and Orthodox Christians (68%) are official members of a church.

Members of non-Christian religions tend to be less likely than Christians to report official membership in a house of worship. Only 30% of Buddhists do so, along with 32% of Hindus, 42% of Muslims and 55% of Jews.

Interestingly, nearly a quarter of the unaffiliated (22%) say they or their families are official members of a local church or house of worship. The figure is even higher for the religious unaffiliated (30%). These findings could indicate that a sizable number of people who say they have no particular

Formal Membership in a House of Worship

	Yes	No	Don't know	
	%	%	%	
Total population	61	38	1	=100
Protestant	72	28	1	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	74	26	0	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	64	35	1	=100
<i>Historically black churches</i>	83	17	0	=100
Catholic	67	32	1	=100
Mormon	92	8	0	=100
Jehovah's Witness	76	22	2	=100
Orthodox	68	30	2	=100
Jewish	55	44	1	=100
Muslim	42	58	0	=100
Buddhist	30	69	1	=100
Hindu	32	67	2	=100
Unaffiliated	22	78	1	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	19	80	2	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	22	78	1	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	15	85	1	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	30	69	1	=100

Question: Are you or your family official members of a local church or house of worship?

religious affiliation have family members who belong to a religious congregation. Alternatively, it could indicate that many who do not identify with a particular religion nevertheless belong to a religious congregation.

Size of Congregation

Among U.S. adults who attend worship services at least a few times a year, around one-fifth (21%) say they attend a small congregation with a membership of less than 100, while more than four-in-ten (44%) attend a house of worship with between 100 and 500 members. An additional 21% attend congregations with between 500 and 2,000 members, and 10% attend a house of worship with more than 2,000 members.

Size of Congregation

	Less than 100	100-500	500-2,000	More than 2,000	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total*	21	44	21	10	3	=100
Protestant	25	48	17	7	2	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	27	46	17	8	1	=100
<i>Nondenominational</i>	22	38	21	18	1	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	21	53	19	5	3	=100
<i>Nondenominational</i>	18	41	26	13	2	=100
<i>Historically black churches</i>	28	46	15	10	1	=100
Catholic	8	36	33	18	4	=100
Mormon	7	64	18	9	2	=100
Jehovah's Witness	21	66	3	6	3	=100
Orthodox	12	51	24	9	3	=100
Jewish	15	38	32	10	5	=100
Muslim	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buddhist	36	38	13	6	7	=100
Hindu	16	32	22	24	6	=100
Unaffiliated	32	39	13	6	10	=100
<i>Atheist/Agnostic</i>	26	35	18	7	14	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	29	39	13	4	14	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	35	40	11	7	7	=100

*Based on those who worship more than seldom. The survey included too few Muslims who attend worship services for this analysis.

Question: [IF WORSHIP MORE THAN SELDOM, ASK]: About how many people belong to the church or house of worship where you attend religious services most often? Just your best estimate will do. Would you say less than 100, between 100 and 500, between 500 and 2,000, or more than 2,000?

Among Protestants, 7% belong to “megachurches,” classified as those with more than 2,000 members. Nondenominational Protestants (including 18% of nondenominational Protestants within the evangelical tradition and 13% of nondenominational Protestants within the mainline tradition) are especially likely to belong to megachurches.

It should also be pointed out that, historically, Catholic parishes were known for having very large congregations. Indeed, even today, nearly one-in-five Catholic adults (18%) attend a congregation with more than 2,000 members. Many Hindus also belong to large congregations, with 24% saying they attend services at congregations with more than 2,000 members.

Congregational Activities

Overall, nearly four-in-ten adults (37%) participate at least monthly in activities other than religious services at their church or house of worship. More than a quarter (28%) say they participate in social activities, and roughly one-in-five participate in community or volunteer work (19%) or work with children (18%). About one-in-eight (12%) report participating in a choir or musical program.

Participation in these kinds of congregational activities outside of worship services is particularly common among Mormons and Jehovah’s Witnesses; more than three-quarters of both groups participate in at least one such activity every month (77% and 76%, respectively). Majorities of members of evangelical (54%) and historically black (60%) churches also participate in at least one of these activities on at least a monthly basis. Not surprisingly, the unaffiliated population (8%) is least likely to participate in volunteer or social activities at a place of worship.

Congregational Activities

	% who participate at least monthly in...				
	% who participate monthly in one or more of these	Choir or musical program at place of worship	Community or volunteer work through place of worship	Work with children at place of worship	Social activities at place of worship
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	37	12	19	18	28
Protestant	49	17	24	24	39
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	54	18	27	27	43
<i>Mainline churches</i>	36	9	18	15	28
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	60	29	33	34	48
Catholic	31	7	16	14	20
Mormon	77	23	54	54	63
Jehovah's Witness	76	42	60	49	49
Orthodox	39	11	19	19	32
Jewish	24	3	12	10	18
Muslim	42	7	24	24	35
Buddhist	27	5	12	11	23
Hindu	37	14	18	19	25
Unaffiliated	8	2	4	5	5
<i>Atheist</i>	5	2	2	4	3
<i>Agnostic</i>	5	1	2	2	4
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	3	0	1	1	2
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	17	5	8	9	11

Note: This question was asked only of people who said they attend services at least a few times a year. Results have been repercentaged based on the total population.

Question: [ASK IF ATTEND WORSHIP SERVICES MORE THAN SELDOM]: And still thinking about the church or house of worship where you attend religious services most often, please tell me how often, if ever, you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT; RANDOMIZE] - would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]?

- (a) Participate in a choir or other musical program there.
- (b) Do community volunteer work through your place of worship.
- (c) Work with children or youth there.
- (d) Participate in social activities, such as meals, club meetings, or other gatherings there.

Religious Upbringing of Children

Overall, nearly two-thirds of adults (63%) who have children under age 18 living at home say they pray or read Scripture with their children. Mormons (91%) are especially likely to do this. Roughly eight-in-ten members of evangelical (81%) and historically black (77%) churches also pray or read Scripture with their children.

Jews (41%), Buddhists (37%) and the unaffiliated (31%) are much less likely to pray or read Scripture with their children compared with members of many other religious traditions. But there

Religious Activities and Children

	Pray or read Scripture with children	Send children to religious education programs	Home-school or send children to religious school
	%	%	%
Total*	63	60	15
Protestant	74	73	14
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	81	79	18
<i>Mainline churches</i>	61	62	10
<i>Historically black churches</i>	77	77	11
Catholic	63	51	20
Mormon	91	90	6
Jehovah's Witness	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orthodox	56	58	30
Jewish	41	56	27
Muslim	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buddhist	37	24	10
Hindu	66	22	5
Unaffiliated	31	35	7
<i>Atheist</i>	8	24	4
<i>Agnostic</i>	19	31	8
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	16	23	5
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	52	49	8

*Based on respondents who have children living at home. The survey included too few Jehovah's Witnesses and Muslims with children living at home for this analysis.

Question: [IF PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF CHILD UNDER 18 LIVING AT HOME, ASK]: As I read a list, please tell me if you do any of the following things with your child/children. First, do you [READ ITEMS IN ORDER]

- Pray or read the Scripture with your child/any of your children.
- Send your child/any of your children to Sunday school or another religious education program.
- Home-school or send your child/any of your children to a religious school instead of a public school.

are major differences within the unaffiliated group; a majority of the religious unaffiliated (52%) pray or read Scripture with their children, compared with only 16% of the secular unaffiliated, 19% of agnostics and 8% of atheists.

Similar patterns are seen in parents' decisions about sending their children to Sunday school or other religious education programs. Six-in-ten Americans with children under age 18 living at home arrange for them to attend such programs. Mormons (90%) stand out for their propensity to enroll their children in religious education, followed by members of evangelical (79%) and historically black (77%) churches. More than a third of the unaffiliated (35%) send their children to religious education programs, including a quarter of atheists (24%) and about half of the religious unaffiliated (49%).

Among parents with children under age 18 living in their homes, 15% home-school their children or send them to a religious school instead of a public school. Jews (27%) and Orthodox Christians (30%) are most likely to do this.

Prayer and Meditation

A majority of U.S. adults (58%) say they pray at least once a day outside of religious services, and 75% pray at least once a week. Daily prayer is especially common among members of evangelical (78%) and historically black (80%) churches, Mormons (82%), Jehovah's Witnesses (89%) and Muslims (71%). Roughly six-in-ten Catholics (58%), approximately half of members of mainline Protestant churches (53%) and Buddhists (45%), and a quarter of Jews (26%) say they pray every day. Not surprisingly, relatively few atheists (5%), agnostics (9%) or the secular unaffiliated (11%) pray daily; but close to half of the religious unaffiliated (44%) say they pray daily.

Frequency of Prayer

	Daily	Once/Few times a week	Few times a month	Seldom/ Never	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total population	58	17	6	18	2	=100
Protestant	69	17	4	8	1	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	78	14	3	5	1	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	53	23	7	15	2	=100
<i>Historically black churches</i>	80	12	2	4	2	=100
Catholic	58	21	7	13	1	=100
Mormon	82	10	3	5	0	=100
Jehovah's Witness	89	6	2	1	1	=100
Orthodox	60	17	5	16	2	=100
Jewish	26	18	8	44	3	=100
Muslim	71	11	1	16	1	=100
Buddhist	45	13	9	31	1	=100
Hindu	62	14	5	17	2	=100
Unaffiliated	22	13	7	56	2	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	5	5	2	87	2	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	9	9	7	75	0	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	11	8	8	71	2	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	44	21	9	24	2	=100

Question: People practice their religion in different ways. Outside of attending religious services, do you pray several times a day, once a day, a few times a week, once a week, a few times a month, seldom, or never?

Prayer and Demographic Groups

As with other measures of religious involvement, women are considerably more likely than men to say they pray daily, and this pattern holds to varying degrees across many religious traditions. Similarly, older adherents pray at least once a day at much higher rates than their younger counterparts, both among the public overall and across several religious traditions.

College graduates are less likely than others to say they pray daily. Among Catholics and members of mainline and historically black churches, however, these differences are relatively small. And among Mormons and members of evangelical churches, college graduates are noticeably more likely than others to say they pray daily.

A Detailed Look at Prayer

<i>% who say they pray daily outside of religious services among ...</i>										
	All	Gender		Age				Education		
		Men	Women	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	HS or less	Some coll	Coll grad
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total population	58	49	66	48	56	61	68	60	60	53
Larger traditions										
Protestant	69	62	76	65	68	70	74	70	70	68
<i>Evang. churches</i>	78	71	83	73	77	80	81	75	79	82
<i>Mainline churches</i>	53	43	62	49	50	53	63	54	54	52
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	80	76	84	71	83	85	83	78	83	82
Catholic	58	48	66	46	54	61	74	59	58	56
Unaffiliated	22	17	29	19	24	24	25	26	24	15
<i>Atheist</i>	5	3	7	4	4	5	3	6	6	2
<i>Agnostic</i>	9	6	14	9	11	9	5	10	8	9
<i>Secular unaffil.</i>	11	8	15	9	11	13	13	10	14	10
<i>Religious unaffil.</i>	44	37	51	37	46	48	60	44	49	39
	All	Gender		Age		Education				
	%	Men	Women	18-49	50+	Not coll grad	Coll grad			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			
Total population	58	49	66	53	63	60	53			
Smaller traditions										
Mormon	82	80	84	82	81	79	90			
Jehovah's Witness	89	N/A	N/A	88	91	N/A	N/A			
Orthodox	60	51	67	53	69	65	52			
Jewish	26	22	30	28	24	32	22			
Buddhist	45	46	46	40	55	48	43			
Hindu	62	56	72	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			

Note: Due to insufficient sample size, some categories have been collapsed for the smaller traditions.

In addition to the general question about prayer, the Landscape Survey asked Buddhists and Hindus a more specific question about how often they pray at a shrine or other religious symbol in their homes. Nearly two-thirds (62%) of Hindus say they do this at least once a week, compared with one-third of Buddhists. Nearly four-in-ten Buddhists (39%) say they never pray at a shrine or religious symbol in their home.

Prayer at Shrines or Religious Symbols in the Home

	Buddhists	Hindus
	%	%
At least once a week	33	62
Once or twice a month	6	5
Several times a year	5	9
Seldom	14	9
Never	39	14
Don't know	2	2
	100	100

Question: Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]
(f) [IF BUDDHIST OR HINDU, ASK]: Pray at a shrine or religious symbol in your home.

The Landscape Survey also finds that a significant number of U.S. adults meditate on a regular basis; nearly four-in-ten (39%) say they meditate at least once a week. More than seven-in-ten Jehovah's Witnesses (72%) meditate weekly, as do more than six-in-ten Buddhists (61%). A majority of members of historically black churches and Mormons also meditate weekly (55% and 56%, respectively). Among the unaffiliated, a quarter (26%) say they meditate weekly, and for the religious unaffiliated, the figure is 34%.

Meditation

	Weekly+	Monthly/Yearly	Seldom/Never	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	39	11	47	2	=100
Protestant	44	11	44	3	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	46	9	41	3	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	35	12	51	3	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	55	9	34	2	=100
Catholic	36	14	48	2	=100
Mormon	56	10	31	2	=100
Jehovah's Witness	72	7	18	4	=100
Orthodox	32	15	50	4	=100
Jewish	23	11	62	3	=100
Muslim	46	6	42	6	=100
Buddhist	61	11	24	4	=100
Hindu	44	16	39	2	=100
Unaffiliated	26	12	61	2	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	18	10	71	2	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	25	16	59	1	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	22	11	66	1	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	34	12	52	3	=100

Question: Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]
 (c) Meditate.

Scripture Reading

About a third of U.S. adults (35%) say they read Scripture at least once a week, and an additional 18% read Scripture occasionally. Nearly half of U.S. adults (45%) say they seldom or never read Scripture. Jehovah's Witnesses are the group most likely to read Scripture regularly (83% do so at least once a week), followed by Mormons (76%). Scripture reading is also a common practice among members of evangelical and historically black churches (60% of each group read Scripture at least once a week) as well as among Muslims (43% read Scripture at least once a week).

However, only 27% of members of mainline churches say they read Scripture at least once a week. Catholics (21%), Orthodox Christians (22%) and Hindus (23%) are also relatively unlikely to read Scripture on a weekly basis. Seven-in-ten Jews and nearly eight-in-ten of the overall unaffiliated population (77%) say they seldom or never read Scripture. However, more than a fifth of the religious unaffiliated (21%) say they read Scripture at least once a week.

Scripture Reading Outside Religious Services

	Weekly+	Monthly/Yearly	Seldom/Never	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	35	18	45	1	=100
Protestant	48	20	31	1	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	60	18	21	1	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	27	23	49	2	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	60	19	20	1	=100
Catholic	21	21	57	1	=100
Mormon	76	11	13	0	=100
Jehovah's Witness	83	7	10	0	=100
Orthodox	22	21	55	2	=100
Jewish	14	14	70	2	=100
Muslim	43	26	30	1	=100
Buddhist	28	20	50	2	=100
Hindu	23	25	51	2	=100
Unaffiliated	9	12	77	1	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	3	6	89	2	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	4	11	85	0	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	3	7	89	1	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	21	19	60	1	=100

Question: Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]
 (b) Read Scripture outside of religious services.

Participation in Prayer Groups and Other Religious Activities

Four-in-ten American adults (40%) participate in prayer groups, Scripture study groups or other types of religious education at least occasionally, and 23% do so at least once a week. Nearly six-in-ten (59%) say they seldom or never participate in these kinds of activities.

Jehovah's Witnesses and Mormons are notable for their high levels of weekly involvement in these types of groups (82% and 64%, respectively). About four-in-ten members of evangelical and historically black churches also participate weekly (41% and 44%, respectively). Among all other religious traditions, majorities say they seldom or never participate in these kinds of groups.

Participation in Prayer Groups and Other Religious Activities

	Weekly+	Monthly/Yearly	Seldom/Never	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	23	17	59	1	=100
Protestant	33	20	47	1	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	41	20	38	1	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	16	18	64	1	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	44	21	34	1	=100
Catholic	13	16	71	1	=100
Mormon	64	13	22	0	=100
Jehovah's Witness	82	5	12	2	=100
Orthodox	10	21	68	1	=100
Jewish	11	18	69	2	=100
Muslim	29	20	51	1	=100
Buddhist	12	22	66	1	=100
Hindu	14	31	53	2	=100
Unaffiliated	5	6	88	1	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	2	2	92	3	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	2	3	94	0	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	1	2	95	1	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	11	12	75	1	=100

Question: Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]
 (a) Participate in prayer groups, Scripture study groups or religious education programs.

Sharing the Faith With Others

The Landscape Survey finds wide variance across religious groups in the frequency with which they report sharing their faith with others. Nearly one-in-four adults (23%) in the U.S. who are affiliated with a particular religion share their faith with others at least once a week. Jehovah's Witnesses are more than twice as likely as members of all other traditions to share their faith with others frequently; three-quarters (76%) do so at least once a week. Many members of historically black churches also frequently share their faith with non-believers or people from other religious backgrounds; 42% do this at least once a week. Among members of evangelical churches, 34% say they share their faith at least once a week.

Only 7% of Jews share their faith with others at least once a week, while 71% say they seldom or never share their faith with others. Among Hindus, too, fewer than one-in-ten (9%) share their faith weekly.

Sharing Faith or Views on God

	Weekly+	Monthly	Yearly	Seldom/Never	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total affiliated	23	13	14	47	3	=100
Protestant	28	15	15	39	3	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	34	18	16	29	3	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	14	12	15	57	3	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	42	13	9	32	3	=100
Catholic	14	9	13	62	2	=100
Mormon	24	23	27	25	2	=100
Jehovah's Witness	76	8	5	8	2	=100
Orthodox	11	10	16	62	2	=100
Jewish	7	8	12	71	3	=100
Muslim	23	12	15	48	2	=100
Buddhist	15	13	12	58	2	=100
Hindu	9	10	14	64	3	=100
Unaffiliated	13	11	10	64	2	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	11	12	13	61	3	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	11	12	12	64	1	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	6	7	8	76	2	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	21	14	11	52	3	=100

Questions: Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]

(d) [IF AFFILIATED WITH A RELIGION, ASK]: Share your faith with non-believers or people from other religious backgrounds?

(g) [IF UNAFFILIATED WITH A RELIGION, ASK]: Share your views on God and religion with religious people

Mormons are not significantly more likely than the religiously affiliated population overall to report sharing their faith weekly, but nearly half do this at least once a month (47%). Only 7% of Mormons say they never share their faith, compared with 24% of all Americans who identify with a particular religion who say this.

The unaffiliated were asked how often they share their views on God and religion with religious people. Atheists and agnostics say they do this somewhat infrequently – only about one-in-ten (11%) do so at least once a week, and about a quarter of each group (23%) does so at least once a month. The religious unaffiliated group is more likely to engage in such discussions, with 21% saying they participate in such conversations at least once a week and 35% doing so on a monthly basis.

IV. Spiritual Experiences

Answers to Prayers

Nearly a third of American adults (31%) say they receive definite answers to specific prayer requests at least once a month. A majority of Mormons (54%) say they regularly receive answers to prayers, as do half of members of historically black churches (50%) and more than four-in-ten Jehovah's Witnesses (49%), members of evangelical churches (46%) and Muslims (43%). Members of mainline churches say they receive definite answers to specific prayer requests much less frequently than other Protestants, with one-in-four (25%) saying they receive such answers at least once a month.

Receiving Answers to Prayer

	% who pray at least several times a year and receive direct answers to prayers...						
	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom/ Never	Don't know	Pray seldom or less often	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total population	19	12	18	23	8	20	=100
Protestant	24	15	21	21	10	9	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	29	17	22	16	10	6	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	14	11	21	29	9	16	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	34	16	18	16	10	6	=100
Catholic	15	11	20	31	8	14	=100
Mormon	32	22	20	14	6	5	=100
Jehovah's Witness	36	13	14	19	15	2	=100
Orthodox	11	13	22	26	10	18	=100
Jewish	8	4	9	23	9	47	=100
Muslim	31	12	20	12	8	17	=100
Buddhist	18	6	12	28	6	32	=100
Hindu	13	10	18	27	13	19	=100
Unaffiliated	8	5	8	19	3	58	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	2	0	1	7	1	89	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	4	3	3	13	2	75	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	4	2	4	15	2	73	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	15	9	16	28	5	26	=100

Question: Now, thinking about some different kinds of experiences, how often do you [INSERT; RANDOMIZE] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?
 (c) [IF PRAY MORE THAN SELDOM, ASK]: Receive a definite answer to a specific prayer request.

Jews and the unaffiliated are among the groups that are least likely to say they receive answers to prayers, which is perhaps not surprising given that they are also among the groups least likely to pray regularly.

Divine Healings

A third of all Americans (34%) say they have experienced or witnessed a divine healing of an illness or injury. Mormons (69%) are especially likely to say this. Half of members of evangelical churches (50%) and a slim majority of members of historically black churches (54%) also say they have experienced or witnessed a divine healing. Within these traditions, members of Pentecostal churches are particularly likely to say they have witnessed a healing.

Experienced or Witnessed Divine Healing

	Believe in God			Don't believe in God/Don't know/Other	
	Yes, have witnessed or experienced	No, have not	Don't know		
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	34	57	2	8	=100
Protestant	43	54	2	2	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	50	47	2	1	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	28	67	2	3	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	54	43	2	1	=100
Catholic	27	68	2	3	=100
Mormon	69	30	1	0	=100
Jehovah's Witness	7	88	3	2	=100
Orthodox	34	59	2	5	=100
Jewish	17	64	2	17	=100
Muslim	27	64	1	8	=100
Buddhist	22	50	2	25	=100
Hindu	30	61	1	8	=100
Unaffiliated	15	53	1	30	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	2	18	0	79	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	7	47	0	45	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	10	55	1	34	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	28	64	2	6	=100

Question: [IF BELIEVE IN GOD/UNIVERSAL SPIRIT, ASK]: Have you ever experienced or witnessed a divine healing of an illness or injury?

By contrast, Jehovah's Witnesses are especially unlikely to say they have witnessed healing. Only 7% say they have experienced or witnessed a miraculous healing, by far the lowest of any religious tradition.

Speaking in Tongues

Speaking in tongues, a practice often associated with Pentecostal and charismatic churches, is not particularly common among Christians overall. More than three-quarters (77%) say they never speak or pray in tongues; nonetheless, a sizeable minority of Christians (19%) indicate that speaking in tongues is something they do from time to time, with nearly one-in-ten (9%) indicating that speaking in tongues is a weekly practice.

Not surprisingly, speaking in tongues is especially common within Pentecostal denominations in both the evangelical and historically black Protestant traditions. It is also quite common among members of nondenominational charismatic churches within the evangelical tradition, with nearly six-in-ten members (58%) of these churches saying they speak or pray in tongues at least several times a year. By comparison, very few members of mainline Protestant churches report speaking or praying in tongues regularly.

Speaking or Praying in Tongues

	Weekly+	Monthly/Yearly	Seldom	Never	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	%	
All Christians	9	4	6	77	4	=100
Protestant	9	4	6	78	3	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	11	5	6	77	3	=100
<i>Nondenominational</i>	17	8	5	68	2	=100
<i>Nondenom. charismatic</i>	44	14	6	35	1	=100
<i>Pentecostal</i>	31	11	10	43	5	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	4	2	5	84	4	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	14	6	8	69	3	=100
<i>Pentecostal</i>	28	12	15	38	7	=100
Catholic	9	4	6	75	5	=100
Mormon	4	2	5	86	4	=100
Jehovah's Witness	4	2	2	88	4	=100
Orthodox	12	6	6	65	11	=100

Based on Christians.

Question: Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]

(e) [IF CHRISTIAN, ASK]: Speak or pray in tongues.

Peace and Wonder

A majority of Americans (52%) say they experience a sense of spiritual peace and well-being at least once a week. More than seven-in-ten Jehovah's Witnesses and Mormons (77% and 71%, respectively) say they experience this weekly, as do roughly two-thirds of members of evangelical churches (68%), members of historically black churches (65%) and Muslims (64%). Jews (38%) and the unaffiliated (35%) are among the groups least likely to say they feel spiritual peace and well-being on a weekly basis.

Compared with those who experience spiritual peace and well-being regularly, a smaller proportion of Americans (39%) report feeling a deep sense of wonder about the universe on a weekly basis. More than half of Buddhists (57%) and Muslims (53%) say they feel a deep sense of wonder on a weekly basis, as do nearly half of Jehovah's Witnesses (49%).

Sense of Peace or Wonder

	% who say they experience weekly or more ...	
	Deep sense of spiritual peace and well-being	Deep sense of wonder about the universe
	%	%
Total population	52	39
Protestant	60	39
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	68	41
<i>Mainline churches</i>	47	37
<i>Historically black churches</i>	65	37
Catholic	47	34
Mormon	71	40
Jehovah's Witness	77	49
Orthodox	45	35
Jewish	38	40
Muslim	64	53
Buddhist	55	57
Hindu	49	39
Unaffiliated	35	39
<i>Atheist</i>	28	37
<i>Agnostic</i>	31	48
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	29	36
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	44	40

Question: Now, thinking about some different kinds of experiences, how often do you [INSERT; RANDOMIZE] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

- (a) Feel a deep sense of spiritual peace and well-being.
 (b) Feel a deep sense of wonder about the universe.

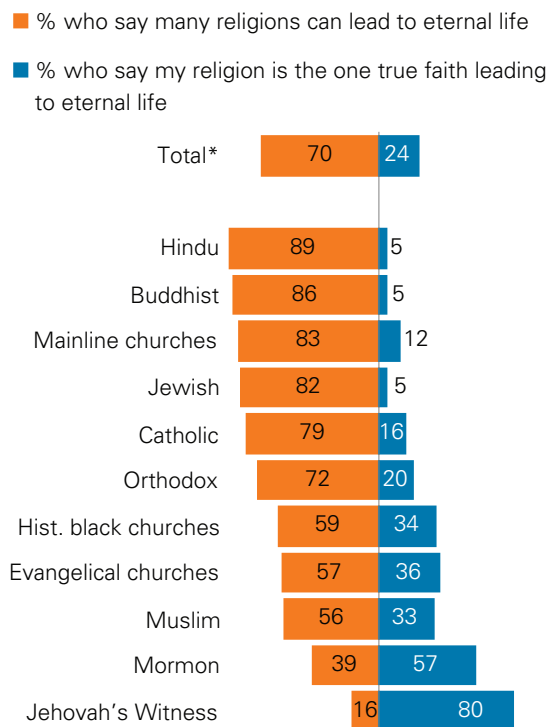
Although Mormons and members of evangelical and historically black churches are distinct from the general public on many measures of religious belief and practice, they do not differ greatly from the general population on this question; 41% of members of evangelical churches, 40% of Mormons and 37% of members of historically black churches feel a deep sense of wonder about the universe on a weekly basis. On this measure, these groups are very similar to Jews (40%) and the unaffiliated (39%). Among the unaffiliated, agnostics are most likely to say they often feel a sense of wonder – 48% do so weekly, compared with 37% among atheists, 40% among the religious unaffiliated and 36% among the secular unaffiliated.

V. Beliefs About Religion

Is There More Than One Path to Salvation?

Seven-in-ten Americans with a religious affiliation say that many religions can lead to eternal life. In fact, majorities of nearly every religious tradition take the view that many religions can lead to eternal life, including more than eight-in-ten Jews (82%), Buddhists (86%), Hindus (89%) and members of mainline Protestant churches (83%), and nearly eight-in-ten Catholics (79%). Fewer members of evangelical and historically black churches (57% and 59%, respectively) agree with this, as do 56% of Muslims. Only among Mormons and Jehovah’s Witnesses do a majorities (57% and 80%, respectively) say that their religion is the one true faith leading to eternal life.

Religious Exclusivity



*Based on those with a religious affiliation.

Question: Now, as I read a pair of statements, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right.

First/next [INSERT]

(a) My religion is the one true faith leading to eternal life, OR Many religions can lead to eternal life.

How Strictly to Interpret the Faith?

More than two-thirds of Americans with a religious affiliation (68%) believe that there is more than one true way to interpret the teachings of their own faith. A slim majority of members of evangelical churches (53%) say the teachings of their religion are open to more than one true interpretation, as do upwards of six-in-ten of most other religious traditions. Roughly nine-in-ten Jews (89%) and Buddhists (90%), for instance, say there is more than one true way to interpret the teachings of their religion. But here again, Mormons and Jehovah’s Witnesses stand out. Majorities of both groups (54% among Mormons, 77% among Jehovah’s Witnesses) say there is only one true way to interpret the teachings of their religion.

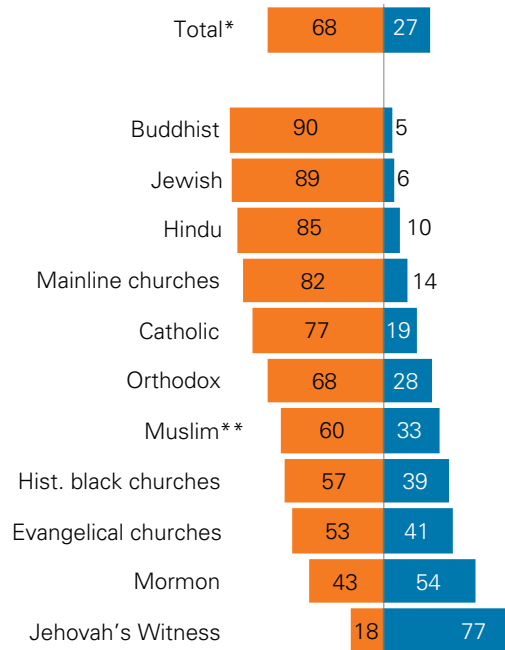
A plurality of those affiliated with a religion (44%) say their religion should preserve its traditional beliefs and practices. But nearly half say their religion should adjust to new circumstances (35%) or adopt modern beliefs and practices (12%).

Mormons (68%), Jehovah’s Witnesses (61%) and members of evangelical churches (59%) stand out for their preference that their churches preserve traditional beliefs and practices. Nearly half of members of historically black Protestant churches (48%) and Orthodox Christians (49%) also say they want their church to preserve its traditional beliefs and practices.

Majorities of Catholics and members of mainline Protestant churches, on the other hand, say their churches should adjust traditional practices in light of new circumstances (42%) or adopt modern beliefs and practices (15% among Catholics and 14% among members of mainline churches). Jews, Buddhists and Hindus also tend to favor adjusting to new circumstances.

Strictness of Interpretation

- % who say there is more than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion
- % who say there is only one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion



*Based on those with a religious affiliation.

**From “Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream,” Pew Research Center, 2007. Muslims were asked about the teachings of “Islam” rather than “my religion.”

Question: Now, as I read a pair of statements, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. First/next [INSERT]

(b) There is only ONE true way to interpret the teachings of my religion, OR There is MORE than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion.

Tradition, Modernity and Religion

	<i>My religion should ...</i>					=100
	Preserve traditional beliefs/practices	Adjust to new circumstances	Adopt modern beliefs/practices	Other	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total affiliated	44	35	12	1	7	=100
Protestant	49	32	10	2	8	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	59	25	7	2	7	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	34	42	14	1	8	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	48	28	12	2	10	=100
Catholic	36	42	15	1	7	=100
Mormon	68	23	3	3	3	=100
Jehovah's Witness	61	21	3	4	11	=100
Orthodox	49	31	10	1	9	=100
Jewish	26	46	19	1	7	=100
Muslim	39	30	21	1	9	=100
Buddhist	18	51	20	2	9	=100
Hindu	16	47	23	2	12	=100

Results based on those reporting a religious affiliation.

Question: [IF AFFILIATED WITH A RELIGION, ASK]: Thinking about your religion, which of the following statements comes closest to your view? My church or denomination should preserve its traditional beliefs and practices OR adjust traditional beliefs and practices in light of new circumstances OR adopt modern beliefs and practices.

VI. Beliefs About Morality

Nearly eight-in-ten U.S. adults (78%), including substantial majorities of nearly every religious tradition, agree that there are clear and absolute standards of right and wrong. Indeed, with the exception of Buddhists, at least six-in-ten members of every religious tradition believe that absolute standards for right and wrong exist; among Buddhists, the number is 52%.

More than two-thirds of the unaffiliated (67%) agree that there are absolute standards of right and wrong. Atheists, agnostics and the secular unaffiliated are somewhat less likely to take this point of view compared with the religious unaffiliated (75%). But even among more secular adults, there is a high level of belief in absolute standards of right and wrong (65% of the secular unaffiliated take this position as do 59% of agnostics and 58% of atheists).

Absolute Standards of Right and Wrong

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	
Total population	78	21	2	=100
Protestant	81	17	2	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	84	14	2	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	77	21	2	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	78	18	3	=100
Catholic	78	19	3	=100
Mormon	89	11	1	=100
Jehovah's Witness	84	14	3	=100
Orthodox	72	24	5	=100
Jewish	63	35	2	=100
Muslim	72	23	4	=100
Buddhist	52	44	3	=100
Hindu	66	28	6	=100
Unaffiliated	67	30	2	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	58	39	2	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	59	39	2	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	65	34	2	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	75	22	3	=100

Question: Now, as I read some statements on a few different topics, please tell me if you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree or completely disagree with each one. (First/next) [INSERT; RANDOMIZE]...do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree?

(b) There are clear and absolute standards for what is right and wrong.

Americans demonstrate a practical bent when it comes to the sources to which they look for guidance on such matters. Roughly three-in-ten (29%) cite religious teachings and beliefs as their biggest influence, but a slim majority of the public (52%) says that they look most to practical experience and common sense when it comes to questions of right and wrong. Fewer look to philosophy and reason (9%) or scientific information (5%) as the primary source of their beliefs about right and wrong.

Only among members of evangelical churches (52%), Mormons (58%) and Jehovah's Witnesses (73%) do majorities say religious teachings and beliefs are the biggest influence on their understanding of right and wrong. Large majorities of members of mainline churches (59%), Catholics (57%) and Jews (60%) say practical experience and common sense are their biggest influences, as do two-thirds of the unaffiliated (66%).

Biggest Influence on Views of Right and Wrong

	Religious teachings and beliefs	Philosophy and reason	Practical experience and common sense	Scientific information	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total population	29	9	52	5	4	=100
Protestant	41	6	47	3	3	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	52	4	39	2	3	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	24	9	59	4	4	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	43	4	47	3	3	=100
Catholic	22	10	57	7	5	=100
Mormon	58	4	33	2	3	=100
Jehovah's Witness	73	3	19	1	4	=100
Orthodox	25	11	52	8	5	=100
Jewish	10	15	60	9	5	=100
Muslim	33	10	41	14	2	=100
Buddhist	4	27	51	12	5	=100
Hindu	9	15	55	18	4	=100
Unaffiliated	6	16	66	10	3	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	2	21	52	20	3	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	2	25	61	11	2	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	2	15	70	9	3	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	12	11	67	6	4	=100

Question: When it comes to questions of right and wrong, which of the following do you look to most for guidance? Would you say [READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS] religious teachings and beliefs, philosophy and reason, practical experience and common sense, or scientific information?

Atheists are much more likely than most other groups to cite science as the authority to which they look on questions of right and wrong, with 20% taking this view. A significant minority of Buddhists (27%) say they rely most on philosophy and reason.

Chapter 2:

Social and Political Views

Relatively few Americans say they look to religion as the primary source of their views on social and political issues. Nevertheless, the Landscape Survey confirms the strong links that exist between Americans' religious affiliation, their beliefs and practices, and their basic social and political attitudes. Religion may, in fact, be playing a more powerful, albeit indirect, role in shaping people's thinking than many Americans recognize.

This chapter examines the views of members of the various religious traditions on many of the social and political issues of the day. Where sample size allows, traditions are broken down further by levels of religious commitment according to four important measures – frequency of worship service attendance, importance of religion in one's life, frequency of prayer and degree of belief in a personal God. The analysis shows that on many issues, the fault lines of American politics run not only along religious traditions but through them.

The religious beliefs, practices and identities of U.S. adults are extremely diverse, but among almost all faiths there is broad agreement about the positive impact religion exerts in society. Most Americans disagree with the notion that religion causes more problems than it solves. Most people who are affiliated with a religion also do not see a conflict between being a devout person and living in a modern society.

American adults are very content with their family and personal lives, with 59% of the public overall and majorities of almost every religious group reporting they are very satisfied with their personal lives. Opinions are more negative when it comes to American politics, however, with 68% expressing dissatisfaction with the way the political system is working and similar numbers expressing dissatisfaction with the way things are going in the country.

Americans report relatively high levels of political engagement. More than half (52%) say they follow politics or public affairs most of the time. There are few substantial differences in self-reported interest in politics across religious groups or levels of religious commitment.

But although religion is not strongly tied to political engagement, religion has a more significant impact on American attitudes on a core group of issues. Views on social or cultural issues such as abortion and homosexuality are strongly tied to both an individual's religious affiliation and level of religious commitment. For instance, while a slim majority of Americans (51%) favor keeping abortion legal in all or most cases, Mormons and members of evangelical churches remain strongly opposed to legalized abortion (70% and 61%, respectively). There is also significant variation within religious traditions, with more highly committed believers holding more conservative positions on these issues.

Not only does religious affiliation influence Americans' attitudes on important social and cultural questions, it is also closely related to Americans' basic political orientation. For example, while members of historically black Protestant churches, Jews and people who are not affiliated with a religion are largely Democratic, members of evangelical Protestant churches and Mormons lean more Republican. Further, across several religious traditions, Americans who pray more frequently, attend worship services more often, are more certain in their belief in a personal God or say religion is very important in their lives tend to be more conservative and somewhat more Republican than others.

On other topics covered in the survey, such as views on the role and size of government and foreign policy attitudes, the role of religion is less clear. Differences among religious traditions on many economic issues and foreign policy questions are comparatively smaller. For instance, a majority of nearly every religious group supports stricter environmental regulations and believes the government should do more to help Americans in need. Similarly, most Americans, including majorities of most faiths, say it is more important to focus on problems here at home than to be active in world affairs.

I. Religion and Society

Religion and Societal Problems

Most American adults (62%) reject the notion that religion causes more problems in society than it solves. Majorities of most Christian traditions as well as a large majority of Muslims (68%) reject this idea.

By contrast, nearly half of all Jews (49%) and more than half of Buddhists (56%), Hindus (57%) and the unaffiliated (59%) say religion causes more problems than it solves. A majority of Jehovah's Witnesses (51%) also say religion causes more harm than good in society. Atheists stand out

Religion's Role in Society

	<i>"Religion causes more problems in society than it solves"</i>					
	Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total population	14	20	28	34	4	=100
Protestant	9	16	28	43	4	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	7	13	26	50	4	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	11	22	33	30	4	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	10	14	27	45	5	=100
Catholic	13	20	31	33	4	=100
Mormon	3	11	30	54	1	=100
Jehovah's Witness	29	22	14	27	8	=100
Orthodox	13	23	30	29	5	=100
Jewish	22	27	28	18	5	=100
Muslim	11	16	21	47	4	=100
Buddhist	30	26	25	12	6	=100
Hindu	25	32	23	15	4	=100
Unaffiliated	30	29	23	14	4	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	49	28	14	6	3	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	39	33	20	6	2	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	34	32	21	8	5	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	17	23	28	26	5	=100

Question: Here are a few statements. For each one, please tell me if you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly disagree with it, or completely disagree with it. The first/next one is [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]...do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree?

(c) Religion causes more problems in society than it solves.

for the degree with which they believe religion is a problem. Nearly half of all atheists (49%) say they completely agree that religion is more likely to cause problems than to provide solutions in society.

Among the general public and several of the largest religious groups, those who exhibit higher levels of religious commitment are more likely to reject the notion that religion causes more problems than it solves. For instance, three-quarters of Americans (76%) who attend religious services at least once a week reject the idea that religion is, on balance, a negative influence in society, compared with slightly more than half (53%) of those who attend services less often.

The attendance gap on this issue cuts across many religious traditions. There are also differences between those who express certain belief in a personal God and others. For instance, among members of mainline Protestant churches who express certainty in their belief in a personal God, more than seven-in-ten (73%) do not think religion causes more problems than it solves, while those who are less certain in this belief or who hold different views about God are more evenly split on this question. Similar patterns are seen across several religious traditions between those who pray often and those who do not, and between those who say religion is very important in their lives and those who say it is less important.

Religion and Societal Problems

% disagree that religion causes more problems than it solves...			
Total population	62%	Catholic	64%
Attend weekly or more	76	Attend weekly or more	73
All others	53	All others	58
Religion is very important	74	Religion is very important	72
All others	47	All others	55
Pray at least daily	71	Pray at least daily	69
All others	50	All others	58
Absolute belief in personal God	74	Absolute belief in personal God	71
All others	50	All others	57
Evangelical Protestant churches	76%	Mormon	85%
Attend weekly or more	81	Attend weekly or more	88
All others	69	All others	74
Religion is very important	80	Religion is very important	88
All others	62	All others	N/A
Pray at least daily	79	Pray at least daily	89
All others	66	All others	N/A
Absolute belief in personal God	79	Absolute belief in personal God	88
All others	67	All others	N/A
Mainline Protestant churches	63%	Orthodox Christian	60%
Attend weekly or more	75	Attend weekly or more	73
All others	57	All others	53
Religion is very important	74	Religion is very important	63
All others	52	All others	55
Pray at least daily	70	Pray at least daily	60
All others	56	All others	59
Absolute belief in personal God	73	Absolute belief in personal God	66
All others	53	All others	55
Hist. black Protestant churches	72%	Jewish	46%
Attend weekly or more	76	Attend weekly or more	N/A
All others	67	All others	41
Religion is very important	74	Religion is very important	69
All others	58	All others	36
Pray at least daily	73	Pray at least daily	62
All others	65	All others	41
Absolute belief in personal God	74	Absolute belief in personal God	63
All others	67	All others	43

Note: The "absolute belief in a personal God" category includes those who indicate that they believe in God or a universal spirit, are absolutely certain God exists and believe God is a person.

Conflict Between Religion and Modern Society

Most Americans believe that modern society does not present a challenge to devout believers. The Landscape Survey finds that a majority of adults (54%) with a religious affiliation see no conflict between being a devout religious person and living in modern society. A substantial minority (40%), however, does see a tension. Jehovah's Witnesses (59%) are most likely to see a conflict between being religious and living in modern society; a plurality of members of evangelical churches (49%) also say this. Jews (29%) are least likely to see a conflict.

The unaffiliated population was asked a different version of this question – whether there is a conflict between being non-religious and living in a society where people *are* religious. One-third (34%) perceives such a conflict; atheists and agnostics are most likely to say this (44% and 41%, respectively).

Conflict Between Religion and Modern Society?

	Conflict	No conflict	Don't know	
	%	%	%	
Total affiliated*	40	54	6	=100
Protestant	43	51	7	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	49	45	6	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	32	62	6	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	46	45	9	=100
Catholic	34	61	5	=100
Mormon	36	60	4	=100
Jehovah's Witness	59	32	9	=100
Orthodox	35	58	7	=100
Jewish	29	65	6	=100
Muslim**	32	63	5	=100
Buddhist	30	65	6	=100
Hindu	31	62	7	=100
Unaffiliated***	34	61	6	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	44	52	5	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	41	55	4	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	28	68	4	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	34	58	8	=100

*Question: [IF HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, ASK]: Do you think there is a natural conflict between being a devout religious person and living in a modern society, or don't you think so?

**From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

***Question: [IF UNAFFILIATED, ASK]: Do you think there is a natural conflict between being a non-religious person and living in a society where most people are religious, or don't you think so?

Hollywood vs. Religion?

The perceived conflict between religion and modern society is clearly evident when it comes to views about Hollywood and the entertainment industry. Hollywood and the entertainment industry are often seen as in conflict with the values of certain religious groups, and a significant number of the general population (42%), including a majority of some religious groups, express this view. However, most Americans (56%) disagree with the idea that their values are threatened by Hollywood.

Mormons are by far the most apprehensive about Hollywood: Two-thirds (67%) say Tinseltown and the entertainment industry represent a threat to their values. A majority of Jehovah's Witnesses and members of evangelical churches agree. Concern is particularly pronounced among the most observant Mormons and members of evangelical churches: 75% of Mormons who attend religious services at least once a week and 60% of members of evangelical churches who attend church this often see the entertainment industry as a threat.

Hollywood Threatens My Values

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	
Total population	42	56	3	=100
Protestant	46	52	2	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	53	45	2	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	41	57	2	=100
<i>Historically black churches</i>	35	63	3	=100
Catholic	43	54	3	=100
Mormon	67	30	2	=100
Jehovah's Witness	54	42	5	=100
Orthodox	42	56	2	=100
Jewish	25	72	2	=100
Muslim	41	56	2	=100
Buddhist	31	65	4	=100
Hindu	39	59	3	=100
Unaffiliated	28	70	2	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	19	79	2	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	21	78	1	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	27	72	2	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	35	62	2	=100

Question: Now, as I read some statements on a few different topics, please tell me if you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree or completely disagree with each one. (First/next) [INSERT; RANDOMIZE]

(a) I often feel that my values are threatened by Hollywood and the entertainment industry.

Majorities of most other religious groups are less concerned about Hollywood and the entertainment industry. However, at least four-in-ten Catholics (43%), Orthodox Christians (42%), members of mainline Protestant churches (41%) and Muslims (41%) say they feel their values are threatened by the influence of Hollywood.

II. Satisfaction with Personal and Public Life

Religion and Personal Satisfaction

Most Americans are very satisfied with their personal lives. Close to nine-in-ten (86%) say they are satisfied with the way things are going in their personal lives, and six-in-ten (59%) say they are very satisfied. Majorities of nearly every religious tradition are very satisfied with their personal lives; only among members of historically black Protestant churches do fewer than half (47%) say they are very satisfied with their personal lives.

Levels of Satisfaction

	% very satisfied with ...			
	Personal life	Family life	Standard of living	Personal safety
	%	%	%	%
Total population	59	75	38	32
Protestant	59	75	39	32
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	61	76	38	34
<i>Mainline churches</i>	62	77	43	35
<i>Historically black churches</i>	47	67	29	19
Catholic	62	77	37	30
Mormon	66	83	45	42
Jehovah's Witness	56	69	32	18
Orthodox	54	71	34	31
Jewish	64	76	49	33
Muslim	53	72	37	36
Buddhist	56	74	41	39
Hindu	62	76	46	37
Unaffiliated	54	70	35	34
<i>Atheist</i>	57	68	42	42
<i>Agnostic</i>	53	69	40	39
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	56	71	37	35
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	52	70	30	28

Questions: All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in your personal life? [IF SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED, ASK]: Would you say that's very [satisfied/dissatisfied] or just somewhat [satisfied/dissatisfied]?

Please tell me how satisfied you are with the following things. (First/next), how satisfied are you with [INSERT; RANDOMIZE]...Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?

- (a) Your standard of living – what you can buy or do.
- (b) Your family life.
- (d) Your personal safety from things like crime and terrorism.

American adults are even more content with their family lives. More than nine-in-ten (93%) say they are satisfied, and three-quarters say they are very satisfied, in their family lives. Large majorities within every religious group express high levels of satisfaction with their family lives.

The survey finds a link between individuals' religious beliefs and practices and their satisfaction with their personal lives, with those exhibiting greater religious commitment somewhat more likely to express satisfaction with their lives. Among the various measures of religious commitment analyzed here – frequency of worship service attendance, prayer, importance of religion in one's life and view of God – attendance appears to have the greatest impact on levels of personal satisfaction. For instance, among members of historically black churches who attend religious services at least once a week, a majority (54%) say they are very satisfied with their personal lives, compared with less than four-in-ten (37%) of those who attend less often. Slightly smaller, but nonetheless significant gaps are also evident among the general public as well as among other religious groups. A similar pattern exists for satisfaction with family life, with those who attend church more frequently being somewhat more likely than others to express high levels of satisfaction with their family life.

Three-quarters of Americans (78%) say they are content with their standard of living or what they can buy or do. However, fewer express a high degree of satisfaction; less than four-in-ten (38%) say they are very satisfied. Perhaps not surprisingly, religious groups reporting high levels of education and income tend to express greater satisfaction with their standard of living. For instance, nearly half of Jews (49%) and Hindus (46%) say they are very satisfied with what they can buy and do, while members of historically black churches (29%) are significantly less likely to express similar levels of satisfaction.

More than seven-in-ten Americans say they are very (32%) or somewhat (39%) satisfied with their level of personal safety from things like crime and terrorism. Mormons (42%), Buddhists (39%), atheists (42%) and agnostics (39%) are among the most likely to say they are very satisfied with their level of personal safety.

Satisfaction With Personal Life

% who are very satisfied...			
Total population	59%	Catholic	62%
Attend weekly or more	65	Attend weekly or more	67
All others	55	All others	59
Religion is very important	62	Religion is very important	65
All others	56	All others	59
Pray at least daily	61	Pray at least daily	63
All others	57	All others	62
Absolute belief in personal God	62	Absolute belief in personal God	65
All others	56	All others	60
Evangelical Protestant churches	61%	Mormon	66%
Attend weekly or more	66	Attend weekly or more	71
All others	53	All others	52
Religion is very important	63	Religion is very important	71
All others	53	All others	N/A
Pray at least daily	62	Pray at least daily	70
All others	55	All others	N/A
Absolute belief in personal God	63	Absolute belief in personal God	69
All others	55	All others	N/A
Mainline Protestant churches	62%	Orthodox Christian	54%
Attend weekly or more	68	Attend weekly or more	66
All others	59	All others	47
Religion is very important	65	Religion is very important	57
All others	59	All others	50
Pray at least daily	63	Pray at least daily	54
All others	62	All others	53
Absolute belief in personal God	66	Absolute belief in personal God	57
All others	59	All others	51
Hist. black Protestant churches	47%	Jewish	64%
Attend weekly or more	54	Attend weekly or more	N/A
All others	37	All others	62
Religion is very important	48	Religion is very important	70
All others	41	All others	62
Pray at least daily	48	Pray at least daily	71
All others	42	All others	62
Absolute belief in personal God	49	Absolute belief in personal God	68
All others	42	All others	63

Note: The "absolute belief in a personal God" category includes those who indicate that they believe in God or a universal spirit, are absolutely certain God exists and believe God is a person.

Satisfaction With American Society and the Political System

Despite their overall feeling of satisfaction with their family and personal lives, only about a quarter of Americans (27%) say they are satisfied with the way things are going in the U.S. Many religious groups register similar levels of displeasure, but a few groups express distinctive views. For instance, Mormons (40%) and Hindus (38%) are among those registering the highest levels of satisfaction. Conversely, members of historically black churches (17%) and Jehovah's Witnesses (10%) are among the least satisfied.

Attitudes about the political system are nearly identical to views about the country in general. More than two-thirds of Americans (68%) were dissatisfied (as of summer 2007 when the survey was

Satisfaction With Direction of the Country and Political System

	% very or somewhat satisfied with ...	
	Direction of the country	Political system
	%	%
Total population	27	27
Protestant	27	27
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	29	30
<i>Mainline churches</i>	27	27
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	17	21
Catholic	30	30
Mormon	40	36
Jehovah's Witness	10	11
Orthodox	34	31
Jewish	25	29
Muslim*	38	25
Buddhist	24	24
Hindu	38	33
Unaffiliated	24	21
<i>Atheist</i>	21	20
<i>Agnostic</i>	22	17
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	25	21
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	26	25

* From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Questions: All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today? [IF SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED, ASK]: Would you say that's very [satisfied/dissatisfied] or just somewhat [satisfied/dissatisfied]?

Please tell me how satisfied you are with the following things. (First/next), how satisfied are you with [INSERT; RANDOMIZE]...Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?

(c) The way the political system is working in this country.

conducted) with how the political system operates in the U.S.; only slightly more than a quarter (27%) were satisfied. These attitudes were relatively similar across religious groups. In fact, with the exception of Mormons (36%), no more than a third of any religious tradition expressed overall satisfaction with the way the political system was working.

III. Religion and Political Attentiveness

Influences on Political Thinking

When asked about what most influences their thinking about government and politics, a plurality of the general public (34%) says they rely most on their own personal experiences. Roughly one-in-five (19%) say they rely on what they have seen in the media. Only 14% cite their religious beliefs as the most important influence in their thinking about government and public affairs.

Jehovah's Witnesses (60%), members of evangelical churches (28%) and Mormons (24%) are more likely to rely on their religious beliefs to guide their political thinking than are members of

What Most Influences Thinking About Government and Public Affairs?

	Your personal experience	Views of your friends and family	What you have seen or read in the media	Your religious beliefs	Your education	Something else	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total population	34	6	19	14	13	10	4	=100
Protestant	32	6	18	20	11	10	4	=100
<i>Evang. churches</i>	29	6	16	28	8	9	4	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	37	7	19	8	15	10	4	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	28	7	23	17	10	12	3	=100
Catholic	35	7	23	9	14	9	5	=100
Mormon	38	4	12	24	12	6	4	=100
Jehovah's Witness	13	3	10	60	3	8	3	=100
Orthodox	35	8	20	9	15	9	4	=100
Jewish	35	6	20	4	21	11	3	=100
Muslim	28	9	19	13	18	12	2	=100
Buddhist	35	7	18	2	26	9	4	=100
Hindu	28	8	28	3	23	5	4	=100
Unaffiliated	40	6	19	3	16	13	3	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	40	7	16	1	22	11	3	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	42	3	16	1	24	12	2	=100
<i>Secular unaffil.</i>	42	6	20	1	15	13	3	=100
<i>Religious unaffil.</i>	37	7	20	6	13	12	5	=100

Question: When you [do] think about government and public affairs, which of the following factors most influences your thinking? Would you say it's your personal experience, the views of your friends and family, what you have seen or read in the media, your religious beliefs, your education, or something else?

other religious groups. Less than 5% of Jews, Buddhists, Hindus and the unaffiliated say that their religious views serve as their primary guide to politics and public affairs.

Americans who pray daily, attend worship services at least weekly, express certain belief in a personal God or say religion is very important in their lives are significantly more likely than others to say their religious beliefs most influence their views on politics. For instance, more than one-in-four Americans (27%) who attend religious services at least once a week say they rely principally on their religious beliefs to guide their thinking about politics, compared with only one-in-twenty (5%) of those who attend less often. It is worth pointing out, however, that even among the most religiously engaged Americans, only minorities cite religion as the primary influence on their thinking about government and politics.

Religion's Influence on Political Views

% who say religious beliefs most influence their thinking on politics			
Total population	14%	Catholic	9%
Attend weekly or more	27	Attend weekly or more	15
All others	5	All others	4
Religion is very important	22	Religion is very important	13
All others	3	All others	3
Pray at least daily	21	Pray at least daily	12
All others	4	All others	4
Absolute belief in personal God	21	Absolute belief in personal God	12
All others	6	All others	5
Evangelical Protestant churches	28%	Mormon	24%
Attend weekly or more	39	Attend weekly or more	28
All others	13	All others	9
Religion is very important	34	Religion is very important	27
All others	6	All others	N/A
Pray at least daily	33	Pray at least daily	28
All others	10	All others	N/A
Absolute belief in personal God	33	Absolute belief in personal God	27
All others	15	All others	N/A
Mainline Protestant churches	8%	Orthodox Christian	9%
Attend weekly or more	17	Attend weekly or more	20
All others	3	All others	3
Religion is very important	14	Religion is very important	15
All others	2	All others	2
Pray at least daily	12	Pray at least daily	14
All others	3	All others	1
Absolute belief in personal God	12	Absolute belief in personal God	14
All others	4	All others	5
Hist. black Protestant churches	17%	Jewish	4%
Attend weekly or more	23	Attend weekly or more	N/A
All others	10	All others	2
Religion is very important	20	Religion is very important	11
All others	5	All others	2
Pray at least daily	20	Pray at least daily	12
All others	9	All others	2
Absolute belief in personal God	20	Absolute belief in personal God	9
All others	12	All others	3

Note: The "absolute belief in a personal God" category includes those who indicate that they believe in God or a universal spirit, are absolutely certain God exists and believe God is a person.

Attention to Politics

Roughly half of the general public (52%) and similar numbers of most religious groups say that they follow occurrences in the government most of the time. Among most of these groups an additional third say they follow government activity or public affairs some of the time, with fewer than one-in-five saying they pay attention only now and then or hardly at all.

Certain groups do stand out, however, in their attentiveness to public affairs. More than two-thirds of Jews (68%) and six-in-ten atheists (61%), agnostics (63%) and Buddhists (60%) say they follow politics most of the time. At the opposite end of the spectrum are Jehovah's Witnesses and the religious unaffiliated. Less than three-in-ten Jehovah's Witnesses and about four-in-ten of the religious unaffiliated say they follow politics or public affairs most of the time. In fact, more than a quarter of Jehovah's Witnesses (27%) say they hardly ever pay attention to public affairs.

Political Attentiveness

	% who follow government and public affairs...					
	Most of the time	Some of the time	Only now and then	Hardly at all	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total population	52	29	11	7	1	=100
Protestant	53	29	11	6	1	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	52	30	11	7	1	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	58	28	9	5	0	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	47	32	13	7	1	=100
Catholic	49	30	13	7	1	=100
Mormon	54	34	8	4	0	=100
Jehovah's Witness	29	24	17	27	3	=100
Orthodox	49	37	7	6	2	=100
Jewish	68	22	7	2	1	=100
Muslim	47	34	14	4	1	=100
Buddhist	60	26	8	4	1	=100
Hindu	50	33	10	6	2	=100
Unaffiliated	49	28	13	9	1	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	61	24	8	6	2	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	63	25	9	4	0	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	49	29	12	9	1	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	41	30	16	12	1	=100

Question: Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, some of the time, only now and then, or hardly at all?

Voter Registration

Nearly three-quarters of adults (73%) in the U.S., including the vast majority of most religious groups, say they are registered to vote. Among Jews and mainline Protestants, more than eight-in-ten (84% and 81% respectively) are registered to vote.

Less than half of Muslims (48%) and Hindus (42%) are registered to vote, although this relatively low level is primarily due to the fact that both groups are made up of a disproportionately large number of immigrants who are not eligible to vote; a quarter of Muslims and four-in-ten Hindus are not U.S. citizens. Jehovah's Witnesses also have low levels of voter registration. Slightly more than one-in-ten Jehovah's Witnesses (13%) are registered to vote, but nearly three-quarters (74%) say they are not registered.

Voter Registration

	Registered		Not registered	Don't know/ Refused	Not U.S. citizen	
	Yes, absolutely certain	Possible registration lapsed/ Not sure				
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total population	73	3	17	1	6	=100
Protestant	78	3	16	1	3	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	76	3	17	1	3	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	81	3	14	0	2	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	77	5	15	1	2	=100
Catholic	69	3	14	1	13	=100
Mormon	76	5	15	1	3	=100
Jehovah's Witness	13	0	74	1	11	=100
Orthodox	69	4	17	1	9	=100
Jewish	84	2	10	1	2	=100
Muslim*	48	2	22	3	25	=100
Buddhist	73	3	15	1	7	=100
Hindu	42	4	14	1	40	=100
Unaffiliated	65	4	24	1	6	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	69	3	22	1	5	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	72	3	21	1	3	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	67	3	24	1	5	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	59	4	26	1	9	=100

* From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: [IF CITIZEN, ASK]: These days, many people are so busy they can't find time to register to vote, or move around so often they don't get a chance to re-register. Are you now registered to vote in your precinct or election district or haven't you been able to register so far? [IF REGISTERED, ASK]: Are you absolutely certain that you are registered to vote, or is there a chance that your registration has lapsed because you moved or for some other reason?

IV. Religion, Ideology and Partisanship

Ideology

Overall, nearly twice as many Americans identify as politically conservative (37%) as liberal (20%); more than a third says they are politically moderate (36%). But ideological identity varies widely among religious groups. Mormons and members of evangelical Protestant churches are by far the most politically conservative. Majorities of both groups say they are conservative (60% and 52%, respectively), while only about one-in-ten in each group say they are liberal. Half of all Jehovah's Witnesses offered no opinion of their ideological self-placement.

Members of non-Christian faiths, on the other hand, tend to be much more moderate or liberal. Jews are about twice as likely to be liberal as conservative (38% vs. 21%). Half (50%) of all Buddhists and atheists describe themselves as liberal. Hindus are about three times more likely to be liberal (35%) than conservative (12%).

Catholics and members of mainline and historically black Protestant churches all resemble the population as a whole in terms of their ideological profile.

In general, Americans who place a high value on religion in their lives or who are very active religiously tend to be more politically conservative than other Americans. People who attend religious services at least once a week or pray daily, for instance, are significantly more politically conservative (46% and 44%, respectively) than those who attend services or pray less often (28% and 27%, respectively).

Political Ideology

	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	37	36	20	7	=100
Protestant	44	34	15	6	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	52	30	11	7	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	36	41	18	5	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	35	36	21	8	=100
Catholic	36	38	18	8	=100
Mormon	60	27	10	3	=100
Jehovah's Witness	21	12	17	50	=100
Orthodox	30	45	20	6	=100
Jewish	21	39	38	3	=100
Muslim*	19	38	24	19	=100
Buddhist	12	32	50	6	=100
Hindu	12	44	35	10	=100
Unaffiliated	20	39	34	8	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	14	27	50	8	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	15	39	44	3	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	17	39	35	8	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	25	41	24	10	=100

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: In general, would you describe your political views as very conservative, conservative, moderate, liberal, or very liberal?

Almost twice as many people who say religion is very important in their lives are conservative (46%) compared with those for whom religion is less important (25%). A similar pattern is found among several religious traditions. For instance, among Jews and members of evangelical Protestant churches, the differences between those who pray daily or attend services at least once a week and those who do not is quite dramatic. More than twice as many Jews who pray daily identify as conservative (36%) compared with those who pray less often (16%). Catholics who attend religious services at least once a week are significantly more conservative than those who attend less often (45% vs. 31%), and Catholics who pray daily are also significantly more likely to be conservative than those who pray less often (40% vs. 31%).

Political Conservatism

% who identify as conservative...			
Total population	37%	Catholic	36%
Attend weekly or more	50	Attend weekly or more	45
All others	28	All others	31
Religion is very important	46	Religion is very important	42
All others	25	All others	29
Pray at least daily	44	Pray at least daily	40
All others	27	All others	31
Absolute belief in personal God	46	Absolute belief in personal God	41
All others	27	All others	32
Evangelical Protestant churches	52%	Mormon	60%
Attend weekly or more	61	Attend weekly or more	66
All others	40	All others	40
Religion is very important	57	Religion is very important	66
All others	34	All others	N/A
Pray at least daily	56	Pray at least daily	64
All others	40	All others	N/A
Absolute belief in personal God	58	Absolute belief in personal God	65
All others	38	All others	N/A
Mainline Protestant churches	36%	Orthodox Christian	30%
Attend weekly or more	43	Attend weekly or more	44
All others	32	All others	22
Religion is very important	41	Religion is very important	42
All others	30	All others	13
Pray at least daily	39	Pray at least daily	38
All others	32	All others	17
Absolute belief in personal God	41	Absolute belief in personal God	40
All others	30	All others	22
Hist. black Protestant churches	35%	Jewish	21%
Attend weekly or more	39	Attend weekly or more	N/A
All others	30	All others	17
Religion is very important	37	Religion is very important	33
All others	25	All others	15
Pray at least daily	36	Pray at least daily	36
All others	29	All others	16
Absolute belief in personal God	37	Absolute belief in personal God	27
All others	31	All others	20

Note: The "absolute belief in a personal God" category includes those who indicate that they believe in God or a universal spirit, are absolutely certain God exists and believe God is a person.

Partisanship

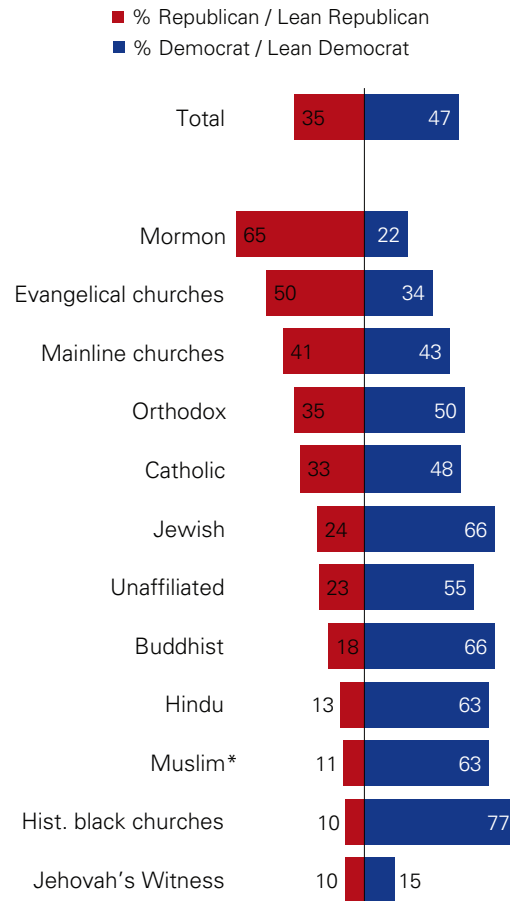
Nearly half of U.S. adults (47%) identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party, a third (35%) say they are Republican or lean Republican and about one-in-five (18%) say they are independent, something else or express no partisan preference. Catholics and Orthodox Christians have the same basic partisan composition as the general public.

Mormons are by far the most staunchly Republican group, with nearly two-thirds (65%) identifying with or leaning toward the GOP. Members of evangelical Protestant churches are also significantly more likely to be Republican (50%) than Democratic (34%). Conversely, majorities of non-Christian faiths identify as Democrats, including at least six-in-ten Jews (66%), Muslims (63%), Buddhists (66%) and Hindus (63%).

Members of historically black Protestant churches are more likely than any other group to identify as Democrats (77%). Atheists and agnostics are also strongly Democratic; almost two-thirds of atheists (65%) and agnostics (62%) are Democrats or lean Democratic.

Religious beliefs and practices are not as closely linked to partisan identification as they are to political ideology. It is true that Americans who say religion is very important in their lives, participate regularly in religious activities or express certain belief in a personal God are generally more likely to be Republican than those who do not. However, these patterns vary somewhat by religious tradition and completely disappear among certain religious groups.

Party Affiliation of Religious Traditions



*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent? [IF INDEPENDENT, NO PREFERENCE, OTHER, ASK]: As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

Among Catholics and members of historically black Protestant churches, for example, most of these religious traits make little difference in terms of partisan identification. Similarly, there are only small differences in party identification among members of mainline Protestant churches depending on their level of religious commitment. For instance, members of mainline churches who say religion is very important in their lives are only slightly more likely to be Republican than those who say it is less important (44% vs. 38%).

Among Mormons, members of evangelical Protestant churches and Jews, those who attend religious services at least weekly or say religion is very important in their lives are much more likely to be Republican than those who do not share these characteristics. And members of evangelical churches and Jews who attend religious services less than once a week are more likely to identify as Democrats compared with those who attend at least weekly (43% vs. 29% for members of evangelical churches and 69% vs. 47% for Jews).

Party Affiliation

% who say they are...	Republican/ Lean Rep	Democrat/ Lean Dem	% who say they are...	Republican/ Lean Rep	Democrat/ Lean Dem
Total population	35%	47%	Catholic	33%	48%
Attend weekly or more	43	40	Attend weekly or more	35	46
All others	30	51	All others	32	49
Religion is very important	40	43	Religion is very important	34	46
All others	29	52	All others	32	50
Pray at least daily	40	44	Pray at least daily	34	48
All others	30	51	All others	32	48
Absolute belief in pers. God	43	42	Absolute belief in pers. God	38	47
All others	27	52	All others	29	49
Evang. Protestant churches	50%	34 %	Mormon	65%	22%
Attend weekly or more	56	29	Attend weekly or more	73	15
All others	42	43	All others	39	45
Religion is very important	53	32	Religion is very important	70	19
All others	40	41	All others	N/A	N/A
Pray at least daily	53	32	Pray at least daily	68	20
All others	41	41	All others	N/A	N/A
Absolute belief in pers. God	54	31	Absolute belief in pers. God	69	19
All others	38	43	All others	N/A	N/A
Mainline Protestant churches	41%	43%	Orthodox Christian	35%	50%
Attend weekly or more	46	40	Attend weekly or more	40	42
All others	39	45	All others	32	54
Religion is very important	44	41	Religion is very important	37	48
All others	38	46	All others	33	52
Pray at least daily	43	42	Pray at least daily	35	49
All others	40	45	All others	34	52
Absolute belief in pers. God	46	39	Absolute belief in pers. God	40	45
All others	36	48	All others	31	54
Hist. black Protestant churches	10%	77%	Jewish	24%	66%
Attend weekly or more	12	78	Attend weekly or more	N/A	N/A
All others	8	77	All others	21	69
Religion is very important	10	77	Religion is very important	34	51
All others	10	77	All others	19	72
Pray at least daily	10	78	Pray at least daily	36	50
All others	12	74	All others	19	72
Absolute belief in pers. God	11	77	Absolute belief in pers. God	28	59
All others	9	77	All others	23	67

Note: The "absolute belief in a personal God" category includes those who indicate that they believe in God or a universal spirit, are absolutely certain God exists and believe God is a person.

V. Religion and “Culture War” Issues

Government Protection of Morality

The public is divided over the government’s proper role in protecting morality in society. A slight majority (52%) says they worry that the government is getting too involved in the issue of morality, while four-in-ten say that the government should be doing more to protect morality in society. There are stark differences on this question among religious groups as well as by degree of religious commitment.

Government’s Role in Protecting Morality

	The government should do more to protect morality in society	I worry the government is getting too involved in the issue of morality	Neither/Both (VOL)	Don’t know/Refused	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	40	52	3	5	=100
Protestant	44	47	4	5	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	50	41	4	5	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	33	58	4	5	=100
<i>Historically black churches</i>	48	42	3	6	=100
Catholic	43	49	3	5	=100
Mormon	54	39	4	3	=100
Jehovah’s Witness	38	36	10	16	=100
Orthodox	43	48	3	6	=100
Jewish	22	71	3	5	=100
Muslim*	59	29	4	8	=100
Buddhist	26	67	3	4	=100
Hindu	44	45	4	7	=100
Unaffiliated	27	66	3	4	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	20	75	2	3	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	13	84	2	2	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	23	70	3	4	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	39	53	3	6	=100

* From “Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream,” Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: Now I’m going to read you a few pairs of statements. Tell me whether the first statement or the second statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is...[READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

(a) The government should do more to protect morality in society, OR I worry the government is getting too involved in the issue of morality.

Of all the religious traditions, Mormons, Muslims and members of evangelical Protestant churches are most supportive of an increased role for government in protecting morality in society. A majority of Mormons (54%) and Muslims (59%), and half of members of evangelical Protestant churches, say the government should be more active in this role. Among members of mainline Protestant churches, only a third expresses this view.

In contrast, Jews, Buddhists and the unaffiliated are much more likely to worry about too much government involvement. More than seven-in-ten Jews (71%), and two-thirds of Buddhists (67%) and the unaffiliated (66%, including three-quarters of atheists, more than eight-in-ten agnostics and seven-in-ten of the secular unaffiliated), worry government is too involved in the issue of morality.

Americans who exhibit higher levels of religious engagement are significantly more likely than others to say the government ought to be doing more to protect morality in society. For instance, a majority of members of evangelical churches (52%) who pray daily support an increased government role in protecting morality, compared with four-in-ten (41%) of those who pray less often. Similar patterns are seen among members of mainline churches, Catholics, Jews and Orthodox Christians.

Abortion

Abortion remains a divisive issue in the United States, with a slim majority of Americans in favor of keeping it legal in all or most cases (51%); by comparison, more than four-in-ten (43%) favor making abortion illegal in all or most cases. Most religious traditions in the U.S. come down firmly on one side of the debate or the other. For instance, a strong majority of members of mainline Protestant churches, Orthodox Christians, Jews, Buddhists, Hindus and the unaffiliated believe that abortion should be legal in all or most cases. Conversely, a significant majority of Mormons, members of evangelical churches and Jehovah's Witnesses say that abortion should be illegal in all or most cases. Catholics, Muslims and members of historically black Protestant churches are basically evenly divided on the question of abortion.

Abortion Should Be...

	Legal in most/all cases	Illegal in most/all cases	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	
Total population	51	43	6	=100
Protestant	45	49	6	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	33	61	6	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	62	32	7	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	47	46	8	=100
Catholic	48	45	7	=100
Mormon	27	70	4	=100
Jehovah's Witness	16	77	7	=100
Orthodox	62	30	8	=100
Jewish	84	14	2	=100
Muslim	48	48	4	=100
Buddhist	81	13	6	=100
Hindu	69	24	7	=100
Unaffiliated	70	24	6	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	82	13	5	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	83	14	3	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	76	19	5	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	56	36	8	=100

Question: Do you think abortion should be [READ CATEGORIES IN ORDER TO HALF SAMPLE, IN REVERSE ORDER TO HALF SAMPLE] legal in all cases, legal in most cases, illegal in most cases, or illegal in all cases?

Views on abortion not only differ among religious traditions but also within them. Religious beliefs and practices significantly influence views on abortion, with those exhibiting high levels of religious commitment (on measures such as frequency of attendance at religious services, frequency of prayer or importance of religion in one's life) much more likely to oppose legalized abortion than their less-committed peers. For instance, nearly three-in-four members of evangelical Protestant churches (73%) who attend church at least weekly say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases, compared with only 45% of members of evangelical churches who attend church less frequently. Similar patterns are seen among other religious groups, including members of mainline and historically black Protestant churches, Catholics, Mormons, Orthodox Christians and Jews; the more committed members of these traditions tend to be significantly more likely to oppose legalized abortion compared with less-committed members of the same traditions.

Opposition to Legalized Abortion

% who say abortion should be illegal in all or most cases...			
Total population	43%	Catholic	45%
Attend weekly or more	61	Attend weekly or more	58
All others	31	All others	35
Religion is very important	56	Religion is very important	56
All others	26	All others	31
Pray at least daily	53	Pray at least daily	51
All others	28	All others	35
Absolute belief in personal God	54	Absolute belief in personal God	52
All others	30	All others	38
Evangelical Protestant churches	61%	Mormon	70%
Attend weekly or more	73	Attend weekly or more	78
All others	45	All others	44
Religion is very important	67	Religion is very important	75
All others	39	All others	N/A
Pray at least daily	66	Pray at least daily	78
All others	44	All others	N/A
Absolute belief in personal God	67	Absolute belief in personal God	75
All others	46	All others	N/A
Mainline Protestant churches	32%	Orthodox Christian	30%
Attend weekly or more	43	Attend weekly or more	51
All others	26	All others	19
Religion is very important	40	Religion is very important	41
All others	23	All others	16
Pray at least daily	39	Pray at least daily	37
All others	24	All others	20
Absolute belief in personal God	39	Absolute belief in personal God	40
All others	24	All others	22
Hist. black Protestant churches	46%	Jewish	14%
Attend weekly or more	50	Attend weekly or more	N/A
All others	39	All others	10
Religion is very important	47	Religion is very important	29
All others	39	All others	8
Pray at least daily	47	Pray at least daily	31
All others	40	All others	8
Absolute belief in personal God	47	Absolute belief in personal God	29
All others	42	All others	11

Note: The "absolute belief in a personal God" category includes those who indicate that they believe in God or a universal spirit, are absolutely certain God exists and believe God is a person.

Homosexuality

Views on homosexuality follow similar patterns as views on abortion, for the general public as well as for religious traditions. Half of all Americans believe that homosexuality should be accepted by society, and four-in-ten say that it is a way of life that should be discouraged. Three-quarters of Jehovah's Witnesses (76%), about six-in-ten Muslims (61%) and roughly two-thirds of Mormons (68%) and members of evangelical churches (64%) say homosexuality ought to be discouraged. The majority of most other religious groups say homosexuality should be accepted by society. This includes Catholics (58%), members of mainline churches (56%), Jews (79%), Buddhists (82%) and the unaffiliated (71%). By contrast, members of historically black churches, Orthodox Christians and Hindus are more divided over the issue of homosexuality. For example, four-in-ten members of historically black churches say homosexuality should be accepted, while 46% say it should be discouraged.

Homosexuality Should Be...

	Accepted	Discouraged	Neither/Both/Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	
Total population	50	40	10	=100
Protestant	38	51	10	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	26	64	10	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	56	34	11	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	39	46	14	=100
Catholic	58	30	12	=100
Mormon	24	68	8	=100
Jehovah's Witness	12	76	11	=100
Orthodox	48	37	15	=100
Jewish	79	15	6	=100
Muslim*	27	61	12	=100
Buddhist	82	12	6	=100
Hindu	48	37	14	=100
Unaffiliated	71	20	10	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	80	14	6	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	83	10	8	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	74	17	8	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	59	29	12	=100

* From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. Tell me whether the first statement or the second statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is...[READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

(b) Homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society, OR Homosexuality is a way of life that should be discouraged by society.

As with abortion, there are important links between intensity of religious beliefs and practices and attitudes about homosexuality. Across religious traditions, those who attend services more frequently, pray more frequently, say religion is very important in their lives or express certain belief in a personal God are less accepting of homosexuality than those who are less observant. For instance, seven-in-ten members of evangelical churches who say religion is very important to them say homosexuality ought to be discouraged by society, compared with four-in-ten members of evangelical Protestant churches who say religion is less important in their lives. Even among Jews, who overwhelmingly believe society should accept homosexuality, one-in-three of those who pray every day say that society should discourage it, which is four times the level of opposition seen among Jews who pray less often.

Opposition to Public Acceptance of Homosexuality

% who say homosexuality should be discouraged by society...			
Total population	40%	Catholic	30%
Attend weekly or more	57	Attend weekly or more	37
All others	28	All others	25
Religion is very important	52	Religion is very important	35
All others	23	All others	23
Pray at least daily	49	Pray at least daily	33
All others	26	All others	26
Absolute belief in personal God	51	Absolute belief in personal God	34
All others	28	All others	26
Evangelical Protestant churches	64%	Mormon	68%
Attend weekly or more	75	Attend weekly or more	76
All others	49	All others	43
Religion is very important	70	Religion is very important	75
All others	42	All others	N/A
Pray at least daily	69	Pray at least daily	74
All others	48	All others	N/A
Absolute belief in personal God	69	Absolute belief in personal God	71
All others	52	All others	N/A
Mainline Protestant churches	34%	Orthodox Christian	37%
Attend weekly or more	44	Attend weekly or more	57
All others	28	All others	26
Religion is very important	42	Religion is very important	47
All others	25	All others	24
Pray at least daily	39	Pray at least daily	48
All others	28	All others	20
Absolute belief in personal God	39	Absolute belief in personal God	44
All others	28	All others	31
Hist. black Protestant churches	46%	Jewish	15%
Attend weekly or more	54	Attend weekly or more	N/A
All others	36	All others	10
Religion is very important	49	Religion is very important	27
All others	30	All others	9
Pray at least daily	49	Pray at least daily	32
All others	34	All others	8
Absolute belief in personal God	50	Absolute belief in personal God	24
All others	40	All others	12

Note: The "absolute belief in a personal God" category includes those who indicate that they believe in God or a universal spirit, are absolutely certain God exists and believe God is a person.

Evolution

Another issue that divides Americans is the issue of evolution. Overall, the public is evenly divided on the question of whether or not evolution is the best explanation for life on earth, with 48% agreeing that it is and 45% rejecting the notion that evolution best explains the origins of human life. Religious differences on this issue are stark. At least seven-in-ten members of evangelical Protestant churches, Mormons and Jehovah's Witnesses reject the evolutionary account as the best explanation for the development of human life, while large majorities of Catholics, Jews, Buddhists, Hindus and the unaffiliated agree that evolution best explains the development of life on earth.

Evolution as the Best Explanation for the Origins of Human Life

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	
Total population	48	45	7	=100
Protestant	35	58	7	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	23	70	6	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	51	42	8	=100
<i>Historically black churches</i>	39	51	11	=100
Catholic	58	35	7	=100
Mormon	21	76	3	=100
Jehovah's Witness	8	90	2	=100
Orthodox	55	36	9	=100
Jewish	77	17	5	=100
Muslim	45	51	3	=100
Buddhist	81	14	5	=100
Hindu	80	14	5	=100
Unaffiliated	72	22	6	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	87	9	3	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	87	11	2	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	77	16	6	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	55	37	8	=100

Question: Now, as I read some statements on a few different topics, please tell me if you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree or completely disagree. (First/next) [INSERT; RANDOMIZE]
 (c) Evolution is the best explanation for the origins of human life on earth.

Thoughts about whether evolution is the best explanation for life on earth are also closely tied to individual religious beliefs and practices. Across many religious traditions, the more highly committed tend to be less likely to believe in evolution. Among the public overall, nearly two-thirds (63%) of those who attend religious services at least once a week reject the idea of evolution, compared with only a third of those who attend less often. Similar patterns are found across religious traditions. A majority of members of historically black Protestant churches (57%) who attend worship services at least once a week disagree that evolution best explains the origins of human life, while only four-in-ten of those who attend less often hold the same opinion. Among Orthodox Christians the gap is especially pronounced – 35 percentage points.

Disagreement with Evolution

% who say evolution is not best explanation for origins of human life...			
Total population	45%	Catholic	35%
Attend weekly or more	63	Attend weekly or more	44
All others	33	All others	29
Religion is very important	59	Religion is very important	42
All others	27	All others	26
Pray at least daily	57	Pray at least daily	41
All others	28	All others	26
Absolute belief in personal God	60	Absolute belief in personal God	44
All others	28	All others	26
Evangelical Protestant churches	70%	Mormon	76%
Attend weekly or more	80	Attend weekly or more	82
All others	57	All others	56
Religion is very important	76	Religion is very important	80
All others	49	All others	N/A
Pray at least daily	76	Pray at least daily	80
All others	53	All others	N/A
Absolute belief in personal God	77	Absolute belief in personal God	79
All others	52	All others	N/A
Mainline Protestant churches	42%	Orthodox Christian	36%
Attend weekly or more	55	Attend weekly or more	60
All others	35	All others	25
Religion is very important	54	Religion is very important	47
All others	29	All others	24
Pray at least daily	51	Pray at least daily	47
All others	31	All others	22
Absolute belief in personal God	53	Absolute belief in personal God	56
All others	29	All others	22
Hist. black Protestant churches	51%	Jewish	17%
Attend weekly or more	57	Attend weekly or more	N/A
All others	40	All others	14
Religion is very important	52	Religion is very important	35
All others	39	All others	10
Pray at least daily	54	Pray at least daily	34
All others	37	All others	12
Absolute belief in personal God	54	Absolute belief in personal God	27
All others	44	All others	16

Note: The "absolute belief in a personal God" category includes those who indicate that they believe in God or a universal spirit, are absolutely certain God exists and believe God is a person.

Churches and Politics

The public is nearly equally divided between those who believe that houses of worship should express their views on day-to-day social and political matters and those who say churches should keep out of politics (50% and 46%, respectively).

Views on this issue vary significantly by tradition. Members of mainline Protestant denominations, Catholics and Mormons are split over the issue, while about two-thirds of members of evangelical and historically black churches (64% and 69%, respectively) agree that churches should express social and political views.

Many other faiths are much less comfortable with this intermingling. Large majorities of Jews, Buddhists, Hindus and the unaffiliated oppose church involvement in politics. However, among the unaffiliated there are also stark differences. More than two-thirds of atheists, agnostics and

Should Churches Express Views on Politics?

	Yes	No	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	
Total population	50	46	5	=100
Protestant	58	38	4	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	64	32	4	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	46	50	4	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	69	27	4	=100
Catholic	48	48	5	=100
Mormon	47	48	5	=100
Jehovah's Witness	12	82	7	=100
Orthodox	42	53	4	=100
Jewish	33	63	4	=100
Muslim*	49	43	8	=100
Buddhist	34	56	10	=100
Hindu	25	69	7	=100
Unaffiliated	34	61	5	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	23	72	5	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	27	69	3	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	28	67	5	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	47	47	6	=100

* From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: In your opinion, should churches and other houses of worship keep out of political matters - or should they express their views on day-to-day social and political questions?

the secular unaffiliated are opposed to the idea that churches should express their views on political or social matters. The religious unaffiliated, in contrast, are split, with identical numbers supporting and opposing this view (47% each). The group with the greatest reservations about mixing religion with politics is Jehovah's Witnesses; 82% say that churches should not express their views on day-to-day political issues.

There are also differences on this issue based on level of religious commitment. For instance, a majority of members of mainline Protestant churches (54%) who say religion is very important in their lives say churches should express their views on political matters, compared with less than four-in-ten (37%) of those who say religion is less important to them. Additionally, a majority of Catholics (55%) who attend worship services at least once a week favor houses of worship getting involved in political debates, but only four-in-ten Catholics (42%) who attend less often agree.

VI. Religion and Economic Issues

Size of Government

Attitudes on social and cultural issues as well as basic political orientation are often closely associated with religious affiliation, beliefs and practices. Views on other political topics, including the economy and views on certain foreign affairs issues, tend to be less closely linked with religion.

The general public is about evenly split between a preference for a smaller government providing fewer services (43%) and a larger government providing more services (46%). A slim majority of Catholics and Buddhists (51% each), and substantial majorities of Muslims (70%), members of

Views of Size and Role of Government

	Prefer smaller government, fewer services	Prefer bigger government, more services	Depends (VOL)	Don't know/ Refused	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	43	46	5	6	=100
Protestant	45	44	5	7	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	48	41	4	7	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	51	37	5	7	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	18	72	5	5	=100
Catholic	39	51	4	6	=100
Mormon	56	36	5	4	=100
Jehovah's Witness	23	47	6	23	=100
Orthodox	42	46	6	7	=100
Jewish	40	46	7	7	=100
Muslim*	21	70	3	6	=100
Buddhist	35	51	7	7	=100
Hindu	31	59	5	5	=100
Unaffiliated	41	48	5	6	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	38	50	5	7	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	48	43	5	4	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	44	44	5	6	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	35	54	4	7	=100

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: If you had to choose, would you rather have a smaller government providing fewer services, or a bigger government providing more services?

historically black churches (72%) and Hindus (59%), support bigger government that offers more services. By contrast, fewer than four-in-ten members of mainline churches (37%) and Mormons (36%) favor a large government.

On many social and cultural issues, agnostics and members of evangelical churches find themselves on opposite sides, but on the role of government, a plurality of both groups (48%) say they prefer a smaller role for government. Atheists and the religious unaffiliated are significantly less likely to prefer smaller government (38% and 35%, respectively).

Aid to the Poor

While American adults are more-or-less evenly divided on whether they would prefer a larger or a smaller government, more than six-in-ten (62%) favor the government doing more to help needy Americans, even if it means going deeper into debt. Indeed, strong majorities of nearly every religious group believe that government should do more to help needy Americans. Only among Mormons do fewer than half (49%) say that government should do more to help the needy; more than four-in-ten Mormons (42%) say the government can't afford to do much more for the needy.

Nearly three-quarters of Muslims and Buddhists (73% each) and eight-in-ten members of historically black churches (79%) believe that government has an obligation to do more to help Americans in need. Members of mainline and evangelical churches, by comparison, are less supportive of having government do more for the needy, though nearly six-in-ten among these groups (58% and 57%, respectively) also agree that government ought to be more involved even at the expense of incurring more debt. Nearly two-thirds of the unaffiliated (65%) say the government should do more to help the needy, with little variation among the unaffiliated subgroups.

Government Assistance for the Poor

	Government should do more to help needy Americans, even if it means going deeper into debt	Government today can't afford to do much more to help the needy	Neither/Both (VOL)	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	62	29	5	4	=100
Protestant	60	31	5	4	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	57	34	5	4	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	58	33	6	4	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	79	15	3	3	=100
Catholic	63	29	4	4	=100
Mormon	49	42	7	3	=100
Jehovah's Witness	60	24	5	11	=100
Orthodox	62	30	6	3	=100
Jewish	68	23	6	4	=100
Muslim*	73	17	4	6	=100
Buddhist	73	18	6	3	=100
Hindu	60	36	3	1	=100
Unaffiliated	65	26	6	4	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	65	26	5	4	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	62	30	6	3	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	64	26	6	4	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	68	23	5	4	=100

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. Tell me whether the first statement or the second statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is...[READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

(d) The government should do more to help needy Americans, even if it means going deeper into debt, OR The government today can't afford to do much more to help the needy.

Hard Work and Success

Although most Americans believe the government should help needy citizens, they also believe that with hard work most people can get ahead. Two-thirds of the public (67%), including majorities of every major religious tradition, believe that people who want to get ahead can make it if they are willing to work hard. Less than three-in-ten say hard work is no guarantee of success. Mormons are somewhat more likely than the general public (77% vs. 67%) to say that people can get ahead by relying on hard work, while Jehovah's Witnesses, Buddhists and atheists are somewhat less likely to express this view (57%, 52% and 54%, respectively).

Attitudes About Hard Work and Success

	Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they are willing to work hard	Hard work and determination are no guarantee of success for most people	Neither/Both (VOL)	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	67	29	2	2	=100
Protestant	69	27	2	1	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	71	25	2	1	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	68	29	2	1	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	65	31	2	2	=100
Catholic	70	26	2	2	=100
Mormon	77	21	1	1	=100
Jehovah's Witness	57	37	2	4	=100
Orthodox	66	28	2	3	=100
Jewish	63	32	3	1	=100
Muslim*	71	26	2	1	=100
Buddhist	52	43	3	2	=100
Hindu	71	26	1	2	=100
Unaffiliated	61	35	3	2	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	54	42	3	2	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	61	36	2	1	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	62	34	3	1	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	61	34	3	2	=100

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. Tell me whether the first statement or the second statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is...[READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

(c) Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard, OR Hard work and determination are no guarantee of success for most people.

Environmental Protection

There is broad agreement among Americans, and among most religious groups, on the issue of environmental protection. More than six-in-ten Americans (61%) say tougher environmental laws are worth the cost. Catholics, Orthodox Christians and Jehovah's Witnesses all mirror the general public on the issue of environmental regulations.

Although a majority of every major religious group in the United States supports stricter environmental measures, there are some differences in degree. For instance, only slim majorities of members of evangelical and historically black Protestant churches (54% and 52%, respectively) support the imposition of stricter environmental laws. Members of non-Christian faiths, by

Views on the Environment

	Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy	Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost	Neither/Both (VOL)	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	30	61	3	6	=100
Protestant	33	57	4	6	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	35	54	4	6	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	28	64	3	5	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	38	52	3	7	=100
Catholic	32	60	3	6	=100
Mormon	36	55	4	5	=100
Jehovah's Witness	24	60	8	8	=100
Orthodox	30	60	5	5	=100
Jewish	16	77	2	5	=100
Muslim	26	69	3	2	=100
Buddhist	19	75	3	3	=100
Hindu	24	67	2	6	=100
Unaffiliated	24	69	3	4	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	20	75	2	3	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	18	78	3	1	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	21	72	3	4	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	31	59	3	6	=100

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. Tell me whether the first statement or the second statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is...[READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

(e) Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy, OR Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost.

contrast, are much more likely to believe that stricter environmental regulations are worth the economic costs. More than two-thirds of Jews (77%), Buddhists (75%), Hindus (67%), Muslims (69%) and the unaffiliated (69%) support stricter environmental laws. Further, more than seven-in-ten atheists (75%), agnostics (78%) and the secular unaffiliated (72%) say stricter environmental laws are worth the cost, with somewhat lower levels of support for environmental regulation found among the religious unaffiliated (59%).

VII. Religion and Foreign Affairs

Isolationism vs. Internationalism

The majority of Americans (55%) believe that the U.S. should concentrate more on problems at home and pay less attention to problems overseas. By contrast, only slightly more than a third (36%) says it would be best for the future of the country to be active in world affairs.

Majorities of most religious groups agree that the U.S. should concentrate more on domestic problems. This is especially true of members of historically black Protestant churches (68%) and

Views on U.S. Involvement Abroad

	It is best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs	We should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home	Neither/Both (VOL)	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	36	55	7	2	=100
Protestant	36	55	8	2	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	36	54	8	2	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	40	52	8	1	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	23	68	7	1	=100
Catholic	36	55	6	2	=100
Mormon	51	37	10	1	=100
Jehovah's Witness	13	64	13	10	=100
Orthodox	34	56	9	1	=100
Jewish	53	37	8	2	=100
Muslim	31	59	7	2	=100
Buddhist	41	45	11	2	=100
Hindu	34	58	6	2	=100
Unaffiliated	34	58	7	1	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	46	47	6	1	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	42	50	7	1	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	35	56	8	1	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	26	65	7	2	=100

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. Tell me whether the first statement or the second statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is...[READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

(g) It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs, OR We should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home.

Jehovah's Witnesses (64%). Only among Jews and Mormons do majorities say that it is best for the future of the U.S. to be involved in global affairs (53% and 51%, respectively).

Overall, the unaffiliated and members of evangelical Protestant churches most closely resemble the general public in their views of U.S. involvement in the world, but among the unaffiliated there are substantial differences between those with a secular outlook and those with a more religious orientation. Atheists are about evenly split over whether it is better for the U.S. to be active in world affairs (46%) and whether the U.S. should focus on problems at home (47%). However, among the religious unaffiliated, the overwhelming majority (65%) says that the U.S. should concentrate on problems at home, compared with only about a quarter (26%) who say the U.S. should be active in the world.

Diplomacy vs. Military Strength

About six-in-ten Americans (59%) say that good diplomacy is the best way to ensure peace. Majorities or pluralities of every major religious tradition believe that diplomacy, and not military strength, is the best way to ensure peace.

The religious groups composed of a significant proportion of immigrants are among the strongest supporters of diplomacy as a method to ensure peace. Roughly eight-in-ten Muslims (84%), Hindus (84%) and Buddhists (79%) say foreign policy based on good diplomacy is a better way to ensure peace than military strength, as do nearly two-thirds of Catholics and Orthodox Christians (64% each).

Although Mormons and members of evangelical Protestant churches are less likely than others to favor diplomacy over military strength, pluralities of these groups also take this view (46% and 49%, respectively). On the other hand, close to four-in-ten of these groups (38% and 37%, respectively) say that military strength is a better way to ensure peace.

Diplomacy vs. Military Strength

	The best way to ensure peace is through military strength	Good diplomacy is the best way to ensure peace	Neither/Both (VOL)	Don't know/Refused	
	%	%	%	%	
Total population	28	59	9	4	=100
Protestant	32	53	10	5	=100
<i>Evangelical churches</i>	38	46	11	5	=100
<i>Mainline churches</i>	29	57	11	3	=100
<i>Hist. black churches</i>	20	67	7	6	=100
Catholic	25	64	8	3	=100
Mormon	37	49	13	2	=100
Jehovah's Witness	9	55	21	14	=100
Orthodox	23	64	11	2	=100
Jewish	23	64	10	3	=100
Muslim	12	84	3	1	=100
Buddhist	14	79	4	3	=100
Hindu	12	84	2	2	=100
Unaffiliated	22	68	8	3	=100
<i>Atheist</i>	20	73	6	1	=100
<i>Agnostic</i>	18	73	7	1	=100
<i>Secular unaffiliated</i>	21	68	8	2	=100
<i>Religious unaffiliated</i>	23	64	8	5	=100

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. Tell me whether the first statement or the second statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is...[READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS]
 (f) The best way to ensure peace is through military strength, OR Good diplomacy is the best way to ensure peace.

Although there are few notable differences in views on this question that are traceable to differing levels of religious commitment, it is interesting to note that Jews who pray frequently or say religion is very important are significantly more likely than Jews who are less committed on these measures to say military strength is the best way to ensure peace.

Support for Foreign Policy Based on Military Strength

% who say military strength is the best way to ensure peace...			
Total population	28%	Catholic	25%
Attend weekly or more	31	Attend weekly or more	25
All others	26	All others	25
Religion is very important	30	Religion is very important	25
All others	25	All others	25
Pray at least daily	29	Pray at least daily	24
All others	26	All others	26
Absolute belief in personal God	32	Absolute belief in personal God	27
All others	23	All others	23
Evangelical Protestant churches	38%	Mormon	37%
Attend weekly or more	39	Attend weekly or more	41
All others	36	All others	24
Religion is very important	39	Religion is very important	40
All others	35	All others	N/A
Pray at least daily	38	Pray at least daily	40
All others	37	All others	N/A
Absolute belief in personal God	40	Absolute belief in personal God	40
All others	33	All others	N/A
Mainline Protestant churches	29%	Orthodox Christian	23%
Attend weekly or more	29	Attend weekly or more	25
All others	29	All others	23
Religion is very important	30	Religion is very important	24
All others	28	All others	23
Pray at least daily	29	Pray at least daily	22
All others	29	All others	25
Absolute belief in personal God	32	Absolute belief in personal God	26
All others	26	All others	21
Hist. black Protestant churches	20%	Jewish	23%
Attend weekly or more	20	Attend weekly or more	N/A
All others	20	All others	21
Religion is very important	21	Religion is very important	30
All others	16	All others	20
Pray at least daily	20	Pray at least daily	30
All others	18	All others	21
Absolute belief in personal God	20	Absolute belief in personal God	29
All others	19	All others	22

Note: The “absolute belief in a personal God” category includes those who indicate that they believe in God or a universal spirit, are absolutely certain God exists and believe God is a person.

Appendix 1: Religious Composition of the U.S.

	% of U.S. Adult Population		% of U.S. Adult Population		% of U.S. Adult Population
Evangelical Protestant Churches	26.3	Mainline Protestant Churches	18.1	Jehovah's Witness	0.7
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	10.8	Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	1.9	Orthodox	0.6
Southern Baptist Convention	6.7	American Baptist Churches in USA	1.2	Greek Orthodox	<0.3
Independent Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	2.5	Other Baptist denomination in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Russian Orthodox	<0.3
Baptist Missionary Association	<0.3	Baptist in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	0.6	Other Orthodox church	<0.3
Free Will Baptist	<0.3	Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	5.4	Orthodox, not further specified	<0.3
General Association of Regular Baptists	<0.3	United Methodist Church	5.1		
Other Baptist denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Other Methodist denomination in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3		
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	0.9	Methodist in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	0.4		
Methodist in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	0.9	Other Christian	0.3
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	3.4	Interdenominational in the Mainline Tradition	0.3	Metaphysical	<0.3
Nondenominational evangelical	1.2	Other nondenominational group in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Spiritualist	<0.3
Nondenominational charismatic	0.5	Nondenominational in the Mainline Trad., not further specified	0.6	Unity; Unity Church; Christ Church Unity	<0.3
Nondenominational fundamentalist	0.3	Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	2.8	Other Metaphysical	<0.3
Nondenominational Christian	<0.3	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA)	2.0	Other	<0.3
Interdenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	0.5	Other Lutheran denomination in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3		
Community Church in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	0.8		
Other nondenominational group in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	1.9	Jewish	1.7
Nondenominational in the Evang. Trad., not further specified	0.8	Presbyterian Church USA	1.1	Reform	0.7
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	1.8	Other Presbyterian denomination in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Conservative	0.5
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod	1.4	Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	0.7	Orthodox	<0.3
Lutheran Church, Wisconsin Synod	<0.3	Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	1.4	Other Jewish groups	<0.3
Other Lutheran denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Episcopal Church in the USA	1.0	Jewish, not further specified	<0.3
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Anglican Church (Church of England)	0.3		
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	0.8	Other Anglican/Episcopal denomination in the Mainline Trad.	<0.3	Buddhist	0.7
Presbyterian Church in America	0.4	Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Trad., not further specified	<0.3	Theravada (Vipassana) Buddhism	<0.3
Other Presbyterian denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	0.4	Mahayana (Zen) Buddhism	<0.3
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Disciples of Christ	0.3	Vajrayana (Tibetan) Buddhism	<0.3
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	3.4	Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Other Buddhist groups	<0.3
Assemblies of God	1.4	Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	0.7	Buddhist, not further specified	0.3
Church of God Cleveland Tennessee	0.4	United Church of Christ	0.5		
Four Square Gospel	<0.3	Congregationalist in the Mainline Trad., not further specified	<0.3	Muslim*	0.6
Pentecostal Church of God	<0.3	Reformed in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Sunni	0.3
Pentecostal Holiness Church	<0.3	Reformed Church in America	<0.3	Shia	<0.3
Nondenominational, Independent Pentecostal	<0.3	Other Reformed denomination in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Other Muslim groups	<0.3
Church of God of the Apostolic Faith	<0.3	Reformed in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Muslim, not further specified	<0.3
Apostolic Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Anabaptist in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3		
Other Pentecostal denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Friends in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Hindu	0.4
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	0.7	Other/Protestant nonspecific in the Mainline Tradition	2.5	Vaishnava Hinduism	<0.3
Anglican/Episcopal in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3			Shaivite Hinduism	<0.3
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	1.7	Historically Black Churches	6.9	Other Hindu groups	<0.3
Church of Christ	1.5	Baptist in the Historically Black Tradition	4.4	Hindu, not further specified	<0.3
Christian Churches and Churches of Christ	<0.3	National Baptist Convention	1.8		
Restorationist in the Evangelical Trad., not further specified	<0.3	Progressive Baptist Convention	0.3	Other World Religions	<0.3
Congregationalist in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Independent Baptist in the Historically Black Tradition	0.5		
Conservative Congregational Christian	<0.3	Missionary Baptist	<0.3	Other Faiths	1.2
Other Congregationalist denomination in the Evangelical Trad.	<0.3	Other Baptist denomination in the Historically Black Tradition	<0.3	Unitarians and other liberal faiths	0.7
Congregationalist in the Evangelical Trad., not further specified	<0.3	Baptist in the Historically Black Tradition, not further specified	1.7	Unitarian (Universalist)	0.3
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	1.0	Methodist in the Historically Black Tradition	0.6	Liberal faith	<0.3
Church of the Nazarene	0.3	African Methodist Episcopal	0.4	Spiritual but not religious	<0.3
Free Methodist Church	0.3	African Methodist Episcopal Zion	<0.3	Eclectic, "a bit of everything," own beliefs	<0.3
Wesleyan Church	<0.3	Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	<0.3	Other liberal faith groups	<0.3
Christian and Missionary Alliance	<0.3	Other Methodist denomination in the Historically Black Trad.	<0.3	New Age	0.4
Church of God (Anderson, Indiana)	<0.3	Methodist in the Historically Black Trad., not further specified	<0.3	Wicca (Wiccan)	<0.3
Other Holiness denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Nondenominational in the Historically Black Tradition	<0.3	Pagan	<0.3
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Pentecostal in the Historically Black Tradition	0.9	Other New Age groups	<0.3
Reformed in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Church of God in Christ	0.6	Native American Religions	<0.3
Christian Reformed Church	<0.3	Apostolic Pentecostal in the Historically Black Tradition	<0.3		
Other Reformed denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	United Pentecostal Church International	<0.3	Unaffiliated	16.1
Reformed in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Other Pentecostal denomination in the Historically Black Trad.	<0.3	Atheist	1.6
Adventist in the Evangelical Tradition	0.5	Pentecostal in the Historically Black Trad., not further specified	<0.3	Agnostic	2.4
Seventh-Day Adventist	0.4	Holiness in the Historically Black Tradition	<0.3	Nothing in particular	12.1
Other Adventist group in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Protestant nonspecific in the Historically Black Tradition	0.5		
Anabaptist in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3			Don't Know	0.8
Pietist in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Catholic	23.9		
Other Evangelical/Fundamentalist	0.3				
Protestant nonspecific in the Evangelical Tradition	1.9	Mormon	1.7		
		Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	1.6		
		Community of Christ	<0.3		
		Mormon, not further specified	<0.3		

* From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Appendix 2:

Detailed Data Tables

Belief in God or Universal Spirit by Religious Tradition

	Believe in God					N
	Absolutely certain	Fairly certain	Not too certain/ Not at all certain/ Unsure how certain	Do not believe in God	Don't know/ Refused/ Other	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	71	17	4	5	3	35,556
Total Protestants	84	12	2	1	1	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	90	8	1	0	1	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	73	21	3	1	2	7,470
Members of Hist. Black Protestant Churches	90	7	1	0	1	1,995
Catholic	72	21	4	1	2	8,054
Mormon	90	8	1	0	0	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	91	8	1	0	0	556
Jehovah's Witness	93	4	1	0	2	215
Orthodox	71	19	5	4	1	363
Greek Orthodox	76	13	4	4	2	168
Other Christian	82	11	4	1	2	129
Jewish	41	31	11	10	7	682
Reform	31	35	15	11	7	315
Conservative	46	35	9	5	6	219
Muslim	82	9	1	5	2	116
Buddhist	39	28	8	19	6	411
Hindu	57	26	9	5	3	257
Other Faiths	53	23	6	9	9	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	49	24	8	10	9	297
New Age	52	24	3	12	9	118
Unaffiliated	36	24	10	22	8	5,048
Atheist	8	7	6	73	6	515
Agnostic	17	23	15	29	16	826
Secular Unaffiliated	24	28	14	24	10	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	65	25	4	3	4	1,701

Question: Do you believe in God or a universal spirit? [IF YES, ASK:] How certain are you about this belief? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

Belief in God or Universal Spirit by Protestant Family

	Believe in God					N
	Absolutely certain	Fairly certain	Not too certain/ Not at all certain/ Unsure how certain	Do not believe in God	Don't know/ Refused/ Other	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	71	17	4	5	3	35,556
Total Protestants	84	12	2	1	1	18,937
Baptist	90	8	1	0	1	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	91	7	1	0	1	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	79	16	2	2	2	628
Baptist in the Hist. Black Church Tradition	91	7	1	0	0	1,278
Methodist	79	17	2	1	1	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	77	19	3	1	1	2,393
Methodist in the Hist. Black Church Tradition	90	7	0	1	2	210
Nondenominational	89	9	1	1	1	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evang. Tradition	93	6	0	0	0	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	74	19	5	1	1	306
Lutheran	76	20	3	1	1	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	83	13	2	1	1	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	71	24	3	1	2	1,186
Presbyterian	73	21	4	1	1	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	82	15	2	1	0	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	69	24	5	1	2	844
Pentecostal	91	8	0	0	1	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	90	8	0	0	1	1,089
Pentecostal in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	91	5	0	1	2	256
Anglican/Episcopal	71	20	5	2	2	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	70	21	5	2	3	672
Restorationist	87	10	2	1	0	776
Restorationist in the Evanglical Tradition	87	10	1	1	0	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	85	9	5	1	0	157
Congregationalist	65	27	4	2	3	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	63	29	4	2	2	300
Holiness	87	8	2	1	2	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	87	9	2	1	1	374
Reformed	92	7	0	1	0	106
Adventist	93	5	0	0	2	151

Belief in God or Universal Spirit by Protestant Denomination

	Believe in God					N
	Absolutely certain	Fairly certain	Not too certain/ Not at all certain/ Unsure how certain	Do not believe in God	Don't know/ Refused/ Other	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	71	17	4	5	3	35,556
Total Protestants	84	12	2	1	1	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	92	5	0	1	2	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Trad.)	84	12	2	2	1	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	70	19	5	5	2	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	93	6	0	0	1	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	88	10	1	1	0	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evang. Tradition)	96	4	0	0	1	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	90	5	0	2	2	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	91	7	0	0	2	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	86	8	5	1	0	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	71	21	5	1	3	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Trad.)	77	19	3	0	1	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	82	14	3	1	1	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	89	8	1	0	1	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	90	9	0	1	0	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	84	12	2	1	1	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	92	6	1	0	0	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evang. Trad.)	93	7	0	0	0	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evang. Trad.)	95	4	0	1	0	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	95	3	0	1	1	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	77	19	3	1	0	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	76	20	3	1	1	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	94	4	0	0	2	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	92	6	1	0	1	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	65	28	3	1	2	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	78	18	2	0	1	2,239

Question: Do you believe in God or a universal spirit? [IF YES, ASK:] How certain are you about this belief? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

Importance of Religion in One's Life by Religious Tradition

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too/ Not at all important	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	56	26	16	1	35,556
Total Protestants	70	23	6	1	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	79	17	3	1	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	52	35	12	1	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	85	13	2	0	1,995
Catholic	56	34	9	1	8,054
Mormon	83	13	4	0	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	84	13	4	0	556
Jehovah's Witness	86	10	2	1	215
Orthodox	56	31	12	0	363
Greek Orthodox	60	29	11	0	168
Other Christian	60	22	17	1	129
Jewish	31	41	28	1	682
Reform	19	45	35	0	315
Conservative	38	50	11	1	219
Muslim*	72	18	9	1	1,050
Buddhist	35	38	24	2	411
Hindu	45	40	15	1	257
Other Faiths	39	30	28	3	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	31	30	34	5	297
New Age	46	31	21	1	118
Unaffiliated	16	25	57	2	5,048
Atheist	3	8	86	3	515
Agnostic	6	17	76	1	826
Secular Unaffiliated	0	0	97	3	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	40	60	0	0	1,701

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: How important is religion in your life – very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

Importance of Religion in One's Life by Protestant Family

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too/ Not at all important	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	56	26	16	1	35,556
Total Protestants	70	23	6	1	18,937
Baptist	78	18	3	0	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	78	18	3	0	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	60	31	8	1	628
Baptist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	86	12	1	0	1,278
Methodist	59	33	7	0	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	56	35	8	0	2,393
Methodist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	80	18	1	1	210
Nondenominational	75	17	7	1	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	82	13	4	1	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	45	36	18	0	306
Lutheran	56	34	9	0	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	65	30	5	0	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	50	37	12	0	1,186
Presbyterian	57	32	11	0	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	70	25	5	0	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	51	35	14	0	844
Pentecostal	86	11	2	1	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	86	11	2	1	1,089
Pentecostal in the Historically Black Church Tradition	85	11	2	2	256
Anglican/Episcopal	51	33	15	0	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	49	35	16	0	672
Restorationist	75	21	4	1	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	76	20	4	1	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	71	22	7	1	157
Congregationalist	50	37	12	1	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	45	41	13	1	300
Holiness	77	18	4	0	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	76	20	5	0	374
Reformed	81	16	3	0	106
Adventist	87	12	1	0	151

Question: How important is religion in your life -- very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

Importance of Religion in One's Life by Protestant Denomination

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too/ Not at all important	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	56	26	16	1	35,556
Total Protestants	70	23	6	1	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	81	18	1	0	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	69	25	5	1	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	57	25	17	1	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	87	11	1	1	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	75	21	3	0	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Tradition)	91	7	1	0	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	86	10	2	2	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	80	17	4	0	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	74	19	6	1	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	50	36	14	0	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Trad.)	62	32	5	0	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	62	30	8	0	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	74	22	4	0	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	83	16	1	0	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	66	28	6	0	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	91	8	0	0	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evang. Trad.)	82	12	5	1	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evang. Trad.)	90	7	3	1	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	83	15	2	0	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	64	31	5	0	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	63	30	7	0	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	86	12	1	0	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	80	17	3	0	2539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	50	38	11	1	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	59	35	7	0	2239

Question: How important is religion in your life – very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

Frequency of Attendance at Religious Services by Religious Tradition

	More than once a week	Once a week	Once or twice a month	A few times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	15	24	15	18	16	11	1	35,556
Total Protestants	22	28	16	17	12	5	1	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	30	28	14	14	9	4	1	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	8	26	19	23	16	7	1	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	30	29	16	13	9	3	1	1,995
Catholic	9	33	19	20	13	6	0	8,054
Mormon	31	44	9	7	4	3	0	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	31	45	9	7	4	3	0	556
Jehovah's Witness	71	11	3	7	5	2	0	215
Orthodox	8	26	21	28	12	4	1	363
Greek Orthodox	3	29	22	31	9	4	1	168
Other Christian	8	19	21	19	14	17	1	129
Jewish	6	10	16	37	19	12	1	682
Reform	1	8	12	39	28	12	0	315
Conservative	5	9	25	48	9	4	0	219
Muslim*	17	23	8	18	16	18	0	1,050
Buddhist	8	9	15	29	22	16	1	411
Hindu	10	14	23	34	11	8	0	257
Other Faiths	6	8	14	21	24	27	1	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	5	10	16	22	24	22	1	297
New Age	7	5	6	20	29	34	0	118
Unaffiliated	2	3	5	17	35	37	0	5,048
Atheist	1	3	2	8	23	62	1	515
Agnostic	1	1	2	16	38	42	0	826
Secular Unaffiliated	0	1	2	12	38	47	0	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	5	6	11	24	34	19	0	1,701

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007. Question: On average, how often do you attend the mosque or Islamic center for salah or Jum'ah prayer? More than once a week, once a week for Jum'ah prayer, once or twice a month, a few times a year – especially for the Eid, seldom, or never?

Question: Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services? More than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

Frequency of Attendance at Religious Services by Protestant Family

	More than once a week	Once a week	Once or twice a month	A few times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	15	24	15	18	16	11	1	35,556
Total Protestants	22	28	16	17	12	5	1	18,937
Baptist	27	26	16	16	11	4	1	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	30	25	15	15	10	4	1	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	11	22	19	22	20	6	1	628
Baptist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	26	30	18	14	9	3	0	1,278
Methodist	11	31	20	22	12	4	1	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	10	30	21	23	13	4	1	2,393
Methodist in the Hist. Black Church Tradition	23	34	17	14	10	2	1	210
Nondenominational	29	30	15	12	9	4	0	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	33	35	14	9	7	2	0	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	7	16	21	24	21	12	0	306
Lutheran	6	30	23	23	13	4	0	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	7	33	25	23	9	3	0	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	6	29	22	23	15	5	0	1,186
Presbyterian	13	32	19	19	13	3	1	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	18	30	21	17	12	3	1	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	10	33	19	20	14	4	1	844
Pentecostal	45	25	11	9	7	3	1	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	44	25	11	10	7	3	0	1,089
Pentecostal in the Hist. Black Church Tradition	49	26	11	6	4	3	1	256
Anglican/Episcopal	8	30	21	24	13	4	1	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	7	29	22	23	14	4	1	672
Restorationist	31	29	13	13	10	5	0	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	33	26	13	12	11	4	0	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	19	42	10	14	8	6	0	157
Congregationalist	7	28	18	29	11	6	1	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	7	25	17	32	12	6	1	300
Holiness	30	29	15	14	8	4	0	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	27	31	15	15	8	4	0	374
Reformed	31	32	17	10	5	4	1	106
Adventist	25	39	10	13	8	6	0	151

Question: Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services? More than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

Frequency of Attendance at Religious Services by Protestant Denomination

	More than once a week	Once a week	Once or twice a month	A few times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	15	24	15	18	16	11	1	35,556
Total Protestants	22	28	16	17	12	5	1	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	19	38	16	12	14	1	0	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	15	26	21	22	13	4	1	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	8	34	23	13	17	6	0	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	46	26	10	9	6	3	0	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	33	26	14	12	11	4	0	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Tradition)	52	18	12	13	3	2	0	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	43	27	12	7	6	3	1	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	30	27	16	16	9	1	1	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	22	43	10	13	9	3	0	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	7	28	22	26	13	3	1	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Tradition)	8	39	24	20	9	2	0	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	13	36	17	19	11	4	0	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	30	22	16	17	12	3	0	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	18	31	19	15	12	4	0	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	6	35	26	22	9	2	0	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	32	33	14	13	6	1	0	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evang. Trad.)	40	32	12	6	8	3	0	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evang. Trad.)	31	43	15	6	3	2	0	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	38	28	15	12	7	0	0	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	18	24	22	18	13	3	0	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	13	42	19	16	8	1	1	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	24	39	11	13	6	6	0	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	30	27	15	15	10	3	1	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	9	30	19	28	10	5	0	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	10	32	21	22	11	3	0	2,239

Question: Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services? More than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

Frequency of Prayer by Religious Tradition

	Once a day or more	Once a week/ Few times a week	Few times a month	Seldom	Never	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	58	17	6	11	7	2	35,556
Total Protestants	69	17	4	6	2	1	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	78	14	3	4	1	1	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	53	23	7	12	3	2	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	80	12	2	3	1	2	1,995
Catholic	58	21	7	10	3	1	8,054
Mormon	82	10	3	5	0	0	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	83	10	3	4	0	0	556
Jehovah's Witness	89	6	2	1	0	1	215
Orthodox	60	17	5	12	4	2	363
Greek Orthodox	56	22	8	8	3	3	168
Other Christian	71	16	2	7	3	2	129
Jewish	26	18	8	27	17	3	682
Reform	16	20	9	34	19	2	315
Conservative	28	22	10	23	12	5	219
Muslim	71	11	1	9	7	1	116
Buddhist	45	13	9	15	16	1	411
Hindu	62	14	5	12	5	2	257
Other Faiths	42	15	8	15	17	3	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	41	16	6	14	20	3	297
New Age	37	12	14	19	16	3	118
Unaffiliated	22	13	7	24	32	2	5,048
Atheist	5	5	2	8	79	2	515
Agnostic	9	9	7	31	44	0	826
Secular Unaffiliated	11	8	8	31	40	2	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	44	21	9	18	6	2	1,701

Question: People practice their religion in different ways. Outside of attending religious services, do you pray several times a day, once a day, a few times a week, once a week, a few times a month, seldom, or never?

Frequency of Prayer by Protestant Family

	Once a day or more	Once a week/ Few times a week	Few times a month	Seldom	Never	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	58	17	6	11	7	2	35,556
Total Protestants	69	17	4	6	2	1	18,937
Baptist	77	14	3	4	1	1	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	78	14	3	4	1	1	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	61	21	7	8	2	1	628
Baptist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	82	11	2	3	1	1	1,278
Methodist	60	22	7	9	1	1	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	58	24	7	9	1	1	2,393
Methodist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	78	12	3	5	1	1	210
Nondenominational	77	13	3	4	1	1	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	83	11	2	2	0	0	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	53	23	7	13	3	1	306
Lutheran	55	23	7	11	3	1	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	63	22	6	6	1	1	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	50	24	7	14	3	1	1,186
Presbyterian	60	22	6	9	2	1	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	70	20	4	4	1	1	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	56	23	7	11	2	2	844
Pentecostal	82	11	2	3	1	1	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	83	11	2	3	1	1	1,089
Pentecostal in the Historically Black Church Tradition	79	13	2	4	0	2	256
Anglican/Episcopal	49	24	7	14	3	2	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	48	25	7	15	3	2	672
Restorationist	71	17	6	4	2	0	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	72	17	5	4	2	0	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	65	17	9	7	2	0	157
Congregationalist	45	25	10	14	5	2	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	41	26	11	15	5	1	300
Holiness	75	14	3	5	2	1	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	74	15	3	5	2	0	374
Reformed	77	13	3	4	0	3	106
Adventist	88	10	1	1	0	0	151

Question: People practice their religion in different ways. Outside of attending religious services, do you pray several times a day, once a day, a few times a week, once a week, a few times a month, seldom, or never?

Frequency of Prayer by Protestant Denomination

	Once a day or more	Once a week/ Few times a week	Few times a month	Seldom	Never	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	58	17	6	11	7	2	35,556
Total Protestants	69	17	4	6	2	1	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	77	9	4	8	2	1	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	67	21	6	5	0	0	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	47	25	7	15	2	4	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	85	10	2	2	1	1	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	71	18	5	4	1	0	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Tradition)	89	7	1	2	0	1	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	79	12	2	5	0	2	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	75	20	1	4	0	0	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	68	15	7	7	2	0	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	49	25	7	15	3	1	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Tradition)	59	22	6	8	3	1	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	66	16	7	8	3	1	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	77	14	3	4	1	1	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	78	13	5	4	1	0	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	64	22	6	6	1	2	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	86	9	2	2	0	1	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evang. Tradition)	81	13	2	4	1	0	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evang. Tradition)	87	10	1	1	0	1	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	89	8	2	2	0	0	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	65	22	5	5	2	1	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	64	21	6	7	2	1	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	86	11	1	1	0	0	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	77	14	3	4	1	1	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	46	26	11	12	5	1	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	59	24	6	8	1	1	2,239

Question: People practice their religion in different ways. Outside of attending religious services, do you pray several times a day, once a day, a few times a week, once a week, a few times a month, seldom, or never?

Frequency of Receiving Answers to Prayers by Religious Tradition

	Pray at least several times a year						N
	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom/ Never	Don't know/ Refused	Pray seldom or less often	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	19	12	18	23	8	20	35,556
Total Protestants	24	15	21	21	10	9	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	29	17	22	16	10	6	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	14	11	21	29	9	16	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	34	16	18	16	10	6	1,995
Catholic	15	11	20	31	8	14	8,054
Mormon	32	22	20	14	6	5	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	33	22	20	14	6	5	556
Jehovah's Witness	36	13	14	19	15	2	215
Orthodox	11	13	22	26	10	18	363
Greek Orthodox	10	10	22	28	15	14	168
Other Christian	29	20	18	14	7	11	129
Jewish	8	4	9	23	9	47	682
Reform	4	4	12	21	5	55	315
Conservative	6	3	8	30	12	40	219
Muslim	31	12	20	12	8	17	116
Buddhist	18	6	12	28	6	32	411
Hindu	13	10	18	27	13	19	257
Other Faiths	18	5	8	26	7	35	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	14	5	9	26	8	37	297
New Age	22	5	8	24	4	37	118
Unaffiliated	8	5	8	19	3	58	5,048
Atheist	2	0	1	7	1	89	515
Agnostic	4	3	3	13	2	75	826
Secular Unaffiliated	4	2	4	15	2	73	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	15	9	16	28	5	26	1,701

Question: [IF PRAY MORE THAN SELDOM, ASK:] How often do you receive a definite answer to a specific prayer request? Would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

Frequency of Receiving Answers to Prayers by Protestant Family

	Pray at least several times a year						N
	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom/ Never	Don't know/ Refused	Pray seldom or less often	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	19	12	18	23	8	20	35,556
Total Protestants	24	15	21	21	10	9	18,937
Baptist	28	17	22	18	10	6	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	27	17	24	17	11	6	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	20	13	20	27	8	11	628
Baptist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	33	17	18	17	10	5	1278
Methodist	16	13	23	27	9	11	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	14	13	24	29	9	12	2,393
Methodist in the Hist. Black Church Tradition	32	14	17	18	12	7	210
Nondenominational	30	18	23	15	8	6	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	33	19	24	12	9	3	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	15	12	20	28	7	17	306
Lutheran	13	12	22	28	10	15	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	18	14	22	27	11	8	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	11	12	22	28	9	19	1,186
Presbyterian	17	12	23	28	8	12	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	25	15	24	23	8	6	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	13	11	22	31	9	15	844
Pentecostal	39	18	18	12	9	5	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	39	18	17	12	8	5	1,089
Pentecostal in the Hist. Black Church Tradition	41	15	19	9	10	6	256
Anglican/Episcopal	13	9	21	27	10	19	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	11	9	21	29	10	20	672
Restorationist	27	16	19	20	11	7	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	28	16	18	21	12	6	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	25	16	23	19	8	10	157
Congregationalist	11	10	19	30	10	21	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	9	9	19	31	10	22	300
Holiness	29	16	21	17	8	8	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	28	18	23	16	7	8	374
Reformed	33	17	19	17	8	7	106
Adventist	49	10	20	11	9	1	151

Question: [IF PRAY MORE THAN SELDOM, ASK:] How often do you receive a definite answer to a specific prayer request? Would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

Frequency of Receiving Answers to Prayers by Protestant Denomination

	Pray at least several times a year						N
	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom/ Never	Don't know/ Refused	Pray seldom or less often	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	19	12	18	23	8	20	35,556
Total Protestants	24	15	21	21	10	9	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	31	14	17	16	11	10	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	25	15	21	24	9	5	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	11	11	21	27	9	21	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	41	20	19	9	7	4	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	28	16	18	21	12	6	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Tradition)	35	22	20	12	8	3	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	43	13	17	11	9	7	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	28	17	25	19	6	4	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	26	17	23	16	8	10	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	12	9	21	29	10	20	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Tradition)	13	14	25	26	10	13	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	21	20	25	17	6	11	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	26	15	26	17	10	6	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	26	18	18	23	10	5	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	17	14	23	27	11	9	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	34	18	18	15	11	3	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evang. Trad.)	40	23	21	8	4	5	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evang. Tradition)	31	21	29	9	7	2	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	40	18	14	17	9	2	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	25	17	20	24	6	8	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	14	13	27	28	8	9	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	48	10	19	12	10	1	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	26	18	23	17	11	6	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	10	9	21	32	10	18	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	15	13	24	28	9	10	2,239

Question: [IF PRAY MORE THAN SELDOM, ASK:] How often do you receive a definite answer to a specific prayer request? Would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

Literal Interpretation of Scripture by Religious Tradition

	Word of God to be taken literally, word for word	Word of God, but not literally true word for word/Unsure if literally true	Book written by men, not the word of God	Don't know/ Refused/ Other	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	33	30	28	9	35,556
Total Protestants	46	32	14	8	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	59	29	7	5	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	22	38	28	11	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	62	22	9	8	1,995
Catholic	23	39	27	11	8,054
Mormon	35	57	4	4	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	35	57	4	4	556
Jehovah's Witness	48	45	1	7	215
Orthodox	26	33	29	12	363
Greek Orthodox	23	35	28	13	168
Other Christian	5	30	44	20	129
Jewish	10	27	53	10	682
Reform	5	21	65	8	315
Conservative	7	37	45	11	219
Muslim*	50	36	8	6	1,050
Buddhist	8	10	67	16	411
Hindu	12	25	47	16	257
Other Faiths	5	7	74	14	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	5	5	76	15	297
New Age	4	4	79	12	118
Unaffiliated	11	14	64	10	5,048
Atheist	3	4	88	5	515
Agnostic	0	5	87	8	826
Secular Unaffiliated	4	9	76	11	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	25	26	37	12	1,701

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: Which comes closest to your view? [HOLY BOOK]** is the word of God, OR [HOLY BOOK] is a book written by men and is not the word of God? [IF BELIEVE HOLY BOOK IS WORD OF GOD, ASK:] And would you say that [HOLY BOOK] is to be taken literally, word for word, OR Not everything in [HOLY BOOK] should be taken literally, word for word? **For Christians and the unaffiliated, "the Bible" was inserted where indicated by [HOLY BOOK]; for Jews, "the Torah" was inserted; for Muslims, "the Koran" was inserted; for all other religious groups, "the Holy Scripture" was inserted.

Literal Interpretation of Scripture by Protestant Family

	Word of God to be taken literally, word for word	Word of God, but not literally true word for word/Unsure if literally true	Book written by men, not the word of God	Don't know/ Refused/ Other	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	33	30	28	9	35,556
Total Protestants	46	32	14	8	18,937
Baptist	60	25	8	7	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	62	26	6	6	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	43	32	16	9	628
Baptist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	62	20	9	9	1,278
Methodist	27	42	21	10	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	24	43	22	10	2,393
Methodist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	52	29	12	6	210
Nondenominational	49	34	11	5	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	57	35	5	4	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	21	31	37	11	306
Lutheran	30	40	23	7	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	44	37	15	4	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	21	42	28	9	1,186
Presbyterian	25	41	24	10	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	40	38	15	7	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	18	42	28	11	844
Pentecostal	70	22	3	6	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	68	23	3	6	1,089
Pentecostal in the Historically Black Church Tradition	74	18	2	6	256
Anglican/Episcopal	13	34	40	13	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	10	35	41	13	672
Restorationist	46	35	11	8	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	49	34	10	6	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	31	39	16	14	157
Congregationalist	18	32	37	12	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	14	33	41	12	300
Holiness	61	26	10	3	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	58	29	10	4	374
Reformed	50	38	6	7	106
Adventist	52	43	0	5	151

Question: Which comes closest to your view? [HOLY BOOK]* is the word of God, OR [HOLY BOOK] is a book written by men and is not the word of God? [IF BELIEVE HOLY BOOK IS WORD OF GOD, ASK:] And would you say that [HOLY BOOK] is to be taken literally, word for word, OR Not everything in [HOLY BOOK] should be taken literally, word for word? *For Christians and the unaffiliated, "the Bible" was inserted where indicated by [HOLY BOOK]; for Jews, "the Torah" was inserted; for Muslims, "the Koran" was inserted; for all other religious groups, "the Holy Scripture" was inserted.

Literal Interpretation of Scripture by Protestant Denomination

	Word of God to be taken literally, word for word	Word of God, but not literally true word for word/Unsure if literally true	Book written by men, not the word of God	Don't know/Refused/Other	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	33	30	28	9	35,556
Total Protestants	46	32	14	8	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	57	26	11	6	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	52	30	12	6	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	13	35	37	14	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	70	24	3	4	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	50	34	10	6	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Tradition)	75	17	3	6	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	75	16	3	6	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	63	27	6	4	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	35	36	17	13	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	9	34	44	13	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Tradition)	23	48	20	9	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	50	25	21	5	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	61	26	6	7	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	68	17	9	6	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	42	39	15	4	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	68	19	6	6	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evang. Tradition)	56	38	4	2	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evang. Tradition)	61	33	2	3	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	63	29	4	4	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	35	36	22	8	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	23	45	22	10	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	48	46	0	5	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	63	26	6	5	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	15	36	37	12	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	25	44	21	9	2,239

Question: Which comes closest to your view? [HOLY BOOK]* is the word of God, OR [HOLY BOOK] is a book written by men and is not the word of God? [IF BELIEVE HOLY BOOK IS WORD OF GOD, ASK:] And would you say that [HOLY BOOK] is to be taken literally, word for word, OR Not everything in [HOLY BOOK] should be taken literally, word for word? *For Christians and the unaffiliated, "the Bible" was inserted where indicated by [HOLY BOOK]; for Jews, "the Torah" was inserted; for Muslims, "the Koran" was inserted; for all other religious groups, "the Holy Scripture" was inserted.

Interpretation of Religious Teachings by Religious Tradition

	There is only ONE true way to interpret the teachings of my religion	There is MORE than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population*	27	68	1	4	30,236
Total Protestants	31	64	1	4	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	41	53	1	4	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	14	82	1	3	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	39	57	1	3	1,995
Catholic	19	77	1	4	8,054
Mormon	54	43	1	2	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	55	42	1	2	556
Jehovah's Witness	77	18	1	4	215
Orthodox	28	68	1	4	363
Greek Orthodox	25	72	0	3	168
Other Christian	13	82	1	5	129
Jewish	6	89	1	3	682
Reform	4	95	0	1	315
Conservative	4	94	0	3	219
Muslim**	33	60	2	5	1,050
Buddhist	5	90	1	5	411
Hindu	10	85	1	4	257
Other Faiths	6	89	3	3	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	5	86	4	4	297
New Age	5	95	0	0	118
Unaffiliated	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	N/A
Atheist	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	N/A
Agnostic	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	N/A
Secular Unaffiliated	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	N/A
Religious Unaffiliated	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	N/A

*Based on those who belong to a particular religion (N=30,236)

**From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007. Muslims were asked about the teachings of "Islam" rather than "my religion."

Question: [IF RESPONDENT HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, ASK:] Now, as I read a pair of statements, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. First/next: There is only ONE true way to interpret the teachings of my religion, OR There is MORE than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion.

Interpretation of Religious Teachings by Protestant Family

	There is only ONE true way to interpret the teachings of my religion	There is MORE than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population*	27	68	1	4	30,236
Total Protestants	31	64	1	4	18,937
Baptist	38	57	1	4	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	41	54	1	4	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	23	70	2	5	628
Baptist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	38	58	1	3	1,278
Methodist	16	81	1	3	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	15	83	1	2	2,393
Methodist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	26	69	2	3	210
Nondenominational	38	57	1	4	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	45	49	1	4	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	11	86	1	2	306
Lutheran	18	78	1	3	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	29	67	1	3	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	12	85	1	3	1,186
Presbyterian	17	80	1	3	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	27	70	1	3	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	13	84	0	3	844
Pentecostal	50	43	1	6	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	50	42	2	6	1,089
Pentecostal in the Historically Black Church Tradition	51	45	1	4	256
Anglican/Episcopal	9	87	1	3	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	9	88	1	3	672
Restorationist	37	60	0	3	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	40	57	1	3	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	22	75	0	2	157
Congregationalist	10	88	0	2	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	7	91	0	2	300
Holiness	40	55	2	3	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	38	57	2	3	374
Reformed	42	55	2	1	106
Adventist	50	44	1	5	151

*Based on those who belong to a particular religion (N=30,236)

Question: [IF RESPONDENT HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, ASK:] Now, as I read a pair of statements, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. First/next: There is only ONE true way to interpret the teachings of my religion, OR There is MORE than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion.

Interpretation of Religious Teachings by Protestant Denomination

	There is only ONE true way to interpret the teachings of my religion	There is MORE than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population*	27	68	1	4	30,236
Total Protestants	31	64	1	4	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	27	67	2	4	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	28	66	2	5	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	16	81	0	3	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	52	41	2	6	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	40	57	1	3	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Tradition)	52	39	1	8	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	46	49	1	4	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	36	56	3	5	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	22	76	0	3	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	7	91	0	2	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Tradition)	15	82	1	2	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	27	72	1	1	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	43	53	1	3	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	33	66	0	1	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	28	68	1	3	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	44	52	1	2	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evang. Tradition)	42	52	3	3	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evang. Tradition)	52	41	2	5	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	56	40	1	3	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	22	73	1	3	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	16	81	0	2	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	48	45	2	5	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	41	54	1	4	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	7	92	0	1	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	15	82	1	2	2,239

*Based on those who belong to a particular religion (N=30,236)

Question: [IF RESPONDENT HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, ASK:] Now, as I read a pair of statements, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. First/next: There is only ONE true way to interpret the teachings of my religion, OR There is MORE than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion.

View of One's Religion as the One True Faith by Religious Tradition

	My religion is the one, true faith leading to eternal life	Many religions can lead to eternal life	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population*	24	70	3	4	30,236
Total Protestants	27	66	2	4	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	36	57	3	5	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	12	83	2	4	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	34	59	3	4	1,995
Catholic	16	79	2	3	8,054
Mormon	57	39	3	1	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	58	38	3	1	556
Jehovah's Witness	80	16	0	3	215
Orthodox	20	72	3	6	363
Greek Orthodox	16	75	4	5	168
Other Christian	8	83	4	5	129
Jewish	5	82	7	5	682
Reform	3	86	8	3	315
Conservative	5	87	5	3	219
Muslim	33	56	2	9	116
Buddhist	5	86	5	4	411
Hindu	5	89	2	5	257
Other Faiths	3	85	9	2	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	2	83	12	4	297
New Age	4	90	6	1	118
Unaffiliated	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	N/A
Atheist	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	N/A
Agnostic	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	N/A
Secular Unaffiliated	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	N/A
Religious Unaffiliated	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	N/A

*Based on those who belong to a particular religion (N=30,236)

Question: [IF RESPONDENT HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, ASK:] Now, as I read a pair of statements, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. First/next: My religion is the one, true faith leading to eternal life, OR Many religions can lead to eternal life.

View of One's Religion as the One True Faith by Protestant Family

	My religion is the one, true faith leading to eternal life	Many religions can lead to eternal life	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population*	24	70	3	4	30,236
Total Protestants	27	66	2	4	18,937
Baptist	31	62	2	4	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	33	60	2	4	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	19	73	3	5	628
Baptist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	32	62	2	4	1,278
Methodist	12	84	1	2	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	11	85	1	2	2,393
Methodist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	23	72	1	4	210
Nondenominational	41	51	3	5	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	48	43	3	5	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	12	84	1	3	306
Lutheran	14	82	1	2	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	20	77	1	2	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	10	86	2	2	1,186
Presbyterian	17	77	2	3	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	28	66	3	3	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	12	82	2	3	844
Pentecostal	40	50	5	5	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	39	50	5	6	1,089
Pentecostal in the Historically Black Church Tradition	43	49	4	4	256
Anglican/Episcopal	7	88	2	2	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	6	90	2	2	672
Restorationist	35	59	2	4	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	38	57	2	3	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	19	73	3	5	157
Congregationalist	9	86	2	3	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	5	90	2	3	300
Holiness	36	57	2	5	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	34	59	2	5	374
Reformed	41	49	3	6	106
Adventist	32	61	3	4	151

*Based on those who belong to a particular religion (N=30,236)

Question: [IF RESPONDENT HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, ASK:] Now, as I read a pair of statements, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. First/next: My religion is the one, true faith leading to eternal life, OR Many religions can lead to eternal life.

View of One's Religion as the One True Faith by Protestant Denomination

	My religion is the one, true faith leading to eternal life	Many religions can lead to eternal life	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population*	24	70	3	4	30,236
Total Protestants	27	66	2	4	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	25	69	2	4	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	22	73	2	4	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	8	83	4	5	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	38	53	4	5	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	39	56	2	3	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Tradition)	39	53	5	4	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	38	54	5	3	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	34	63	0	2	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	18	75	3	3	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	5	92	1	1	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Tradition)	12	85	2	2	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	24	70	1	4	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	32	60	3	5	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	38	60	0	1	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	19	78	1	2	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	34	59	2	5	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evang. Tradition)	52	42	2	4	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evang. Tradition)	58	34	4	4	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	56	34	6	4	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	23	71	3	3	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	16	80	2	2	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	28	65	3	4	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	33	61	2	4	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	5	90	1	3	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	11	85	1	2	2,239

*Based on those who belong to a particular religion (N=30,236)

Question: [IF RESPONDENT HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, ASK:] Now, as I read a pair of statements, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. First/next: My religion is the one, true faith leading to eternal life, OR Many religions can lead to eternal life.

Party Affiliation by Religious Tradition

	Republican	Lean Republican	Independent	Lean Democratic	Democratic	Other/ No preference/ Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	26	10	10	15	32	8	35,556
Total Protestants	32	10	9	12	32	6	18,937
Members of Evang. Prot. Churches	38	12	9	10	24	7	9,472
Members of Mainline Prot. Churches	31	10	10	14	29	6	7,470
Members of Hist. Black Prot. Churches	7	3	6	12	66	6	1,995
Catholic	23	10	10	15	33	9	8,054
Mormon	52	13	8	7	15	5	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	52	12	7	7	15	5	556
Jehovah's Witness	4	6	14	7	8	61	215
Orthodox	27	8	8	18	32	7	363
Greek Orthodox	22	9	10	19	32	8	168
Other Christian	16	9	14	25	30	5	129
Jewish	17	6	8	18	47	3	682
Reform	10	5	9	18	57	2	315
Conservative	21	8	5	15	48	2	219
Muslim*	7	4	10	26	37	16	1,050
Buddhist	10	8	9	30	37	6	411
Hindu	6	7	13	22	41	11	257
Other Faiths	7	6	15	29	37	5	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	6	4	9	32	45	4	297
New Age	9	10	25	26	26	4	118
Unaffiliated	13	10	15	24	31	8	5,048
Atheist	10	6	13	28	37	7	515
Agnostic	12	12	11	31	32	3	826
Secular Unaffiliated	12	10	16	24	30	9	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	15	10	15	19	30	10	1,701

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent? [IF INDEPENDENT, NO PREFERENCE, OTHER PARTY OR DK/REF ASK:] As of today, do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

Party Affiliation by Protestant Family

		Lean		Lean		Other/ No preference/ Don't know/ Refused	N
	Republican	Republican	Independent	Democratic	Democratic		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	26	10	10	15	32	8	35,556
Total Protestants	32	10	9	12	32	6	18,937
Baptist	30	8	7	10	39	6	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	40	11	8	9	27	6	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	27	8	12	11	33	9	628
Baptist in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	6	2	5	10	72	5	1,278
Methodist	33	9	8	12	34	4	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	36	10	9	12	30	4	2,393
Methodist in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	8	1	4	10	72	5	210
Nondenominational	35	13	10	13	23	6	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evang. Trad.	42	15	9	10	18	6	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Trad.	19	8	13	22	32	6	306
Lutheran	33	10	9	14	28	6	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	39	13	9	11	23	6	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	30	9	9	15	31	5	1,186
Presbyterian	40	10	7	13	27	3	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	41	11	7	12	25	4	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	39	10	7	14	28	2	844
Pentecostal	30	10	10	13	28	10	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	34	11	10	12	22	10	1,089
Pentecostal in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	17	6	9	14	46	9	256
Anglican/Episcopal	32	11	8	15	30	4	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Trad.	33	11	8	15	30	5	672
Restorationist	31	10	9	11	34	5	776
Restorationist in the Evanglical Tradition	32	10	9	10	34	5	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	27	8	9	18	33	5	157
Congregationalist	27	11	12	18	30	3	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Trad.	26	11	12	17	32	3	300
Holiness	33	9	7	8	34	9	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	35	9	7	8	33	8	374
Reformed	46	13	10	5	19	7	106
Adventist	24	8	8	11	32	16	151

Question: In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent? [IF INDEPENDENT, NO PREFERENCE, OTHER PARTY OR DK/REF ASK:] As of today, do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

Party Affiliation by Protestant Denomination

	Republican	Lean Republican	Independent	Lean Democratic	Democratic	Other/ No preference/ Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	26	10	10	15	32	8	35,556
Total Protestants	32	10	9	12	32	6	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Hist. Black Trad.)	8	2	3	11	72	4	127
Amer. Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Trad.)	29	9	10	11	33	7	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	36	14	7	16	21	7	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	45	11	10	11	17	7	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	32	11	9	10	34	4	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evang. Trad.)	31	12	9	13	28	7	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Trad.)	13	6	9	13	51	8	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	43	4	11	8	29	6	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	27	9	9	16	34	5	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	32	10	7	15	34	2	474
Evang. Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Trad.)	33	9	8	17	28	5	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	18	16	6	12	39	10	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	42	10	10	11	22	5	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	7	5	9	11	63	4	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evang. Trad.)	40	13	8	12	22	5	588
National Baptist Convention (Hist. Black Trad.)	6	1	4	8	78	4	549
Nondenom. Charismatic Churches (Evang.Trad.)	38	16	9	13	17	6	172
Nondenominational Evang. Churches (Evang.Trad.)	54	16	7	5	14	3	413
Nondenom. Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	49	22	10	11	6	2	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Trad.)	38	11	7	16	25	4	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	43	10	5	14	26	2	544
Seventh-Day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	24	8	7	11	33	17	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Trad.)	41	11	6	8	29	5	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	25	11	11	17	34	3	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	37	10	8	12	30	4	2,239

Question: In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent? [IF INDEPENDENT, NO PREFERENCE, OTHER PARTY OR DK/REF ASK:] As of today, do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

Political Ideology by Religious Tradition

	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	37	36	20	7	35,556
Total Protestants	44	34	15	6	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	52	30	11	7	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	36	41	18	5	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	35	36	21	8	1,995
Catholic	36	38	18	8	8,054
Mormon	60	27	10	3	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	60	28	9	3	556
Jehovah's Witness	21	12	17	50	215
Orthodox	30	45	20	6	363
Greek Orthodox	28	51	16	6	168
Other Christian	20	35	40	5	129
Jewish	21	39	38	3	682
Reform	12	41	45	2	315
Conservative	27	41	31	1	219
Muslim*	19	38	24	19	1,050
Buddhist	12	32	50	6	411
Hindu	12	44	35	10	257
Other Faiths	12	33	47	8	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	9	32	51	8	297
New Age	16	32	46	6	118
Unaffiliated	20	39	34	8	5,048
Atheist	14	27	50	8	515
Agnostic	15	39	44	3	826
Secular Unaffiliated	17	39	35	8	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	25	41	24	10	1,701

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: In general, would you describe your political views as very conservative, conservative, moderate, liberal, or very liberal?

Political Ideology by Protestant Family

	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	37	36	20	7	35,556
Total Protestants	44	34	15	6	18,937
Baptist	47	32	14	7	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	53	30	10	7	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	38	37	17	8	628
Baptist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	35	36	21	8	1,278
Methodist	40	39	16	5	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	41	40	15	5	2,393
Methodist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	30	38	25	7	210
Nondenominational	47	35	12	6	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	52	33	9	6	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	28	46	23	3	306
Lutheran	41	39	15	5	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	48	35	12	5	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	36	42	17	5	1,186
Presbyterian	38	43	16	3	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	46	37	12	4	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	34	45	18	2	844
Pentecostal	54	25	12	9	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	57	22	11	9	1,089
Pentecostal in the Historically Black Church Tradition	41	33	15	11	256
Anglican/Episcopal	32	40	22	6	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	31	41	22	5	672
Restorationist	49	34	12	5	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	51	33	11	5	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	37	44	13	6	157
Congregationalist	32	44	20	4	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	29	46	21	5	300
Holiness	49	29	17	6	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	51	29	16	5	374
Reformed	56	22	16	6	106
Adventist	42	29	15	14	151

Question: In general, would you describe your political views as very conservative, conservative, moderate, liberal, or very liberal?

Political Ideology by Protestant Denomination

	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	37	36	20	7	35,556
Total Protestants	44	34	15	6	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	35	37	24	3	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	43	36	16	5	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	44	35	14	7	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	66	19	8	7	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	53	32	12	4	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Tradition)	62	20	12	6	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	38	33	16	13	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	56	26	14	4	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	40	41	12	6	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	27	43	26	4	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Tradition)	39	42	15	4	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	49	28	22	1	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	54	30	9	7	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	36	39	18	6	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	48	36	12	4	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	36	35	23	5	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evangelical Tradition)	49	36	8	6	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evangelical Tradition)	63	30	4	3	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evangelical Tradition)	80	16	4	0	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	42	40	14	3	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	35	47	16	2	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	40	31	16	13	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	55	29	10	6	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	28	45	21	5	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	41	41	14	4	2,239

Question: In general, would you describe your political views as very conservative, conservative, moderate, liberal, or very liberal?

Views About Size of Government by Religious Tradition

	Prefer smaller government, fewer services	Prefer bigger government, more services	Depends	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	43	46	5	6	35,556
Total Protestants	45	44	5	7	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	48	41	4	7	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	51	37	5	7	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	18	72	5	5	1,995
Catholic	39	51	4	6	8,054
Mormon	56	36	5	4	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	56	36	4	4	556
Jehovah's Witness	23	47	6	23	215
Orthodox	42	46	6	7	363
Greek Orthodox	46	38	7	9	168
Other Christian	44	42	6	8	129
Jewish	40	46	7	7	682
Reform	38	50	7	5	315
Conservative	46	39	8	7	219
Muslim*	21	70	3	6	1,050
Buddhist	35	51	7	7	411
Hindu	31	59	5	5	257
Other Faiths	38	46	7	9	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	40	44	6	10	297
New Age	33	50	10	7	118
Unaffiliated	41	48	5	6	5,048
Atheist	38	50	5	7	515
Agnostic	48	43	5	4	826
Secular Unaffiliated	44	44	5	6	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	35	54	4	7	1,701

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: If you had to choose, would you rather have a smaller government providing fewer services, or a bigger government providing more services?

Views About Size of Government by Protestant Family

	Prefer smaller government, fewer services	Prefer bigger government, more services	Depends	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	43	46	5	6	35,556
Total Protestants	45	44	5	7	18,937
Baptist	39	51	4	6	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	49	41	4	7	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	33	54	5	8	628
Baptist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	17	74	4	5	1,278
Methodist	52	37	4	7	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	55	33	5	7	2,393
Methodist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	25	64	4	6	210
Nondenominational	49	41	4	5	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	52	39	4	6	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	48	41	6	5	306
Lutheran	55	33	5	6	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	58	33	3	5	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	54	34	6	7	1,186
Presbyterian	56	33	5	6	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	59	32	4	5	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	55	34	5	6	844
Pentecostal	34	53	5	8	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	37	50	5	8	1,089
Pentecostal in the Historically Black Church Tradition	21	65	7	7	256
Anglican/Episcopal	54	35	5	6	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	54	35	5	6	672
Restorationist	46	45	4	6	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	45	46	4	6	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	50	40	5	5	157
Congregationalist	54	35	5	6	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	51	37	5	7	300
Holiness	45	45	3	7	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	48	41	3	7	374
Reformed	50	31	13	5	106
Adventist	36	52	3	9	151

Question: If you had to choose, would you rather have a smaller government providing fewer services, or a bigger government providing more services?

Views About Size of Government by Protestant Denomination

	Prefer smaller government, fewer services	Prefer bigger government, more services	Depends	Don't know/Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	43	46	5	6	35,556
Total Protestants	45	44	5	7	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	21	70	4	5	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	32	57	4	7	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	61	26	4	9	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	41	48	5	7	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	46	45	4	6	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Tradition)	43	40	5	13	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	20	66	9	6	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	52	39	1	8	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	51	38	5	6	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	54	36	5	6	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Tradition)	55	32	6	7	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	47	45	3	4	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	51	39	4	6	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	17	78	3	2	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	58	33	3	5	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	18	72	5	5	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evangelical Trad.)	42	48	5	5	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evangelical Trad.)	59	33	3	5	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	71	21	1	7	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	58	32	3	7	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	59	31	5	5	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	36	52	3	9	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	48	41	4	7	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	46	39	6	8	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	55	34	5	7	2,239

Question: If you had to choose, would you rather have a smaller government providing fewer services, or a bigger government providing more services?

Views About Abortion by Religious Tradition

	Legal in all cases	Legal in most cases	Illegal in most cases	Illegal in all cases	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	18	33	27	16	6	35,556
Total Protestants	14	31	30	18	6	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	9	24	36	25	6	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	20	42	25	7	7	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	18	29	23	23	8	1,995
Catholic	16	32	27	18	7	8,054
Mormon	8	19	61	9	4	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	7	19	62	9	3	556
Jehovah's Witness	5	11	25	52	7	215
Orthodox	24	38	20	10	8	363
Greek Orthodox	30	36	20	3	12	168
Other Christian	33	42	13	6	7	129
Jewish	40	44	9	5	2	682
Reform	44	47	5	2	2	315
Conservative	43	42	7	5	2	219
Muslim	13	35	35	13	4	116
Buddhist	35	46	10	3	6	411
Hindu	23	46	19	5	7	257
Other Faiths	36	41	13	4	6	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	39	42	10	2	7	297
New Age	34	40	18	3	4	118
Unaffiliated	29	41	16	8	6	5,048
Atheist	41	42	8	5	5	515
Agnostic	34	49	12	2	3	826
Secular Unaffiliated	32	44	14	5	5	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	21	35	23	13	8	1,701

Question: On another subject, do you think abortion should be [READ CATEGORIES IN ORDER TO HALF SAMPLE, IN REVERSE ORDER TO OTHER HALF OF SAMPLE] legal in all cases, legal in most cases, illegal in most cases, or illegal in all cases?

Views About Abortion by Protestant Family

	Legal in all cases	Legal in most cases	Illegal in most cases	Illegal in all cases	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	18	33	27	16	6	35,556
Total Protestants	14	31	30	18	6	18,937
Baptist	12	28	31	23	7	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	9	26	35	24	6	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	14	32	28	18	8	628
Baptist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	19	31	20	22	8	1,278
Methodist	18	41	28	7	7	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	17	42	28	6	7	2,393
Methodist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	24	35	22	11	9	210
Nondenominational	11	24	39	21	5	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	7	20	43	26	5	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	23	41	27	3	5	306
Lutheran	19	40	27	8	6	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	15	34	32	14	6	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	22	43	23	5	6	1,186
Presbyterian	18	45	25	8	4	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	11	40	30	15	4	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	21	47	22	5	4	844
Pentecostal	6	16	36	35	7	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	5	15	38	35	7	1,089
Pentecostal in the Historically Black Church Tradition	10	17	28	38	7	256
Anglican/Episcopal	29	44	18	5	6	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	30	44	17	4	6	672
Restorationist	11	28	35	19	6	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	10	26	37	21	6	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	20	35	29	10	6	157
Congregationalist	22	48	19	5	6	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	25	51	17	3	4	300
Holiness	10	21	36	28	5	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	10	22	36	27	4	374
Reformed	6	28	36	27	3	106
Adventist	8	27	29	28	8	151

Question: On another subject, do you think abortion should be [READ CATEGORIES IN ORDER TO HALF SAMPLE, IN REVERSE ORDER TO OTHER HALF OF SAMPLE] legal in all cases, legal in most cases, illegal in most cases, or illegal in all cases?

Views About Abortion by Protestant Denomination

	Legal in all cases	Legal in most cases	Illegal in most cases	Illegal in all cases	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	18	33	27	16	6	35,556
Total Protestants	14	31	30	18	6	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	28	32	25	6	8	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	13	31	29	20	7	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	27	39	26	2	6	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	6	14	39	35	5	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	9	27	37	21	6	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Tradition)	3	13	41	39	4	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	13	17	23	36	10	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	8	24	39	28	1	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	19	35	30	10	6	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	30	46	15	4	5	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Tradition)	18	42	26	6	7	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	13	32	36	15	4	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	8	27	32	29	5	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	20	31	23	19	7	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	16	35	32	13	5	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	18	30	22	23	7	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evang. Trad.)	7	20	37	31	5	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evang. Trad.)	6	15	51	27	2	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	8	16	49	26	2	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	12	45	22	17	5	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	19	45	26	6	4	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	9	26	29	27	8	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	10	26	37	22	6	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	23	49	19	3	4	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	17	42	29	6	7	2,239

Question: On another subject, do you think abortion should be [READ CATEGORIES IN ORDER TO HALF SAMPLE, IN REVERSE ORDER TO OTHER HALF OF SAMPLE] legal in all cases, legal in most cases, illegal in most cases, or illegal in all cases?

Views About Homosexuality by Religious Tradition

	Homosexuality should be accepted	Homosexuality should be discouraged	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	50	40	5	5	35,556
Total Protestants	38	51	5	5	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	26	64	5	5	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	56	34	6	5	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	39	46	6	8	1,995
Catholic	58	30	5	7	8,054
Mormon	24	68	5	3	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	23	69	5	3	556
Jehovah's Witness	12	76	6	5	215
Orthodox	48	37	7	8	363
Greek Orthodox	56	28	5	11	168
Other Christian	69	20	6	5	129
Jewish	79	15	3	3	682
Reform	88	8	2	1	315
Conservative	77	14	4	4	219
Muslim*	27	61	5	7	1,050
Buddhist	82	12	2	4	411
Hindu	48	37	3	11	257
Other Faiths	84	8	4	3	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	86	6	5	3	297
New Age	86	10	3	2	118
Unaffiliated	71	20	5	5	5,048
Atheist	80	14	3	3	515
Agnostic	83	10	5	3	826
Secular Unaffiliated	74	17	4	4	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	59	29	5	7	1,701

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. 1 - Homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society, OR 2 - Homosexuality is a way of life that should be discouraged by society.

Views About Homosexuality by Protestant Family

	Homosexuality should be accepted	Homosexuality should be discouraged	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	50	40	5	5	35,556
Total Protestants	38	51	5	5	18,937
Baptist	31	58	5	6	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	25	67	5	4	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	44	44	6	6	628
Baptist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	43	43	6	9	1,278
Methodist	51	38	6	5	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	51	38	6	4	2,393
Methodist in the Historically Black Church Tradition	50	34	8	9	210
Nondenominational	33	57	6	4	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	24	66	6	4	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	69	22	4	5	306
Lutheran	53	37	5	5	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	43	48	4	5	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	59	31	6	4	1,186
Presbyterian	52	39	5	4	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	36	55	4	5	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	58	32	5	4	844
Pentecostal	20	69	5	6	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	18	71	5	6	1,089
Pentecostal in the Historically Black Church Tradition	26	61	5	8	256
Anglican/Episcopal	64	28	4	3	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	66	27	4	3	672
Restorationist	34	57	5	5	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	31	60	5	4	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	46	41	8	6	157
Congregationalist	64	28	4	4	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	69	24	3	4	300
Holiness	28	65	3	3	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	29	64	3	4	374
Reformed	30	60	6	4	106
Adventist	22	68	6	4	151

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. 1 - Homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society, OR 2 - Homosexuality is a way of life that should be discouraged by society.

Views About Homosexuality by Protestant Denomination

	Homosexuality should be accepted	Homosexuality should be discouraged	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	50	40	5	5	35,556
Total Protestants	38	51	5	5	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	54	29	10	7	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	40	49	5	6	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	63	31	3	3	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	16	73	5	6	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	31	61	4	3	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Tradition)	19	75	2	4	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	31	56	5	8	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	31	65	1	3	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	43	43	7	6	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	70	23	3	3	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Tradition)	56	33	6	5	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	46	50	1	4	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	27	64	5	3	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	52	31	4	12	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	44	47	4	5	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	35	51	5	9	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evangelical Trad.)	26	70	1	2	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evangelical Trad.)	18	73	5	3	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evan. Trad.)	14	77	5	5	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	41	52	3	4	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	52	38	6	4	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	23	67	5	5	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	23	68	4	4	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	69	24	3	4	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	51	39	6	4	2,239

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. 1 - Homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society, OR 2 - Homosexuality is a way of life that should be discouraged by society.

Views About Government's Role in Protecting Morality by Religious Tradition

	The government should do more to protect morality in society	I worry the government is getting too involved in issue of morality	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	40	52	3	5	35,556
Total Protestants	44	47	4	5	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	50	41	4	5	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	33	58	4	5	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	48	42	3	6	1,995
Catholic	43	49	3	5	8,054
Mormon	54	39	4	3	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	55	38	4	3	556
Jehovah's Witness	38	36	10	16	215
Orthodox	43	48	3	6	363
Greek Orthodox	39	47	4	9	168
Other Christian	23	69	3	5	129
Jewish	22	71	3	5	682
Reform	17	77	2	4	315
Conservative	22	73	3	2	219
Muslim*	59	29	4	8	1,050
Buddhist	26	67	3	4	411
Hindu	44	45	4	7	257
Other Faiths	18	75	3	4	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	14	80	3	3	297
New Age	21	70	3	6	118
Unaffiliated	27	66	3	4	5,048
Atheist	20	75	2	3	515
Agnostic	13	84	2	2	826
Secular Unaffiliated	23	70	3	4	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	39	53	3	6	1,701

*From "Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream," Pew Research Center, 2007.

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. 1 - The government should do more to protect morality in society, OR 2 - I worry the government is getting too involved in the issue of morality.

Views About Government’s Role in Protecting Morality by Protestant Family

	The government should do more to protect morality in society	I worry the government is getting too involved in issue of morality	Neither/ Both equally	Don’t know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	40	52	3	5	35,556
Total Protestants	44	47	4	5	18,937
Baptist	47	43	4	6	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	48	43	4	6	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	43	45	6	6	628
Baptist in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	48	44	3	5	1,278
Methodist	36	55	4	5	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	36	56	4	5	2,393
Methodist in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	41	47	4	8	210
Nondenominational	50	42	3	5	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evang. Trad.	56	37	3	4	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Trad.	28	65	3	4	306
Lutheran	36	56	3	4	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	42	51	3	4	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	33	59	4	4	1,186
Presbyterian	34	58	4	4	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	42	49	4	5	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	31	62	3	4	844
Pentecostal	57	33	4	7	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	58	32	4	6	1,089
Pentecostal in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	55	36	2	7	256
Anglican/Episcopal	29	65	3	4	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Trad.	28	66	2	4	672
Restorationist	46	45	4	4	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	49	43	4	5	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	36	59	3	2	157
Congregationalist	25	67	4	4	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	22	69	5	5	300
Holiness	50	40	4	6	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	50	40	5	5	374
Reformed	49	40	5	6	106
Adventist	47	40	7	6	151

Question: Now I’m going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. 1 - The government should do more to protect morality in society, OR 2 - I worry the government is getting too involved in the issue of morality.

Views About Government's Role in Protecting Morality by Protestant Denomination

	The government should do more to protect morality in society	I worry the government is getting too involved in issue of morality	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	40	52	3	5	35,556
Total Protestants	44	47	4	5	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Trad.)	36	52	5	7	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Trad.)	46	45	4	5	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	32	62	1	5	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	61	30	5	4	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	49	43	4	5	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Trad.)	53	34	5	7	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	52	39	2	8	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	50	38	4	8	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	36	59	3	2	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	26	68	3	4	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Trad.)	34	59	4	4	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	43	49	4	4	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	47	44	3	6	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	52	40	3	5	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	39	54	3	4	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	46	46	3	4	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evang. Trad.)	64	31	1	3	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evang. Trad.)	61	33	3	3	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	55	34	7	3	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	39	52	3	6	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	33	60	4	3	544
Seventh-Day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	48	39	8	6	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	49	42	4	5	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	22	68	5	5	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	36	56	4	4	2,239

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. 1 - The government should do more to protect morality in society, OR 2 - I worry the government is getting too involved in the issue of morality.

Views About Environmental Protection by Religious Tradition

	Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy	Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	30	61	3	6	35,556
Total Protestants	33	57	4	6	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	35	54	4	6	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	28	64	3	5	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	38	52	3	7	1,995
Catholic	32	60	3	6	8,054
Mormon	36	55	4	5	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	36	54	4	6	556
Jehovah's Witness	24	60	8	8	215
Orthodox	30	60	5	5	363
Greek Orthodox	26	61	7	7	168
Other Christian	22	66	6	5	129
Jewish	16	77	2	5	682
Reform	14	83	1	3	315
Conservative	17	75	3	5	219
Muslim	26	69	3	2	116
Buddhist	19	75	3	3	411
Hindu	24	67	2	6	257
Other Faiths	17	77	3	4	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	14	80	2	3	297
New Age	20	73	3	4	118
Unaffiliated	24	69	3	4	5,048
Atheist	20	75	2	3	515
Agnostic	18	78	3	1	826
Secular Unaffiliated	21	72	3	4	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	31	59	3	6	1,701

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. 1 - Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy, OR 2 - Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost.

Views About Environmental Protection by Protestant Family

	Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy	Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost	Neither/Both equally	Don't know/Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	30	61	3	6	35,556
Total Protestants	33	57	4	6	18,937
Baptist	37	54	3	7	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	36	54	3	6	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	37	52	3	8	628
Baptist in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	38	53	2	6	1,278
Methodist	30	62	3	5	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	29	63	3	5	2,393
Methodist in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	33	56	2	8	210
Nondenominational	31	62	3	4	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evang. Trad.	33	59	3	4	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Trad.	21	73	3	3	306
Lutheran	28	64	4	4	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	32	59	5	4	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	26	67	3	5	1,186
Presbyterian	28	65	3	4	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	33	59	3	5	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	26	68	3	4	844
Pentecostal	38	49	4	10	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	37	50	4	9	1,089
Pentecostal in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	42	43	5	10	256
Anglican/Episcopal	23	70	3	4	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Trad.	23	71	2	4	672
Restorationist	35	55	4	6	776
Restorationist in the Evanglcal Tradition	36	54	4	6	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	33	56	7	4	157
Congregationalist	23	68	3	6	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Trad.	21	70	3	6	300
Holiness	36	52	5	7	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	36	52	5	7	374
Reformed	30	52	8	10	106
Adventist	30	59	6	5	151

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. 1 - Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy, OR 2 - Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost.

Views About Environmental Protection by Protestant Denomination

	Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy	Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	30	61	3	6	35,556
Total Protestants	33	57	4	6	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Trad.)	33	58	3	6	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Trad.)	38	52	2	8	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	29	65	4	3	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	40	47	5	9	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	35	55	3	6	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Trad.)	43	48	1	8	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	45	44	5	6	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	40	51	3	6	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	33	55	8	5	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	21	73	2	4	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Trad.)	26	67	3	4	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	36	55	5	4	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	40	51	3	6	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	38	51	5	5	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	33	57	5	5	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	39	54	2	5	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evang. Trad.)	33	61	2	4	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evang. Trad.)	38	55	3	4	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	47	47	3	2	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	34	59	4	3	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	26	69	2	4	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	31	57	6	6	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	35	56	3	6	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	22	69	3	6	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	29	63	3	4	2,239

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. 1 - Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy, OR 2 - Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost.

Views About Country's Role in World Affairs by Religious Tradition

	It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs	We should pay less attention to problems overseas	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	36	55	7	2	35,556
Total Protestants	36	55	8	2	18,937
Members of Evangelical Protestant Churches	36	54	8	2	9,472
Members of Mainline Protestant Churches	40	52	8	1	7,470
Members of Historically Black Protestant Churches	23	68	7	1	1,995
Catholic	36	55	6	2	8,054
Mormon	51	37	10	1	581
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	52	37	10	1	556
Jehovah's Witness	13	64	13	10	215
Orthodox	34	56	9	1	363
Greek Orthodox	30	60	8	1	168
Other Christian	34	56	8	2	129
Jewish	53	37	8	2	682
Reform	53	36	9	2	315
Conservative	53	38	9	0	219
Muslim	31	59	7	2	116
Buddhist	41	45	11	2	411
Hindu	34	58	6	2	257
Other Faiths	37	52	8	3	449
Unitarian and Other Liberal Faiths	41	46	10	3	297
New Age	34	59	4	3	118
Unaffiliated	34	58	7	1	5,048
Atheist	46	47	6	1	515
Agnostic	42	50	7	1	826
Secular Unaffiliated	35	56	8	1	2,006
Religious Unaffiliated	26	65	7	2	1,701

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. 1 - It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs, OR 2 - We should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home.

Views About Country's Role in World Affairs by Protestant Family

	It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs	We should pay less attention to problems overseas	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	36	55	7	2	35,556
Total Protestants	36	55	8	2	18,937
Baptist	29	62	8	2	5,914
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	33	57	8	2	4,008
Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	26	65	7	2	628
Baptist in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	21	71	7	1	1,278
Methodist	39	53	8	1	2,657
Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	41	51	8	1	2,393
Methodist in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	25	64	10	1	210
Nondenominational	41	49	9	1	1,550
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Trad.	43	47	8	2	1,177
Nondenominational in the Mainline Trad.	35	54	11	1	306
Lutheran	39	53	7	1	1,926
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	40	53	6	1	740
Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	38	54	7	1	1,186
Presbyterian	46	47	6	1	1,164
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	41	54	4	1	320
Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	48	44	7	1	844
Pentecostal	33	56	8	3	1,345
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	34	54	8	3	1,089
Pentecostal in the Hist. Black Church Trad.	29	61	8	3	256
Anglican/Episcopal	49	43	7	1	706
Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	49	42	7	1	672
Restorationist	34	58	6	1	776
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	33	60	5	2	619
Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	40	50	10	0	157
Congregationalist	47	46	6	1	345
Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	48	44	7	2	300
Holiness	34	57	8	1	411
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	33	58	8	1	374
Reformed	46	46	9	0	106
Adventist	33	57	9	1	151

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. 1 - It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs, OR 2 - We should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home.

Views About Country's Role in World Affairs by Protestant Denomination

	It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs	We should pay less attention to problems overseas	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	N
	%	%	%	%	
Total Population	36	55	7	2	35,556
Total Protestants	36	55	8	2	18,937
African Methodist Episcopal (Historically Black Tradition)	22	67	11	1	127
American Baptist Churches in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	26	66	6	3	411
Anglican Church (Mainline Tradition)	51	41	7	1	134
Assemblies of God (Evangelical Tradition)	39	50	8	3	480
Church of Christ (Evangelical Tradition)	33	60	5	2	564
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (Evangelical Tradition)	35	54	8	2	124
Church of God in Christ (Historically Black Tradition)	28	61	10	2	160
Church of the Nazarene (Evangelical Tradition)	38	54	7	1	103
Disciples of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	41	51	7	0	137
Episcopal Church in the USA (Mainline Tradition)	50	42	7	1	474
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Mainline Tradition)	39	53	7	1	869
Free Methodist Church (Evangelical Tradition)	19	74	6	1	103
Independent Baptist (Evangelical Tradition)	33	58	8	1	912
Independent Baptist (Historically Black Tradition)	17	74	7	1	121
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (Evangelical Tradition)	40	53	6	1	588
National Baptist Convention (Historically Black Tradition)	21	71	7	1	549
Nondenominational Charismatic Churches (Evang. Trad.)	41	52	6	1	172
Nondenominational Evangelical Churches (Evang. Trad.)	51	40	7	1	413
Nondenominational Fundamentalist Churches (Evang. Trad.)	43	49	5	4	103
Presbyterian Church in America (Evangelical Tradition)	38	57	4	2	168
Presbyterian Church USA (Mainline Tradition)	53	41	5	0	544
Seventh-day Adventist (Evangelical Tradition)	33	57	9	1	135
Southern Baptist Convention (Evangelical Tradition)	34	56	8	2	2,539
United Church of Christ (Mainline Tradition)	45	45	8	2	248
United Methodist Church (Mainline Tradition)	42	50	7	1	2,239

Question: Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right. 1 - It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs, OR 2 - We should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home.

Belief in God or Universal Spirit by U.S. Region and State

	Believe in God					Total	N	Margin of Error
	Absolutely certain	Fairly certain	Not too certain/Not at all certain/ Unsure how certain	Do not believe in God	Don't know/ Refused/Other			
	%	%	%	%	%			
National	71	17	4	5	3	= 100	35,556	± 0.6%
Northeast	65	20	6	6	3	=100	6,556	± 1.5%
Connecticut/Rhode Island	57	22	6	9	6	= 100	482	± 5%
Maine	59	23	7	8	4	= 100	245	± 7%
Massachusetts	60	22	6	8	5	= 100	748	± 4%
New Hampshire/Vermont	54	25	8	9	4	= 100	320	± 6.5%
New Jersey	66	20	6	6	3	= 100	932	± 4%
New York	64	20	6	7	3	= 100	1,933	± 2.5%
Pennsylvania	72	17	5	4	2	= 100	1,896	± 2.5%
Midwest	72	18	3	4	3	= 100	9,078	± 1.5%
Illinois	70	19	4	4	3	= 100	1,340	± 3%
Indiana	76	15	3	3	3	= 100	924	± 4%
Iowa	70	18	3	6	2	= 100	487	± 5%
Kansas	77	14	2	4	2	= 100	421	± 5.5%
Michigan	71	19	3	5	3	= 100	1,275	± 3.5%
Minnesota	70	21	3	3	2	= 100	789	± 4%
Missouri	77	16	3	3	2	= 100	879	± 4%
Nebraska	71	19	6	1	3	= 100	247	± 7%
North Dakota/South Dakota	79	13	1	5	2	= 100	238	± 7%
Ohio	72	17	4	4	3	= 100	1,654	± 3%
Wisconsin	68	21	4	4	3	= 100	824	± 4%
South	79	13	3	3	2	=100	12,643	± 1%
Alabama	86	10	1	2	1	= 100	681	± 4.5%
Arkansas	84	8	2	2	4	= 100	378	± 6%
Delaware	70	22	1	5	2	= 100	110	± 10.5%
Florida	72	17	3	6	3	= 100	1,694	± 3%
Georgia	81	11	4	2	3	= 100	967	± 3.5%
Kentucky	83	10	3	1	3	= 100	599	± 4.5%
Louisiana	83	11	3	2	1	= 100	528	± 5%
Maryland/DC	71	15	4	6	4	= 100	756	± 4%
Mississippi	91	7	1	1	0	= 100	333	± 6%
North Carolina	81	12	3	2	2	= 100	1,166	± 3.5%
Oklahoma	80	14	3	2	2	= 100	465	± 5%
South Carolina	86	8	2	3	1	= 100	570	± 5%
Tennessee	84	10	2	2	1	= 100	837	± 4%
Texas	77	14	4	2	3	= 100	2,266	± 2.5%
Virginia	72	15	5	5	3	= 100	997	± 3.5%
West Virginia	76	16	1	3	3	= 100	296	± 6.5%
West	65	20	5	7	4	= 100	7,279	± 1.5%
Alaska	61	22	5	9	3	= 100	200	± 7.5%
Arizona	69	19	3	6	4	= 100	578	± 4.5%
California	62	22	5	7	4	= 100	3,574	± 2%
Colorado	63	21	4	8	4	= 100	590	± 4.5%
Hawaii	69	22	3	5	2	= 100	201	± 8.5%
Idaho	71	14	7	5	3	= 100	196	± 8%
Montana/Wyoming	71	19	4	4	3	= 100	272	± 7%
Nevada	63	23	5	6	3	= 100	252	± 7%
New Mexico	71	17	3	5	4	= 100	228	± 7.5%
Oregon	63	19	6	9	3	= 100	521	± 5%
Utah	80	13	2	3	3	= 100	323	± 6%
Washington	64	19	6	7	4	= 100	745	± 4%

Bold, blue numbers indicate values that are significantly different from the national population.

Question: Do you believe in God or a universal spirit? [IF YES, ASK:] How certain are you about this belief? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

Importance of Religion in One's Life by U.S. Region and State

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important/ Not at all important	Don't know/Refused	Total	N	Margin of Error
	%	%	%	%	= 100		
National	56	26	16	1	= 100	35,556	± 0.6%
Northeast	48	30	21	1	= 100	6,556	± 1.5%
Connecticut/Rhode Island	44	30	25	0	= 100	482	± 5%
Maine	42	32	26	1	= 100	245	± 7%
Massachusetts	40	35	24	1	= 100	748	± 4%
New Hampshire/Vermont	36	32	30	1	= 100	320	± 6.5%
New Jersey	52	28	19	1	= 100	932	± 4%
New York	46	31	22	1	= 100	1,933	± 2.5%
Pennsylvania	54	29	16	1	= 100	1,896	± 2.5%
Midwest	55	30	15	1	= 100	9,078	± 1.5%
Illinois	53	31	15	1	= 100	1,340	± 3%
Indiana	60	27	13	0	= 100	924	± 4%
Iowa	51	33	16	1	= 100	487	± 5%
Kansas	61	25	13	1	= 100	421	± 5.5%
Michigan	54	30	16	1	= 100	1,275	± 3.5%
Minnesota	52	31	17	1	= 100	789	± 4%
Missouri	59	27	14	0	= 100	879	± 4%
Nebraska	61	26	13	0	= 100	247	± 7%
North Dakota/South Dakota	56	32	12	0	= 100	238	± 7%
Ohio	55	30	15	1	= 100	1,654	± 3%
Wisconsin	47	34	18	1	= 100	824	± 4%
South	66	22	11	1	= 100	12,643	± 1%
Alabama	74	19	6	1	= 100	681	± 4.5%
Arkansas	74	17	8	1	= 100	378	± 6%
Delaware	55	29	16	0	= 100	110	± 10.5%
Florida	57	25	16	2	= 100	1,694	± 3%
Georgia	68	21	11	1	= 100	967	± 3.5%
Kentucky	67	23	9	1	= 100	599	± 4.5%
Louisiana	73	16	10	1	= 100	528	± 5%
Maryland/DC	56	25	17	1	= 100	756	± 4%
Mississippi	82	15	3	0	= 100	333	± 6%
North Carolina	69	20	10	1	= 100	1,166	± 3.5%
Oklahoma	69	20	10	0	= 100	465	± 5%
South Carolina	70	20	9	1	= 100	570	± 5%
Tennessee	72	20	7	1	= 100	837	± 4%
Texas	67	22	10	1	= 100	2,266	± 2.5%
Virginia	59	25	15	1	= 100	997	± 3.5%
West Virginia	60	29	11	0	= 100	296	± 6.5%
West	49	27	22	1	= 100	7,279	± 1.5%
Alaska	37	30	31	2	= 100	200	± 7.5%
Arizona	51	26	22	2	= 100	578	± 4.5%
California	48	28	23	1	= 100	3,574	± 2%
Colorado	44	29	25	1	= 100	590	± 4.5%
Hawaii	55	25	18	2	= 100	201	± 8.5%
Idaho	58	26	16	1	= 100	196	± 8%
Montana/Wyoming	47	34	18	1	= 100	272	± 7%
Nevada	50	23	23	3	= 100	252	± 7%
New Mexico	53	27	19	1	= 100	228	± 7.5%
Oregon	46	25	27	2	= 100	521	± 5%
Utah	66	18	16	0	= 100	323	± 6%
Washington	48	29	22	1	= 100	745	± 4%

Bold, blue numbers indicate values that are significantly different from the national population.

Question: How important is religion in your life? Very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

Frequency of Attendance at Religious Services by U.S. Region and State

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month/ Few times a year	Seldom or never	Don't know/Refused	Total	N	Margin of Error
	%	%	%	%			
National	39	33	27	1	= 100	35,556	± 0.6%
Northeast	34	36	30	1	= 100	6,556	± 1.5%
Connecticut/Rhode Island	30	36	34	1	= 100	482	± 5%
Maine	23	31	45	0	= 100	245	± 7%
Massachusetts	30	36	33	1	= 100	748	± 4%
New Hampshire/Vermont	23	40	37	1	= 100	320	± 6.5%
New Jersey	36	36	28	0	= 100	932	± 4%
New York	32	36	32	1	= 100	1,933	± 2.5%
Pennsylvania	39	36	25	1	= 100	1,896	± 2.5%
Midwest	39	35	25	1	= 100	9,078	± 1.5%
Illinois	39	36	24	1	= 100	1,340	± 3%
Indiana	44	32	23	1	= 100	924	± 4%
Iowa	40	30	28	1	= 100	487	± 5%
Kansas	48	30	21	1	= 100	421	± 5.5%
Michigan	38	34	27	1	= 100	1,275	± 3.5%
Minnesota	38	39	23	0	= 100	789	± 4%
Missouri	43	30	26	1	= 100	879	± 4%
Nebraska	47	30	22	0	= 100	247	± 7%
North Dakota/South Dakota	42	41	17	0	= 100	238	± 7%
Ohio	36	35	27	1	= 100	1,654	± 3%
Wisconsin	33	41	25	0	= 100	824	± 4%
South	46	31	22	1	= 100	12,643	± 1%
Alabama	52	33	15	1	= 100	681	± 4.5%
Arkansas	50	31	18	2	= 100	378	± 6%
Delaware	35	42	23	0	= 100	110	± 10.5%
Florida	37	32	30	1	= 100	1,694	± 3%
Georgia	45	35	19	1	= 100	967	± 3.5%
Kentucky	47	31	21	1	= 100	599	± 4.5%
Louisiana	53	30	17	0	= 100	528	± 5%
Maryland/DC	37	35	27	1	= 100	756	± 4%
Mississippi	60	27	11	2	= 100	333	± 6%
North Carolina	49	30	20	0	= 100	1,166	± 3.5%
Oklahoma	50	25	25	0	= 100	465	± 5%
South Carolina	54	27	19	0	= 100	570	± 5%
Tennessee	52	28	20	0	= 100	837	± 4%
Texas	47	30	22	1	= 100	2,266	± 2.5%
Virginia	41	34	24	1	= 100	997	± 3.5%
West Virginia	43	31	24	2	= 100	296	± 6.5%
West	34	32	34	1	= 100	7,279	± 1.5%
Alaska	22	30	47	2	= 100	200	± 7.5%
Arizona	29	31	39	1	= 100	578	± 4.5%
California	33	33	33	1	= 100	3,574	± 2%
Colorado	29	34	36	1	= 100	590	± 4.5%
Hawaii	35	29	34	2	= 100	201	± 8.5%
Idaho	45	26	29	0	= 100	196	± 8%
Montana/Wyoming	31	36	33	0	= 100	272	± 7%
Nevada	30	31	38	0	= 100	252	± 7%
New Mexico	34	30	36	0	= 100	228	± 7.5%
Oregon	32	27	40	1	= 100	521	± 5%
Utah	57	23	20	0	= 100	323	± 6%
Washington	33	31	35	0	= 100	745	± 4%

Bold, blue numbers indicate values that are significantly different from the national population.

Question: Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services? More than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

Frequency of Prayer by U.S. Region and State

	At least once a day	Once a week/ A few times a week	A few times a month	Seldom or never	Don't know/Refused	Total	N	Margin of Error
	%	%	%	%	%			
National	58	17	6	18	2	= 100	35,556	± 0.6%
Northeast	50	18	7	24	2	= 100	6,556	± 1.5%
Connecticut/Rhode Island	47	18	7	25	3	= 100	482	± 5%
Maine	40	19	9	31	1	= 100	245	± 7.0%
Massachusetts	41	20	8	30	2	= 100	748	± 4%
New Hampshire/Vermont	43	13	9	34	1	= 100	320	± 6.5%
New Jersey	51	18	7	22	2	= 100	932	± 4%
New York	49	16	8	26	2	= 100	1,933	± 2.5%
Pennsylvania	56	19	6	18	1	= 100	1,896	± 2.5%
Midwest	56	19	6	18	1	= 100	9,078	± 1.5%
Illinois	55	18	6	19	1	= 100	1,340	± 3%
Indiana	60	17	6	16	2	= 100	924	± 4%
Iowa	53	18	9	17	3	= 100	487	± 5%
Kansas	62	16	5	14	1	= 100	421	± 5.5%
Michigan	56	20	6	17	1	= 100	1,275	± 3.5%
Minnesota	52	21	7	19	1	= 100	789	± 4%
Missouri	59	21	5	15	1	= 100	879	± 4%
Nebraska	58	19	6	14	2	= 100	247	± 7%
North Dakota/South Dakota	56	23	7	13	0	= 100	238	± 7%
Ohio	58	16	6	19	1	= 100	1,654	± 3%
Wisconsin	49	21	8	20	1	= 100	824	± 4%
South	66	16	4	13	2	= 100	12,643	± 1%
Alabama	73	15	3	9	1	= 100	681	± 4.5%
Arkansas	68	14	4	11	2	= 100	378	± 6%
Delaware	58	17	3	21	1	= 100	110	± 10.5%
Florida	59	18	5	17	1	= 100	1,694	± 3%
Georgia	68	15	4	12	2	= 100	967	± 3.5%
Kentucky	70	15	3	11	1	= 100	599	± 4.5%
Louisiana	76	11	3	9	1	= 100	528	± 5%
Maryland/DC	58	15	6	19	3	= 100	756	± 4%
Mississippi	77	13	4	5	2	= 100	333	± 6%
North Carolina	68	15	4	12	1	= 100	1,166	± 3.5%
Oklahoma	66	20	3	10	1	= 100	465	± 5%
South Carolina	72	13	2	10	2	= 100	570	± 5%
Tennessee	70	17	4	9	1	= 100	837	± 4%
Texas	66	16	4	12	2	= 100	2,266	± 2.5%
Virginia	59	16	4	18	2	= 100	997	± 3.5%
West Virginia	66	16	2	13	3	= 100	296	± 6.5%
West	53	16	6	23	2	= 100	7,279	± 1.5%
Alaska	41	16	7	32	4	= 100	200	± 7.5%
Arizona	53	15	8	22	1	= 100	578	± 4.5%
California	52	16	7	24	2	= 100	3,574	± 2%
Colorado	49	18	6	25	2	= 100	590	± 4.5%
Hawaii	61	12	8	19	1	= 100	201	± 8.5%
Idaho	60	15	3	21	1	= 100	196	± 8%
Montana/Wyoming	57	17	6	20	1	= 100	272	± 7%
Nevada	58	14	7	19	2	= 100	252	± 7%
New Mexico	56	17	7	19	2	= 100	228	± 7.5%
Oregon	48	18	6	27	1	= 100	521	± 5%
Utah	67	14	3	15	1	= 100	323	± 6%
Washington	54	16	7	23	1	= 100	745	± 4%

Bold, blue numbers indicate values that are significantly different from the national population.

Question: People practice their religion in different ways. Outside of attending religious services, do you pray several times a day, once a day, a few times a week, once a week, a few times a month, seldom, or never?

Frequency of Receiving Answers to Prayers by U.S. Region and State

	Pray at least several times a year					Total	N	Margin of Error
	At least once a month	Several times a year	Seldom or never	Don't know/Refused	Pray seldom or less often			
	%	%	%	%	%			
National	31	18	23	8	20	= 100	35,556	± 0.6%
Northeast	25	18	25	7	25	= 100	6,556	± 1.5%
Connecticut/Rhode Island	23	15	28	7	28	= 100	482	± 5%
Maine	21	14	24	9	32	= 100	245	± 7%
Massachusetts	21	15	26	7	31	= 100	748	± 4%
New Hampshire/Vermont	19	14	25	6	35	= 100	320	± 6.5%
New Jersey	26	18	22	9	24	= 100	932	± 4%
New York	24	17	24	7	27	= 100	1,933	± 2.5%
Pennsylvania	28	21	25	7	20	= 100	1,896	± 2.5%
Midwest	28	18	26	8	19	= 100	9,078	± 1.5%
Illinois	27	19	26	7	20	= 100	1,340	± 3%
Indiana	33	17	26	7	17	= 100	924	± 4%
Iowa	27	19	26	8	20	= 100	487	± 5%
Kansas	29	22	25	8	16	= 100	421	± 5.5%
Michigan	27	19	27	8	19	= 100	1,275	± 3.5%
Minnesota	23	18	29	10	20	= 100	789	± 4%
Missouri	35	17	23	10	16	= 100	879	± 4%
Nebraska	26	18	29	11	16	= 100	247	± 7%
North Dakota/South Dakota	30	17	31	7	14	= 100	238	± 7%
Ohio	28	19	24	8	20	= 100	1,654	± 3%
Wisconsin	25	16	30	6	22	= 100	824	± 4%
South	37	20	20	9	14	= 100	12,643	± 1%
Alabama	44	18	20	9	10	= 100	681	± 4.5%
Arkansas	38	18	18	12	13	= 100	378	± 6%
Delaware	24	19	26	8	22	= 100	110	± 10.5%
Florida	33	18	22	9	19	= 100	1,694	± 3%
Georgia	36	21	18	10	14	= 100	967	± 3.5%
Kentucky	36	23	20	10	12	= 100	599	± 4.5%
Louisiana	40	24	20	6	10	= 100	528	± 5%
Maryland/DC	31	18	19	11	21	= 100	756	± 4%
Mississippi	46	16	20	10	7	= 100	333	± 6%
North Carolina	42	18	18	10	12	= 100	1,166	± 3.5%
Oklahoma	37	24	19	9	11	= 100	465	± 5%
South Carolina	41	18	20	8	12	= 100	570	± 5%
Tennessee	42	20	18	10	9	= 100	837	± 4%
Texas	39	19	19	9	14	= 100	2,266	± 2.5%
Virginia	31	20	21	7	20	= 100	997	± 3.5%
West Virginia	37	20	21	7	16	= 100	296	± 6.5%
West	30	15	22	8	25	= 100	7,279	± 1.5%
Alaska	21	15	24	6	36	= 100	200	± 7.5%
Arizona	29	16	24	7	24	= 100	578	± 4.5%
California	28	15	23	8	26	= 100	3,574	± 2%
Colorado	26	15	25	7	27	= 100	590	± 4.5%
Hawaii	38	16	17	9	20	= 100	201	± 8.5%
Idaho	38	17	17	7	21	= 100	196	± 8%
Montana/Wyoming	28	22	21	8	21	= 100	272	± 7%
Nevada	32	13	25	10	21	= 100	252	± 7%
New Mexico	34	14	25	7	20	= 100	228	± 7.5%
Oregon	28	15	20	9	28	= 100	521	± 5%
Utah	41	21	15	7	16	= 100	323	± 6%
Washington	32	15	21	7	23	= 100	745	± 4%

Bold, blue numbers indicate values that are significantly different from the national population.

Question: [IF PRAY MORE THAN SELDOM, ASK:] How often do you receive a definite answer to a specific prayer request – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

Literal Interpretation of Scripture by U.S. Region and State

	Word of God, literally true word for word	Word of God, but not literally true word for word	Book written by men, not the word of God	Don't know/ Refused/Other	Total	N	Margin of Error
National	33	30	28	9	= 100	35,556	± 0.6%
Northeast	24	31	36	9	= 100	6,556	± 1.5%
Connecticut/Rhode Island	18	29	44	9	= 100	482	± 5%
Maine	21	31	39	10	= 100	245	± 7%
Massachusetts	18	27	44	11	= 100	748	± 4%
New Hampshire/Vermont	16	31	47	7	= 100	320	± 6.5%
New Jersey	23	34	33	10	= 100	932	± 4%
New York	23	30	37	10	= 100	1,933	± 2.5%
Pennsylvania	30	33	28	9	= 100	1,896	± 2.5%
Midwest	31	33	27	9	= 100	9,078	± 1.5%
Illinois	27	35	29	9	= 100	1,340	± 3%
Indiana	35	34	21	10	= 100	924	± 4%
Iowa	30	32	27	10	= 100	487	± 5%
Kansas	36	36	20	7	= 100	421	± 5.5%
Michigan	30	31	28	11	= 100	1,275	± 3.5%
Minnesota	27	36	31	7	= 100	789	± 4%
Missouri	37	32	23	8	= 100	879	± 4%
Nebraska	32	32	27	10	= 100	247	± 7%
North Dakota/South Dakota	29	42	22	7	= 100	238	± 7%
Ohio	34	31	26	9	= 100	1,654	± 3%
Wisconsin	26	35	31	8	= 100	824	± 4%
South	43	28	20	9	= 100	12,643	± 1%
Alabama	54	23	14	9	= 100	681	± 4.5%
Arkansas	51	26	14	9	= 100	378	± 6%
Delaware	34	26	32	9	= 100	110	± 10.5%
Florida	31	29	29	11	= 100	1,694	± 3%
Georgia	44	30	19	8	= 100	967	± 3.5%
Kentucky	46	30	16	8	= 100	599	± 4.5%
Louisiana	51	26	16	7	= 100	528	± 5%
Maryland/DC	31	28	30	11	= 100	756	± 4%
Mississippi	64	24	7	5	= 100	333	± 6%
North Carolina	47	28	17	8	= 100	1,166	± 3.5%
Oklahoma	42	34	17	6	= 100	465	± 5%
South Carolina	50	25	18	8	= 100	570	± 5%
Tennessee	51	27	13	9	= 100	837	± 4%
Texas	42	29	21	8	= 100	2,266	± 2.5%
Virginia	36	30	27	8	= 100	997	± 3.5%
West Virginia	53	26	14	7	= 100	296	± 6.5%
West	25	30	34	11	= 100	7,279	± 1.5%
Alaska	19	31	39	11	= 100	200	± 7.5%
Arizona	26	31	33	11	= 100	578	± 4.5%
California	24	29	34	13	= 100	3,574	± 2%
Colorado	22	28	39	11	= 100	590	± 4.5%
Hawaii	35	30	24	11	= 100	201	± 8.5%
Idaho	32	33	25	9	= 100	196	± 8%
Montana/Wyoming	35	31	31	4	= 100	272	± 7%
Nevada	28	28	34	10	= 100	252	± 7%
New Mexico	26	31	36	7	= 100	228	± 7.5%
Oregon	26	27	39	8	= 100	521	± 5%
Utah	29	45	16	10	= 100	323	± 6%
Washington	26	31	33	10	= 100	745	± 4%

Bold, blue numbers indicate values that are significantly different from the national population.

Question: Which comes closest to your view? [HOLY BOOK]* is the word of God, OR [HOLY BOOK] is a book written by men and is not the word of God? [IF BELIEVE HOLY BOOK IS WORD OF GOD, ASK:] And would you say that [HOLY BOOK] is to be taken literally, word for word, OR not everything in [HOLY BOOK] should be taken literally, word for word? *For Christians and the unaffiliated, "the Bible" was inserted where indicated by [HOLY BOOK]; for Jews, "the Torah" was inserted; for Muslims, "the Koran" was inserted; for all other religious groups, "the Holy Scripture" was inserted.

Interpretation of Religious Teachings by U.S. Region and State

	There is only ONE true way to interpret the teachings of my religion	There is MORE than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	Total	N	Margin of Error
National	27	68	1	4	= 100	30,236	± 0.6%
Northeast	21	74	1	3	=100	5,552	± 1.5%
Connecticut/Rhode Island	18	74	2	6	= 100	381	± 6%
Maine	18	78	1	2	= 100	189	± 8%
Massachusetts	18	76	1	5	= 100	620	± 4.5%
New Hampshire/Vermont	15	78	1	6	= 100	242	± 7%
New Jersey	20	76	1	3	= 100	819	± 4%
New York	21	76	1	3	= 100	1,635	± 3%
Pennsylvania	25	71	1	4	= 100	1,666	± 3%
Midwest	25	71	1	3	=100	7,812	± 1.5%
Illinois	24	72	1	3	= 100	1,153	± 3.5%
Indiana	26	69	1	4	= 100	794	± 4%
Iowa	25	69	1	5	= 100	423	± 5.5%
Kansas	29	67	0	4	= 100	376	± 6%
Michigan	26	68	1	4	= 100	1,073	± 3.5%
Minnesota	22	74	1	3	= 100	696	± 4.5%
Missouri	28	67	1	4	= 100	758	± 4%
Nebraska	22	73	1	3	= 100	216	± 7.5%
North Dakota/South Dakota	23	73	0	4	= 100	213	± 7.5%
Ohio	24	73	1	3	= 100	1,410	± 3%
Wisconsin	21	75	1	3	= 100	700	± 4.5%
South	33	62	1	4	=100	11,151	± 1.5%
Alabama	41	55	1	3	= 100	630	± 4.5%
Arkansas	36	59	1	5	= 100	340	± 6%
Delaware	23	72	1	3	= 100	96	± 11.5%
Florida	28	66	1	4	= 100	1,423	± 3%
Georgia	33	63	1	3	= 100	856	± 4%
Kentucky	34	60	2	4	= 100	541	± 5%
Louisiana	37	58	1	4	= 100	485	± 5%
Maryland/DC	24	70	1	5	= 100	633	± 4.5%
Mississippi	39	54	1	6	= 100	318	± 6.5%
North Carolina	37	58	1	4	= 100	1,033	± 3.5%
Oklahoma	32	64	1	3	= 100	418	± 5.5%
South Carolina	37	57	2	4	= 100	521	± 5%
Tennessee	38	57	2	4	= 100	751	± 4%
Texas	30	65	1	4	= 100	2,026	± 2.5%
Virginia	28	67	1	4	= 100	835	± 4%
West Virginia	32	64	0	3	= 100	245	± 7%
West	26	69	1	4	=100	5,721	± 1.5%
Alaska	18	76	2	5	= 100	143	± 9.5%
Arizona	26	69	1	4	= 100	452	± 5.5%
California	24	71	1	4	= 100	2,823	± 2.5%
Colorado	23	73	1	3	= 100	448	± 5.5%
Hawaii	32	63	1	4	= 100	163	± 8.5%
Idaho	39	58	1	1	= 100	160	± 9%
Montana/Wyoming	31	66	0	4	= 100	220	± 7.5%
Nevada	27	69	1	4	= 100	197	± 8%
New Mexico	35	61	1	3	= 100	187	± 8%
Oregon	26	69	2	4	= 100	380	± 6%
Utah	46	49	3	2	= 100	277	± 6.5%
Washington	25	71	1	3	= 100	577	± 4.5%

Bold, blue numbers indicate values that are significantly different from the national population.

Question: [IF RESPONDENT HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, ASK:] Now, as I read a pair of statements, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. First/next... There is only ONE true way to interpret the teachings of my religion, OR There is MORE than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion.

Note: Results based on respondents who express a religious affiliation.

View of One's Religion as the One True Faith by U.S. Region and State

	My religion is the one, true faith leading to eternal life	Many religions can lead to eternal life	Neither/ Both equally	Don't know/ Refused	Total	N	Margin of Error
	%	%	%	%	= 100		
National	24	70	3	4	= 100	30,236	± 0.6%
Northeast	19	76	2	3	= 100	5,552	± 1.5%
Connecticut/Rhode Island	19	73	4	4	= 100	381	± 6%
Maine	13	82	2	3	= 100	189	± 8%
Massachusetts	15	79	3	3	= 100	620	± 4.5%
New Hampshire/Vermont	16	79	2	2	= 100	242	± 7%
New Jersey	19	74	3	4	= 100	819	± 4%
New York	18	77	2	3	= 100	1,635	± 3%
Pennsylvania	21	75	2	3	= 100	1,666	± 3%
Midwest	21	74	2	3	= 100	7,812	± 1.5%
Illinois	21	74	3	2	= 100	1,153	± 3.5%
Indiana	21	73	3	3	= 100	794	± 4%
Iowa	20	73	2	4	= 100	423	± 5.5%
Kansas	24	71	2	3	= 100	376	± 6%
Michigan	22	72	2	5	= 100	1,073	± 3.5%
Minnesota	21	74	2	3	= 100	696	± 4.5%
Missouri	22	73	2	4	= 100	758	± 4%
Nebraska	18	78	1	3	= 100	216	± 7.5%
North Dakota/South Dakota	19	79	0	1	= 100	213	± 7.5%
Ohio	21	76	1	2	= 100	1,410	± 3%
Wisconsin	17	79	2	2	= 100	700	± 4.5%
South	27	66	2	4	= 100	11,151	± 1.5%
Alabama	36	59	1	4	= 100	630	± 4.5%
Arkansas	28	63	2	6	= 100	340	± 6%
Delaware	28	71	0	1	= 100	96	± 11.5%
Florida	21	72	3	4	= 100	1,423	± 3%
Georgia	29	63	3	4	= 100	856	± 4%
Kentucky	24	69	3	4	= 100	541	± 5%
Louisiana	25	70	2	4	= 100	485	± 5%
Maryland/DC	21	72	3	4	= 100	633	± 4.5%
Mississippi	35	59	2	5	= 100	318	± 6.5%
North Carolina	32	62	2	3	= 100	1,033	± 3.5%
Oklahoma	28	65	2	5	= 100	418	± 5.5%
South Carolina	31	61	3	4	= 100	521	± 5%
Tennessee	30	63	2	5	= 100	751	± 4%
Texas	28	65	2	5	= 100	2,026	± 2.5%
Virginia	25	69	2	4	= 100	835	± 4%
West Virginia	23	70	2	5	= 100	245	± 7%
West	25	66	4	5	= 100	5,721	± 1.5%
Alaska	19	77	1	3	= 100	143	± 9.5%
Arizona	28	64	3	4	= 100	452	± 5.5%
California	23	67	4	6	= 100	2,823	± 2.5%
Colorado	21	72	3	4	= 100	448	± 5.5%
Hawaii	28	66	2	3	= 100	163	± 8.5%
Idaho	34	60	5	1	= 100	160	± 9%
Montana/Wyoming	30	63	1	6	= 100	220	± 7.5%
Nevada	23	73	1	3	= 100	197	± 8%
New Mexico	29	62	5	4	= 100	187	± 8%
Oregon	24	70	3	4	= 100	380	± 6%
Utah	50	45	3	3	= 100	277	± 6.5%
Washington	25	68	3	4	= 100	577	± 4.5%

Bold, blue numbers indicate values that are significantly different from the national population.

Question: [IF RESPONDENT HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, ASK:] Now, as I read a pair of statements, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. First/next...My religion is the one, true faith leading to eternal life, OR Many religions can lead to eternal life.

Note: Results based on respondents who express a religious affiliation.

Appendix 3:

Classification of Protestant Denominations

The following section documents the composition of the three major Protestant traditions (evangelical Protestant churches, mainline Protestant churches and historically black Protestant churches) as they have been defined in this survey.

Protestants were grouped into religious traditions based on their specific denomination. For instance, all members of the Southern Baptist Convention have been classified as members of evangelical Protestant churches; those who belong to the American Baptist Churches in the USA are classified as members of mainline Protestant churches; and those who belong to the National Baptist Convention are classified as members of historically black Protestant churches. Protestant respondents who gave a vague response to denominational questions (e.g., “I am just a Baptist” or “I know I am Methodist but don’t know which specific Methodist denomination I belong to”) were placed into one of the three Protestant traditions based on their race and/or their response to a question on whether they would describe themselves as a “born-again or evangelical Christian.” This means that some groups may appear within more than one tradition. For example, Independent Baptists appear in both the evangelical Protestant tradition and the historically black Protestant tradition, and a respondent’s placement into one or the other depended on the race of the respondent. These cases are noted in the detailed summary at the end of this appendix, with a description in italics of the criteria used to classify them.

The table below estimates the size of the largest Protestant denominations and identifies the Protestant tradition to which each belongs. Note that many denominational families include denominations that are associated with more than one Protestant tradition. For example, Baptists are found within all three Protestant traditions, Pentecostals belong to either the evangelical or historically black Protestant tradition and Lutherans belong to either the evangelical or mainline tradition.

This appendix concludes with a detailed summary of the composition of each of the Protestant traditions.

Large Denominations and Protestant Religious Traditions

	Total Population	All Protestants	Evangelical Protestant Churches	Mainline Protestant Churches	Hist. Black Protestant Churches
	%	%	%	%	%
Baptist	17.2	33.5	41	10	64
Southern Baptist Convention	6.7	13.1	26	0	0
Independent Baptist in the Evangelical Trad.	2.5	4.9	10	0	0
National Baptist Convention	1.8	3.5	0	0	26
American Baptist Churches in the USA	1.2	2.4	0	7	0
Independent Baptist in the Hist. Black Trad.	0.5	0.9	0	0	7
Methodist	6.2	12.1	1	30	9
United Methodist Church	5.1	9.9	0	28	0
African Methodist Episcopal	0.4	0.7	0	0	6
Lutheran	4.6	9.0	7	16	0
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	2.0	3.8	0	11	0
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod	1.4	2.7	5	0	0
Nondenominational	4.5	8.9	13	5	3
Nondenominational evangelical churches	1.2	2.3	4	0	0
Nondenominational charismatic churches	0.5	1.0	2	0	0
Nondenominational fundamentalist churches	0.3	0.5	1	0	0
Pentecostal	4.4	8.5	13	0	14
Assemblies of God	1.4	2.8	5	0	0
Church of God in Christ	0.6	1.1	0	0	8
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee	0.4	0.7	1	0	0
Presbyterian	2.7	5.2	3	10	0
Presbyterian Church USA	1.1	2.2	0	6	0
Presbyterian Church in America	0.4	0.8	2	0	0
Restorationist	2.1	4.0	6	2	0
Church of Christ	1.5	3.0	6	0	0
Disciples of Christ	0.3	0.6	0	2	0
Anglican/Episcopal	1.5	3.0	<0.5	8	0
Episcopal Church in the USA	1.0	2.0	0	6	0
Anglican Church	0.3	0.5	0	2	0
Holiness	1.2	2.2	4	0	2
Church of the Nazarene	0.3	0.5	1	0	0
Free Methodist Church	0.3	0.5	1	0	0
Congregationalist	0.8	1.5	<0.5	4	0
United Church of Christ	0.5	1.0	0	3	0
Adventist	0.5	0.9	2	0	0
Seventh-Day Adventist	0.4	0.8	2	0	0
Reformed	0.3	0.5	1	1	0
Anabaptist	<0.3	0.4	1	<0.5	0
Pietist	<0.3	<0.3	<0.5	0	0
Friends	<0.3	<0.3	0	1	0
Other Evangelical/Fundamentalist	0.3	0.5	1	0	0
Other/Protestant nonspecific	4.9	9.5	7	14	8
	51.3%	100	100	100	100

Detailed Summary of Protestant Denominations by Tradition and Family

The denominations listed below represent answers given by survey respondents. Some denominations were offered as explicit response options during the interviews, while others were volunteered by respondents. Respondents who gave vague denominational affiliations were assigned to a religious tradition based on their race and/or their response to a question on whether they would describe themselves as a “born-again or evangelical Christian,” as noted in italics.

Evangelical Protestant Churches

Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition

Southern Baptist Convention
 Independent Baptist (*if non-black*)
 Baptist General Conference; Swedish Baptist
 Baptist Missionary Association (*if non-black*)
 Conservative Baptist Assoc. of America
 Free Will Baptist
 General Association of Regular Baptists
 American Baptist Association
 Baptist Bible Fellowship
 Primitive Baptist (*if non-black*)
 Reformed Baptist (Calvinist)
 Fundamentalist Baptist (*if non-black*)
 Seventh-Day Baptist
 Baptist General Convention of Texas
 North American Baptist
 Slavic Evangelical Baptist Church
 Full Gospel Baptist Association (*if non-black*)
 “Evangelical” Baptist (*if non-black*)
 United Baptist Church
 Evangelical Free Baptist
 Baptist, not further specified (*if non-black and born again*)
 Baptist, ambiguous affiliation (*if non-black and born again*)

Methodist in the Evangelical Tradition

Primitive Methodist

Congregational Methodist
 “Traditional” Methodist
 “Evangelical” Methodist
 Independent Methodist
 “Missionary” Methodist (*if non-black*)
 Methodist, not further specified (*if non-black and born again*)
 Methodist, ambiguous affiliation (*if non-black and born again*)

Nondenominational in the Evangelical Trad.

Nondenominational evangelical
 Nondenominational fundamentalist
 Nondenominational charismatic
 Nondenominational Protestant
 Nondenominational Christian
 Association of Bridge Churches
 Interdenominational (*if born again*)
 Community Church (*if born again*)
 Federated or union church (*if born again*)
 Nondenominational, not further specified (*if non-black and born again*)
 Nondenominational, ambiguous affiliation (*if non-black and born again*)

Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition

Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod
 Lutheran Church, Wisconsin Synod
 Lutheran Brethren
 Church of the Lutheran Confession
 Free Lutheran
 Apostolic Lutheran Church in America

Lutheran Congregations in Mission for Christ

Lutheran, not further specified (*if born again*)

Lutheran, ambiguous affiliation (*if born again*)

Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition

Presbyterian Church in America

Associate Reformed Presbyterian

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Orthodox Presbyterian

Evangelical Presbyterian

Reformed Presbyterian

Congregational Presbyterian

Bible Presbyterian Church

World Presbyterian Board

Conservative Presbyterian Church

Independent Presbyterian

Community Presbyterian Church in America

Presbyterian, not further specified (*if born again*)

Presbyterian, ambiguous affiliation (*if born again*)

Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition

Assemblies of God

Church of God Cleveland Tennessee

Four Square Gospel

Pentecostal Church of God

Pentecostal Holiness Church

Assembly of Christian Churches

Church of God of Prophecy

Vineyard Fellowship

Open Bible Standard Churches

Full Gospel (*if non-black*)

Calvary Chapel

Apostolic Pentecostal (*if non-black*)

Church of God not further specified

Nondenominational, Independent Pentecostal (*if non-black*)

Missionary Church

Elim Fellowship

International Pentecostal Church of Christ

“Evangelical” Pentecostal

Church of God of Kentucky

Church of God of the Midwest

Church of God of the Apostolic Faith

Pentecostal, not further specified (*if non-black*)

Pentecostal, ambiguous affiliation (*if non-black*)

Anglican/Episcopal in the Evangelical Trad.

Anglican Orthodox Church

Reformed Episcopal Church

“Conservative” Anglican

Anglican/Episcopal, not further specified (*if born again*)

Anglican/Episcopal, ambiguous affiliation (*if born again*)

Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition

Church of Christ

Christian Churches and Churches of Christ

Restorationist, not further specified (*if born again*)

Restorationist, ambiguous affiliation (*if born again*)

Congregational in the Evangelical Trad.

Conservative Congregational Christian

National Association of Congregational Christian Churches

Evangelical Congregational

Independent Congregational Church

Congregationalist, not further specified (*if born again*)

Congregationalist, ambiguous affiliation (*if born again*)

Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition

Church of the Nazarene

Wesleyan Church

Free Methodist Church

Christian and Missionary Alliance

Church of God (Anderson, Indiana)

Salvation Army

Wesleyan Methodist Church

Church of God of Findlay, Ohio

Pilgrim Holiness Church
 World Gospel Mission, Holiness
 Missionary
 Free Holiness
 Church of God of Michigan
 Holiness, not further specified (*if non-black*)
 Holiness, ambiguous affiliation (*if non-black*)

Reformed in the Evangelical Tradition

Christian Reformed Church
 Sovereign Grace
 United Reformed Churches of North
 America
 Evangelical Reformed
 Evangelical Association of Reformed and
 Congregational Churches
 Reformed, not further specified (*if born
 again*)
 Reformed, ambiguous affiliation (*if born
 again*)

Adventist in the Evangelical Tradition

Seventh-Day Adventist
 Advent Christian
 Sacred Name Churches
 Worldwide Church of God
 Church of God in Abrahamic Faith
 Church of God of the 7th Day

Church of God General Conference
 Philadelphia Church of God

Anabaptist in the Evangelical Tradition

Brethren in Christ
 Brethren Evangelical, not further specified
 (*if born again*)
 Mennonite Brethren
 Mennonite, not further specified
 Amish
 United Brethren in Christ
 Apostolic Christian Church

Pietist in the Evangelical Tradition

Evangelical Covenant Church
 Evangelical Free Church
 "Pietist"
 Evangelical Free Mission Church
 Church of God Winebrenner Fellowship

Other Evangelical/Fundamentalist

"Evangelical"
 "Born again," "Bible-believers," etc.
 Evangelical Bible Church
 Bible, Gospel, Missionary churches
 "Fundamentalist" not further specified
 "Charismatic," "Spirit filled"

Protestant nonspecific in the Evang. Trad.

Protestant nonspecific (*if non-black and
 born again*)

Mainline Protestant Churches

Baptist in the Mainline Tradition

American Baptist Churches in USA
 Cooperative Baptist Fellowship; Baptist
 Alliance
 "Liberal/Progressive" Baptist
 Baptist, not further specified (*if non-black
 and not born again*)
 Baptist, ambiguous affiliation (*if non-black
 and not born again*)

Methodist in the Mainline Tradition

United Methodist Church

Evangelical United Brethren
 Methodist, not further specified (*if non-
 black and not born again*)
 Methodist, ambiguous affiliation (*if non-
 black and not born again*)

Nondenominational in the Mainline Trad.

Interdenominational (*if not born again*)
 Community church (*if not born again*)
 Federated or union church (*if not born
 again*)
 "Emergent church"

“Liberal” Nondenominational
 Nondenominational, not further specified
(if non-black and not born again)
 Nondenominational, ambiguous affiliation
(if non-black and not born again)

Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
 (ELCA)
 American Lutheran Church
 Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church in
 America
 Lutheran, not further specified *(if not born
 again)*
 Lutheran, ambiguous affiliation *(if not born
 again)*

Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition

Presbyterian Church USA
 Scotch Presbyterian
 United Presbyterian
 “Liberal” Presbyterian
 Presbyterian Church of Canada
 Other Presbyterian denomination *(if not
 born again)*
 Presbyterian, not further specified *(if not
 born again)*
 Presbyterian, ambiguous affiliation *(if not
 born again)*

Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Trad.

Episcopal Church in the USA
 Anglican Church (Church of England)
 Church of Ireland
 Anglican/Episcopal, not further specified
(if not born again)
 Anglican/Episcopal, ambiguous affiliation
(if not born again)

Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition

Disciples of Christ
 Restorationist, not further specified *(if not
 born again)*
 Restorationist, ambiguous affiliation *(if not
 born again)*
 Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition
 United Church of Christ
 Congregationalist, not further specified *(if
 not born again)*
 Congregationalist, ambiguous affiliation *(if
 not born again)*

Reformed in the Mainline Tradition

Reformed Church in America
 Free Hungarian Reformed Church
 Congregational Union of Scotland
 Reformed, not further specified *(if not born
 again)*
 Reformed, ambiguous affiliation *(if not
 born again)*

Anabaptist in the Mainline Tradition

Church of the Brethren
 Moravian Church
 Brethren, not further specified *(if not born
 again)*

Friends in the Mainline Tradition

Society of Friends
 Friends/Quaker, not further specified

**Other/Protestant nonspecific in
 the Mainline Tradition**

Protestant nonspecific *(if non-black and
 not born again; also **includes**
 “ecumenical”)*
 Metropolitan Community Church

Historically Black Protestant Churches

Baptist in the Historically Black Prot. Trad.

National Baptist Convention
 Progressive Baptist Convention
 Independent Baptist *(if black)*

“Black” Baptist
 Christian Baptist Church of God
 “Evangelical” Baptist *(if black)*
 Missionary Baptist *(if black)*

Full Gospel Baptist (*if black*)
 Fundamentalist Baptist (*if black*)
 Primitive Baptist (*if black*)
 National/Progressive Baptist Convention
 International Baptist
 Baptist Bible Church
 Baptist, not further specified (*if black*)
 Baptist, ambiguous affiliation (*if black*)

Methodist in the Hist. Black Prot. Tradition

African Methodist Episcopal
 African Methodist Episcopal Zion
 Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
 Black Methodist
 Reformed Methodist
 Missionary Methodist (*if black*)
 Methodist, not further specified (*if black*)
 Methodist, ambiguous affiliation (*if black*)

Pentecostal in the Hist. Black Prot. Trad.

Church of God in Christ
 Apostolic Pentecostal (*if black*)
 World Gospel Mission
 Church of God in Christ Holiness
 New Testament Church of God

Nondenominational, Independent
 Pentecostal (*if black*)
 United Pentecostal Church International
 Full Gospel (*if black*)
 United House of Prayer for All People
 Pentecostal, not further specified (*if black*)
 Pentecostal, ambiguous affiliation (*if black*)

Holiness in the Historically Black Prot. Trad.

Independent Holiness
 Apostolic Holiness Church
 Holiness Baptist
 Holiness, not further specified (*if black*)
 Holiness, ambiguous affiliation (*if black*)

Nondenominational in the Hist. Black Prot. Tradition

Nondenominational, not further specified (*if black*)
 Nondenominational, ambiguous affiliation (*if black*)

Protestant nonspecific in the Hist. Black Prot. Tradition

Protestant nonspecific (*if black*)

Appendix 4:

Survey Methodology

The Religious Landscape Survey consists of two parts – a main survey conducted in the summer of 2007 among a representative sample of 35,556 adults living in the continental United States, and a supplemental survey conducted in the spring of 2008 among a representative sample of 200 adults living in Alaska and 201 adults living in Hawaii. All of the findings reported in the body of this report reflect the results of the main survey only; the results of the supplemental Alaska and Hawaii surveys have been used only to provide religious profiles of these states in the detailed data tables in Appendix 2 and in the interactive mapping section of the Forum’s website, www.pewforum.org.

Section I below provides details on the methodology used in the main survey; Section II provides methodological details for the supplemental surveys of Alaska and Hawaii.

I. Main Survey

The U.S. Religious Landscape Survey completed telephone interviews with a nationally representative sample of 35,556 adults living in continental United States telephone households. The survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International (PSRAI). Interviews were done in English and Spanish by Princeton Data Source, LLC (PDS), and Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI), from May 8 to Aug. 13, 2007. Statistical results are weighted to correct known demographic discrepancies.

The vast majority of the interviews (n=35,009) came from standard list-assisted random digit dialing (RDD) sample. This sample was provided by Survey Sampling International, LLC, according to PSRAI specifications. *Active blocks* of telephone numbers (area code + exchange + two-digit block number) that contained three or more residential directory listings were equally likely to be selected; after selection, two more digits were added randomly to complete the number. This method guaranteed coverage of every assigned phone number regardless of whether that number was directory listed, purposely unlisted or too new to be listed. After selection, the numbers were compared against business directories and matching numbers were purged.

To supplement the RDD interviews, an additional 547 interviews were completed from households that were initially contacted and screened out during data collection for the Pew Research Center’s survey of Muslim Americans that was released in May 2007. Specifically, households that were identified as being Hindu, Buddhist or Orthodox Christian were recontacted. This helped boost the sample size of these low-incidence groups. All of the callback interviewing was conducted at PDS.

Finally, in addition to the RDD and recontact samples, interviews were completed with 500 “cell-phone only” respondents (i.e., individuals who have and use a cellular telephone and who do not have a landline telephone in their household). An analysis of the data revealed no significant differences in the religious makeup of the sample that included cell-only respondents and the full sample based solely on respondents from landline households. As a result, cell-only respondents were excluded from the analyses that appear in this report.

As many as 10 attempts were made to contact every sampled telephone number. Calls were staggered over times of day and days of the week to maximize the chance of making contact with potential respondents. Each household received at least one daytime call in an attempt to find someone at home. Calling procedures and sample management were kept as consistent as possible between two phone rooms.

In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the youngest adult male currently at home. If no male was available, interviewers asked to speak with the youngest adult female at home. This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender.

For each contacted household in the callback sample, interviewers first identified the person who was previously contacted when he or she was screened out of the Muslim American survey sample. Then the respondent was asked screening questions to verify his or her religious affiliation. Once the respondent’s religion was confirmed as Buddhist, Hindu or Orthodox Christian, the full interview was administered, including an abbreviated battery of religious affiliation questions.

Weighting is generally used in survey analysis to adjust for effects of the sample design and to compensate for patterns of nonresponse that might bias results. The weighting for the Landscape Survey was accomplished in two stages. The first stage of weighting corrected for two disproportionate sample elements. First, it corrected for the fact that the original sample used for the Pew Muslim American survey, from which the callback sample was pulled, overrepresented some parts of the country and underrepresented other parts. Second, it corrected for the fact that we were oversampling Buddhists, Hindus and Orthodox Christians.

After the first stage of weighting, the sample demographics were balanced to match national population parameters for sex, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, region, country of birth (for Latinos) and population density. These parameters came from a special analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, which included all households in the continental United States that had a telephone.

The second stage of weighting was accomplished using Sample Balancing, a special iterative sample weighting program that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables using a statistical technique called the *Deming Algorithm*. Weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results. The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the national population. Table 1 compares weighted and unweighted sample distributions to population parameters.

Table 1. Sample Demographics

Parameter		Unweighted	Weighted
	%	%	%
Gender			
Male	48.2	45.8	48.2
Female	51.8	54.2	51.8
Age			
18-24	12.4	7.0	12.0
25-34	17.6	11.8	17.5
35-44	19.7	17.0	19.7
45-54	19.7	21.8	20.0
55-64	14.3	18.9	14.4
65+	16.3	23.5	16.5
Education			
Less than High School Grad.	14.5	8.7	13.9
High School Grad.	35.7	31.1	35.8
Some College	23.6	23.6	23.4
College Grad.	26.2	36.6	26.9
Region			
Northeast	18.6	18.4	18.7
Midwest	23.3	25.5	23.5
South	36.2	35.6	36.1
West	21.9	20.5	21.7
Race/Ethnicity			
White/not Hispanic	70.8	77.8	71.3
Black/not Hispanic	10.9	8.8	10.9
Hispanic	12.4	9.0	12.1
Other/not Hispanic	5.9	4.4	5.6
Population Density			
1 - Lowest	20.1	23.8	20.4
2	20.0	22.4	20.2
3	20.1	21.1	20.2
4	20.2	17.7	20.1
5 - Highest	19.6	15.1	19.0

The survey's *margin of error* is the largest 95% confidence interval for any estimated proportion based on the total sample – the one around 50%. For example, the margin of error for the entire sample is ± 0.6 percentage points. This means that in 95 out of every 100 samples drawn using the same methodology, estimated proportions based on the entire sample will be no more than 0.6 percentage points away from their true values in the population. It is important to remember that sampling fluctuations are only one possible source of error in a survey estimate. Other sources, such as respondent selection bias, questionnaire wording and reporting inaccuracy, may contribute additional error of greater or lesser magnitude. The margins of error for analyses based on respondents from particular religious traditions are shown below.

Table 2. Total Sample and Subgroup Margins of Sampling Error

	N	Approximate Margin of Error
Total sample	35,556	± 0.6 percentage points
Members of Evangelical Protestant churches	9,472	± 1.5 percentage points
Members of Mainline Protestant churches	7,470	± 1.5 percentage points
Members of Historically Black Protestant churches	1,995	± 2.5 percentage points
Catholics	8,054	± 1.5 percentage points
Mormons	581	± 4.5 percentage points
Orthodox	363	± 6.5 percentage points
Jehovah's Witnesses	215	± 7.5 percentage points
Other Christians	129	± 9.5 percentage points
Jews	682	± 4.5 percentage points
Muslims*	116	± 10.5 percentage points
Buddhists	411	± 6.5 percentage points
Hindus	257	± 7.5 percentage points
Other Faiths	449	± 5.5 percentage points
Unaffiliated	5,048	± 2.0 percentage points

*Note: In 2007, the Pew Research Center conducted a survey among a national probability sample of 1,050 Muslims in the U.S that had a margin of error of ± 5 percentage points. That survey contained many of the same questions included in the Landscape Survey. Whenever possible, the results reported here for Muslims draw on the 2007 Pew survey of Muslim Americans (and are noted as such). For questions that did not appear on both surveys, the results for Muslims are based on the 116 Muslims interviewed in the Landscape Survey.

Table 3 reports the disposition of all sampled telephone numbers dialed from the main RDD sample. The response rate estimates the fraction of all eligible respondents in the sample that were ultimately interviewed. PSRAI calculated it by taking the product of three component rates:¹

- Contact rate – the proportion of working numbers where a request for interview was made – of 80 percent²
- Cooperation rate – the proportion of contacted numbers where a consent for interview was at least initially obtained, versus those refused – of 35 percent
- Completion rate – the proportion of initially cooperating and eligible interviews that were completed – of 86 percent

Thus the response rate for this survey was 24 percent.

¹ These disposition codes and reporting are consistent with the American Association for Public Opinion Research standards.

² This assumes that 75 percent of cases that result in a constant disposition of “No answer” or “Busy” are actually not working numbers.

Table 3. RDD Sample Disposition

Total	PDS	SRBI	PSRAI Sample Disposition
429,726	214,816	214,910	Total Numbers Dialed
31,304	15,892	15,412	Business / Government
23,256	12,600	10,656	Computer / Fax
505	188	317	Cell Phone
191,310	95,312	95,998	Other Not Working
24,713	10,895	13,818	Additional Projected Not Working
158,638	79,929	78,709	Working Numbers
36.9%	37.2%	36.6%	Working Rate
7,371	3,080	4,291	No Answer
866	551	315	Busy
17,691	9,682	8,009	Answering Machine
5,899	2,528	3,371	Other Non-Contacts
126,811	64,088	62,723	Contacted Numbers
79.9%	80.2%	79.7%	Contact Rate
14,145	2,837	11,308	Callbacks
68,701	39,614	29,087	Refusal 1 - Refusal before eligibility status known - HUDI
43,965	21,637	22,328	Cooperating Numbers
34.7%	33.8%	35.6%	Cooperation Rate
767	479	288	No Adult in HH
2,413	978	1,435	Language Barrier
40,785	20,180	20,605	Eligible Numbers
92.8%	93.3%	92.3%	Eligibility Rate
5,776	2,671	3,105	Refusal 2 - Refusal after case determined eligible
35,009	17,509	17,500	Completes
85.8%	86.8%	84.9%	Completion Rate
23.8%	23.5%	24.1%	Response Rate

II. Supplemental Survey of Alaska and Hawaii

The Alaska and Hawaii Supplement to the Landscape Survey obtained telephone interviews with representative samples of 200 adults living in Alaska and 201 adults living in Hawaii. The survey was conducted by PSRAI. Interviews were done in English by Princeton Data Source, LLC, from March 13 to March 30, 2008. Statistical results are weighted to correct known demographic discrepancies. The margin of sampling error is ± 7.5 percentage points for results based on Alaska respondents and ± 8.5 percentage points for results based on Hawaii respondents.

The sample for the supplemental survey was designed to represent all landline telephone households in Alaska and Hawaii. The telephone sample was provided by Survey Sampling International, LLC (SSI) according to PSRAI specifications. The sample was drawn using standard *list-assisted random digit dialing* (RDD) methodology. *Active blocks* of telephone numbers (area code + exchange + two-digit block number) that contained three or more residential directory listings were equally likely to be selected; after selection two more digits were added randomly to complete the number. This method guarantees coverage of every assigned phone number regardless of whether that number is directory listed, purposely unlisted or too new to be listed. After selection, the numbers were compared against business directories and matching numbers were purged.

The original Landscape Survey questionnaire was used for these supplemental interviews. Minor wording changes were made to the race question to account for the unique racial makeup of Alaska's and Hawaii's populations.

Original race question used for continental U.S. survey:

RACE What is your race? Are you white, black, Asian, or some other?

- 1 White
- 2 Black
- 3 Asian
- 4 Other/Mixed race (SPECIFY)
- 9 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

Modified race question used for Alaska and Hawaii interviews:

RACE What is your race? Are you white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, or some other race?

- 1 White
- 2 Black
- 3 Asian or Pacific Islander (Hawaiian Native)
- 4 American Indian or Alaska Native/Other/Mixed race (SPECIFY)
- 9 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

As with the main survey, as many as 10 attempts were made to contact every sampled telephone number. Calls were staggered over times of day and days of the week to maximize the chance of making contact with potential respondents. Each household received at least one daytime call in an attempt to find someone at home. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the youngest adult male currently at home. If no male was available, interviewers asked to speak with the youngest female at home. This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender.

Each state's sample was weighted to match parameters for sex, age, education and race/ethnicity.³ These parameters came from a special analysis of the Census Bureau's 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplement that included all households in Alaska and Hawaii that had a telephone. Table 4 compares weighted and unweighted sample distributions to population parameters.

Table 4. Sample Demographics – Alaska and Hawaii Supplement

	Alaska Parameter	Alaska Unweighted	Alaska Weighted	Hawaii Parameter	Hawaii Unweighted	Hawaii Weighted
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gender						
Male	50.5	55.0	50.4	48.6	53.7	49.4
Female	49.5	45.0	49.6	51.4	46.3	50.6
Age						
18-24	14.1	12.8	14.3	10.4	6.6	9.7
25-34	18.0	11.7	17.2	17.1	10.6	15.9
35-44	20.5	17.9	20.6	19.3	15.2	19.4
45-54	23.6	28.1	23.8	19	22.2	20.0
55-64	14.8	16.3	15.0	15.7	20.2	16.5
65+	9.0	13.3	9.1	18.5	25.3	18.4
Education						
Less than HS grad	9.5	6.1	9.0	11.1	4.0	8.8
High school grad	34.0	28.8	33.9	35.1	22.4	34.6
Some college	31.5	29.8	31.9	23.7	29.9	25.0
College+	25.0	35.4	25.3	30.1	43.8	31.7
Race/Ethnicity						
White/not Hispanic	73.5	78.2	73.9	22.7	43.2	23.4
Black/not Hispanic	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Hispanic	3.9	4.7	3.9	5.7	10.1	5.9
Other/not Hispanic	19.9	14.5	19.5	70.2	45.2	69.1

³ Due to the relatively small sample sizes, the data was weighted to match margins parameter distributions only.

Table 5 reports the disposition of all sampled telephone numbers ever dialed from the original telephone number sample. The response rate estimates the fraction of all eligible respondents in the sample that were ultimately interviewed. At PSRAI it is calculated by taking the product of three component rates:⁴

- Contact rate – the proportion of working numbers where a request for interview was made – of 76 percent⁵
- Cooperation rate – the proportion of contacted numbers where a consent for interview was at least initially obtained, versus those refused – of 36 percent
- Completion rate – the proportion of initially cooperating and eligible interviews that were completed – of 88 percent

Thus the response rate for supplemental survey of Alaska and Hawaii was 24 percent.

⁴ PSRAI's disposition codes and reporting are consistent with the American Association for Public Opinion Research standards.

⁵ PSRAI assumes that 75 percent of cases that result in a constant disposition of "No answer" or "Busy" are actually not working numbers.

Table 5. Sample Disposition of Alaska and Hawaii Supplement

5,760	Total Numbers Dialed
432	Business / Government
264	Computer / Fax
3	Cell Phone
2,907	Other Not Working
357	Additional Projected Not Working
1,797	Working numbers
31.2%	Working Rate
109	No Answer
10	Busy
284	Answering Machine
25	Other Non-Contacts
1,369	Contacted Numbers
76.2%	Contact Rate
115	Callbacks
759	Refusal 1 - Refusal before eligibility status known - HUDI
495	Cooperating Numbers
36.2%	Cooperation Rate
39	Language Barrier
456	Eligible Numbers
92.1%	Eligibility Rate
55	Refusal 2 - Refusal after case determined eligible
401	Completes
87.9%	Completion Rate
24.2%	Response Rate

**PEW FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE
RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPE STUDY (RLS)
FINAL TOPLINE
May 8 – August 13, 2007
N=35,556**

Note: figures may not sum to 100, and nested figures may not sum to subtotals indicated, due to rounding

Q.1 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Don't know/ Refused	Total
Total	27	66	7	100
Evangelical churches	29	64	7	100
Mainline churches	27	66	6	100
Historically Black churches	17	77	6	100
Catholic	30	63	7	100
Mormon	40	53	8	100
Orthodox	34	58	8	100
Jehovah's Witness	10	79	11	100
Other Christian	19	75	6	100
Jewish	25	70	5	100
Muslim*	38	54	8	100
Buddhist	24	67	8	100
Hindu	38	51	10	100
Other Faiths	17	79	4	100
Unaffiliated	24	68	7	100
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, conducted January-April, 2007)				

Q.1 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

IF SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED (1,2 IN Q.1) ASK:

Q.1a Would you say that's very [satisfied/dissatisfied] or just somewhat [satisfied/dissatisfied]?

	-----SATISFIED-----				-----DISSATISFIED-----				DK/ Refused
	NET	Very	Some what	Not sure	NET	Very	Some what	Not sure	
Total	27	7	20	1	66	38	27	1	7
Evangelical churches	29	7	21	1	64	36	27	1	7
Mainline churches	27	6	21	1	66	37	28	1	6
Historically Black churches	17	4	12	1	77	47	29	1	6
Catholic	30	8	20	1	63	34	28	1	7
Mormon	40	9	30	1	53	25	26	1	8
Orthodox	34	10	23	1	58	32	25	1	8
Jehovah's Witness	10	2	7	2	79	43	33	4	11
Other Christian	19	2	16	0	75	45	27	3	6
Jewish	25	6	18	1	70	44	26	0	5
Muslim*	38				54				8
Buddhist	24	8	16	0	67	46	21	1	8
Hindu	38	11	26	1	51	26	24	1	10
Other Faiths	17	5	12	1	79	58	21	1	4
Unaffiliated	24	5	19	1	68	42	26	1	7

*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, conducted January-April, 2007)

ASK ALL:

Q.2 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in your personal life?

	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Don't know/ Refused	Total
Total	86	12	2	100
Evangelical churches	86	12	2	100
Mainline churches	88	10	2	100
Historically Black churches	79	18	3	100
Catholic	87	11	2	100
Mormon	89	10	1	100
Orthodox	84	12	4	100
Jehovah's Witness	83	16	1	100
Other Christian	84	13	3	100
Jewish	88	10	2	100
Muslim	84	14	2	100
Buddhist	90	8	2	100
Hindu	88	11	2	100
Other Faiths	85	13	3	100
Unaffiliated	84	13	3	100

ASK ALL:

Q.2 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in your personal life?

IF SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED (1,2 IN Q.2) ASK:

Q.2a Would you say that's very [satisfied/dissatisfied] or just somewhat [satisfied/dissatisfied]?

	-----SATISFIED-----				-----DISSATISFIED-----				DK/ Refused
	NET	Very	Some what	Not sure	NET	Very	Some what	Not sure	
Total	86	59	25	1	12	5	7	0	2
Evangelical churches	86	61	23	2	12	5	7	0	2
Mainline churches	88	62	25	1	10	4	6	0	2
Historically Black churches	79	47	30	1	18	7	11	1	3
Catholic	87	62	24	2	11	4	6	0	2
Mormon	89	66	21	2	10	4	6	0	1
Orthodox	84	54	30	1	12	5	7	0	4
Jehovah's Witness	83	56	23	4	16	4	11	0	1
Other Christian	84	57	26	1	13	7	6	0	3
Jewish	88	64	23	1	10	4	7	0	2
Muslim	84	53	28	3	14	5	9	0	2
Buddhist	90	56	33	2	8	2	6	0	2
Hindu	88	62	24	2	11	3	7	0	2
Other Faiths	85	54	29	1	13	4	8	0	3
Unaffiliated	84	54	28	1	13	5	8	0	3

ASK ALL:

Q.3a Next, please tell me how satisfied you are with the following things. (First/next), how satisfied are you with... **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE]? READ FOR FIRST ITEM THEN AS NECESSARY:** Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat DISsatisfied or very DISsatisfied?

a. Your standard of living – what you can buy or do

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know/ Refused	Total
Total	38	40	13	8	1	100
Evangelical churches	38	40	12	9	1	100
Mainline churches	43	38	12	6	1	100
Historically Black churches	29	41	15	13	2	100
Catholic	37	40	13	7	2	100
Mormon	45	39	11	5	0	100
Orthodox	34	42	14	7	2	100
Jehovah's Witness	32	41	14	11	3	100
Other Christian	40	42	14	4	1	100
Jewish	49	37	9	4	1	100
Muslim	37	46	9	8	1	100
Buddhist	41	41	11	6	1	100
Hindu	46	43	5	6	0	100
Other Faiths	33	40	17	8	2	100
Unaffiliated	35	42	13	9	1	100

ASK ALL:

Q.3b Next, please tell me how satisfied you are with the following things. (First/next), how satisfied are you with... **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE]? READ FOR FIRST ITEM THEN AS NECESSARY:** Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat DISsatisfied or very DISsatisfied?

b. Your family life

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	75	18	3	2	2	100
Evangelical churches	76	17	3	2	2	100
Mainline churches	77	17	3	2	2	100
Historically Black churches	67	24	5	2	2	100
Catholic	77	16	4	2	1	100
Mormon	83	13	3	0	1	100
Orthodox	71	20	4	3	2	100
Jehovah's Witness	69	21	7	2	1	100
Other Christian	73	18	1	4	4	100
Jewish	76	16	3	2	2	100
Muslim	72	20	3	4	1	100
Buddhist	74	21	3	1	1	100
Hindu	76	18	3	2	1	100
Other Faiths	71	21	4	2	3	100
Unaffiliated	70	22	3	3	2	100

ASK ALL:

Q.3c Next, please tell me how satisfied you are with the following things. (First/next), how satisfied are you with... **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE]? READ FOR FIRST ITEM THEN AS NECESSARY:** Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat DISsatisfied or very DISsatisfied?

c. The way the political system is working in this country

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	6	21	25	43	4	100
Evangelical churches	6	24	26	40	4	100
Mainline churches	5	22	26	44	4	100
Historically Black churches	4	17	26	50	3	100
Catholic	7	23	26	40	5	100
Mormon	7	29	28	33	3	100
Orthodox	7	24	26	35	8	100
Jehovah's Witness	2	9	17	47	25	100
Other Christian	4	12	21	58	5	100
Jewish	7	22	26	43	2	100
Muslim	7	18	20	50	5	100
Buddhist	6	18	19	55	3	100
Hindu	10	23	25	36	6	100
Other Faiths	3	11	18	66	3	100
Unaffiliated	4	17	25	49	5	100

ASK ALL:

Q.3d Next, please tell me how satisfied you are with the following things. (First/next), how satisfied are you with... **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE]? READ FOR FIRST ITEM THEN AS NECESSARY:** Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat DISsatisfied or very DISsatisfied?

d. Your personal safety from things like crime and terrorism

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	32	39	15	12	3	100
Evangelical churches	34	38	14	12	3	100
Mainline churches	35	41	14	8	2	100
Historically Black churches	19	33	21	25	2	100
Catholic	30	38	16	13	3	100
Mormon	42	38	11	7	2	100
Orthodox	31	38	12	14	5	100
Jehovah's Witness	18	27	17	32	6	100
Other Christian	39	39	14	8	1	100
Jewish	33	45	13	8	2	100
Muslim	36	38	12	12	2	100
Buddhist	39	38	11	8	5	100
Hindu	37	33	12	14	4	100
Other Faiths	36	39	14	8	3	100
Unaffiliated	34	41	13	10	3	100

NO QUESTION 4

Q.5a Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is... **(READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS)**

- a. The government should do more to protect morality in society
OR
I worry the government is getting too involved in the issue of morality

	The government should do more to protect morality in society	I worry the government is getting too involved in the issue of morality	Neither /Both (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Total	40	52	3	5	100
Evangelical churches	50	41	4	5	100
Mainline churches	33	58	4	5	100
Historically Black churches	48	42	3	6	100
Catholic	43	49	3	5	100
Mormon	54	39	4	3	100
Orthodox	43	48	3	6	100
Jehovah's Witness	38	36	10	16	100
Other Christian	23	69	3	5	100
Jewish	22	71	3	5	100
Muslim*	59	29	4	8	100
Buddhist	26	67	3	4	100
Hindu	44	45	4	7	100
Other Faiths	18	75	3	4	100
Unaffiliated	27	66	3	4	100
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)					

Q.5b Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is... **(READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS)**

- b. Homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society
OR...
Homosexuality is a way of life that should be discouraged by society

	Homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society	Homosexuality is a way of life that should be discouraged by society	Neither /Both (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Total	50	40	5	5	100
Evangelical churches	26	64	5	5	100
Mainline churches	56	34	6	5	100
Historically Black churches	39	46	6	8	100
Catholic	58	30	5	7	100
Mormon	24	68	5	3	100
Orthodox	48	37	7	8	100
Jehovah's Witness	12	76	6	5	100
Other Christian	69	20	6	5	100
Jewish	79	15	3	3	100
Muslim*	27	61	5	7	100
Buddhist	82	12	2	4	100
Hindu	48	37	3	11	100
Other Faiths	84	8	4	3	100
Unaffiliated	71	20	5	5	100
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)					

Q.5c Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is... **(READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS)**

- c. Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard
OR...
Hard work and determination are no guarantee of success for most people

	Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they are willing to work hard	Hard work and determination are no guarantee of success for most people	Neither/Both (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Total	67	29	2	2	100
Evangelical churches	71	25	2	1	100
Mainline churches	68	29	2	1	100
Historically Black churches	65	31	2	2	100
Catholic	70	26	2	2	100
Mormon	77	21	1	1	100
Orthodox	66	28	2	3	100
Jehovah's Witness	57	37	2	4	100
Other Christian	52	41	2	5	100
Jewish	63	32	3	1	100
Muslim*	71	26	2	1	100
Buddhist	52	43	3	2	100
Hindu	71	26	1	2	100
Other Faiths	54	41	3	1	100
Unaffiliated	61	35	3	2	100
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)					

Q.5d Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is... **(READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS)**

- d. The government should do more to help needy Americans, even if it means going deeper into debt
OR...
The government today can't afford to do much more to help the needy

	The govt should do more to help needy Americans, even if it means going deeper into debt	The government today can't afford to do much more to help the needy	Neither/ Both (VOL)	DK/ Refused	Total
Total	62	29	5	4	100
Evangelical churches	57	34	5	4	100
Mainline churches	58	33	6	4	100
Historically Black churches	79	15	3	3	100
Catholic	63	29	4	4	100
Mormon	49	42	7	3	100
Orthodox	62	30	6	3	100
Jehovah's Witness	60	24	5	11	100
Other Christian	67	20	10	3	100
Jewish	68	23	6	4	100
Muslim*	73	17	4	6	100
Buddhist	73	18	6	3	100
Hindu	60	36	3	1	100
Other Faiths	68	21	7	4	100
Unaffiliated	65	26	6	4	100

*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)

Q.5e Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is... **(READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS)**

- e. Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy
OR...
Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost

	Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy	Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost	Neither/ Both (VOL)	DK/ Refused	Total
Total	30	61	3	6	100
Evangelical churches	35	54	4	6	100
Mainline churches	28	64	3	5	100
Historically Black churches	38	52	3	7	100
Catholic	32	60	3	6	100
Mormon	36	55	4	5	100
Orthodox	30	60	5	5	100
Jehovah's Witness	24	60	8	8	100
Other Christian	22	66	6	5	100
Jewish	16	77	2	5	100
Muslim	26	69	3	2	100
Buddhist	19	75	3	3	100
Hindu	24	67	2	6	100
Other Faiths	17	77	3	4	100
Unaffiliated	24	69	3	4	100

Q.5f Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is... **(READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS)**

- f. The best way to ensure peace is through military strength
OR...
Good diplomacy is the best way to ensure peace

	The best way to ensure peace is through military strength	Good diplomacy is the best way to ensure peace	Neither/ Both (VOL)	DK/ Refused	Total
Total	28	59	9	4	100
Evangelical churches	38	46	11	5	100
Mainline churches	29	57	11	3	100
Historically Black churches	20	67	7	6	100
Catholic	25	64	8	3	100
Mormon	37	49	13	2	100
Orthodox	23	64	11	2	100
Jehovah's Witness	9	55	21	14	100
Other Christian	17	66	13	4	100
Jewish	23	64	10	3	100
Muslim	12	84	3	1	100
Buddhist	14	79	4	3	100
Hindu	12	84	2	2	100
Other Faiths	17	70	10	2	100
Unaffiliated	22	68	8	3	100

Q.5g Now I'm going to read you a few pairs of statements. For each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is... **(READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS)**

- g. It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs
OR...
We should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home

	It is best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs	We should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home	Neither/ Both (VOL)	DK/ Refused	Total
Total	36	55	7	2	100
Evangelical churches	36	54	8	2	100
Mainline churches	40	52	8	1	100
Historically Black churches	23	68	7	1	100
Catholic	36	55	6	2	100
Mormon	51	37	10	1	100
Orthodox	34	56	9	1	100
Jehovah's Witness	13	64	13	10	100
Other Christian	34	56	8	2	100
Jewish	53	37	8	2	100
Muslim	31	59	7	2	100
Buddhist	41	45	11	2	100
Hindu	34	58	6	2	100
Other Faiths	37	52	8	3	100
Unaffiliated	34	58	7	1	100

Q.6 If you had to choose, would you rather have a smaller government providing fewer services, or a bigger government providing more services?

	Smaller government, fewer services	Bigger government, more services	Depends (VOL)	Don't know/refused	Total
Total	43	46	5	6	100
Evangelical churches	48	41	4	7	100
Mainline churches	51	37	5	7	100
Historically Black churches	18	72	5	5	100
Catholic	39	51	4	6	100
Mormon	56	36	5	4	100
Orthodox	42	46	6	7	100
Jehovah's Witness	23	47	6	23	100
Other Christian	44	42	6	8	100
Jewish	40	46	7	7	100
Muslim*	21	70	3	6	100
Buddhist	35	51	7	7	100
Hindu	31	59	5	5	100
Other Faiths	38	46	7	9	100
Unaffiliated	41	48	5	6	100
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)					

Q.7 On another subject, do you think abortion should be **(READ):**
(FORM A READ CATEGORIES IN ORDER, FORM B READ IN REVERSE ORDER)

	Legal in all cases	Legal in most cases	Illegal in most cases	Illegal in all cases	Don't Know/Refused (VOL)	Total
Total	18	33	27	16	6	100
Evangelical churches	9	24	36	25	6	100
Mainline churches	20	42	25	7	7	100
Historically Black churches	18	29	23	23	8	100
Catholic	16	32	27	18	7	100
Mormon	8	19	61	9	4	100
Orthodox	24	38	20	10	8	100
Jehovah's Witness	5	11	25	52	7	100
Other Christian	33	42	13	6	7	100
Jewish	40	44	9	5	2	100
Muslim	13	35	35	13	4	100
Buddhist	35	46	10	3	6	100
Hindu	23	46	19	5	7	100
Other Faiths	36	41	13	4	6	100
Unaffiliated	29	41	16	8	6	100

Q.8 Some people seem to follow what’s going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there’s an election or not. Others aren’t that interested. Would you say you follow what’s going on in government and public affairs...**(READ)**

	Most of the time	Some of the time	Only now and then,	Or hardly at all	Don’t know/ Refused (VOL)	Total
Total	52	29	11	7	1	100
Evangelical churches	52	30	11	7	1	100
Mainline churches	58	28	9	5	0	100
Historically Black churches	47	32	13	7	1	100
Catholic	49	30	13	7	1	100
Mormon	54	34	8	4	0	100
Orthodox	49	37	7	6	2	100
Jehovah’s Witness	29	24	17	27	3	100
Other Christian	61	27	9	2	0	100
Jewish	68	22	7	2	1	100
Muslim	47	34	14	4	1	100
Buddhist	60	26	8	4	1	100
Hindu	50	33	10	6	2	100
Other Faiths	65	23	8	4	1	100
Unaffiliated	49	28	13	9	1	100

Q.8a **[IF DON'T FOLLOW POLITICS (Q.8=4,9), INSERT: When you do think about; IF FOLLOW POLITICS (Q.8=1-3), INSERT When you think about]** government and public affairs, which of the following factors most influences your thinking? Would you say it's **(READ LIST)**

	your personal experience	the views of your friends and family	what you have seen or read in the media	your religious beliefs	your education	or something else?	DK/ Refused (VOL)	Total
Total	34	6	19	14	13	10	4	100
Evangelical churches	29	6	16	28	8	9	4	100
Mainline churches	37	7	19	8	15	10	4	100
Historically Black churches	28	7	23	17	10	12	3	100
Catholic	35	7	23	9	14	9	5	100
Mormon	38	4	12	24	12	6	4	100
Orthodox	35	8	20	9	15	9	4	100
Jehovah's Witness	13	3	10	60	3	8	3	100
Other Christian	40	6	15	10	10	18	2	100
Jewish	35	6	20	4	21	11	3	100
Muslim	28	9	19	13	18	12	2	100
Buddhist	35	7	18	2	26	9	4	100
Hindu	28	8	28	3	23	5	4	100
Other Faiths	42	4	14	4	22	13	2	100
Unaffiliated	40	6	19	3	16	13	3	100

Q. 9 In your opinion, should churches and other houses of worship keep out of political matters – or should they express their views on day-to-day social and political questions?

	Should keep out	Should express views	Don't know/ Refused	Total
Total	46	50	5	100
Evangelical churches	32	64	4	100
Mainline churches	50	46	4	100
Historically Black churches	27	69	4	100
Catholic	48	48	5	100
Mormon	48	47	5	100
Orthodox	53	42	4	100
Jehovah's Witness	82	12	7	100
Other Christian	55	41	4	100
Jewish	63	33	4	100
Muslim*	49	43	8	100
Buddhist	56	34	10	100
Hindu	69	25	7	100
Other Faiths	63	30	6	100
Unaffiliated	61	34	5	100
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007) Question Wording: "In your opinion, should mosques keep out of political matters...."				

Q.10a Now, as I read some statements on a few different topics, please tell me if you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree or completely disagree with each one. (First/Next) **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE]. READ FOR FIRST ITEM, THEN REPEAT AS NECESSARY:** Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree or completely disagree?

a. I often feel that my values are threatened by Hollywood and the entertainment industry

	Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	19	23	27	29	3	100
Evangelical churches	27	26	23	22	2	100
Mainline churches	17	24	29	28	2	100
Historically Black churches	14	21	29	34	3	100
Catholic	19	24	26	28	3	100
Mormon	34	33	18	12	2	100
Orthodox	17	25	28	28	2	100
Jehovah's Witness	32	22	17	25	5	100
Other Christian	13	18	30	37	2	100
Jewish	9	16	32	40	2	100
Muslim	18	23	33	23	2	100
Buddhist	10	21	29	36	4	100
Hindu	13	26	30	29	3	100
Other Faiths	9	14	27	48	2	100
Unaffiliated	10	18	32	38	2	100

Q.10b Now, as I read some statements on a few different topics, please tell me if you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree or completely disagree with each one. (First/Next) **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE].READ FOR FIRST ITEM, THEN REPEAT AS NECESSARY:** Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree or completely disagree?

b. There are clear and absolute standards for what is right and wrong

	Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	39	39	14	7	2	100
Evangelical churches	51	33	10	4	2	100
Mainline churches	33	44	15	6	2	100
Historically Black churches	41	37	11	7	3	100
Catholic	38	40	13	6	3	100
Mormon	46	43	8	3	1	100
Orthodox	33	39	16	8	5	100
Jehovah's Witness	55	29	8	6	3	100
Other Christian	28	44	13	9	6	100
Jewish	20	43	25	10	2	100
Muslim	37	35	16	7	4	100
Buddhist	15	37	25	19	3	100
Hindu	21	45	20	8	6	100
Other Faiths	20	39	25	13	3	100
Unaffiliated	28	39	20	10	2	100

Q.10c Now, as I read some statements on a few different topics, please tell me if you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree or completely disagree with each one. (First/Next) **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE].READ FOR FIRST ITEM, THEN REPEAT AS NECESSARY:** Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree or completely disagree?

c. Evolution is the best explanation for the origins of human life on earth

	Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	Don't know/ Refused	Total
Total	20	28	16	29	7	100
Evangelical churches	7	16	16	54	6	100
Mainline churches	18	33	19	23	8	100
Historically Black churches	13	26	19	32	11	100
Catholic	24	34	18	17	7	100
Mormon	6	15	22	54	3	100
Orthodox	21	34	14	22	9	100
Jehovah's Witness	3	5	12	78	2	100
Other Christian	31	32	14	16	7	100
Jewish	49	28	7	10	5	100
Muslim	16	29	14	37	3	100
Buddhist	49	32	10	4	5	100
Hindu	41	39	10	4	5	100
Other Faiths	37	37	12	9	6	100
Unaffiliated	38	34	12	11	6	100

Q.10d When it comes to questions of right and wrong, which of the following do you look to most for guidance? Would you say **(READ AND RANDOMIZE)**

	Religious teachings and beliefs	Philosophy and reason	Practical experience and common sense	Scientific information	Don't know/ Refused (VOL)	Total
Total	29	9	52	5	4	100
Evangelical churches	52	4	39	2	3	100
Mainline churches	24	9	59	4	4	100
Historically Black churches	43	4	47	3	3	100
Catholic	22	10	57	7	5	100
Mormon	58	4	33	2	3	100
Orthodox	25	11	52	8	5	100
Jehovah's Witness	73	3	19	1	4	100
Other Christian	19	25	42	7	6	100
Jewish	10	15	60	9	5	100
Muslim	33	10	41	14	2	100
Buddhist	4	27	51	12	5	100
Hindu	9	15	55	18	4	100
Other Faiths	5	25	58	8	4	100
Unaffiliated	6	16	66	10	3	100

NO QUESTIONS 11-15

MARITAL Are you currently married, living with a partner, divorced, separated, widowed, or have you never been married?

	Married	Living with a partner	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Never been married	Total	N
Total	54	6	12	8	19	100	35,308
Evangelical churches	59	5	13	9	14	100	9,419
Mainline churches	57	5	12	11	15	100	7,421
Historically Black churches	33	6	16	11	34	100	1,982
Catholic	58	7	10	8	17	100	8,013
Mormon	71	3	9	5	12	100	576
Orthodox	58	3	9	7	22	100	360
Jehovah's Witness	53	1	14	11	20	100	213
Other Christian	49	10	19	6	15	100	129
Jewish	57	6	9	8	19	100	676
Muslim*	60	N/A	9	3	28	100	1,029
Buddhist	45	8	12	4	31	100	410
Hindu	79	0	5	2	14	100	256
Other Faiths	44	9	15	5	26	100	447
Unaffiliated	46	10	12	4	28	100	5,005
Based on total answering							
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)							

HISP Are you, yourself, of Hispanic origin or descent, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or some other Spanish background?

[INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 1 ‘HISPANIC’ IN HISP, ASK: Are you white Hispanic, black Hispanic, or some other race? IF NON-HISPANIC ASK:]

RACE What is your race? Are you white, black, Asian, or some other?

	-----Non-Latino-----				Latino	Total	N
	White	Black	Asian	other/ mixed race			
Total	71	11	3	3	12	100	35,101
Evangelical churches	81	6	2	4	7	100	9,380
Mainline churches	91	2	1	3	3	100	7,383
Historically Black churches	2	92	0	1	4	100	1,990
Catholic	65	2	2	2	29	100	7,987
Mormon	86	3	1	3	7	100	571
Orthodox	87	6	2	3	1	100	358
Jehovah’s Witness	48	22	0	5	24	100	212
Other Christian	77	11	0	8	4	100	126
Jewish	95	1	0	2	3	100	671
Muslim*	37	24	20	15	4	100	1,030
Buddhist	53	4	32	5	6	100	405
Hindu	5	1	88	4	2	100	255
Other Faiths	80	2	1	13	5	100	436
Unaffiliated	73	8	4	4	11	100	4,955

*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)

Q.16 What is your present religion, if any? Are you Protestant, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Orthodox such as Greek or Russian Orthodox, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, atheist, agnostic, something else, or nothing in particular?

INTERVIEWER: IF R VOLUNTEERS “nothing in particular, none, no religion, etc.” **BEFORE REACHING END OF LIST, PROMPT WITH:** and would you say that’s atheist, agnostic, or just nothing in particular?]

IF SOMETHING ELSE OR DK/REF (Q.16 = 11, 99) ASK:

CHR Do you think of yourself as a Christian or not?

IF R NAMED A NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGION IN PREVIOUS QUESTION (e.g. Native American, Wiccan, Pagan, etc.), DO NOT READ (ENTER "NO" CODE 2)

IF PROTESTANT OR CHRISTIAN UNSPECIFIED OR SOMETHING ELSE/CHRISTIAN (Q16=1, 13 OR {Q.16=11 AND CHR=1}), ASK:

Q.17 As far as your present religion, what denomination or church, if any, do you identify with most closely? Just stop me when I get to the right one. Are you (**READ**) Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Pentecostal, Episcopalian, Church of Christ, or Disciples of Christ, Congregational or United Church of Christ, Holiness, Reformed, Church of God, Nondenominational or Independent Church, Something else Or none in particular?

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ QUESTION IF R VOLUNTEERED DENOMINATION IN PREVIOUS QUESTION. RECORD RESPONSE IN APPROPRIATE CATEGORY.

	Percent
Protestant	51.3
Baptist Family	17.2
Methodist Family	6.2
Nondenominational Family	4.5
Lutheran Family	4.6
Presbyterian Family	2.7
Pentecostal Family	4.4
Episcopalian/Anglican Family	1.5
Restorationist Family	2.1
Congregationalist Family	.8
Holiness Family	1.2
Reformed Family	.3
Adventist Family	.5
Anabaptist	<.3
Pietist Family	<.3
Friends Family	<.3
Other Evangelical/Fund. Family	.3
Non-Specific	4.9
Catholic	23.9
Mormon	1.7
Orthodox	.6
Jehovah Witness	.7
Other Christian	.3
Jewish	1.7
Muslim*	.6
Buddhist	.7
Hindu	.4
Other World Religions	<.3
Other Faiths	1.2
Unaffiliated	16.1
DK/REF	.8
Total	100.0
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)	

IF BAPTIST AND NON-BLACK (Q.17=1 & RACE=1, 3-9), ASK:

Q.17a Which of the following Baptist churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The Southern Baptist Convention, the American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A., an independent Baptist church, or some other Baptist church? *[Response categories below]*

Southern Baptist Convention
American Baptist Churches in USA
Independent Baptist
Baptist General Conference (VOL.)
Baptist Missionary Association (VOL.)
Conservative Baptist Assoc. of America (VOL.)
Free Will Baptist (VOL.)
General Association of Regular Baptists (VOL.)
Other Baptist (SPECIFY)
Baptist not further specified (just a Baptist) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF BAPTIST AND BLACK (Q.17=1 AND RACE=2), ASK:

Q.17b Which of the following Baptist churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The National Baptist Convention, the Progressive Baptist Convention, or some other Baptist church? *[Response categories below]*

National Baptist Convention
Progressive Baptist Convention
Independent Baptist (VOL.)
Southern Baptist Convention (VOL.)
Other Baptist (SPECIFY)
Baptist not further specified (just a Baptist) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF METHODIST AND NON-BLACK (Q.17=2 AND RACE=1, 3-9), ASK:

Q.17c Which of the following Methodist churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The United Methodist Church, Free Methodist Church, or some other Methodist church? *[Response categories below]*

United Methodist Church
Free Methodist Church
African Methodist Episcopal (VOL.)
Other Methodist Church (SPECIFY)
Methodist not further specified (just a Methodist) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF METHODIST AND BLACK (Q.17=2 AND RACE=2), ASK:

Q.17d Which of the following Methodist churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The African Methodist Episcopal (**PRONOUNCE: uh-PISK-uh-pull**) Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church Zion, the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, or some other Methodist church? *[Response categories below]*

African Methodist Episcopal
African Methodist Episcopal Zion
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church

United Methodist Church (VOL.)
Other Methodist (SPECIFY)
Methodist not further specified (just a Methodist) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF NONDENOMINATIONAL OR INDEPENDENT CHURCH (Q.17=3):

Q.17e Which of the following kinds of nondenominational churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? An evangelical church, fundamentalist church, charismatic church, Inter-denominational church, or some other kind of church? [*Response categories below*]

Nondenominational evangelical
Nondenominational fundamentalist
Nondenominational charismatic
Interdenominational
Community church (VOL.)
Other (SPECIFY)
Nondenominational not further specified (just nondenominational) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF LUTHERAN (Q.17=4), ASK:

Q.17f Which of the following Lutheran churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod (PRONOUNCE: SIN-id), or some other Lutheran church? [*Response categories below*]

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA)
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod
Lutheran Church, Wisconsin Synod (VOL.)
Other Lutheran Church (SPECIFY)
Lutheran not further specified (just a Lutheran) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF PRESBYTERIAN (Q.17=5), ASK:

Q.17g Which of the following Presbyterian churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The Presbyterian Church U.S.A., Presbyterian Church in America, or some other Presbyterian church? [*Response categories below*]

Presbyterian Church USA
Presbyterian Church in America
Associate Reformed Presbyterian (VOL.)
Cumberland Presbyterian Church (VOL.)
Orthodox Presbyterian (VOL.)
Other Presbyterian Church (SPECIFY)
Presbyterian not further specified (just a Presbyterian) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF PENTECOSTAL AND NON-BLACK (Q.17=6 AND RACE=1, 3-9), ASK:

Q.17h Which of the following Pentecostal churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The-Assemblies of God, Church of God Cleveland Tennessee, or some other church? [*Response categories below*]

Assemblies of God

Church of God Cleveland TN
Four Square Gospel (or Four Square) (VOL.)
Pentecostal Church of God (VOL.)
Pentecostal Holiness Church (VOL.)
Church of God in Christ (VOL.)
Church of God of the Apostolic Faith (VOL.)
Assembly of Christian Churches (VOL.)
Other Pentecostal Church (SPECIFY)
Pentecostal not further specified (just a Pentecostal) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF PENTECOSTAL AND BLACK (Q.17=6 AND RACE=2), ASK:

Q.17i Which of the following Pentecostal churches, if any, do you identify with most closely?
The Church of God in Christ, Church of God of the Apostolic (**PRONOUNCE: Ah-puh-STOL-ik**) Faith, or some other church? [*Response categories below*]

Church of God in Christ
Church of God of the Apostolic Faith
Assemblies of God (VOL.)
Church of God (Cleveland TN) (VOL.)
Four Square Gospel (or Four Square) (VOL.)
Pentecostal Church of God (VOL.)
Pentecostal Holiness Church (VOL.)
Other Pentecostal Church (SPECIFY)
Pentecostal not further specified (just a Pentecostal) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF EPISCOPALIAN OR ANGLICAN (Q.17=7), ASK:

Q.17j Which of the following Episcopalian (**PRONOUNCE: uh-pisk-uh-PALE-yun**) or Anglican Churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The Episcopal (**PRONOUNCE: uh-PISK-uh-pull**) Church in the USA, the Anglican Church, or some other church? [*Response categories below*]

Episcopal Church in the USA
Anglican Church (Church of England)
Anglican Orthodox Church (VOL.)
Reformed Episcopal Church (VOL.)
Other Episcopalian or Anglican Church (SPECIFY)
Episcopalian not further specified (just Episcopalian) (VOL.)
Anglican not further specified (just Anglican) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CHURCH OF CHRIST, DISCIPLES OF CHRIST (Q.17=8), ASK:

Q.17k Which of the following Christian churches, if any, do you identify with most closely?
The Church of Christ, Disciples of Christ, or some other church? [*Response categories below*]

Church of Christ
Disciples of Christ
Christian Churches and Churches of Christ (VOL.)

United Church of Christ (VOL.)
Nondenominational Christian Church (VOL.)
Other (SPECIFY)
Christian Church not further specified (VOL.)
“I am just a Christian” (VOL.)
Don’t know/Refused (VOL.)

IF CONGREGATIONAL OR UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST (Q.17=9), ASK:

Q.17l Which of the following congregational churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The United Church of Christ, Conservative Congregational Christian, or some other church? *[Response categories below]*

United Church of Christ
Conservative Congregational Christian
Other Congregational (SPECIFY)
Congregational not further specified (just Congregationalist/Church of Christ) (VOL.)
Don’t know/Refused (VOL.)

IF HOLINESS (Q.17=10), ASK:

Q.17m Which of the following Holiness churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The Church of the Nazarene (**PRONOUNCE: na-zuh-REEN**), the Wesleyan (**PRONOUNCE: WES-lee-un**) Church, the Free Methodist Church, or something else? *[Response categories below]*

Church of the Nazarene
Wesleyan Church
Free Methodist Church
Christian and Missionary Alliance – alliance (VOL.)
Church of God (Anderson, Indiana) (VOL.)
Salvation Army, American Rescue workers (VOL.)
Other Holiness (SPECIFY)
Holiness not further specified (just Holiness) (VOL.)
Don’t know/Refused (VOL.)

IF REFORMED (Q.17=11), ASK:

Q.17n Which of the following Reformed churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The Reformed Church in America, the Christian Reformed Church, or some other church? *[Response categories below]*

Reformed Church in America
Christian Reformed Church
Other Reformed (SPECIFY)
Reformed not further specified (just Reformed) (VOL.)
Don’t know/Refused (VOL.)

IF CHURCH OF GOD AND NON-BLACK (Q.17=12 AND RACE=1, 3-9), ASK:

Q.17o Which of the following Churches of God, if any, do you identify with most closely? The Church of God Anderson Indiana, Church of God Cleveland Tennessee, or some other church? *[Response categories below]*

Church of God Anderson, Indiana
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee
Church of God of the Apostolic Faith (VOL.)
Worldwide Church of God (VOL.)
Church of God in Christ (VOL.)
Other Church of God (SPECIFY)
Church of God not further specified (just Church of God) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF CHURCH OF GOD AND BLACK (Q.17=12 AND RACE=2), ASK:

Q.17p Which of the following Churches of God, if any, do you identify with most closely? The Church of God in Christ, the Church of God of the Apostolic (**PRONOUNCE: Ah-puh-STOL-ik**) Faith, or some other church? [*Response categories below*]

Church of God in Christ
Church of God of the Apostolic (**PRONOUNCE: Ah-puh-STOL-ik**) Faith
Church of God Anderson, Indiana (VOL.)
Church of God Cleveland, Tennessee (VOL.)
Worldwide Church of God (VOL.)
Other Church of God (SPECIFY)
Church of God not further specified (just Church of God) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF MORMON OR LATTER-DAY SAINTS (Q.16=3), ASK:

Q.17q Which of the following Mormon churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, the Community of Christ, or some other church? [*Response categories below*]

Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints
Community of Christ
Other Mormon (SPECIFY)
Mormon not further specified (just a Mormon) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF ORTHODOX (Q.16=4), ASK:

Q.17r Which of the following Orthodox churches, if any, do you identify with most closely? The Greek Orthodox Church, Russian Orthodox, Orthodox Church in America, or some other church? [*Response categories below*]

Greek Orthodox
Russian Orthodox
Orthodox Church in America
Armenian Orthodox (VOL.)
Eastern Orthodox (VOL.)
Serbian Orthodox (VOL.)
Other Orthodox (SPECIFY)
Orthodox not further specified (just Orthodox) (VOL.)
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF JEWISH (Q.16=5), ASK:

Q.17s Which Jewish group do you identify with most closely? Reform, Conservative, Orthodox, or something else? *[Response categories below]*

- Reform
- Conservative
- Orthodox
- Reconstructionist (VOL.)
- Other (SPECIFY)
- Jewish not further specified (just Jewish) (VOL.)
- Culturally Jewish (VOL.)
- Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF MUSLIM (Q.16=6), ASK:

Q.17t Which of the following Muslim groups, if any, do you identify with most closely? Sunni (PRONOUNCE: SOON-e), Shia (PRONOUNCE: SHE-ah), or something else? *[Response categories below]*

- Sunni
- Shia
- Nation of Islam (Black Muslim) (VOL.)
- Other Muslim (SPECIFY)
- Muslim not further specified (just a Muslim) (VOL.)
- Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF BUDDHIST (Q.16=7), ASK:

Q.17u Which of the following Buddhist groups, if any, do you identify with most closely? Theravada (PRONOUNCE: ther-ah-VAH-dah) (such as Vipassana (PRONOUNCE: vi-pah-SAH-nah), Mahayana (PRONOUNCE: mah-hah-YAH-nah) Buddhism (such as zen), Vajrayana (PRONOUNCE: vi-rah-YAH-nah) Buddhism (such as Tibetan), or something else? *[Response categories below]*

- Theravada (Vipassana) Buddhism
- Mahayana (Zen) Buddhism
- Vajrayana (Tibetan) Buddhism
- Other Buddhist (SPECIFY)
- Buddhist not further specified (just a Buddhist) (VOL.)
- Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

IF HINDU (Q.16=8), ASK:

Q.17v Which of the following Hindu groups, if any, do you identify with most closely? Vaishnava (PRONOUNCE: VICE SH-nuh-vuh) Hinduism or Shaivite (PRONOUNCE: SH-vite) Hinduism, or is it something else? *[Response categories below]*

- Vaishnava Hinduism
- Shaivite Hinduism
- Shaktism Hinduism (VOL.)
- Other Hindu (SPECIFY)
- Hindu not further specified (just Hindu) (VOL.)
- Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

Religious Composition of the U.S.

	<u>% of U.S. Adult Pop</u>		<u>% of U.S. Adult Pop</u>		<u>% of U.S. Adult Pop</u>
Evangelical Protestant Churches	26.3	Mainline Protestant Churches	18.1	Catholic	23.9
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	10.8	Baptist in the Mainline Tradition	1.9	Mormon	1.7
Southern Baptist Convention	6.7	American Baptist Churches in USA	1.2	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	1.6
Independent Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition	2.5	Other Baptist denomination in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Community of Christ	<0.3
Baptist Missionary Association	<0.3	Baptist in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	0.6	Mormon, not further specified	<0.3
Free Will Baptist	<0.3	Methodist in the Mainline Tradition	5.4	Jehovah's Witness	0.7
General Association of Regular Baptists	<0.3	United Methodist Church	5.1	Orthodox	0.6
Other Baptist denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Other Methodist denomination in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Greek Orthodox	<0.3
Baptist in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	0.9	Methodist in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	0.4	Russian Orthodox	<0.3
Methodist in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition	0.9	Other Orthodox church	<0.3
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	3.4	Interdenominational in the Mainline Tradition	0.3	Orthodox, not further specified	<0.3
Nondenominational evangelical	1.2	Other nondenominational group in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Other Christian	0.3
Nondenominational charismatic	0.5	Nondenominational in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	0.6	Metaphysical	<0.3
Nondenominational fundamentalist	0.3	Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition	2.8	Spiritualist	<0.3
Nondenominational Christian	<0.3	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA)	2.0	Unity; Unity Church; Christ Church Unity	<0.3
Interdenominational in the Evangelical Tradition	0.5	Other Lutheran denomination in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Other Metaphysical	<0.3
Community Church in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Lutheran in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	0.8	Other	<0.3
Other nondenominational group in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition	1.9	Jewish	1.7
Nondenominational in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	0.8	Presbyterian Church USA	1.1	Reform	0.7
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition	1.8	Other Presbyterian denomination in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Conservative	0.5
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod	1.4	Presbyterian in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	0.7	Orthodox	<0.3
Lutheran Church, Wisconsin Synod	<0.3	Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition	1.4	Other Jewish groups	<0.3
Other Lutheran denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Episcopal Church in the USA	1.0	Jewish, not further specified	<0.3
Lutheran in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Anglican Church (Church of England)	0.3	Buddhist	0.7
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition	0.8	Other Anglican/Episcopal denomination in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Theravada (Vipassana) Buddhism	<0.3
Presbyterian Church in America	0.4	Anglican/Episcopal in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Mahayana (Zen) Buddhism	<0.3
Other Presbyterian denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition	0.4	Vajrayana (Tibetan) Buddhism	<0.3
Presbyterian in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Disciples of Christ	0.3	Other Buddhist groups	<0.3
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	3.4	Restorationist in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Buddhist, not further specified	0.3
Assemblies of God	1.4	Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition	0.7	Muslim*	0.6
Church of God Cleveland Tennessee	0.4	United Church of Christ	0.5	Sunni	0.3
Four Square Gospel	<0.3	Congregationalist in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Shia	<0.3
Pentecostal Church of God	<0.3	Reformed in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Other Muslim groups	<0.3
Pentecostal Holiness Church	<0.3	Reformed Church in America	<0.3	Muslim, not further specified	<0.3
Nondenominational, Independent Pentecostal	<0.3	Other Reformed denomination in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Hindu	0.4
Church of God of the Apostolic Faith	<0.3	Reformed in the Mainline Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Vaishnava Hinduism	<0.3
Apostolic Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Anabaptist in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Shaivite Hinduism	<0.3
Other Pentecostal denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Friends in the Mainline Tradition	<0.3	Other Hindu groups	<0.3
Pentecostal in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	0.7	Other/Protestant nonspecific in the Mainline Tradition	2.5	Hindu, not further specified	<0.3
Anglican/Episcopal in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Historically Black Churches	6.9	Other World Religions	<0.3
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition	1.7	Baptist in the Historically Black Tradition	4.4	Other Faiths	1.2
Church of Christ	1.5	National Baptist Convention	1.8	Unitarians and other liberal faiths	0.7
Christian Churches and Churches of Christ	<0.3	Progressive Baptist Convention	0.3	Unitarian (Universalist)	0.3
Restorationist in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Independent Baptist in the Historically Black Tradition	0.5	Liberal faith	<0.3
Congregationalist in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Missionary Baptist	<0.3	Spiritual but not religious	<0.3
Conservative Congregational Christian	<0.3	Other Baptist denomination in the Historically Black Tradition	<0.3	Eclectic, "a bit of everything," own beliefs	<0.3
Other Congregationalist denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Baptist in the Historically Black Tradition, not further specified	1.7	Other liberal faith groups	<0.3
Congregationalist in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Methodist in the Historically Black Tradition	0.6	New Age	0.4
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition	1.0	African Methodist Episcopal	0.4	Wicca (Wiccan)	<0.3
Church of the Nazarene	0.3	African Methodist Episcopal Zion	<0.3	Pagan	<0.3
Free Methodist Church	0.3	Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	<0.3	Other New Age groups	<0.3
Wesleyan Church	<0.3	Other Methodist denomination in the Historically Black Tradition	<0.3	Native American Religions	<0.3
Christian and Missionary Alliance	<0.3	Methodist in the Historically Black Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Unaffiliated	16.1
Church of God (Anderson, Indiana)	<0.3	Nondenominational in the Historically Black Tradition	<0.3	Atheist	1.6
Other Holiness denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Pentecostal in the Historically Black Tradition	0.9	Agnostic	2.4
Holiness in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Church of God in Christ	0.6	Nothing in particular	12.1
Reformed in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Apostolic Pentecostal in the Historically Black Tradition	<0.3	Don't Know	0.8
Christian Reformed Church	<0.3	United Pentecostal Church International	<0.3		
Other Reformed denomination in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3	Other Pentecostal denomination in the Historically Black Tradition	<0.3		
Reformed in the Evangelical Tradition, not further specified	<0.3	Pentecostal in the Historically Black Tradition, not further specified	<0.3		
Adventist in the Evangelical Tradition	0.5	Holiness in the Historically Black Tradition	<0.3		
Seventh-Day Adventist	0.4	Protestant nonspecific in the Historically Black Tradition	0.5		
Other Adventist group in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3				
Anabaptist in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3				
Pietist in the Evangelical Tradition	<0.3				
Other Evangelical/Fundamentalist	0.3				
Protestant nonspecific in the Evangelical Tradition	1.9				

*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center 2007)

IF CHRISTIAN (Q.16=1-4, 13 OR CHR=1), ASK [N=28,279]:

Q.18 Would you describe yourself as a "born-again" or evangelical Christian, or not?

	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Refused	Total
Total	44	52	4	100
Evangelical churches	79	18	2	100
Mainline churches	25	69	6	100
Historically Black churches	67	29	3	100
Catholic	16	79	5	100
Mormon	21	73	6	100
Orthodox	16	77	7	100
Jehovah's Witness	17	73	10	100
Other Christian	15	52	33	100

QUESTIONS 19A AND 19B HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

Q.20 Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services... more than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

	More than once a week	Once a week	Once or twice a month	A few times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	15	24	15	18	16	11	1	100
Evangelical churches	30	28	14	14	9	4	1	100
Mainline churches	8	26	19	23	16	7	1	100
Historically Black churches	30	29	16	13	9	3	1	100
Catholic	9	33	19	20	13	6	0	100
Mormon	31	44	9	7	4	3	0	100
Orthodox	8	26	21	28	12	4	1	100
Jehovah's Witness	71	11	3	7	5	2	0	100
Other Christian	8	19	21	19	14	17	1	100
Jewish	6	10	16	37	19	12	1	100
Muslim*	17	23	8	18	16	18	0	100
Buddhist	8	9	15	29	22	16	1	100
Hindu	10	14	23	34	11	8	0	100
Other Faiths	6	8	14	21	24	27	1	100
Unaffiliated	2	3	5	17	35	37	0	100

*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)
 Question wording: "On average, how often do you attend the mosque or Islamic Center for Salah or Jum'ah prayer. More than once a week, Once a week for Jum'ah Prayer, Once or twice a month, A few times a year especially for the Eid, Seldom OR Never?"

Q.21 How important is religion in your life... very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	56	26	9	7	1	100
Evangelical churches	79	17	2	1	1	100
Mainline churches	52	35	9	3	1	100
Historically Black churches	85	13	1	1	0	100
Catholic	56	34	7	2	1	100
Mormon	83	13	3	1	0	100
Orthodox	56	31	9	4	0	100
Jehovah's Witness	86	10	2	0	1	100
Other Christian	60	22	11	6	1	100
Jewish	31	41	18	9	1	100
Muslim*	72	18	5	4	1	100
Buddhist	35	38	18	6	2	100
Hindu	45	40	12	3	1	100
Other Faiths	39	30	12	16	3	100
Unaffiliated	16	25	25	33	2	100
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)						

NO QUESTIONS 22-26

IF WORSHIP MORE THAN SELDOM (Q.20=1-4), ASK [N=26,350]:

Q.27 About how many people belong to the church or house of worship where you attend religious services most often? Just your best estimate will do. Would you say **(READ LIST IN ORDER)**

	Less than 100	Between 100 and 500	Between 500 and 2,000	Or more than 2000	Don't know/ Refused (VOL)	Total	N
Total	21	44	21	10	3	100	26,350
Evangelical churches	27	46	17	8	1	100	8,283
Mainline churches	21	53	19	5	3	100	5,838
Historically Black churches	28	46	15	10	1	100	1,789
Catholic	8	36	33	18	4	100	6,666
Mormon	7	64	18	9	2	100	538
Orthodox	12	51	24	9	3	100	302
Jehovah's Witness	21	66	3	6	3	100	201
Other Christian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jewish	15	38	32	10	5	100	463
Muslim	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buddhist	36	38	13	6	7	100	240
Hindu	16	32	22	24	6	100	208
Other Faiths	31	42	11	9	7	100	230
Unaffiliated	32	39	13	6	10	100	1,296

IF WORSHIP MORE THAN SELDOM (Q.20=1-4), ASK [N=26,350]:

Q.28a And still thinking about the church or house of worship where you attend religious services most often, please tell me how often, if ever, you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT, READ AND RANDOMIZE] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]? **READ IF NECESSARY:** At least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

a. participate in a choir or other musical program there

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/Refused	Total	N
Total	12	4	4	9	71	0	100	26,350
Evangelical churches	16	4	4	9	65	1	100	8,283
Mainline churches	9	3	3	9	75	0	100	5,838
Historically Black churches	23	9	5	9	53	0	100	1,789
Catholic	6	3	3	7	81	0	100	6,666
Mormon	18	8	10	14	51	0	100	538
Orthodox	10	3	6	8	72	1	100	302
Jehovah's Witness	41	4	1	5	49	1	100	201
Other Christian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jewish	2	3	5	6	84	1	100	463
Muslim	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buddhist	7	2	8	8	74	1	100	240
Hindu	8	9	17	16	49	1	100	208
Other Faiths	8	5	5	14	67	0	100	230
Unaffiliated	5	3	4	8	80	1	100	1,296

IF WORSHIP MORE THAN SELDOM (Q.20=1-4), ASK [N=26,350]:

Q.28b And still thinking about the church or house of worship where you attend religious services most often, please tell me how often, if ever, you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT, READ AND RANDOMIZE] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]? **READ IF NECESSARY:** At least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

b. do community volunteer work through your place of worship

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/ Refused	Total	N
Total	11	15	19	19	35	1	100	26,350
Evangelical churches	12	18	21	19	28	1	100	8,283
Mainline churches	9	14	22	21	34	1	100	5,838
Historically Black churches	17	20	17	16	30	1	100	1,789
Catholic	9	11	17	20	43	0	100	6,666
Mormon	21	38	23	7	11	1	100	538
Orthodox	8	16	19	20	37	0	100	302
Jehovah's Witness	53	11	4	7	23	2	100	201
Other Christian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jewish	6	11	24	23	35	1	100	463
Muslim	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buddhist	9	12	20	24	34	1	100	240
Hindu	4	18	24	26	28	0	100	208
Other Faiths	14	15	15	19	36	1	100	230
Unaffiliated	6	8	13	18	55	1	100	1,296

IF WORSHIP MORE THAN SELDOM (Q.20=1-4), ASK [N=26,350]:

Q.28c And still thinking about the church or house of worship where you attend religious services most often, please tell me how often, if ever, you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT, READ AND RANDOMIZE] - would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]? **READ IF NECESSARY:** At least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

c. work with children or youth there

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/ Refused	Total	N
Total	17	9	10	16	48	1	100	26,350
Evangelical churches	21	11	11	16	41	0	100	8,283
Mainline churches	12	8	11	19	50	1	100	5,838
Historically Black churches	27	12	10	13	38	1	100	1,789
Catholic	11	6	8	15	59	1	100	6,666
Mormon	45	13	9	11	21	0	100	538
Orthodox	14	8	12	16	49	0	100	302
Jehovah's Witness	46	7	3	13	30	2	100	201
Other Christian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jewish	9	4	9	20	57	1	100	463
Muslim	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buddhist	11	7	14	18	50	0	100	240
Hindu	11	13	20	16	39	1	100	208
Other Faiths	17	9	10	16	48	0	100	230
Unaffiliated	9	7	12	16	55	1	100	1,296

IF WORSHIP MORE THAN SELDOM (Q.20=1-4), ASK [N=26,350]:

Q.28d And still thinking about the church or house of worship where you attend religious services most often, please tell me how often, if ever, you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT, READ AND RANDOMIZE] - would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]? **READ IF NECESSARY:** At least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

d. participate in social activities, such as meals, club meetings, or other gatherings there

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/Refused	Total	N
Total	15	24	21	17	22	1	100	26,350
Evangelical churches	20	30	21	14	14	1	100	8,283
Mainline churches	12	25	23	19	21	1	100	5,838
Historically Black churches	26	28	16	11	18	1	100	1,789
Catholic	9	16	21	21	32	0	100	6,666
Mormon	25	43	21	5	5	0	100	538
Orthodox	13	26	23	18	19	1	100	302
Jehovah's Witness	31	22	16	7	22	2	100	201
Other Christian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jewish	9	18	25	25	22	1	100	463
Muslim	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buddhist	14	23	24	16	23	1	100	240
Hindu	12	19	30	21	17	0	100	208
Other Faiths	13	25	22	16	22	1	100	230
Unaffiliated	9	12	17	22	40	1	100	1,296

ASK ALL:

Q.29 Are you or your family official members of a local church or house of worship?

	Yes	No	Don't know/ refused	Total
Total	61	38	1	100
Evangelical churches	74	26	0	100
Mainline churches	64	35	1	100
Historically Black churches	83	17	0	100
Catholic	67	32	1	100
Mormon	92	8	0	100
Orthodox	68	30	2	100
Jehovah's Witness	76	22	2	100
Other Christian	52	48	0	100
Jewish	55	44	1	100
Muslim	42	58	0	100
Buddhist	30	69	1	100
Hindu	32	67	2	100
Other Faiths	31	68	1	100
Unaffiliated	22	78	1	100

Now we have some questions about people's religious beliefs. First...

Q.30 Do you believe in God or a universal spirit?

	Yes, believe in God	No, do not believe in God	Other (VOL.)	Don't know/ refused	Total
Total	92	5	1	2	100
Evangelical churches	99	0	1	0	100
Mainline churches	97	1	0	1	100
Historically Black churches	99	0	1	0	100
Catholic	97	1	1	1	100
Mormon	100	0	0	0	100
Orthodox	95	4	0	1	100
Jehovah's Witness	98	0	1	1	100
Other Christian	97	1	1	1	100
Jewish	83	10	2	5	100
Muslim	92	5	1	1	100
Buddhist	75	19	3	3	100
Hindu	92	5	1	1	100
Other Faiths	82	9	5	3	100
Unaffiliated	70	22	3	6	100

Now we have some questions about people’s religious beliefs. First...

Q.30 Do you believe in God or a universal spirit?

IF BELIEVE IN GOD/UNIVERSAL SPIRIT (Q.30=1), ASK:

Q.31 How certain are you about this belief? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

	-----Yes, believe in God or a universal spirit-----					Don't Believe in God	Other/DK (VOL)	Total
	Absolutely Certain	Fairly Certain	Not too Certain	Not at all Certain	Not sure how certain			
Total	71	17	3	1	1	5	3	100
Evangelical churches	90	8	1	0	0	0	1	100
Mainline Churches	73	21	2	1	1	1	2	100
Historically black churches	90	7	0	0	1	0	1	100
Catholic	72	21	3	0	1	1	2	100
Mormon	90	8	1	0	0	0	0	100
Orthodox	71	19	4	0	1	4	1	100
Jehovah's Witness	93	4	0	1	0	0	2	100
Other Christian	82	11	2	0	1	1	2	100
Jewish	41	31	8	2	1	10	7	100
Muslim	82	9	0	0	1	5	2	100
Buddhist	39	28	3	4	1	19	6	100
Hindu	57	26	4	3	2	5	3	100
Other Faiths	53	23	4	1	0	9	9	100
Unaffiliated	36	24	7	2	1	22	8	100

Q.30 Do you believe in God or a universal spirit?

IF BELIEVE IN GOD/UNIVERSAL SPIRIT (Q.30=1), ASK:

Q.32 Which comes closest to your view of God? God is a person with whom people can have a relationship or God is an impersonal force?

	---Yes, believe in God or a universal spirit---				Don't believe in God	Other/DK (VOL)	Total
	Personal God	Impersonal force	Other/Both/Neither	DK/Refused			
Total	60	25	4	3	5	3	100
Evangelical churches	79	13	4	3	0	1	100
Mainline churches	62	26	4	4	1	2	100
Historically Black churches	71	19	5	3	0	1	100
Catholic	60	29	4	4	1	2	100
Mormon	91	6	1	1	0	0	100
Orthodox	49	34	6	6	4	1	100
Jehovah's Witness	82	11	4	1	0	2	100
Other Christian	50	34	11	2	1	2	100
Jewish	25	50	4	4	10	7	100
Muslim	41	42	7	3	5	2	100
Buddhist	20	45	7	3	19	6	100
Hindu	31	53	5	2	5	3	100
Other Faiths	29	41	9	3	9	9	100
Unaffiliated	28	35	3	3	22	8	100

ASK ALL:

Q.33 Do you believe in life after death?

	Yes, Believe in life after death	No, Do not believe in life after death	Other (VOL.)	Don't know/ refused	Total
Total	74	18	2	7	100
Evangelical churches	86	10	1	3	100
Mainline churches	78	14	1	7	100
Historically Black churches	79	14	1	6	100
Catholic	77	15	1	7	100
Mormon	98	1	0	1	100
Orthodox	74	19	1	6	100
Jehovah's Witness	42	45	9	4	100
Other Christian	82	10	3	5	100
Jewish	39	45	2	14	100
Muslim	77	18	2	3	100
Buddhist	68	24	2	6	100
Hindu	65	26	1	7	100
Other Faiths	68	19	3	10	100
Unaffiliated	48	39	2	11	100

ASK ALL:

Q.33 Do you believe in life after death?

IF BELIEVE IN LIFE AFTER DEATH (Q.33=1), ASK:

Q.34 How certain are you about this belief? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

	-----Yes, believe in life after death-----					Don't believe in life after death	Other/ DK (VOL)	Total
	Absolutely Certain	Fairly Certain	Not too certain	Not at all Certain	DK/Refused			
Total	50	19	4	1	1	18	8	100
Evangelical churches	71	12	1	0	0	10	5	100
Mainline churches	49	24	4	1	1	14	9	100
Historically Black churches	62	13	3	0	0	14	8	100
Catholic	45	25	5	1	1	15	8	100
Mormon	88	8	2	0	0	1	1	100
Orthodox	47	23	3	1	0	19	7	100
Jehovah's Witness	37	4	1	0	0	45	13	100
Other Christian	55	22	2	1	1	10	8	100
Jewish	16	15	5	2	0	45	16	100
Muslim	67	7	1	2	0	18	5	100
Buddhist	32	25	6	2	1	24	9	100
Hindu	33	21	7	3	0	26	9	100
Other Faiths	42	21	3	1	0	19	13	100
Unaffiliated	21	19	6	2	1	39	13	100

IF BUDDHIST (Q.16=7), ASK [N=411]:

Q.34a Do you believe in nirvana, the ultimate state transcending pain and desire in which individual consciousness ends?

IF BELIEVE IN NIRVANA (Q.34a=1), ASK:

Q.34b How certain are you about this belief? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

	All Buddhists
Yes, Believe in Nirvana	62
Absolutely Certain	26
Fairly Certain	32
Not too certain	4
Not at all Certain	0
DK/Refused	1
No, Don't believe in Nirvana	19
Other/DK	18
Total	100

IF HINDU (Q.16=8), ASK [N=257]:

Q.34c Do you believe in reincarnation, that people will be reborn in this world again and again?

IF BELIEVE IN REINCARNATION (Q.34c=1), ASK:

Q.34d How certain are you about this belief? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain, or not at all certain?

	All Hindus
Yes, Believe in Reincarnation	61
Absolutely Certain	34
Fairly Certain	19
Not too certain	7
Not at all Certain	0
DK/Refused	0
No, Don't believe in Reincarnation	28
Other/DK	12
Total	100

ASK ALL:

Q.35 Do you think there is a heaven, where people who have led good lives are eternally rewarded?

	Yes	No	Other (VOL.)	Don't know/refused	Total
Total	74	17	3	6	100
Evangelical churches	86	6	5	2	100
Mainline churches	77	12	3	7	100
Historically Black churches	91	3	3	4	100
Catholic	82	10	2	6	100
Mormon	95	3	1	1	100
Orthodox	74	17	4	6	100
Jehovah's Witness	46	42	8	4	100
Other Christian	49	36	7	8	100
Jewish	38	48	2	12	100
Muslim	85	11	3	2	100
Buddhist	36	54	3	7	100
Hindu	51	35	3	10	100
Other Faiths	32	55	5	8	100
Unaffiliated	41	46	3	10	100

Q.36 Do you think there is a hell, where people who have led bad lives and die without being sorry are eternally punished?

	Yes	No	Other (VOL.)	Don't know/refused	Total
Total	59	30	3	8	100
Evangelical churches	82	10	4	4	100
Mainline churches	56	30	3	11	100
Historically Black churches	82	10	2	6	100
Catholic	60	27	3	10	100
Mormon	59	28	8	5	100
Orthodox	56	28	4	12	100
Jehovah's Witness	9	88	2	1	100
Other Christian	21	74	1	5	100
Jewish	22	69	1	8	100
Muslim	80	11	6	3	100
Buddhist	26	65	2	7	100
Hindu	35	50	4	12	100
Other Faiths	16	76	5	4	100
Unaffiliated	30	58	2	9	100

Q.37 Which comes closest to your view? **[READ, IN ORDER]** **[Holy book]** is the word of God, OR **[Holy book]** is a book written by men and is not the word of God.
[Holy book: If Christian or no religion (Q.16=1-4, 9, 10, 12, 13 OR CHR=1) insert “the Bible”; If Jewish (Q.16=5), insert “the Torah”; If Muslim (Q.16=6), insert, “the Koran”; If other non-Christian affiliations (Q.16=7,8,14 OR (Q.16=11 AND CHR=2,9)), insert “the Holy Scripture”; IF DK/REF IN RELIGION (Q.16=99) AND CHR=2,9, insert “the Bible”]

IF BELIEVE HOLY BOOK IS WORD OF GOD (Q.37=1), ASK:

Q.38 And would you say that **[Holy book]** is to be taken literally, word for word, OR Not everything in **[Holy book]** should be taken literally, word for word?

	-----[Holy book] is the word of God-----			Book written by men, not the word of God	Other/DK (VOL)	Total
	Word of God, taken literally word for word	Word of God, not taken literally	Word of God, Other/DK			
Total	33	27	3	28	9	100
Evangelical churches	59	25	5	7	5	100
Mainline churches	22	35	4	28	11	100
Historically Black churches	62	18	4	9	8	100
Catholic	23	36	3	27	11	100
Mormon	35	50	7	4	4	100
Orthodox	26	29	4	29	12	100
Jehovah’s Witness	48	40	5	1	7	100
Other Christian	5	26	4	44	20	100
Jewish	10	25	2	53	10	100
Muslim*	50	25	11	8	6	100
Buddhist	8	9	1	67	16	100
Hindu	12	21	4	47	16	100
Other Faiths	5	6	1	74	14	100
Unaffiliated	11	13	1	64	10	100

*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)

ASK ALL:

Q.39a Here are a few statements. For each one, please tell me if you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly disagree with it, or completely disagree with it. The first/next one is [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]. **READ FOR FIRST ITEM THEN AS NECESSARY:** Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree?

- a. Miracles still occur today as in ancient times

	Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	Don't know/refused	Total
Total	47	32	10	8	3	100
Evangelical churches	61	27	7	3	2	100
Mainline churches	42	39	11	5	3	100
Historically Black churches	58	30	6	3	3	100
Catholic	47	36	9	5	3	100
Mormon	80	16	3	1	0	100
Orthodox	43	36	11	9	2	100
Jehovah's Witness	15	15	18	48	4	100
Other Christian	56	31	4	6	3	100
Jewish	21	31	20	23	5	100
Muslim	39	30	14	11	7	100
Buddhist	31	31	18	16	4	100
Hindu	24	45	15	11	5	100
Other Faiths	37	29	13	15	5	100
Unaffiliated	25	30	18	23	4	100

ASK ALL:

Q.39b Here are a few statements. For each one, please tell me if you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly disagree with it, or completely disagree with it. The first/next one is [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]. **READ FOR FIRST ITEM THEN AS NECESSARY:** Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree?

b. Angels and demons are active in the world

	Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	Don't know/refused	Total
Total	40	28	13	14	5	100
Evangelical churches	61	26	6	4	3	100
Mainline churches	31	34	17	12	6	100
Historically Black churches	59	28	6	4	4	100
Catholic	35	34	15	10	6	100
Mormon	59	29	4	4	4	100
Orthodox	34	32	16	13	5	100
Jehovah's Witness	78	17	1	3	1	100
Other Christian	26	34	17	20	3	100
Jewish	9	12	21	52	7	100
Muslim	45	34	8	5	8	100
Buddhist	14	23	23	33	7	100
Hindu	18	19	23	32	8	100
Other Faiths	22	23	19	32	4	100
Unaffiliated	18	22	19	35	5	100

ASK ALL:

Q.39c Here are a few statements. For each one, please tell me if you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly disagree with it, or completely disagree with it. The first/next one is [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]. **READ FOR FIRST ITEM THEN AS NECESSARY:** Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree?

c. Religion causes more problems in society than it solves

	Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	Don't know/refused	Total
Total	14	20	28	34	4	100
Evangelical churches	7	13	26	50	4	100
Mainline churches	11	22	33	30	4	100
Historically Black churches	10	14	27	45	5	100
Catholic	13	20	31	33	4	100
Mormon	3	11	30	54	1	100
Orthodox	13	23	30	29	5	100
Jehovah's Witness	29	22	14	27	8	100
Other Christian	23	33	29	13	2	100
Jewish	22	27	28	18	5	100
Muslim	11	16	21	47	4	100
Buddhist	30	26	25	12	6	100
Hindu	25	32	23	15	4	100
Other Faiths	36	27	23	10	4	100
Unaffiliated	30	29	23	14	4	100

**IF HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION (Q.16=1-8, 11, 13-14 OR CHR=1), ASK
[N=30,236]:**

Q.40a Now, as I read a pair of statements, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. First/next
[INSERT: ROTATE PAIRS]

- a. My religion is the one, true faith leading to eternal life,
OR
Many religions can lead to eternal life

	My religion is the one, true faith leading to eternal life	Many religions can lead to eternal life	Neither/ Both equally (VOL)	Don't know/ refused	Total
Total	24	70	3	4	100
Evangelical churches	36	57	3	5	100
Mainline churches	12	83	2	4	100
Historically Black churches	34	59	3	4	100
Catholic	16	79	2	3	100
Mormon	57	39	3	1	100
Orthodox	20	72	3	6	100
Jehovah's Witness	80	16	0	3	100
Other Christian	8	83	4	5	100
Jewish	5	82	7	5	100
Muslim	33	56	2	9	100
Buddhist	5	86	5	4	100
Hindu	5	89	2	5	100
Other Faiths	3	85	9	2	100

IF HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION (Q.16=1-8, 11, 13-14 OR CHR=1), ASK [N=30,236]:

Q.40b Now, as I read a pair of statements, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. First/next [INSERT: ROTATE PAIRS]

- b. There is only ONE true way to interpret the teachings of my religion,
OR
There is MORE than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion

	There is only ONE true way to interpret the teachings of my religion	There is more than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion	Neither/ Both equally (VOL)	Don't know/refused	Total
Total	27	68	1	4	100
Evangelical churches	41	53	1	4	100
Mainline churches	14	82	1	3	100
Historically Black churches	39	57	1	3	100
Catholic	19	77	1	4	100
Mormon	54	43	1	2	100
Orthodox	28	68	1	4	100
Jehovah's Witness	77	18	1	4	100
Other Christian	13	82	1	5	100
Jewish	6	89	1	3	100
Muslim*	33	60	2	5	100
Buddhist	5	90	1	5	100
Hindu	10	85	1	4	100
Other Faiths	6	89	3	3	100

*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007). Muslims were asked about the teachings of "Islam" rather than "my religion."

IF HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION (Q.16=1-8, 11, 13-14 OR CHR=1), ASK [N=30,236]:

Q.40c Thinking about your religion, which of the following statements comes CLOSEST to your view? My church or denomination should **[READ IN ORDER]**

	preserve its traditional beliefs and practices	or adjust traditional beliefs and practices in light of new circumstances	or adopt modern beliefs and practices	Other (VOL)	Don't know/ refused (VOL)	Total
Total	44	35	12	1	7	100
Evangelical churches	59	25	7	2	7	100
Mainline churches	34	42	14	1	8	100
Historically Black churches	48	28	12	2	10	100
Catholic	36	42	15	1	7	100
Mormon	68	23	3	3	3	100
Orthodox	49	31	10	1	9	100
Jehovah's Witness	61	21	3	4	11	100
Other Christian	29	45	15	3	9	100
Jewish	26	46	19	1	7	100
Muslim	39	30	21	1	9	100
Buddhist	18	51	20	2	9	100
Hindu	16	47	23	2	12	100
Other Faiths	22	40	22	5	11	100

ASK ALL:

Q.41 People practice their religion in different ways. Outside of attending religious services, do you pray several times a day, once a day, a few times a week, once a week, a few times a month, seldom, or never?

	Several times a day	Once a day	A few times a week	Once a week	A few times a month	Seldom	Never	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	38	20	14	3	6	11	7	2	100
Evangelical churches	57	21	12	2	3	4	1	1	100
Mainline churches	30	23	20	3	7	12	3	2	100
Historically Black churches	61	19	10	2	2	3	1	2	100
Catholic	31	27	17	4	7	10	3	1	100
Mormon	66	16	8	1	3	5	0	0	100
Orthodox	33	27	14	3	5	12	4	2	100
Jehovah's Witness	78	11	5	1	2	1	0	1	100
Other Christian	58	13	16	0	2	7	3	2	100
Jewish	13	13	14	4	8	27	17	3	100
Muslim	65	6	8	4	1	9	7	1	100
Buddhist	25	20	11	2	9	15	16	1	100
Hindu	25	37	10	4	5	12	5	2	100
Other Faiths	29	13	12	4	8	15	17	3	100
Unaffiliated	13	9	11	2	7	24	32	2	100

Q.42a Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT ITEM; INSERT ITEM a FIRST, FOLLOWED BY b; THEN RANDOMIZE] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]? READ IF NECESSARY: at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

ASK ALL:

- a. participate in prayer groups, Scripture study groups or religious education programs

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	23	9	8	16	43	1	100
Evangelical churches	41	12	8	15	23	1	100
Mainline churches	16	9	9	19	45	1	100
Historically Black churches	44	13	8	14	20	1	100
Catholic	13	7	9	19	52	1	100
Mormon	64	9	4	10	12	0	100
Orthodox	10	11	10	20	48	1	100
Jehovah's Witness	82	3	2	4	8	2	100
Other Christian	18	7	12	21	39	1	100
Jewish	11	7	11	20	49	2	100
Muslim	29	11	9	11	40	1	100
Buddhist	12	10	12	19	47	1	100
Hindu	14	15	16	18	35	2	100
Other Faiths	10	6	9	13	61	1	100
Unaffiliated	5	3	3	13	75	1	100

Q.42b Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT ITEM; INSERT ITEM a FIRST, FOLLOWED BY b; THEN RANDOMIZE] - would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]? READ IF NECESSARY: at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

ASK ALL:

b. read scripture outside of religious services

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	35	10	8	17	28	1	100
Evangelical churches	60	11	7	12	9	1	100
Mainline churches	27	12	11	22	27	2	100
Historically Black churches	60	13	6	12	8	1	100
Catholic	21	11	10	21	36	1	100
Mormon	76	7	4	7	6	0	100
Orthodox	22	11	10	23	32	2	100
Jehovah's Witness	83	4	3	5	5	0	100
Other Christian	40	12	6	16	25	1	100
Jewish	14	6	8	20	50	2	100
Muslim	43	13	13	14	16	1	100
Buddhist	28	11	9	14	36	2	100
Hindu	23	12	13	21	30	2	100
Other Faiths	17	6	8	19	48	1	100
Unaffiliated	9	6	6	19	58	1	100

Q.42c Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT ITEM; INSERT ITEM a FIRST, FOLLOWED BY b; THEN RANDOMIZE] - would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]? READ IF NECESSARY: at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

ASK ALL:

c. meditate

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	39	7	4	12	35	2	100
Evangelical churches	46	6	3	9	32	3	100
Mainline churches	35	7	5	14	37	3	100
Historically Black churches	55	6	3	10	24	2	100
Catholic	36	9	5	13	35	2	100
Mormon	56	7	3	11	20	2	100
Orthodox	32	8	7	12	38	4	100
Jehovah's Witness	72	4	3	4	14	4	100
Other Christian	64	8	5	9	13	1	100
Jewish	23	6	5	20	42	3	100
Muslim	46	3	3	10	32	6	100
Buddhist	61	8	3	7	17	4	100
Hindu	44	9	7	13	26	2	100
Other Faiths	64	9	5	11	9	1	100
Unaffiliated	26	7	5	14	47	2	100

Q.42d Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT ITEM; INSERT ITEM a FIRST, FOLLOWED BY b; THEN RANDOMIZE] – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]? READ IF NECESSARY: at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

IF HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION (Q.16=1-8, 11, 13-14 OR CHR=1) ASK [N=30,236]:

d. share your faith with non-believers or people from other religious backgrounds

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	23	13	14	23	24	3	100
Evangelical churches	34	18	16	18	11	3	100
Mainline churches	14	12	15	27	30	3	100
Historically Black churches	42	13	9	17	15	3	100
Catholic	14	9	13	26	36	2	100
Mormon	24	23	27	18	7	2	100
Orthodox	11	10	16	28	34	2	100
Jehovah's Witness	76	8	5	5	3	2	100
Other Christian	21	23	14	24	15	4	100
Jewish	7	8	12	29	42	3	100
Muslim	23	12	15	20	28	2	100
Buddhist	15	13	12	29	29	2	100
Hindu	9	10	14	25	39	3	100
Other Faiths	19	12	11	27	28	3	100

Q.42e Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT ITEM; INSERT ITEM a FIRST, FOLLOWED BY b; THEN RANDOMIZE] - would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]? READ IF NECESSARY: at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

IF CHRISTIAN (Q.16=1-4, 13 OR CHR=1), ASK [N=28,279]:

e. speak or pray in tongues

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total Christian	9	2	2	6	77	4	100
Evangelical churches	11	3	2	6	77	3	100
Mainline churches	4	1	1	5	84	4	100
Historically Black churches	14	4	2	8	69	3	100
Catholic	9	2	2	6	75	5	100
Mormon	4	1	1	5	86	4	100
Orthodox	12	3	3	6	66	11	100
Jehovah's Witness	4	1	1	2	88	4	100
Other Christian	4	1	0	2	63	31	100

Q.42f Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT ITEM; INSERT ITEM a FIRST, FOLLOWED BY b; THEN RANDOMIZE] - would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]? READ IF NECESSARY: at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

IF HINDU OR BUDDHIST (Q.16=7, 8), ASK [N=668]:

f. pray at a shrine or religious symbol in your home

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/Refused	Total
Buddhist	33	6	5	14	39	2	100
Hindu	62	5	9	9	14	2	100

Q.42g Please tell me how often you do each of the following. First, how often do you [INSERT ITEM; INSERT ITEM a FIRST, FOLLOWED BY b; THEN RANDOMIZE] - would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you [INSERT NEXT ITEM]? **READ IF NECESSARY:** at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

IF ATHEIST, AGNOSTIC, OR NO RELIGION (Q.16=9, 10, 12) OR AMBIGUOUS AFFILIATION (Q.16=99 AND CHR=2,9), ASK:

g. share your views on God and religion with religious people

<i>Share your views on God and religion....</i>	All Unaffiliated
At least once a week	13
Once or twice a month	11
Several times a year	10
Seldom	31
Never	33
Don't know/Refused	2
Total	100
Based on the unaffiliated	(N=5,048)

Q.43a Now, thinking about some different kinds of experiences, how often do you **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE]** – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]?**
READ IF NECESSARY: at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

ASK ALL:

- a. feel a deep sense of spiritual peace and well-being

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/ Refused	Total
Total	52	14	12	12	6	3	100
Evangelical churches	68	12	9	7	2	2	100
Mainline churches	47	16	15	13	5	4	100
Historically Black churches	65	12	8	9	3	3	100
Catholic	47	16	16	13	6	3	100
Mormon	71	12	9	5	0	2	100
Orthodox	45	15	17	13	7	3	100
Jehovah's Witness	77	6	7	3	4	3	100
Other Christian	64	15	8	7	3	4	100
Jewish	38	14	13	21	9	5	100
Muslim	64	13	7	9	4	3	100
Buddhist	55	15	9	11	6	4	100
Hindu	49	7	22	10	8	5	100
Other Faiths	60	13	9	10	4	3	100
Unaffiliated	35	13	12	21	16	4	100

Q.43b Now, thinking about some different kinds of experiences, how often do you **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE]** – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]**?
READ IF NECESSARY: at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

ASK ALL:

- b. feel a deep sense of wonder about the universe

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/Refused	Total
Total	39	14	14	18	11	4	100
Evangelical churches	41	13	12	16	12	5	100
Mainline churches	37	15	17	18	9	4	100
Historically Black churches	37	14	10	18	15	5	100
Catholic	34	14	17	20	12	4	100
Mormon	40	16	15	16	10	3	100
Orthodox	35	12	20	17	13	4	100
Jehovah's Witness	49	10	10	7	18	6	100
Other Christian	64	10	11	8	3	4	100
Jewish	40	12	16	16	12	4	100
Muslim	53	14	6	14	7	6	100
Buddhist	57	13	10	7	9	4	100
Hindu	39	12	23	14	7	3	100
Other Faiths	65	11	7	9	5	2	100
Unaffiliated	39	14	14	20	11	3	100

Q.43c Now, thinking about some different kinds of experiences, how often do you **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE]** – would you say at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never? And how often do you **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]?**
READ IF NECESSARY: at least once a week, once or twice a month, several times a year, seldom, or never?

IF PRAY MORE THAN SELDOM (Q.41=1-5), ASK [n=28,800]:

c. receive a definite answer to a specific prayer request?

	At least once a week	Once or twice a month	Several times a year	Seldom	Never	Don't know/Refused	Total	N
Total	24	15	23	18	10	10	100	28,800
Evangelical churches	31	18	23	12	5	10	100	8,989
Mainline churches	16	14	25	23	12	11	100	6,296
Historically Black churches	36	17	19	12	5	11	100	1,897
Catholic	18	13	23	23	13	10	100	7,018
Mormon	34	24	21	11	4	7	100	551
Orthodox	13	16	27	18	13	13	100	299
Jehovah's Witness	37	14	15	10	9	16	100	210
Other Christian	33	23	21	11	4	8	100	116
Jewish	15	7	17	25	20	16	100	346
Muslim	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buddhist	26	9	17	16	25	8	100	279
Hindu	16	12	23	18	15	16	100	207
Other Faiths	28	8	13	20	21	10	100	286
Unaffiliated	18	11	19	26	18	7	100	2,058

IF BELIEVE IN GOD/UNIVERSAL SPIRIT (Q.30=1), ASK [N=32,913]:

Q.43d And have you ever experienced or witnessed a divine healing of an illness or injury?
[N=32,913]

	Yes, have witnessed	No, have not witnessed	Don't know/ Refused	Total	N
Total	36	62	2	100	32,913
Evangelical churches	51	48	2	100	9,358
Mainline churches	28	69	2	100	7,247
Historically Black churches	55	43	2	100	1,971
Catholic	28	70	2	100	7,845
Mormon	69	30	1	100	578
Orthodox	36	62	2	100	346
Jehovah's Witness	8	90	3	100	210
Other Christian	60	37	2	100	125
Jewish	20	78	2	100	560
Muslim	29	69	1	100	108
Buddhist	30	67	3	100	304
Hindu	32	66	1	100	236
Other Faiths	43	55	2	100	372
Unaffiliated	22	76	2	100	3,440

NO QUESTIONS 44-45

IF HAS A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION (Q.16=1-8, 11, 13-14 OR CHR=1), ASK [N=30,236]:

Q.46 Do you think there is a natural conflict between being a devout religious person and living in a modern society, or don't you think so?

	Yes, there is conflict	No, don't think so	Don't know/ refused	Total
Total	40	54	6	100
Evangelical churches	49	45	6	100
Mainline churches	32	62	6	100
Historically Black churches	46	45	9	100
Catholic	34	61	5	100
Mormon	36	60	4	100
Orthodox	35	58	7	100
Jehovah's Witness	59	32	9	100
Other Christian	31	64	5	100
Jewish	29	65	6	100
Muslim*	32	63	5	100
Buddhist	30	65	6	100
Hindu	31	62	7	100
Other Faiths	33	61	6	100
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)				

IF RESPONDENT IS AN ATHEIST, AGNOSTIC OR HAS NO RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION (Q.16=9, 10, 12) OR AMBIGUOUS AFFILIATION (Q.16=99 AND CHR=2,9), ASK:

Q.47 Do you think there is a natural conflict between being a non-religious person and living in a society where most people are religious, or don't you think so?

	All Unaffiliated
Yes, there is conflict	34
No, don't think so	61
Don't know/refused	6
Total	100
Based on unaffiliated	(N=5,048)

NO QUESTIONS 48-49

ASK ALL:

On another subject...

Q.50 Thinking about when you were a child, in what religion were you raised, if any? Were you Protestant, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Orthodox such as Greek or Russian Orthodox, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, atheist, agnostic, something else, or nothing in particular?
[INTERVIEWER: IF R VOLUNTEERS “nothing in particular, none, no religion, etc.” BEFORE REACHING END OF LIST, PROMPT WITH: and would you say that was atheist, agnostic, or just nothing in particular?]

IF SOMETHING ELSE OR DK (Q.50=11, 99), ASK:

Q.50a And was that a Christian religion, or not?

IF PROTESTANT OR CHRISTIAN UNSPECIFIED OR SOMETHING ELSE/CHRISTIAN (Q.50=1, 13 OR {Q50=11 AND Q.50a=1}), ASK:

Q.50b What denomination or church, if any, was that? Just stop me when I get to the right one. Were you **(READ)** Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Pentecostal, Episcopalian, Church of Christ, or Disciples of Christ, Congregational or United Church of Christ, Holiness, Reformed, Church of God, Nondenominational or Independent Church, something else Or none in particular?
INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ QUESTION IF R VOLUNTEERED DENOMINATION IN PREVIOUS QUESTION. RECORD RESPONSE IN APPROPRIATE CATEGORY.

	Percent
Protestant	53.9
Baptist Family	20.9
Methodist Family	8.3
Nondenominational Family	1.5
Lutheran Family	5.5
Presbyterian Family	3.4
Pentecostal Family	3.9
Episcopalian/Anglican Family	1.8
Restorationist Family	2.3
Congregationalist Family	.8
Holiness Family	.8
Reformed Family	.3
Adventist Family	.4
Anabaptist	.3
Pietist Family	<.3
Friends Family	<.3
Other Evangelical/Fund. Family	<.3
Non-Specific	3.4
Catholic	31.4
Mormon	1.8
Orthodox	.6
Jehovah Witness	.6
Other Christian	<.3
Jewish	1.9
Muslim	.3
Buddhist	.4
Hindu	.4
Other World Religions	<.3
Other Faiths	.3
Unaffiliated	7.3
DK/REF	.7
Total	100.0

IF MARRIED OR PARTNERED (MARITAL=1,2), ASK [N=22,183]:

Q.51 And what is your [IF MARITAL=1: spouse's/IF MARITAL=2: partner's] religion, if any? Are they Protestant, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Orthodox such as Greek or Russian Orthodox, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, atheist, agnostic, something else, or nothing in particular?
[INTERVIEWER: IF R VOLUNTEERS “nothing in particular, none, no religion, etc.”
BEFORE REACHING END OF LIST, PROMPT WITH: and would you say they are atheist, agnostic, or just nothing in particular?]

IF SOMETHING ELSE OR DK (Q.51=11, 99), ASK:

Q.52 And is that a Christian religion, or not?

IF PROTESTANT OR UNSPECIFIED CHRISTIAN OR SOMETHING ELSE/CHRISTIAN (Q.51=1, 13 OR {Q51=11 AND Q.52=1}), ASK:

Q.53 What denomination or church, if any, is that? Just stop me when I get to the right one. Is your [IF MARITAL=1: spouse/IF MARITAL=2: partner] **(READ)** Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Pentecostal, Episcopalian, Church of Christ, or Disciples of Christ, Congregational or United Church of Christ, Holiness, Reformed, Church of God, Nondenominational or Independent Church, Something else Or none in particular?

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ QUESTION IF R VOLUNTEERED DENOMINATION IN PREVIOUS QUESTION. RECORD RESPONSE IN APPROPRIATE CATEGORY.

	Percent
Protestant	50.0
Baptist Family	17.5
Methodist Family	6.4
Nondenominational Family	3.9
Lutheran Family	5.1
Presbyterian Family	2.7
Pentecostal Family	4.2
Episcopalian/Anglican Family	1.5
Restorationist Family	1.9
Congregationalist Family	.6
Holiness Family	.7
Reformed Family	.3
Adventist Family	.3
Anabaptist	.3
Pietist Family	<.3
Friends Family	<.3
Other Evangelical/Fund. Family	<.3
Non-Specific	4.3
Catholic	29.1
Mormon	2.2
Orthodox	.7
Jehovah Witness	.6
Other Christian	<.3
Jewish	1.9
Muslim	.5
Buddhist	.6
Hindu	.6
Other World Religions	<.3
Other Faiths	.7
Unaffiliated	11.5
DK/REF	1.5
Total	100.0

ASK ALL:
CHILDREN Are you the parent or a guardian of any children under 18 now living in your household? **(IF YES, ASK:** And may I ask how many?)

	No children	one	two	three	Four or more	Total	N
Total	65	13	13	6	3	100	35,431
Evangelical churches	65	13	13	6	3	100	9,443
Mainline churches	70	12	12	5	1	100	7,451
Historically Black churches	64	15	11	6	4	100	1,989
Catholic	61	13	15	7	4	100	8,029
Mormon	51	14	14	12	9	100	577
Orthodox	70	9	14	5	1	100	360
Jehovah's Witness	63	16	11	6	4	100	215
Other Christian	72	12	8	4	4	100	129
Jewish	72	9	11	4	4	100	681
Muslim	53	13	19	9	6	100	116
Buddhist	70	16	11	3	1	100	411
Hindu	52	21	24	2	1	100	256
Other Faiths	69	15	12	3	1	100	449
Unaffiliated	67	13	13	5	2	100	5,031
Based on total answering							

NO QUESTION 54

IF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS (CHILDREN=1-50), ASK [N=10,705]:

Q.55a As I read a list, please tell me if you do any of the following things with (IF CHILDREN=1: your child/IF CHILDREN=2-50: your children). First, do you **(READ IN ORDER)**

- a. Pray or read the Scripture with (IF CHILDREN=1: your child/IF CHILDREN=2-50: any of your children)?

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused	Total	N
Total	63	36	1	100	10,705
Evangelical churches	81	19	0	100	2,851
Mainline churches	61	38	1	100	1,861
Historically Black churches	77	22	0	100	670
Catholic	63	37	0	100	2,678
Mormon	91	9	0	100	249
Orthodox	56	44	0	100	106
Jehovah's Witness	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Christian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jewish	41	59	0	100	167
Muslim	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buddhist	37	63	0	100	120
Hindu	66	32	2	100	128
Other Faiths	40	59	1	100	126
Unaffiliated	31	68	1	100	1,502
Based on those with children under age 18					

IF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS (CHILDREN=1-50), ASK [N=10,705]:

Q.55b As I read a list, please tell me if you do any of the following things with (IF CHILDREN=1: your child/IF CHILDREN=2-50: your children). First, do you (**READ IN ORDER**)

- b. Send (IF CHILDREN=1: your child/IF CHILDREN=2-50: any of your children) to Sunday school or another religious education program?

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused	Total	N
Total	60	40	1	100	10,705
Evangelical churches	79	21	0	100	2,851
Mainline churches	62	37	0	100	1,861
Historically Black churches	77	22	1	100	670
Catholic	51	48	0	100	2,678
Mormon	90	10	0	100	249
Orthodox	58	42	0	100	106
Jehovah's Witness	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Christian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jewish	56	44	0	100	167
Muslim	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buddhist	24	76	0	100	120
Hindu	22	75	3	100	128
Other Faiths	41	59	0	100	126
Unaffiliated	35	64	1	100	1,502
Based on those with children under age 18					

IF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS (CHILDREN=1-50), ASK [N=10,705]:

Q.55c As I read a list, please tell me if you do any of the following things with (IF CHILDREN=1: your child/IF CHILDREN=2-50: your children). First, do you (**READ IN ORDER**)

- c. Home school or send (IF CHILDREN=1: your child/IF CHILDREN=2-50: any of your children) to a religious school instead of a public school?

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused	Total	N
Total	15	85	1	100	10,705
Evangelical churches	18	81	1	100	2,851
Mainline churches	10	89	1	100	1,861
Historically Black churches	11	89	0	100	670
Catholic	20	79	1	100	2,678
Mormon	6	94	0	100	249
Orthodox	30	70	0	100	106
Jehovah's Witness	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Christian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jewish	27	73	0	100	167
Muslim	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buddhist	10	90	1	100	120
Hindu	5	93	2	100	128
Other Faiths	10	90	0	100	126
Unaffiliated	7	93	1	100	1,502
Based on those with children under age 18					

NO QUESTIONS 56-59

ASK ALL:

Now, just a few questions for statistical purposes only...

SEX [ENTER RESPONDENT'S SEX:]

	Male	Female	Total
Total	48	52	100
Evangelical churches	47	53	100
Mainline churches	46	54	100
Historically Black churches	40	60	100
Catholic	46	54	100
Mormon	44	56	100
Orthodox	46	54	100
Jehovah's Witness	40	60	100
Other Christian	46	54	100
Jewish	52	48	100
Muslim*	54	46	100
Buddhist	53	47	100
Hindu	61	39	100
Other Faiths	54	46	100
Unaffiliated	59	41	100
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)			

AGE What is your age?

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total	N
Total	20	39	25	16	100	34,695
Evangelical churches	17	39	26	19	100	9,281
Mainline churches	14	36	28	23	100	7,271
Historically Black churches	24	36	24	15	100	1,942
Catholic	18	41	24	16	100	7,856
Mormon	24	42	19	15	100	565
Orthodox	18	38	27	17	100	358
Jehovah's Witness	21	39	25	14	100	207
Other Christian	16	35	27	22	100	127
Jewish	20	29	29	22	100	664
Muslim*	29	48	18	5	100	1,027
Buddhist	23	40	30	7	100	410
Hindu	18	58	19	5	100	250
Other Faiths	26	37	27	10	100	437
Unaffiliated	31	40	20	8	100	4,947
Based on total answering						
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)						

ASK ALL:

Q.60 Were you born in the United States, or in another country?

	Born in US	Born in a foreign country	Born in US territories/ Puerto Rico	DK	Total
Total	88	11	1	0	100
Evangelical churches	93	6	1	0	100
Mainline churches	95	5	0	0	100
Historically Black churches	95	4	0	1	100
Catholic	76	22	1	0	100
Mormon	93	6	0	0	100
Orthodox	62	38	0	0	100
Jehovah's Witness	83	17	0	0	100
Other Christian	94	3	1	2	100
Jewish	89	10	0	0	100
Muslim*	35	65	0	0	100
Buddhist	74	26	0	0	100
Hindu	14	85	1	0	100
Other Faiths	95	5	0	0	100
Unaffiliated	88	12	0	0	100
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007); question wording: "In what country were you born?"					

ASK ALL:

Q.60 Were you born in the United States, or in another country?

IF BORN OUTSIDE THE U.S. (Q.60=2), ASK:

Q.60a In what country were you born? [OPEN-END; PRE-CODED] [N=3,104]

Country	Percent
Mexico	35
India	4
El Salvador	4
Germany	4
United Kingdom	3
Canada	3
Dominican Republic	3
Guatemala	3
Philippines	3
Cuba	2
China	2
Colombia	2
Jamaica	2
Ecuador	1
Honduras	1
Peru	1
Italy	1
Taiwan	1
Korea	1
Vietnam	1
Russia	1
Japan	1
Argentina	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Haiti	1
France	1
Panama	1
Poland	1
Ireland	1
Other	15
Don't know	2
Total	100
Based on those born outside the U.S., Puerto Rico or U.S. territories	

IF BORN OUTSIDE THE U.S. (Q.60=2), ASK:

Q.61 Are you currently a citizen of the United States, or not?

	Born in U.S. or U.S. territory	----Born Outside the U.S.----		Total
		Yes, Citizen	No, Not a Citizen/DK [†]	
Total	88	6	6	100
Evangelical churches	94	3	3	100
Mainline churches	95	3	2	100
Historically Black churches	95	2	2	100
Catholic	77	9	13	100
Mormon	93	4	3	100
Orthodox	62	29	9	100
Jehovah's Witness	83	6	11	100
Other Christian	95	3	2	100
Jewish	90	8	2	100
Muslim*	35	41	25	100
Buddhist	74	19	7	100
Hindu	15	46	40	100
Other Faiths	95	4	1	100
Unaffiliated	88	6	6	100

[†]Don't know responses include people who do not know where they were born
 *Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)

ASK ALL:

Q.60 Were you born in the United States, or in another country?

IF BORN OUTSIDE THE U.S./IN PUERTO RICO/OTHER U.S. TERRITORY (Q.60=2,3,4), ASK:

Q.62 In what year did you come to live in the U.S?

	Non-Immigrant	-----Immigrated-----							Total
		1910-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2007	Not sure when	
Total	88	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	100
Evangelical churches	93	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	100
Mainline churches	95	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	100
Historically Black churches	96	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	100
Catholic	77	1	2	2	5	7	5	2	100
Mormon	93	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	100
Orthodox	62	3	3	5	8	11	7	1	100
Jehovah's Witness	83	1	1	2	2	6	4	0	100
Other Christian	96	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	100
Jewish	90	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	100
Muslim*	35	1	1	8	15	20	17	3	100
Buddhist	74	2	2	4	8	6	4	0	100
Hindu	14	1	4	12	17	29	20	5	100
Other Faiths	95	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	100
Unaffiliated	88	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	100

*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)

QUESTIONS 63, 64 AND 65 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

EDUC What is the last grade or class that you completed in school? **[DO NOT READ]**

	Less than High School	High School Graduate/ Trade School	Some College	College Graduate	Post Graduate	Total	N
Total	14	36	23	16	11	100	35,298
Evangelical churches	16	40	24	13	7	100	9,411
Mainline churches	9	34	24	20	14	100	7,429
Historically Black churches	19	40	25	11	5	100	1,985
Catholic	17	36	21	16	10	100	7,990
Mormon	9	30	32	18	10	100	578
Orthodox	6	26	22	28	18	100	362
Jehovah's Witness	19	51	22	6	3	100	211
Other Christian	12	22	27	20	20	100	129
Jewish	3	19	19	24	35	100	676
Muslim*	21	32	23	14	10	100	1,031
Buddhist	3	23	26	22	26	100	408
Hindu	4	12	10	26	48	100	253
Other Faiths	7	25	28	18	21	100	448
Unaffiliated	13	34	24	16	13	100	5,009
Based on total answering							
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)							

INCOME Last year, that is in 2006, what was your total family income from all sources, before taxes? Just stop me when I get to the right category. **(READ IN ORDER)** Less than \$10,000, 10 to under \$20,000, 20 to under \$30,000, 30 to under \$40,000, 40 to under \$50,000, 50 to under \$75,000, 75 to under \$100,000, 100 to under \$150,000, \$150,000 or more

	Less than \$30,000	\$30,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000+	Total	N
Total	31	22	17	13	18	100	29,435
Evangelical churches	34	24	18	11	13	100	7,943
Mainline churches	25	21	18	15	21	100	6,142
Historically Black churches	47	26	12	7	8	100	1,656
Catholic	31	20	16	14	19	100	6,565
Mormon	26	21	22	16	16	100	512
Orthodox	20	24	16	13	28	100	290
Jehovah’s Witness	42	23	17	9	9	100	178
Other Christian	29	21	13	13	23	100	111
Jewish	14	11	17	12	46	100	520
Muslim*	35	24	15	10	16	100	868
Buddhist	25	19	17	17	22	100	357
Hindu	9	10	15	22	43	100	220
Other Faiths	28	25	16	13	18	100	378
Unaffiliated	29	23	16	13	19	100	4,279
Based on total answering							
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)							

IF BORN IN U.S./PUERTO RICO/U.S. TERRITORY (Q.60=1,3,4) OR U.S. CITIZEN (Q.61=1), ASK:

REGIST These days, many people are so busy they can't find time to register to vote, or move around so often they don't get a chance to re-register. Are you NOW registered to vote in your precinct or election district or haven't you been able to register so far?

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '1' YES IN REGIST ASK:

REGICERT Are you absolutely certain that you are registered to vote, or is there a chance that your registration has lapsed because you moved or for some other reason?

	-----Yes, registered-----		Not Registered	Don't know/ Refused	Not US Citizen	Total
	Yes, Absolutely certain	Possible Registration Lapsed/ Not sure				
Total	73	3	17	1	6	100
Evangelical churches	76	3	17	1	3	100
Mainline churches	81	3	14	0	2	100
Historically black churches	77	5	15	1	2	100
Catholic	69	3	14	1	13	100
Mormon	76	5	15	1	3	100
Orthodox	69	4	17	1	9	100
Jehovah's Witness	13	0	74	1	11	100
Other Christian	83	3	12	0	2	100
Jewish	84	2	10	1	2	100
Muslim*	48	2	22	3	25	100
Buddhist	73	3	15	1	7	100
Hindu	42	4	14	1	40	100
Other Faiths	70	5	23	1	1	100
Unaffiliated	65	4	24	1	6	100

*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent?

IF ANSWERED 3, 4, 5 OR 9 IN PARTY, ASK:

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

	Republican/ lean	Democrat/ lean	Independent /Other/DK	Total
Total	35	47	18	100
Evangelical churches	50	34	16	100
Mainline churches	41	43	15	100
Historically Black churches	10	77	12	100
Catholic	33	48	19	100
Mormon	65	22	13	100
Orthodox	35	50	15	100
Jehovah's Witness	10	15	75	100
Other Christian	26	55	19	100
Jewish	24	66	10	100
Muslim*	11	63	26	100
Buddhist	18	66	15	100
Hindu	13	63	24	100
Other Faiths	13	66	20	100
Unaffiliated	23	55	23	100
*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)				

ASK ALL:

IDEO

In general, would you describe your political views as... **[READ]** Very conservative, Conservative, Moderate, Liberal, OR Very liberal?

	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal	Don't know/ Refused	Total
Total	37	36	20	7	100
Evangelical churches	52	30	11	7	100
Mainline churches	36	41	18	5	100
Historically black churches	35	36	21	8	100
Catholic	36	38	18	8	100
Mormon	60	27	10	3	100
Orthodox	30	45	20	6	100
Jehovah's Witness	21	12	17	50	100
Other Christian	20	35	40	5	100
Jewish	21	39	38	3	100
Muslim*	19	38	24	19	100
Buddhist	12	32	50	6	100
Hindu	12	44	35	10	100
Other Faiths	12	33	47	8	100
Unaffiliated	20	39	34	8	100

*Source: Muslim American Survey (Pew Research Center, 2007)