

FOR RELEASE MAY 26, 2022

Modest Warming in U.S. Views on Israel and Palestinians

*Young Americans' attitudes are as favorable toward the
Palestinian people and government as toward Israel*

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, May 2022, "Modest
Warming in U.S. Views on Israel and Palestinians"

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to better understand Americans' views on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. For this analysis, we surveyed 10,441 U.S. adults from March 7 to 13, 2022. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses, which gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

Here are [the questions used](#) for this analysis, along with responses, and its [methodology](#).

Modest Warming in U.S. Views on Israel and Palestinians

Young Americans' attitudes are as favorable toward the Palestinian people and government as toward Israel

In recent years, U.S. public opinion has become modestly more positive toward both sides in the Israel-Palestinian conflict, according to a new Pew Research Center survey.

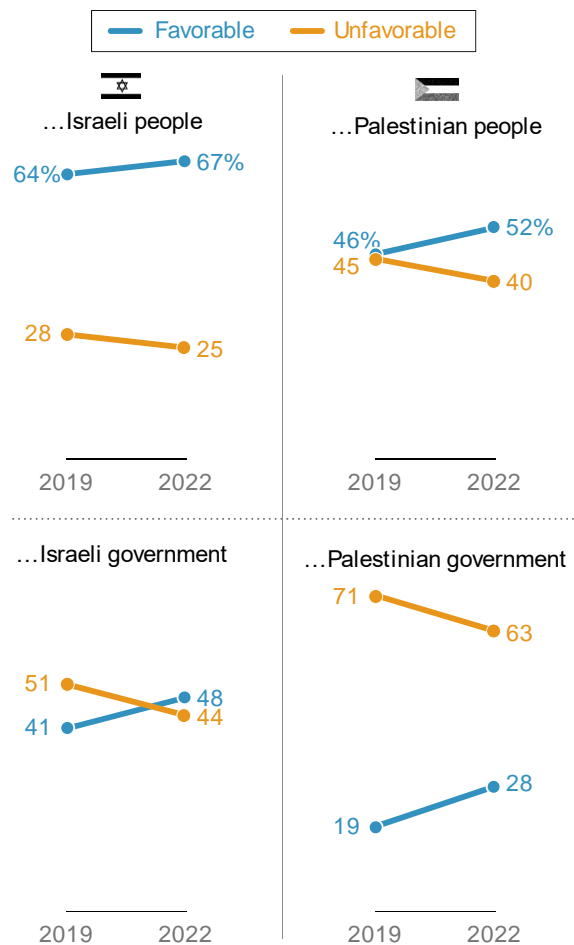
Overall, Americans continue to express more positive feelings toward the Israeli people than toward the Palestinian people – and to rate the Israeli government more favorably than the Palestinian government.

But these gaps are much larger among older Americans than among younger ones. Indeed, U.S. adults under 30 view the Palestinian people at least as warmly (61% very or somewhat favorable) as the Israeli people (56%) and rate the Palestinian government as favorably (35%) as the Israeli government (34%).

The new survey, conducted March 7-13 among 10,441 U.S. adults, also shows that public opinion varies considerably on these questions by political party. Republicans and those who lean toward the Republican Party express much more positive views of the Israeli people (78% very or somewhat favorable) than of the Palestinian people (37%), and they view the Israeli government far more favorably (66%) than the Palestinian government (18%).

Americans view Israeli and Palestinian people more favorably than their governments

% who say they have a _____ opinion of the ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

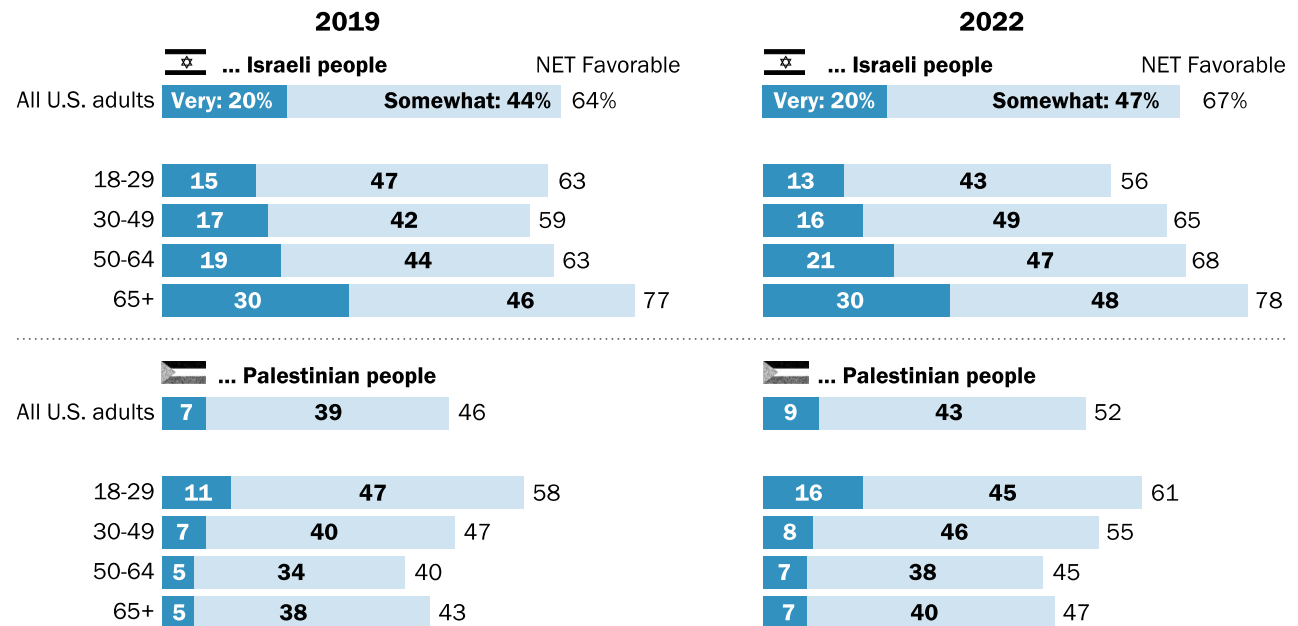
Source: Surveys conducted April 1-15, 2019, and March 7-13, 2022, among U.S. adults.

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Older Americans express warmer views toward the Israeli people and cooler views toward the Palestinians

% who say they have a _____ favorable opinion of the ...



Note: Figures may not add to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Surveys conducted April 1-15, 2019, and March 7-13, 2022, among U.S. adults.

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By contrast, Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents hold about equally positive views of the Israeli people and Palestinian people (60% and 64% favorable, respectively) and rate Israel's government on par with the Palestinian government (34% vs. 37%).

Among both Republicans and Democrats, feelings toward the Israeli and Palestinian governments and the Palestinian people have warmed slightly [since 2019](#), while views of the Israeli people have held steady.

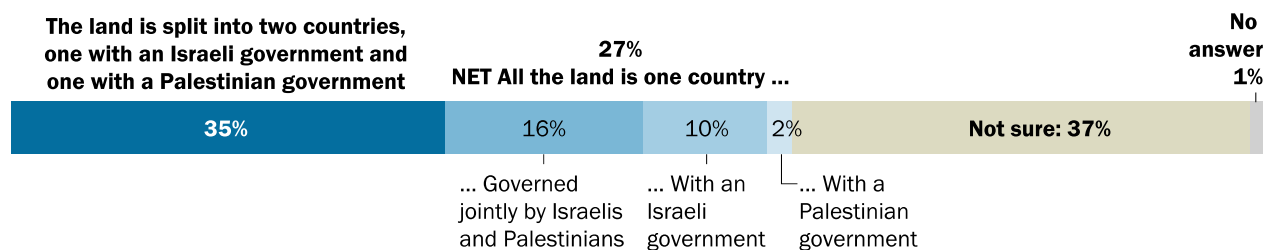
Nearly three-quarters of a century after the founding of the modern state of Israel, the survey finds no clear consensus among Americans about the best possible outcome of the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians.

About one-third of the public says splitting the land into two countries – a version of the “two-state solution” long backed by U.S. diplomacy – would be best (35%). But roughly a quarter (27%)

would prefer to see a single state emerge, in most cases with a government comprised jointly of Israelis and Palestinians. And more than a third of U.S. adults (37%) say they are not sure what is the best outcome.

One-third of Americans say the best possible outcome between Israel and the Palestinians is a two-state solution

What do you think would be the best possible outcome of the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians?



Note: Figures may not add to 100% or subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-13, 2022, among U.S. adults.

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Age is a factor in these opinions: Older Americans are more inclined than younger ones to say that a two-state solution would be the best possible outcome of the conflict, while adults under 30 are more likely than their elders to say they aren't sure what's best.

Religious affiliation also matters: White evangelical Protestants are much more likely than members of any other major Christian tradition to say the best outcome would be a single state with an Israeli government; 28% say this, compared with 6% each of Catholics, White non-evangelical Protestants and Black Protestants.

Perhaps relatedly, White evangelicals also are the group most likely to say God gave the land that is now Israel to the Jewish people. Fully 70% of White evangelicals take that position, more than twice the share of U.S. Jews who answered a similar (but not identical) question in a [2020 survey](#) by saying God gave the land of Israel to the Jewish people (32%).

The new survey also asked the U.S. public about the [boycott, divestment and sanctions \(BDS\) movement](#) against Israel. Relatively few Americans know about this boycott effort; 84% say they have heard "not much" or "nothing at all" about it. Just 5% of U.S. adults have heard at least "some" about BDS and express support for it, including 2% who strongly support it.

The survey was conducted among Americans of all religious backgrounds, including Jews, Muslims, Buddhists and Hindus, but it did not obtain enough respondents from non-Christian religious groups to report separately on their responses. U.S. Jews' [views toward Israel](#) were explored in depth in Pew Research Center's report "[Jewish Americans in 2020](#)" (though that survey did not include a question about the best possible outcome of the conflict).

Americans overall view Israeli people more favorably than Palestinians

Two-thirds of Americans express at least a somewhat favorable view of the Israeli people, including one-in-five who say they feel *very* favorably toward the Israelis. Opinion about the Palestinian people is somewhat cooler: 52% of the public has a favorable view, and one-in-ten U.S. adults have a *very* favorable opinion of the Palestinians.

Republicans and those who lean to the GOP are much more likely to express a favorable view of the Israeli people (78%) than of the Palestinian people (37%). Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, on the other hand, similar shares express favorable views toward both groups (60% and 64%, respectively).

Wide partisan and age gaps in views of Israeli and Palestinian people

% of U.S. adults who have a favorable view of the ...

	Israeli people			Palestinian people		
	NET			NET		
	Favorable	Very	Somewhat	Favorable	Very	Somewhat
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All U.S. adults	67	20	47	52	9	43
Republican/lean Rep.	78	32	47	37	5	32
Democrat/lean Dem.	60	11	49	64	12	52
Ages 18-29	56	13	43	61	16	45
30-49	65	16	49	55	8	46
50-64	68	21	47	45	7	38
65+	78	30	48	47	7	40
Protestant	74	28	46	46	7	39
White evangelical	86	42	44	37	5	32
White, not evangelical	70	21	49	47	6	41
Black Protestant	58	13	44	53	11	42
Catholic	67	19	48	50	9	41
Religiously unaffiliated	58	10	48	59	10	49
Atheist/agnostic	60	11	49	65	12	53
Nothing in particular	56	9	47	56	10	46

Note: Figures may not add to subtotals due to rounding.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-13, 2022, among U.S. adults.

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Compared with their elders, younger U.S. adults tend to express cooler views toward the Israeli people and warmer views toward the Palestinians. For example, 56% of adults under 30 say they feel favorably toward the Israeli people, compared with 78% among those ages 65 and older. And a solid majority of those ages 18 to 29 (61%) express favorable views toward the Palestinians, compared with 46% of those 50 and older.

Nearly nine-in-ten White evangelical Protestants have a favorable view of the Israeli people (86%), including 42% who say they have a very favorable view. But White evangelical Protestants are among the *least* likely subgroups to say they have a favorable view of the Palestinian people (37%). By contrast, religiously unaffiliated Americans – adults who describe themselves, religiously, as atheist, agnostic or “nothing in particular” – express similarly positive views toward both the Israeli people and Palestinian people (58% and 59%).

Putting these two questions together, a plurality of U.S. adults (42%) view both the Israeli people and Palestinian people favorably, while 15% express unfavorable views of both groups. An additional quarter see the Israeli people favorably and the Palestinian people unfavorably, and one-in-ten view the Palestinian people favorably and the Israeli people unfavorably.

Roughly half of Democrats view both groups favorably, compared with 34% of Republicans. Republicans are far more likely than Democrats to view the Israeli people favorably and the Palestinian people unfavorably (44% vs. 12%).

White evangelical Protestants, a heavily Republican group, are more likely to view the Israeli people favorably and the Palestinian people unfavorably than any other combination of responses.

Plurality of Americans view both Israeli and Palestinian people favorably

% of U.S. adults who view ...

	Both Israeli and Palestinian people favorably	Israeli people favorably, Palestinian people unfavorably	Israeli people unfavorably, Palestinian people favorably	Both Israeli and Palestinian people unfavorably
	%	%	%	%
All U.S. adults	42	25	10	15
Republican/lean Rep.	34	44	3	11
Democrat/lean Dem.	48	12	16	17
Ages 18-29	45	11	17	19
30-49	44	21	11	17
50-64	38	30	7	16
65+	41	37	6	8
Protestant	40	33	5	12
White evangelical	35	50	2	5
White, not evangelical	41	28	5	13
Black Protestant	45	12	8	24
Catholic	39	27	11	14
Religiously unaffiliated	45	13	14	20
Atheist/agnostic	44	17	21	15
Nothing in particular	46	10	10	23

Note: Those who did not answer either of the two questions are not shown (9% of U.S. adults).

Source: Survey conducted March 7-13, 2022, among U.S. adults. “Modest Warming in U.S. Views on Israel and Palestinians”

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Adults under 30 are more inclined than older Americans to view the Israeli people unfavorably but the Palestinians favorably.

When asked about their views of the Israeli *government*, about half of the U.S. public (48%) expresses a very or somewhat positive view, compared with 28% who view the Palestinian government favorably.

The survey did not define “Palestinian government” for respondents. Much of the West Bank continues to be administered by the Palestinian Authority, under the leadership of Mahmoud Abbas, while Gaza has been governed by Hamas since 2007.

As with views toward the Israeli people, young adults are much less positive toward the Israeli government than are older Americans. But adults under 30 have somewhat more favorable views of the Palestinian government now than they did in 2019.

Young adults’ views of the Palestinian government have warmed since 2019

% of U.S. adults who have a ...

	2019					2022				
	All U.S. adults	Ages 18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	All U.S. adults	Ages 18-29	30-49	50-64	65+
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET Favorable view of Israeli government	41	27	35	45	57	48	34	41	52	64
Very favorable	14	3	9	18	26	11	6	7	14	20
Somewhat favorable	27	24	26	27	31	36	28	34	39	43
NET Favorable view of Palestinian government	19	26	20	15	19	28	35	28	26	24
Very favorable	1	3	1	1	1	3	9	2	3	1
Somewhat favorable	18	23	19	14	18	25	26	26	23	23

Note: Figures may not add to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Surveys conducted April 1-15, 2019, and March 7-13, 2022, among U.S. adults.

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White evangelical Protestants are the religious group most likely to express a very or somewhat favorable view of the Israeli government (68%). Much lower shares of Catholics (50%), White Protestants who are not evangelical (51%), Black Protestants (43%), and religiously unaffiliated people, sometimes called “nones,” (31%) say the same. Atheists (a subgroup of the “nones”) are more likely to express a favorable view of the Palestinian government (39%) than of the Israeli government (20%).

Democrats in U.S. less likely to have favorable views toward the Israeli government

% of U.S. adults who have a favorable view of the ...

	Israeli government			Palestinian government		
	NET Favorable	Very	Somewhat	NET Favorable	Very	Somewhat
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All U.S. adults	48	11	36	28	3	25
Republican/lean Rep.	66	21	46	18	3	15
Democrat/lean Dem.	34	4	30	37	4	33
Protestant	56	16	40	23	2	21
White evangelical	68	24	44	14	2	13
White, not evangelical	51	11	40	21	1	20
Black Protestant	43	8	34	38	4	34
Catholic	50	13	38	27	3	24
Religiously unaffiliated	31	4	27	33	4	29
Atheist	20	1	19	39	3	37
Agnostic	35	2	33	43	6	38
Nothing in particular	33	5	28	29	4	25

Note: Figures may not add to subtotals due to rounding.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-13, 2022, among U.S. adults.

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A third of Americans have an unfavorable view of both the Israeli and Palestinian governments, while three-in-ten (29%) view the Israeli government favorably and the Palestinian government unfavorably.

About half of Republicans (51%) view the Israeli government favorably and the Palestinian government unfavorably, while roughly four-in-ten Democrats (41%) view both governments negatively.

Young adults are less inclined than their elders to view the Israeli government favorably and the Palestinian government unfavorably.

Adults under 30 are also much more likely than those ages 65 and older to view both governments unfavorably (43% vs. 18%).

One-third of Americans express negative views toward both Israeli and Palestinian governments

% of U.S. adults who view ...

	Both governments favorably	Israeli government favorably, Palestinian government unfavorably	Israeli government unfavorably, Palestinian government favorably	Both governments unfavorably
	%	%	%	%
All U.S. adults	18	29	10	33
Republican/lean Rep.	15	51	3	24
Democrat/lean Dem.	20	14	17	41
Ages 18-29	18	16	17	43
30-49	18	23	9	40
50-64	17	34	9	30
65+	17	46	7	18
Protestant	18	38	5	28
White evangelical	13	54	2	24
White, not evangelical	16	35	5	31
Black Protestant	27	15	10	31
Catholic	19	31	8	34
Religiously unaffiliated	15	16	18	43
Atheist	10	10	30	44
Agnostic	17	19	27	34
Nothing in particular	16	17	13	45

Note: Those who did not answer either of the two questions are not shown (9% of U.S. adults).

Source: Survey conducted March 7-13, 2022, among U.S. adults. "Modest Warming in U.S. Views on Israel and Palestinians"

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What is the best outcome of the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians?

For nearly three decades, successive U.S. administrations have backed, at least in principle, negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians toward a [two-state solution](#) along the lines envisioned in the 1993 Oslo Accords. However, a long impasse has led some U.S. officials, as well as some Israelis and Palestinians, to warn that the vision of two independent states coexisting is in [danger of collapse](#). For this reason, the survey included a new question asking Americans which of several broad alternatives they would consider to be the best outcome of the conflict.

About a third of U.S. adults (35%) say the best possible outcome would be that “the land is split into two countries, one with an Israeli government and one with a Palestinian government.” A similar share (37%) say they are unsure what the best outcome would be, while fully one-quarter say the best solution would be one country – either “governed jointly by Israelis and Palestinians” (16%) or “with an Israeli government” (10%). Just 2% say the best outcome would be one country “with a Palestinian government.”

Roughly equal shares of Republicans and Democrats (including those who lean to each party) favor a two-state solution, saying the best solution is to split the land into two countries with separate governments (34% and 36%, respectively). But Republicans (18%) are far more likely than Democrats (3%) to say the best outcome would be one country with an Israeli government. And Democrats (19%) are slightly more likely than Republicans (13%) to favor an outcome in which a single country would be jointly governed by Israelis and Palestinians.

About four-in-ten Catholics (42%), atheists (43%) and agnostics (40%) say the best outcome is splitting the land into two countries, one with an Israeli government and one with a Palestinian government share this view.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, White evangelical Protestants are the most likely to say that the best possible outcome is one country (39%), including 28% who say that the best solution would be a single country with an Israeli government. By contrast, just 6% of other Protestants and Catholics take that position.

Nearly three-in-ten White evangelical Protestants say best outcome of Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a single country with an Israeli government

What do you think would be the best possible outcome of the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians?

	The land is split into two countries, one with an Israeli government and one with a Palestinian government	NET One country governed jointly by Israelis and Palestinians	... with an Israeli government	... with a Palestinian government	Not sure	No answer
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All U.S. adults	35	27	16	10	2	37	1=100
Republican/lean Rep.	34	32	13	18	1	33	1
Democrat/lean Dem.	36	24	19	3	2	38	1
Ages 18-29	25	27	17	6	4	47	1
30-49	32	25	15	8	1	41	1
50-64	38	29	16	12	1	32	2
65+	42	28	14	13	<1	28	2
Protestant	31	31	14	16	1	36	2
White evangelical	30	39	11	28	<1	29	1
White, not evangelical	38	22	16	6	<1	37	3
Black Protestant	25	27	19	6	2	44	3
Catholic	42	21	14	6	1	36	1
Religiously unaffiliated	33	24	18	3	2	41	1
Atheist	43	27	20	2	5	30	1
Agnostic	40	26	22	2	2	34	<1
Nothing in particular	29	23	17	4	2	47	1

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-13, 2022, among U.S. adults.

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Some Americans' views toward Israel may be tied to their religious beliefs. Indeed, 30% of all U.S. adults say God gave the land that is now Israel to the Jewish people, similar to the share of [Jewish Americans](#) who expressed this view in 2020.¹ Others say that God did not give the land that is now Israel to the Jewish people (11%); that they do not believe in God (17%); or that they are not sure how to answer the question (41%).²

Republicans are far more likely than Democrats to say that God gave the land that is now Israel to the Jewish people (46% vs. 18%). (Previous surveys also have found that [Democrats are less likely than Republicans to believe in God.](#))

White evangelical Protestants are the U.S. religious group most inclined to say God gave the land that is now Israel to the Jewish people. A solid majority of White evangelicals (70%) take this position, compared with a minority of Black

Three-in-ten U.S. adults say God gave the land that is now Israel to the Jewish people

% of U.S. adults who say ...

	God gave the land that is now Israel to the Jewish people	God did not give the land that is now Israel to the Jewish people	I don't believe in God	Not sure	Refused
	%	%	%	%	%
All U.S. adults	30	11	17	41	1=100
Republican/lean Rep.	46	8	8	37	1
Democrat/lean Dem.	18	14	25	42	1
Ages 18-29	21	11	30	37	1
30-49	25	10	20	44	1
50-64	36	11	10	41	1
65+	38	13	9	38	2
Protestant	50	9	1	38	2
White evangelical	70	6	<1	23	1
Ages 18-49	62	9	<1	28	1
50+	75	4	1	20	1
White, not evangelical	31	12	3	52	3
Black Protestant	36	10	1	50	3
Catholic	25	15	4	55	1
Religiously unaffiliated	6	9	48	36	1
Atheist	1	1	96	2	0
Agnostic	1	9	65	24	<1
Nothing in particular	9	11	29	50	1

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-13, 2022, among U.S. adults. "Modest Warming in U.S. Views on Israel and Palestinians"

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¹ Pew Research Center's 2020 survey of Jewish Americans asked a modified version of this question. In that survey, respondents received the question only if they previously said they believed in God or some higher power or spiritual force in the universe. The question also contained two response options, with slightly different wording in the second statement: "God gave the land that is now Israel to the Jewish people" or "God did not *literally* give the land that is now Israel to the Jewish people" (emphasis added here).

² This question asked, "Which comes closer to your view, even if none is exactly right? God gave the land that is now Israel to the Jewish people; God did not give the land that is now Israel to the Jewish people; I don't believe in God; Not sure." Because of differences in question wording, the portion of the public that does not believe in God should not be compared with results of previous Pew Research Center surveys, which typically ask about [belief in God](#) in a different way.

Protestants (36%), White non-evangelical Protestants (31%) and Catholics (25%). Among White evangelicals, those ages 50 and older are especially likely to hold this view.

Among all survey respondents who believe God gave Israel to the Jewish people, a quarter (25%) say the best outcome of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict would be a single country with an Israeli government – well above the 10% of all U.S. adults who favor this outcome.

Among U.S. adults, little familiarity with – or support for – the BDS movement

Relatively few Americans have heard “a lot” (3%) or “some” (12%) about the boycott, divestment and sanctions (BDS) movement against Israel. Three-in-ten say they have not heard much (31%) about it, and 53% have heard nothing at all about the movement. These patterns hold across political parties and religious groups, although U.S. Jews are [much more familiar](#) with BDS.

The BDS movement, launched by Palestinian groups in 2005, alleges that “Israel is occupying and colonizing Palestinian land, discriminating against Palestinian citizens of Israel and denying Palestinian refugees the right to return to their homes.” It [describes its mission](#) as working “to end international support for Israel’s oppression of Palestinians and pressure Israel to comply with international law” by calling for boycotts of Israeli companies and sporting, cultural and academic institutions. Critics of BDS, including the [U.S. government under President Donald Trump](#) and the [Anti-Defamation League](#), have called the movement antisemitic.

Most Americans have not heard much or anything about the BDS movement

% of U.S. adults who have heard _____ about the boycott, divestment and sanctions (BDS) movement against Israel

	NET A lot/some	A lot	Some	NET Not much/nothing at all	Not much	Nothing at all	No answer
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All U.S. adults	15	3	12	84	31	53	1=100
Republican/lean Rep.	17	4	13	82	31	51	<1
Democrat/lean Dem.	15	3	12	85	32	52	1
Ages 18-29	17	4	12	83	23	60	1
30-49	13	3	10	87	30	57	1
50-64	17	3	13	83	35	48	1
65+	17	3	14	83	37	46	<1
Protestant	15	3	12	84	31	53	1
White evangelical	18	3	14	82	32	50	<1
White, not evangelical	14	3	10	86	31	55	<1
Black Protestant	13	3	10	85	30	56	2
Catholic	13	2	11	86	34	52	1
Religiously unaffiliated	14	3	11	85	30	55	<1
Atheist	21	5	16	79	28	51	0
Agnostic	15	3	12	85	37	48	<1
Nothing in particular	12	2	10	87	29	58	<1

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-13, 2022, among U.S. adults.

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Respondents who said they have heard at least “some” about the BDS movement were asked a follow-up question about whether they support or oppose it. Overall, 5% of U.S. adults say they support BDS at least “somewhat,” including 2% who “strongly” support it. An additional 3% neither support nor oppose the movement, while 6% are opposed to it, including 5% who “strongly” oppose it. The vast majority of the public (84%) has not heard much, if anything, about BDS and, therefore, was not asked whether they support or oppose it.

Atheists are especially likely to say they support the BDS movement (13%, 2% oppose), although most atheists – like Americans in general – have not heard much, if anything, about it (79%). Conversely, about one-in-ten White evangelical Protestants (11%) and Republicans (12%) oppose the BDS movement against Israel, while no more than 2% of people in these groups support it.

BDS has gained some attention for its activity on college campuses, and adults under 30 are slightly more likely than older Americans to say they support the movement – though roughly eight-in-ten have not heard much about it.

5% of Americans say they support the BDS movement against Israel

% of U.S. adults who ...

	NET Heard a lot/some about BDS movement							NET Heard not much/ nothing at all about BDS	
	NET Support BDS movement	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	NET Oppose BDS movement	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
All U.S. adults	5	2	3	3	6	2	5	1	84
Republican/lean Rep.	2	<1	2	3	12	2	10	1	82
Democrat/lean Dem.	7	3	5	4	2	1	1	1	85
Ages 18-29	8	3	5	4	4	1	2	1	83
30-49	4	1	3	3	5	2	3	1	87
50-64	5	2	3	3	7	1	6	1	83
65+	4	1	3	3	9	2	6	1	83
Protestant	4	1	3	2	7	1	6	2	84
White evangelical	1	<1	1	3	11	2	9	2	82
White, not evangelical	4	1	2	3	6	1	5	1	86
Black Protestant	7	3	5	2	1	1	1	2	85
Catholic	4	1	3	3	5	1	4	1	86
Religiously unaffiliated	6	3	4	4	3	1	2	1	85
Atheist	13	5	8	5	2	1	1	1	79
Agnostic	8	4	4	3	4	2	2	<1	85
Nothing in particular	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	87

Note: Figures may not add to subtotals indicated due to rounding. Respondents who did not answer the question about how much they have heard about the BDS movement are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-13, 2022, among U.S. adults.

"Modest Warming in U.S. Views on Israel and Palestinians"

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Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals. Find related reports online at pewresearch.org.

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted March 7-13, 2022. A total of 10,441 panelists responded out of 11,687 who were sampled, for a response rate of 89%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 10,441 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a stratified,

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,599
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	938
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	470
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,426
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,625
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,694
May 29 to July 7, 2021				
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	935
	Total	39,540	27,414	11,687

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. Starting in 2020, another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that do not respond to the online survey are sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults returning the paper version of the survey are invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults receive a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,822 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,472 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 27,414 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,687 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.³ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or

³ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.](#)"

could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 7-13, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on March 7.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 7. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 8.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	March 7, 2022	March 8, 2022
First reminder	March 10, 2022	March 10, 2022
Final reminder	March 12, 2022	March 12, 2022

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, three ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a

base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort and then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

Some of the population benchmarks used for weighting come from surveys conducted prior to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020. However, the weighting variables for panelists recruited in 2021 were measured at the time they were recruited to the panel. Likewise, the profile variables for existing panelists were updated from panel surveys conducted in July or August 2021.

This does not pose a problem for most of the variables used in the weighting, which are quite stable at both the population and individual levels. However, volunteerism may have changed over the intervening period in ways that made their 2021 measurements incompatible with the available (pre-pandemic) benchmarks. To address this, volunteerism is weighted using the profile variables that were measured in 2020. For all other weighting dimensions, the more recent panelist measurements from 2021 are used.

For panelists recruited in 2021, plausible values were imputed using the 2020 volunteerism values from existing panelists with similar characteristics. This ensures that any patterns of change that were observed in the existing panelists were also reflected in the new recruits when the weighting was performed.

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2020 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
All U.S. adults	10,441		1.5 percentage points
Republican/lean Rep	4,972	42	2.2 percentage points
Democrat/lean Dem	5,215	51	2.2 percentage points
	Unweighted sample size		Plus or minus ...
Ages 18-29	903		4.9 percentage points
30-49	3,346		2.6 Percentage points
50-64	3,052		2.7 percentage points
65+	3,097		2.5 percentage points
Protestant	4,403		2.3 percentage points
<i>White evangelical</i>	1,762		3.5 percentage points
<i>White, not evangelical</i>	1,422		4.1 percentage points
<i>Black Protestant</i>	606		5.7 percentage points
Catholic	2,224		3.4 percentage points
Religiously unaffiliated	2,847		3.0 percentage points
<i>Atheist</i>	577		6.7 percentage points
<i>Agnostic</i>	616		6.8 percentage points
<i>Nothing in particular</i>	1,654		3.9 percentage points

	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
<i>Among those who received the questions about their views on the Israeli and Palestinian government</i>		
Total	5,217	2.2 percentage points
Republican/lean Rep	2,506	3.1 percentage points
Democrat/lean Dem	2,591	3.1 percentage points
Ages 18-29	460	6.9 percentage points
30-49	1,678	3.7 Percentage points
50-64	1,512	3.8 percentage points
65+	1,550	3.5 percentage points
Protestant	2,204	3.3 percentage points
<i>White evangelical</i>	886	5.1 percentage points
<i>White, not evangelical</i>	721	5.8 percentage points
<i>Black Protestant</i>	301	8.2 percentage points
Catholic	1,114	4.8 percentage points
Religiously unaffiliated	1,427	4.1 percentage points
<i>Atheist</i>	284	8.7 percentage points
<i>Agnostic</i>	298	9.4 percentage points
<i>Nothing in particular</i>	845	5.3 percentage points

	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
<i>Those who received the questions about their views on the Israeli and Palestinian people</i>		
Total	5,224	2.2 percentage points
Republican/lean Rep	2,466	3.1 percentage points
Democrat/lean Dem	2,624	3.1 percentage points
Ages 18-29	443	7.1 percentage points
30-49	1,668	3.7 percentage points
50-64	1,540	3.9 percentage points
65+	1,547	3.6 percentage points
Protestant	2,199	3.2 percentage points
<i>White evangelical</i>	876	4.7 percentage points
<i>White, not evangelical</i>	701	5.9 percentage points
<i>Black Protestant</i>	305	7.8 percentage points
Catholic	1,110	4.8 percentage points
Religiously unaffiliated	1,420	4.4 percentage points
<i>Atheist/agnostic</i>	611	7.0 percentage points
<i>Nothing in particular</i>	809	5.6 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	10,441
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	145
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	47
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	1,050
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		3
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		11,687
Completed interviews	I	10,441
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	1,245
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		11,687
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		89%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	69%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 104	43%
Response rate to Wave 104 survey	89%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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