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**Post 9-11 Attitudes:
RELIGION MORE PROMINENT, MUSLIM-AMERICANS MORE ACCEPTED**

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Post 9-11 Attitudes:

RELIGION MORE PROMINENT, MUSLIM-AMERICANS MORE ACCEPTED

The Sept. 11 attacks have increased the prominence of religion in the United States to an extraordinary degree, but not at the expense of acceptance of religious minorities. Fully 78% now say religion’s influence in American life is growing – up from 37% eight months ago and the highest mark on this measure in surveys dating back four decades. At the same time, the public has a better opinion of Muslim-Americans than it did before the attacks. Favorable views of Muslim-Americans have risen from 45% in March to 59% today, even though 40% of the public think the terrorists were motivated at least in part by religion when they carried out the Sept. 11 attacks.

The survey finds clear evidence that Americans are heeding President Bush’s call for tolerance toward Muslims, and the president’s own core constituents – conservative Republicans – have shown by far the biggest turnaround. Nearly two-thirds of conservative Republicans (64%) feel favorably toward Muslims in this country, up 29 percentage points since March.

Despite the improving image of Muslim-Americans, few Americans know much about the Muslim faith and even fewer feel their religion has much in common with Islam. Roughly four-in-ten (38%) say they know something about the Muslim religion and its practices, while 31% see common ground between their own religion and Islam. And while a 49% plurality believes that the terrorists who attacked the United States were motivated primarily by their political beliefs, 30% see mainly religious motives behind the attacks and another 10% see a combination of religious and political factors.

The nationwide survey of 1,500 adults by the Pew Research Center, in collaboration with the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life, finds broad agreement among all demographic and religious groups that religion now occupies a more important place in American life. Yet this dramatic shift has not been matched by an increase in attendance at religious services – nor is there much evidence that religion is playing a larger role in Americans’ *personal* lives at this time. Attendance stands at the same level as it did in March. More important, the number of Americans who say religion is very important to them personally stands at 61%, virtually the same level as eight months ago.

	<u>Increasing</u> %	<u>Decreasing</u> %	<u>Same/DK</u> %
Nov 2001	78	12	10=100
March 2001	37	55	8=100
2000	37	58	5=100
1998	37	56	7=100
1994	27	69	4=100
1988	36	49	15=100
1984	42	39	20=100
1978	37	48	15=100
1974	31	56	13=100
1968	19	67	15=100
1965	33	45	21=100
1962	45	32	24=100
1957	69	14	16=100

Figures for 1957 to 2000 are from Gallup.

<i>Opinion of Muslim-Americans</i>	<i>March 2001</i>		<i>Nov 2001</i>	
	<i>Favorable</i> %	<i>Unfavorable</i> %	<i>Favorable</i> %	<i>Unfavorable</i> %
Total	45	24	59	17
Conservative Rep	35	40	64	19
Moderate/Liberal Rep	50	18	61	18
Independent	51	20	60	17
Conserv/Mod Dem	46	24	56	19
Liberal Democrat	56	16	68	18

The survey also asked whether people agreed or disagreed with the following statement: “Some religious leaders have said that the terrorist attacks on the United States signal that God is no longer protecting the United States as much as in the past.” Members of all religions reject this idea. White evangelical Protestants are only somewhat less dismissive of this idea than are others – 63% in this group totally disagree, compared with 73% of the general public.

Not a Sign From God						
		-----White-----				
		-Protestant-				
<i>Attacks signal God no longer protects U.S.</i>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Evan- gelical</u>	<u>Non- Evang</u>	<u>Cath- olic</u>	<u>Sec- ular</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	8	12	4	5	5	7
Disagree, mostly	16	22	18	12	10	15
Disagree, completely	73	63	76	81	75	75
Don't know	3	3	2	2	10	3
	100	100	100	100	100	100

The public remains solidly behind U.S. military action in Afghanistan and the survey finds that the current war effort taps about as much potential moral support for war as exists among the public. Asked whether war is *sometimes* or *never* morally justified, 83% choose the former, which mirrors current support for military action against terrorism (85%). When asked an alternative version of the question, fewer (64%) say war is *often* morally justified. There is somewhat greater division over how the United States conducts military operations. More Americans (56%) say they worry that the United States doesn't push hard enough to achieve victory than express concern that the U.S. does too little to avoid civilian casualties (25%).

Religion's Influence Seen as Growing

The nearly eight-in-ten who see religion gaining influence in American life surpasses measures on this question dating back at least four decades. This figure has not been approached since 1957 when, in a Gallup survey, 69% said the influence of religion was increasing. Since then, the number who said religion was growing in importance has never exceeded 45%.

The change in opinion since March has been striking – in most demographic groups, the number of people who say that religion's influence is growing has doubled. But while solid majorities of all groups now see religion growing in influence, there is a modest gender gap – 83% of women say religion is becoming more important, compared with 70% of men.

Despite the public's overwhelming belief that religion has become more important for the nation, there is little evidence that many Americans who were not actively religious prior to the attacks have turned to religion in the wake of the crisis. Attendance at religious services is comparable to March levels – in both surveys roughly four-in-ten say they attend church once a week or more, a third say they attend less frequently, and a quarter report seldom or never attending religious services. About six-in-ten (61%) currently say religion plays a very important role in their lives, virtually unchanged from the 64% who said that in March.

Still, many people say that since the terror attacks they have become more actively religious, especially when it comes to prayer. Better than four-in-ten (44%) say they are praying more, although that represents a significant decline from 69% who reported praying more in the Pew Research Center survey conducted just after the attacks (Sept. 13-17). And 16% say they are attending religious services more now than prior to the attacks.

This apparent contradiction between long-term measures of religious observance, which have been remarkably stable, and the self-reported rise in activity since Sept. 11 is explained with closer examination of those Americans who are praying more and attending religious services more often. The evidence suggests that it is largely those already highly religious who are saying that they have increased their religious activity even further.

Of those who say religion is very important in their lives, 56% are praying more since the attacks, compared with 35% of those who say religion is only fairly important, and just 10% of those who say religion is not very important to them. And while 21% of those who are highly religious say they are attending church more, just 3% of those for whom religion is not very important say the same.

The events of Sept. 11 also have had an impact on how Americans view family life. Nearly four-in-ten (37%) say they are trying to spend more time with family this holiday season as a result of the attacks – and better than half (54%) of parents say they are making more of an effort to spend time with their children. More women than men stress an effort to spend extra time with family (41%-33%), and mothers are more likely than fathers to say they are trying harder to spend time with their children (59%-47%).

Judeo-Christian Religions Still Favored

Despite higher favorability for Muslim-Americans, ratings for this group are still lower than those of the major Judeo-Christian religions. Three-quarters of Americans give a favorable rating to Catholics, Protestants and Jews (78%, 77% and 75%, respectively).

No Overall Increase in Religiosity ...			
<i>Religion in personal life</i>	<u>March 2001</u>	<u>Nov 2001</u>	
	%	%	
Very important	64	61	
Fairly important	23	24	
Not very important	12	14	
Don't know	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	
Except Among Those Already Religious			
	<i>Importance of religion in personal life</i>		
	<u>Very</u>	<u>Fairly</u>	<u>Not very</u>
	%	%	%
<i>Praying more</i>			
Yes	56	35	10
No	43	64	90
Don't know	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{0}{100}$
<i>Attending more</i>			
Yes	21	10	3
No	78	89	97
Don't know	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	*
Number of cases	(914)	(352)	(218)

Atheists continue to receive much lower favorability ratings than the major religions – just 32% view atheists positively, while about half (49%) rate them unfavorably. But the proportion viewing atheists unfavorably has declined from 57% in March.

The rise in favorability for Muslim-Americans has occurred among all religious groups. But differences in age and education are significant factors, with better-educated and younger people holding more favorable opinions toward Muslim-Americans. Nearly three-quarters (73%) of

college graduates have positive impressions of this group, compared with 51% of those with a high school degree or less. About six-in-ten Americans (62%) under age 30 have favorable opinions of Muslim-Americans compared with just under half (48%) of people age 65 and over.

Few Familiar With Islam

Islam remains largely unknown to most Americans, especially older and less-educated people. While 44% of those under age 30 say they know at least something about the Islamic faith, just 27% of those 65 and older say this. Nearly six-in-ten (59%) college graduates feel they know at least something about Islam, compared with 42% of those with some college education, and 25% of those who never attended college.

Half of respondents living in the East and 43% of those in the West say they know a great deal or something about Islamic beliefs and practices, compared with a third of those in the Midwest and three-in-ten of those in the South. And more Republicans than Democrats say they are at least somewhat familiar with the Muslim faith (45% to 34%).

Familiarity with Islam is generally associated with more positive views of Muslim-Americans, even when the respondent’s education and age are taken into account. Roughly three-quarters (73%) of those who feel knowledgeable about Islam say they have a favorable view of Muslim-Americans, compared with just over half (53%) of those who say they know little or nothing about the Muslim faith. Moreover, people who say they know at least something about Islam are more than twice as likely (48% to 21%) to see Islam as having a lot in common with their own religious beliefs – a pattern, again, which holds up even among respondents of similar generations and educational backgrounds.

	<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>	<u>Can't Rate</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
<i>Muslim-Americans</i>			
Nov 2001	59	17	24=100
March 2001	45	24	31=100
<i>Catholics</i>			
Nov 2001	78	8	14=100
March 2001	74	13	13=100
<i>Jews</i>			
Nov 2001	75	7	18=100
March 2001	72	10	18=100
<i>Protestants</i>			
Nov 2001	77	5	18=100
March 2001	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Atheists</i>			
Nov 2001	32	49	19=100
March 2001	29	57	14=100

<i>View of</i>	<i>Know about Islamic faith?</i>	
	<u>A lot/Some</u>	<u>Not much/Nothing</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
<i>Muslim-Americans</i>		
Favorable	73	53
Unfavorable	12	18
Can't rate/Refused	15	29
	100	100
<i>How much in common with your own religion?</i>		
A lot in common	48	21
Very different	46	58
Don't know	6	21
	100	100

College Grads See Similarities

Among Americans who have a religious preference, 52% feel Islamic beliefs are very different from their own religious beliefs, while roughly three-in-ten (31%) think Islam and their own religion have a lot in common. Both religious denomination and education are strongly related to these views.

Roughly half (51%) of college graduates see more similarities than differences between Islam and their own religion, with 38% disagreeing. By comparison, just 21% of those who never attended college think Islam has a lot in common with their own faith, while 58% think it is very different. Among white Protestants who consider themselves born-again or evangelical, 62% believe their religion is very different from Islam, while only 44% of those who are not evangelicals say this.

	How Much Religious Common Ground?		
	<i>Your religion and Islam ...</i>		
	<u>Have a lot</u> <u>in common</u> %	<u>Are very</u> <u>different</u> %	<u>DK/</u> <u>Ref</u> %
Total	31	52	17=100
White (Total)	31	52	17=100
Evangelical Protestant	21	63	16=100
Mainline Protestant	38	44	18=100
Catholic	32	50	18=100
African-American	25	59	16=100
Hispanic	31	51	18=100
College graduate	51	38	11=100
Some college	35	53	12=100
H.S. or less	21	58	21=100

Interestingly, while young people are more likely to feel that they know something about the Islamic faith, they are just as likely as their elders to think their own religion is very different from the Islamic faith. And, despite a historically strong Muslim movement within the African-American community, non-Muslim African-Americans are at least as likely as whites to think Islam is very different from their own religion.

Terrorists' Motives

For the most part, Americans believe the terrorists were primarily driven by political motives, although a substantial minority sees their religious beliefs as a factor. But here again, familiarity with the Muslim faith has an influence on attitudes.

Those who say they are most familiar with Islam are among the least likely to say they see a religious motivation to the attacks. Fewer than one-in-four (24%) of those who say they know at least something about the Muslim faith say religious beliefs alone were behind the attacks, while more than half (51%) say it was mostly political. By comparison, a third of those who say they know little or nothing about Islam think the attacks were motivated primarily by religious beliefs.

	Why did the Terrorists Attack?		
	<i>Know about Islam ...</i>		
	<u>Total</u> %	<u>A lot/</u> <u>Some</u> %	<u>Not much/</u> <u>Nothing</u> %
Political beliefs	49	51	46
Religious beliefs	30	24	33
Both equally	10	12	8
Other	5	9	4
Don't know	6	4	9
	100	100	100

War and Morality

To test the public's views on the morality of using military force, one group of respondents was asked whether war is *sometimes* or *never* morally justified. Better than eight-in-ten (83%) say that it is sometimes warranted, which nearly mirrors the current level of support for the conflict in Afghanistan (85%). When another group was asked whether war is *often* or *never* morally justified, 64% chose the former and 24% said war is never morally justified.

The war in Afghanistan is the exception that some who have moral objections to war are willing to allow. Even among those who say that war is *never* justified, more than half (55%) support the current war on terrorism.

Women, Democrats and young adults are more likely to object to war under any circumstances. And 35% of non-whites say that war is never justified, compared with two-in-ten whites (21%).

Religious differences have only a limited influence on attitudes toward war—with the exception of the differences among Protestants. The greatest religious divide on this issue is between white evangelical Protestants (77% say war is “often” justified) and mainline Protestants, who show the lowest support for war of any religious grouping (64%).

When evaluating *how* the United States wages war, Americans are more concerned that the U.S. doesn't push hard enough to achieve military victory (56%) than worry about civilian casualties (25%). However, a familiar pattern emerges when considering this aspect of war. Women are more concerned about civilian casualties than are men (31% women vs. 19% men), while men are more concerned that the U.S. doesn't push hard for military victory (68% men, 45% women).

Civilian casualties are a greater concern for young adults (39% of those under 30), minorities, less-affluent Americans, Democrats, and those on the East Coast. But Americans in rural areas are particularly concerned that the U.S. doesn't push hard enough to achieve military victory. Among religious groups, those who are most likely to be concerned about civilian casualties are Catholics and seculars (those who report no religious affiliation).

Supporting the War, Despite Moral Concerns

	Total	Men	Women	White	Non-White ⁺
<i>Taking military action against terrorists</i>	%				
Favor	85	89	81	88	68
Oppose	8	8	9	6	20
Don't know	7	3	10	6	12
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>War is ...</i>					
Sometimes justified	83	87	79	86	71
Never justified	12	11	14	10	24
Don't know	5	2	7	4	5
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>War is ...</i>					
Often justified	64	68	59	66	53
Never justified	24	20	28	21	35
Don't know	12	12	13	13	12
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Bigger concern</i>					
Not aggressive enough	56	68	45	58	46
Civilian casualties	25	19	31	23	35
Don't know	19	13	24	19	19
	100	100	100	100	100

+ Non-white includes respondents who identify themselves as black, Asian, or of some other or mixed race. The designation Hispanic is unrelated to the white/non-white categorization.

Role of Religious Media

Nearly a quarter (24%) of Americans say they have at least sometimes been getting information about terrorist attacks or the war on terrorism from religious radio or TV shows, with 11% saying they regularly use these sources. Older Americans are far more likely to refer to religious media sources than are younger people – fully 37% of those age 65 and older say they regularly or sometimes gain information from these sources, compared with just 16% of those under age 30.

There are also significant racial and religious gaps in the use of religious media sources. Overall, 21% of whites say they have been regularly or sometimes getting information from religious radio or TV shows, compared with 42% of African-Americans. But among whites, 44% of evangelical Protestants have been learning about the current crisis from religious media sources, compared with 11% of mainline Protestants, 14% of Catholics, and just 6% of seculars.

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for the survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,500 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period November 13-19, 2001. Based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3 percentage points. For results based on either Form 1 (N=769) or Form 2 (N=731), the sampling error is plus or minus 4 percentage points.

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.

INFLUENCE OF RELIGION ON AMERICAN LIFE

	— March 2001 —			— Mid-November 2001 —			Change in <u>Increasing</u>
	<u>Increasing</u> %	<u>Losing</u> %	<u>Other</u> %	<u>Increasing</u> %	<u>Losing</u> %	<u>Other</u> %	
Total	37	55	8=100	78	12	10=100	+41
Sex							
Male	36	55	9=100	70	16	14=100	+34
Female	38	54	8=100	83	9	8=100	+45
Race							
White	36	56	8=100	77	12	11=100	+41
Non-white	39	52	9=100	79	14	7=100	+40
Race and Sex							
White Men	36	56	8=100	70	15	15=100	+34
White Women	37	55	8=100	83	9	8=100	+46
Age							
Under 30	33	62	5=100	77	14	9=100	+44
30-49	38	55	7=100	75	14	11=100	+37
50-64	40	54	6=100	82	10	8=100	+42
65+	35	49	16=100	77	10	13=100	+42
Sex and Age							
Men under 50	36	57	7=100	69	17	14=100	+33
Women under 50	36	58	6=100	82	11	7=100	+46
Men 50+	35	55	10=100	71	15	14=100	+36
Women 50+	40	49	11=100	87	6	7=100	+47
Education							
College Grad.	40	52	8=100	76	10	14=100	+36
Some College	36	57	7=100	77	13	10=100	+41
H.S. Grad. & Less	36	55	9=100	78	13	9=100	+42
Family Income							
\$75,000+	36	56	8=100	73	13	14=100	+37
\$50,000-\$74,999	42	52	6=100	75	11	14=100	+33
\$30,000-\$49,999	35	59	6=100	82	11	7=100	+47
\$20,000-\$29,999	39	54	7=100	80	17	3=100	+41
<\$20,000	34	56	10=100	75	13	12=100	+41

Question: At the present time, do you think religion as a whole is increasing its influence on American life or losing its influence?

Continued ...

	— March 2001 —			— Mid-November 2001 —			Change in Increasing
	<u>Increasing</u> %	<u>Losing</u> %	<u>Other</u> %	<u>Increasing</u> %	<u>Losing</u> %	<u>Other</u> %	
Total	37	55	8=100	78	12	10=100	+41
Region							
East	30	61	9=100	67	18	15=100	+37
Midwest	39	55	6=100	79	12	9=100	+40
South	38	54	8=100	82	11	7=100	+44
West	38	51	11=100	76	10	14=100	+38
Religious Affiliation							
Total White Protestant	37	55	8=100	83	10	7=100	+46
White Protestant Evangelical	40	54	6=100	83	10	7=100	+43
White Prot. Non-Evangelical	33	57	10=100	82	10	8=100	+49
White Catholic	33	60	7=100	79	9	12=100	+46
Community Size							
Large City	37	54	9=100	76	10	14=100	+39
Suburb	38	54	8=100	79	12	9=100	+41
Small City/Town	38	54	8=100	80	11	9=100	+42
Rural Area	35	56	9=100	72	16	12=100	+37
Party ID							
Republican	36	56	8=100	83	10	7=100	+47
Democrat	41	50	9=100	80	11	9=100	+39
Independent	36	58	6=100	71	16	13=100	+35
2000 Presidential Vote							
Bush	34	60	6=100	78	11	11=100	+44
Gore	41	51	8=100	79	12	9=100	+38
Marital Status							
Married	38	55	7=100	79	11	10=100	+41
Unmarried	35	55	10=100	75	14	11=100	+40
Parental Status							
Parent	38	55	7=100	74	15	11=100	+36
Non-Parent	36	55	9=100	80	11	9=100	+44
Labor Union							
Union Household	36	56	8=100	76	11	13=100	+40
Non-Union Household	37	55	8=100	78	12	10=100	+41

FAVORABILITY OF MUSLIM-AMERICANS

	— March 2001 —			— Mid-November 2001 —			Change in Favorable
	<u>Favorable</u> %	<u>Unfavorable</u> %	<u>DK</u> %	<u>Favorable</u> %	<u>Unfavorable</u> %	<u>DK</u> %	
Total	45	24	31=100	59	17	24=100	+14
Sex							
Male	49	25	26=100	59	21	20=100	+10
Female	41	24	35=100	59	14	27=100	+18
Race							
White	43	25	32=100	60	18	22=100	+17
Non-white	51	22	27=100	55	16	29=100	+4
Black	52	24	24=100	52	19	29=100	0
Hispanic*	48	21	31=100	56	18	26=100	+8
Race and Sex							
White Men	47	26	27=100	59	21	20=100	+12
White Women	40	24	36=100	61	15	24=100	+21
Age							
Under 30	55	24	21=100	62	18	20=100	+7
30-49	48	23	29=100	63	17	20=100	+15
50-64	39	29	32=100	58	16	26=100	+19
65+	33	22	45=100	48	19	33=100	+15
Sex and Age							
Men under 50	57	21	22=100	60	21	19=100	+3
Women under 50	46	26	28=100	65	15	20=100	+19
Men 50+	38	30	32=100	58	21	21=100	+20
Women 50+	34	23	43=100	51	14	35=100	+17
Education							
College Grad.	55	18	27=100	73	11	16=100	+18
Some College	49	21	30=100	62	17	21=100	+13
High School Grad.	39	27	34=100	56	19	25=100	+17
<H.S. Grad.	35	35	30=100	37	26	37=100	+2
Family Income							
\$75,000+	56	22	22=100	68	15	17=100	+12
\$50,000-\$74,999	44	24	32=100	72	14	14=100	+28
\$30,000-\$49,999	46	25	29=100	59	20	21=100	+13
\$20,000-\$29,999	43	26	31=100	60	18	22=100	+17
<\$20,000	41	27	32=100	52	23	25=100	+11

* The designation Hispanic is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

Question: Now thinking about some specific religious groups... Is your overall opinion of Muslim-Americans very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly Unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

Continued ...

	— March 2001 —			— Mid-November 2001 —			Change in Favorable
	Favorable %	Unfavorable %	DK %	Favorable %	Unfavorable %	DK %	
Total	45	24	31=100	59	17	24=100	+14
Region							
East	47	18	35=100	65	14	21=100	+18
Midwest	43	24	33=100	57	20	23=100	+14
South	42	30	28=100	56	21	23=100	+14
West	49	21	30=100	60	13	27=100	+11
Religious Affiliation							
Total White Protestant	37	31	32=100	59	20	21=100	+22
White Protestant Evangelical	34	38	28=100	55	22	23=100	+21
White Prot. Non-Evangelical	40	23	37=100	64	17	19=100	+24
White Catholic	51	16	33=100	70	14	16=100	+19
Secular	51	19	30=100	54	16	30=100	+3
Community Size							
Large City	50	26	24=100	57	18	25=100	+7
Suburb	50	23	27=100	64	16	20=100	+14
Small City/Town	44	22	34=100	59	15	26=100	+15
Rural Area	36	29	35=100	55	22	23=100	+19
Party ID							
Republican	40	32	28=100	62	19	19=100	+22
Democrat	47	22	31=100	58	18	24=100	+11
Independent	51	20	29=100	60	17	23=100	+9
Party and Ideology							
Conservative Republican	35	40	25=100	64	19	17=100	+29
Moderate/Liberal Republican	50	18	32=100	61	18	21=100	+11
Conservative/Moderate Democrat	46	24	30=100	56	19	25=100	+10
Liberal Democrat	56	16	28=100	68	18	14=100	+12
Bush Approval							
Approve	n/a	n/a	n/a	61	17	22=100	--
Disapprove	n/a	n/a	n/a	61	18	21=100	--
2000 Presidential Vote							
Bush	41	30	29=100	65	17	18=100	+24
Gore	51	19	30=100	65	12	23=100	+14
Marital Status							
Married	44	25	31=100	60	16	24=100	+16
Unmarried	46	24	30=100	58	19	23=100	+12
Parental Status							
Parent	47	23	30=100	61	18	21=100	+14
Non-Parent	44	25	31=100	58	17	25=100	+14
Labor Union							
Union Household	45	27	28=100	60	16	24=100	+15
Non-Union Household	45	24	31=100	59	18	23=100	+14

PERCEPTIONS OF ISLAM

	<i>Islam and Respondent's Religion+</i>			<i>Why Terrorists Attacked</i>			
	<i>Lot in</i>	<i>Very</i>	<i>DK</i>	<i>Religious</i>	<i>Political</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>Other/</i>
	<i>Common</i>	<i>Different</i>		<i>Beliefs</i>	<i>Beliefs</i>		<i>DK</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Total	31	52	17=100	30	49	10	11=100
Sex							
Male	35	51	14=100	32	49	9	10=100
Female	28	53	19=100	29	49	10	12=100
Race							
White	31	52	17=100	30	49	10	11=100
Non-white	30	55	15=100	30	52	8	10=100
Black	25	59	16=100	30	52	7	11=100
Hispanic*	31	51	18=100	35	47	10	8=100
Race and Sex							
White Men	36	51	13=100	33	48	9	10=100
White Women	28	52	20=100	29	49	10	12=100
Age							
Under 30	31	55	14=100	31	52	9	8=100
30-49	33	52	15=100	33	50	9	8=100
50-64	33	47	20=100	26	50	10	14=100
65+	25	58	17=100	27	43	10	20=100
Sex and Age							
Men under 50	36	51	13=100	33	50	8	9=100
Women under 50	29	54	17=100	33	51	10	6=100
Men 50+	35	50	15=100	31	46	10	13=100
Women 50+	26	53	21=100	23	47	10	20=100
Education							
College Grad.	51	38	11=100	25	56	12	7=100
Some College	35	53	12=100	33	48	9	10=100
High School Grad.	22	56	22=100	31	48	9	12=100
<H.S. Grad.	16	64	20=100	34	39	6	21=100
Family Income							
\$75,000+	42	46	12=100	29	54	11	6=100
\$50,000-\$74,999	39	49	12=100	28	55	8	9=100
\$30,000-\$49,999	32	51	17=100	36	50	8	6=100
\$20,000-\$29,999	24	59	17=100	33	50	9	8=100
<\$20,000	26	60	14=100	30	45	8	17=100

+ Based on those who have a religion and are not Muslim

* The designation Hispanic is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

Question: From what you know, do you think that the Muslim religion and your own religion have a lot in common, or do you think that the Muslim religion and your religion are very different? In your view, why did the terrorists attack the World Trade Center and the Pentagon... Was it mostly because of their religious beliefs, or was it mostly because of their political beliefs?

Continued ...

	<i>Islam and Respondent's Religion+</i>			<i>Why Terrorists Attacked</i>			
	<u>Lot in Common</u> %	<u>Very Different</u> %	<u>DK</u> %	<u>Religious Beliefs</u> %	<u>Political Beliefs</u> %	<u>Both</u> %	<u>Other/DK</u> %
Total	31	52	17=100	30	49	10	11=100
Region							
East	34	50	16=100	28	51	9	12=100
Midwest	32	50	18=100	29	50	9	12=100
South	26	56	18=100	33	48	9	10=100
West	38	49	13=100	29	48	11	12=100
Religious Affiliation							
Total White Protestant	30	53	17=100	30	51	9	10=100
White Protestant Evangelical	21	63	16=100	35	46	9	10=100
White Prot. Non-Evangelical	38	44	18=100	24	58	9	9=100
White Catholic	32	50	18=100	30	51	8	11=100
Secular	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	35	11	24=100
Community Size							
Large City	34	51	15=100	28	53	9	10=100
Suburb	37	49	14=100	29	53	10	8=100
Small City/Town	28	53	19=100	32	45	10	13=100
Rural Area	28	56	16=100	30	47	10	13=100
Party ID							
Republican	31	55	14=100	33	52	8	7=100
Democrat	29	54	17=100	32	50	8	10=100
Independent	36	48	16=100	29	47	12	12=100
Party and Ideology							
Conservative Republican	30	59	11=100	35	49	8	8=100
Moderate/Liberal Republican	34	48	18=100	28	58	7	7=100
Conservative/Moderate Democrat	26	57	17=100	30	52	9	9=100
Liberal Democrat	40	48	12=100	38	50	5	7=100
Bush Approval							
Approve	31	53	16=100	31	49	9	11=100
Disapprove	38	49	13=100	28	49	12	11=100
2000 Presidential Vote							
Bush	33	54	13=100	30	53	9	8=100
Gore	34	50	16=100	29	51	10	10=100
Marital Status							
Married	31	51	18=100	30	50	9	11=100
Unmarried	31	54	15=100	31	48	10	11=100
Parental Status							
Parent	28	55	17=100	32	51	9	8=100
Non-Parent	33	51	16=100	29	48	10	13=100
Labor Union							
Union Household	28	55	17=100	31	50	9	10=100
Non-Union Household	32	52	16=100	31	48	10	11=100

GIVING WAR A CHANCE

	<i>War Is Morally Justified...</i>			<i>U.S. Doesn't Do Enough to...</i>			<i>(N)</i>
	<i>Sometimes/</i>			<i>Avoid</i>	<i>Achieve</i>	<i>DK</i>	
	<i>Never</i>	<i>Often</i>	<i>DK</i>	<i>Casualties</i>	<i>Victory</i>		
<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>		
Total	18	73	9=100	25	56	19=100	(1500)
Sex							
Male	16	77	7=100	19	68	13=100	(694)
Female	20	70	10=100	31	45	24=100	(806)
Race							
White	15	77	8=100	23	58	19=100	(1240)
Non-white	30	62	8=100	35	46	19=100	(237)
Black	29	63	8=100	31	51	18=100	(129)
Hispanic*	24	65	11=100	35	52	13=100	(101)
Race and Sex							
White Men	14	79	7=100	16	71	13=100	(570)
White Women	17	73	10=100	29	47	24=100	(670)
Age							
Under 30	24	70	6=100	39	45	16=100	(307)
30-49	16	77	7=100	24	60	16=100	(573)
50-64	15	76	9=100	18	66	16=100	(346)
65+	20	68	12=100	18	50	32=100	(253)
Sex and Age							
Men under 50	15	78	7=100	22	66	12=100	(448)
Women under 50	22	72	6=100	38	43	19=100	(432)
Men 50+	16	78	6=100	13	74	13=100	(241)
Women 50+	18	68	14=100	22	47	31=100	(358)
Education							
College Grad.	15	77	8=100	25	58	17=100	(496)
Some College	18	74	8=100	28	52	20=100	(380)
High School Grad.	17	77	6=100	24	59	17=100	(498)
<H.S. Grad.	28	57	15=100	24	53	23=100	(121)
Family Income							
\$75,000+	10	81	9=100	22	65	13=100	(337)
\$50,000-\$74,999	16	81	3=100	20	61	19=100	(190)
\$30,000-\$49,999	17	77	6=100	23	60	17=100	(325)
\$20,000-\$29,999	21	72	7=100	27	63	10=100	(166)
<\$20,000	25	67	8=100	33	50	17=100	(243)

* The designation Hispanic is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

Question: Which comes closer to your view? War is never morally justified, or war is sometimes/often morally justified?
 What do you worry about more when the United States uses military force... That the U.S. doesn't do enough to avoid civilian casualties, or that the U.S. doesn't go far enough to achieve military victory?

Continued ...

	<i>War Is Morally Justified...</i>			<i>U.S. Doesn't Do Enough to...</i>			<u>(N)</u>
	<u>Never</u>	<u>Sometimes/</u> <u>Often</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Avoid</u> <u>Casualties</u>	<u>Achieve</u> <u>Victory</u>	<u>DK</u>	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total	18	73	9=100	25	56	19=100	(1500)
Region							
East	19	70	11=100	30	53	17=100	(252)
Midwest	17	73	10=100	26	56	18=100	(382)
South	18	75	7=100	24	58	18=100	(524)
West	19	73	8=100	22	56	22=100	(342)
Religious Affiliation							
Total White Protestant	13	80	7=100	18	61	21=100	(649)
White Protestant Evangelical	11	83	6=100	16	62	22=100	(320)
White Prot. Non-Evangelical	15	77	8=100	20	61	19=100	(329)
White Catholic	13	80	7=100	26	58	16=100	(297)
Secular	23	68	9=100	28	54	18=100	(96)
Community Size							
Large City	26	64	10=100	28	56	16=100	(327)
Suburb	14	79	7=100	26	56	18=100	(373)
Small City/Town	17	74	9=100	27	52	21=100	(514)
Rural Area	15	78	7=100	18	64	18=100	(277)
Party ID							
Republican	7	86	7=100	16	65	19=100	(510)
Democrat	25	66	9=100	33	50	17=100	(456)
Independent	22	71	7=100	28	57	15=100	(427)
Party and Ideology							
Conservative Republican	5	89	6=100	15	67	18=100	(356)
Moderate/Liberal Republican	10	84	6=100	16	64	20=100	(141)
Conservative/Moderate Democrat	22	72	6=100	34	52	14=100	(292)
Liberal Democrat	33	56	11=100	36	46	18=100	(143)
Bush Approval							
Approve	13	79	8=100	23	59	18=100	(1280)
Disapprove	40	55	5=100	42	47	11=100	(124)
2000 Presidential Vote							
Bush	7	87	6=100	15	66	19=100	(591)
Gore	24	67	9=100	29	51	20=100	(400)
Marital Status							
Married	14	77	9=100	20	60	20=100	(839)
Unmarried	24	69	7=100	32	51	17=100	(649)
Parental Status							
Parent	17	75	8=100	25	57	18=100	(519)
Non-Parent	19	72	9=100	25	56	19=100	(979)
Labor Union							
Union Household	18	73	9=100	24	61	15=100	(191)
Non-Union Household	18	74	8=100	26	55	19=100	(1289)

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS
MID-NOVEMBER SURVEY
MEDIA ATTITUDES / YOUTH ENGAGEMENT / RELIGION AFTER 9/11
FINAL TOPLINE
NOVEMBER 13 - 19, 2001
N = 1,500**

Q.4 Now I'd like to ask you about some other ways in which you might be getting news about terrorist attacks and the war on terrorism. For each item that I read, please tell me how often, if ever, you LEARN SOMETHING about terrorist attacks or the war on terrorism from this source. (First), how often, if ever, do you learn something about terrorist attacks or the war on terrorism from [INSERT ITEM, ROTATE ITEMS a. THRU c. WITH ITEM d. ALWAYS LAST] – regularly, sometimes, hardly ever, or never? ¹

	<u>Regularly</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Hardly Ever</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>DK/Refused</u>
c. Religious radio or TV shows, such as "Focus on the Family"	11	13	17	59	*=100
January, 2000	7	12	14	59	8=100
April, 1996	6	12	15	67	*=100

On another topic...

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=769]:

Q.6F1 Do you favor or oppose taking military action, including the use of ground troops, to retaliate against whoever is responsible for the terrorist attacks?

	Mid-Sept <u>2001</u>
85 Favor	<u>82</u>
8 Oppose	8
<u>7</u> Don't Know/Refused	<u>10</u>
100	100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=731]:

Q.7F2 Do you favor or oppose taking military action, including the use of ground troops, to retaliate against whoever is responsible for the terrorist attacks, even if it means that U.S. armed forces might suffer thousands of casualties?

	Mid-Sept <u>2001</u>
77 Favor	<u>77</u>
14 Oppose	9
<u>9</u> Don't Know/Refused	<u>14</u>
100	100

¹

In January 2000 and April 1996 the question was worded: "...getting news about the presidential campaign from Religious radio shows, such as "Focus on the Family"."

Q.39 As a result of the terrorist attacks are you [INSERT ITEM; ROTATE WITH ITEM d FIRST, IF APPLICABLE; REPEAT QUESTION STEM FOR EACH ITEM]?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a. praying more or not	44	55	1=100
Early October, 2001 ²	57	42	1=100
Mid-September, 2001	69	30	1=100
January, 1991	65	35	0=100
b. attending religious services more or not	16	83	1=100
c. making more of an effort to see family THIS holiday season or not	37	61	2=100
IF Parent ('1' YES IN Q.38) ASK [N=519]:			
d. making more of an effort to spend time with your children or not	54	45	1=100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=769]:

Q.40F1 At the present time, do you think religion as a whole is increasing its influence on American life or losing its influence?

	<u>Increasing Influence</u>	<u>Losing Influence</u>	<u>(VOL) Same</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
Mid-November, 2001	78	12	3	7=100
March, 2001	37	55	4	4=100
March, 2000 (<i>Gallup</i>)	37	58	0	5=100
June, 1998 (<i>Gallup</i>)	37	56	4	3=100
March, 1994 (<i>Gallup</i>)	27	69	2	2=100
March, 1988 (<i>Gallup</i>)	36	49	6	9=100
June, 1984 (<i>Gallup</i>)	42	39	14	6=100
December, 1978 (<i>Gallup</i>)	37	48	10	5=100
December, 1974 (<i>Gallup</i>)	31	56	8	5=100
April, 1968 (<i>Gallup</i>)	19	67	8	7=100
February, 1965 (<i>Gallup</i>)	33	45	13	8=100
February, 1962 (<i>Gallup</i>)	45	32	17	7=100
March, 1957 (<i>Gallup</i>)	69	14	10	6=100

ASK ALL:

Q.41 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?

	<u>March 2001</u>	<u>Sept 2000³</u>	<u>June 1997</u>	<u>June 1996</u>
16 More than once a week	17	17	12	14
26 Once a week	26	28	26	25
14 Once or twice a month	17	16	17	17
17 A few times a year	17	17	20	21
16 Seldom	15	13	15	13
10 Never	7	8	10	9
1 Don't know/Refused	1	1	*	1
100	100	100	100	100

² January 1991 thru Early October 2001 the item was "are you praying more."

³ September 2000 results are based on registered voters.

Q.42 Did you yourself happen to attend church, synagogue or any other place of worship in the last seven days?

		March 2001	June 1996
44	Yes	46	42
56	No	53	58
*	Don't know/Refused	1	*
<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Q.43 How important would you say religion is in your own life — very important, fairly important, or not very important?

	Very <u>Important</u>	Fairly <u>Important</u>	Not very <u>Important</u>	Don't Know/ <u>Refused</u>
Mid-November, 2001	61	24	14	1=100
March, 2001	64	23	12	1=100
March, 2000 (<i>Gallup</i>)	61	27	12	*=100
June, 1998 (<i>Gallup</i>)	62	25	12	1=100
June, 1996	59	26	15	*=100
March, 1994 (<i>Gallup</i>)	59	29	11	1=100
March, 1988 (<i>Gallup</i>)	54	31	14	1=100
March, 1984 (<i>Gallup</i>)	56	30	13	1=100
April, 1978 (<i>Gallup</i>)	52	32	14	2=100
November, 1965 (<i>Gallup</i>)	70	22	7	1=100

Q.44 Now I'd like your views on some groups and organizations. As I read from a list, please tell me which category best describes your overall opinion of the group I name. (First,) would you say your overall opinion of... **[INSERT ITEM; ROTATE ITEMS IN BLOCKS (FIRST a. THRU c., THEN d. THRU g. WITH ITEM h ALWAYS LAST)]** is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? **[INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]**

		Very Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Very Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Never Heard <u>Of</u>	Can't <u>Rate</u>
a.	The federal government in Washington	17	65	12	3	0	3=100
	Late October, 2000 (<i>RVs</i>)	7	47	30	10	*	6=100
	October, 1997	4	34	41	18	0	3=100
b.	Your state government	15	62	14	4	*	5=100
	October, 1997	10	56	22	7	*	5=100
c.	Your local government	15	63	13	4	*	5=100
	October, 1997	12	56	18	7	*	7=100

Now thinking about some specific religious groups... Is your overall opinion of **[INSERT ITEM]** very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable?

		Very Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Favor- <u>able</u>	Mostly Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Very Unfavor- <u>able</u>	Never Heard <u>Of</u>	Can't <u>Rate</u>
d.	Catholics	29	49	5	3	*	14=100
	March, 2001	19	55	10	3	1	12=100
	September, 2000 (<i>RVs</i>)	29	49	6	3	*	13=100
e.	Muslim-Americans	15	44	12	5	1	23=100
	March, 2001	7	38	16	8	4	27=100
	September, 2000 (<i>RVs</i>)	11	39	13	8	2	27=100
f.	Protestants	28	49	3	2	1	17=100

Q.44 CONTINUED ...

		Very Favorable	Mostly Favorable	Mostly Unfavorable	Very Unfavorable	Never Heard Of	Can't Rate
g.	Jews	<u>24</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	*	<u>18=100</u>
	March, 2001	16	56	8	2	*	18=100
	September, 2000 (RVs)	27	50	5	3	*	15=100
	June, 1997	26	56	7	2	1	8=100
h.	Atheists, that is, people who don't believe in God	7	25	21	28	*	19=100
	March, 2001	4	25	22	35	*	14=100
	September, 2000 (RVs)	8	24	20	32	*	16=100

Q.45 What is your religious preference — Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Mormon, or an orthodox church such as the Greek or Russian Orthodox Church?

51	Protestant (Baptist, Christian, Episcopal, Jehovah's Witness, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, etc.)
27	Roman Catholic
2	Jewish — GO TO Q.47
2	Mormon (include Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints)
1	Orthodox Church (Greek or Russian)
*	Islam/Muslim — GO TO Q.48
8	Other religion [SPECIFY]
6	No religion, atheist — GO TO Q.47
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

DO NOT ASK IF JEWISH, MUSLIM, NO RELIGION (Q.45=3, 6, OR 8) [N=1,364]:

Q.46 Would you describe yourself as a "born again" or evangelical Christian, or not?

40	Yes, would
54	No, would not
<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

DO NOT ASK IF ISLAM/MUSLIM IN (Q.45=6) [N=1497]:

Q.47 Do you, yourself happen to know anyone who is Muslim?

38	Yes
61	No
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=731]:

Q.48F2 How much would you say you know about the Muslim religion and its practices?

6	A great deal
32	Some
37	Not very much
24	Nothing at all
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

ASK ONLY IF R HAS A RELIGION OTHER THAN ISLAM (1-5 OR 7 IN Q.45) [N=1,352]:

Q.49 From what you know, do you think that the Muslim religion and your own religion have a lot in common, or do you think that the Muslim religion and your religion are very different?

31 A lot in common
52 Very different
17 Don't know/Refused
100

On a different topic...

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=769]:

Q.50F1 Which comes closer to your view? [READ]

12 War is never morally justified [or]
83 War is sometimes morally justified
5 Don't know/Refused
100

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=731]:

Q.51F2 Which comes closer to your view? [READ]

24 War is never morally justified [or]
64 War is often morally justified
12 Don't know/Refused
100

ASK ALL:

Q.52 What do you worry about more when the United States uses military force [READ]

25 That the U.S. doesn't do enough to avoid civilian casualties [or]
56 That the U.S. doesn't go far enough to achieve military victory
19 Don't know/Refused
100

Q.53 In your view, why did the terrorists attack the World Trade Center and the Pentagon ...[READ AND ROTATE]

30 Was it mostly because of their religious beliefs
-- OR --
49 Was it mostly because of their political beliefs
10 Both equally (VOL)
5 Other (VOL)
6 Don't know/Refused
100

Q.54 Some religious leaders have said that the terrorist attacks on the United States signal that God is no longer protecting the United States as much as in the past. How do you feel about this statement, do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree with it?

2 Completely agree
6 Mostly agree
16 Mostly disagree
73 Completely disagree
3 Don't know/Refused
100