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Republicans Prefer Blunt Talk About Islamic Extremism, Democrats Favor Caution

Most Americans say religion doesn't cause violence, but rather that violent people use religion to justify their actions

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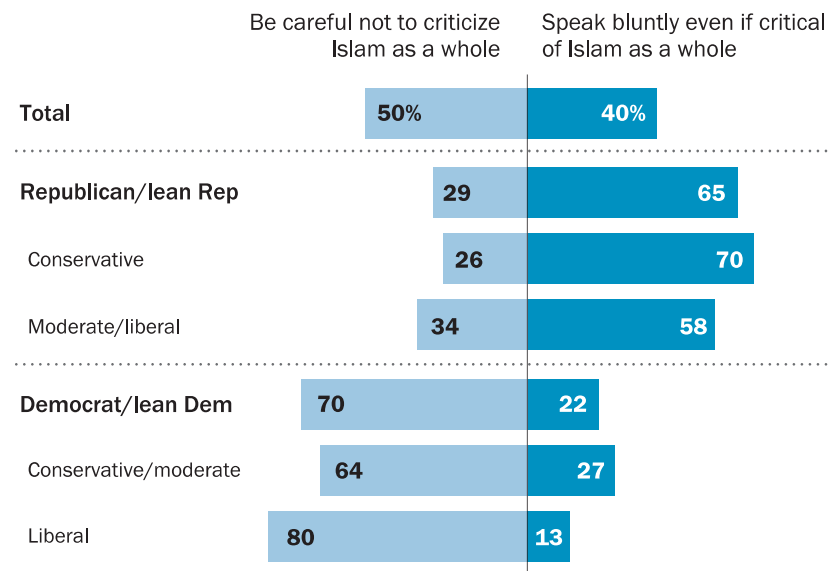
Republicans Prefer Blunt Talk About Islamic Extremism, Democrats Favor Caution

Most Americans say religion doesn't cause violence, but rather that violent people use religion to justify their actions

Half of Americans say the next president should be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole when speaking about Islamic extremists, while four-in-ten want the next president to speak bluntly about Islamic extremists even if the statements are critical of Islam as a whole. A new Pew Research Center survey finds that blunt talk is preferred by two-thirds of Republicans and those who lean toward the Republican Party (65%), while seven-in-ten Democrats and independents who lean Democratic express the opposite view, saying the next president should speak carefully about Islamic extremism so as not to criticize Islam as a whole.

Republicans and Democrats disagree on how the next president should talk about Islamic extremists

% who say next president should ... when talking about Islamic extremists



Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Other/don't know responses not shown.

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The study also shows that many Americans think a substantial segment of the U.S. Muslim population is anti-American. While four-in-ten adults say “just a few” Muslims in the country are anti-American (or that none are), roughly half of the public believes that at least “some” U.S. Muslims are anti-American, including 11% who say “most” or “almost all” U.S. Muslims are anti-American and 14% who think “about half” the U.S. Muslim population is anti-American.

Half think at least some Muslims in U.S. are anti-American

% who think _____ U.S. Muslims are anti-American

At least some	49
Almost all/most	11
About half	14
Some	24
Just a few/none	42
Don't know	9
	100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

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The new findings come on the heels of a separate Pew Research Center [survey](#) conducted in December 2015, which found that 46% of Americans think Islam is more likely than other religions to encourage violence and that a similar share (49%) say they are “very concerned” about the rise of Islamic extremism in the U.S.

While many Americans are concerned about Islamic extremism, the new survey shows that most people think the problem with violence committed in the name of religion is *people* rather than with *religion* per se. Indeed, fully two-thirds of Americans say the bigger problem is that some violent people use religion to justify their actions (68%). Only about a fifth (22%) say the bigger problem is that the teachings of some religions promote violence.

However, when those who say they think religious teachings are the bigger problem are asked to specify *which* religions they think are problematic, Islam is the most common response offered. Among U.S. adults overall, 14% think the main problem with violence committed in the name of religion is that some religious teachings encourage violence and that Islam, in particular, does this.

These are among the key findings of a new Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016, on landlines and cellphones among a national sample of 2,009 adults. The survey finds that six-in-ten Americans think there is “a lot” of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S. And fully three-quarters (76%) think discrimination against Muslims in the U.S. is increasing. Even most of those who do not think there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims nevertheless believe anti-Muslim discrimination is on the rise.

What is the bigger problem about violence in the name of religion?

% who say the bigger problem is that ...

Some violent people use religion to justify actions	68
Teachings of some religions promote violence	22
<i>Which religions' teachings promote violence?</i>	
Islam	14
Other religion	1
Multiple religions/all religions	2
Don't know which religions	4
Neither/both/don't know	10
	100

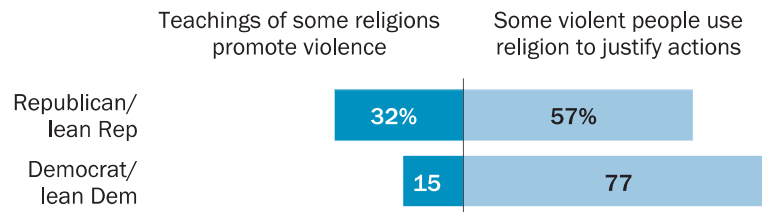
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding. “Multiple/all religions” includes everyone who named more than one religion, including those who named Islam and something else.

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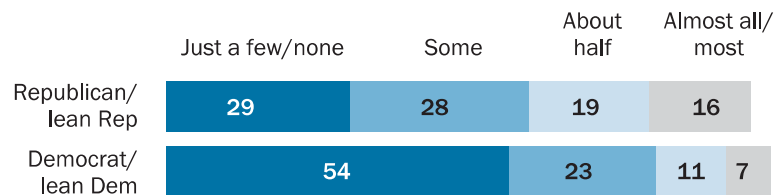
The survey shows a clear partisan component to views about Islam. Whereas more than half of Democrats say “just a few” Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American, most Republicans think anti-Americanism is more widespread. About six-in-ten Republicans and those who lean toward the GOP think at least “some” U.S. Muslims harbor anti-American views, including one-third who think at least half of Muslims are anti-American. Views on this question have become more politically polarized since it was last asked in 2002. At that time, there was little difference in the shares of Republicans and Democrats who said “just a few” Muslims are anti-American. (For more details, see page 12.)

Republicans more likely than Democrats to say some religions’ teachings promote violence

Bigger problem with violence in the name of religion is ...



How many Muslims in the U.S., if any, are anti-American?



Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Other/don't know responses not shown.

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Today, Republicans are twice as likely as Democrats to say the main problem with violence committed in the name of religion is that some religions espouse violent teachings (though this is the minority view within both parties at 32% and 15%, respectively).

Americans divided over how next president should talk about Islamic extremists

Half of Americans (50%) say the next president should “be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole when speaking about Islamic extremists,” while four-in-ten (40%) say the next president should “speak bluntly about Islamic extremists even if the statements are critical of Islam as a whole.”

Views on how the next president should address Islamic extremism are firmly divided along partisan and ideological lines. Seven-in-ten Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (70%) – including eight-in-ten liberal Democrats (80%) – say the next president should be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole. By contrast, about two-thirds of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (65%) – including seven-in-ten conservative Republicans (70%) – want the next president to speak bluntly about extremism even if it means being critical of Islam.

Among religious groups, most black Protestants (62%) and people without a religious affiliation (65%) say the president should be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole when addressing Islamic extremism. By contrast, about six-in-ten white evangelical Protestants (61%) want the next president to speak bluntly when discussing Islamic extremism, even if that means being critical of Islam. Catholics and white mainline Protestants are more evenly divided on this question.

Blacks and adults under age 30 are more likely

Half want next president to be careful when talking about Islamic extremists

% who say the next president should ... when talking about Islamic extremists

	Be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole	Speak bluntly even if critical of Islam	Other/ don't know
	%	%	%
Total	50	40	10=100
White	46	45	9=100
Black	65	24	10=100
Hispanic	53	34	13=100
18-29	63	31	6=100
30-49	52	38	10=100
50-64	45	45	9=100
65+	41	45	14=100
Postgraduate	65	30	4=100
College graduate	51	44	5=100
Some college	53	39	8=100
HS or less	45	41	14=100
Rep/lean Rep	29	65	6=100
Conservative	26	70	4=100
Mod/liberal	34	58	9=100
Dem/lean Dem	70	22	9=100
Conserv/mod	64	27	9=100
Liberal	80	13	6=100
Protestant	43	47	9=100
White evang.	32	61	7=100
White mainline	42	46	12=100
Black Protestant	62	28	10=100
Catholic	46	43	10=100
Unaffiliated	65	27	9=100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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than whites and older adults to prefer the next president take care not to criticize Islam as a whole. The survey also finds that roughly two-thirds of Americans with a post-graduate degree want the next president to be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole when discussing Islamic extremism; fewer Americans with less education share this perspective.

In addition to addressing how the next president should approach Islamic extremism, the survey asked Americans what kind of president several of the leading candidates would make if elected – great, good, average, poor or terrible. (For a complete analysis, see [“Voters Skeptical That 2016 Candidates Would Make Good Presidents.”](#)) The data show that among Republican voters who want the next president to speak bluntly about Islamic extremism even if it means being critical of Islam (69% of all Republican voters), a solid majority thinks that both Donald Trump (63%) and Ted Cruz (61%) would be good or great presidents. The possibility of Marco Rubio and Ben Carson becoming president also is viewed more positively than negatively by Republican voters who prefer a blunt approach to discussing Islamic extremism. About half say that Carson (47%) or Rubio (46%) would make either a good or great president.

Among Republican voters, most who favor blunt talk about extremists say Trump, Cruz would make ‘good’ or ‘great’ presidents

Among Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters who say the next president should ... when talking about Islamic extremists, % who say each candidate would make a _____ president

	... speak bluntly even if critical of Islam as a whole (69% of Rep/Rep-leaning voters)			... be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole (26% of Rep/Rep-leaning voters)		
	NET Great/good %	Average %	NET Terrible/poor %	NET Great/good %	Average %	NET Terrible/poor %
Donald Trump	63	18	15	41	15	40
Ted Cruz	61	22	12	38	35	15
Ben Carson	47	31	16	37	27	26
Marco Rubio	46	29	18	42	32	17
Chris Christie	32	36	24	33	29	27
Jeb Bush	25	32	40	28	42	25
John Kasich	18	31	28	15	31	17

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Don't know/never heard of responses not shown. Based on Republican/Republican-leaning registered voters.

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Among the much smaller group of GOP voters who would like the next president to be careful not to criticize Islam when discussing extremism – 26% of all GOP voters – about as many say Donald Trump would make a poor or terrible president (40%) as say he would make a good or great one (41%). For Ted Cruz, attitudes among this group of Republican voters are mostly positive (38% good or great) or average (35%).

Views on whether some other Republican candidates (Chris Christie, Jeb Bush and John Kasich) would be successful presidents are for the most part mixed regardless of whether blunt talk or careful speech about Islamic extremism is preferred.

Attitudes on violence committed in the name of religion

When asked their view about violence committed in the name of religion, most Americans (68%) say the bigger problem is that “some violent people use religion to justify their actions.” Only about one-in-five (22%) say the bigger problem is that “the teachings of some religions promote violence.”

The latter group was asked an open ended follow-up question about which religion or religions promote violence. Islam is the most commonly offered answer; 14% of Americans believe Islam, in particular, has teachings that promote violence. Far fewer people name Christianity or another religion (1%). About 2% say that multiple religions (or all religions) encourage violence.

Across major religious groups, half or more say the bigger problem with violence committed in the name of religion is that some violent people use religion to justify their actions; 55% of white evangelical Protestants and fully three-quarters of the religiously unaffiliated (76%) express this view.

Majorities of most partisan and ideological groups say the greater problem with religious violence is people who use religion to justify it. Among conservative Republicans, however, the balance of opinion is more divided. While about half (48%) say the bigger problem is violent people using religion to justify their actions, 39% say some religions have teachings that encourage violence. This latter group includes fully a third of all conservative Republicans who name Islam as a religion with teachings that encourage violence.

The survey also shows that younger people and those with higher levels of educational attainment are more likely than older and less highly educated people to attribute religious violence to individuals who use religion to justify violent acts.

Most say the bigger problem with violence in the name of religion is violent people justifying their actions, rather than that religious teachings promote violence

% who say the bigger problem with violence committed in the name of religion is ...

	... Teachings of some religions promote violence	Which religion/religions have teachings that promote violence?				... Some violent people use religion to justify actions	Other/ don't know
	%	Islam	Another religion	Multiple/all religions	Don't know	%	%
Total	22	14	1	2	4	68	10=100
18-29	16	8	3	1	3	75	9=100
30-49	19	13	1	3	3	72	9=100
50-64	26	17	1	2	5	63	11=100
65+	27	19	*	3	5	60	13=100
Postgrad	16	14	1	1	1	74	10=100
College grad	20	16	0	2	2	71	9=100
Some college	22	15	2	2	3	68	10=100
HS or less	24	13	2	2	6	65	11=100
Republican/lean Rep	32	26	1	2	4	57	12=100
Conservative	39	33	2	1	2	48	13=100
Moderate/liberal	21	13	1	2	5	69	10=100
Democrat/lean Dem	15	7	1	2	4	77	8=100
Conserv/moderate	16	9	1	2	4	76	8=100
Liberal	12	5	1	3	3	81	7=100
Protestant	27	20	1	2	4	62	12=100
White evangelical	32	27	*	1	4	55	13=100
White mainline	25	17	2	2	5	66	9=100
Black Protestant	23	14	1	3	5	67	10=100
Catholic	22	14	1	1	5	70	8=100
Unaffiliated	15	5	3	4	3	76	9=100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. "Multiple/all religions" includes everyone who named more than one religion, including those who named Islam and something else.

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Perceptions of anti-Americanism among Muslims in the U.S.

Roughly four-in-ten Americans (42%) say “few,” if any, Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American. About as many say “about half” (14%) or “some” (24%) Muslims in this country are anti-American. And about one-in-ten Americans believe that “most” (6%) or “almost all” (5%) Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American.

Though few Americans say all or most Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American, this view is more common among Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (16%) than among Democrats and Democratic leaners (7%). Roughly a fifth of conservative Republicans (19%) express this view, compared with 5% of liberal Democrats.

Conversely, fewer than a third of Republicans and Republican leaners (29%) say that few or none of the Muslims in this country are anti-American, while about half of Democrats (54%) — including 67% of liberal Democrats — say this.

The religiously unaffiliated are more likely than other major religious groups to say that few or none of the Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American (59%). White evangelical Protestants are the least likely to say this (26%).

The belief that few, if any, U.S. Muslims are anti-American also is more common among younger people than among older Americans and among those with high levels of education than among those with less schooling.

Half say at least some Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American

% who say _____ Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American

	Almost all /most	About half/some	Few/none	DK
	%	%	%	%
Total	11	39	42	9=100
18-29	13	33	52	2=100
30-49	10	40	43	7=100
50-64	10	43	39	9=100
65+	11	37	34	18=100
Postgraduate	4	29	62	5=100
College degree	6	36	55	3=100
Some college	12	38	41	9=100
HS or less	13	43	33	11=100
Rep/lean Rep	16	47	29	9=100
Conservative	19	47	25	9=100
Mod/liberal	12	45	36	7=100
Dem/lean Dem	7	34	54	6=100
Conserv/mod	8	41	45	6=100
Liberal	5	23	67	4=100
Protestant	13	44	33	11=100
White evang.	18	46	26	10=100
White mainline	9	41	42	8=100
Black Protestant	6	43	37	13=100
Catholic	11	41	40	8=100
Unaffiliated	7	28	59	7=100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

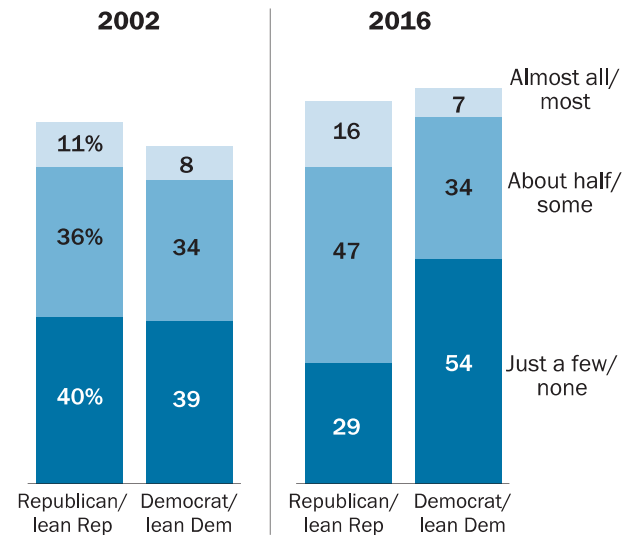
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Attitudes about anti-American sentiment among U.S. Muslims have changed only modestly for the public overall since the question last was asked in 2002. At that time, 9% of Americans thought “most” or “almost all” Muslims in the U.S. were anti-American (compared with 11% today); 33% thought “about half” or “some” Muslims were anti-American (compared with 39% today); and 39% thought only “a few” Muslims were anti-American (compared with 41% today).

However, perceptions about anti-Americanism among U.S. Muslims have become much more partisan since 2002. At that time, there was little difference in the shares of Republicans (40%) and Democrats (39%) who said that “just a few” Muslims were anti-American. Today, 54% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say there is little anti-Americanism among U.S. Muslims, while 29% of Republicans and Republican leaners say the same.

Views about anti-Americanism among U.S. Muslims have grown more partisan

How many Muslims in the U.S., if any, are anti-American?



Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Other/don't know responses not shown.

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Views of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S.

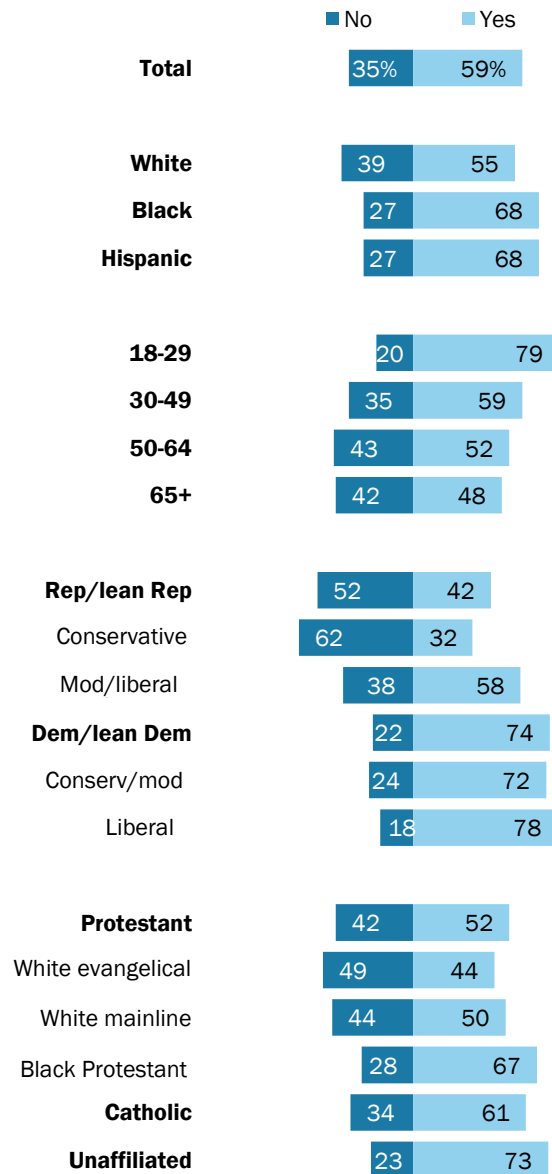
Most Americans (59%) say there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S. today. This view is particularly common among Democrats (74%); far fewer Republicans and Republican leaners say there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims (42%). And among conservative Republicans, only about one-in-three (32%) say this, while nearly two-thirds (62%) say there is not a lot of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S.

Among religious groups, fewer than half of white evangelicals (44%) say there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S., compared with half of white mainline Protestants (50%) and two-thirds of black Protestants (67%). Six-in-ten Catholics (61%) and roughly three-quarters of religious “nones” (73%) say there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S.

Roughly eight-in-ten adults under age 30 (79%) say there is a lot of anti-Muslim discrimination in the U.S.; far fewer older adults say the same. The data also show that blacks and Hispanics are more likely than whites to say Muslims face a lot of discrimination in the U.S.

Many say U.S. Muslims face ‘a lot’ of discrimination

In U.S. today, is there a lot of discrimination against Muslims, or not?



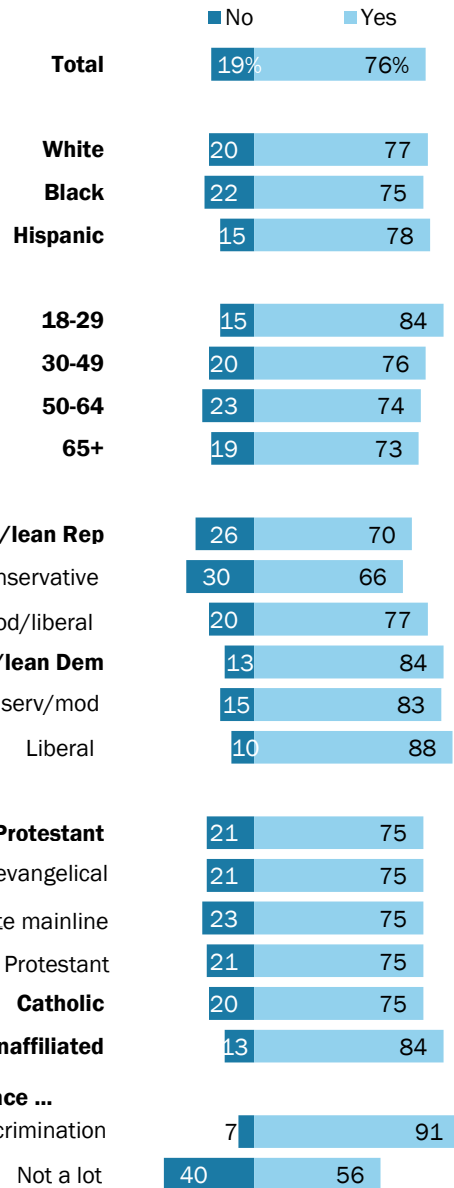
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Don't know/refused responses not shown. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

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Most Americans (76%) – including majorities of all major partisan and demographic groups – say discrimination against Muslims living in the U.S. is increasing. Even most of those who think there is not a lot of discrimination against Muslims nevertheless think anti-Muslim discrimination is on the rise (56%).

Most say discrimination against U.S. Muslims is on the rise

Is discrimination against Muslims in the U.S. increasing, or not?



Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Don't know/refused responses not shown. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Familiarity with Muslims

About half of Americans (52%) say they personally know someone who is Muslim. This includes 10% who say they know a lot of Muslims, 26% who say they know “some” Muslims and 16% who say they know one or two Muslims.

Blacks, young people and those with a college degree are more likely than other groups to say they personally know someone who is Muslim. This may be explained, in part, by the demographics of Muslims themselves, who make up about [1% of the U.S. population](#). Muslims in the U.S. tend to be younger and more [highly educated than the U.S. public overall](#). And about a quarter of U.S. Muslims (23%) identify as black or African American.

Half of Americans know someone who is Muslim

Do you personally know anyone who is Muslim, or not?

	Yes, know a Muslim %	How many Muslims do you know?			No, don't know a Muslim %	Don't know/refused %
		A lot %	Some %	One or two %		
Total	52	10	26	16	47	1=100
White	52	6	27	18	47	1=100
Black	64	24	23	15	36	*=100
Hispanic	35	10	18	7	64	1=100
18-29	63	12	29	22	36	1=100
30-49	57	12	30	14	42	1=100
50-64	50	8	25	16	49	1=100
65+	35	5	17	12	64	1=100
Postgraduate	83	13	42	27	16	1=100
College degree	72	15	35	23	26	2=100
Some college	55	9	30	15	44	1=100
HS or less	32	7	15	10	66	1=100
Rep/lean Rep	50	7	26	17	49	1=100
Conservative	48	6	25	17	50	1=100
Mod/liberal	53	8	28	16	46	1=100
Dem/lean Dem	57	11	28	17	43	1=100
Conserv/mod	53	11	26	15	46	*=100
Liberal	63	11	32	20	35	1=100
Protestant	48	9	23	16	51	1=100
White evangelical	43	3	22	18	56	1=100
White mainline	48	7	25	15	52	0=100
Black Protestant	58	21	21	15	42	*=100
Catholic	49	10	25	14	50	1=100
Unaffiliated	59	10	32	16	40	1=100

Note: Asked only of those who are not Muslim.

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results not shown for those who said “don't know” when asked how many Muslims they know.

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Among those who personally know someone who is Muslim, half (51%) say that “just a few” U.S. Muslims are anti-American. By comparison, among those who do not know anyone who is Muslim, 31% think “just a few” U.S. Muslims are anti-American while a larger share (55%) say at least some Muslims in the U.S. are anti-American.

The study also finds differing views on how the next president should speak about Islamic extremists among those who personally know someone who is Muslim and those who do not. More than half of those who say they know a Muslim (55%) would prefer that the next president be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole when speaking about Islamic extremists, while 38% favor blunt speech from the next president even if it is critical of Islam. By contrast, those who do not know anyone who is Muslim hold mixed views on how the next president should discuss Islamic extremists. As many favor a careful approach (45%) as say they want the next president to speak bluntly (42%).

On the subject of discrimination, however, majorities of both those who personally know someone who is Muslim (62%) and those who do not (57%) say Muslims face “a lot” of discrimination in the U.S. today. And roughly three-quarters in both groups say discrimination toward Muslims is increasing.

Similarly, people who know a Muslim and those who do not largely agree that the bigger problem with religion committed in the name of violence is that violent people use religion to justify their action, not that some religions have teachings that promote violence.

Those who know someone who is Muslim more likely to say few U.S. Muslims are anti-American

	Total	Know someone who is Muslim	Don't know any Muslims
<i>How many Muslims in the U.S., if any, are anti-American?</i>	%	%	%
NET at least some	49	44	55
Almost all/most	11	8	14
About half/some	39	37	41
NET Just a few/none	42	51	31
Don't know	9	5	13
	100	100	100

When speaking about Islamic extremists, next president should...

Be careful not to criticize Islam	50	55	45
Be blunt even if critical of Islam	40	38	42
Neither/both equally	4	4	4
Don't know	6	3	10
	100	100	100

Discrimination against Muslims in the U.S.

% saying there is 'a lot'	59	62	57
% saying is rising	76	78	75

Bigger problem w/violence committed in name of religion is...

Violent people use religion to justify actions	68	69	66
Teachings of some religions promote violence	22	21	24
Neither/both equally	7	8	6
Don't know	3	1	4
	100	100	100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016 among a national sample of 2,009 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (504 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone and 1,505 were interviewed on a cellphone, including 867 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted under the direction of Abt SRBI. A combination of landline and cellphone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/u-s-survey-research/>.

The combined landline and cellphone sample is weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity and region to parameters from the Census Bureau's 2014 American Community Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status (landline only, cellphone only, or both landline and cellphone), based on extrapolations from the 2015 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cellphones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size among respondents with a landline phone. The margins of error reported and statistical tests of significance are adjusted to account for the survey's design effect, a measure of how much efficiency is lost from the weighting procedures.

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

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	2,009	2.5 percentage points
White	1,366	3.0 percentage points
Black	182	8.3 percentage points
Hispanic	284	6.6 percentage points
18-29	309	6.4 percentage points
30-49	588	4.6 percentage points
50-64	602	4.5 percentage points
65+	484	5.1 percentage points
Postgraduate	256	7.0 percentage points
College graduate	595	4.6 percentage points
Some college	567	4.7 percentage points
High school or less	579	4.6 percentage points
Republican/lean Republican	849	3.8 percentage points
Conservative	508	5.0 percentage points
Moderate/liberal	328	6.2 percentage points
Democrat/lean Democrat	914	3.7 percentage points
Conservative/moderate	533	4.8 percentage points
Liberal	366	5.8 percentage points
Protestant	915	3.7 percentage points
White evangelical	368	5.8 percentage points
White mainline	284	6.6 percentage points
Black Protestant	133	9.7 percentage points
Catholic	439	5.3 percentage points
Unaffiliated	429	5.4 percentage points
Registered voters (RVs)	1,525	2.9 percentage points
Republican/Rep-leaning RVs	702	4.2 percentage points
Democrat/Dem-leaning RVs	679	4.3 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.

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
JANUARY 2016 RELIGION AND POLITICS SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
JANUARY 7-14, 2016
N=2,009**

QUESTIONS 1-3, 8-9, 19-22, 25-28, 31-32, PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

NO QUESTIONS 4-7, 10-18, 23-24, 29-30, 33

ASK ALL:

Q.34 Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against Muslims, or not?

Jan 7-14

2016

59	Yes, there is a lot of discrimination
35	No, not a lot of discrimination
6	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:

	<u>Yes, there is a lot of discrimination</u>	<u>No, not a lot of discrimination</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Sep 2-9, 2014 ¹	48	46	6
Aug 11-17, 2009	53	30	17

ASK ALL:

Q.35 Do you think that discrimination against Muslims living in the United States is increasing, or not?

Jan 7-14

2016

76	Yes
19	No
4	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

QUESTION 36 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL:

Next,

Q.37 Which comes closer to your view about violence committed in the name of religion. Is the bigger problem that **[INSERT OPTION; RANDOMIZE]** or is it that **[INSERT NEXT]**?

Jan 7-14

2016

22	The teachings of some religions promote violence
68	Some violent people use religion to justify their actions
7	Neither/Both equally (VOL.)
3	Don't know (VOL.)

¹ In 2014 and earlier, Muslims were asked about in a randomized list of religions and lifestyles. The stand-alone question most closely matches instances in which Muslims were asked about before any other group was mentioned. Therefore trend data shown only for those who were asked about Muslims first, and differs from previously published results.

ASK IF SOME RELIGIONS PROMOTE VIOLENCE (Q.37=1) [N=448]:

Q.38 Which religion or religions, in particular, have teachings that promote violence? [**OPEN-END; RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE; ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES, BUT DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL MENTIONS**]

BASED ON TOTAL:

Jan 7-14

2016

22	The teachings of some religions promote violence
14	Islam
1	Any other religion
1	Multiple religions ²
1	All religions have teachings that promote violence
4	No answer
68	Some violent people use religion to justify their actions
7	Neither/Both equally (VOL.)
3	Don't know (VOL.)

NO QUESTIONS 39-42, 44-62, 64-71**QUESTIONS 43, 63 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

Next,

Q.72 Which of the following statements comes closer to your view even if neither is exactly right? [**READ; RANDOMIZE**]?

Jan 7-14

2016

50	The next president should be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole when speaking about Islamic extremists [OR]
40	The next president should speak bluntly about Islamic extremists even if the statements are critical of Islam as a whole
4	Neither/Both equally (VOL.)
6	Don't know (VOL.)

NO QUESTION 73**ASK ALL:**

Q.74 What's your impression – how many Muslims in this country, if any, are anti-American? [**READ, IN ORDER**]

Jan 7-14

2016

Mar

2002³

5	Almost all	4
6	Most	5
14	About half	11
24	Some [OR]	23
41	Just a few	39
1	None (VOL.)	
9	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	18

QUESTION 75 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

² Includes everyone who named more than one religion, including those who named Islam and something else.

³ March 2002 did not include the volunteered response category "None (**VOL.**)" and did not include the clause, "... if any".

ASK RESPONDENTS WHO ARE NOT MUSLIM (RELIG≠6) [N=1,995]:

Thinking about the Islamic religion for a moment...

Q.76 Do you personally know anyone who is Muslim, or not?

Jan 7-14

2016

52	Yes
47	No
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

TREND FOR COMPARISON:*Do you, yourself happen to know anyone who is Muslim?*

Aug 19-22		-----Based on Non-Muslims ⁴ -----		
<u>2010</u>		Aug 11-17	August	Mid-Nov
		<u>2009</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2001</u>
41	Yes	45	45	38
58	No	54	54	61
0	Respondent is Muslim (VOL.)	--	--	--
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1

ASK IF KNOW ANYONE (Q.76=1) [N=1,095]:Q.76a And about how many people who are Muslim would you say you personally know **[READ OPTIONS IN ORDER; REVERSE ORDER FOR HALF SAMPLE]**?

Jan 7-14

2016

19	A lot
50	Some [OR]
30	Only one or two
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

QUESTIONS 77-78 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE⁴

In each of these surveys, fewer than 1% of respondents identified as Muslim.