

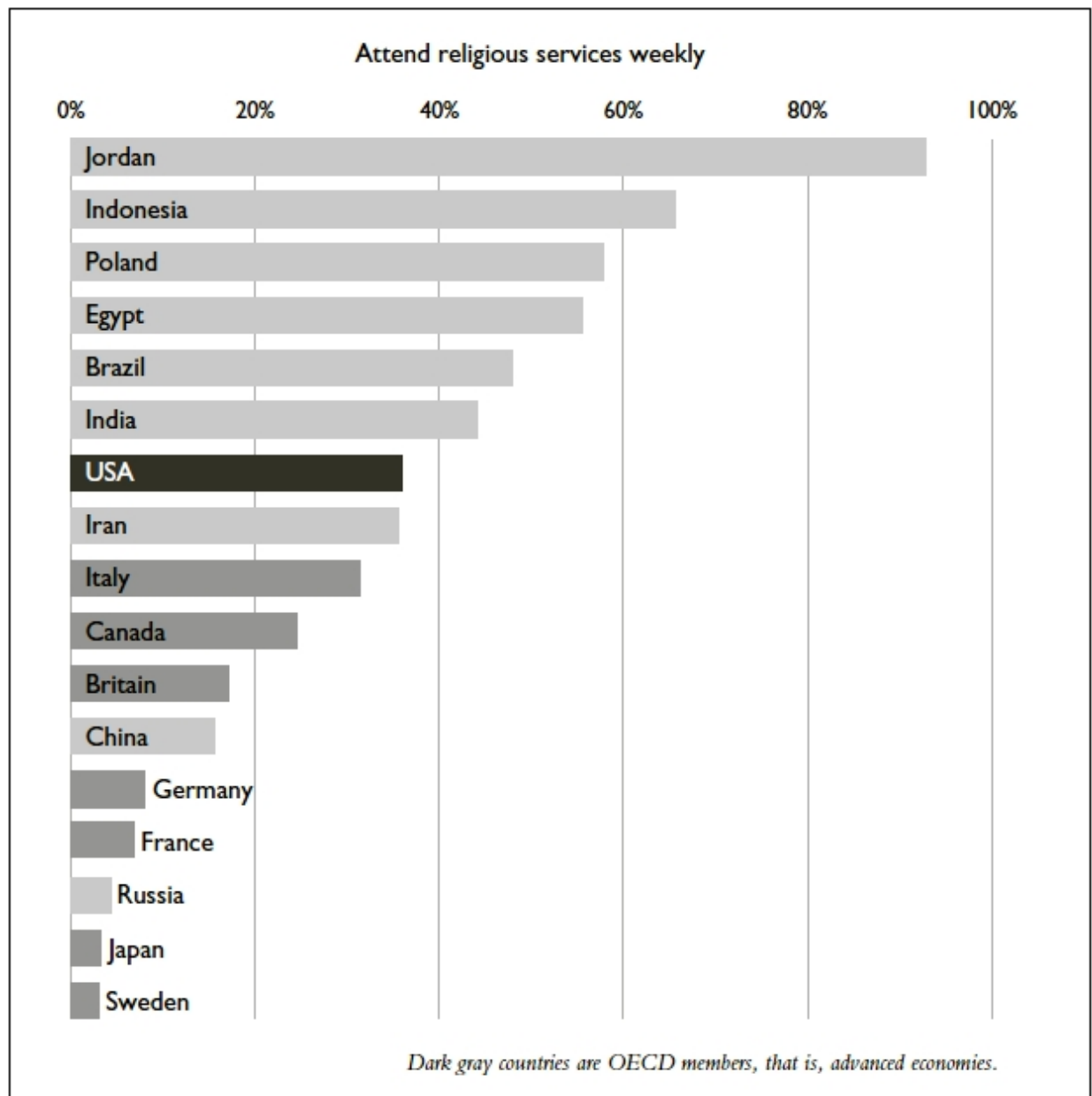
# **AMERICAN GRACE**

**HOW RELIGION DIVIDES AND UNITES US**

**BY ROBERT D. PUTNAM AND DAVID E. CAMPBELL**

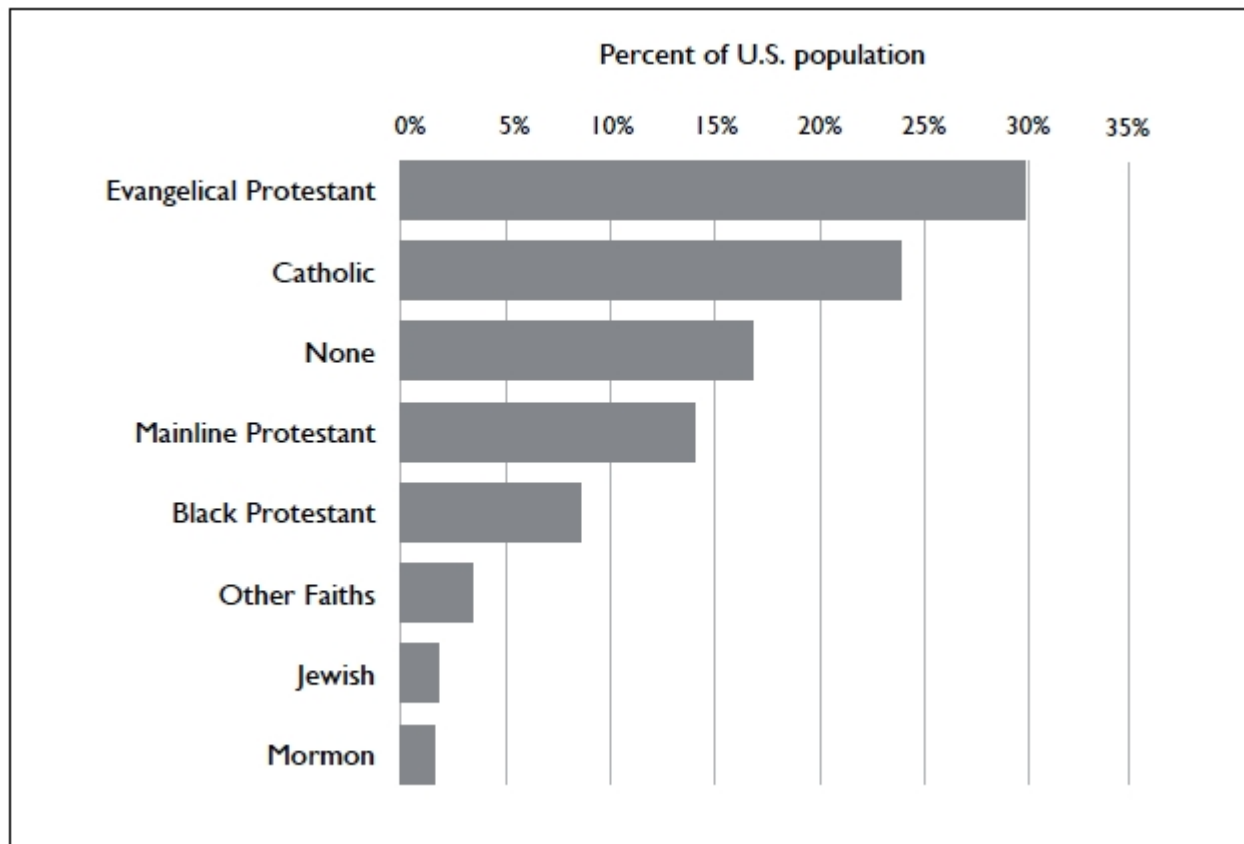
**WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF SHAYLYN ROMNEY GARRETT**

**Figure 1.1: Compared to Other Industrialized Nations, the U.S. Has a High Rate of Weekly Attendance at Religious Services**



**Source: World Values Survey, 2005–2007.**

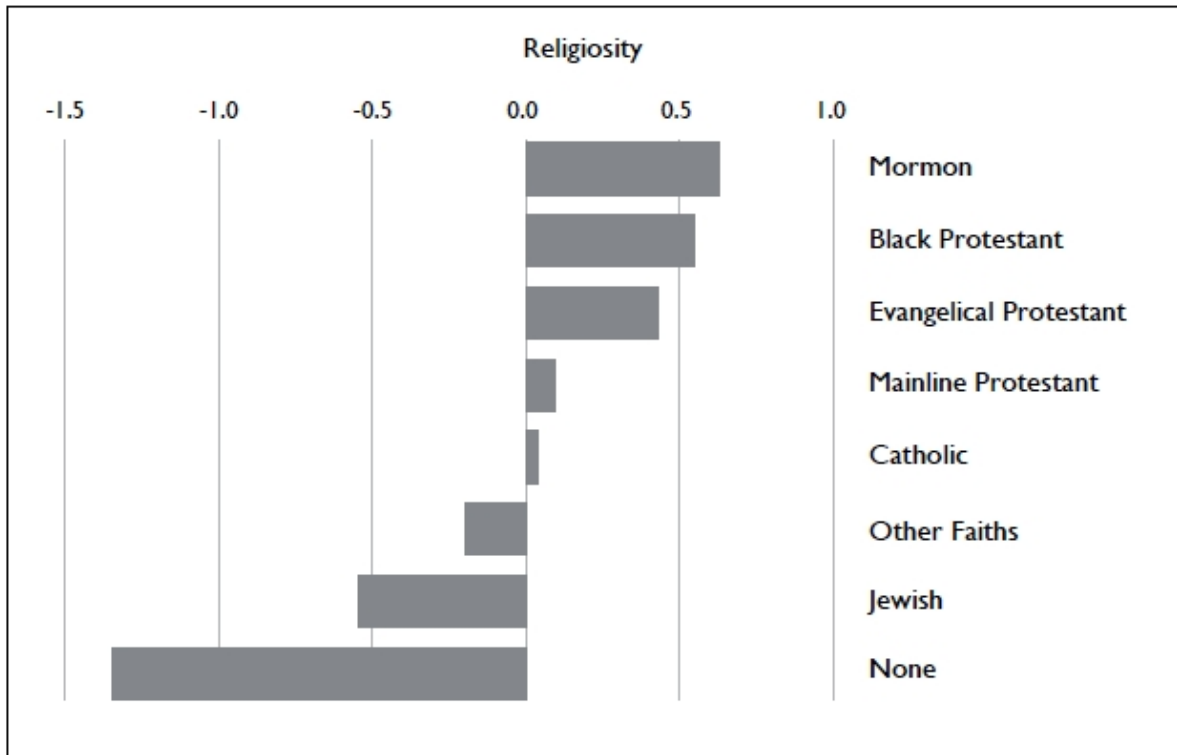
**Figure 1.2: Religious Traditions in the United States**



**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

**Figure 1.3: Mormons, Black Protestants, and Evangelicals Are the Most Religiously Observant Groups in America**

Religiosity is standardized with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1

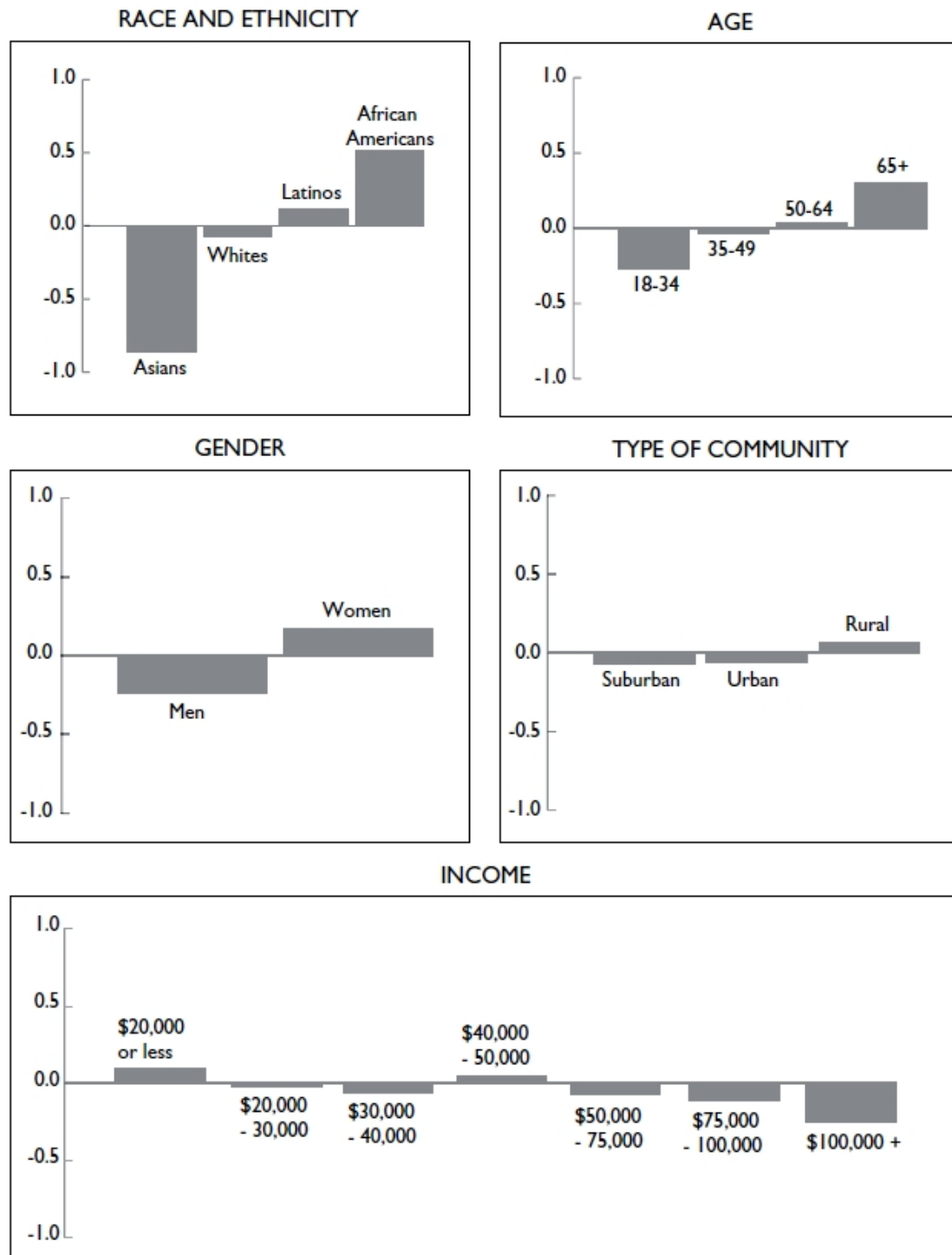


**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**



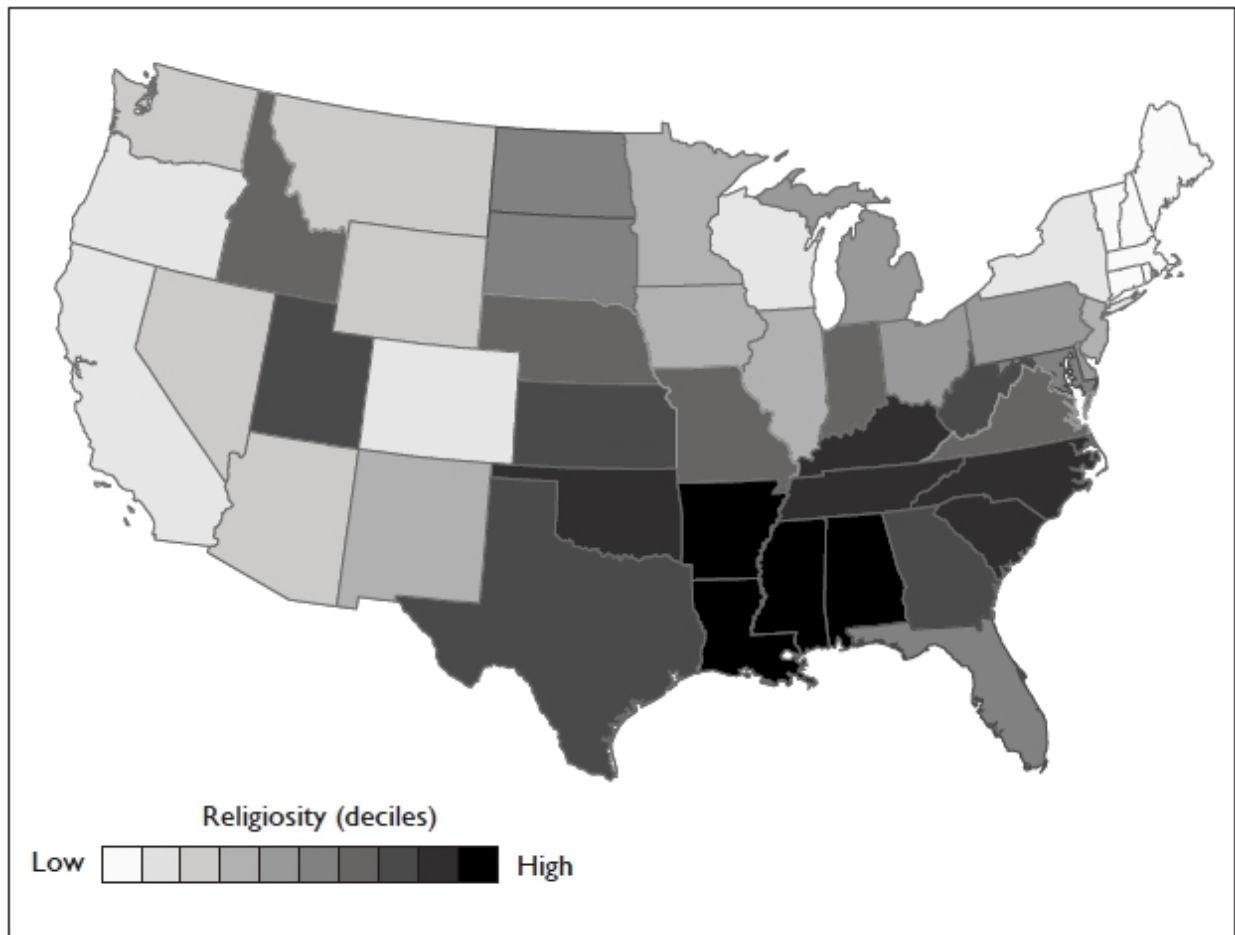
**Figure 1.4: Religiosity Varies a Lot by Race and Age, and a Little by Gender, Type of Community, and Income**

Vertical axis is religiosity, standardized with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1



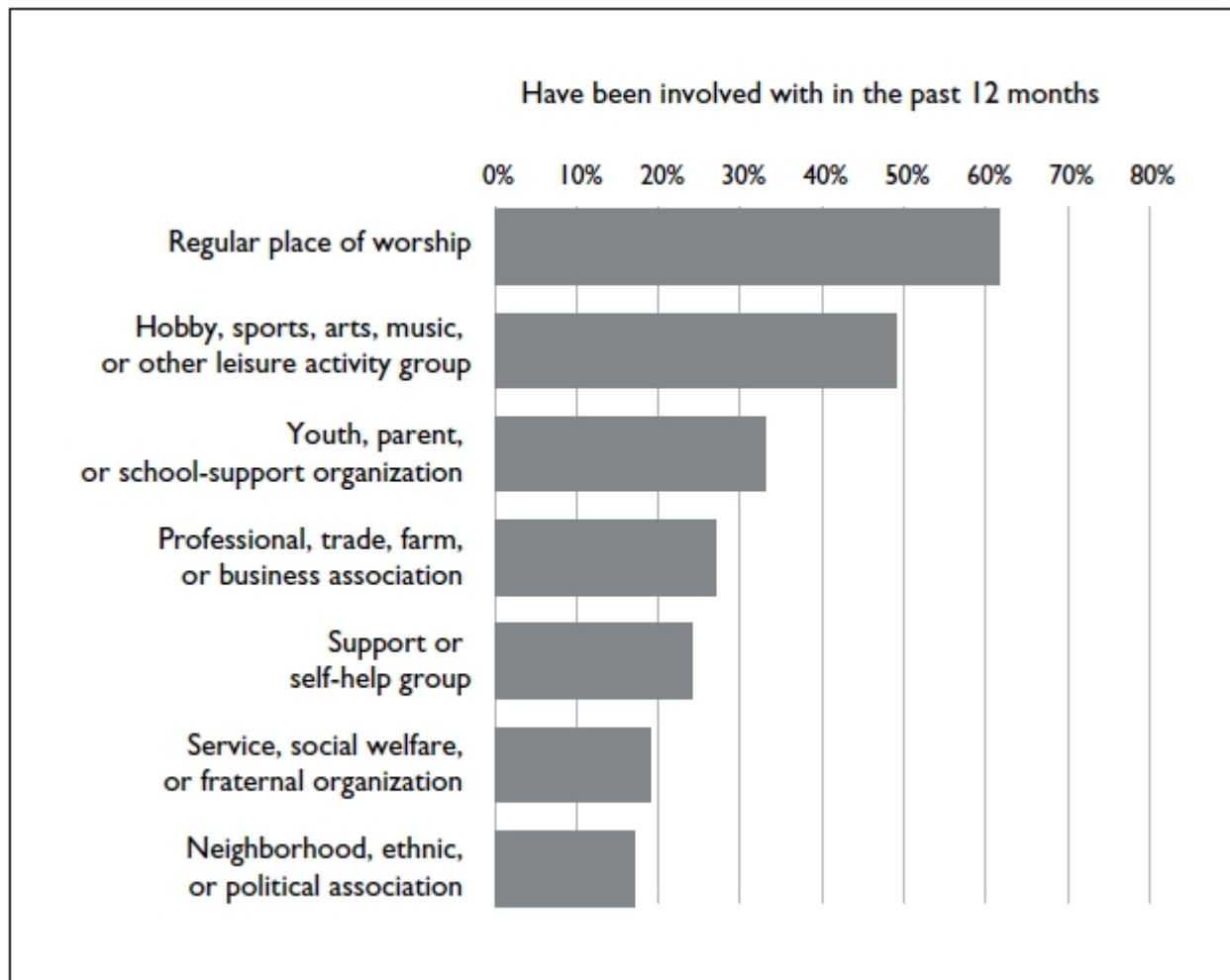
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 1.5: The Deep South, Utah, and the Mississippi Valley Are the Most Religious Regions**



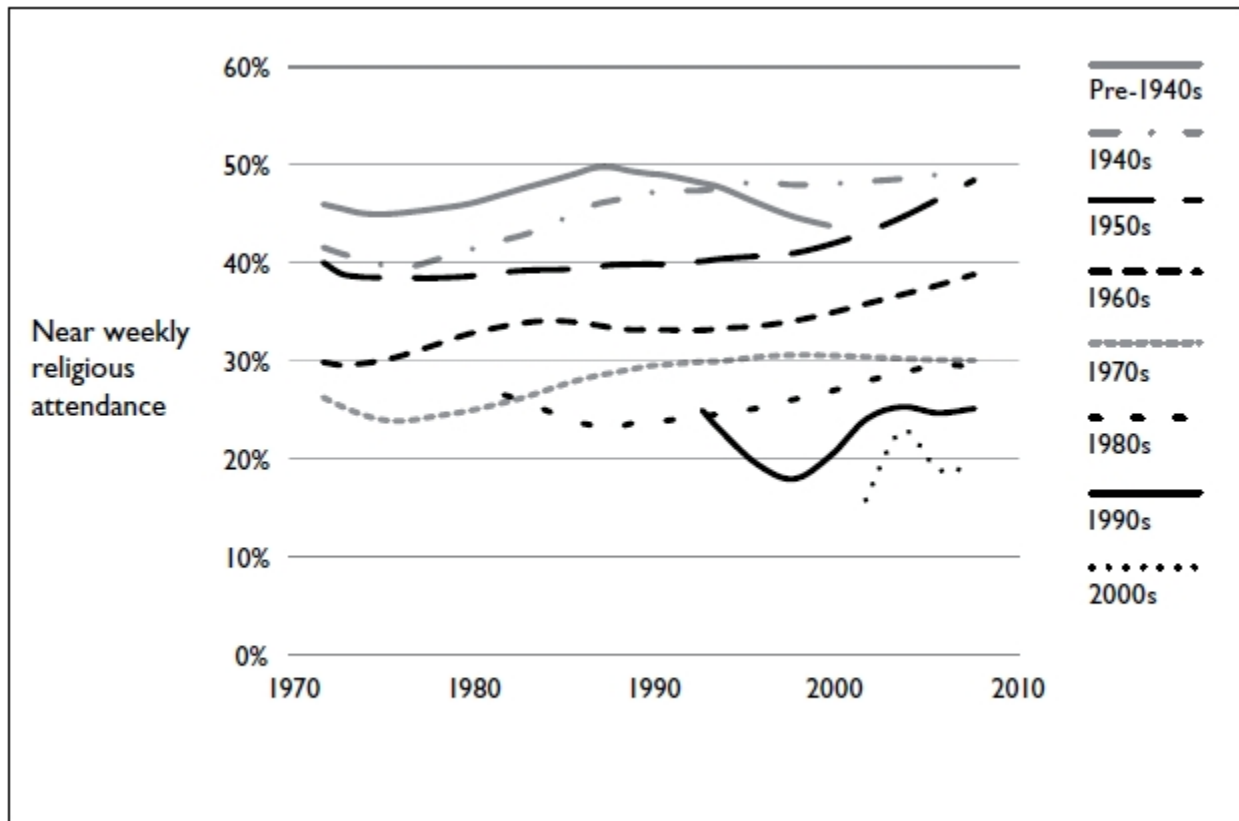
**Source:** Religious Landscape Survey, Pew Research Center.

**Figure 1.6: Congregations Are the Most Common Form of Association in America**



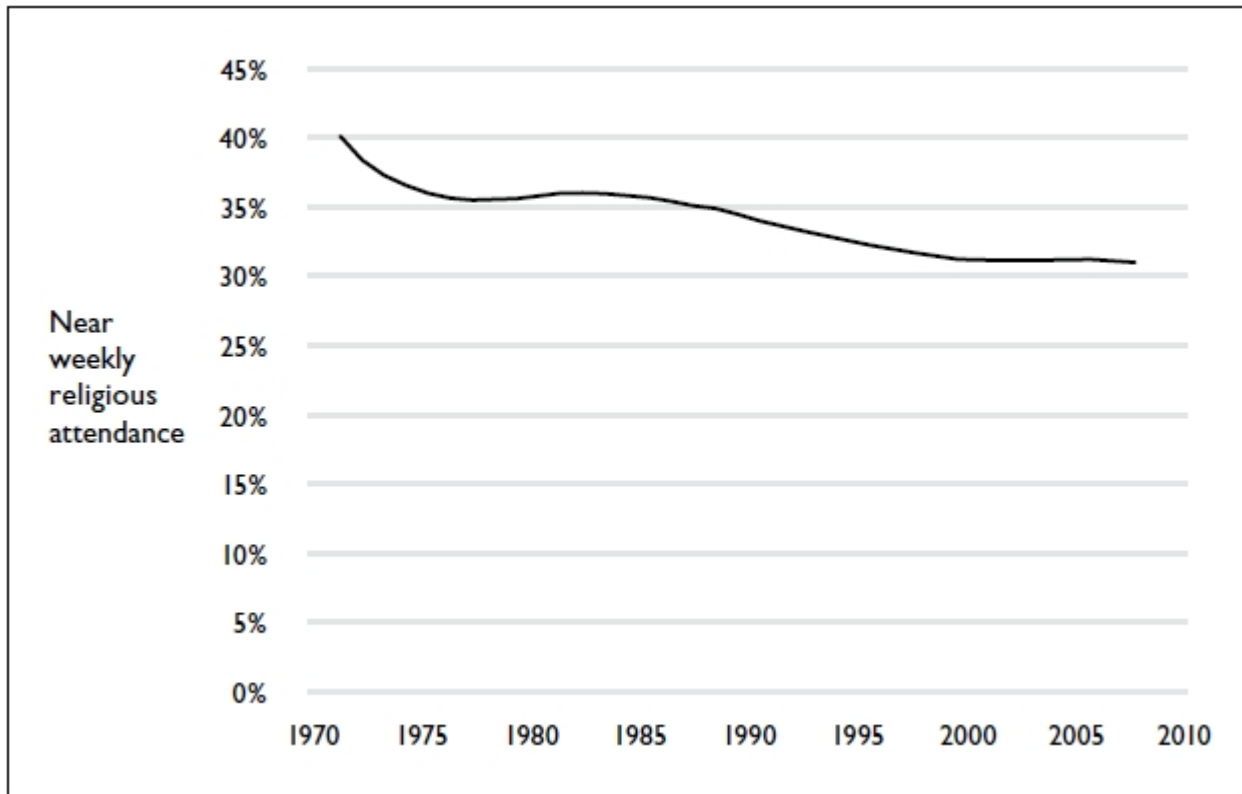
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 3.1: Trends in Religious Attendance**  
**(by decade in which respondent reached adulthood, 1972–2008)**



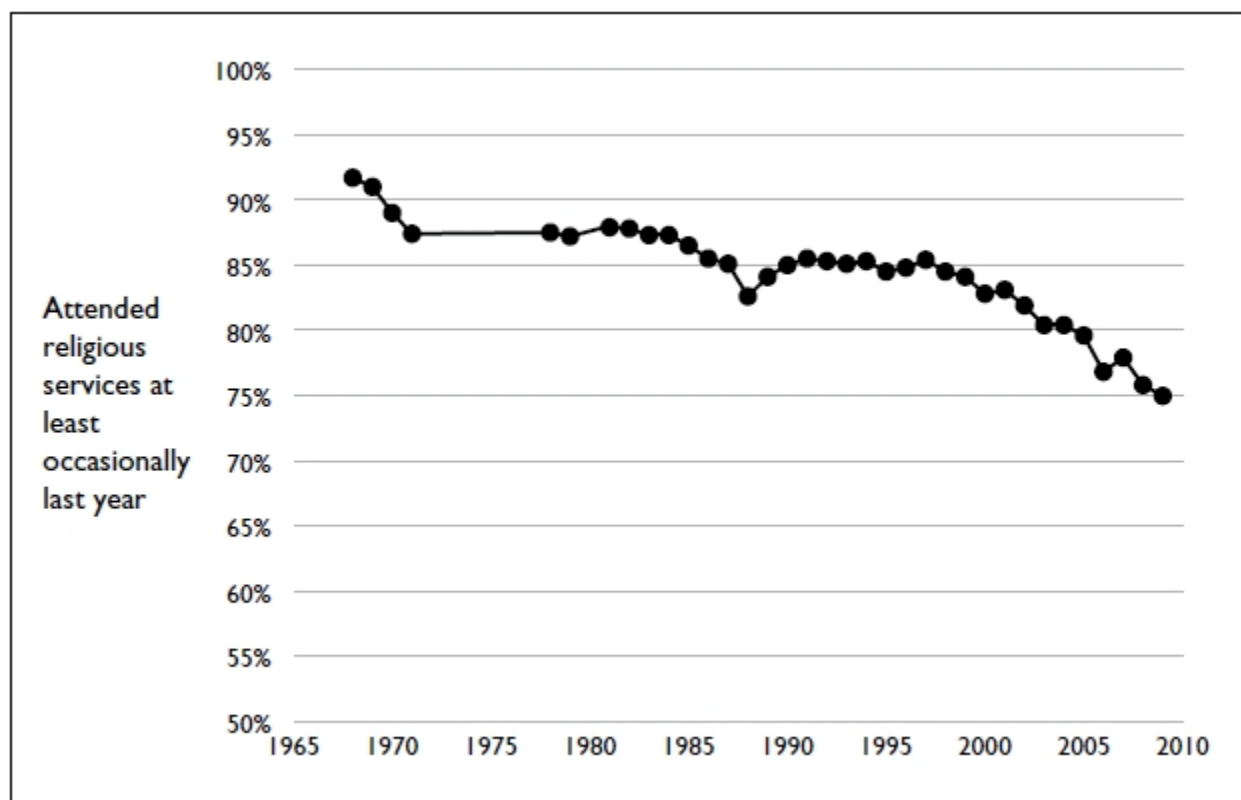
*Source: General Social Survey; Data Loess-Smoothed.*

**Figure 3.2: Aggregate Trend in Religious Attendance in America (1972–2008)**



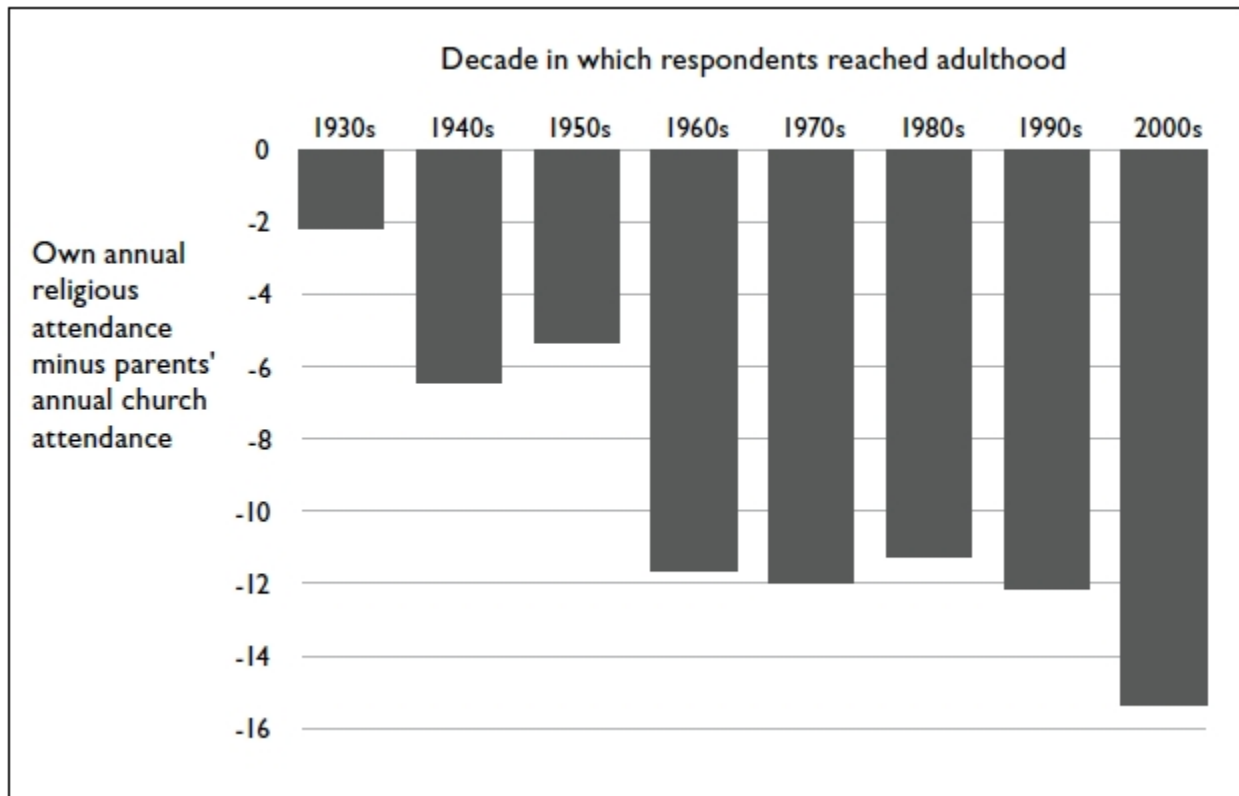
*Source:* General Social Survey; Data Loess-Smoothed.

**Figure 3.3: Decline of Adolescent Religious Observance (1968–2009)**



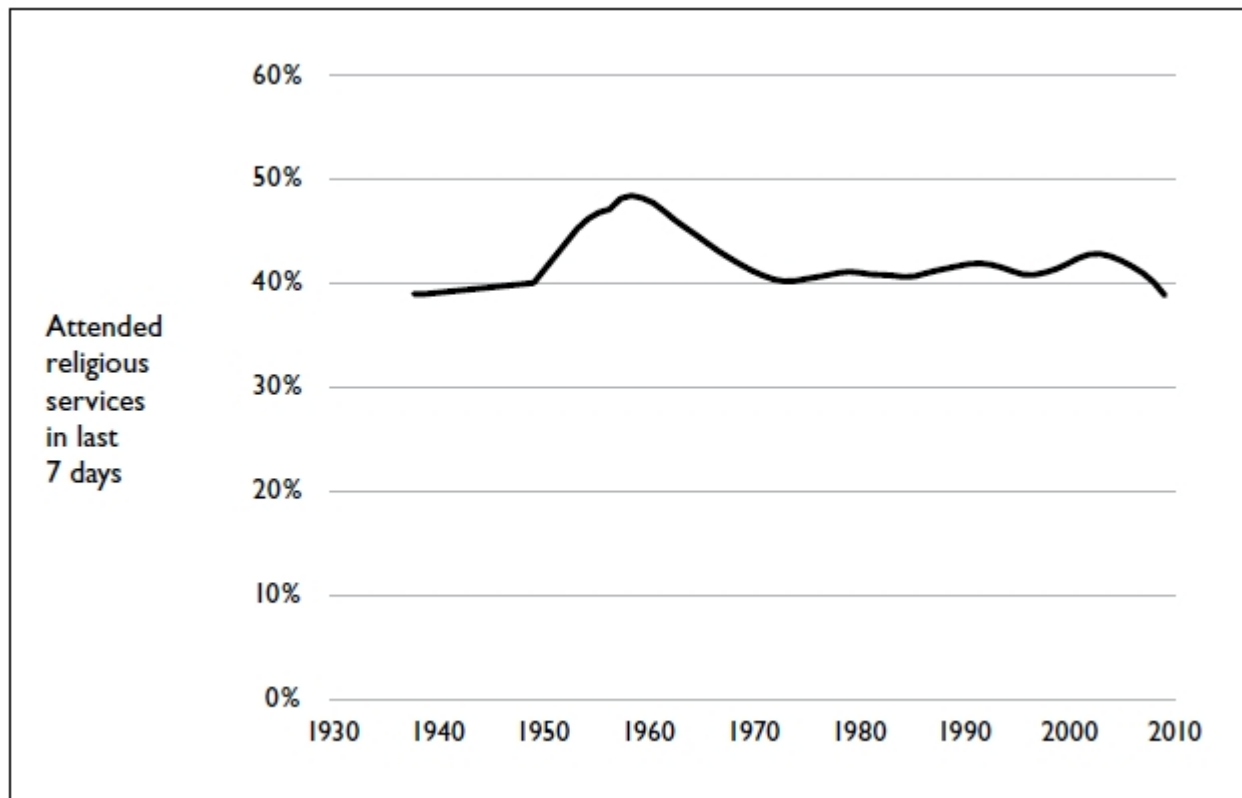
**Source:** The American Freshman Annual Surveys.

**Figure 3.4: Recent Cohorts Report a Bigger Drop-off from Their Parents' Religious Attendance**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

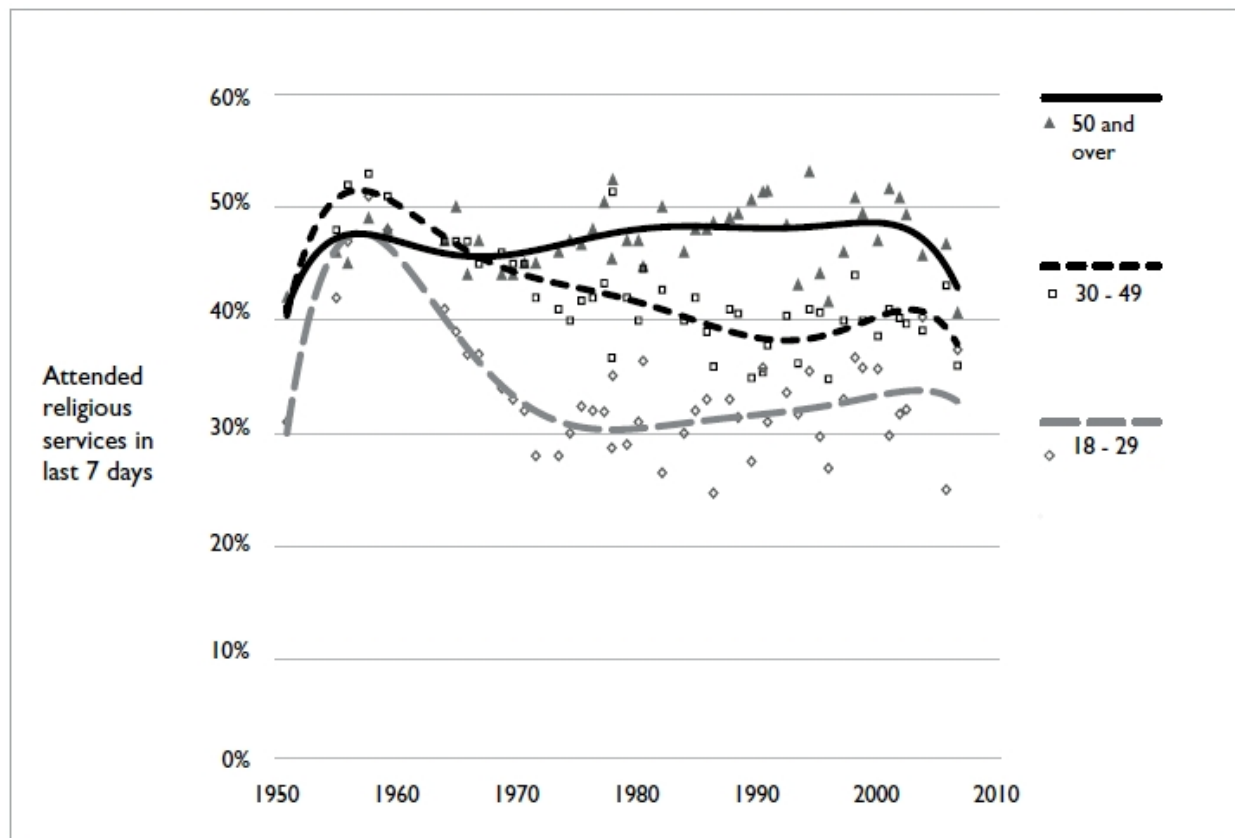
**Figure 3.5: Religious Attendance in America: The 1950s Boom (1939–2008)**



***Source:*** Gallup Poll Reports; Data Loess-Smoothed.



**Figure 3.6: Trends in Religious Attendance by Age Bracket (1950–2008)**

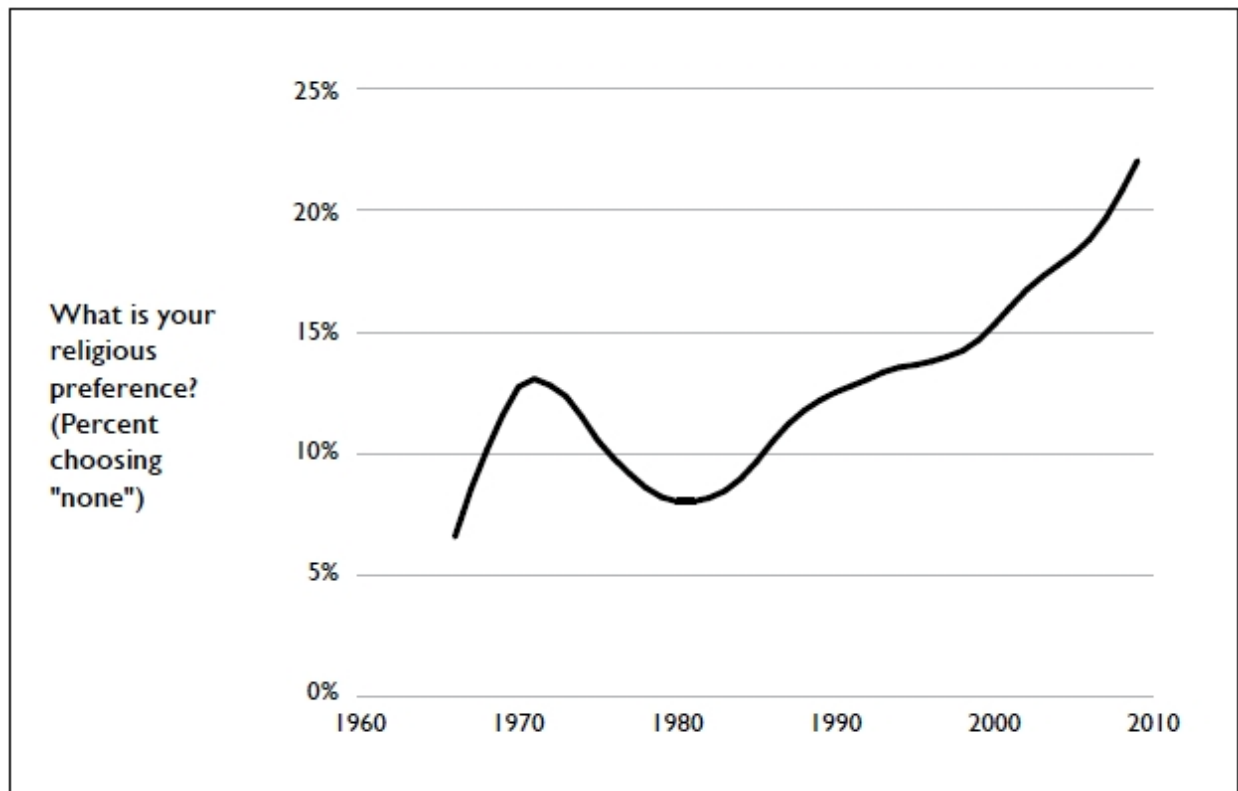


**Source:** Gallup Poll Reports; Data Loess-Smoothed.

Figure 4.1: Is God Dead?

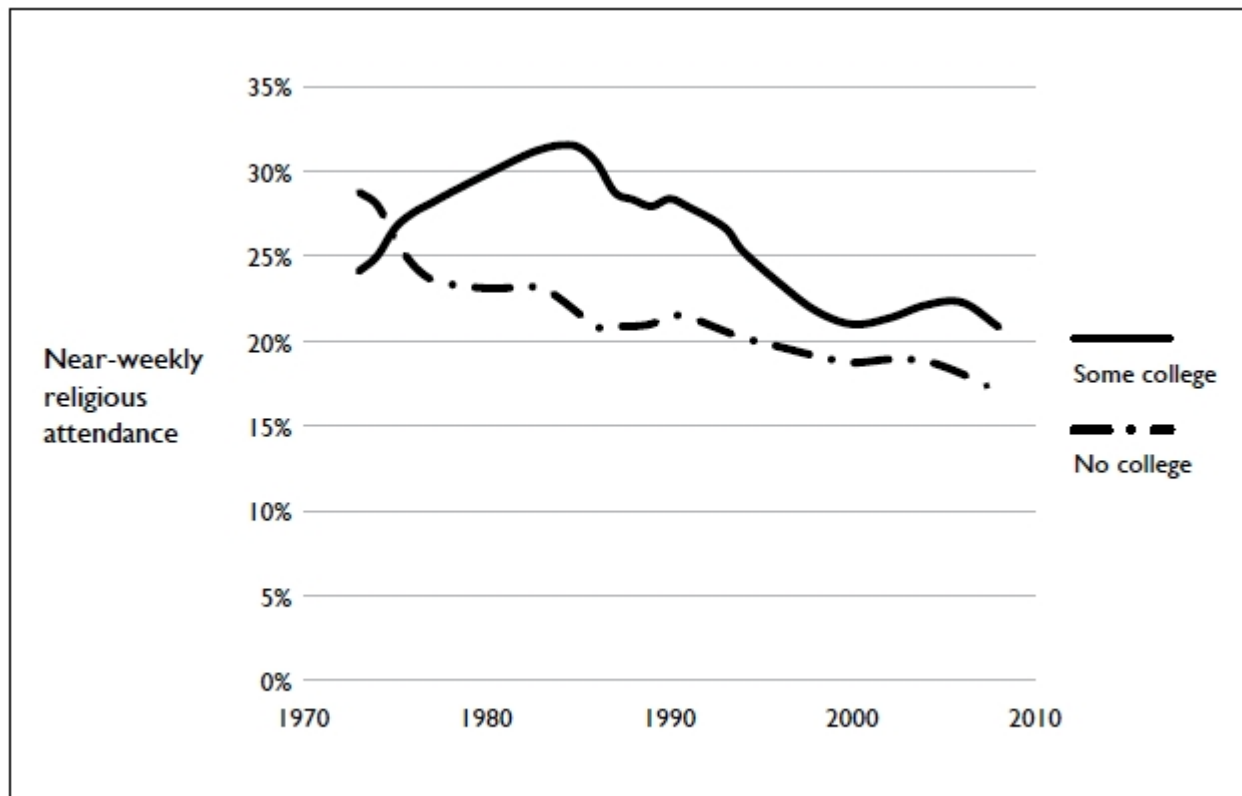


**Figure 4.2: Youthful Rejection of Religious Identity (1966–2008)**



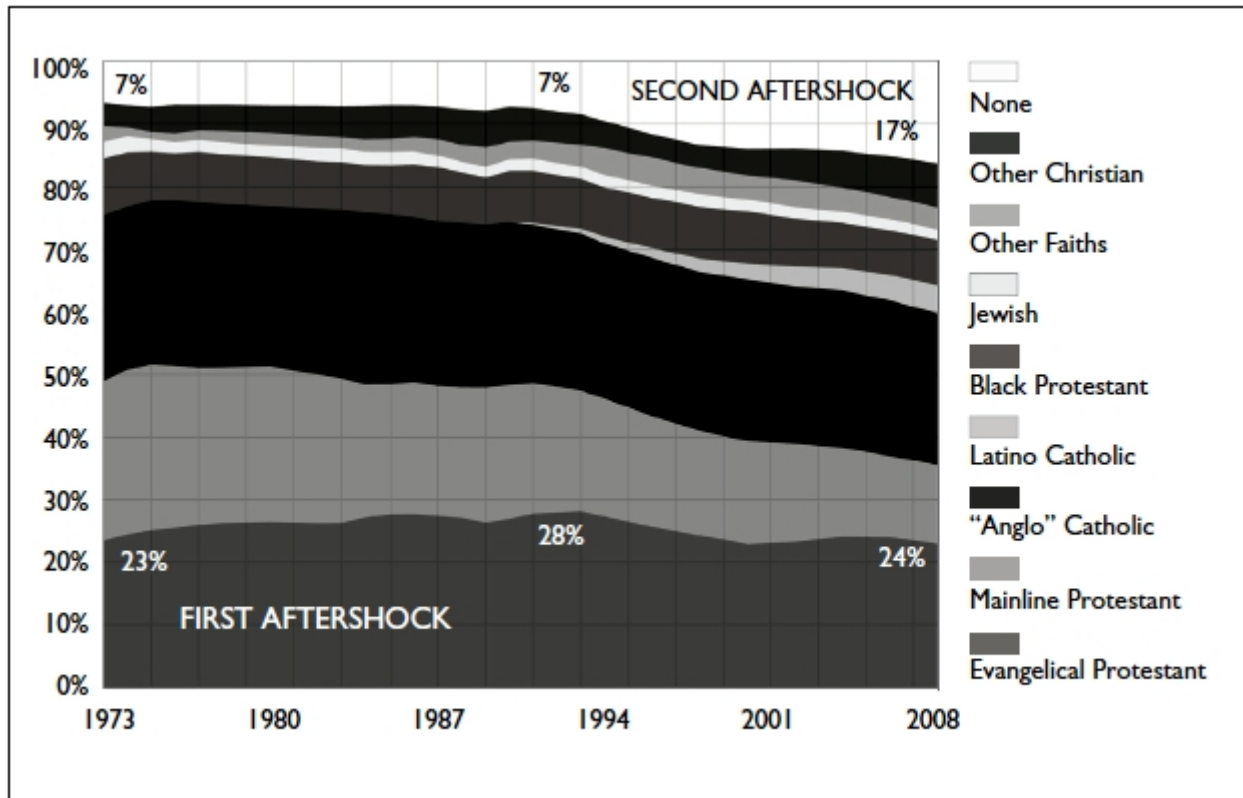
***Source:*** The American Freshman Annual Surveys (UCLA); Data Loess-Smoothed.

**Figure 4.3: Religious Attendance Among Youth, 18–29, by Education (1973–2008)**



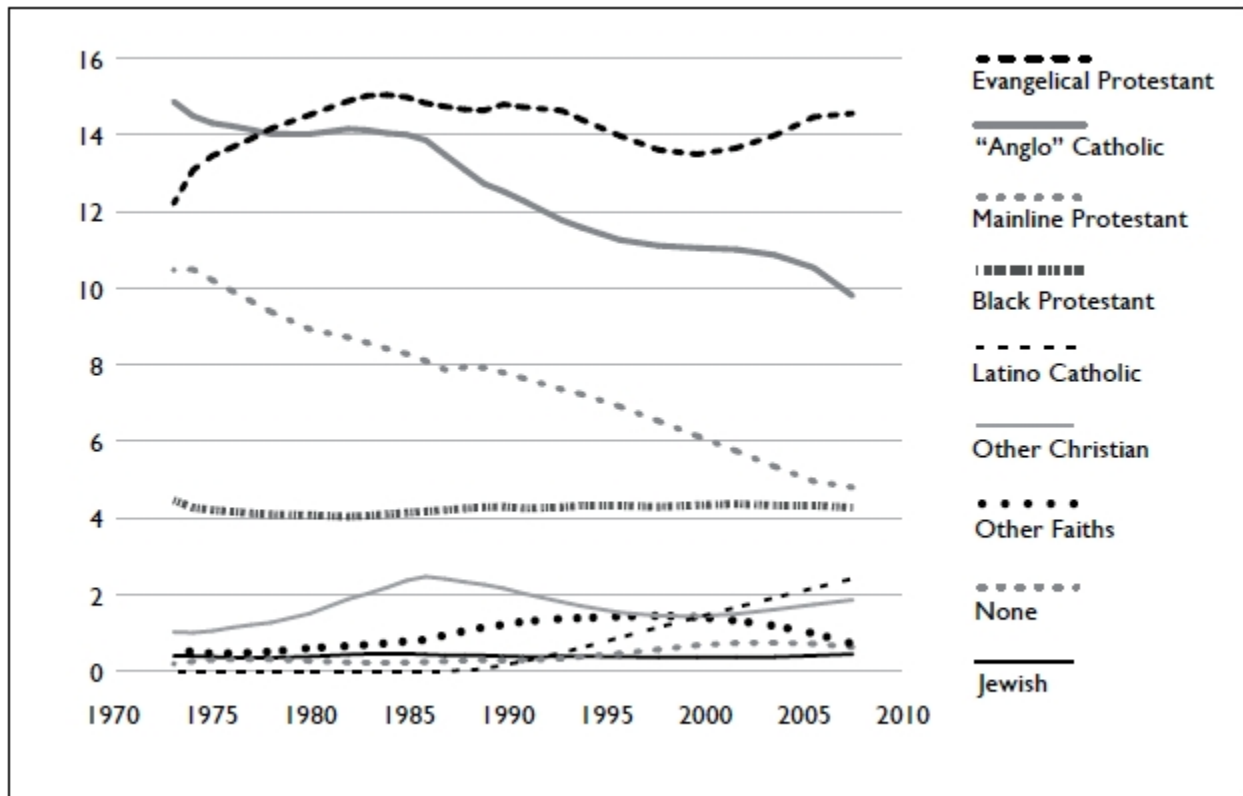
*Source:* General Social Survey, 1973–2008; Data Loess-Smoothed.

**Figure 4.4: Trends in Religious Identity (1973–2008)**



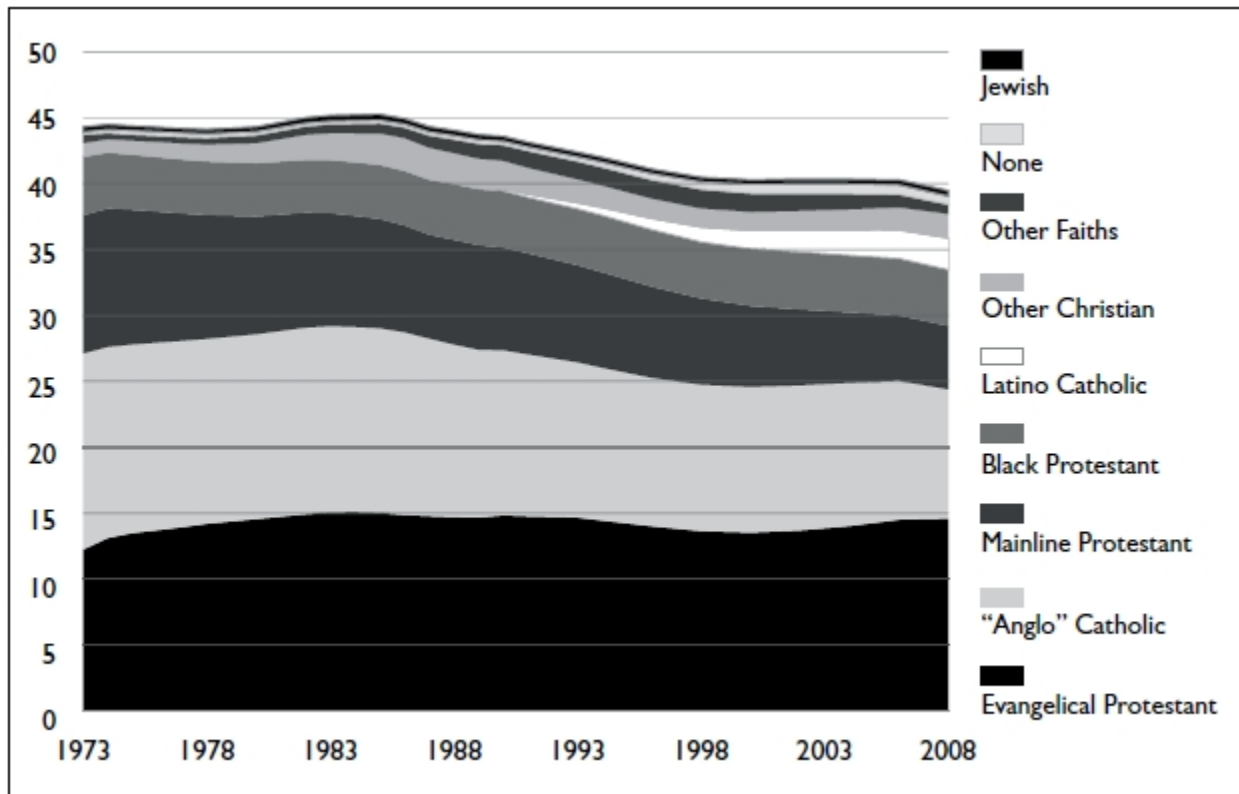
*Source: General Social Survey, 1973–2008; Data Loess-Smoothed.*

**Figure 4.5: How Many Americans Attend Which Type of Religious Service in an Average Week? (Per 100 Adults)**



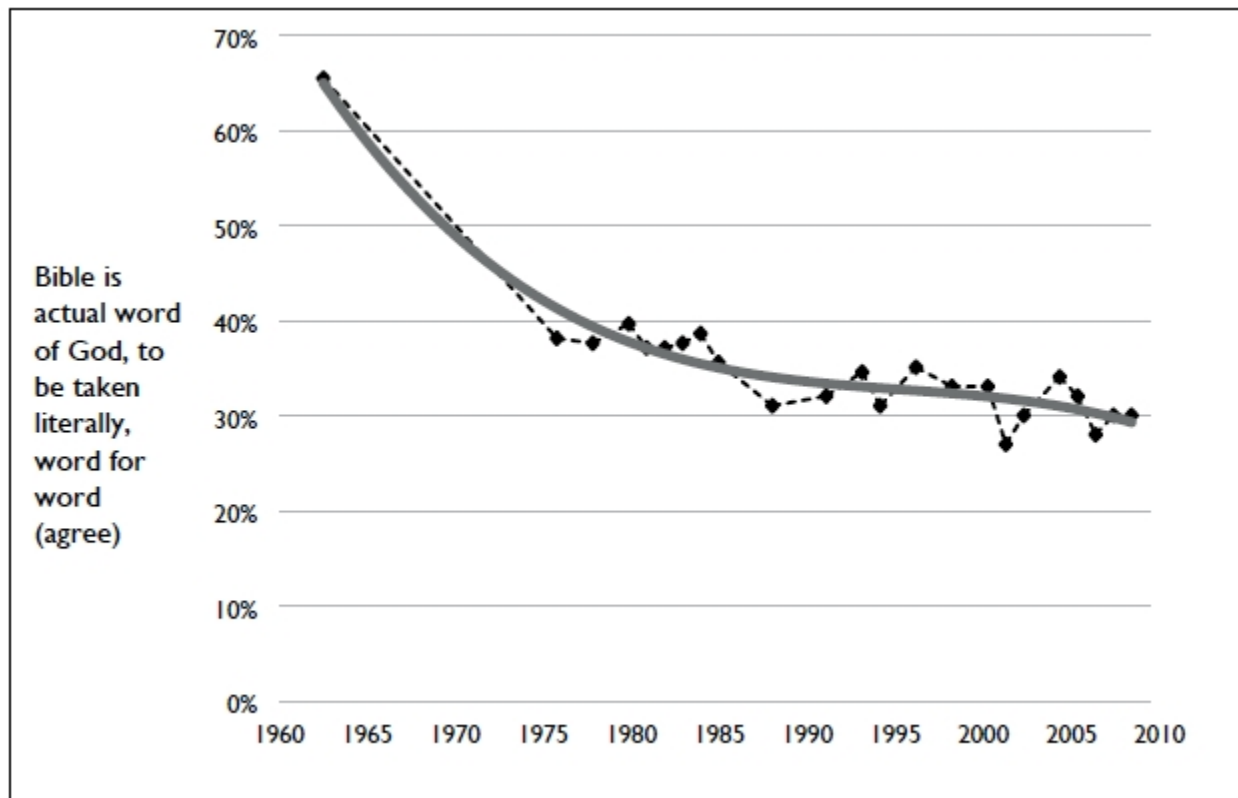
*Source: General Social Survey, 1973–2008; Data Loess-Smoothed.*

**Figure 4.6: Volume of Religious Attendance by Religious Tradition  
(1973–2008) (Per 100 Adults)**



*Source: General Social Survey, 1973–2008; Data Loess-Smoothed.*

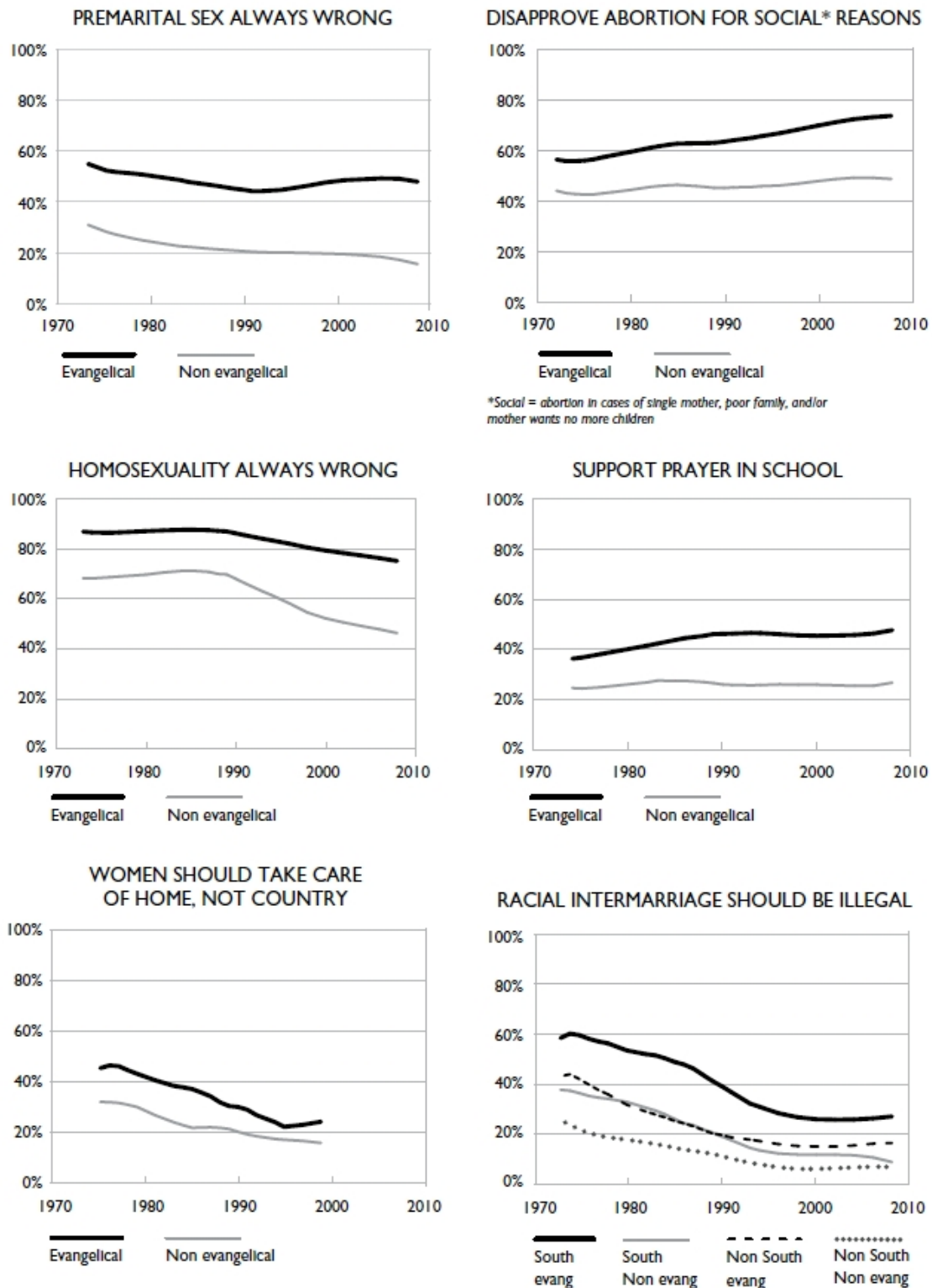
**Figure 4.7: Declining Biblical Literalism (1963–2008)**



**Source:** Various Gallup Poll Publications.

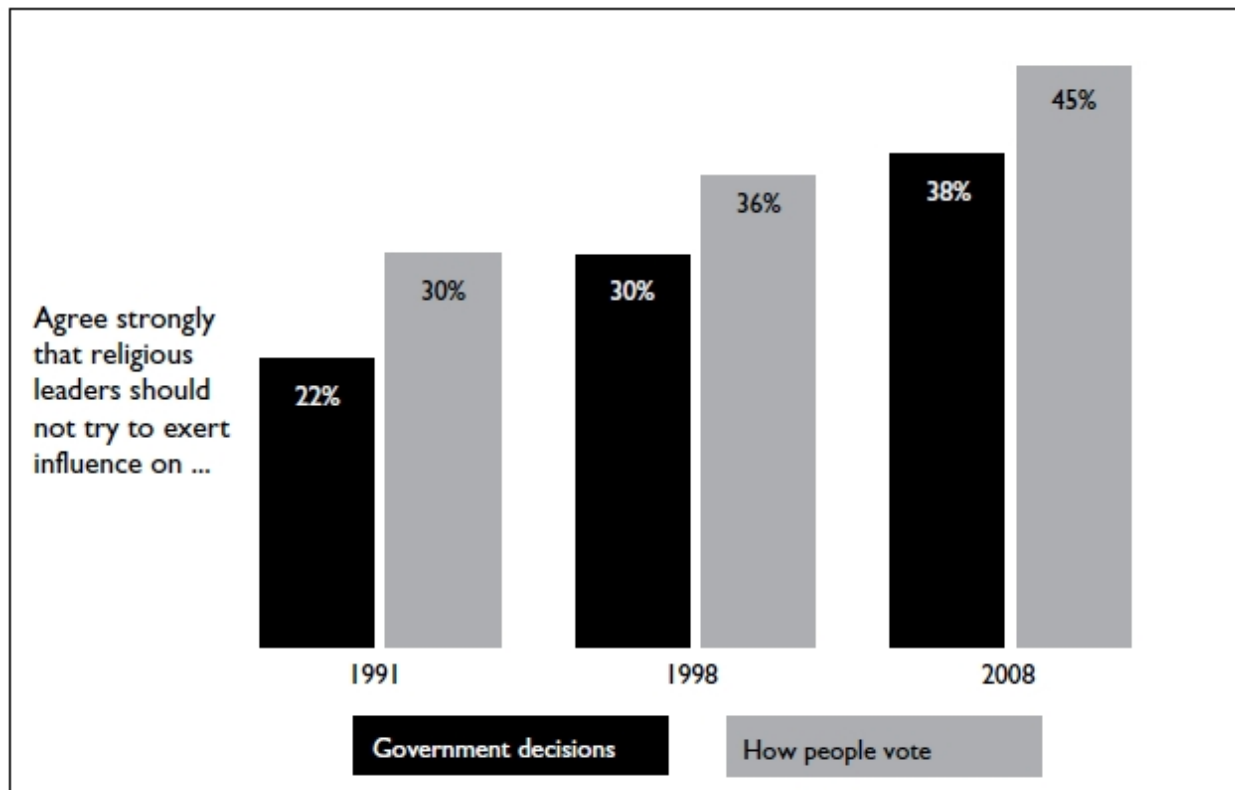


**Figure 4.8: Evangelical Affiliation and Moral-Social Views (1973–2008)**



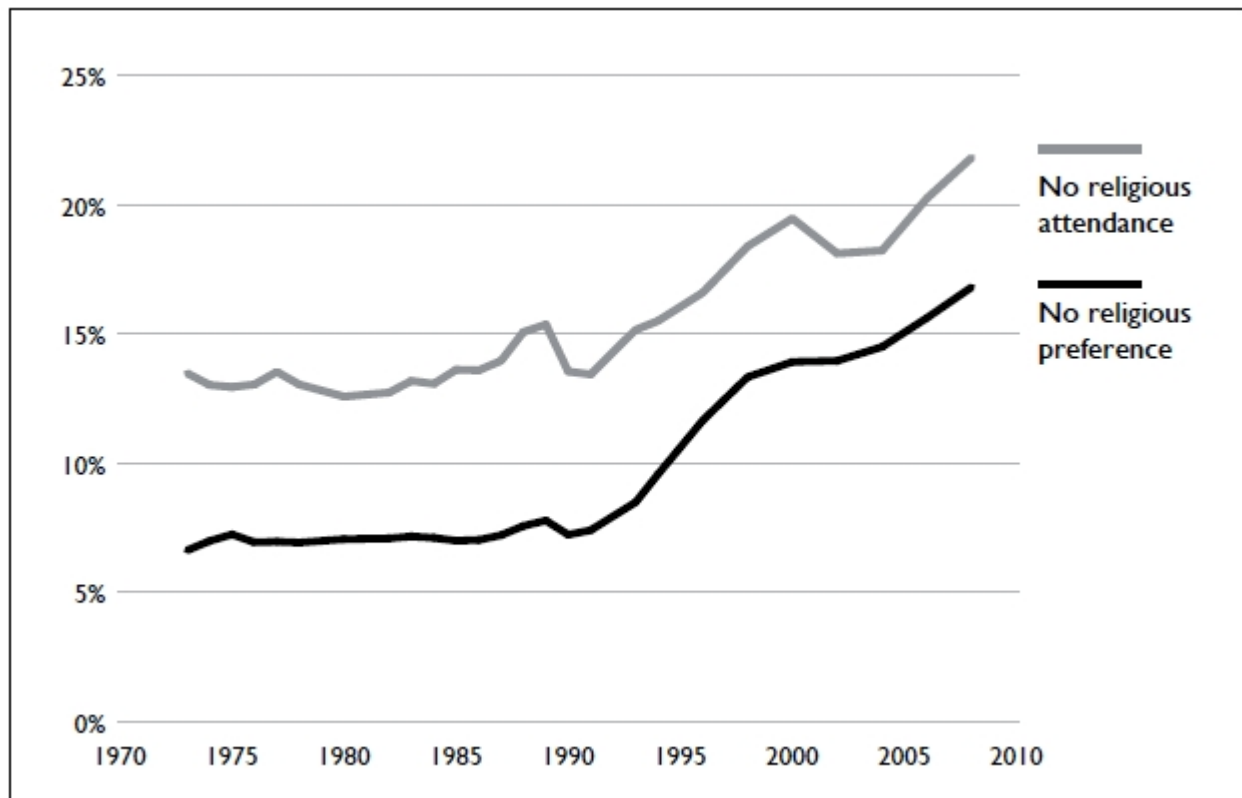
**Source: General Social Survey; Data Loess-Smoothed**

**Figure 4.9: Growing Objections to Influence of Religious Leaders (1991–2008)**



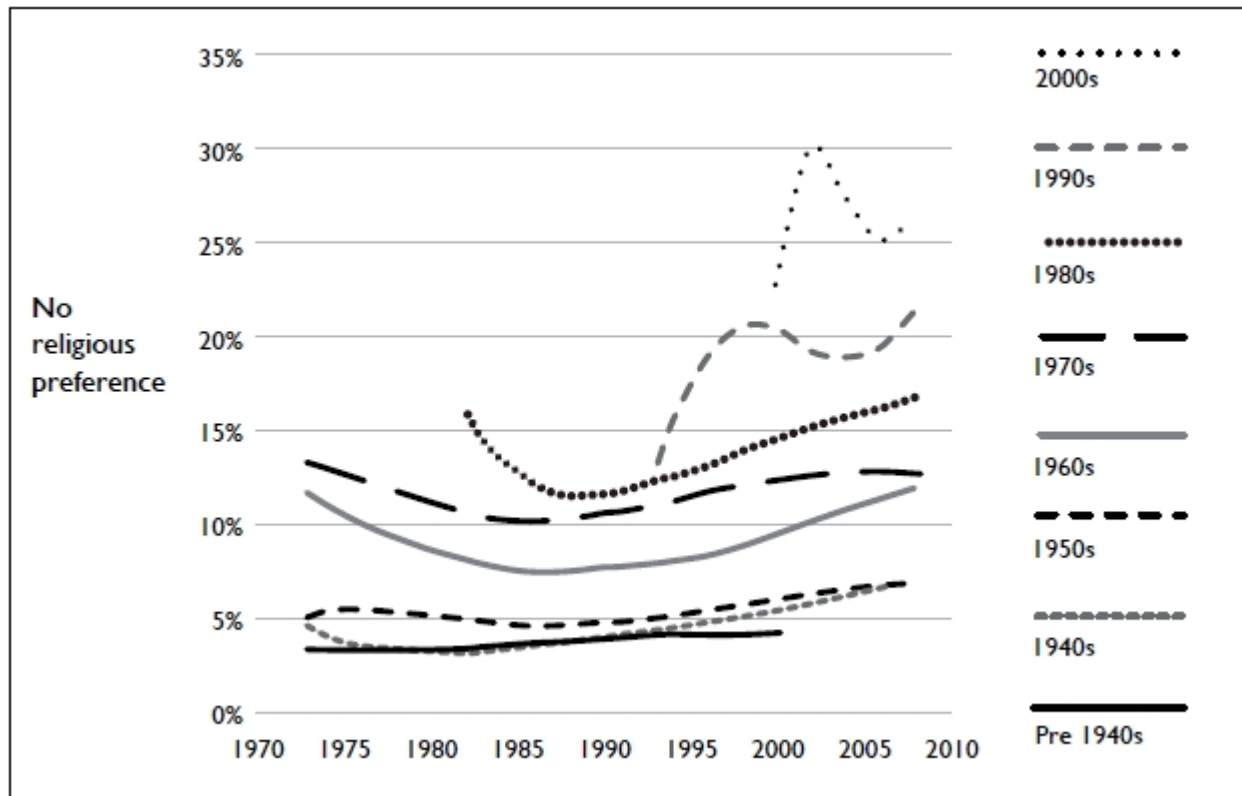
*Source: General Social Survey.*

**Figure 4.10: Emptying Pews and Increasing Nones (1973–2008)**



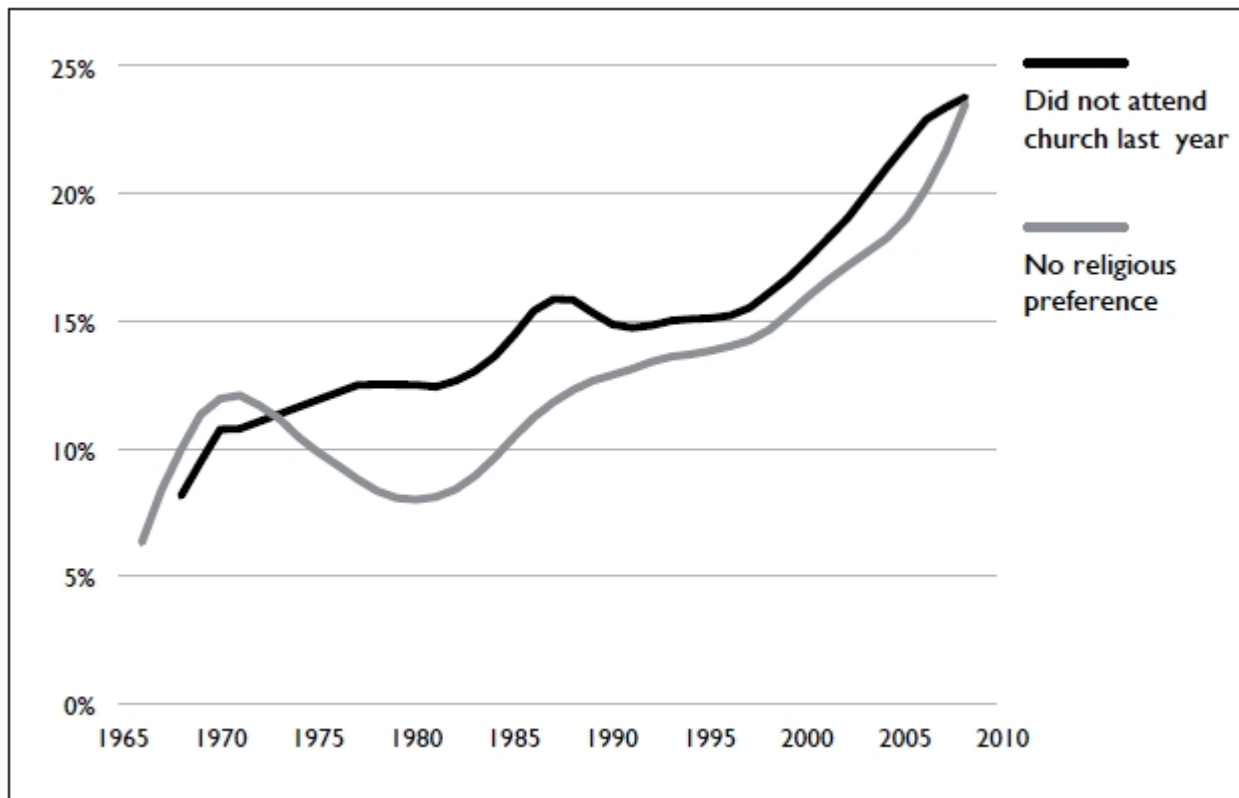
*Source:* General Social Survey; Data Loess-Smoothed.

**Figure 4.11: The Rise of the Nones**  
**(by decade in which respondent reached adulthood, 1972–2008)**



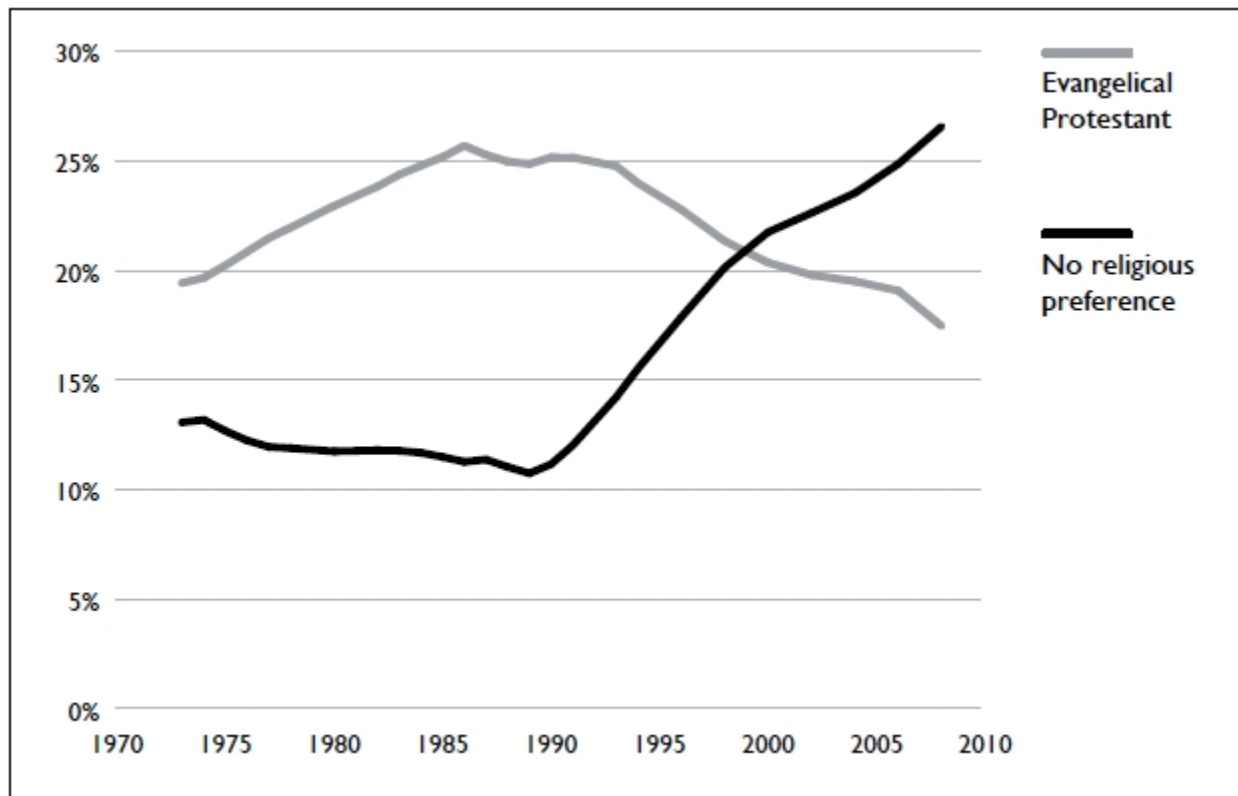
*Source: General Social Survey; Data Loess-Smoothed.*

**Figure 4.12: Estrangement from Religion Among College Freshmen (1965–2009)**



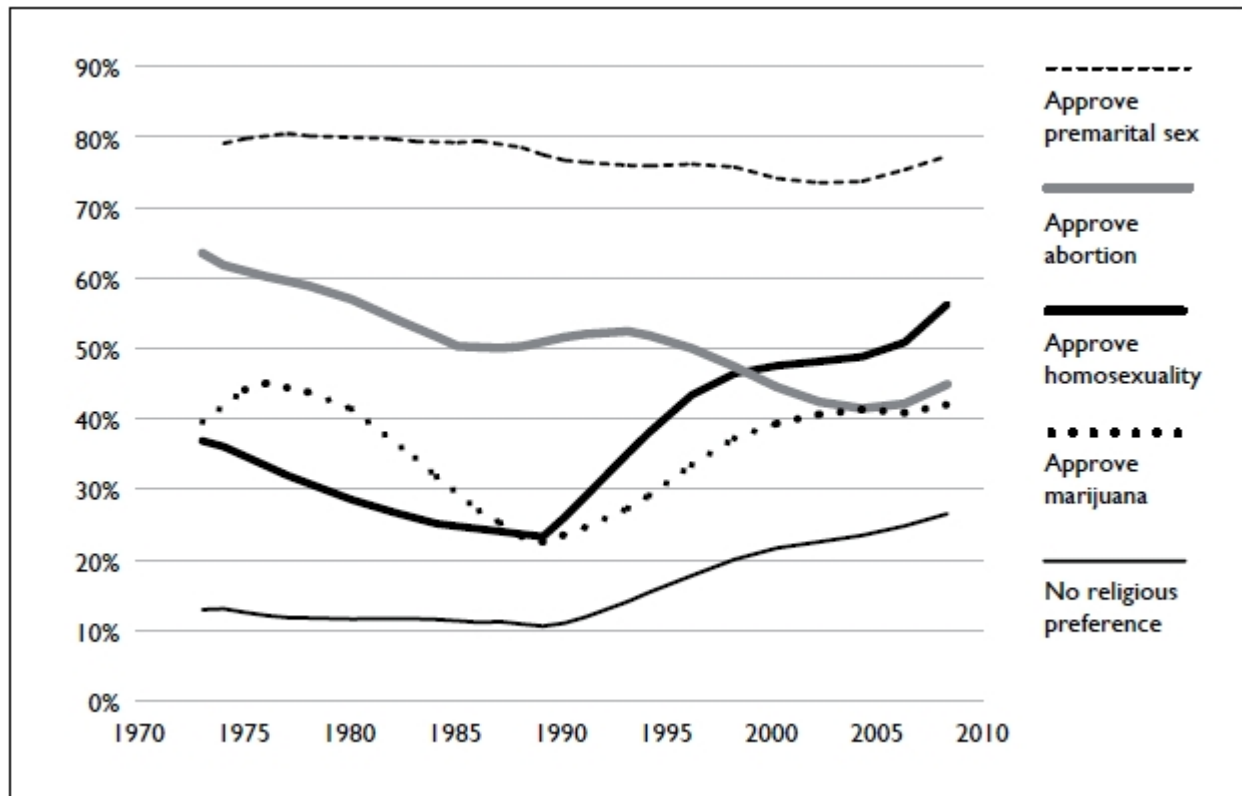
**Source:** The American Freshman Annual Surveys; Data Loess-Smoothed.

**Figure 4.13: Evangelicals and “Nones” Among American Youth (18–29), 1973–2008**



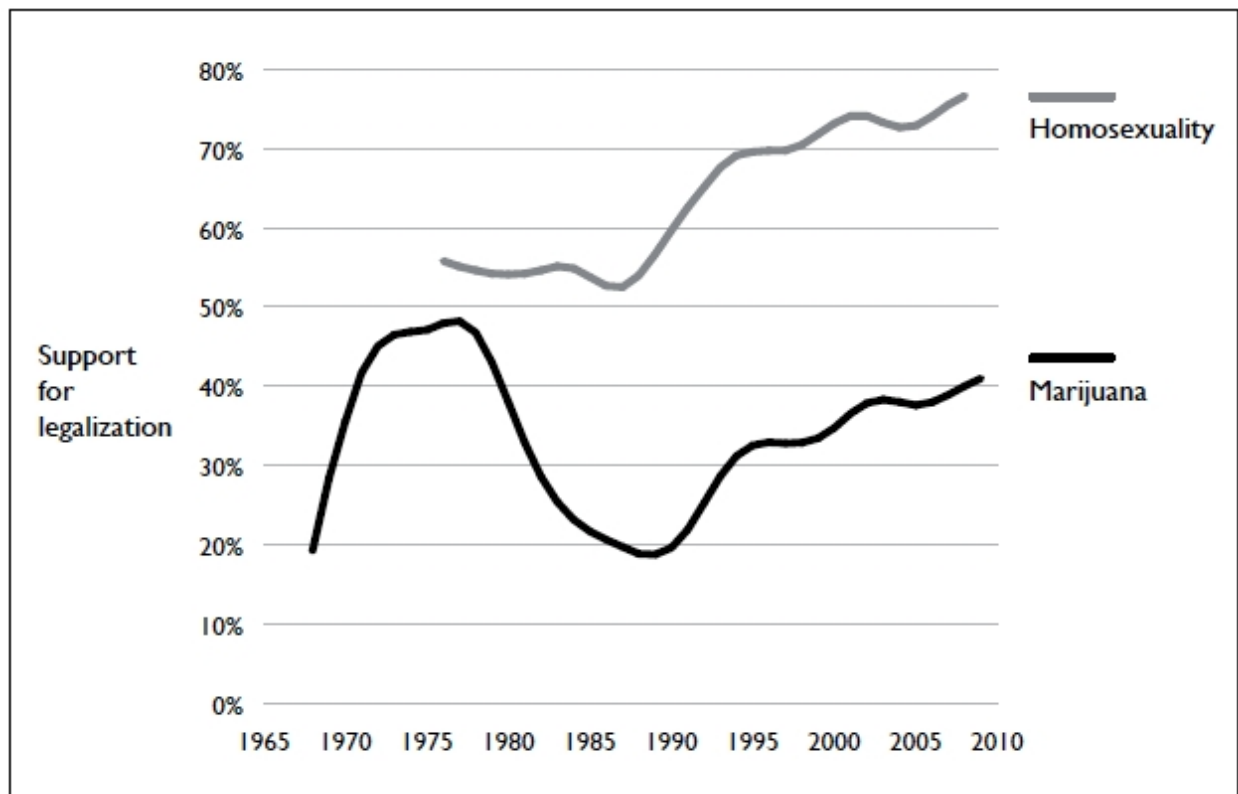
*Source:* General Social Survey; Data Loess-Smoothed.

**Figure 4.14: Views on Sex, Drugs, and Religion Among American Youth, 18–29 (1973–2008)**



*Source:* General Social Survey; Data Loess-Smoothed.

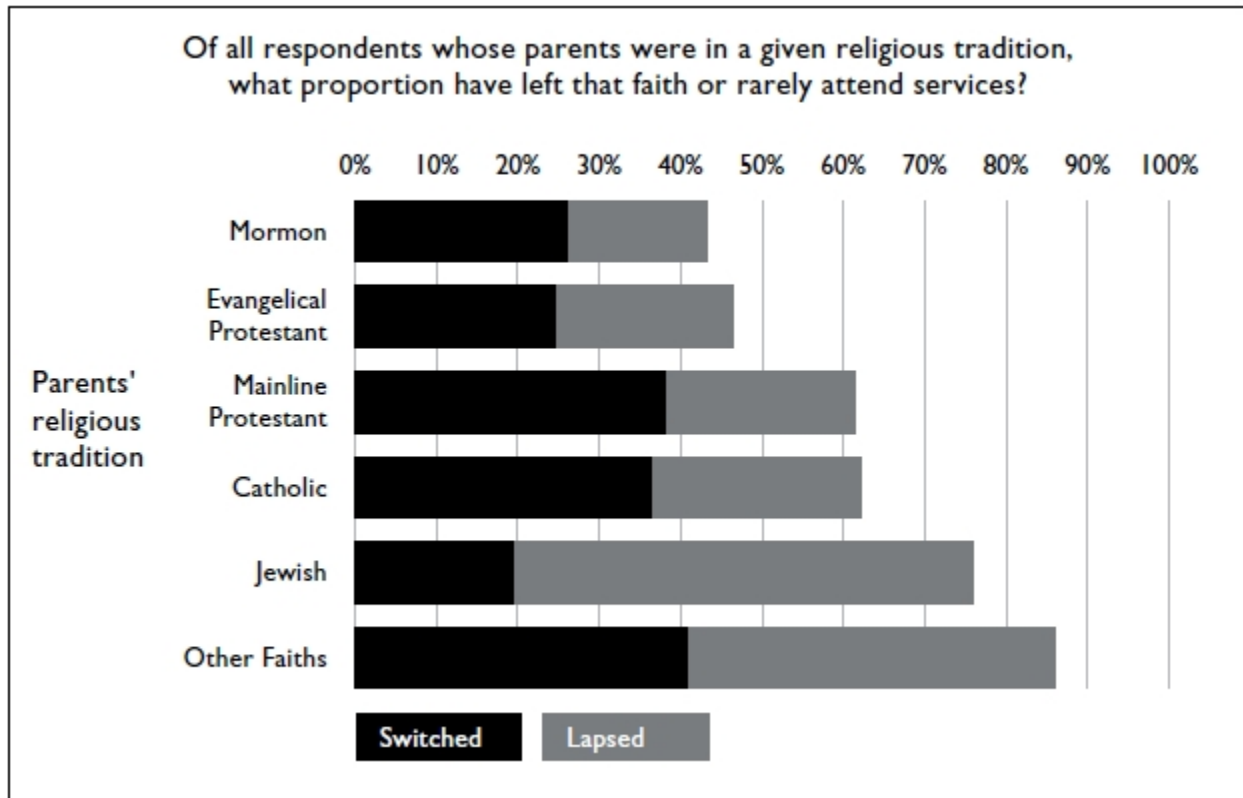
**Figure 4.15: Views on Homosexuality and Marijuana  
Among College Freshmen (1965–2009)**



**Source:** The American Freshman Annual Surveys; Data Loess-Smoothed.

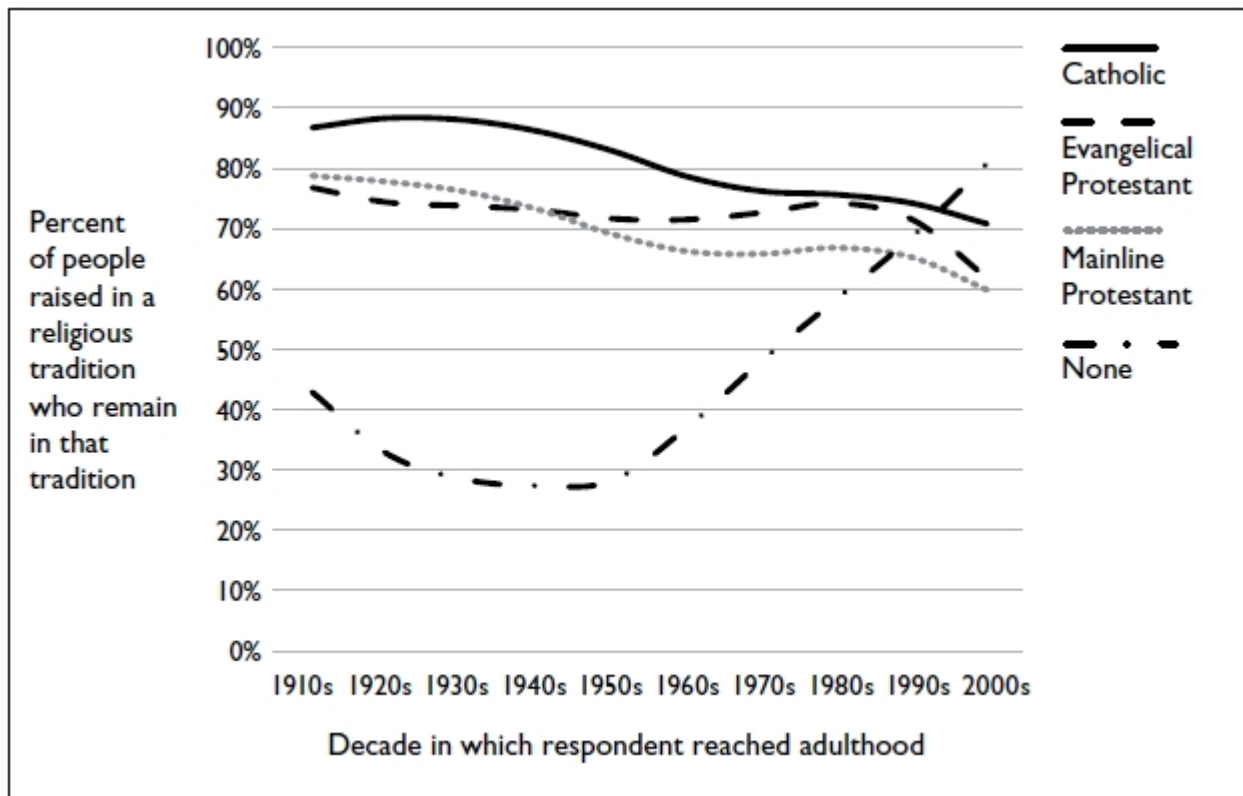


**Figure 5.1: Switching and Lapsing by Religious Tradition (Whites Only)**



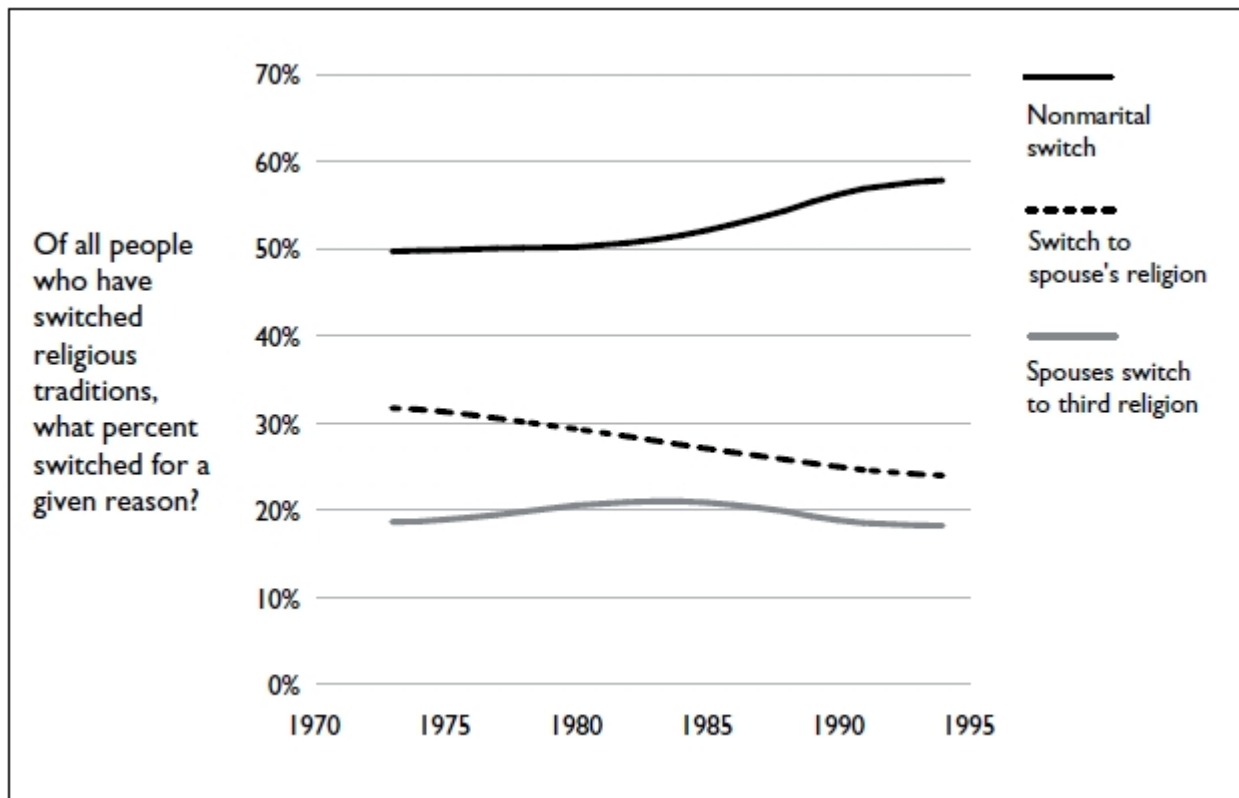
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 5.2: Retention Rate by Religious Tradition and Generation (Whites Only)**



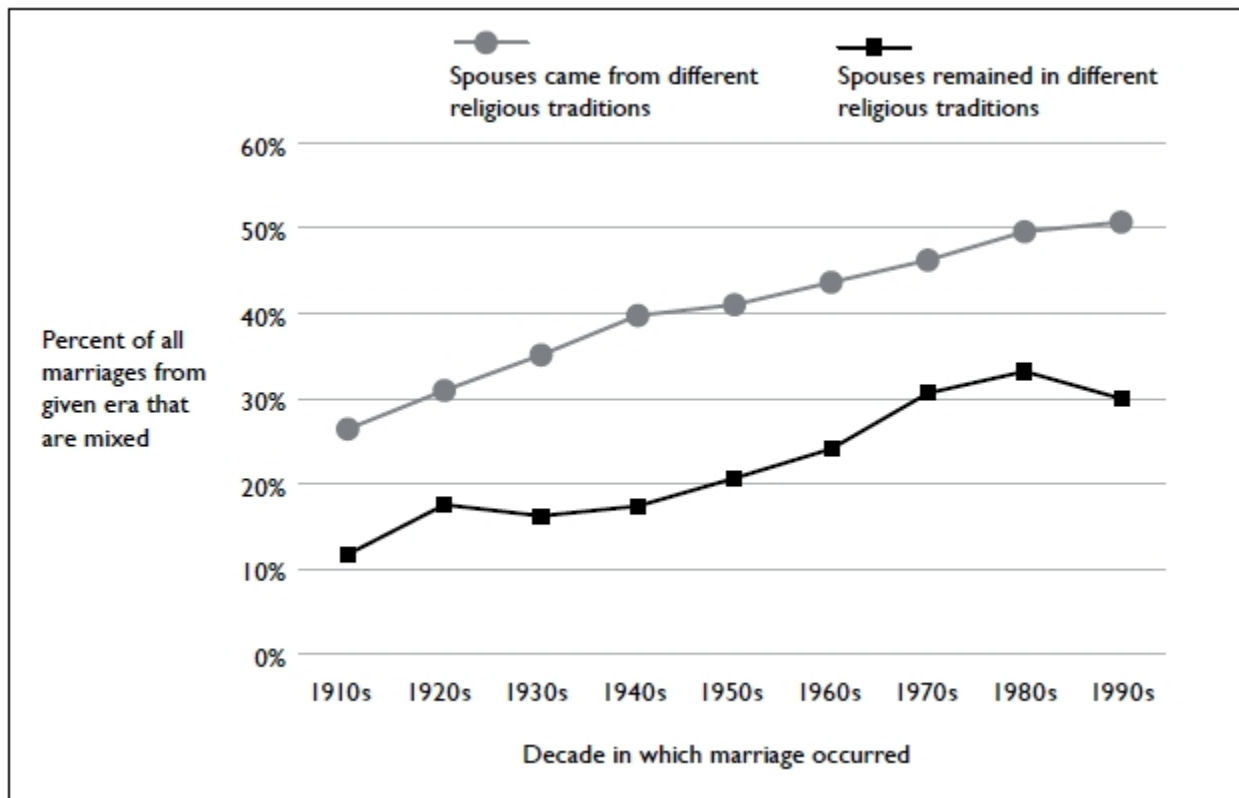
*Source:* General Social Survey, 1973–2008; Data Loess-Smoothed.

**Figure 5.3: Religious Switching for Marital and Nonmarital Reasons (1973–1994)**



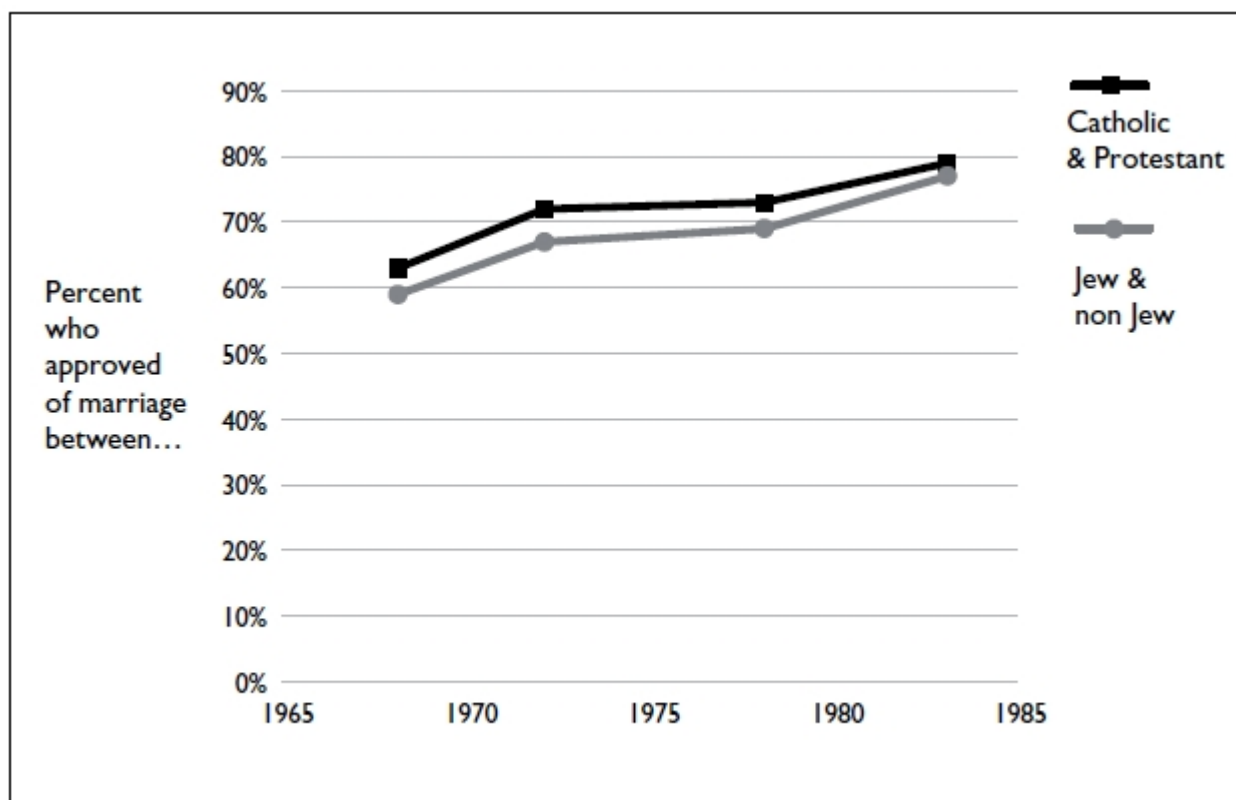
*Source:* General Social Survey, 1973–1994; Data Loess-Smoothed.

**Figure 5.4: Intermarriage Became More Common Throughout the 20th Century**



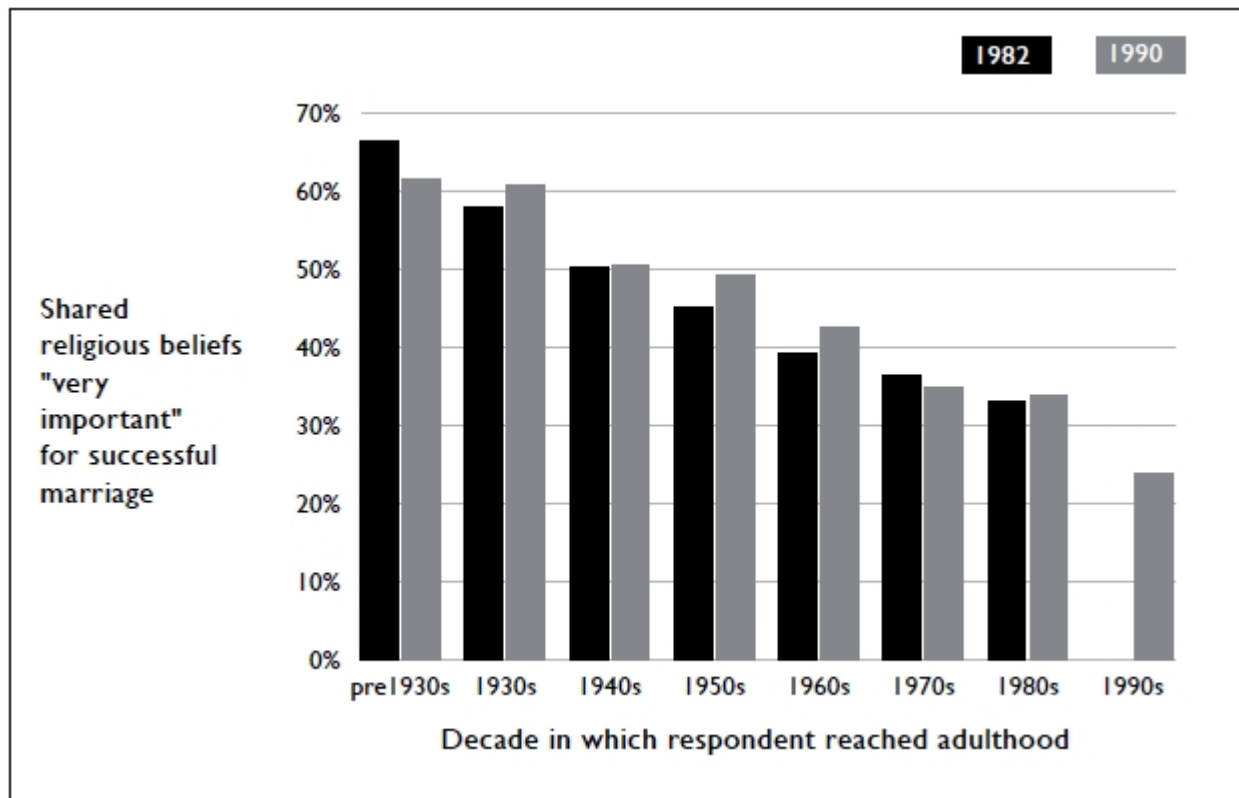
*Source:* General Social Survey, 1972–2008.

**Figure 5.5: Approval of Religious Intermarriage Rose Between 1968 and 1982**



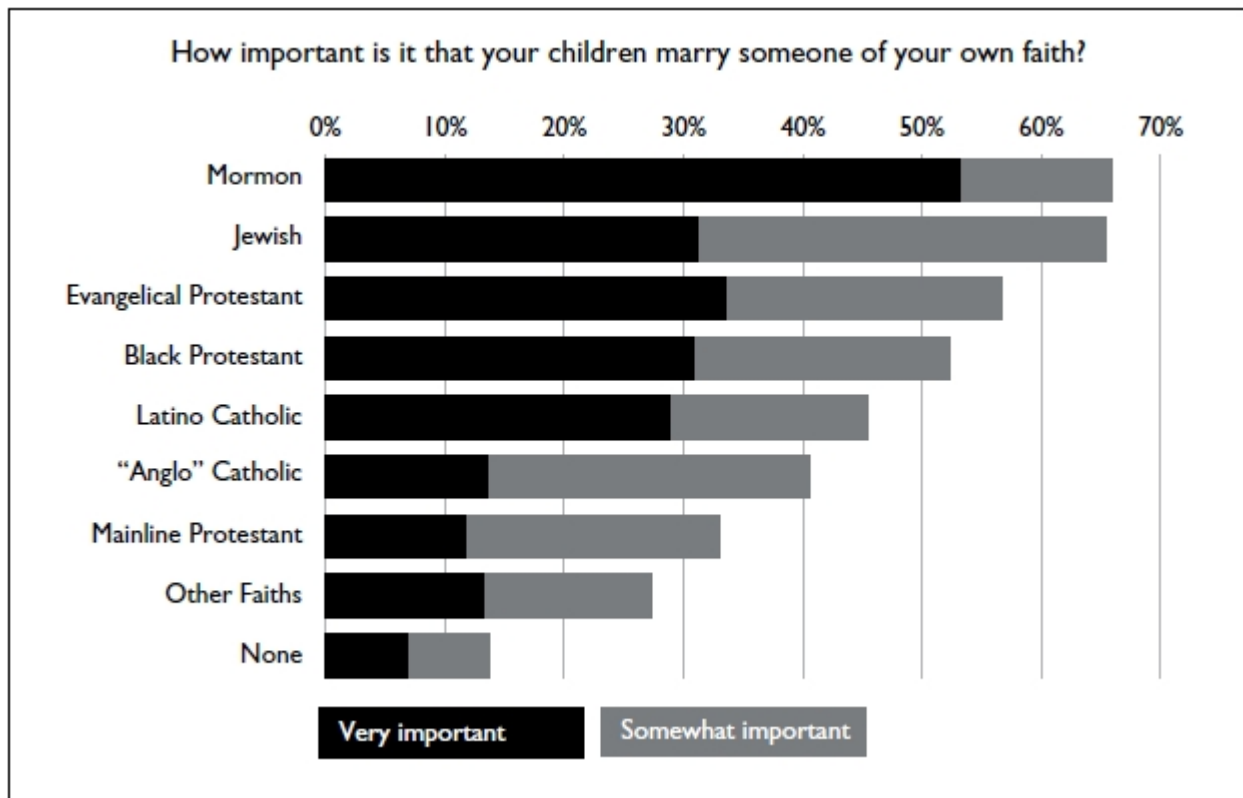
*Source:* Gallup Poll Reports.

**Figure 5.6: Younger Generations Are More Open to Religious Inter-marriage**



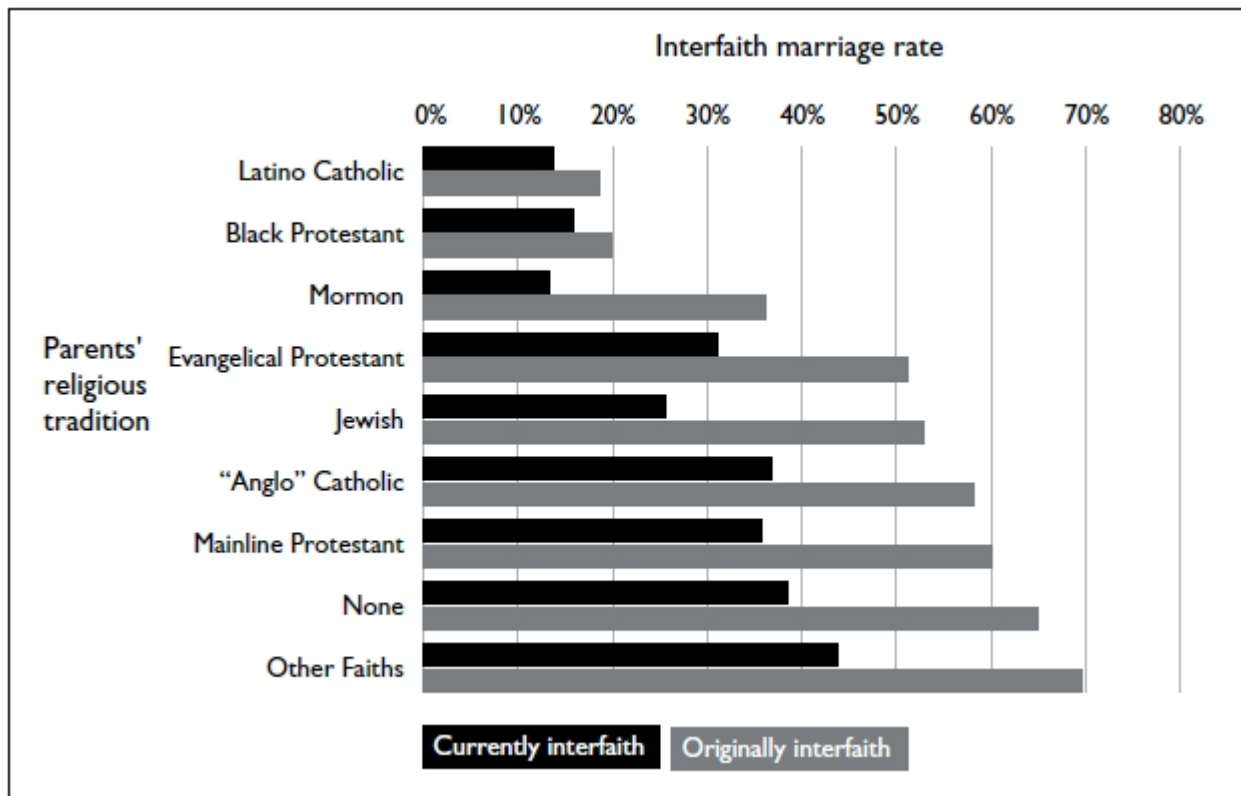
*Source: World Values Surveys, 1982 and 1990.*

**Figure 5.7: Opposition to Intermarriage by Religious Tradition**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

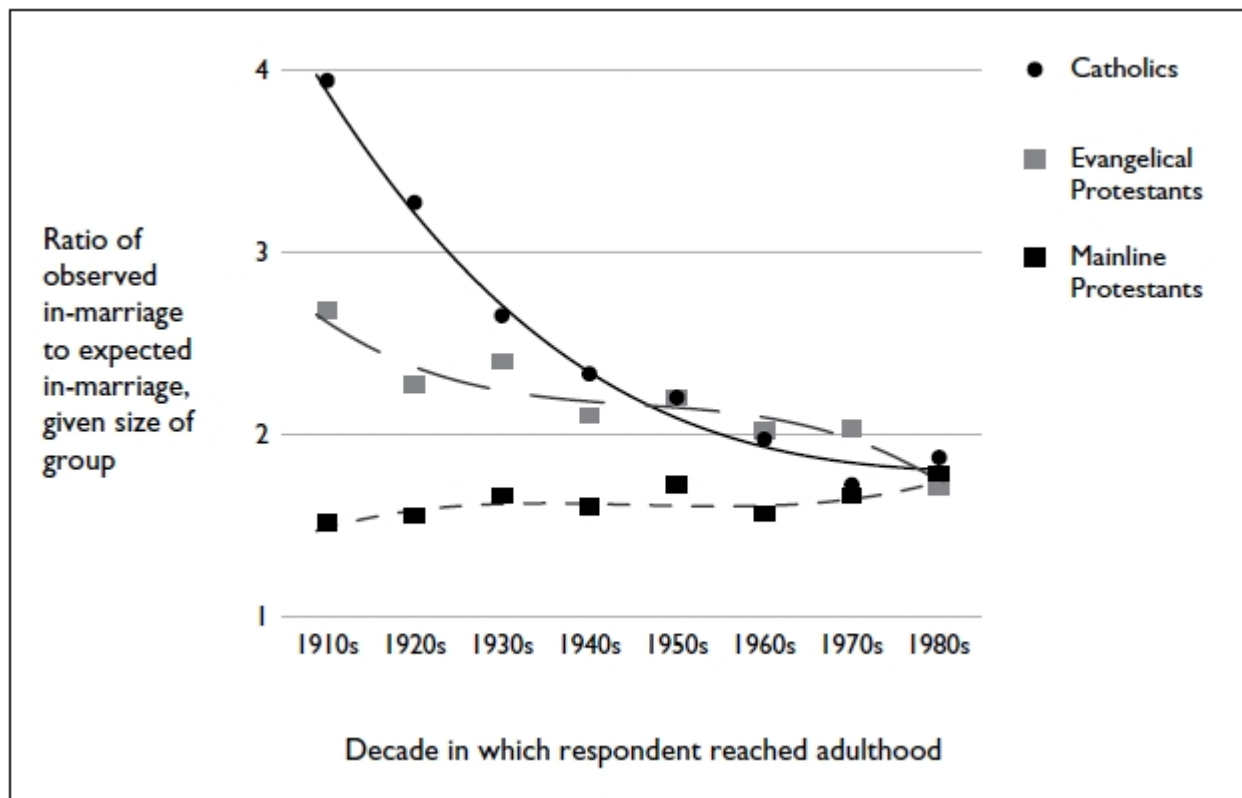
**Figure 5.8: Intermarriage Rates by Religious Tradition**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

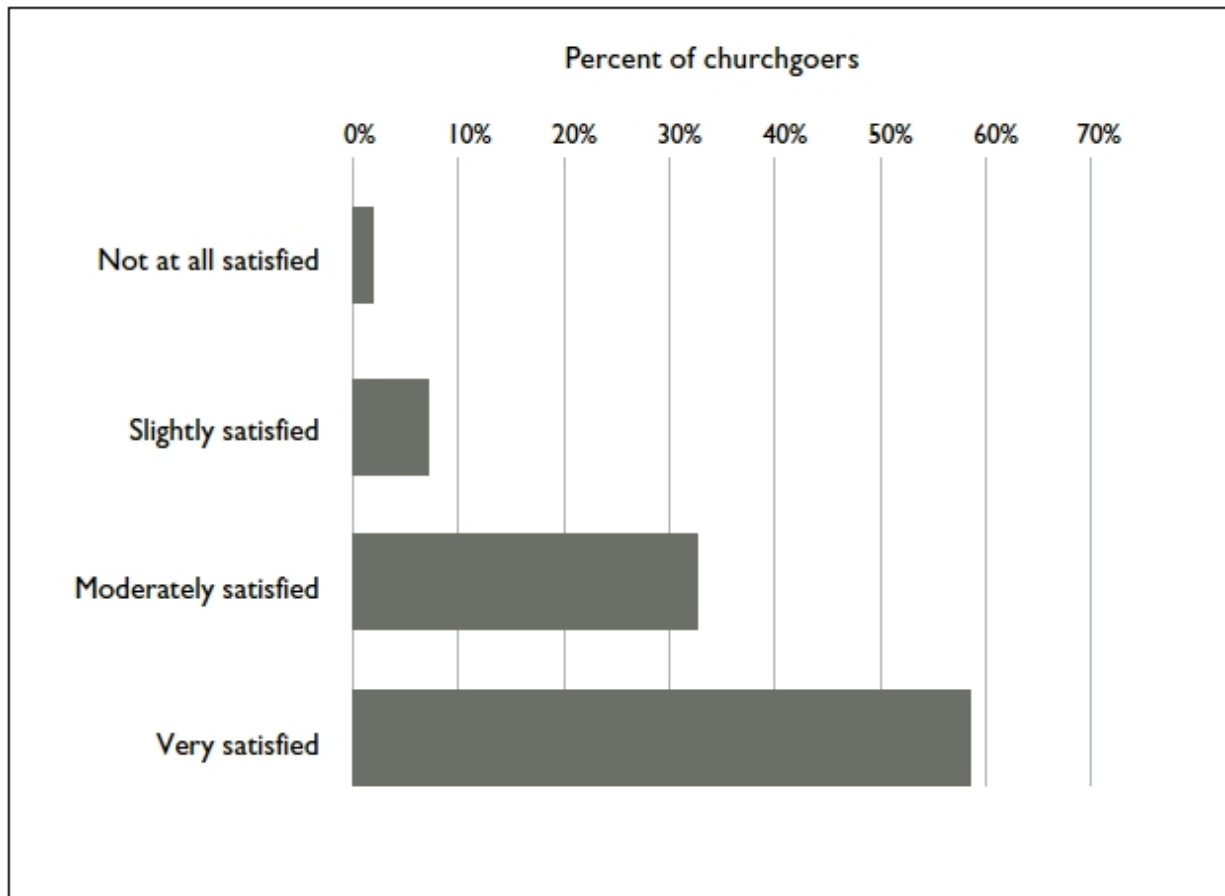


**Figure 5.9: Propensity for In-Marriage, by Religious Tradition and Generation (Whites Only)**



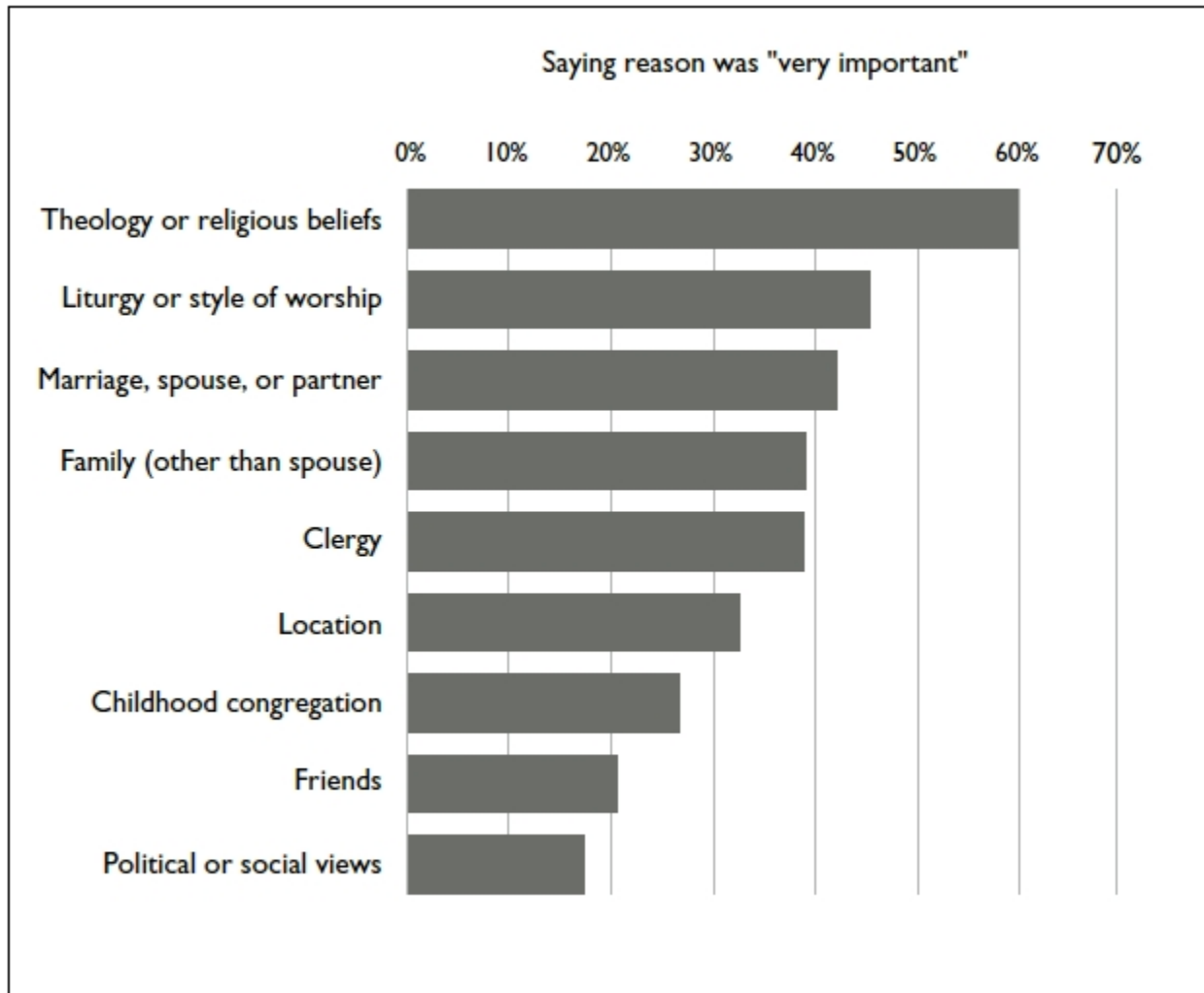
*Source: General Social Survey, 1973–1994.*

**Figure 6.1: While Over Half of Churchgoers Are Very Satisfied with Their Congregation, a Third Are Only Moderately Satisfied**



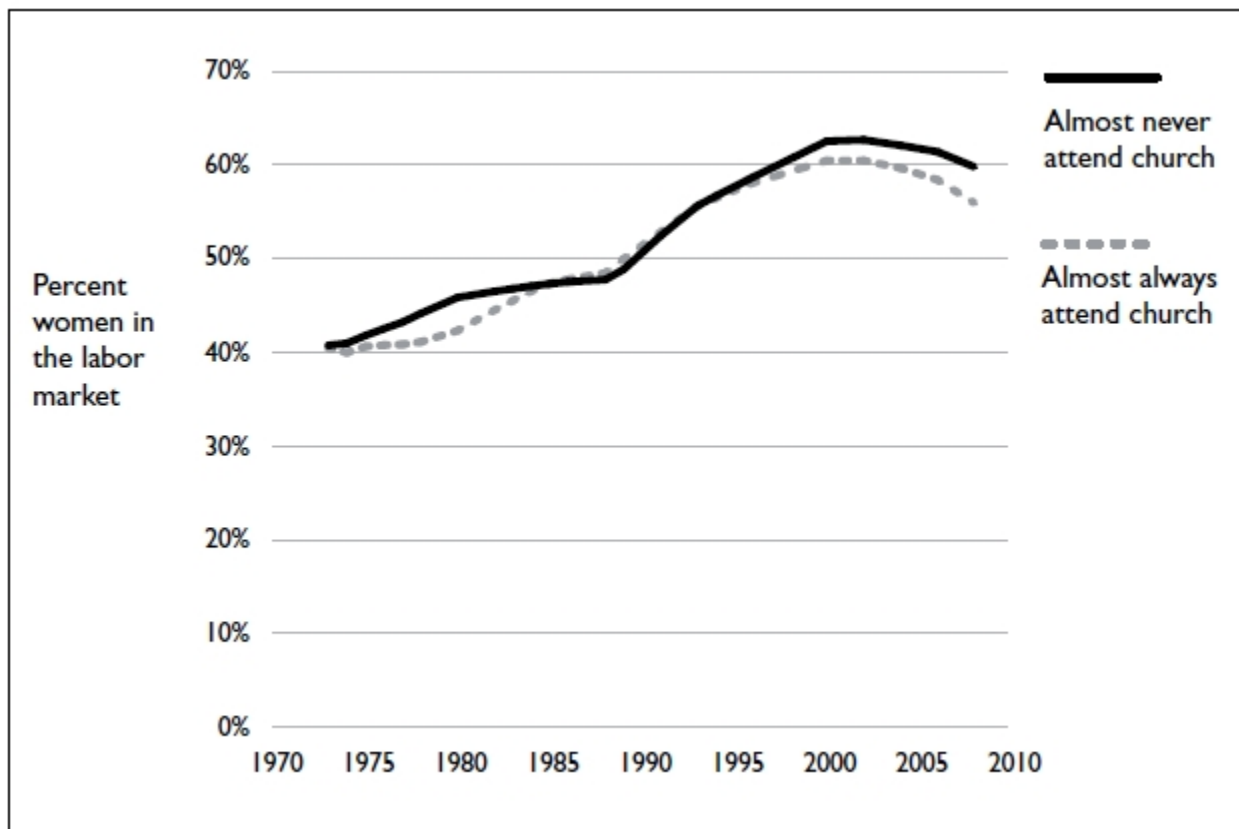
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 6.2: Why Did You Choose Your Current Congregation?**



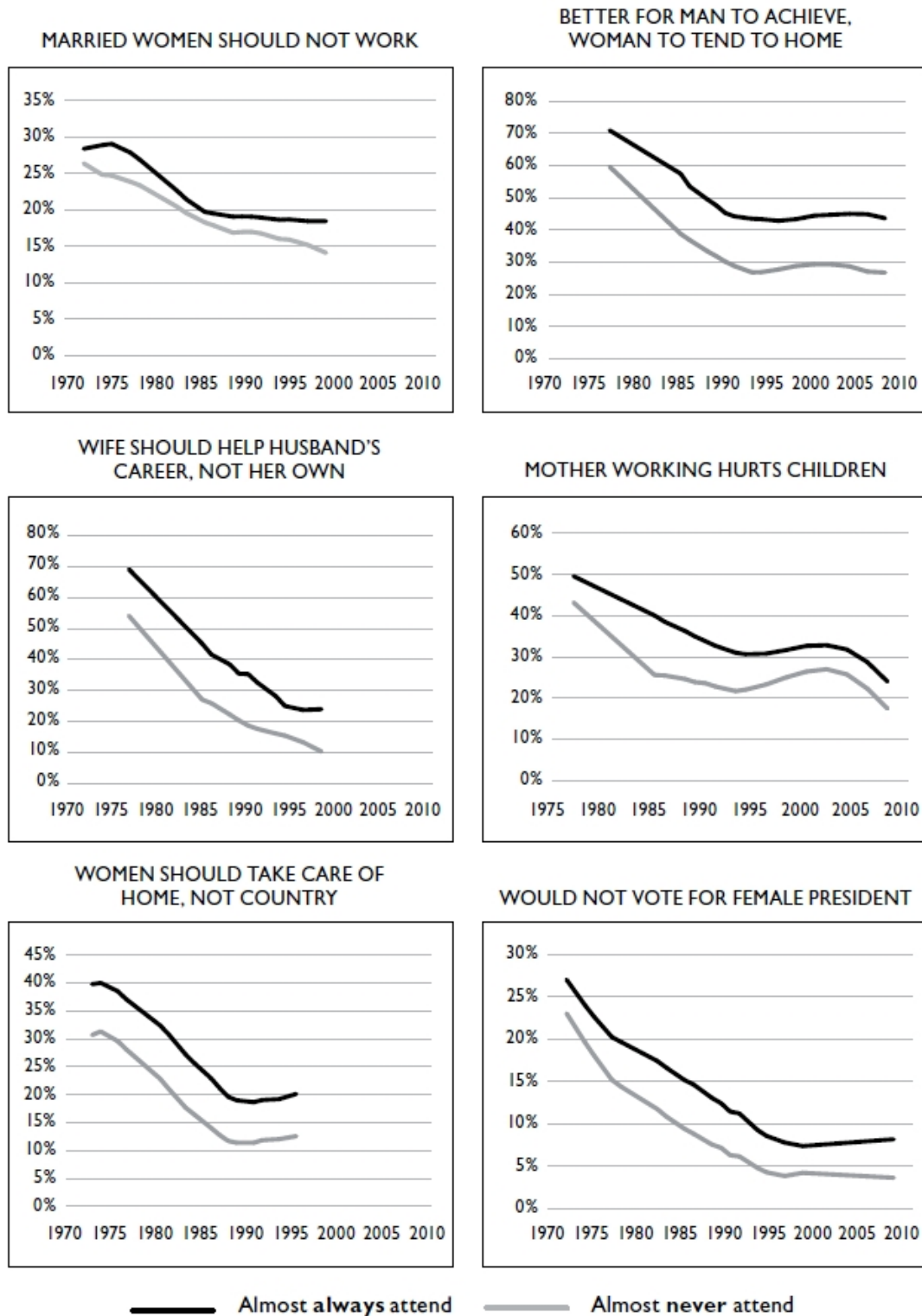
**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

**Figure 8.1: Religious and Secular Women Enter the Labor Market**  
(with birth cohort held constant)



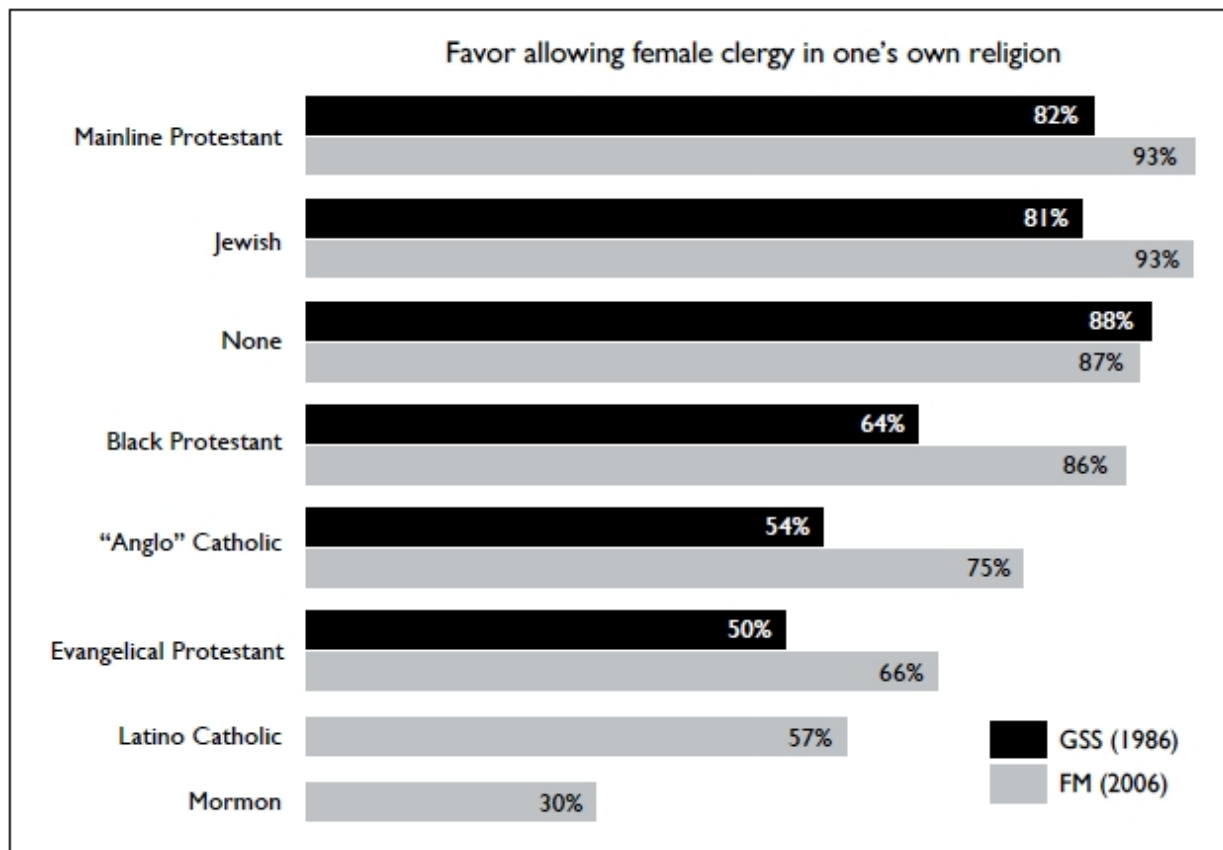
*Source:* General Social Survey, 1973–2008; Data Loess-Smoothed.

**Figure 8.2: Trends in Feminist Views, by Church Attendance  
(women only, with birth cohort held constant)**



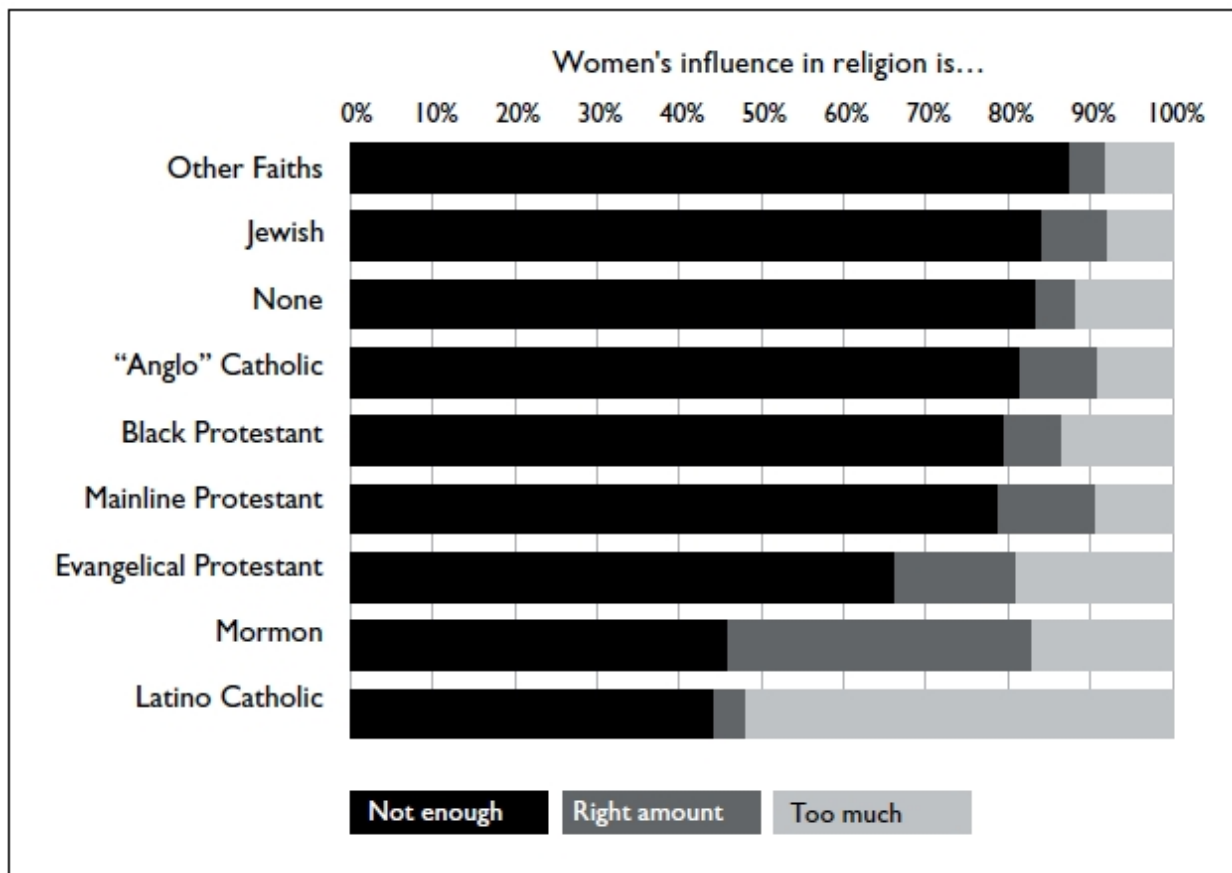
*Source: General Social Survey; Data Loess-Smoothed.*

**Figure 8.3: Increasing Majorities in Most Religious Traditions Favor Allowing Female Clergy**



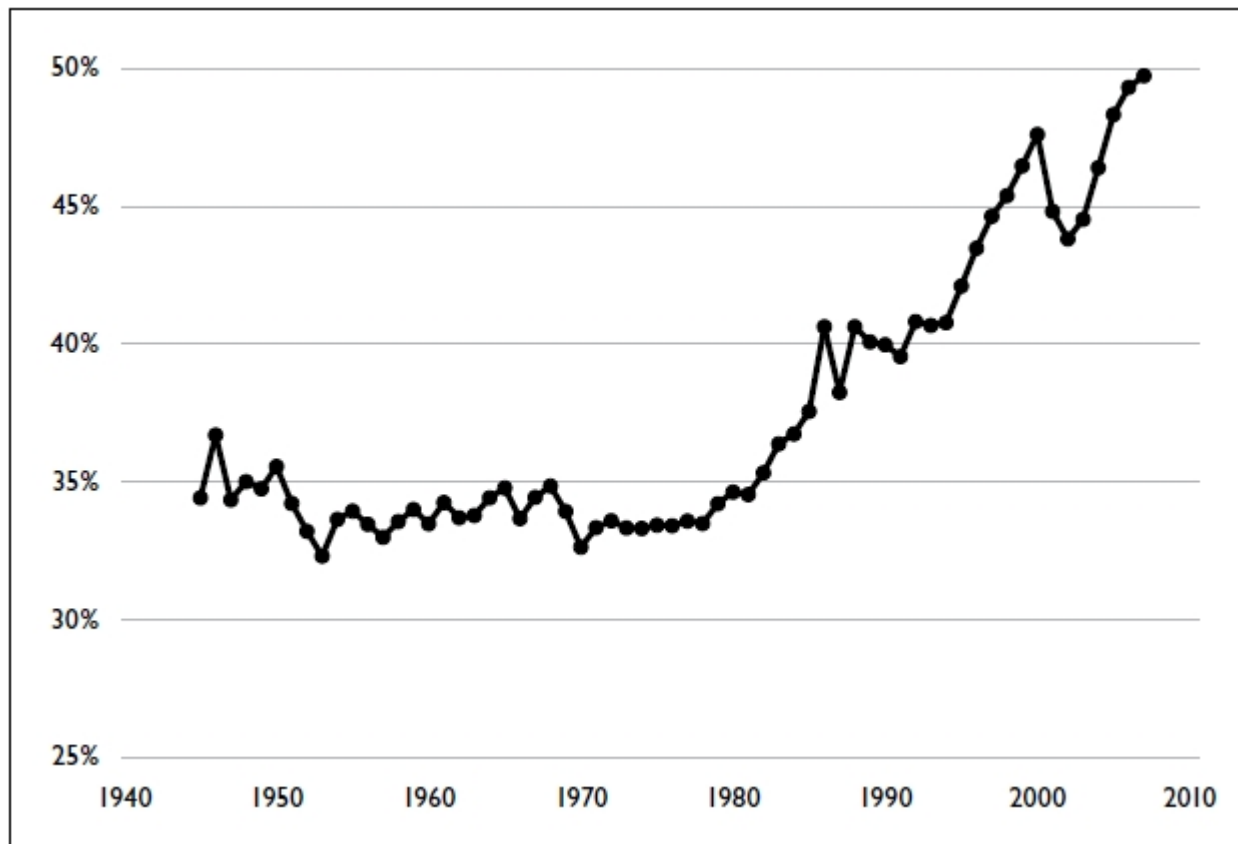
*Source:* General Social Survey, 1986, and Faith Matters Survey, 2006.

**Figure 8.4: Most Members of Most Religious Traditions Favor a Bigger Role for Women in Church**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

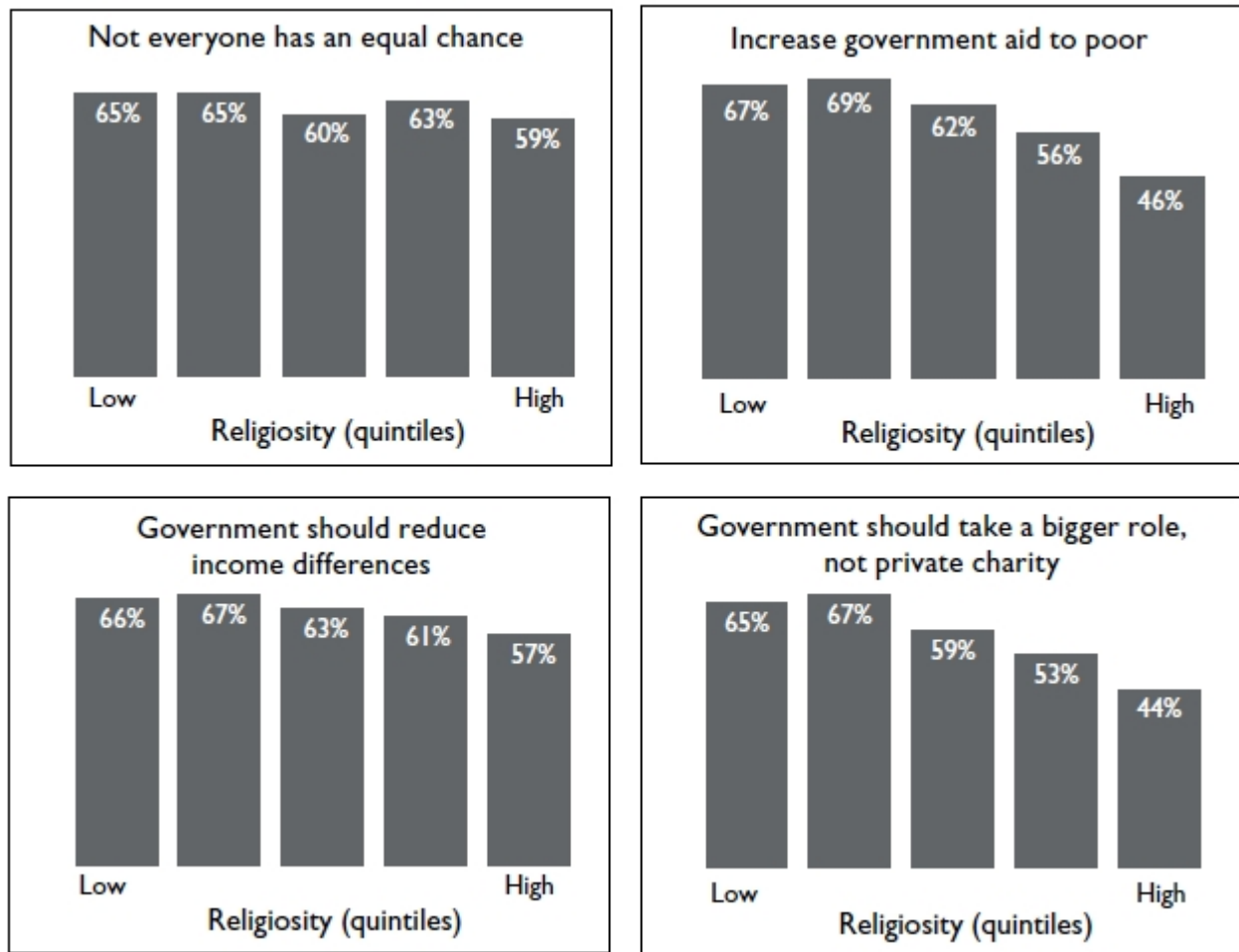
**Figure 8.5: Inequality in America: The Income Share of the Top Decile (1945–2007)**



**Source:** Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez, “Income Inequality in the United States, 1913–1998,” *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 118, No. 1 (2003): 1–39 (longer updated version published in A. B. Atkinson and T. Piketty, Eds., Oxford University Press, 2007), tables and figures updated to 2007 at <http://elsa.berkeley.edu/~saez/> (accessed March 2, 2010).

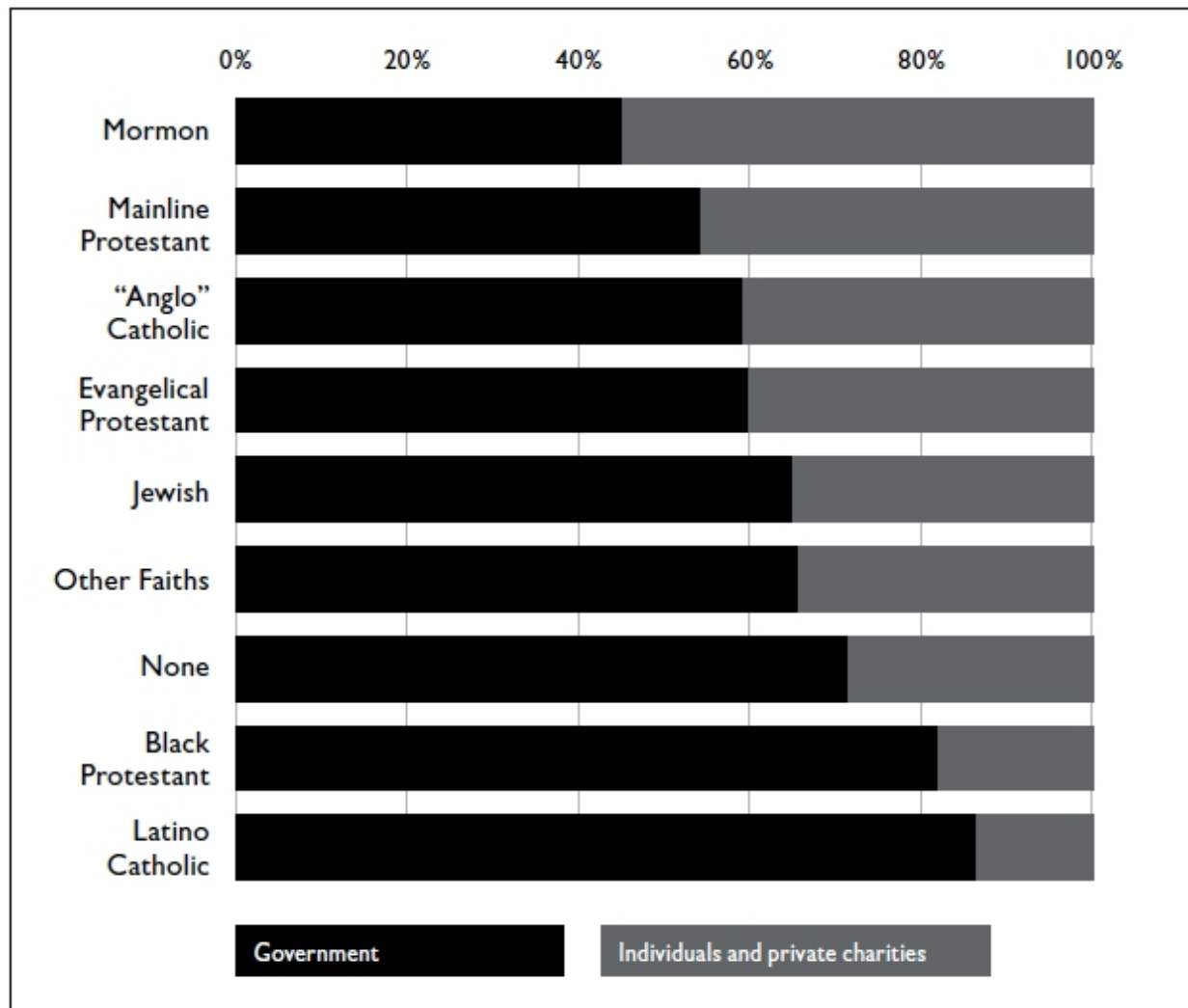


**Figure 8.6: Religiosity and Views on Poverty and Government Policy**  
(whites only, with standard demographic characteristics held constant)



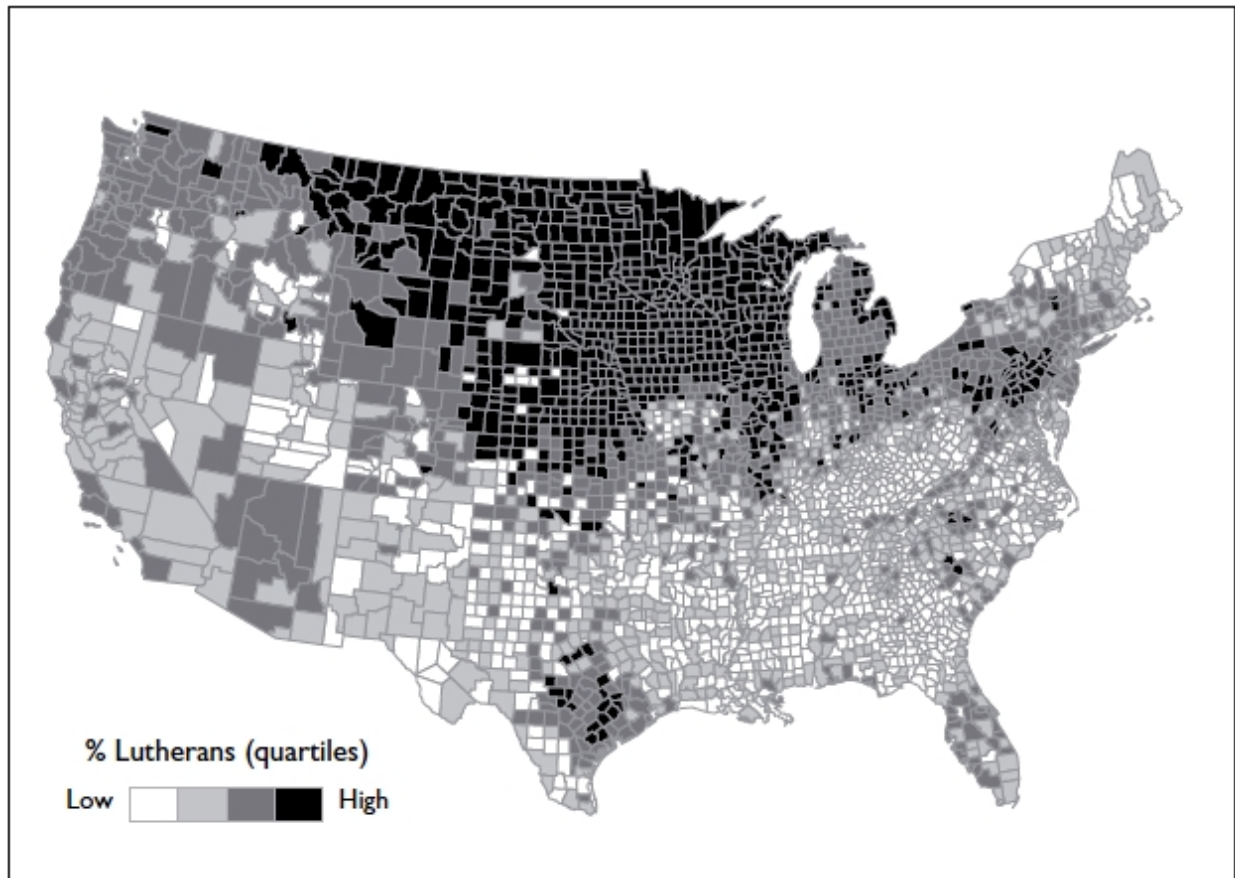
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 8.7: Who Should Primarily Care for the Poor: Government or Private Charity?**



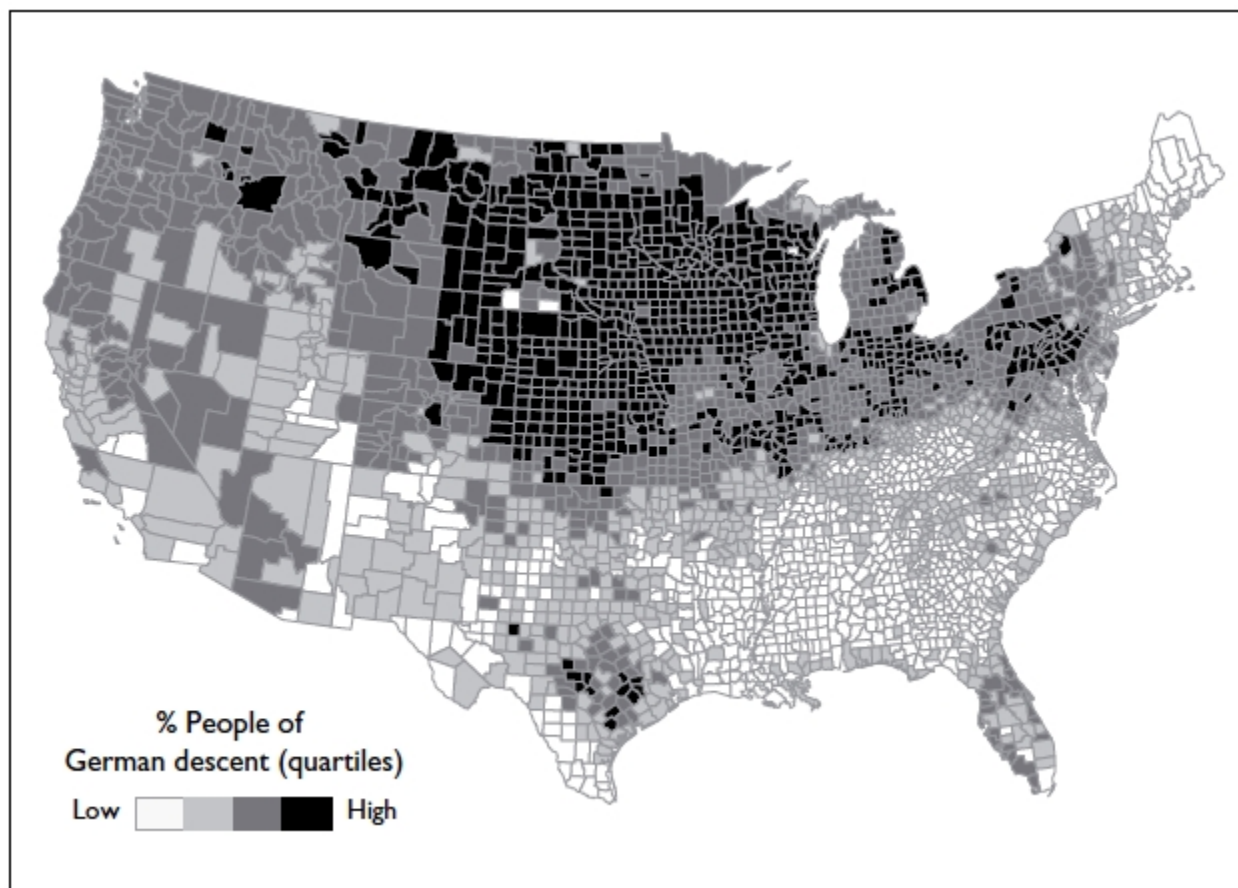
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 9.1: Lutherans**



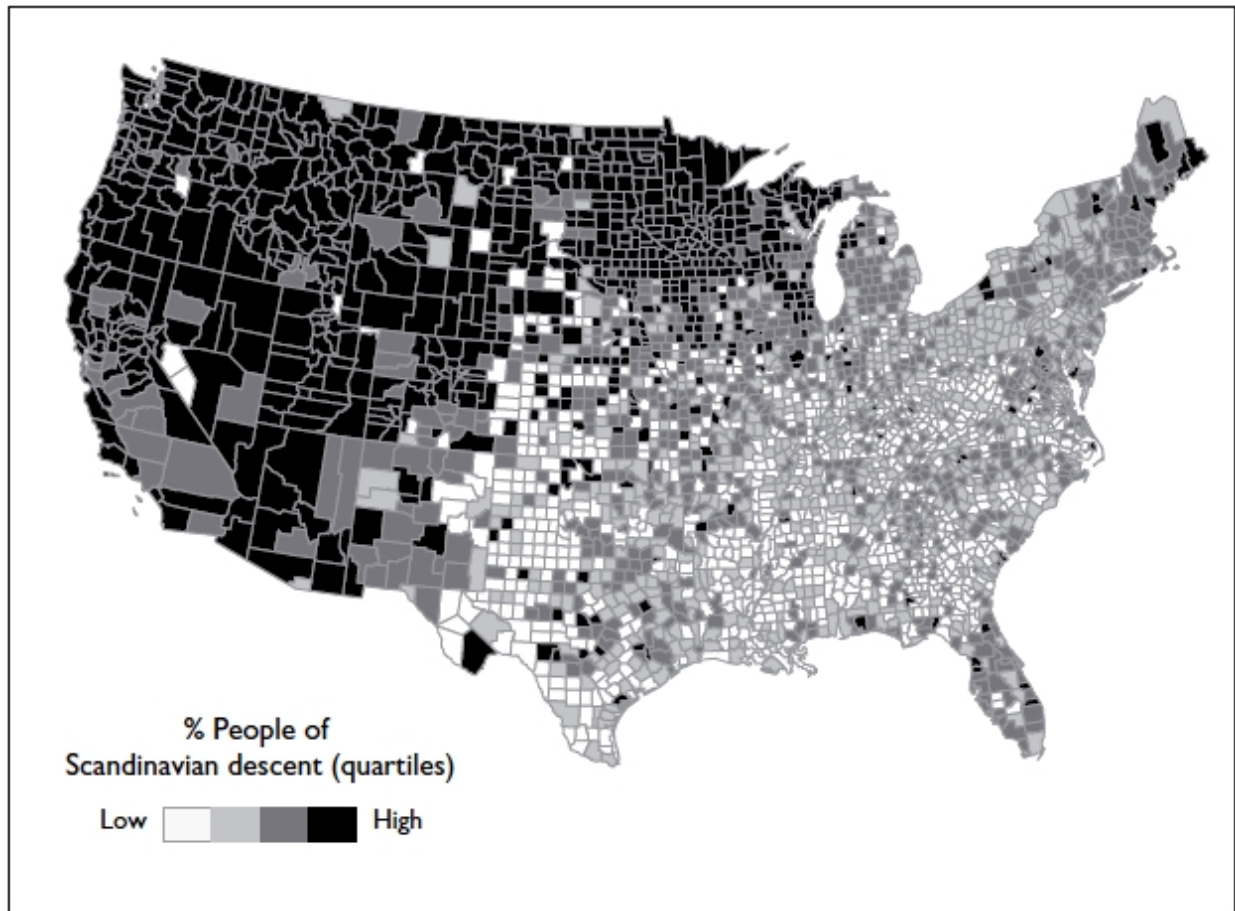
**Source:** Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies, 2000.

**Figure 9.2: People of German Descent**



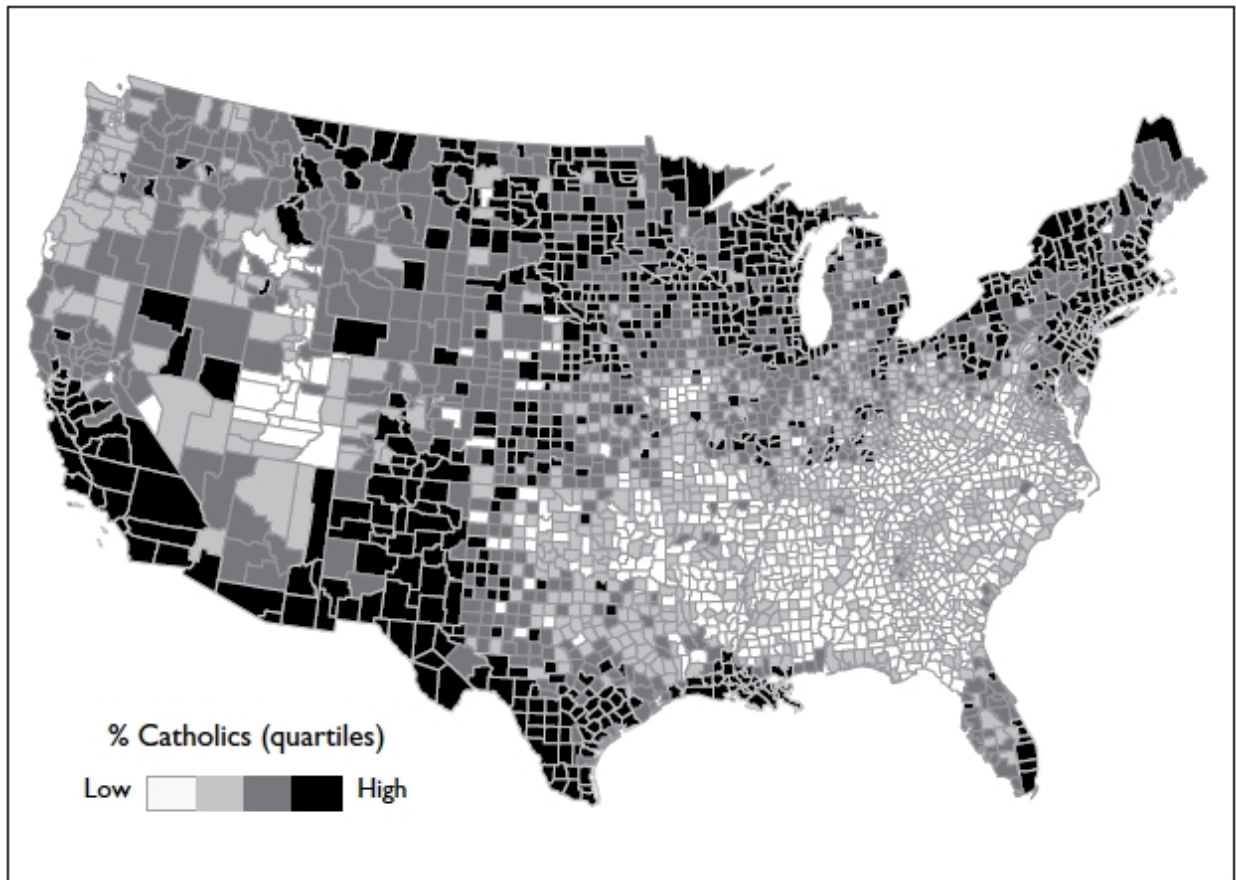
*Source:* U.S. Census, 2000.

**Figure 9.3: People of Scandinavian Descent**



*Source:* U.S. Census, 2000.

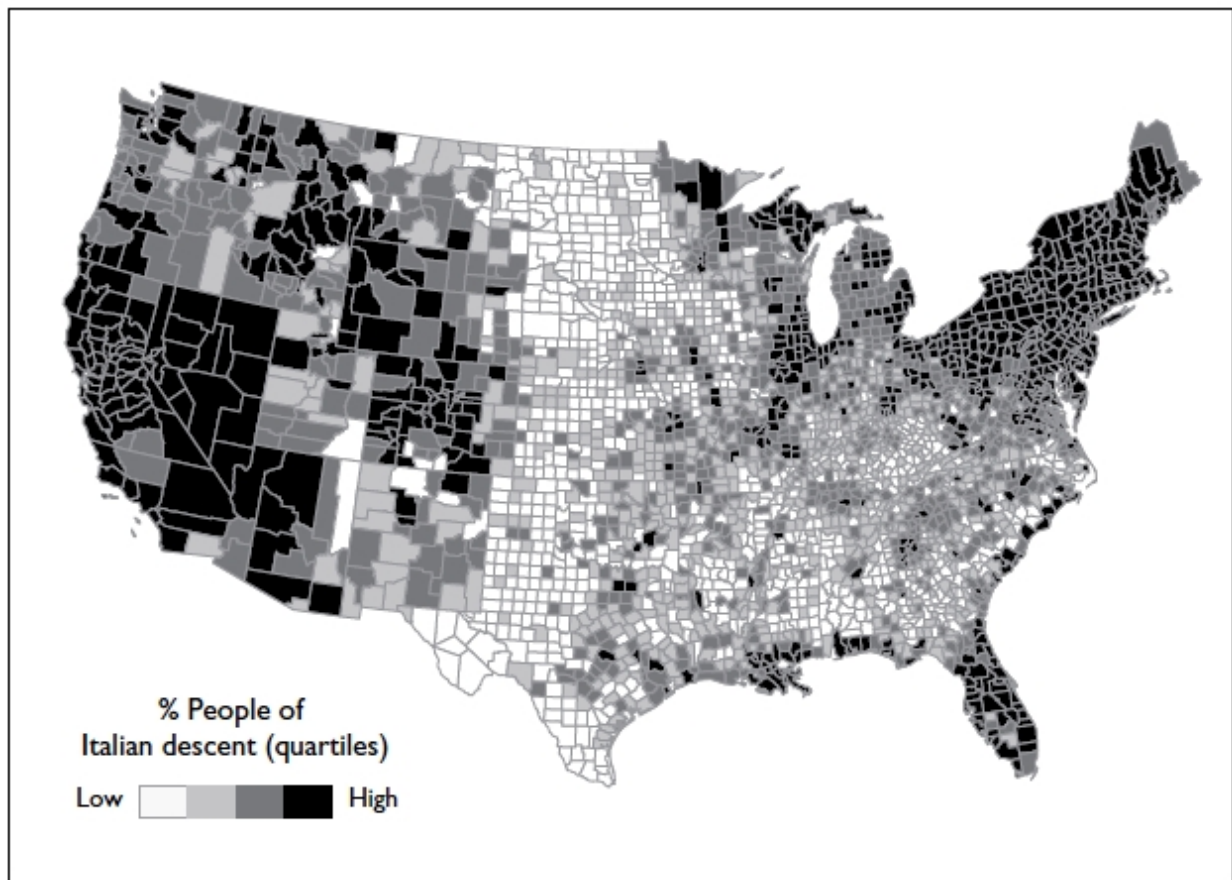
**Figure 9.4: Catholics**



**Source:** Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies, 2000.

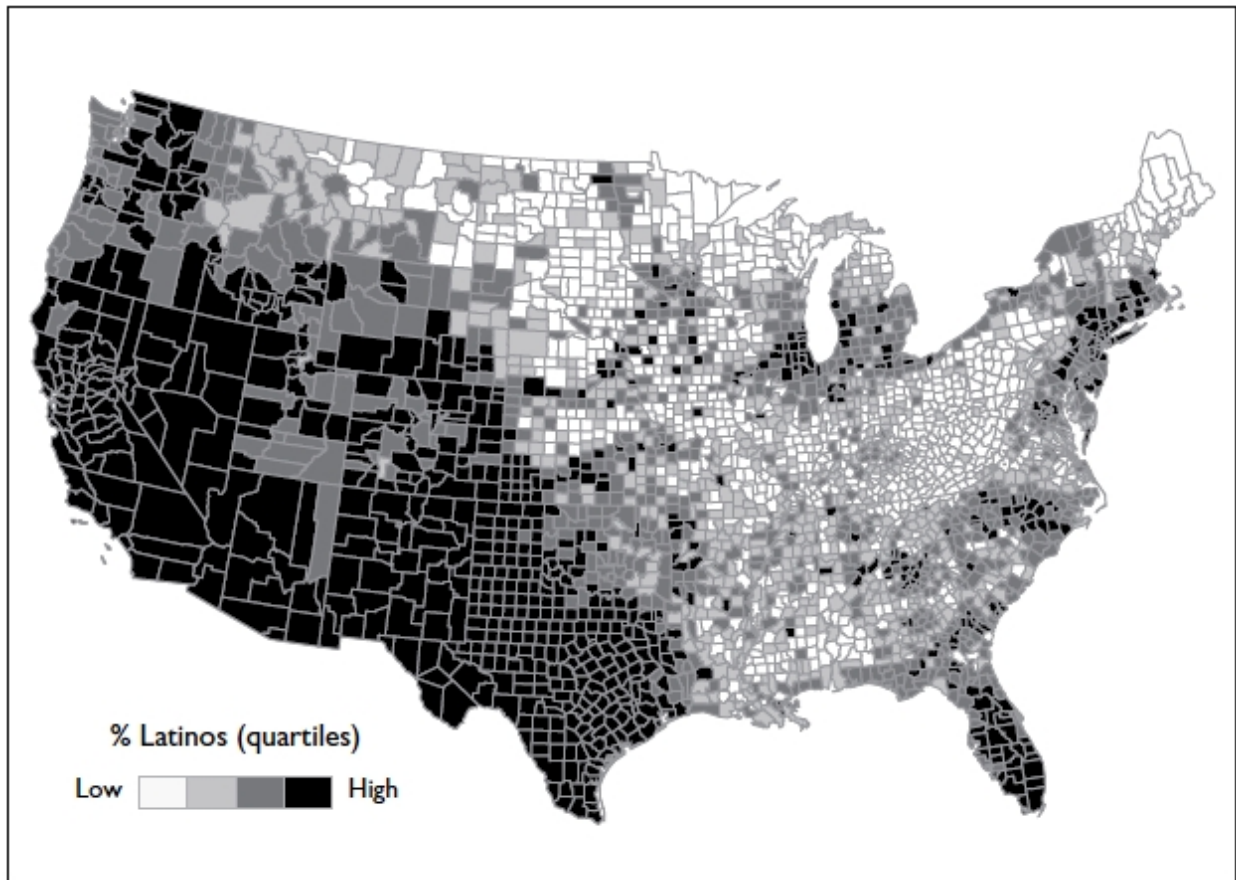


**Figure 9.5: People of Italian Descent**



*Source:* U.S. Census, 2000.

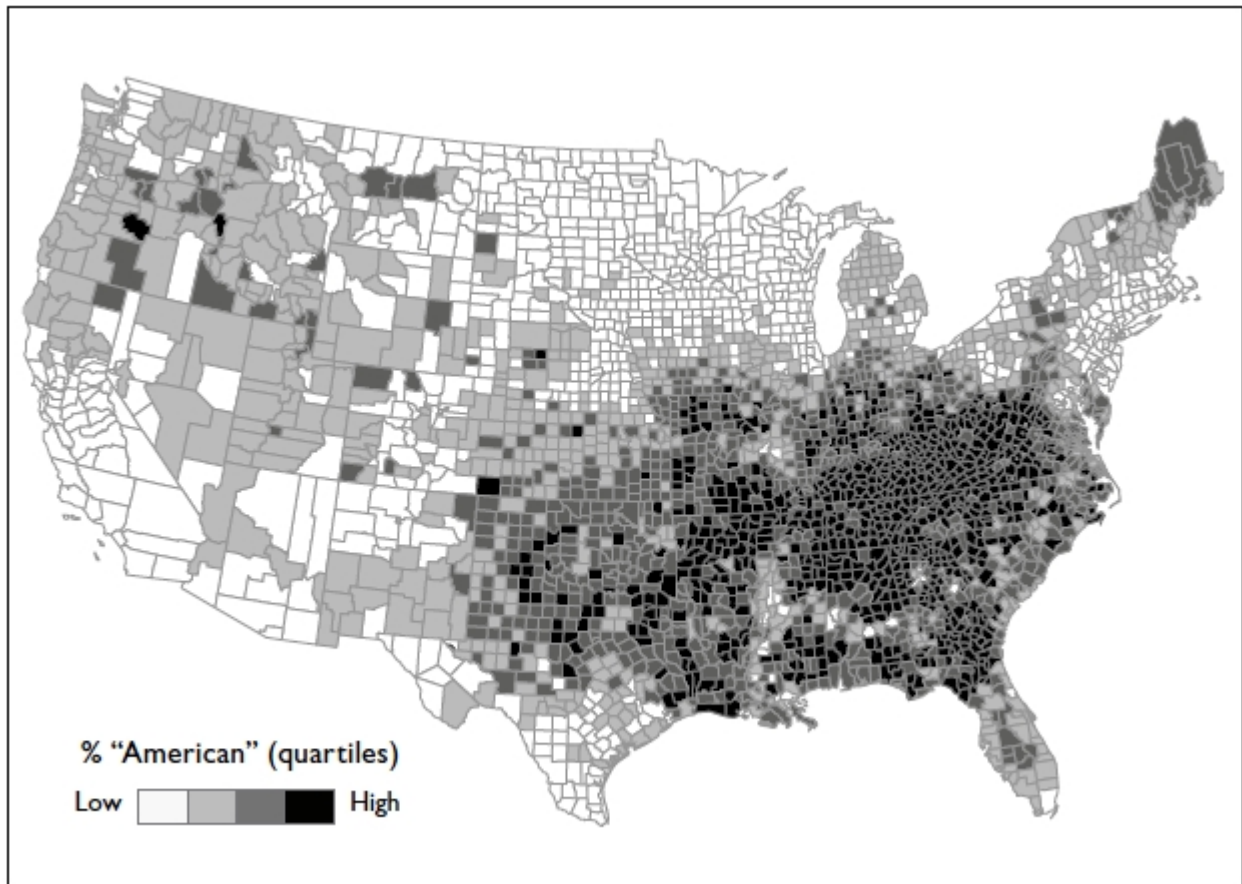
**Figure 9.6: Latinos**



*Source:* U.S. Census, 2000.

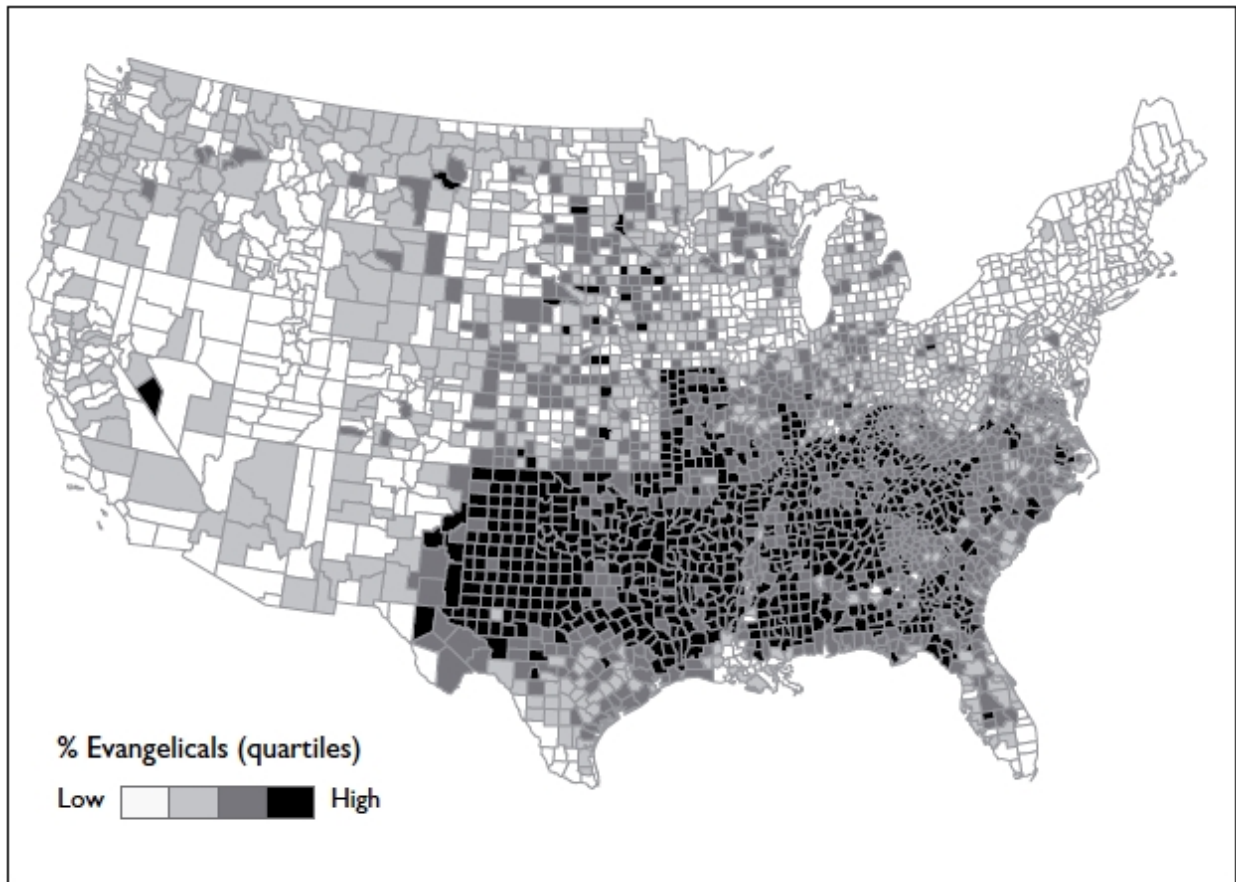


**Figure 9.7: People Who Report Their Ethnicity as “American”**



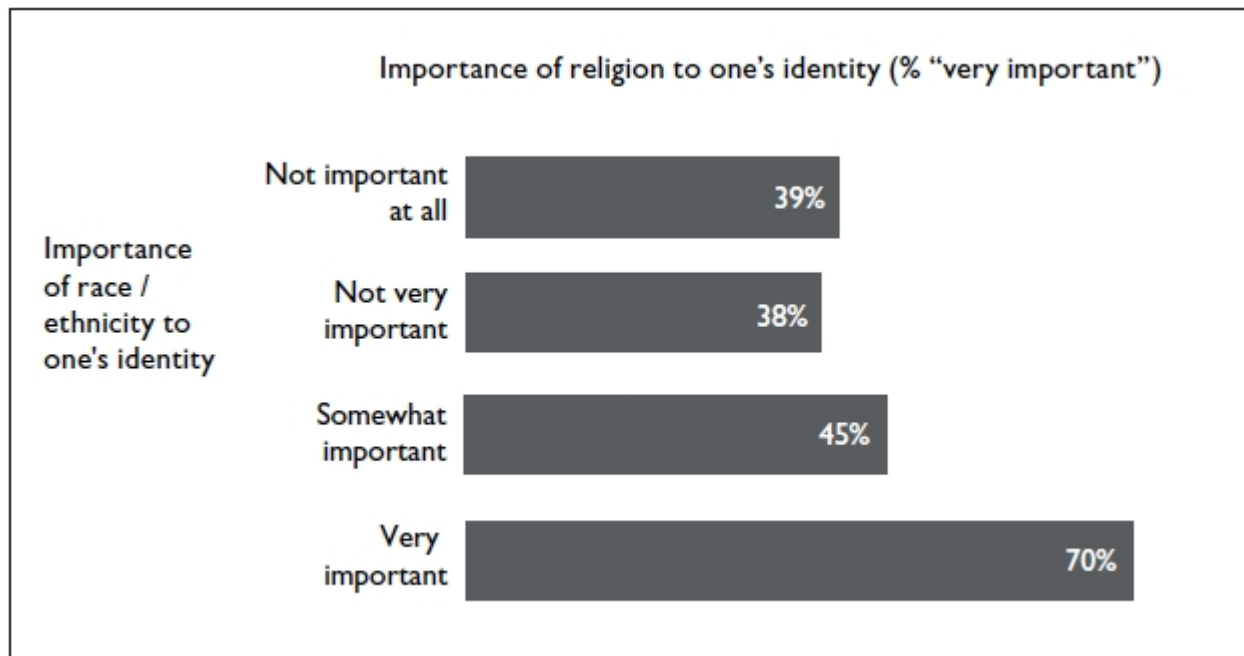
*Source:* U.S. Census, 2000.

**Figure 9.8: Evangelicals**



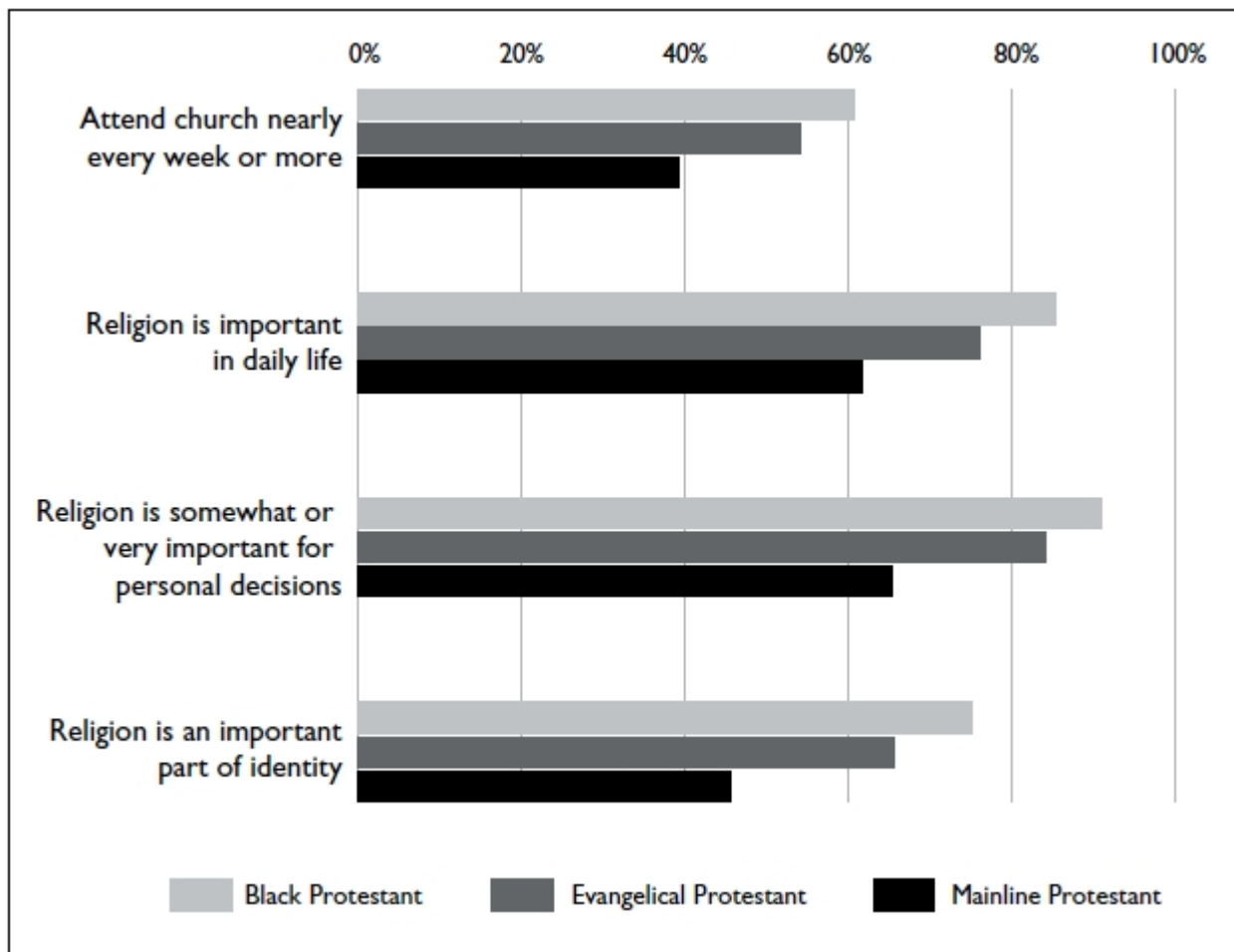
**Source:** Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies, 2000.

**Figure 9.9: Ethnic and Religious Identity Go Together**



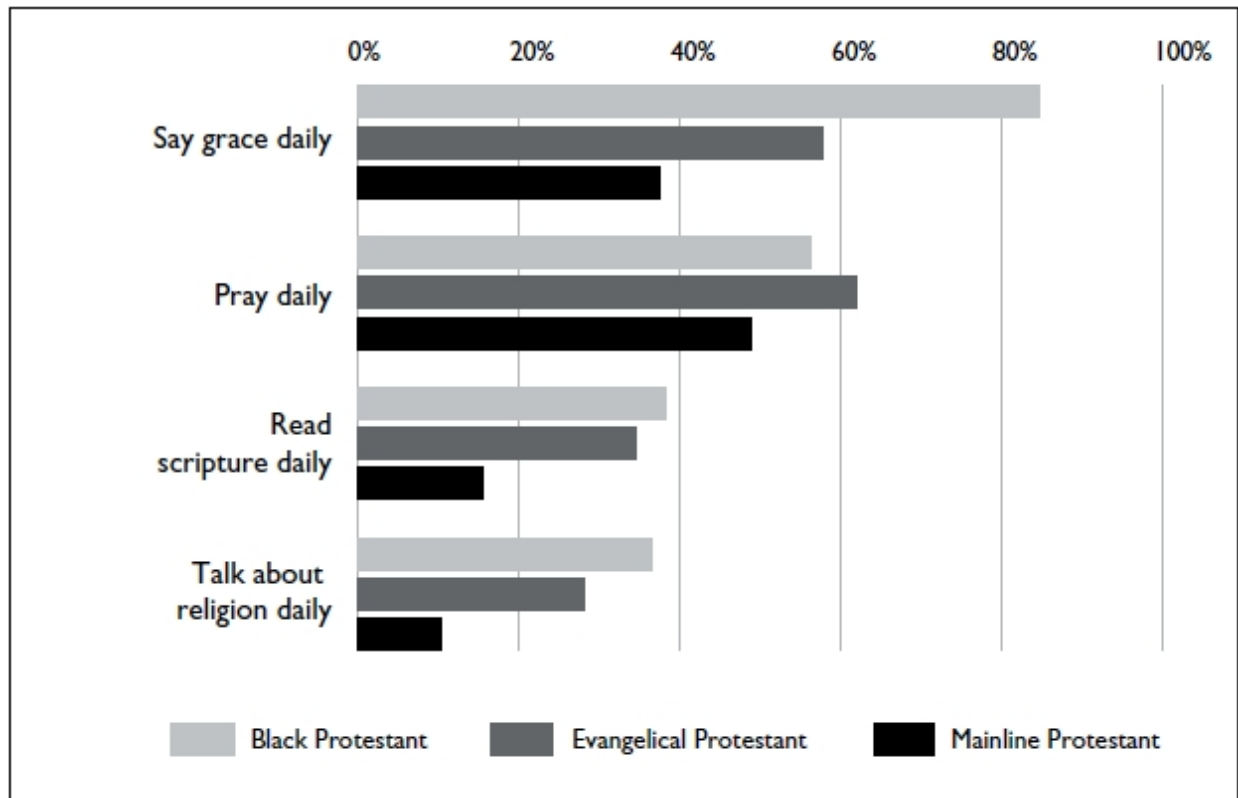
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 9.10: Black Protestants' Lives Are Infused with Religion,  
Even More So Than Evangelicals**



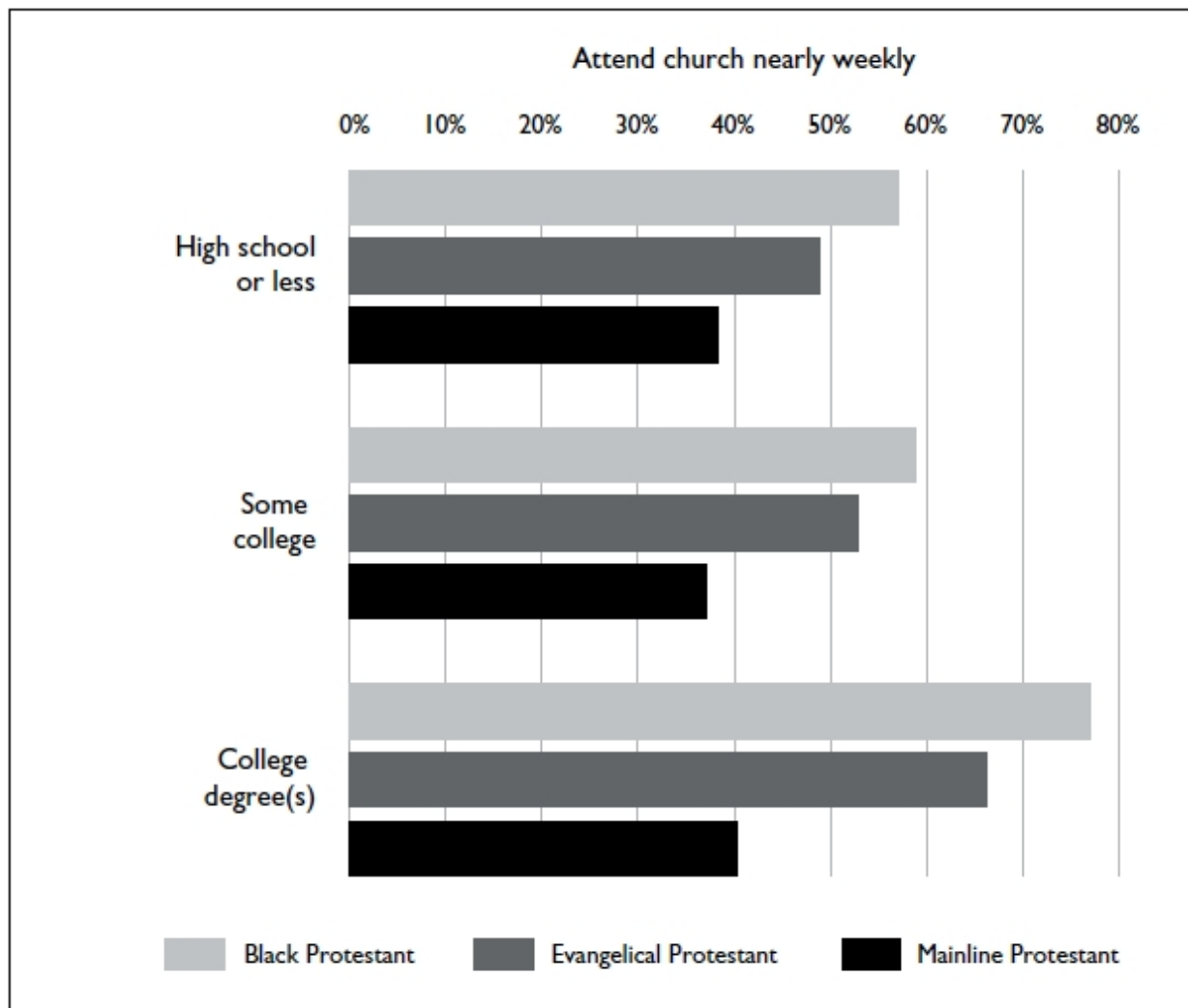
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 9.11: Religion, Particularly Saying Grace, Is a Daily Part of Many Black Protestants' Lives**



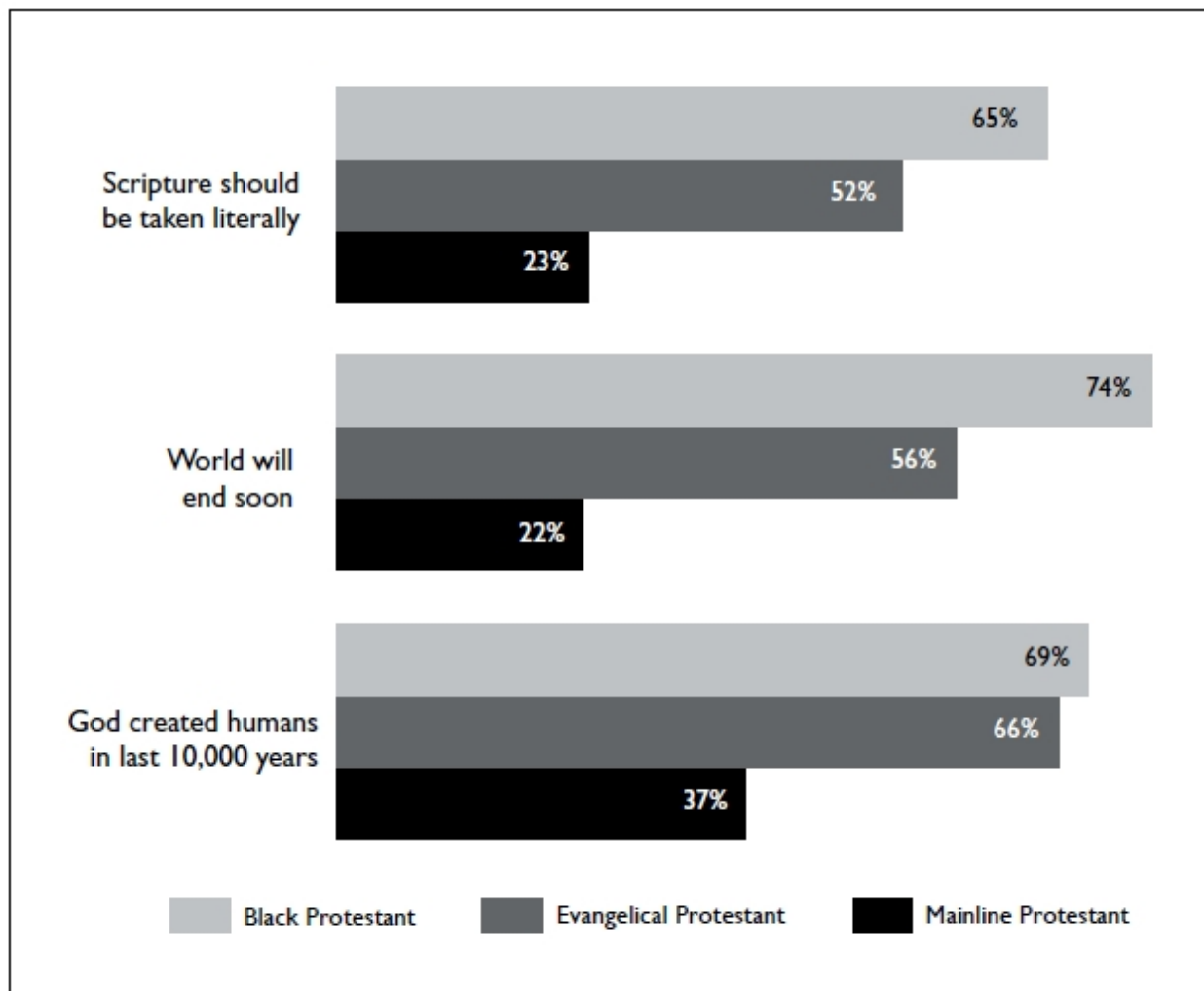
**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

**Figure 9.12: For Black Protestants and Evangelicals, Churchgoing Is More Common Among the College Educated**



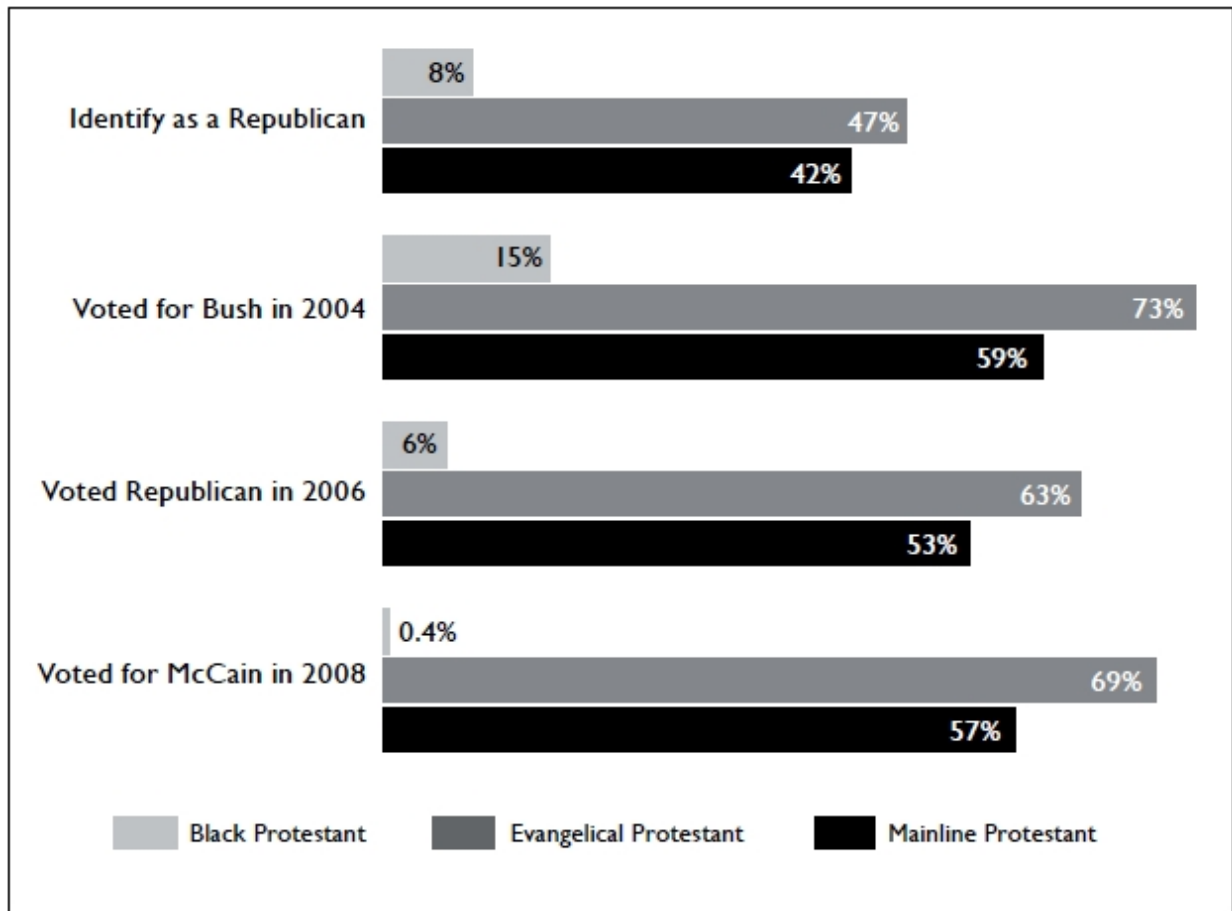
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 9.13: Black Protestants Are Religious Traditionalists,  
Even More So Than Evangelicals**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 9.14: Black Protestants Share Few Political Views with Evangelical and Mainline Protestants**

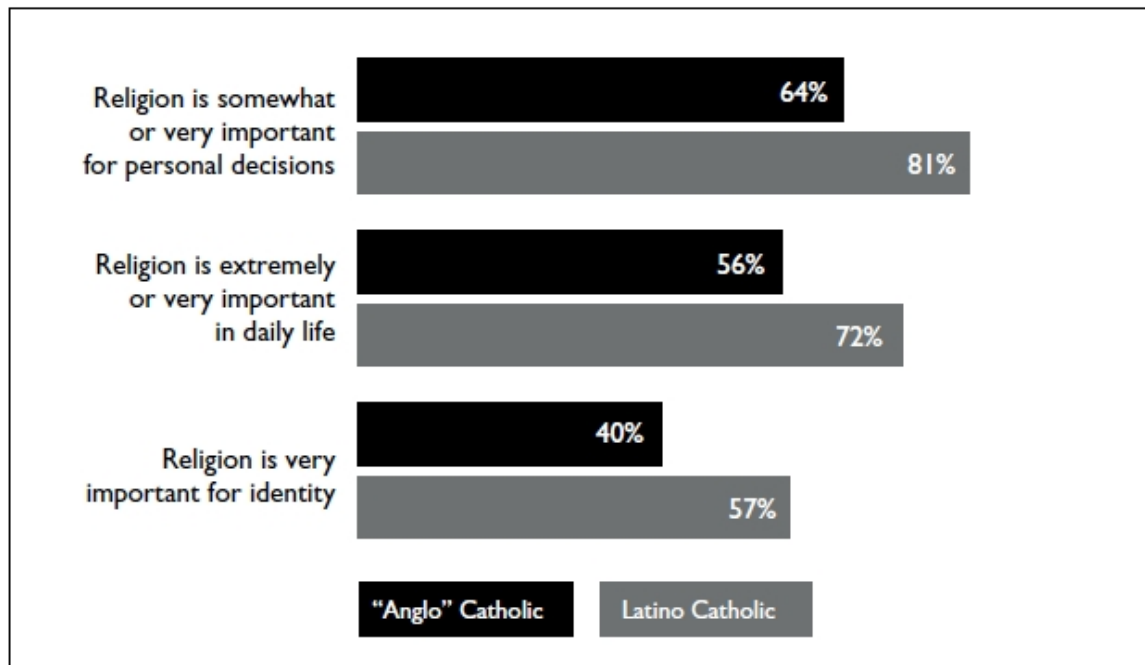


*Source: Faith Matters Surveys and National Election Study, 2008.*

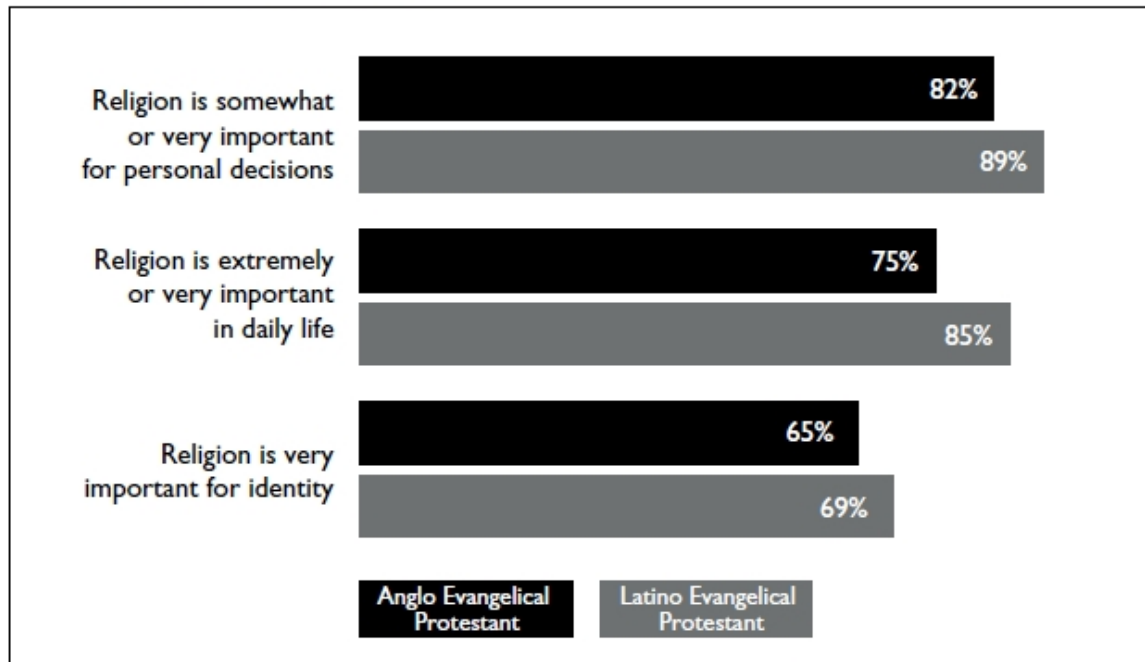


**Figure 9.15**

**LATINO CATHOLICS ARE MORE RELIGIOUS THAN "ANGLO" CATHOLICS**

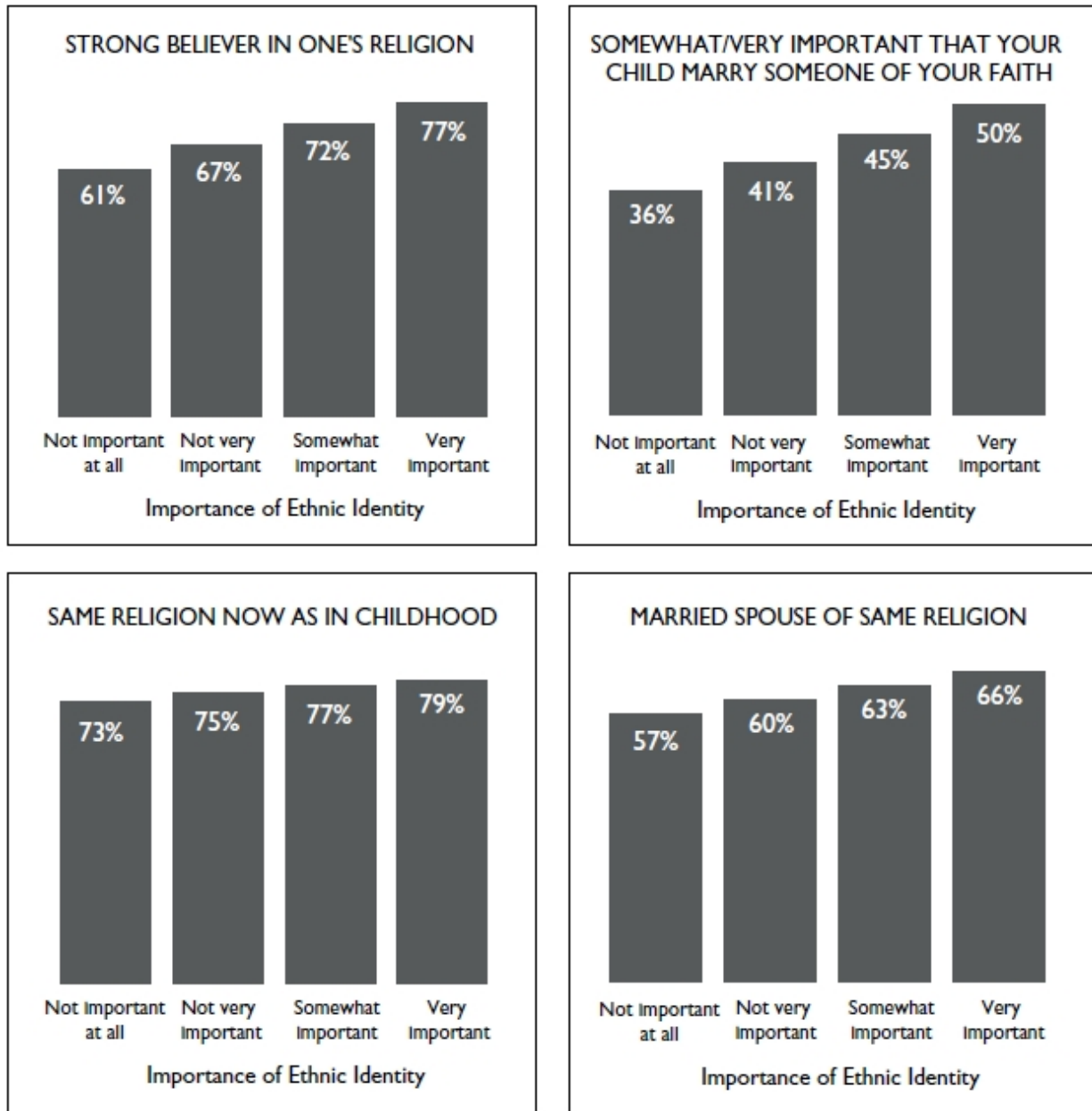


**LATINO EVANGELICALS ARE MODESTLY MORE RELIGIOUS THAN ANGLO EVANGELICALS**



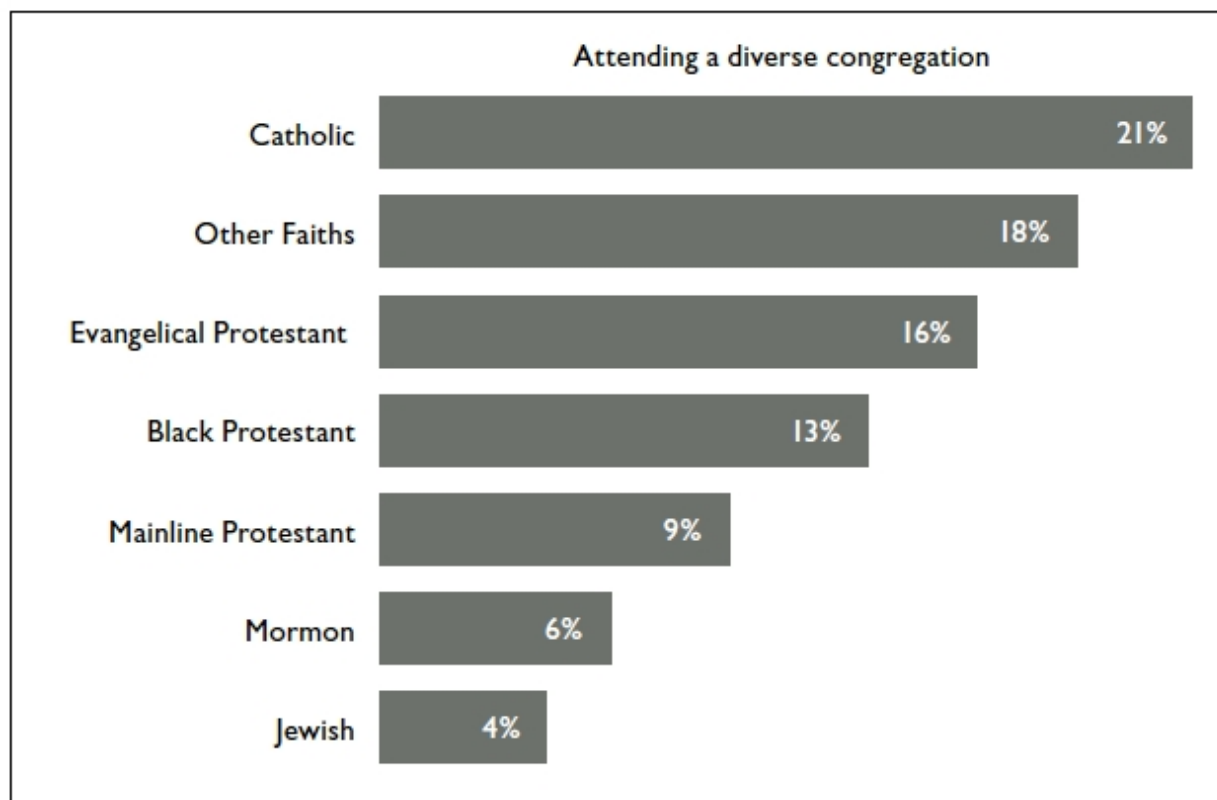
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 9.16: Stronger Ethnic Identity Means Stronger Belief in and Inter-Generational Transmission of Religion (whites only, with standard demographic characteristics, as well as religious characteristics, held constant)**



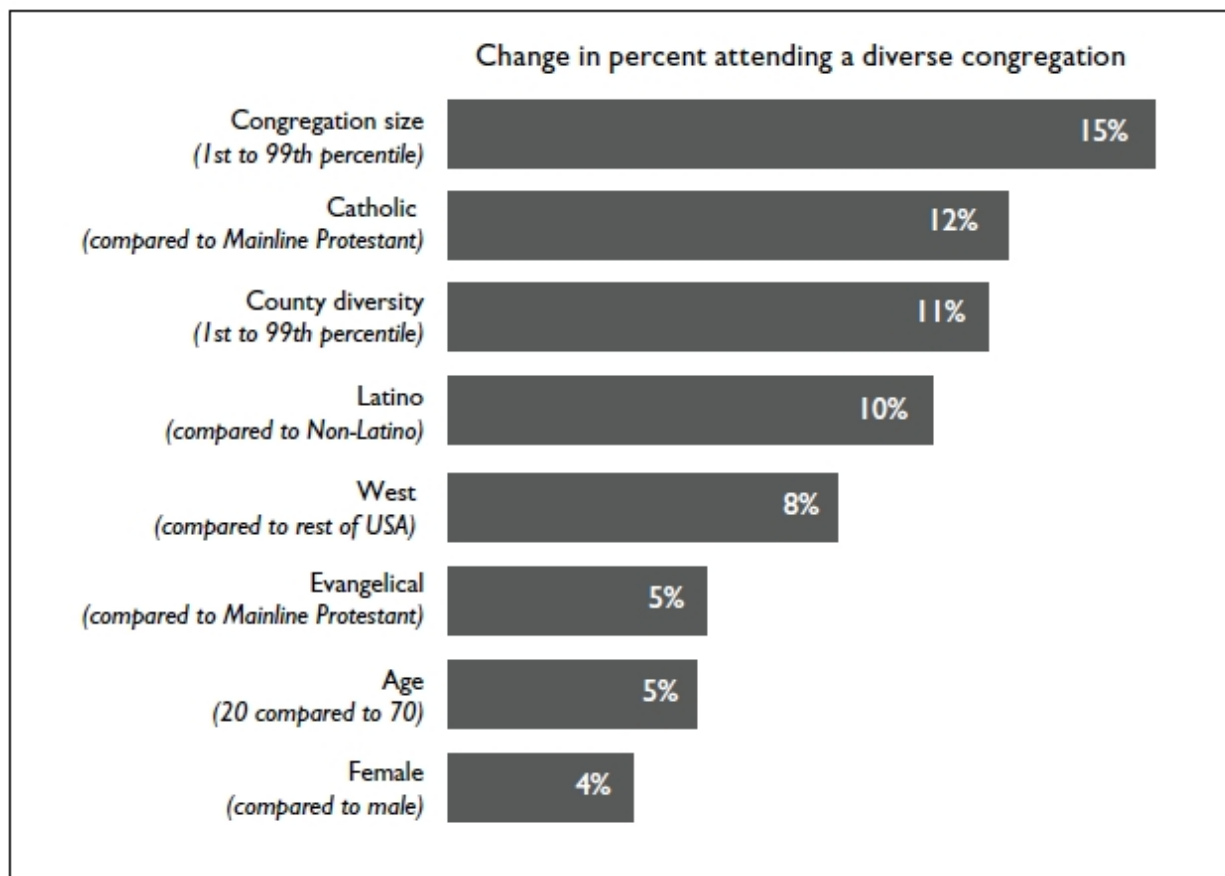
**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

**Figure 9.17: Most Americans Do Not Attend a Racially Diverse Congregation, but Diversity Varies by Religious Tradition**



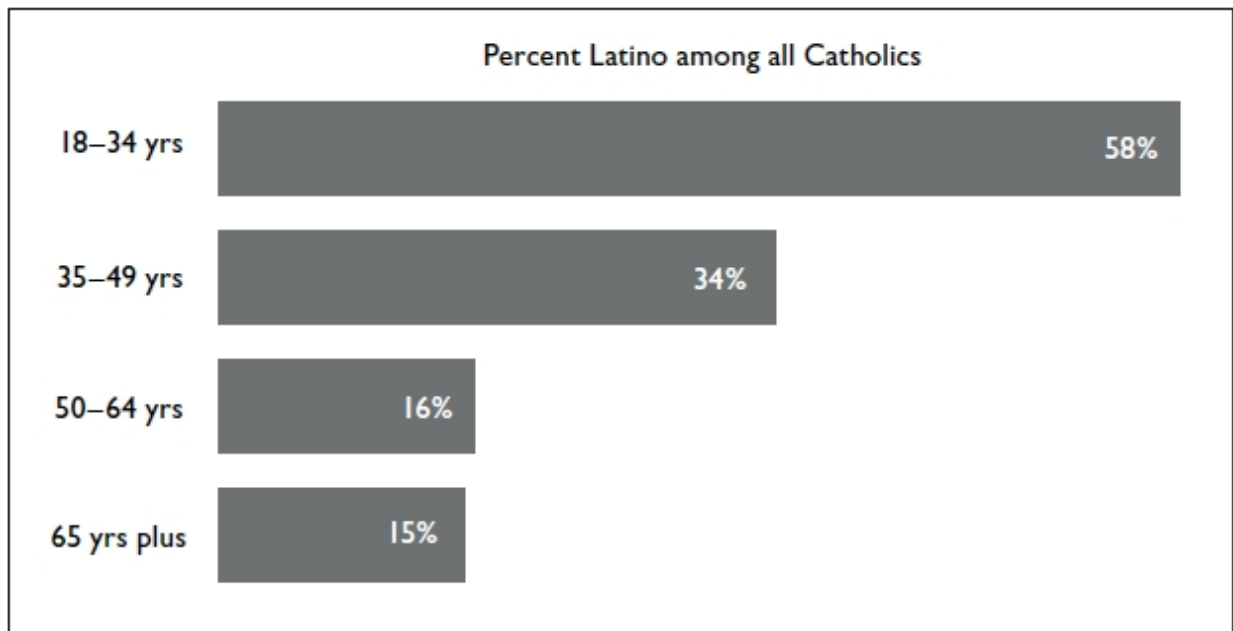
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 9.18: What Predicts Attending a Diverse Congregation?**



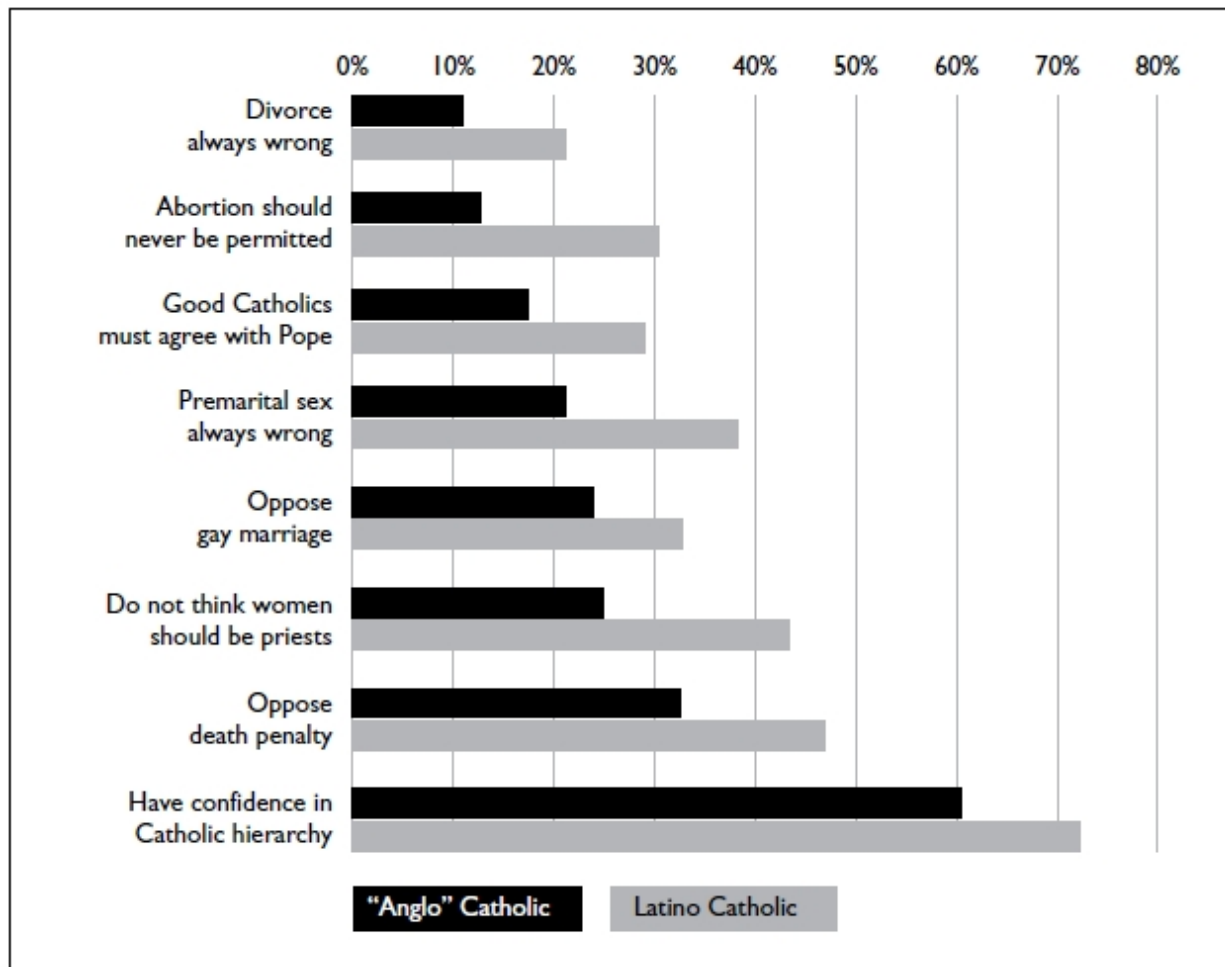
**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

**Figure 9.19: A Majority of Young Catholics Are Latino**



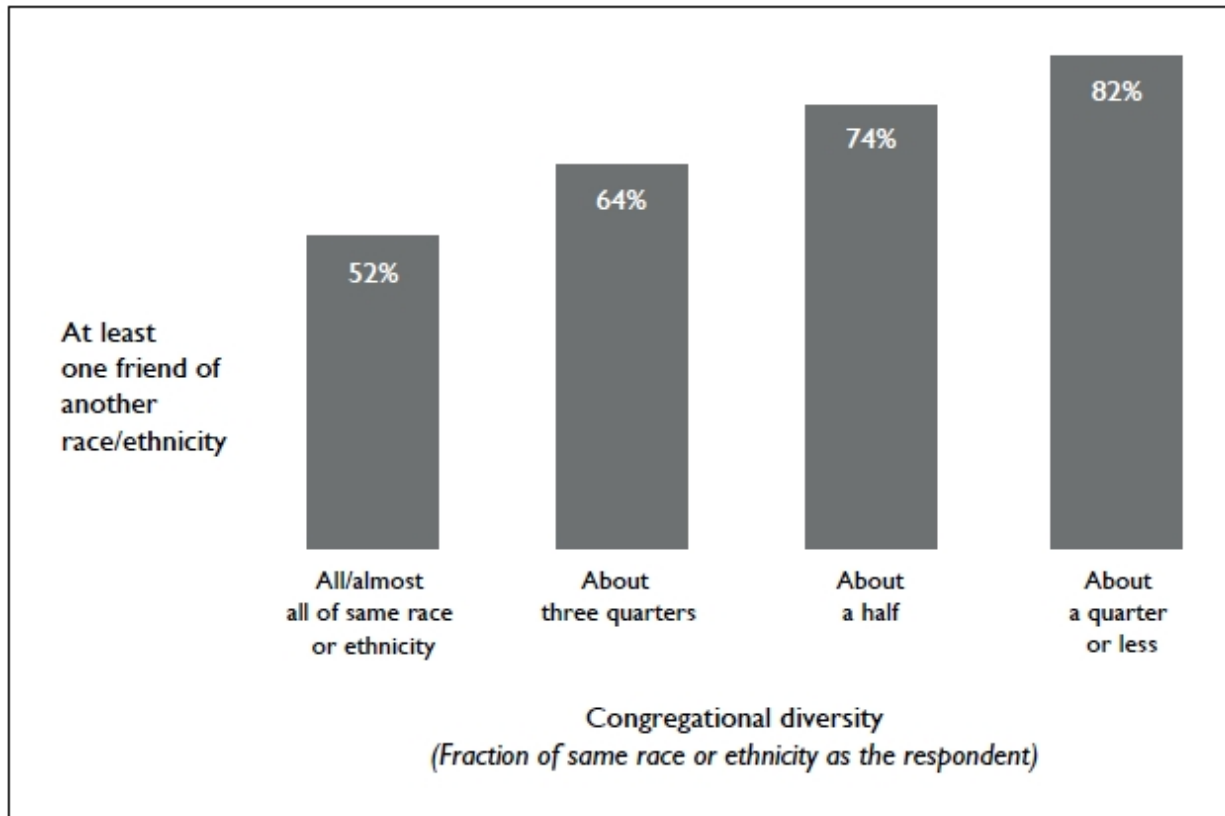
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 9.20: Latino Catholics Have More Orthodox Beliefs Than “Anglo” Catholics**



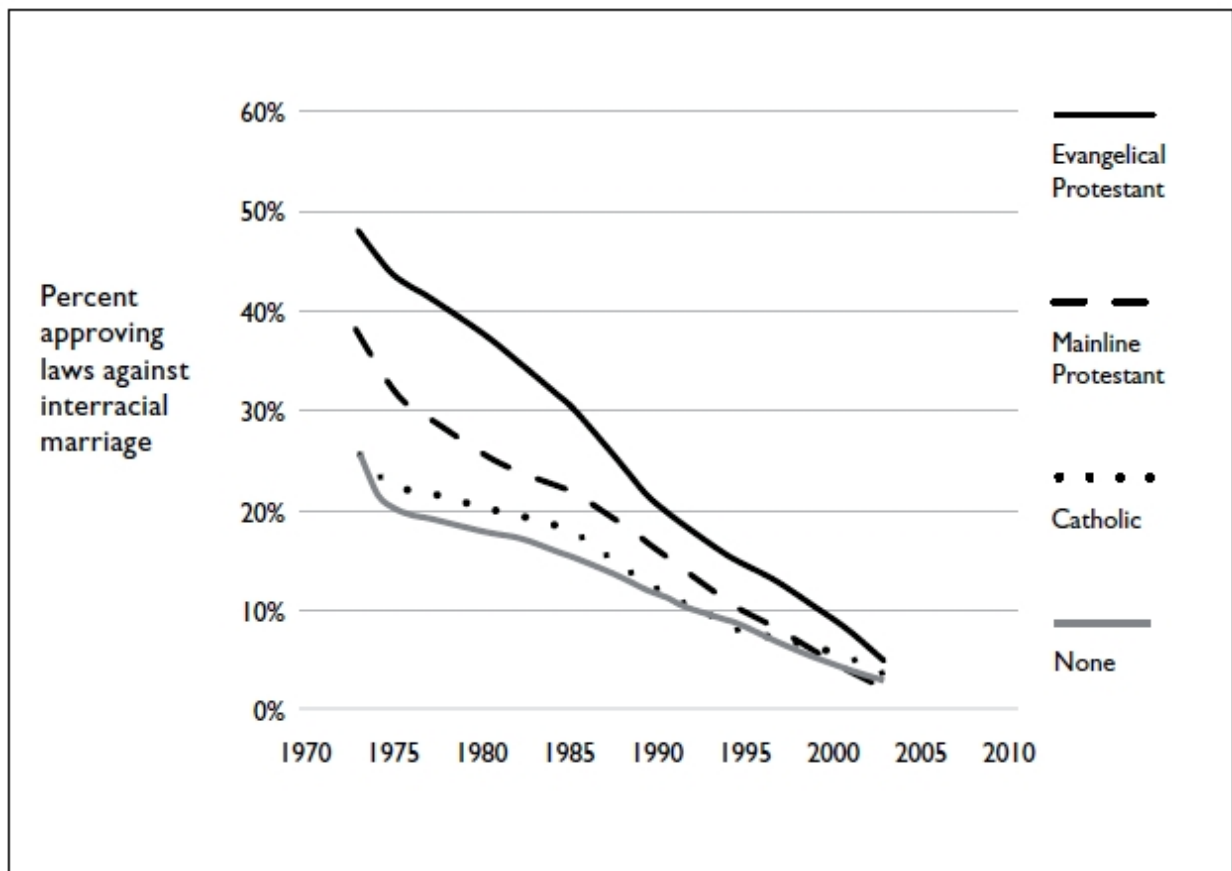
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 9.21: Congregational Racial Diversity Correlates with Racial Diversity Among Friends (with standard demographic characteristics, as well as geographic characteristics, held constant)**



**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

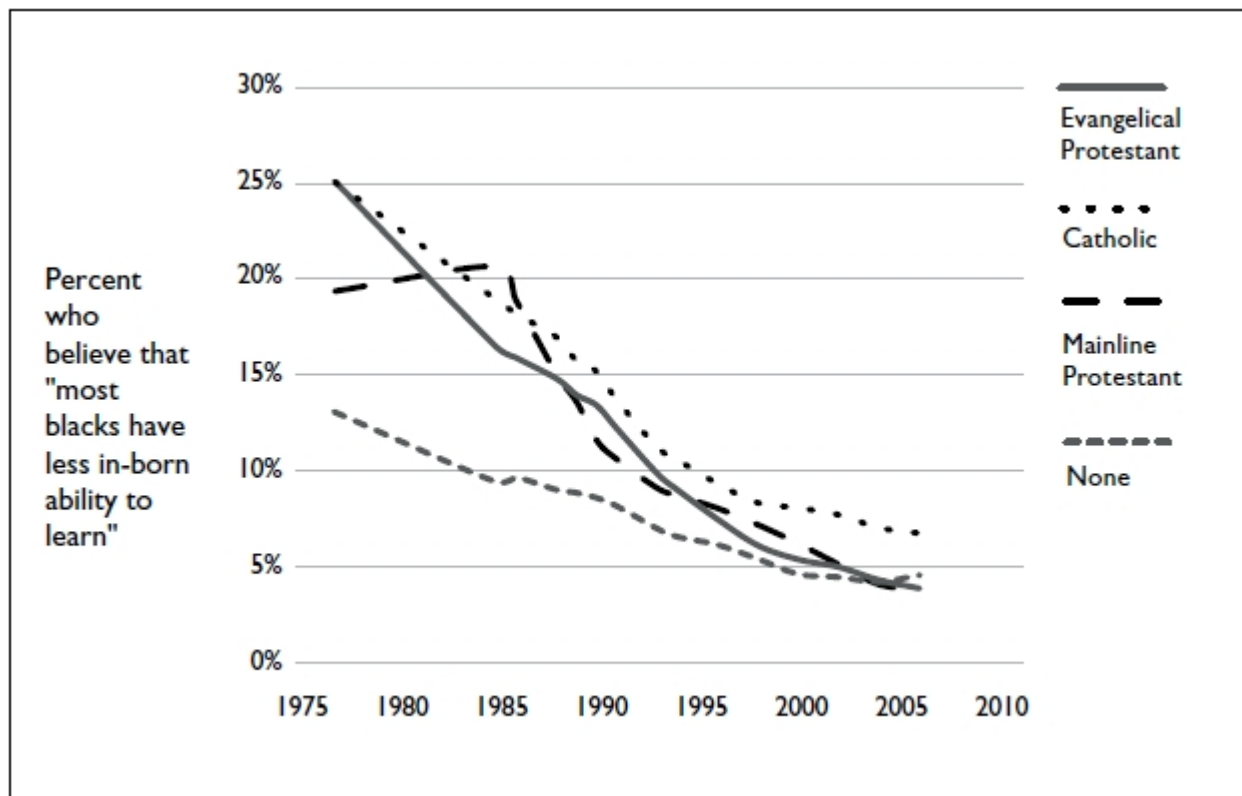
**Figure 9.22: Opposition to Interracial Marriage Declines**  
(whites only, with standard demographic characteristics held constant)



**Source:** Grand Social Survey; Data Loess-Smoothed.

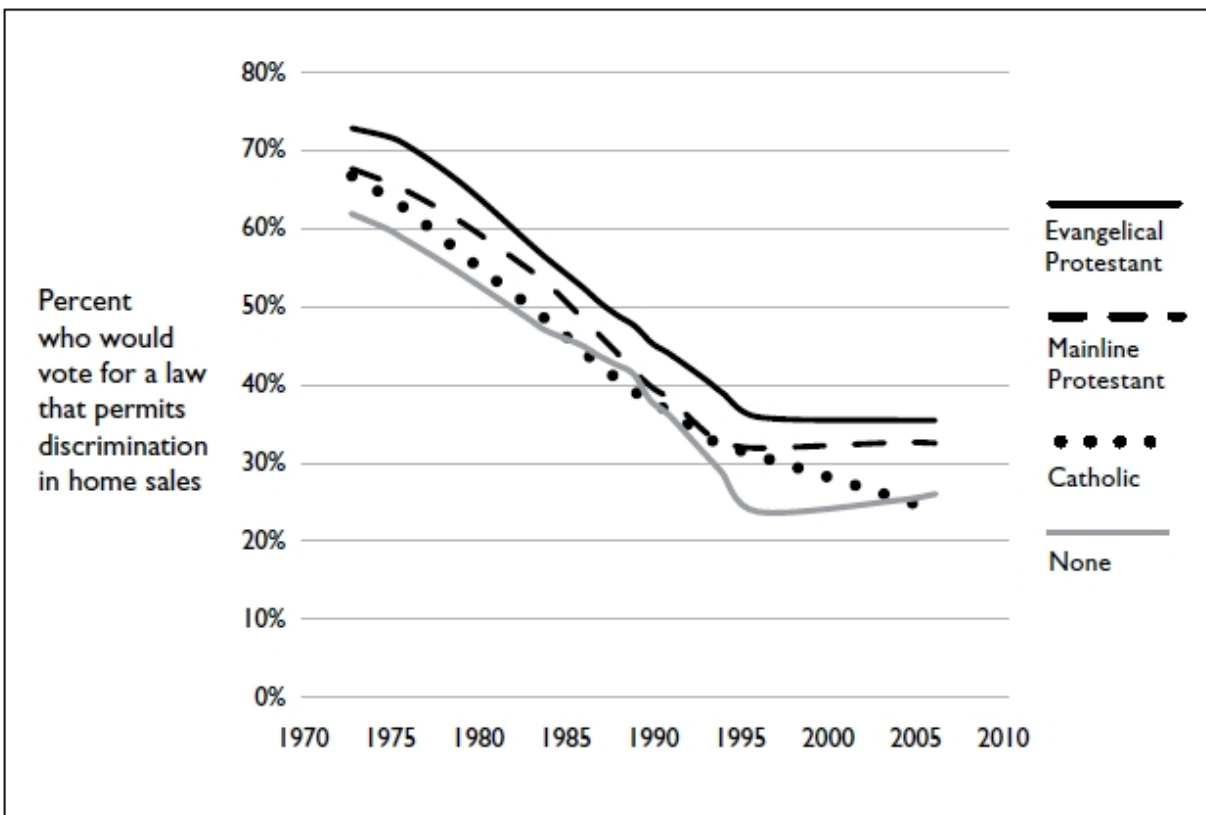


**Figure 9.23: Anti-Black Racism Declines**  
(whites only, with standard demographic characteristics held constant)



*Source: General Social Survey; Data Loess-Smoothed.*

**Figure 9.24: Support for Discrimination in Housing Declines**  
(whites only, with standard demographic characteristics held constant)

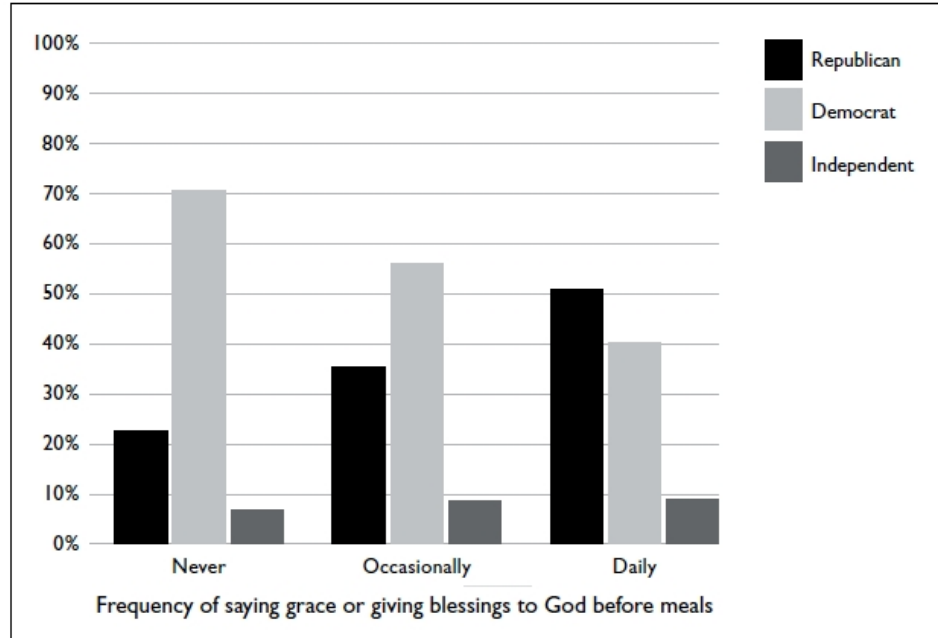


*Source:* General Social Survey; Data Loess-Smoothed.

**Figure 11.1**

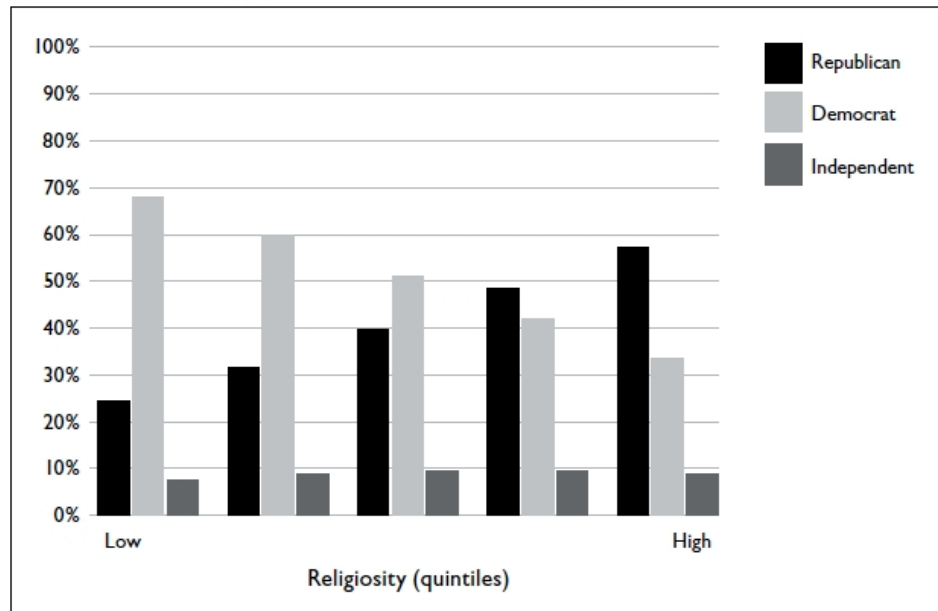
**THE "GRACE GAP": FREQUENCY OF SAYING GRACE PREDICTS PARTY IDENTIFICATION**

*(with standard demographic characteristics held constant)*



**THE "GOD GAP": STRENGTH OF RELIGIOSITY PREDICTS PARTY IDENTIFICATION**

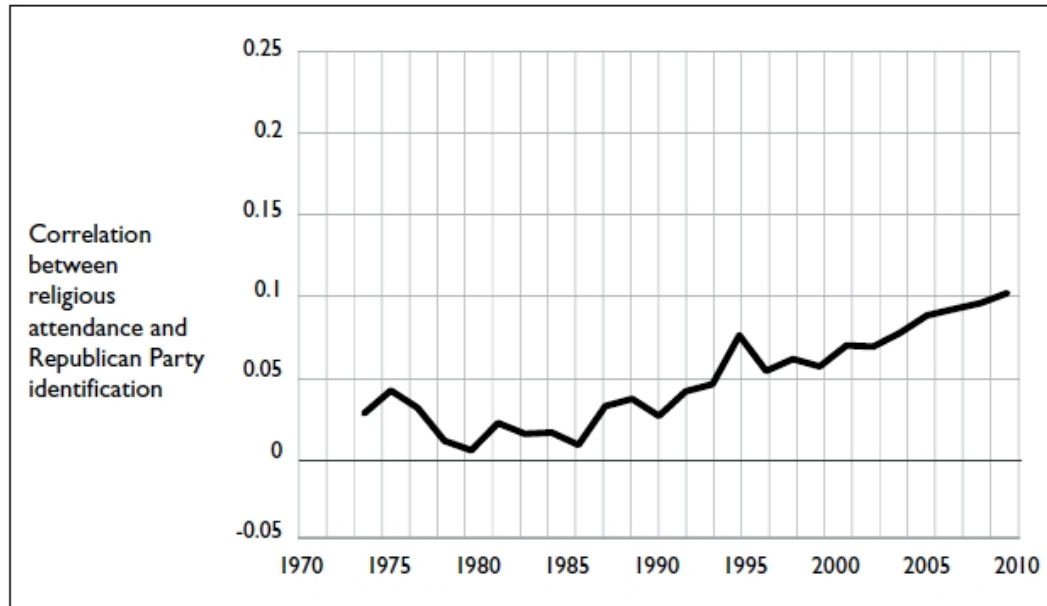
*(with standard demographic characteristics held constant)*



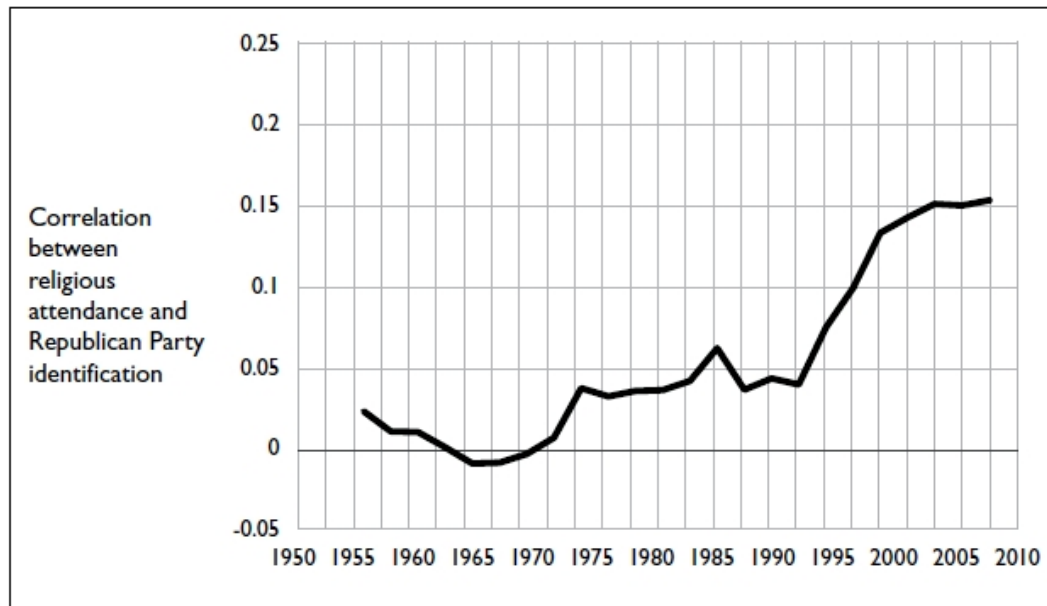
**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

**Figure 11.2**

**THE LINK BETWEEN RELIGIOUS ATTENDANCE AND PARTY IDENTIFICATION HAS VARIED OVER TIME (GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY)**  
*(whites only, with standard demographic characteristics held constant)*

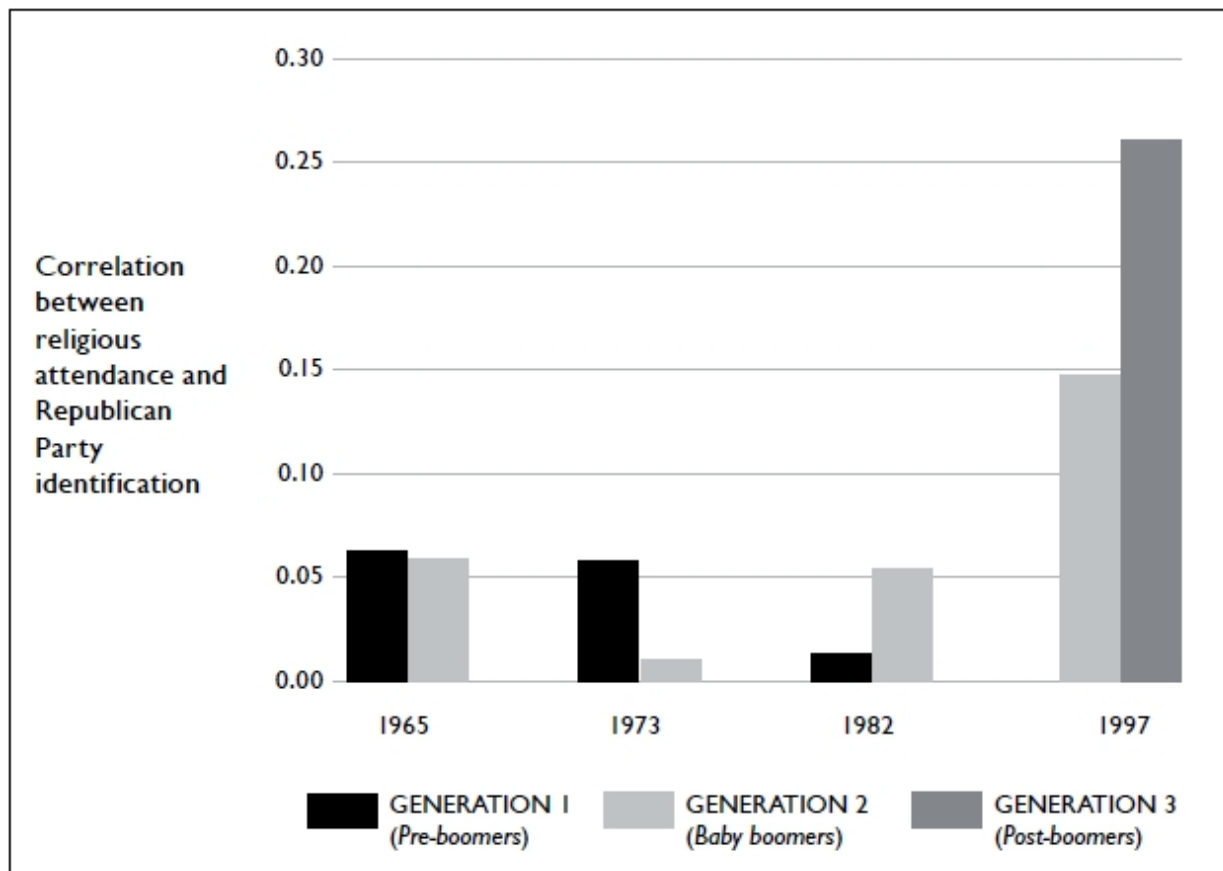


**THE LINK BETWEEN RELIGIOUS ATTENDANCE AND PARTY IDENTIFICATION HAS VARIED OVER TIME (NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES)**  
*(whites only, with standard demographic characteristics held constant)*



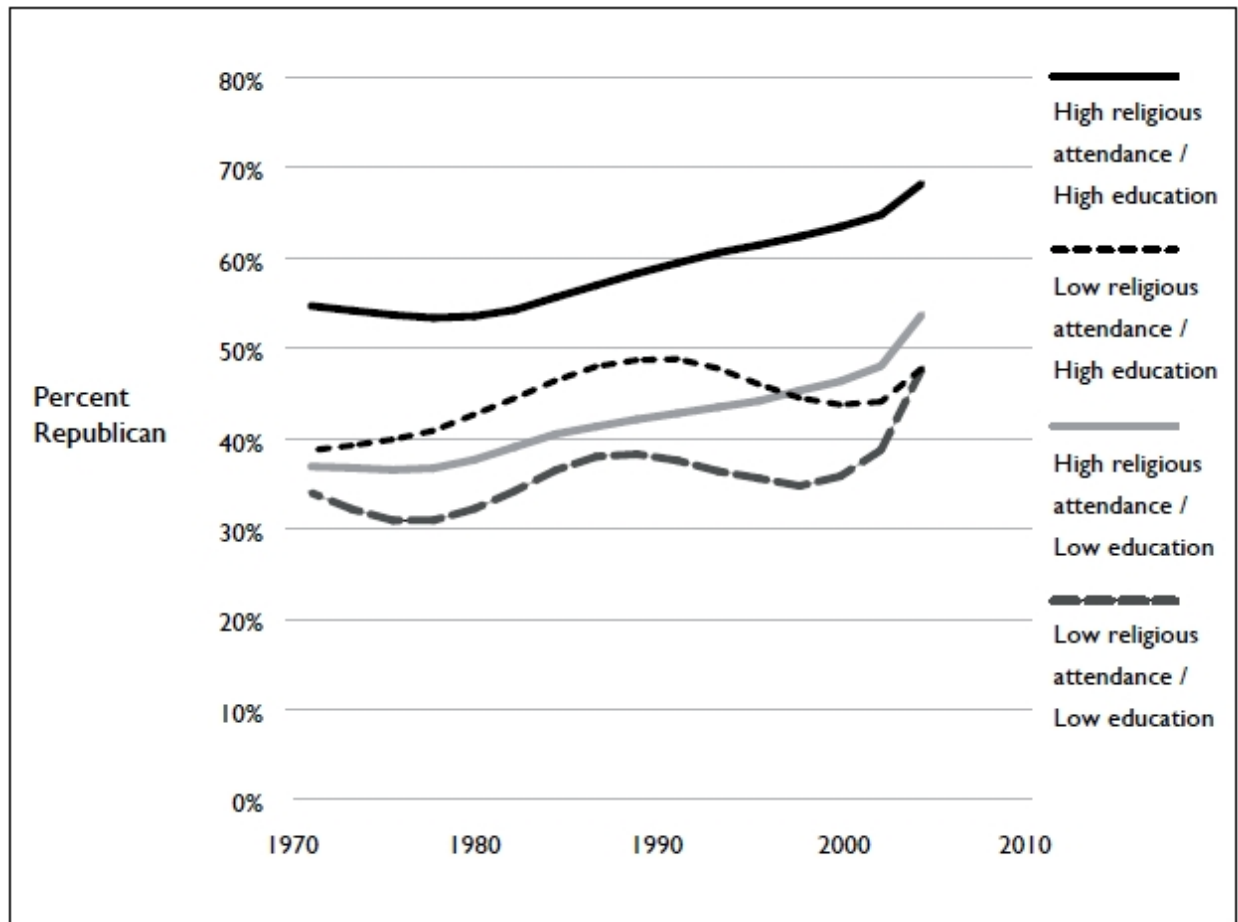
**Source:** General Social Survey and National Election Studies.

**Figure 11.3: The Religious Divide Has Grown Among Baby Boomers, but Is Widest Among Their Children**



*Source: Youth-Parent Socialization Study.*

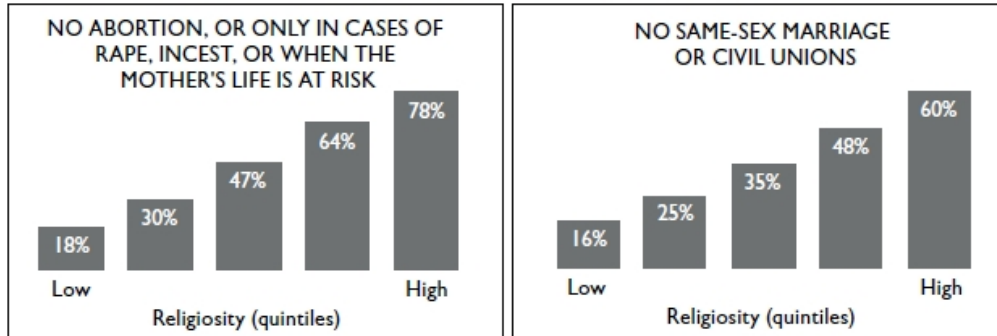
**Figure 11.4: College-Educated Churchgoers Are Most Likely to Be Republicans (Whites Only)**



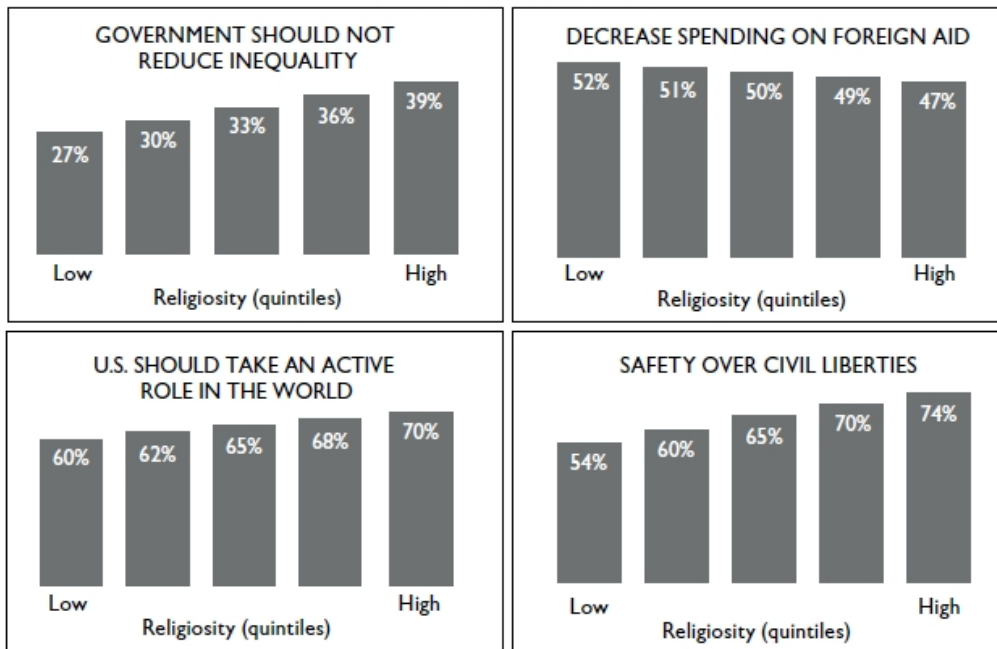
**Source:** National Election Studies; Data Loess-Smoothed.

**Figure 11.5: Religiosity and Political Attitudes  
(with standard demographic controls held constant)**

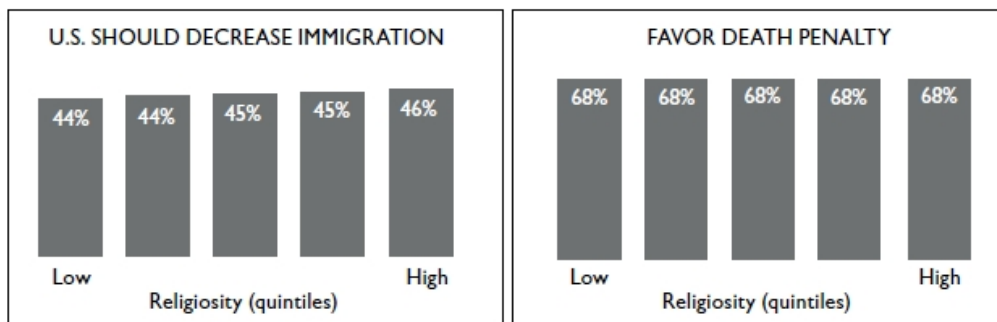
For attitudes on abortion and same-sex marriage, religiosity matters a lot



For other issues, it matters less

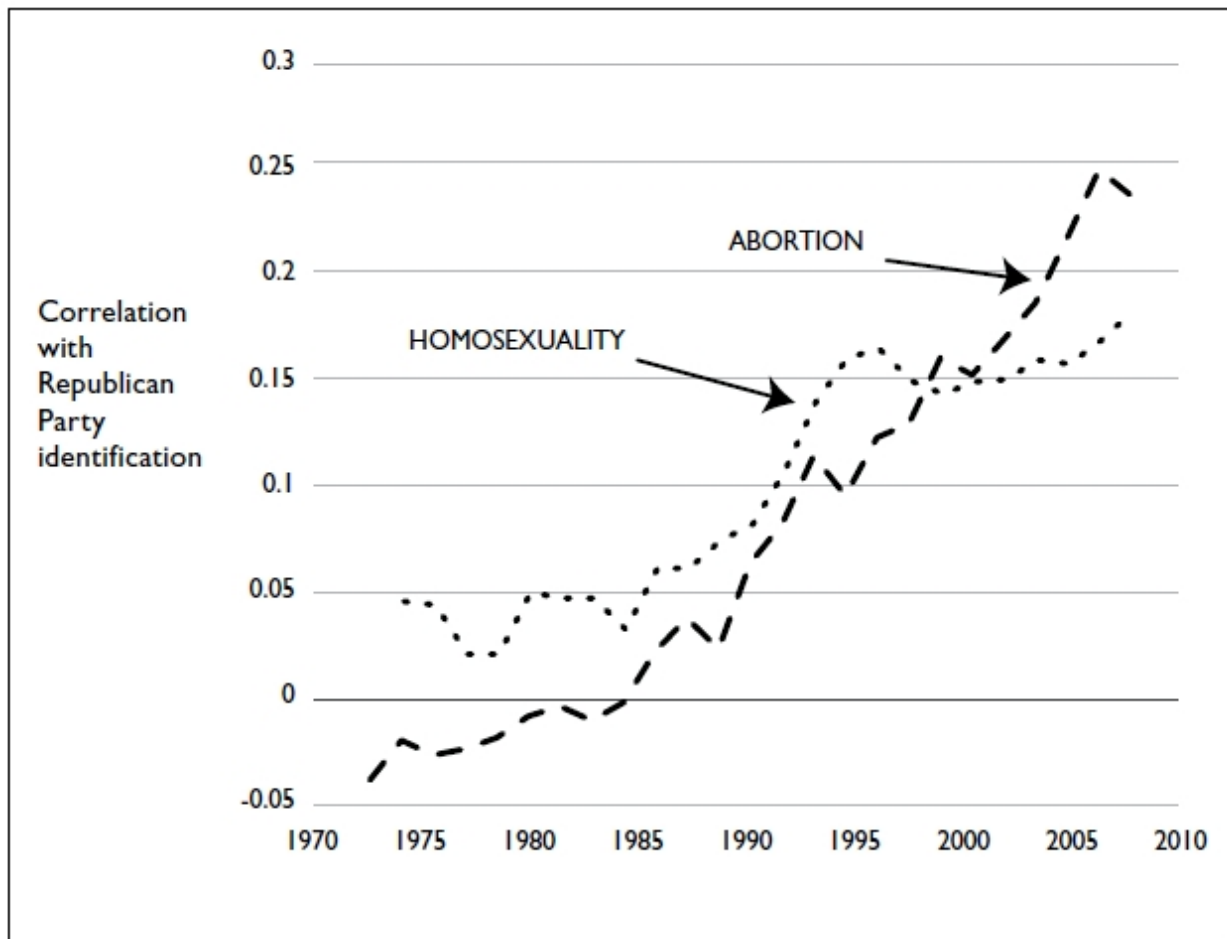


For still other issues, it does not matter at all



**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

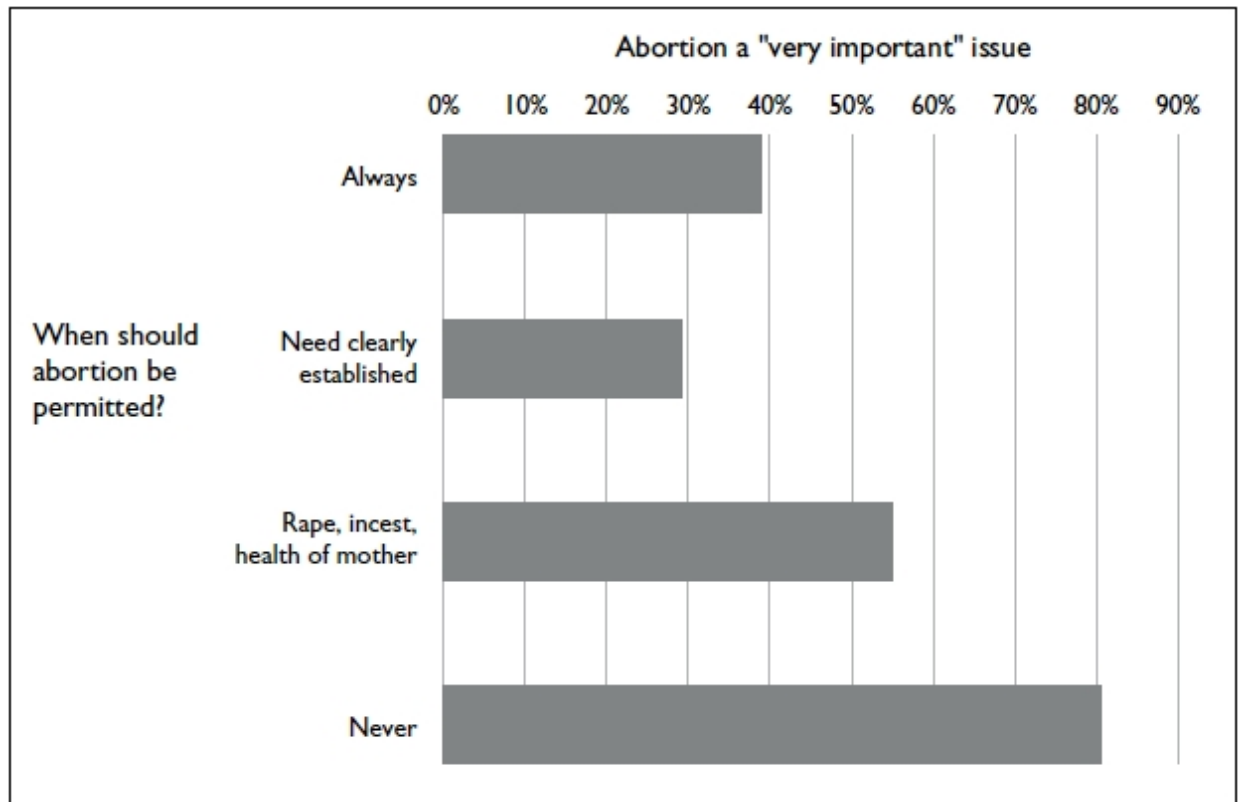
**Figure 11.6: Attitudes Against Abortion and Homosexuality Have Become More Strongly Connected to Republican Party Identification  
(whites only, with standard demographic characteristics held constant)**



*Source:* General Social Survey.

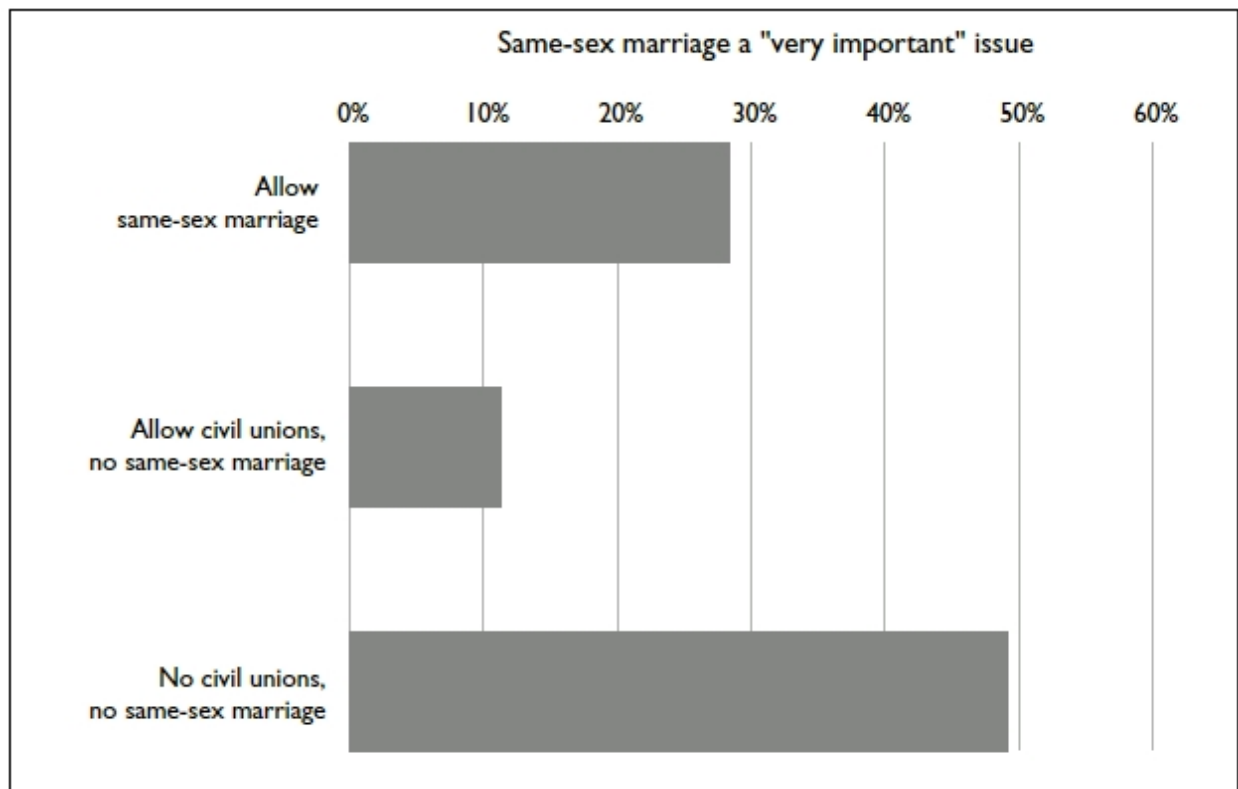


**Figure 11.7: Those Who Oppose Abortion Place More Importance on the Issue than Those Who Favor It**



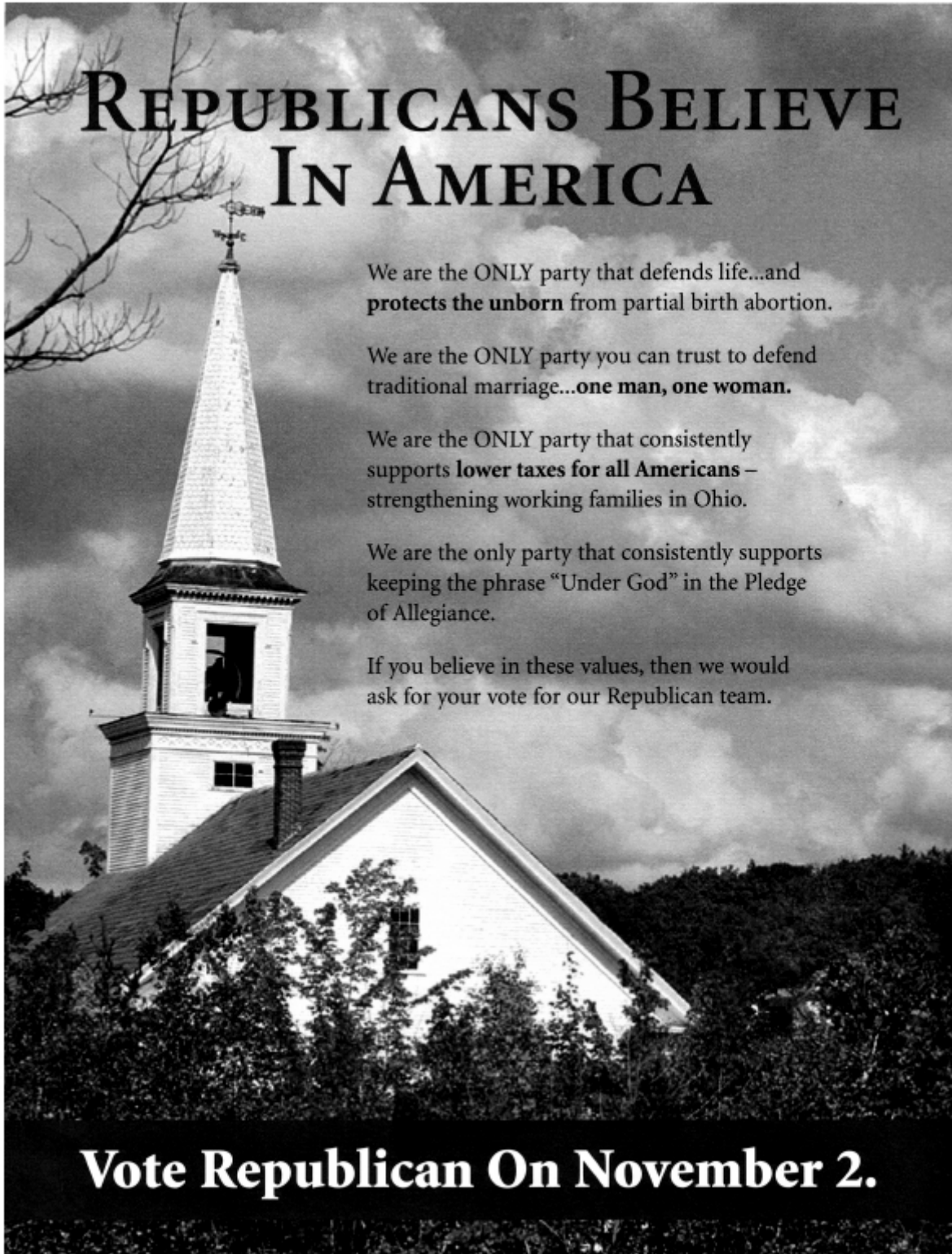
**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2007.**

**Figure 11.8: Those Who Oppose Same-Sex Marriage Place More Importance on the Issue Than Those Who Favor It**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2007.*

Figure 11.9A



# REPUBLICANS BELIEVE IN AMERICA

We are the **ONLY** party that defends life...and **protects the unborn** from partial birth abortion.

We are the **ONLY** party you can trust to defend traditional marriage...**one man, one woman.**

We are the **ONLY** party that consistently supports **lower taxes for all Americans** – strengthening working families in Ohio.

We are the only party that consistently supports keeping the phrase “Under God” in the Pledge of Allegiance.


If you believe in these values, then we would ask for your vote for our Republican team.





## Vote Republican On November 2.

Figure 11.9B

FRONT

★ ★ **Ohio Democratic Party Official Sample Ballot** ★ ★

✓  **Kerry Edwards**  
for President & Vice-President

✓ **Eric FINGERHUT** for U.S. Senate   
✓ **C. Ellen CONNALLY** for Chief Justice   
✓ **Nancy FUERST** for Justice   
✓ **William O'NEILL** for Justice 

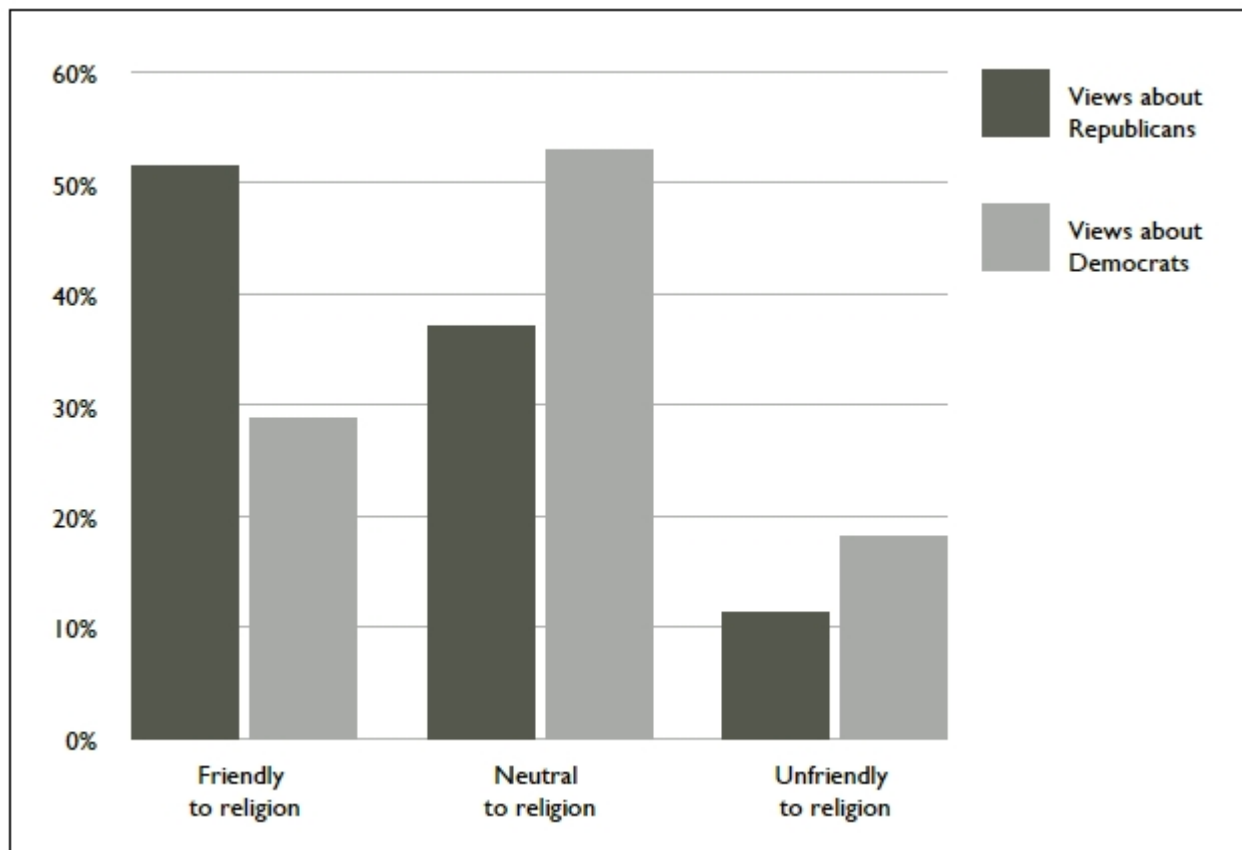
★ ★ ★ ★ You CAN take this into the voting booth on Election Day. ★ ★ ★ ★

BACK

Medina County Democratic Party – Pam Miller, Chair - If you do not know where to vote, call (330) 722-9278.

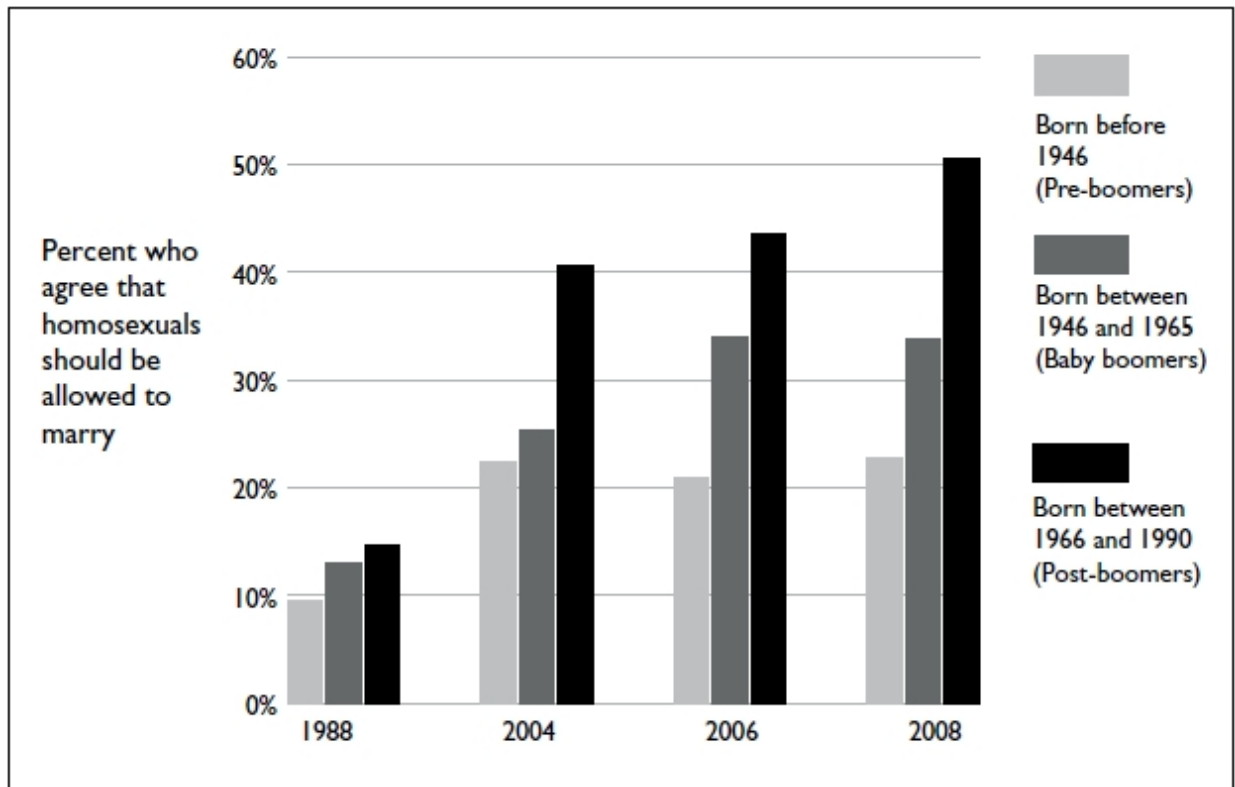
<b>John F. KERRY/John EDWARDS</b> for President and Vice President	<b>Jack SCHIRA</b> for County Commissioner Term 1-2-2005	<b>Neil F. GRABENSTETTER</b> for County Coroner	<b>Eve BELFANCE</b> for Court of Appeals 2-10-2005
<b>Eric D. FINGERHUT</b> for United States Senator	<b>Linda HUDSON</b> for County Commissioner Term 1-3-2005	<b>C. Ellen CONNALLY</b> for Chief Justice Ohio Supreme Court Term 1-1-2005	<b>Deborah S. MATZ</b> for Court of Appeals 2-11-2005
<b>Sherrod BROWN</b> for U.S. Representative 13th District	<b>Dean HOLMAN</b> for Prosecuting Attorney	<b>Nancy A. FUERST</b> for Justice Ohio Supreme Court Term 1-1-2005	<b>NO on Issue 1</b>
<b>Jeff SEEMANN</b> for U.S. Representative 16th District	<b>Patricia HANEK</b> for County Recorder	<b>William M. O'NEILL</b> for Justice Ohio Supreme Court Term End 12-31-2006	↑ This is the reference to same-sex marriage
<b>Tom BETTI</b> for State Representative 69th District	<b>Randy HELLER</b> for County Treasurer	<b>Carla D. MOORE</b> for Court of Appeals 2-9-2005	
<b>Thomas L. MASON</b> for State Representative 97th District			

**Figure 11.10: Americans See the Republican Party as Friendly to Religion, Democrats as Neutral**



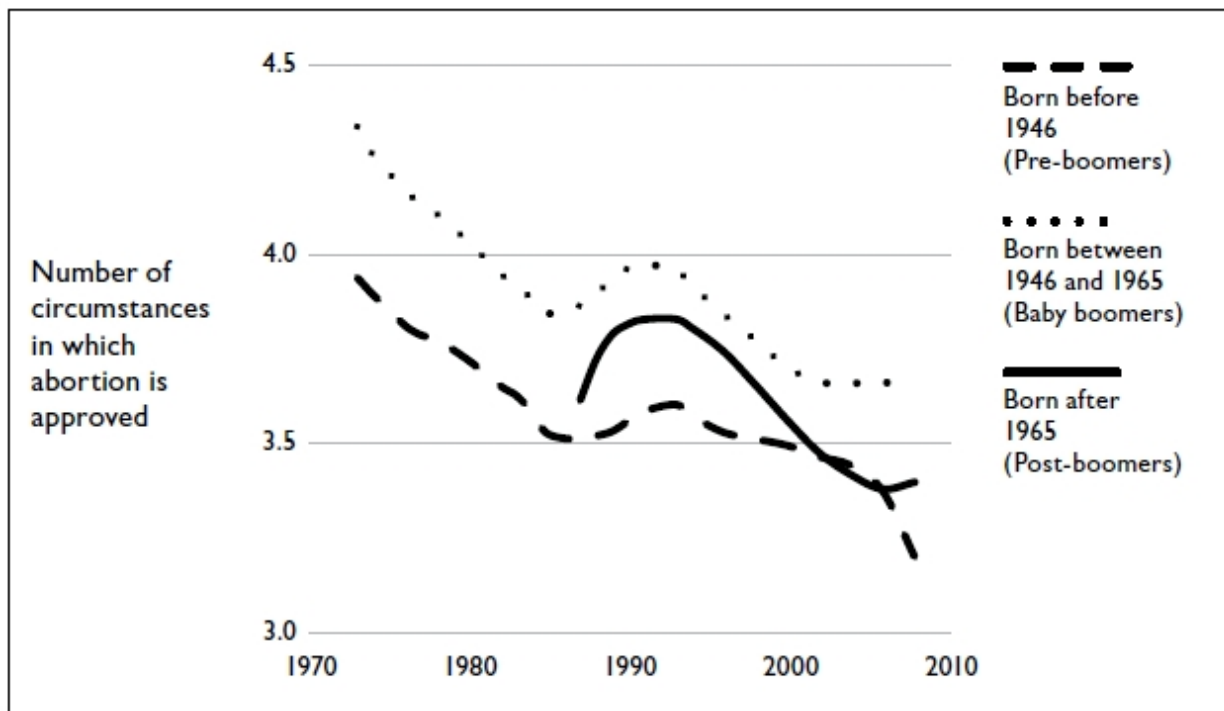
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2007.*

**Figure 11.11: Americans of All Ages Have Become More Accepting of Same-Sex Marriage, but Young People Most of All**



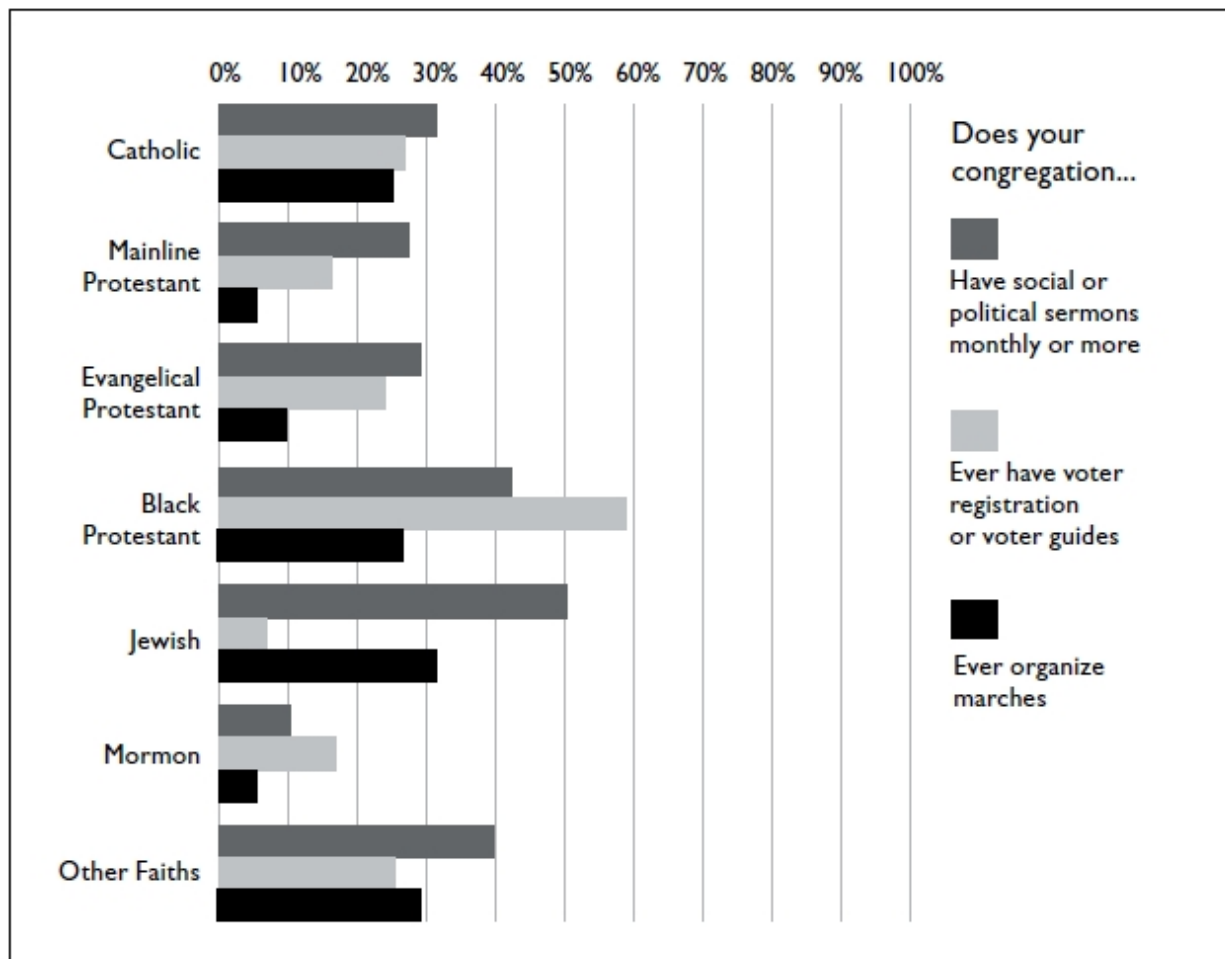
*Source: General Social Survey.*

**Figure 11.12: Young People Are More Ambivalent About Abortion Than Their Parents' Generation**



*Source:* General Social Survey, Data Loess-Smoothed.

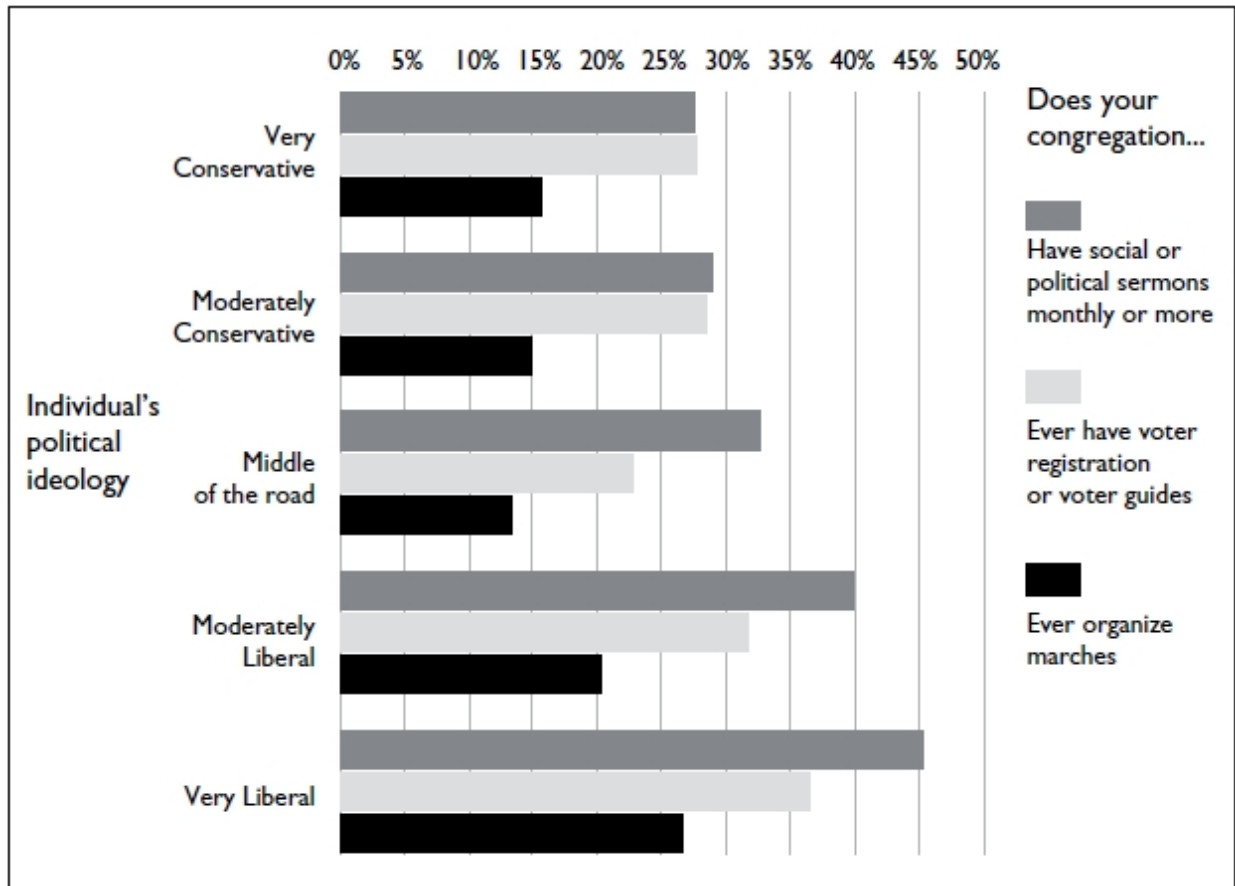
**Figure 12.1: Political Activity at Church Is Relatively Rare and Varies Across Religious Traditions**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

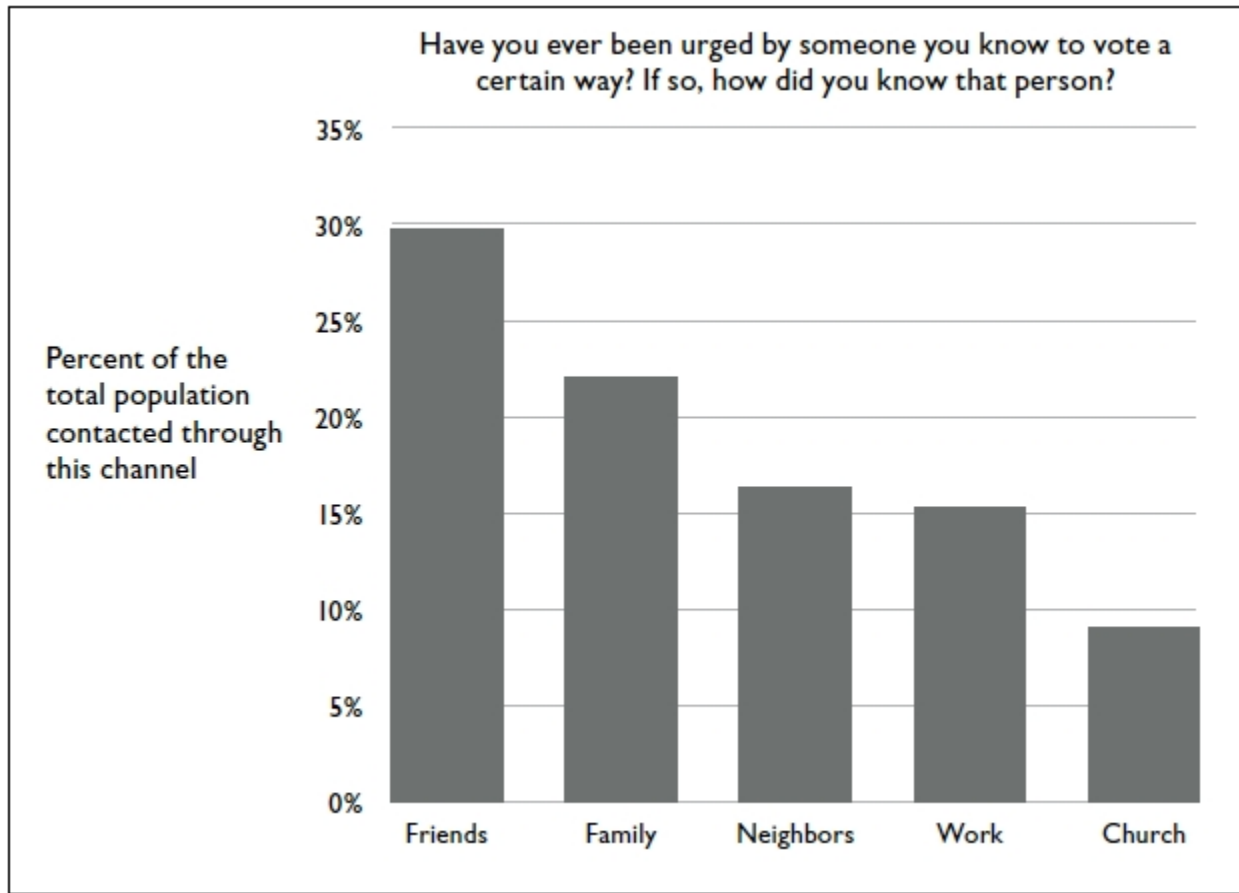


**Figure 12.2: Liberals Get More Politics at Church Than Conservatives**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

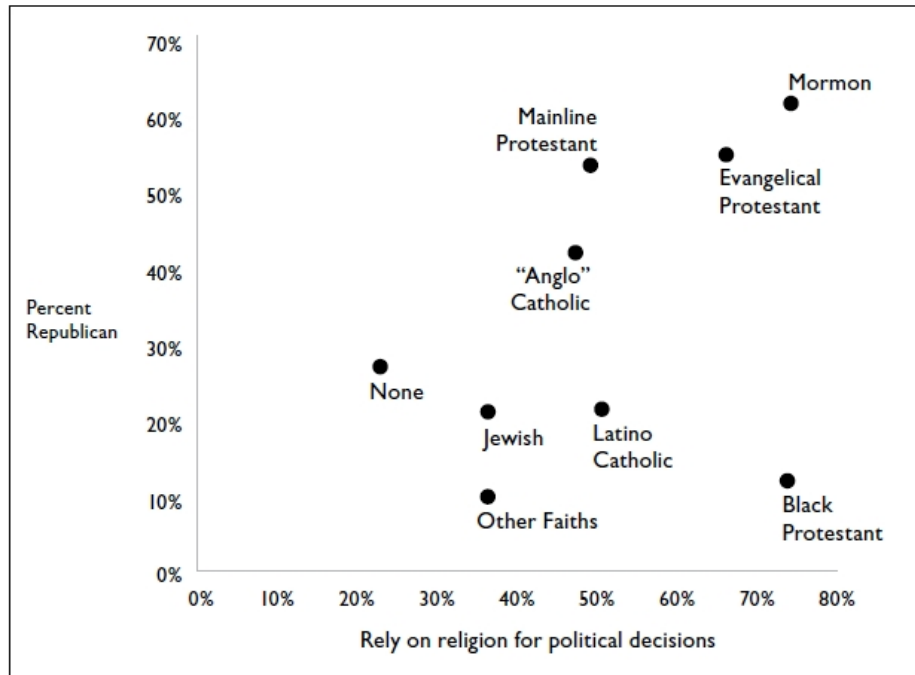
**Figure 12.3: Political Mobilization Is Least Common Through Church**



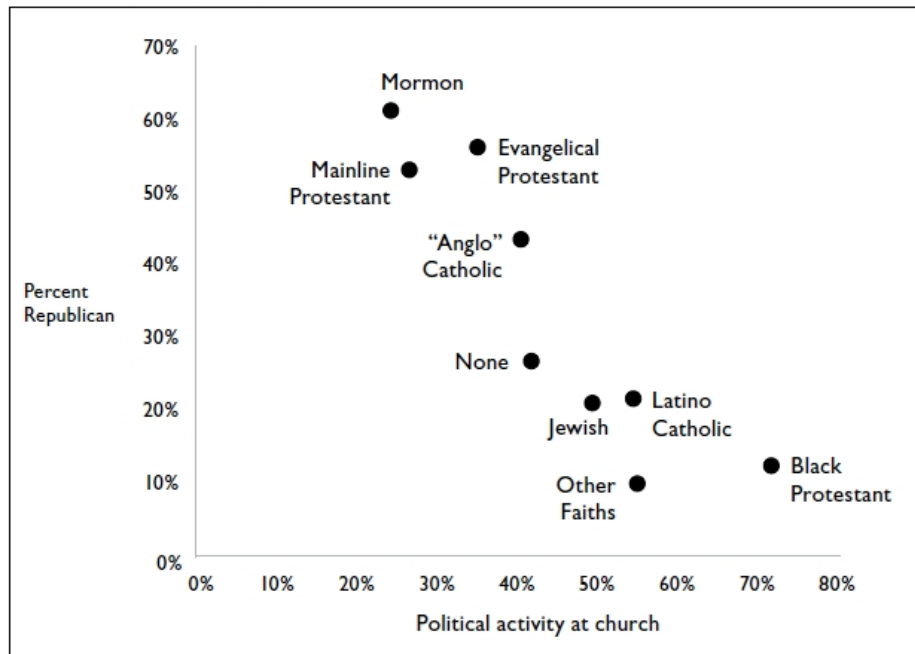
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 12.4**

RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS IN WHICH **INDIVIDUALS** CONNECT FAITH AND POLITICS HAVE MORE REPUBLICANS (EXCEPT FOR BLACK PROTESTANTS)

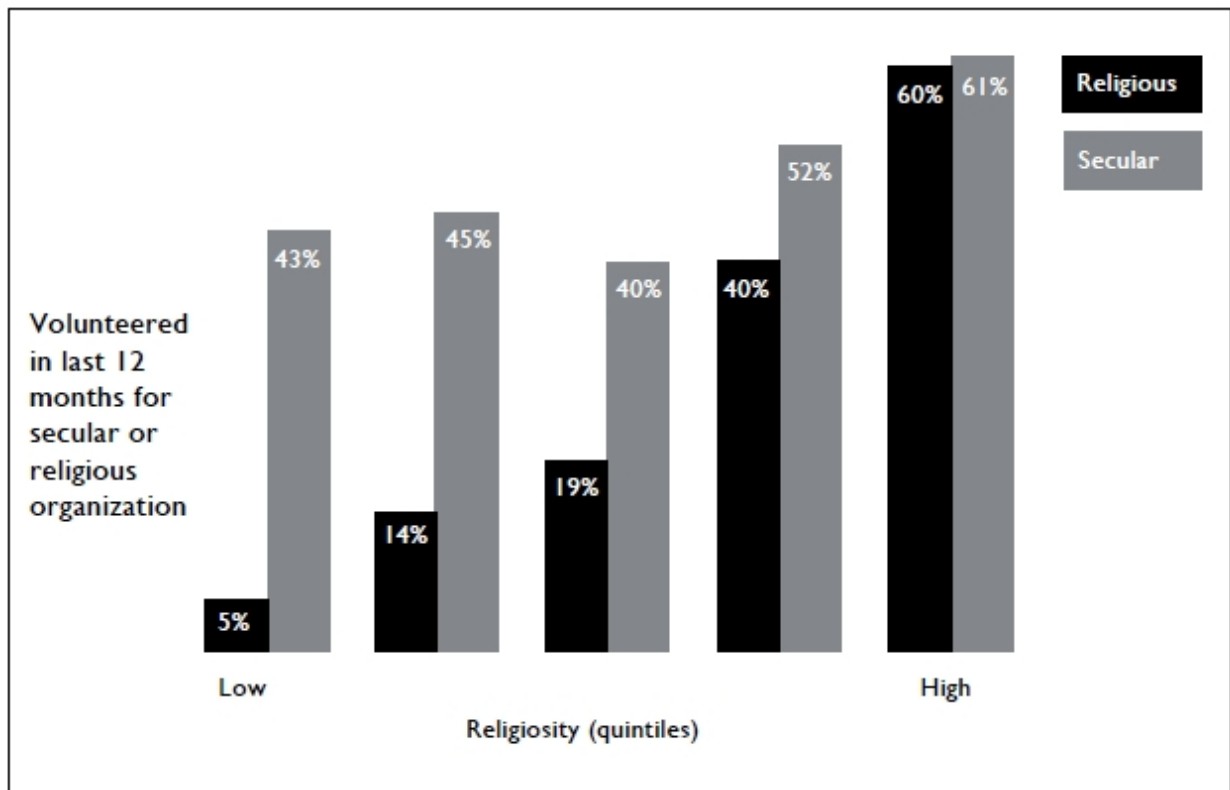


RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS WITH MORE POLITICAL ACTIVITY **AT CHURCH** HAVE FEWER REPUBLICANS



**Source:** Faith Matters Survey, 2006.

**Figure 13.1: Religiosity Predicts Both Secular and Religious Volunteering**



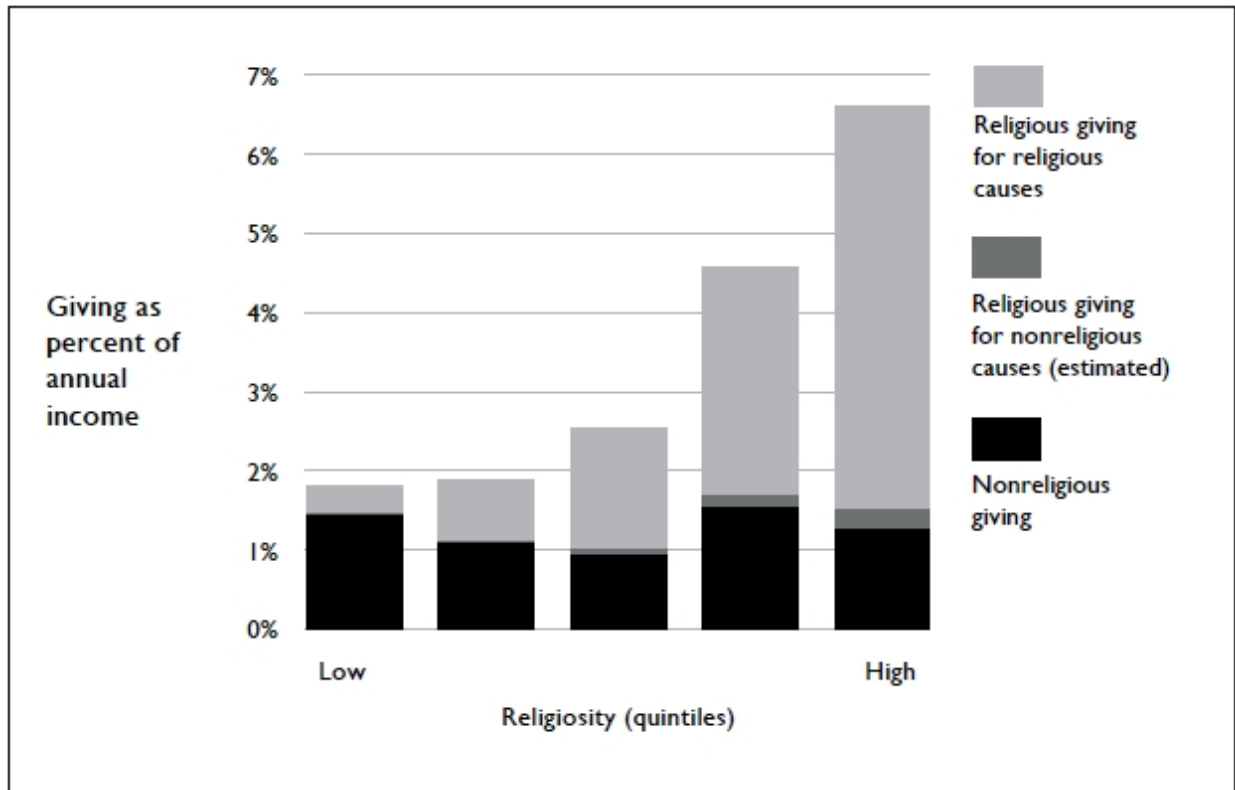
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Table 13.1: Type of Volunteering by Religiosity**  
**(with standard demographic and ideological characteristics held constant)**

Domain of volunteering	Attend church at least weekly	Attend church rarely or never
Religious group or house of worship	51%	4%
Help poor or elderly	40%	15%
School or youth programs	36%	15%
Neighborhood or civic group	26%	13%
Health care or particular diseases	21%	13%
Arts or cultural organizations	9%	6%

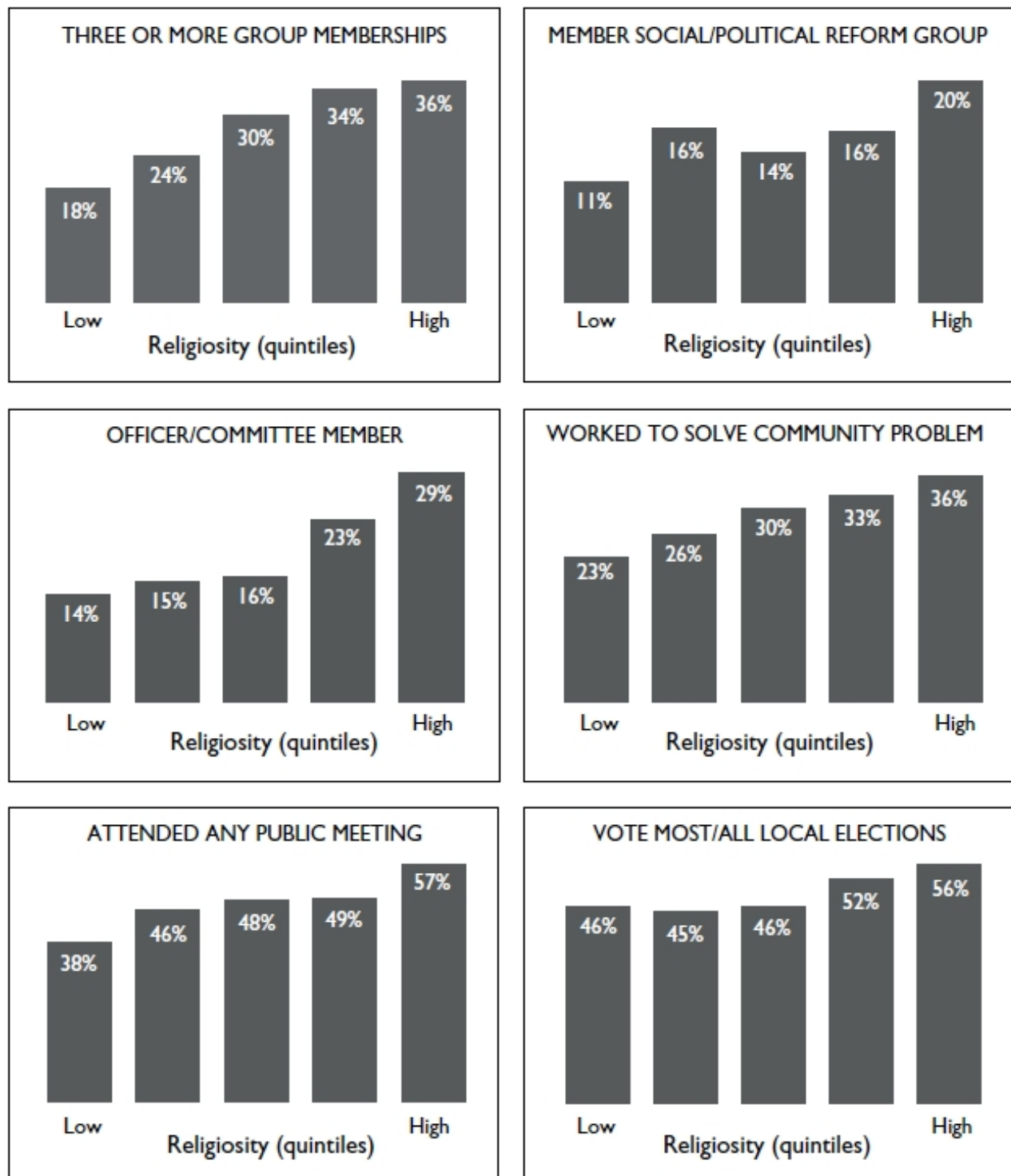
***Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.***

**Figure 13.2: Religiosity Encourages Giving as a Percent of Income**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 13.3: Civic Engagement and Religiosity**  
(with standard demographic and ideological characteristics held constant)



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

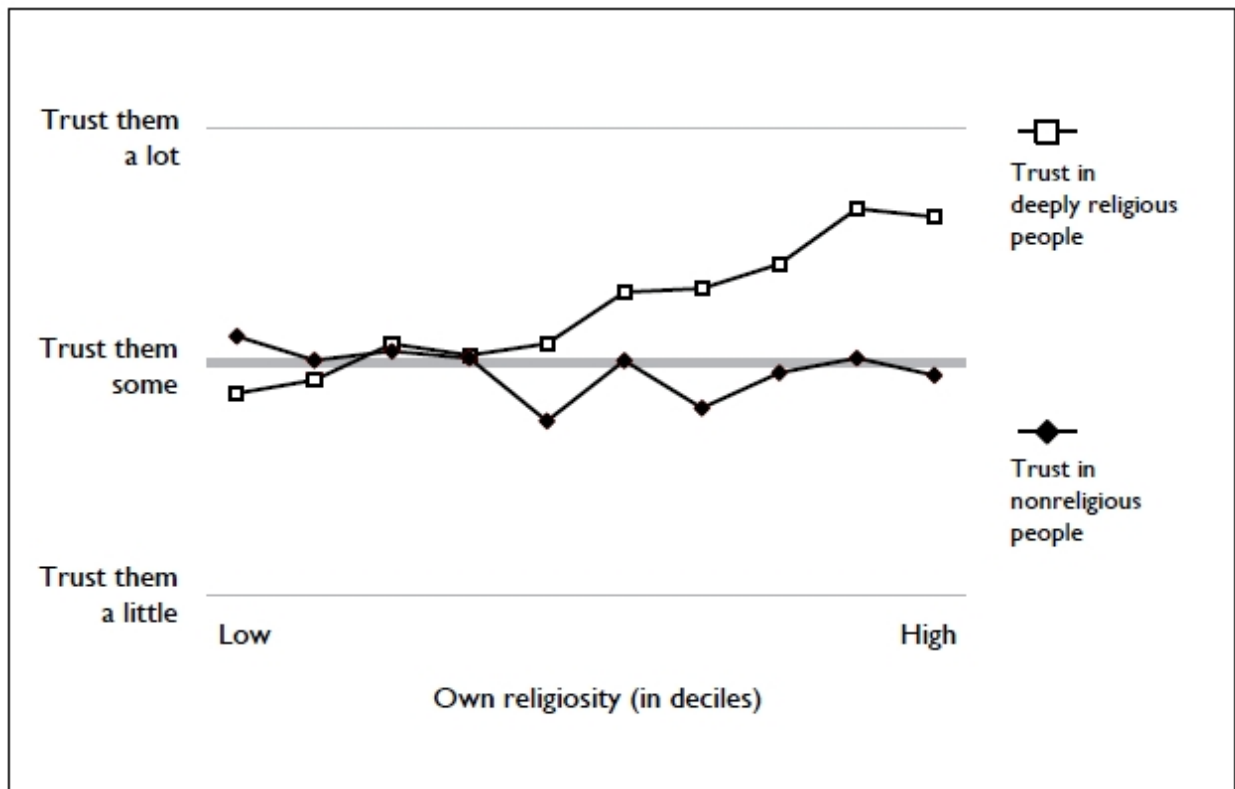
**Table 13.2: Church Attendance and Ethical Judgments**  
**(with standard demographic and ideological characteristics held constant)**

	Attend church at least weekly	Attend church rarely or never
BEHAVIOR IS "ALWAYS WRONG"		
Divorce	16%	7%
Attending movies [with] violence, profanity, or sexuality	36%	12%
Gambling	38%	16%
Sexual relations before marriage	57%	12%
Homosexual acts	77%	31%
Concealing income from tax authorities	79%	68%

**Source:** Faith Matters Survey, 2006.

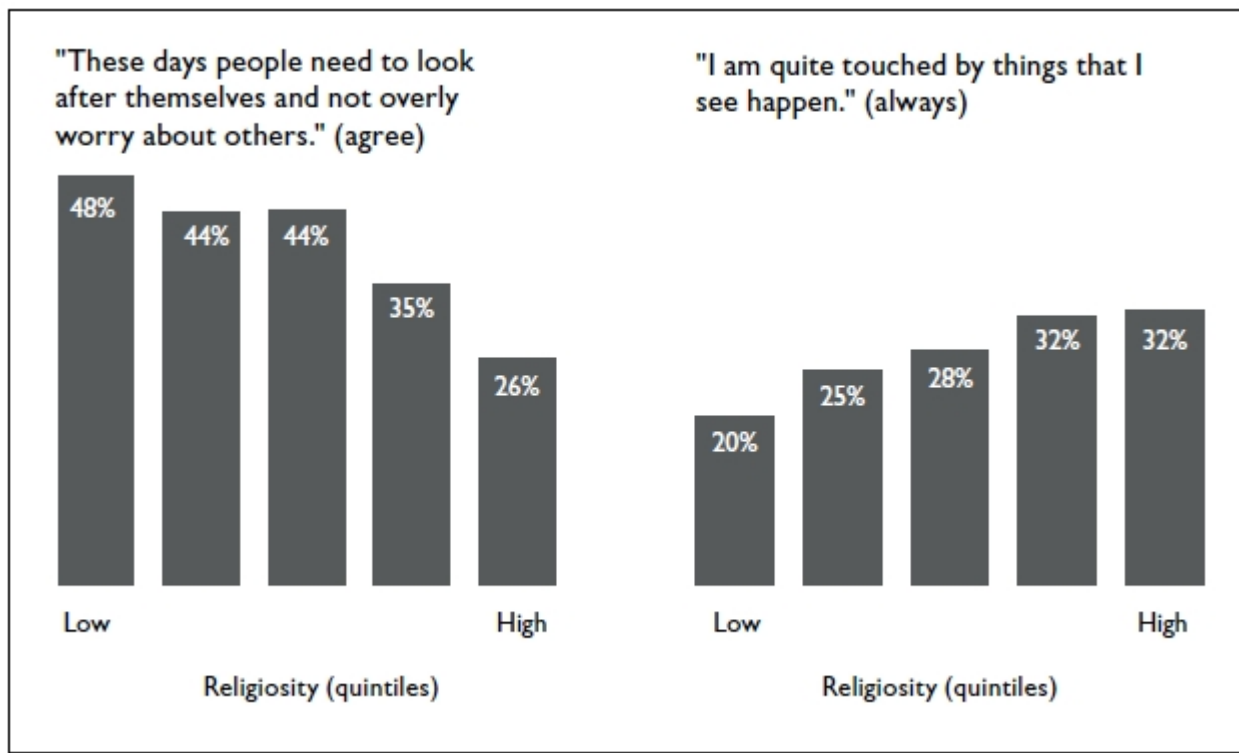


**Figure 13.4: Most Americans Trust Religious People More Than Nonreligious People**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 13.5: Religious People Express More Altruistic Values**  
(with standard demographic and ideological characteristics held constant)



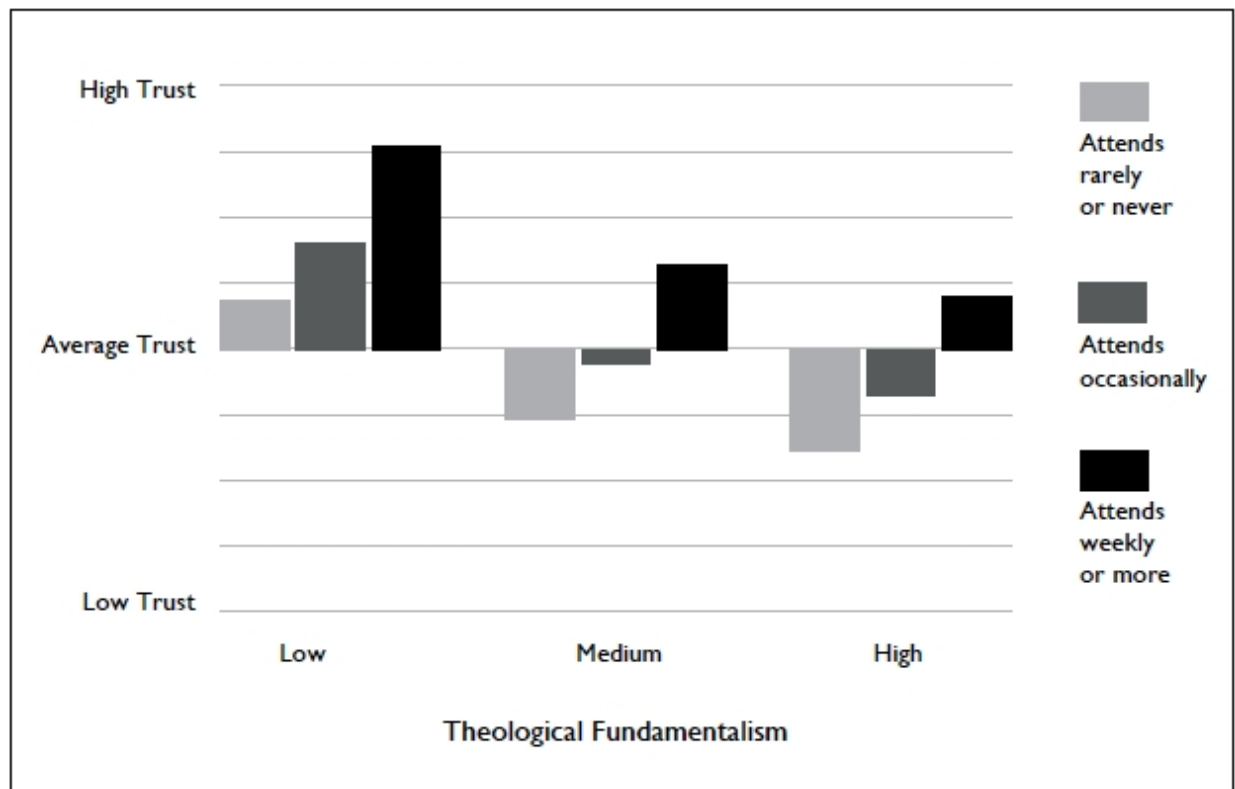
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Table 13.3: Measures of Theological Belief and Religious Commitment**

Are you absolutely sure, somewhat sure, not quite sure, not at all sure, or are you sure you do not believe in God?
... in life after death?
... in heaven?
... in hell?
Do you believe the world is soon coming to an end, or not?
Have you ever personally experienced the presence of God, or not?
How often do you personally feel God's love in your life?
How often do you personally feel God's judgment in your life?
How important is your religion to your sense of who you are?
How important is religion in your daily life?
How important is religion to you in making decisions regarding your career, family, or health?
How important is religion to you in making decisions on political issues?
Would you call yourself a strong believer in your religion or not a very strong believer?
Do you consider yourself very spiritual, moderately spiritual, slightly spiritual, or not spiritual at all?
How often do you read holy scriptures?
How often do you say grace or give blessings to God before meals?
How often do you pray outside of religious services?
We will all be called before God to answer for our sins. (agree/disagree)
Morality is a personal matter and society should not force everyone to follow one standard. (agree/disagree)
Which comes closer to your views: There are absolutely clear guidelines of what is good and evil; OR there can never be absolutely clear guidelines of what is good and evil.
Which comes closest to describing your feelings about holy scripture: Scripture is the actual word of God and is to be taken literally, word for word; OR Scripture is the inspired word of God but not everything in it should be taken literally, word for word; OR Scripture is an ancient book of fables, legends, history, and moral precepts recorded by men?
Which comes closer to your views: Right and wrong should be based on God's laws OR right and wrong should be based on the views of society?
Which comes closest to your views: One religion is true and others are not OR there are basic truths in many religions OR there is very little truth in any religion?
Which comes closer to your views: The path to salvation comes through our actions or deeds OR the path to salvation lies in our beliefs or faith?
Which of the following statements comes closest to your views on the origin and development of human beings: Human beings have developed over millions of years from less advanced forms of life, but God guided this process; OR Human beings have developed over millions of years from less advanced forms of life, but God had no part in this process; OR God created human beings pretty much in their present form at one time within the last 10,000 years or so?

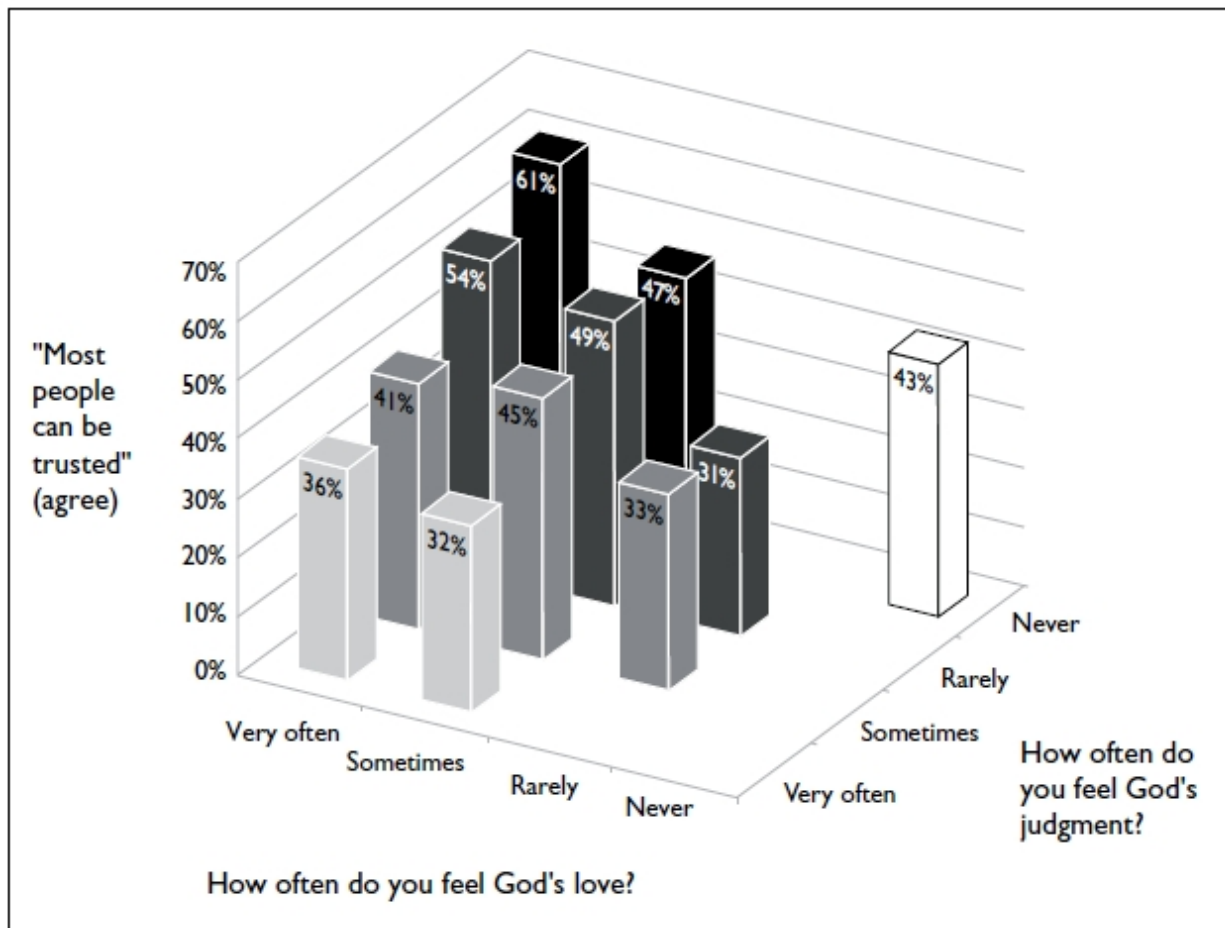
**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

**Figure 13.6: Social Trust Increases with Religious Attendance, but Decreases with Fundamentalism**



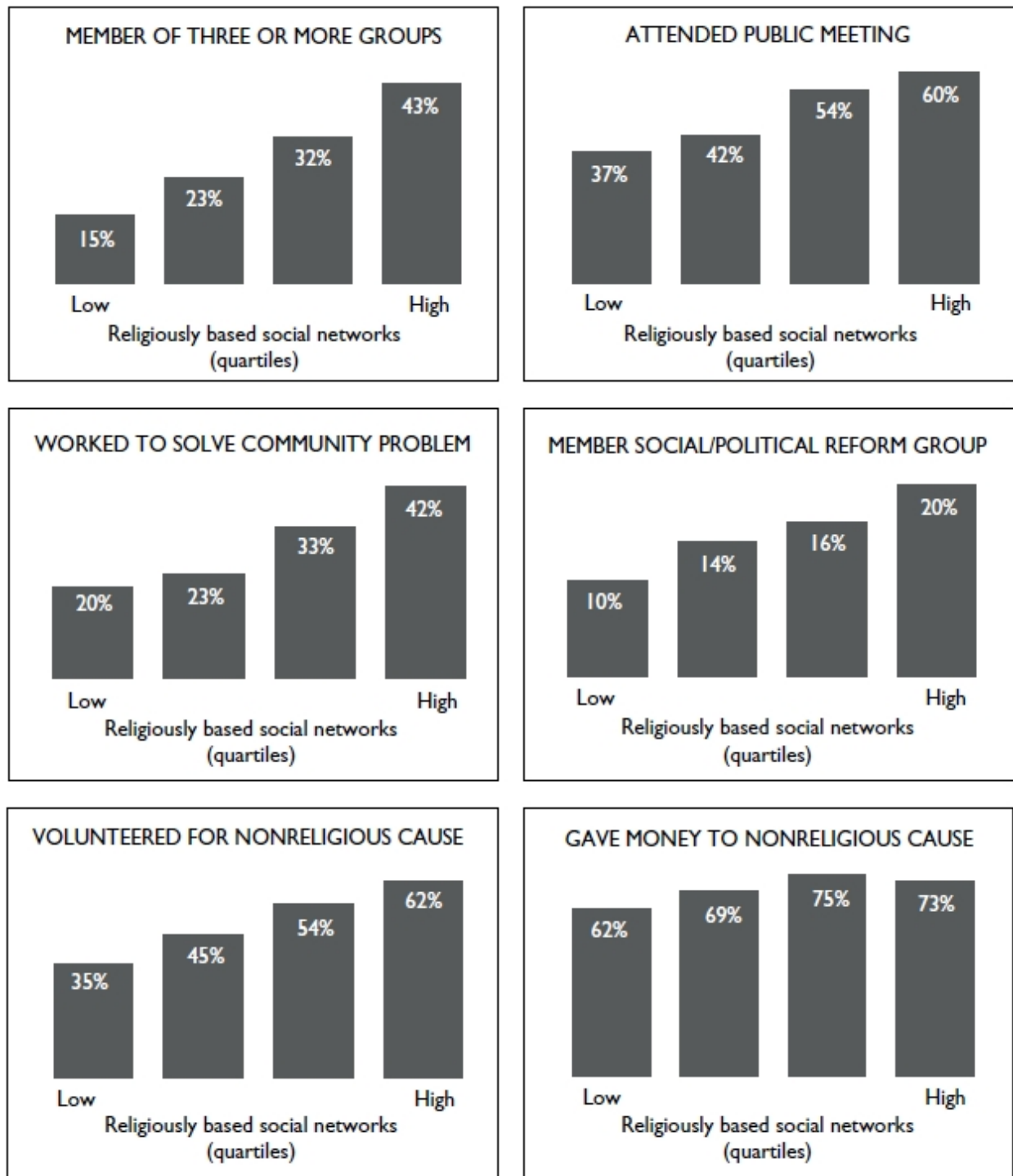
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 13.7: Social Trust and God's Nature**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 13.8: Religiously Based Social Networks Foster Civic Engagement**  
 (with standard demographic and ideological characteristics *and church attendance and sociability held constant*)



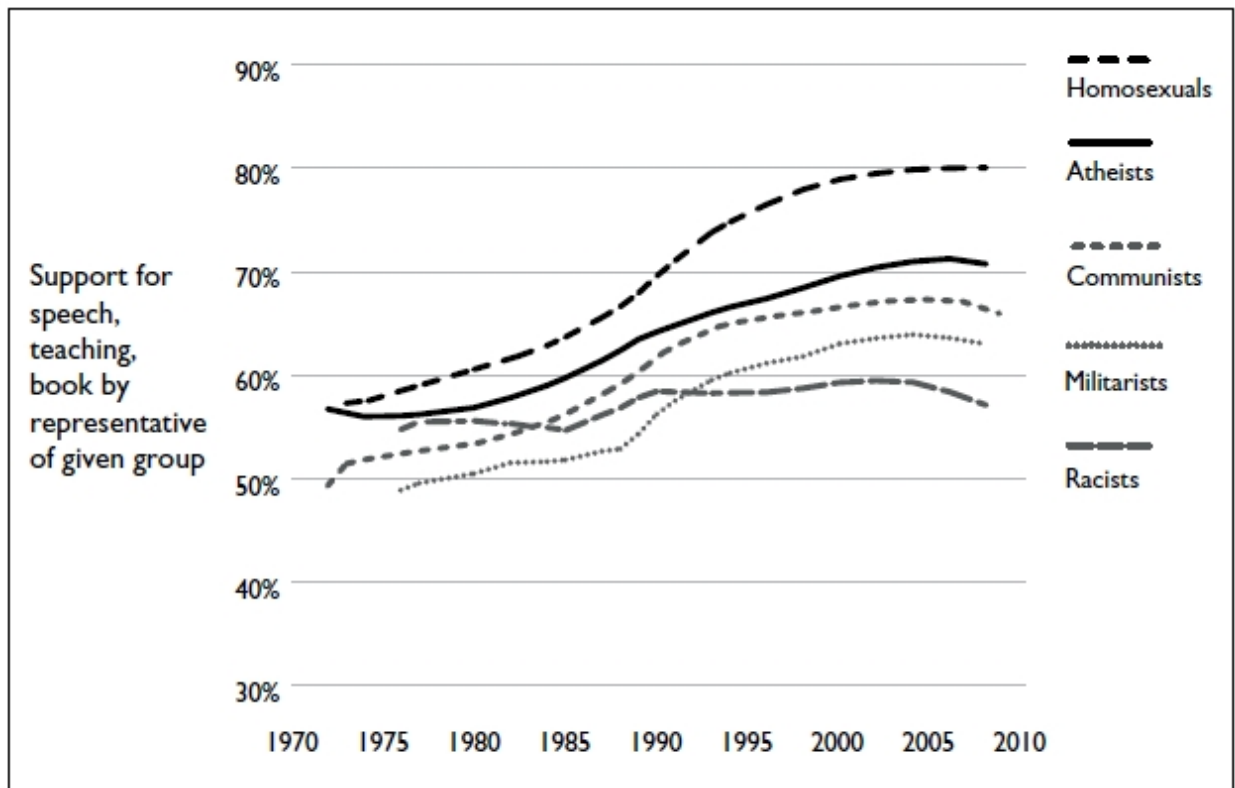
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Table 13.4: Support for Civil Liberties**

	Speech defending Osama bin Laden is okay	Censor unpopular book
Agree strongly	30%	12%
Agree	27%	12%
Disagree	8%	23%
Disagree strongly	35%	54%
	100%	100%

***Source:*** Faith Matters Survey, 2006.

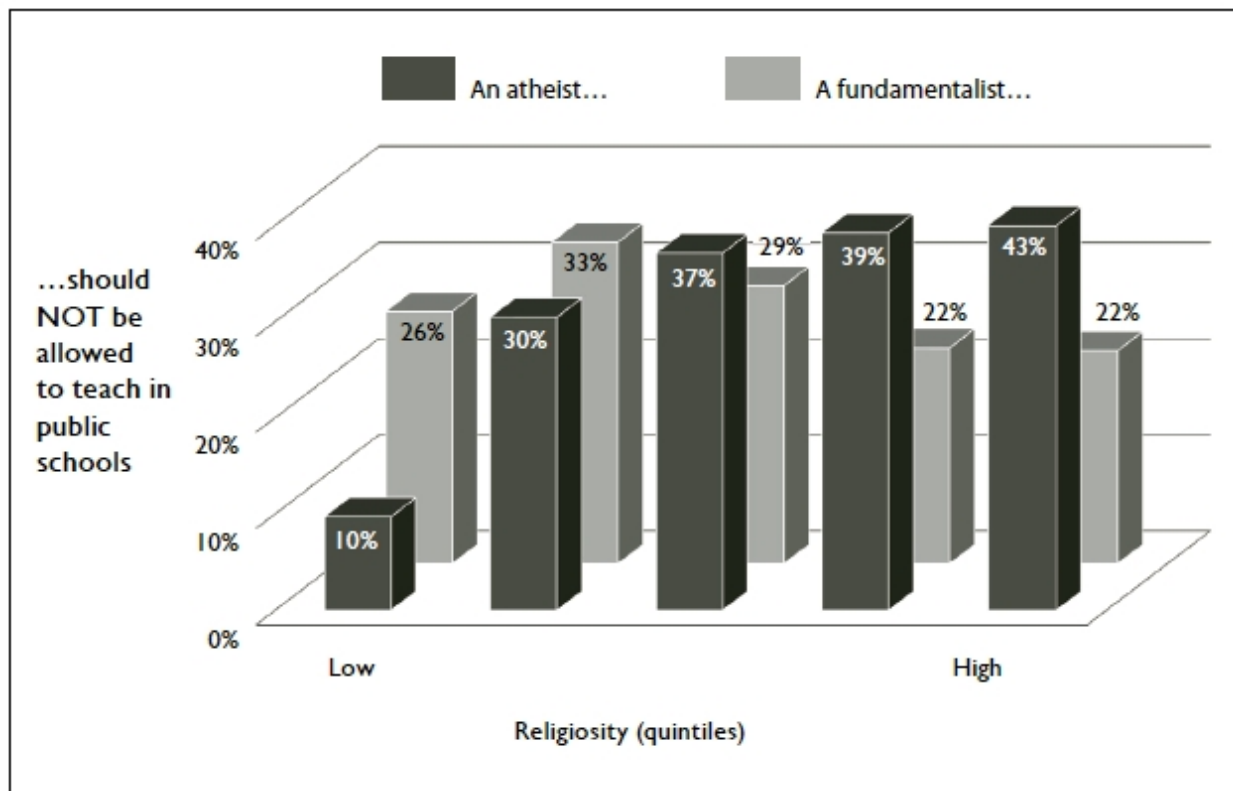
**Figure 13.9: Growth of Civic Tolerance in U.S. (1972–2008)**



*Source: General Social Survey, 1972–2008; Data Loess-Smoothed.*

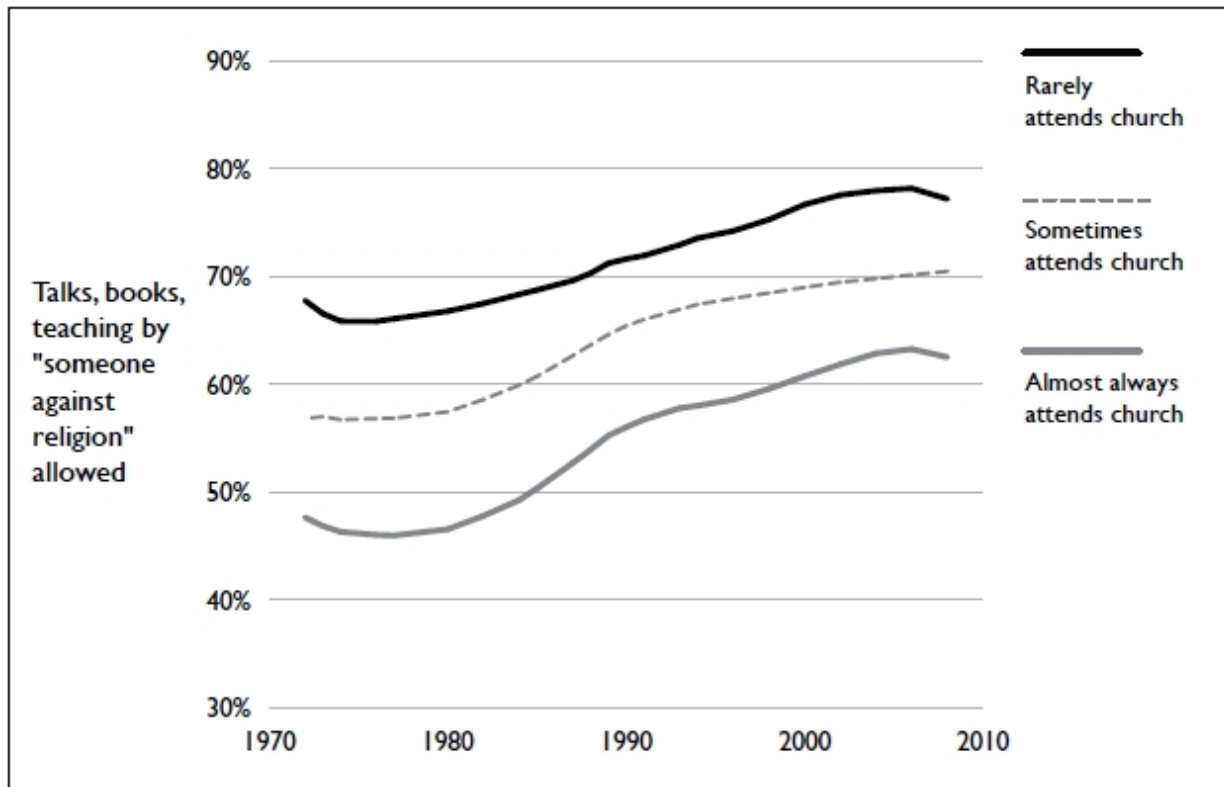


**Figure 13.10: Opposition to Atheist Teachers Is Closely Tied to Religiosity, but Opposition to Fundamentalist Teachers Is Less Tied to Secularism**



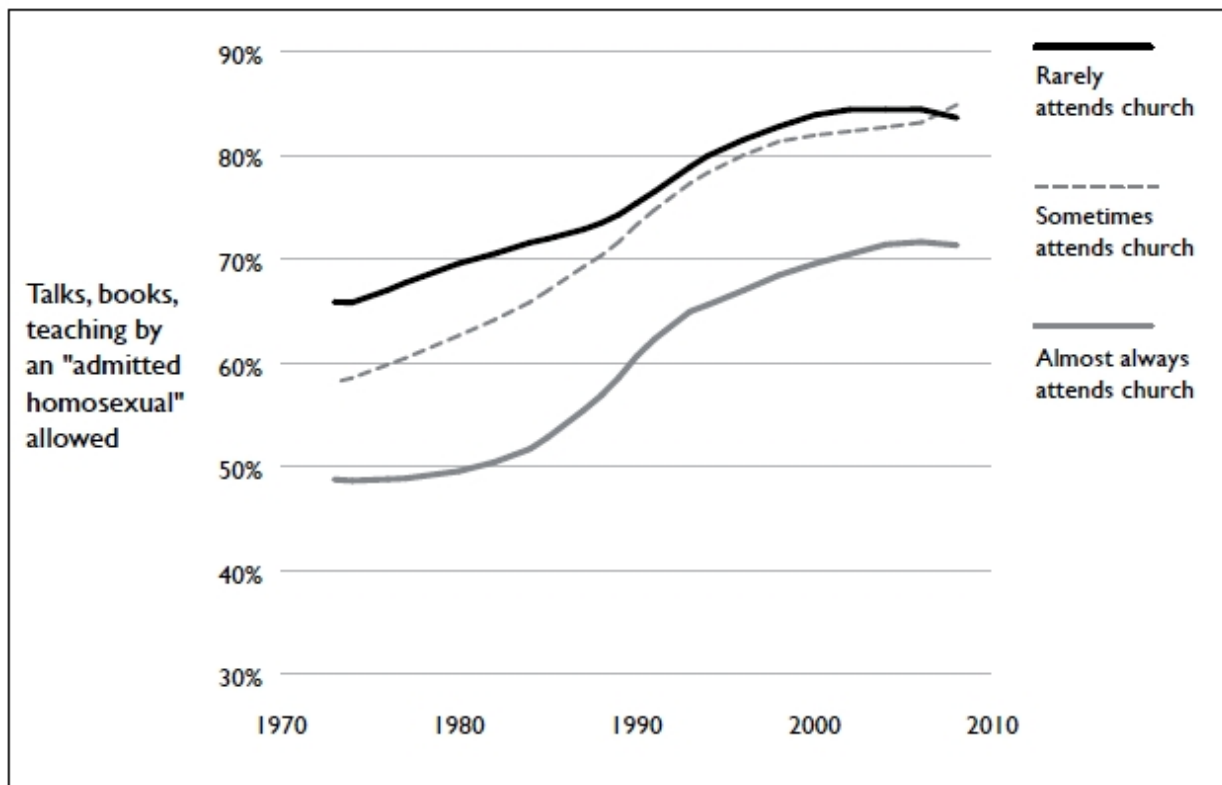
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2007.*

**Figure 13.11: Support for Civil Liberties of Opponent of Religion,  
by Frequency of Church Attendance**



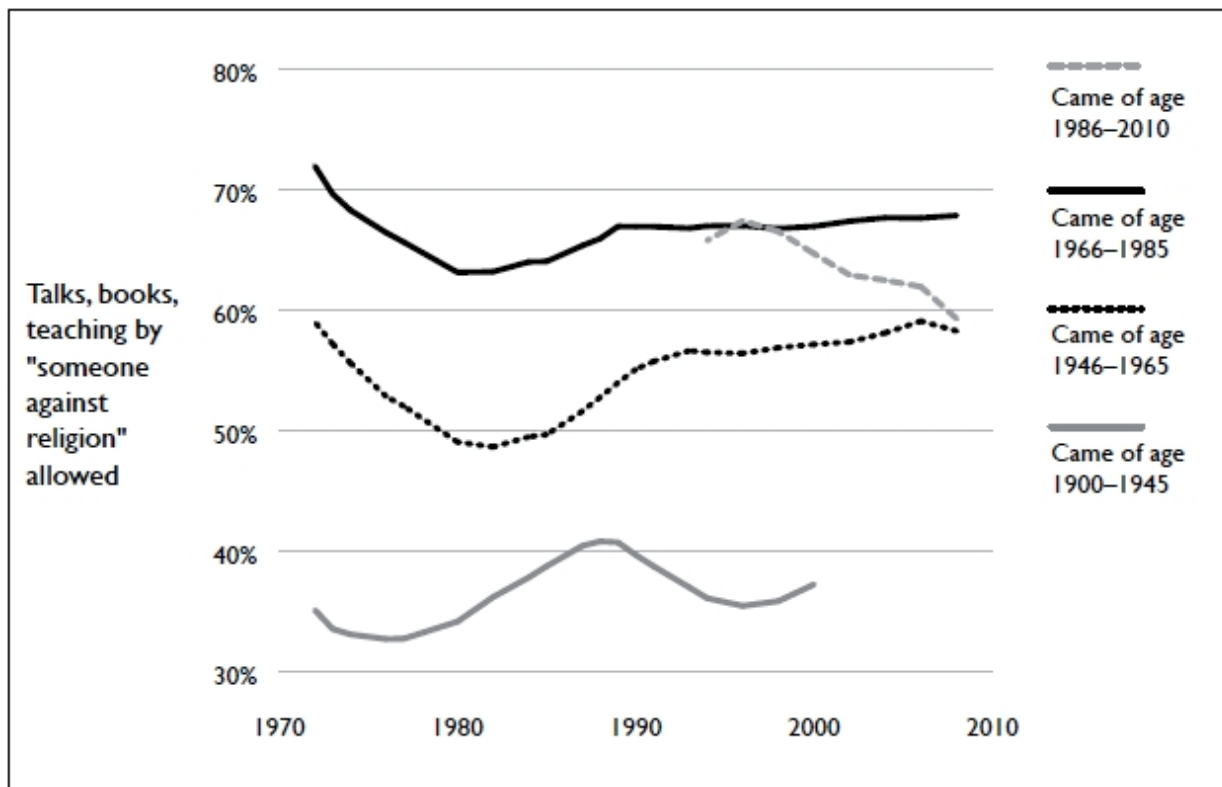
*Source: General Social Survey, 1972–2008; Data Loess-Smoothed.*

**Figure 13.12: Support for Civil Liberties of Homosexuals,  
by Frequency of Church Attendance**



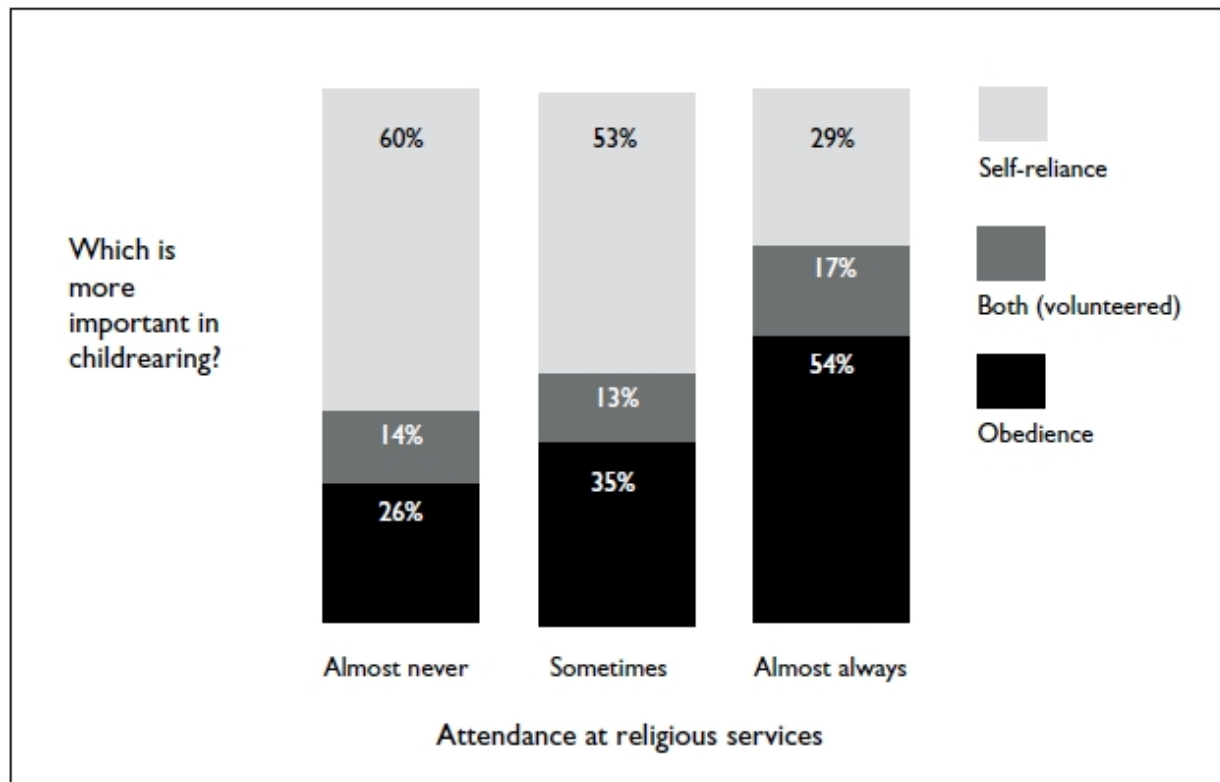
*Source:* General Social Survey, 1972–2008; Data Loess-Smoothed.

**Figure 13.13: Among Regular Churchgoers Younger Generations Are More Tolerant of Antireligious Expression Than Older Generations**



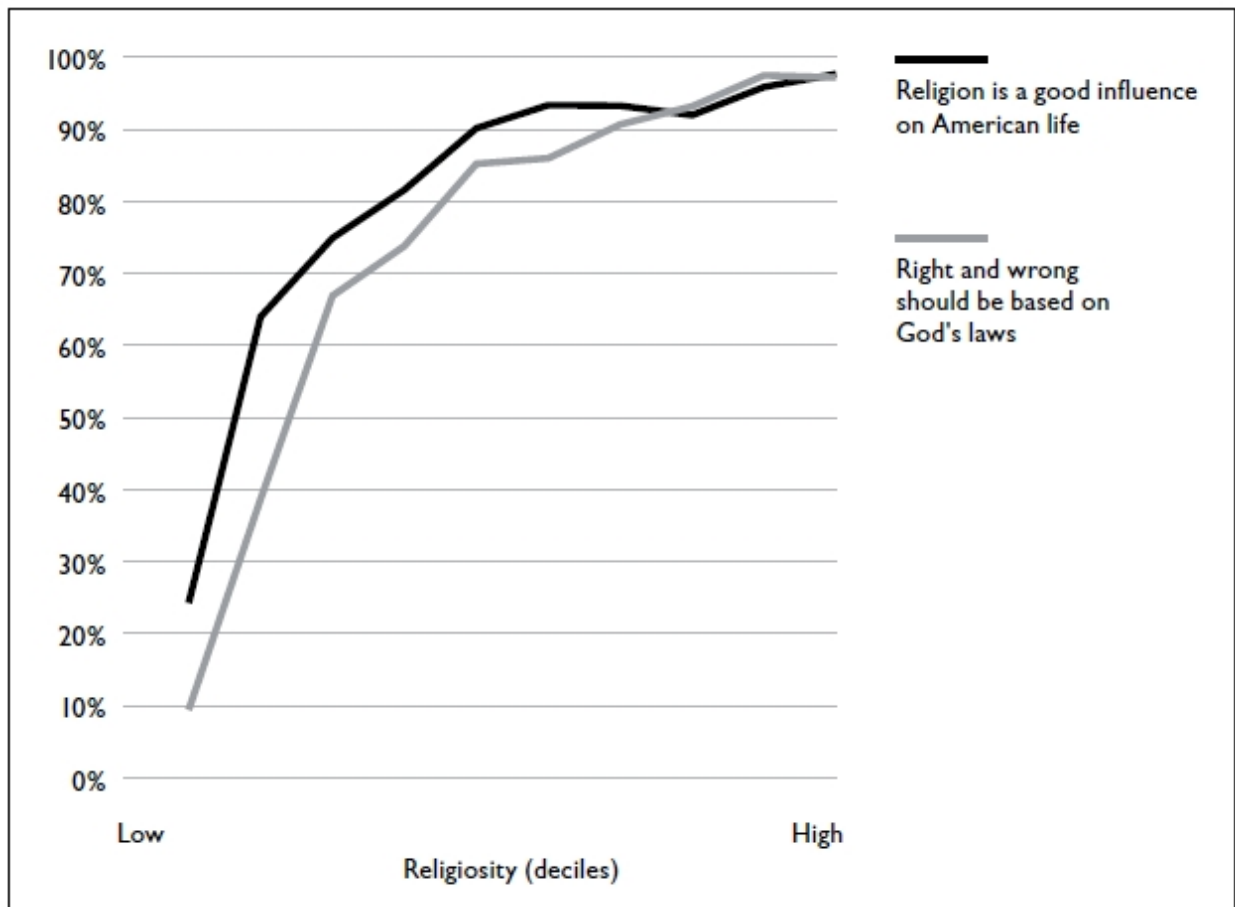
*Source: General Social Survey, 1972–2008; Data Loess-Smoothed.*

**Figure 13.14: Religious Americans Are More Concerned About Respect for Authority**



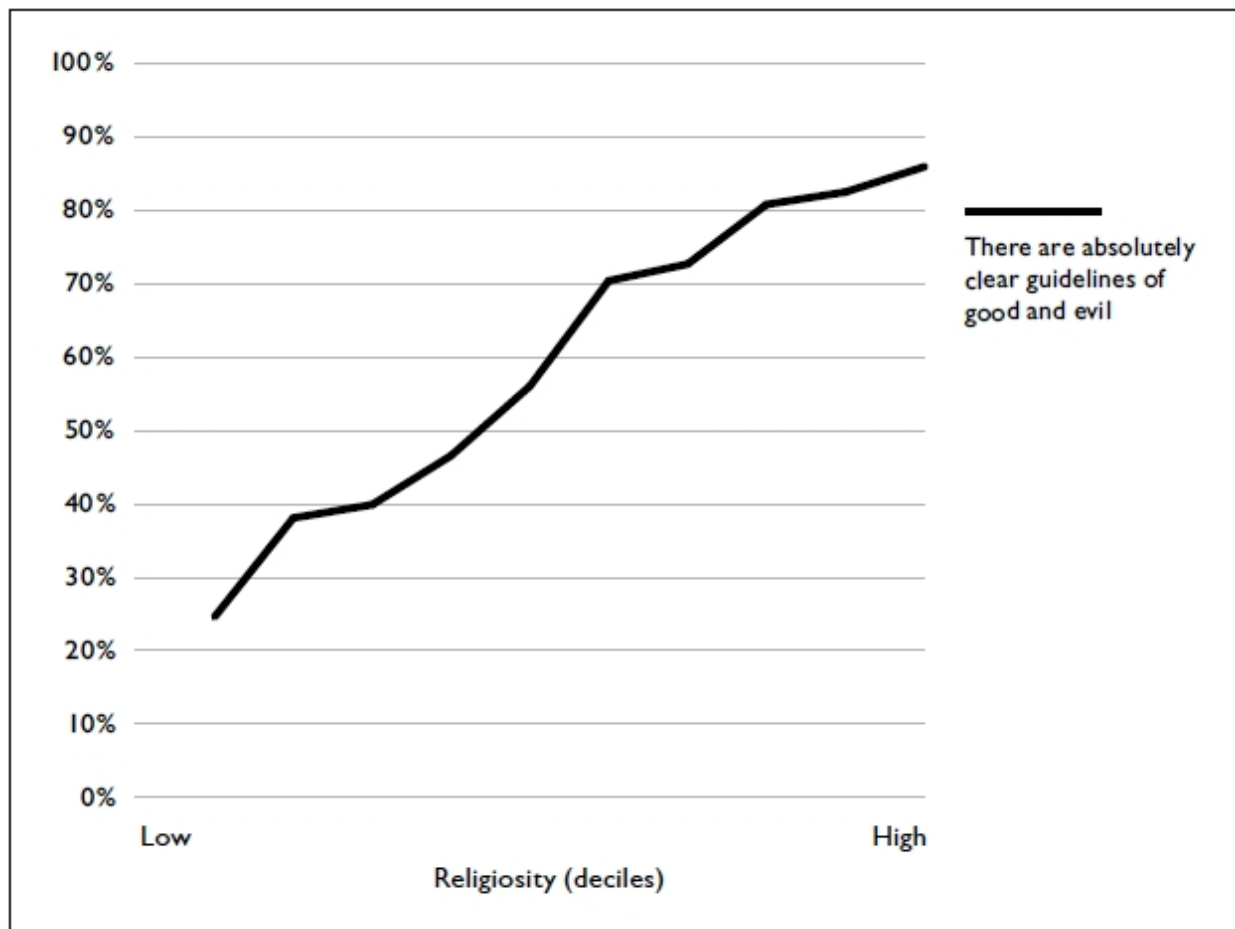
**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

**Figure 14.1: Most Americans See a Role for Religion in American Society**



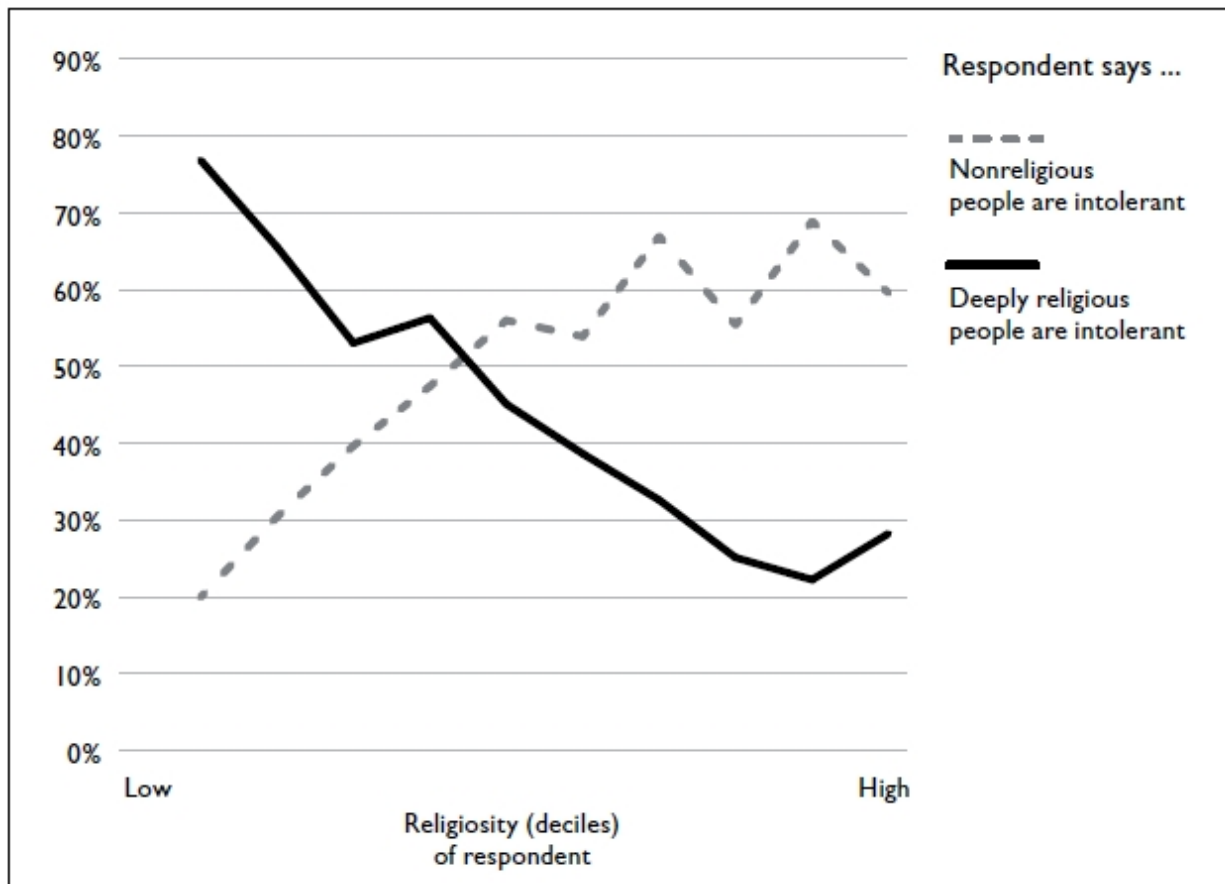
**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

**Figure 14.2: Religious and Secular Americans Differ on Whether There Are Clear Guidelines of Good and Evil**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

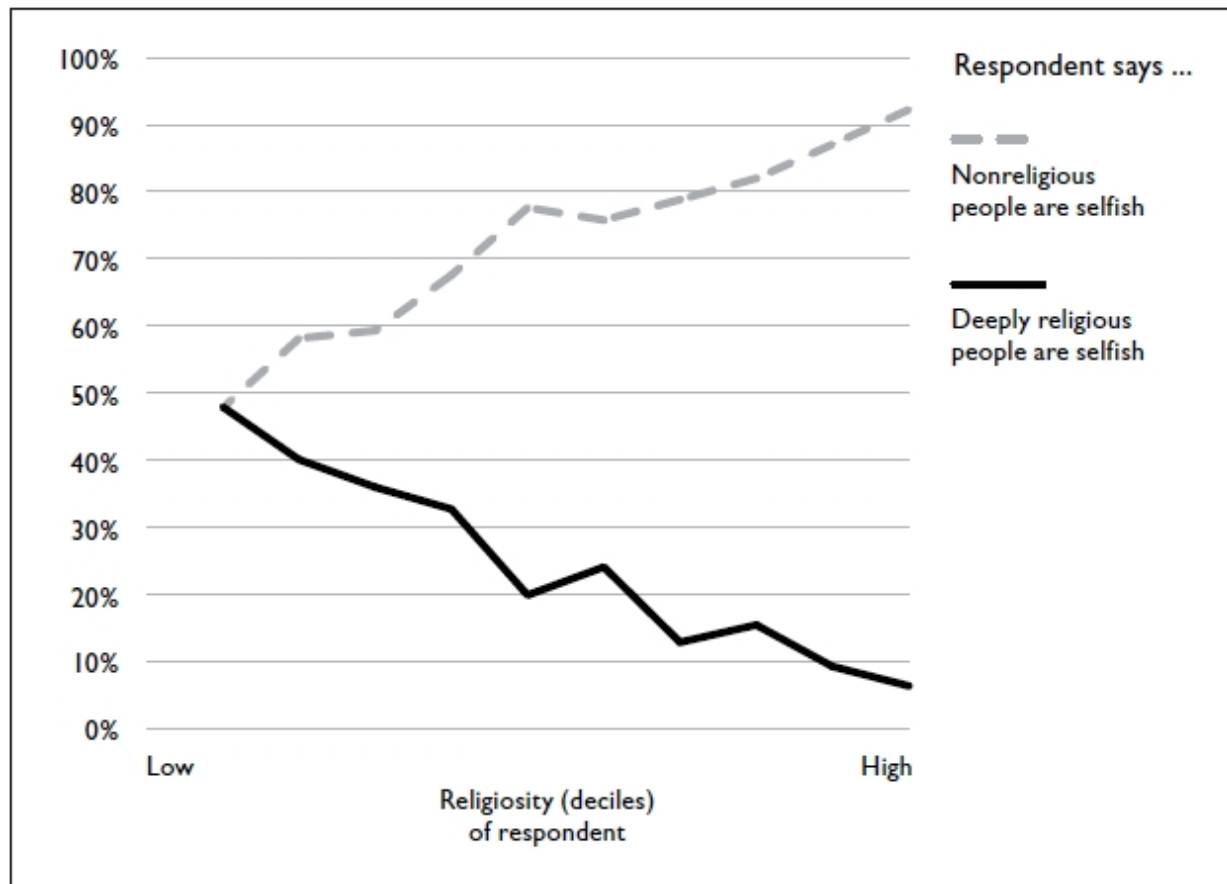
**Figure 14.3: Religious and Secular Americans See Each Other as Intolerant**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

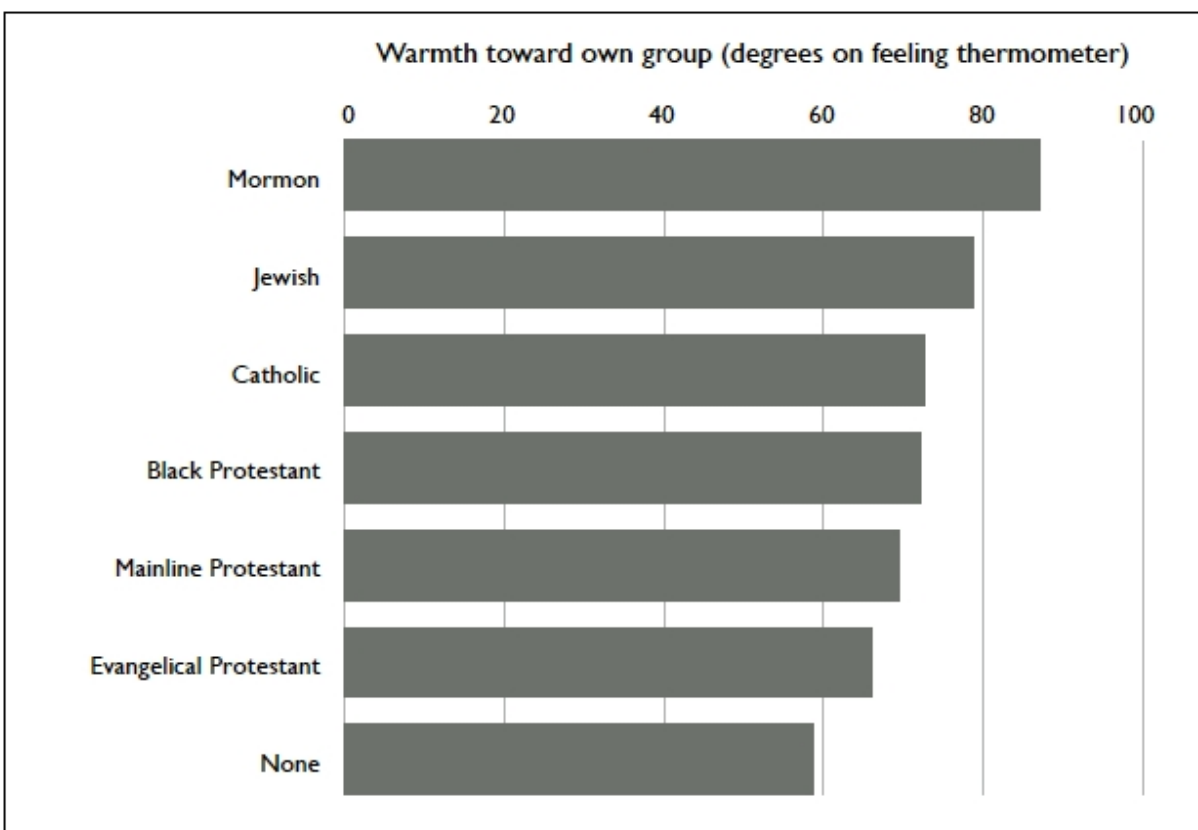


**Figure 14.4: Religious and Secular Americans See Each Other as Selfish**



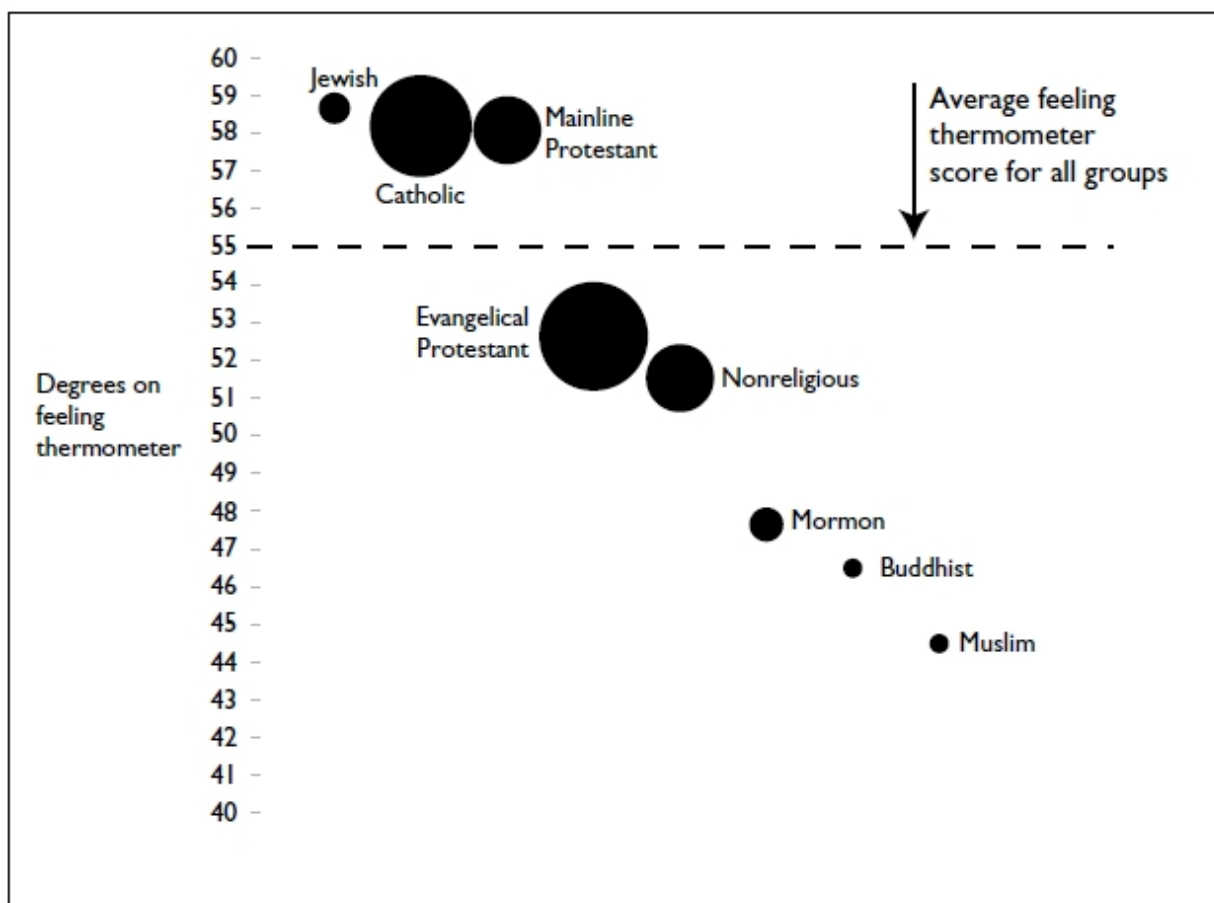
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 14.5: Religious Groups Vary in How They Feel About Their Own Group**



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 14.6: Americans Feel Warmest Toward Jews, Mainline Protestants, and Catholics**  
 (scores reflect how everyone else feels about each group; size of circle represents that group's share of the population)



*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006 and 2007.*

**Table 14-1: Which Religious Group Is Warm, or Cold, to Whom?**

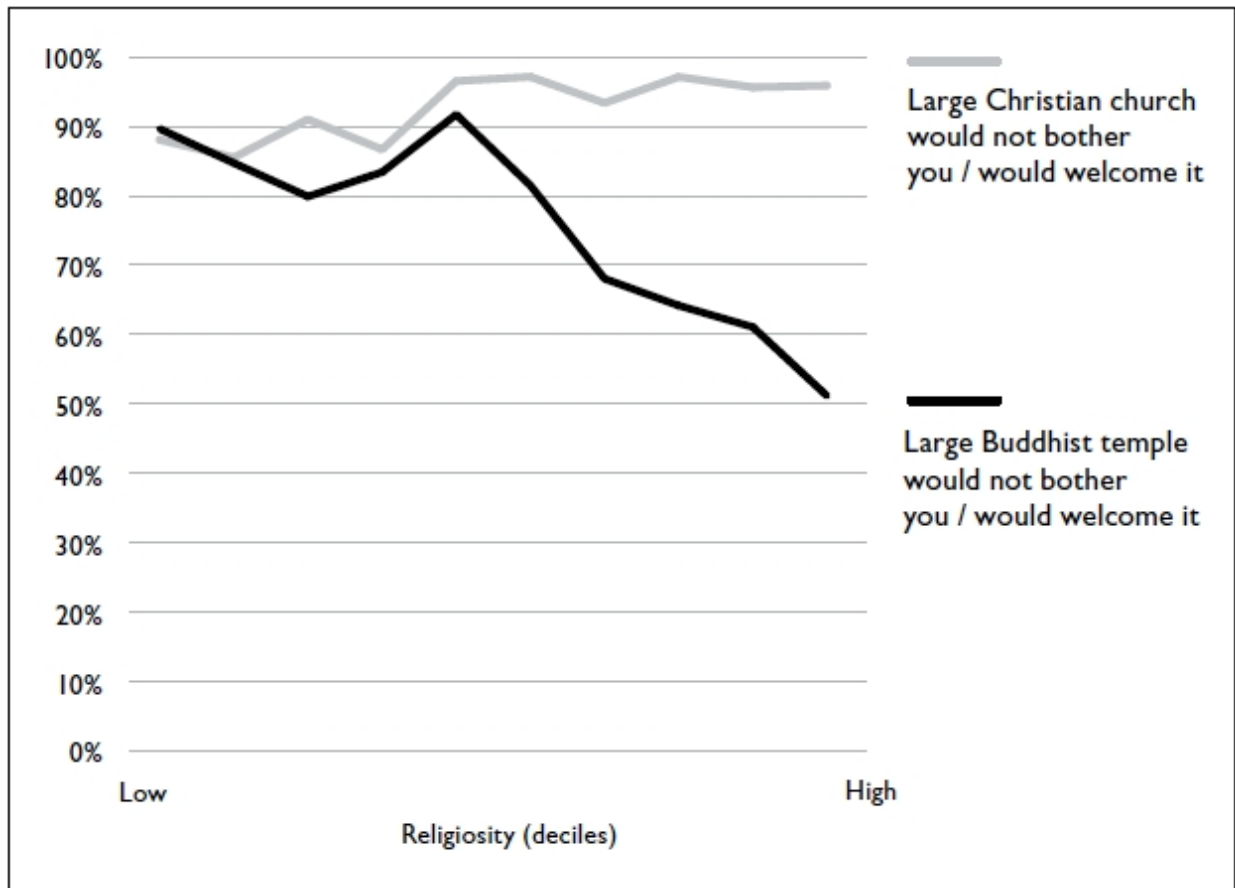
*Average Feeling Thermometer Scores (0–100)*

		THE GROUPS RECEIVING THE RATINGS							
		Evangelical Protestants	Mainline Protestants	Catholics	Jews	Not religious <sup>23</sup>	Mormons	Muslims	Buddhists
THE GROUPS GIVING THE RATINGS	Evangelical Protestants	<b>66</b>	64	58	61	50	46	41	41
	Mainline Protestants	58	<b>69</b>	63	62	54	51	46	46
	Catholics	54	56	<b>72</b>	56	50	50	44	48
	Jews	46	59	64	<b>79</b>	64	54	45	64
	Not religious <sup>24</sup>	46	52	53	57	<b>59</b>	45	46	55
	Mormons	63	64	67	63	61	<b>87</b>	56	54
	Black Protestants	60	55	58	57	47	45	47	36

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE: GROUPS THAT WERE RATED ARE ARRAYED HORIZONTALLY (COLUMNS), THE GROUPS DOING THE RATING RUN VERTICALLY (ROWS). SO, FOR EXAMPLE, TO SEE HOW EVANGELICALS VIEW CATHOLICS, LOOK ON THE LEFT FOR “EVANGELICAL PROTESTANTS,” AND THEN FIND THE COLUMN MARKED “CATHOLICS.” EVANGELICALS’ RATING OF CATHOLICS IS 58 DEGREES. BOLD FACED CELLS ARE HOW THAT GROUP RATES ITS OWN MEMBERS.

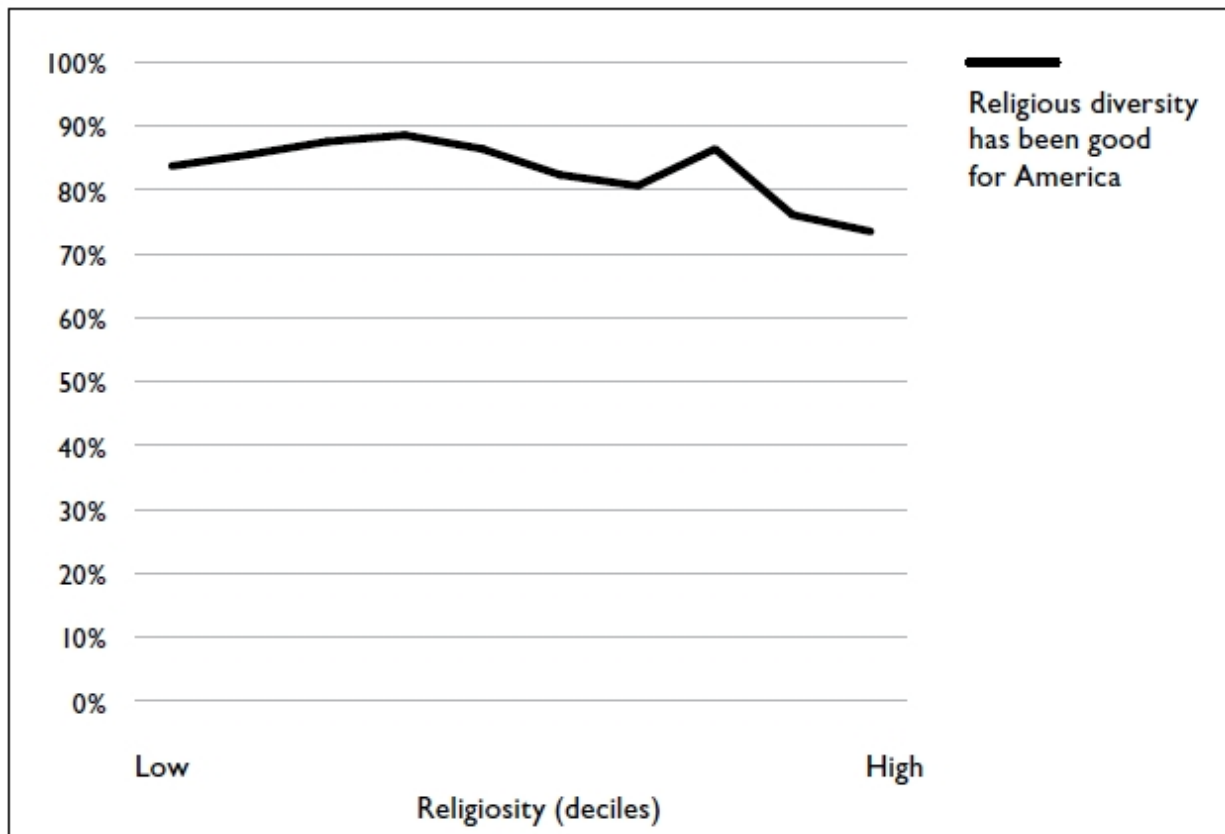
**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2007.**

**Figure 14.7: Almost Everyone Is Okay With a Christian Church in Their Neighborhood;  
Highly Religious Americans Are Less Sure About a Buddhist Temple**



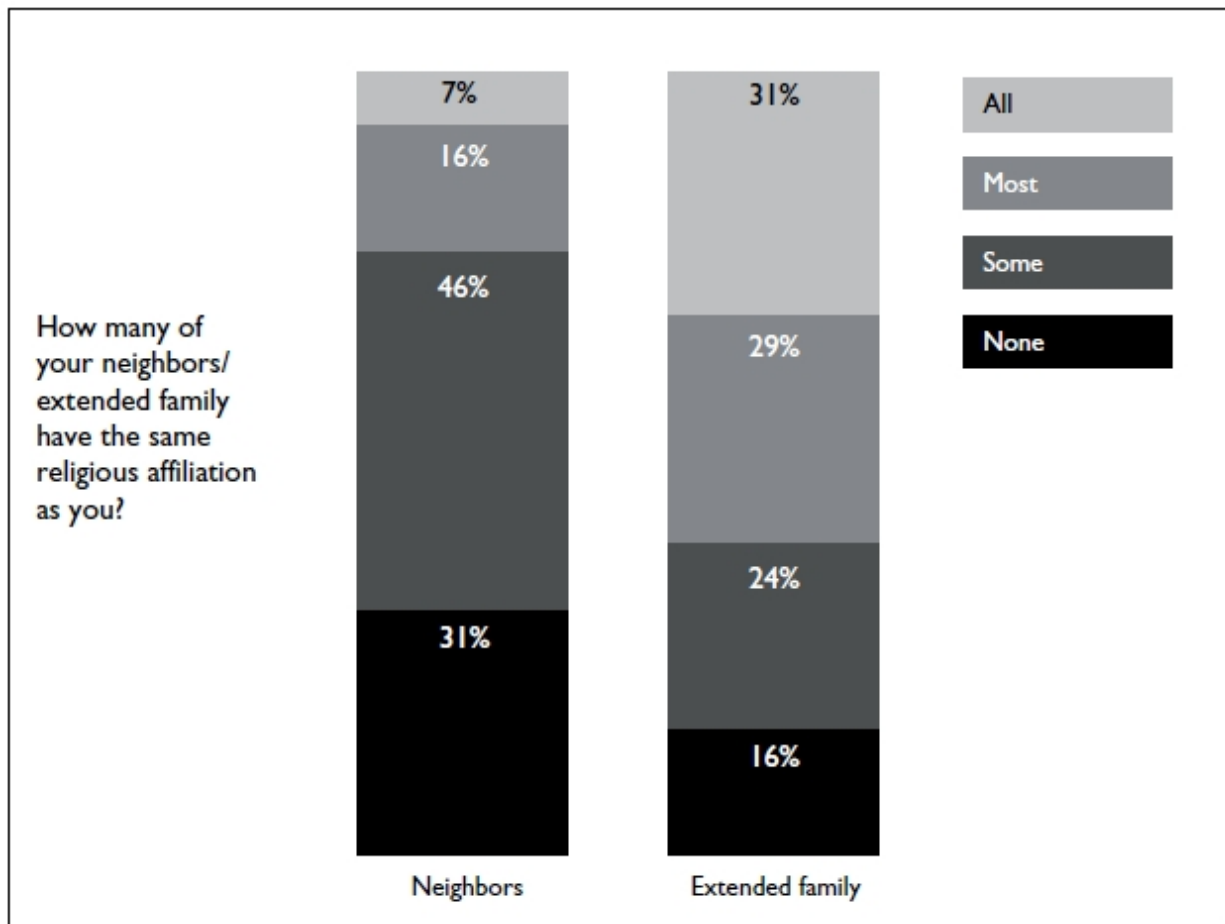
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2007.*

**Figure 15.1: Regardless of Their Level of Religiosity, Americans Value Religious Diversity**



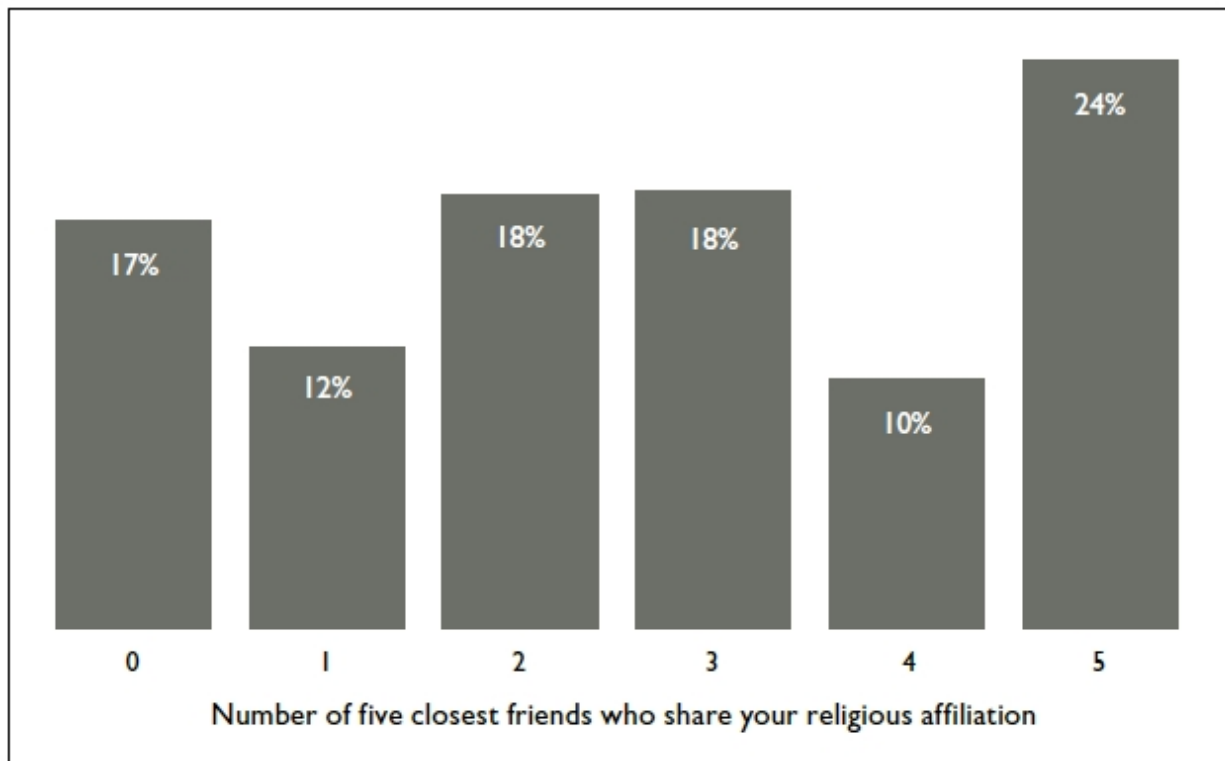
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 15.2: Most Americans Have Religiously Diverse Families and Neighborhoods**



**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

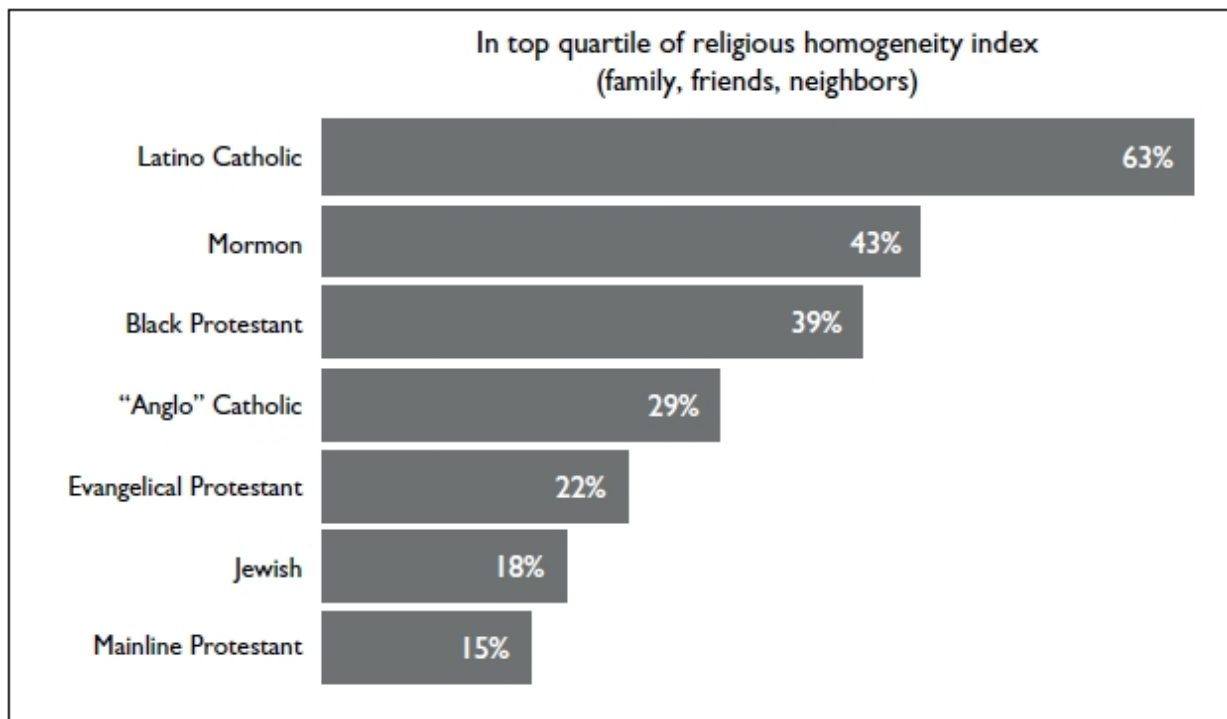
**Figure 15.3: Even Americans' Closest Friends Are Religiously Diverse**



**Source:** Faith Matters Survey, 2006.

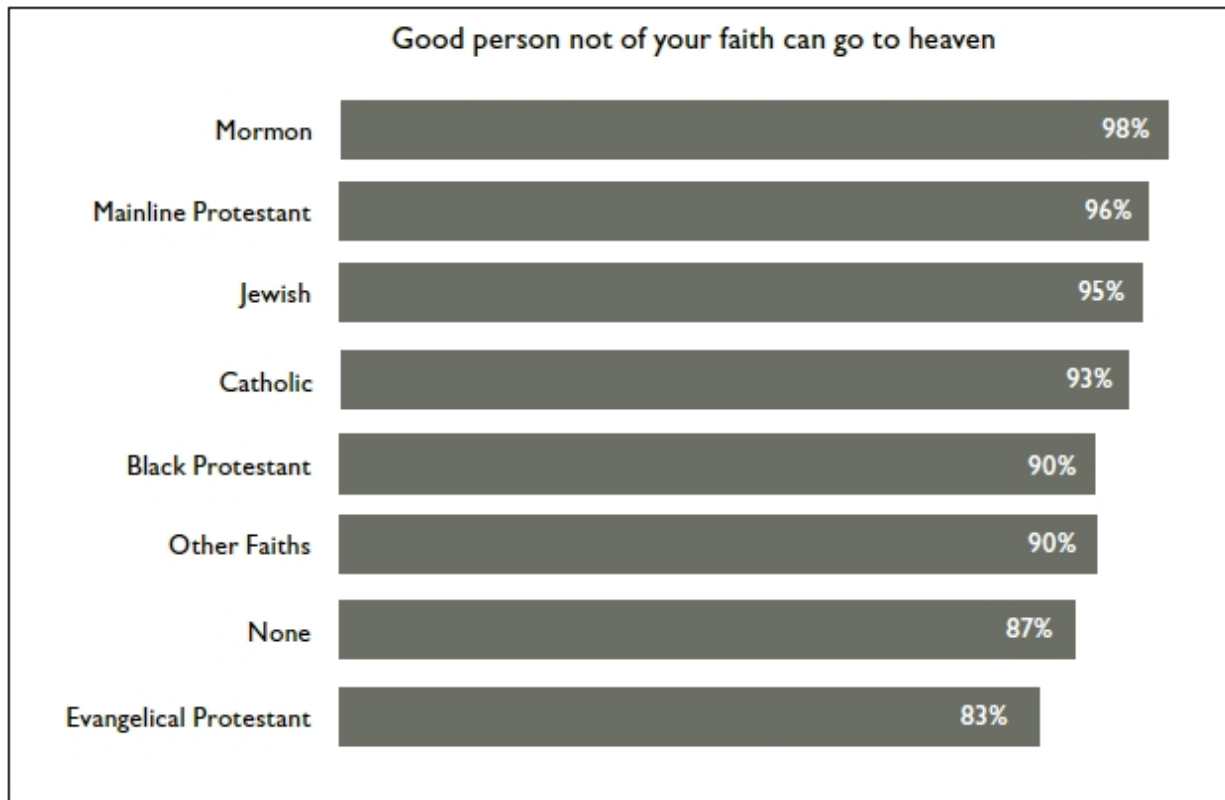


**Figure 15.4: Members of Different Religious Traditions Differ in the Religious Homogeneity of Their Family, Friends, and Neighbors**



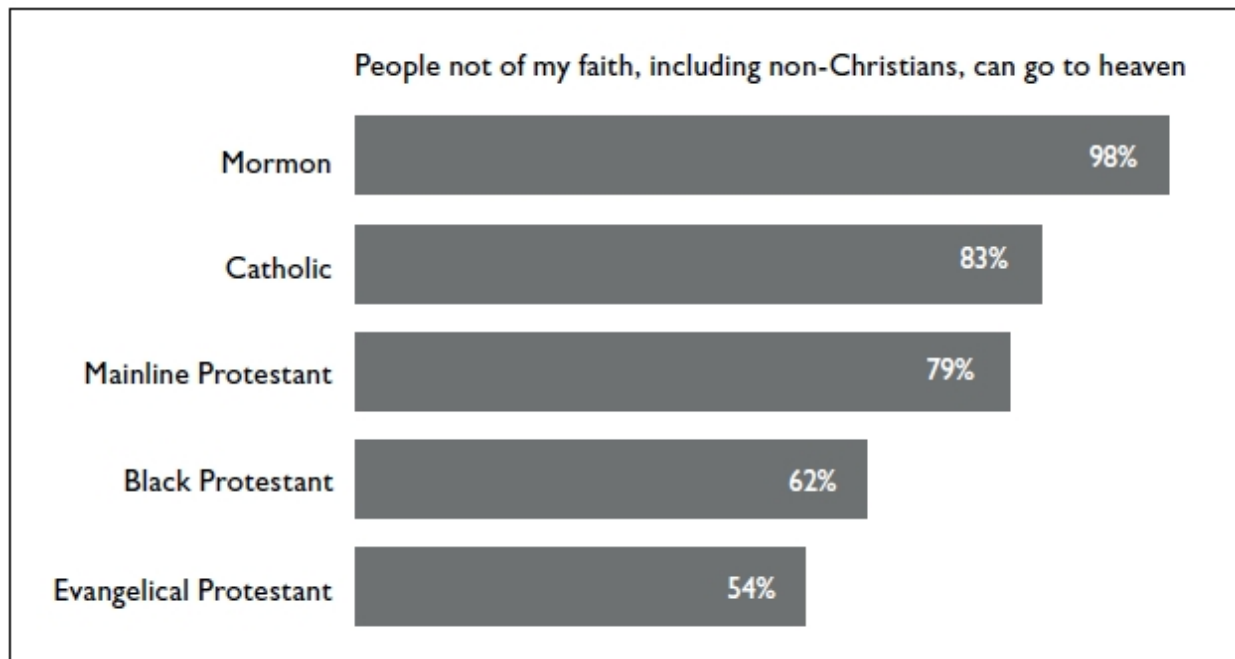
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.*

**Figure 15.5: Americans Overwhelmingly Believe That People of Other Religions Can Go to Heaven**



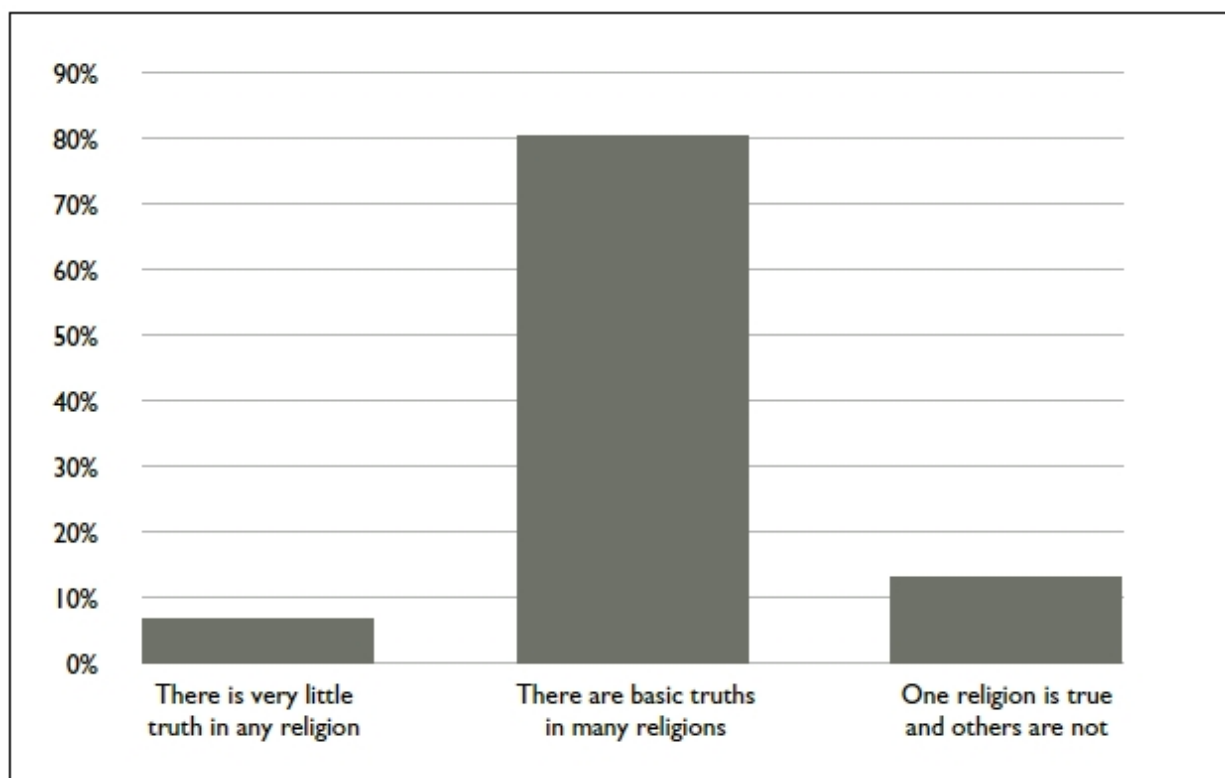
*Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2007.*

**Figure 15.6: Even When Those Other Religions Are Not Christian**



***Source:*** Faith Matters Survey, 2007.

**Figure 15.7: Few Americans Are “True Believers”**



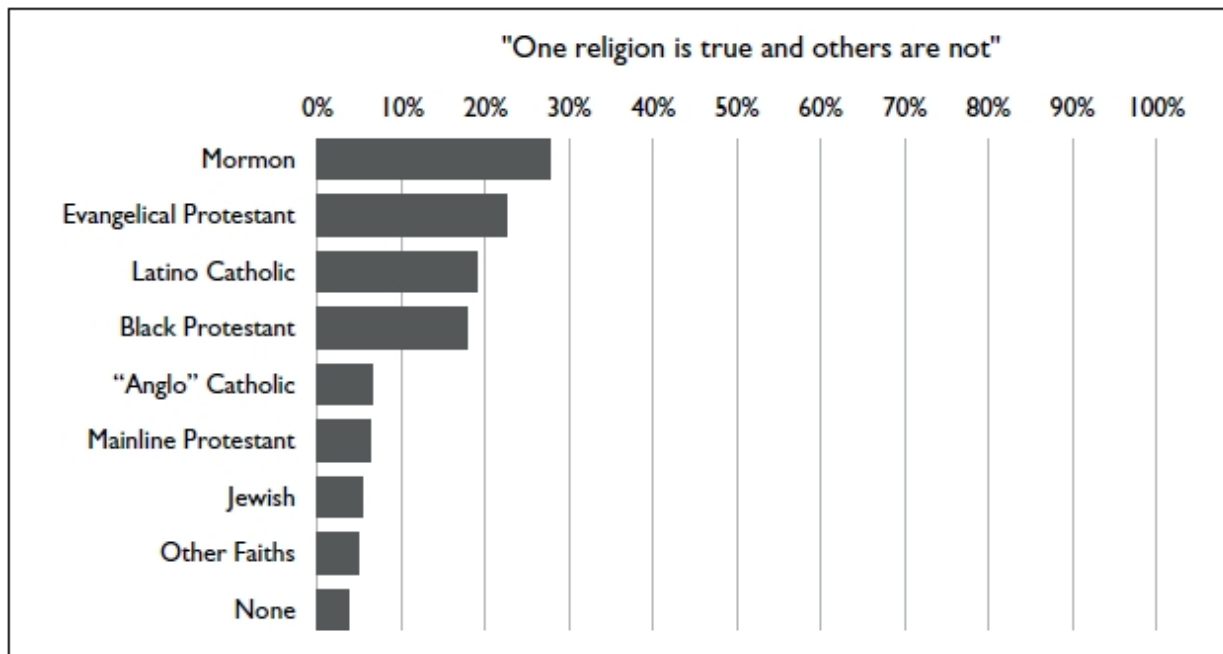
**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

**Table 15.1: Who Are the Minority of “True Believers”  
in the American Religious Landscape?**

	One true religion?	
	Yes	No
<b>Highly religious (even compared to other Americans)</b>		
Religion is “very important” to my sense of who I am	83%	44%
Attend church every week	60%	32%
Absolutely sure I believe in God	96%	77%
Okay to try to convert other people (vs. “everyone should leave everyone else alone”)	71%	39%
Have tried to convert someone	54%	22%
<b>Highly deferential to religious authority</b>		
There are absolutely clear guidelines of what is good and evil	88%	54%
It’s better to follow leaders and teachings of religion rather than one’s own conscience	54%	20%
Scripture is actual word of God and is to be taken literally	63%	29%
“Absolutely sure” belief in hell	71%	46%
Avoiding sin in everyday life decisions is “extremely important”	47%	23%
The world is soon coming to an end	63%	34%
It is more important for a child to be taught obedience than self-reliance	69%	39%
<b>Very conservative, especially on moral issues</b>		
Premarital sex is always morally wrong	72%	29%
Make abortion illegal even in case of rape/incest	34%	12%
Gambling is always morally wrong	55%	25%
Oppose both gay marriage and civil unions	60%	31%
Self-described “conservative”	70%	41%
<b>Somewhat less comfortable with religious pluralism</b>		
Religion is a private matter that should be kept out of public debates over social and political issues	45%	73%
Morality is a personal matter, and society should not force everyone to follow one standard	54%	69%
Religious diversity has been good for America	70%	86%
My values are “very” threatened in America today	34%	20%
Trust “deeply religious people” more than “nonreligious people”	42%	25%
A book that most people disapprove of should be kept out of my local public library	44%	23%
<b>Live in religiously homogeneous environment with fewer Aunt Susans and pal Als</b>		
Spouse currently in same religious tradition as me	83%	66%
All five closest friends in same religion as me	38%	21%
All members of extended family in same religion as me	39%	29%
“Very important” that my children marry someone of my own faith	60%	16%

**Source: Faith Matters Survey, 2006.**

**Figure 15.8: One True Religion?**



**Source:** Faith Matters Survey, 2006.

**Table A1.1: Comparing Faith Matters and the General Social Survey**

	GSS 2006		Faith Matters 2006	
	<i>unweighted</i>	<i>weighted</i>	<i>unweighted</i>	<i>weighted</i>
Age (mean)	47.1	45.3	49.7	45.9
% Male	44	46	47	48
Education (mean # of years)	13.3	13.3	13.9	13.3
% White	73	72	74	69
% No Religion	17	17	15	17
% Pray several times a day	31	30	28	26
% Attend religious service weekly or more	26	26	38	36

**Table A1.2: Comparing Faith Matters and the National Election Study on Abortion**

	National Election Study 2008 (weighted)	Faith Matters 2006 (weighted)
By law, abortion should never be permitted	15	16
The law should permit abortion only in case of rape, incest, or when the woman's life is in danger	27	30
The law should permit abortion for reasons other than rape, incest, or danger to the woman's life, but only after the need for the abortion has been clearly established	18	14
By law, a woman should always be able to obtain an abortion as a matter of personal choice.	40	40



**Table A1.3: Comparing Faith Matters and Gallup on Evolution**

	Gallup Poll 2006	Faith Matters 2006
Human beings have developed over millions of years from less advanced forms of life, but God had no part in this process;	13	12
Human beings have developed over millions of years from less advanced forms of life, but God guided this process	36	38
God created human beings pretty much in their present form at one time within the last 10,000 years or so	46	45
Other/Don't Know	5	5

**Table A1.4: Comparing the 2006 (Original) and 2007 (Panel) Faith Matters Surveys**

	Original sample (2006)		Panel sample (2007)	
	<i>unweighted</i>	<i>weighted</i>	<i>unweighted</i>	<i>weighted</i>
Age	49.7	45.9	52.7	45.4
% Male	47	48	44	48
Education (mean # of years)	14.0	13.2	14.2	13.4
% White	77	73	83	73
Income (\$1000)	55.6	51.5	57.6	51.9
% Married	56	53	59	54
% Kids at home	37	41	33	41
% No Religion	15	17	14	16
% Attend religious service weekly or more	29	28	30	28
Importance of religion (0–3)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Belief in God (0–5)	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6

**Table A2.1: Comparing ANCOVA and Change-Score Models**

	(1)+	(2)†	(3)+	(4)†
	Frequency of	Frequency of	Feeling	Feeling
	volunteering in	volunteering	thermometer	thermometer
	2007	(2007–2006)	toward evangelicals	toward
			in 2007	evangelicals
				(2007–2006)
Frequency of volunteering per year in 2006 (logged)	0.546‡ (0.020)			
Church attendance in 2006	0.002 (0.001)			
Congregational social networks in 2006	0.239** (0.073)			
Church attendance (2007–2006)		0.004* (0.002)		
Number of friends in 2006		0.156* (0.074)	–0.198 (0.159)	
Religiosity index in 2006			6.136*** (0.598)	
Feeling thermometer toward evangelical in 2006			0.388*** (0.023)	
Bridging friendship with evangelicals			4.062*** (1.173)	
Number of friends (2007–2006)				1.252*** (1.204)
Religiosity (2007–2006)				1.179*** (1.784)
Bridging friendship with evangelical (2007–2006)				6.850*** (1.524)
Constant	–0.041 (0.251)	1.487‡ (0.058)	35.805*** (4.356)	45.322*** (2.785)
Number of group		1914		1909
Number of observations	1737	2800	1533	2905
R-squared	0.405	0.006	0.382	0.025

+ THESE MODELS WERE ESTIMATED WITH ALL OF THE STANDARD CONTROL VARIABLES. THE RESULTS FOR THE CONTROL VARIABLES HAVE BEEN OMITTED.

† THESE MODELS WERE ESTIMATED WITH THE FIXED-EFFECTS METHOD.

\* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\* p < 0.001

**Figure 11.5 Illustrated**

