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Rising Numbers of Americans Say Jews and Muslims Face a Lot of Discrimination

Most U.S. adults think speech related to Israeli and Palestinian statehood should be allowed, but not calls for violence

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this survey to explore the U.S. public's views on discrimination and free speech in the context of the Israel-Hamas war. We surveyed a total of 12,693 U.S. adults from Feb. 13 to 25, 2024. Most of the respondents (10,642) are members of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel, an online survey panel recruited through national random sampling of residential addresses, which gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection.

The remaining 2,051 respondents are members of three other survey panels – Ipsos' KnowledgePanel, SSRS's Opinion Panel, and NORC at the University of Chicago's AmeriSpeak Panel – who were interviewed because they identify as Jewish or Muslim.

We “oversampled” (i.e., interviewed a disproportionately large number of) Jews and Muslims to provide more reliable estimates of their views on the topics covered in this survey. But these groups are *not* overrepresented in the national estimates reported here, because we adjusted for the oversampling in the weighting of the data. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education, religious affiliation and other categories. In total, 1,941 Jewish and 414 Muslim respondents participated in this survey.

While the sample design was identical for Jews and Muslims, the resulting sample sizes are different. There are two main reasons for this. The [Jewish population](#) in the United States is roughly double the size of the [Muslim population](#). Consequently, national survey panels have roughly twice as many or more Jewish panelists as Muslim ones. In addition, [decades of research on survey nonresponse](#) has shown that some groups in the U.S. are more likely to participate in surveys than others. Generally speaking, Jewish adults are more likely to participate in surveys than Muslim adults.

The survey also included questions about where people were born and whether people identify as Arab or of Arab origin. Because of insufficient sample size, we are unable to analyze Arab Americans or Americans of Israeli or Palestinian descent separately.

In this survey, Jews and Muslims are defined as U.S. adults who answer a question about their current religion by saying they are Jewish or Muslim, respectively. Unlike our [2020 report on Jews in America](#), this report does not separately analyze the views of “Jews of no religion” (i.e., people who identify as Jewish culturally, ethnically or by family background but *not* by religion).

For more information on how we conducted this survey, refer to the [ATP's Methodology](#) and the [Methodology for this report](#). Read the questions used in this report, along with responses.

Rising Numbers of Americans Say Jews and Muslims Face a Lot of Discrimination

Most U.S. adults think speech related to Israeli and Palestinian statehood should be allowed, but not calls for violence

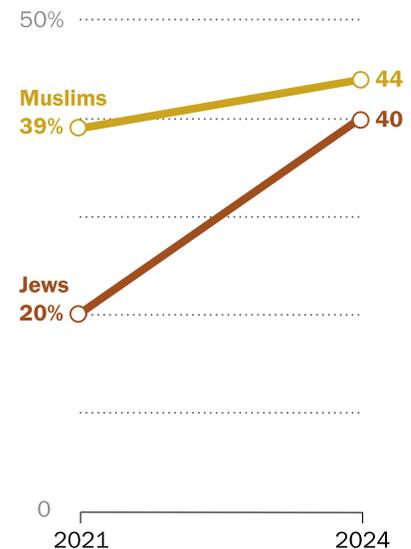
The share of U.S. adults who say there is a lot of discrimination against Jews in our society has doubled in the last three years, according to a new Pew Research Center survey, jumping from 20% in 2021 to 40% today. A somewhat larger share – 44% – say Muslims face a lot of discrimination, up 5 percentage points since 2021.

Many Americans particularly sense that discrimination against Muslims and Jews has risen since the start of the Israel-Hamas war. The vast majority of U.S. Muslims and Jews *themselves* agree: Seven-in-ten Muslims and nine-in-ten Jews surveyed say they have felt an increase in discrimination against their respective groups since the war began in October.

The survey, conducted Feb. 13-25 among a nationally representative sample of 12,693 U.S. adults that includes an oversample of American Jews and Muslims, also probed the public's views on the limits of free speech related to the war.

Share of Americans who say Jews face a lot of discrimination has doubled since 2021

% who say there is **a lot of** discrimination against ____ in our society



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.
 "Rising Numbers of Americans Say Jews and Muslims Face a Lot of Discrimination"

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Jewish and Muslim respondents in this survey

Pew Research Center surveys conducted on our [American Trends Panel](#) (ATP) always include Jews and Muslims. But these surveys [do not always have enough Jewish or Muslim respondents](#) to report their answers separately. This is because they make up relatively small shares of the U.S. adult population: Roughly [2% of Americans say their religion is Judaism](#), and [1% say their religion is Islam](#).

To provide more reliable estimates of Jewish and Muslim views on the topics covered in this survey, we included Jewish and Muslim respondents from three other national panels run by large research organizations (Ipsos, NORC and SSRS). All these panels are probability based, meaning they use random sampling methods to recruit respondents. They are not [“opt-in” polls](#). In total, 1,941 Jewish and 414 Muslim respondents participated in this survey.

In this report, Jews and Muslims are defined as U.S. adults who answer a question about their current religion by saying they are Jewish or Muslim, respectively. Unlike our [2020 report on Jews in America](#), this report does not analyze the views of “Jews of no religion” (i.e., people who identify as Jewish culturally, ethnically or by family background but *not* by religion).

While the sample design was identical for Jews and Muslims, the resulting sample sizes are different. There are two main reasons for this. The [Jewish population](#) in the U.S. is roughly double the size of the [Muslim population](#). Consequently, national survey panels have roughly twice as many or more Jewish panelists as Muslim ones. In addition, [decades of research on survey nonresponse](#) has shown that some groups in the U.S. are more likely to participate in surveys than others. Generally speaking, Jewish adults are more likely to participate in surveys than Muslim adults.

It finds that Americans are broadly comfortable with speech both *for* and *against* Israeli and Palestinian statehood. But most U.S. adults are not OK with calls for violence against Jews or Muslims.

- 70% say expressing *support* for “Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state” should be allowed.
- 58% say expressing *opposition* to Israel’s right to exist should be allowed.
- 66% say speech *supporting* “Palestinians having their own state” should be allowed.
- 61% say speech *opposing* a Palestinian state should be allowed.
- One-in-ten say calls for violence against either Jews or Muslims should be allowed.

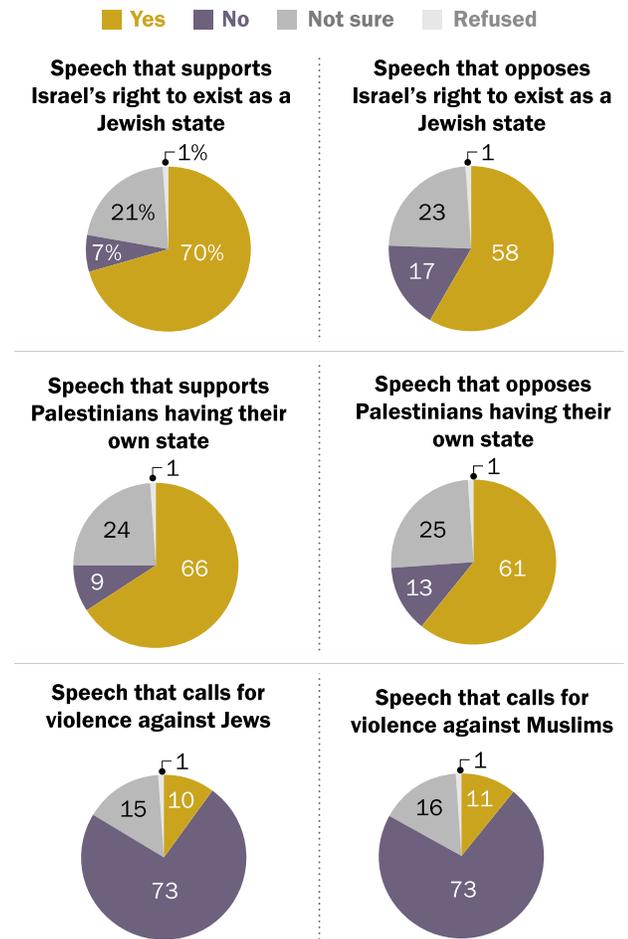
On the questions about speech related to statehood, substantial shares of respondents are not sure. For example, 23% say they aren’t sure whether speech opposing Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state should be allowed. And 25% say they aren’t sure whether speech opposing Palestinian statehood should be allowed.

When it comes to speech advocating violence, however, there is less uncertainty. Roughly three-quarters of Americans say that calls for violence against either Muslims or Jews should *not* be allowed.

The survey comes amid a flurry of news reports about [antisemitic and anti-Muslim incidents](#) in the United States, especially on [college campuses](#), where fierce debates have erupted over the [limits of free speech](#). For many Jewish and Muslim Americans, these debates are not just ideological, but personal:

Most Americans say speech supporting or opposing Israeli and Palestinian statehood should be allowed, but calls for violence should not

Regardless of your own opinions, do you think people in the U.S. should be allowed to express ___ in public, even if it might offend others? % who say ...



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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024. “Rising Numbers of Americans Say Jews and Muslims Face a Lot of Discrimination”

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- 74% of U.S. Jews and 60% of U.S. Muslims surveyed say they have felt offended by something they saw on the news or social media about the Israel-Hamas war.
- 27% of Muslims and 26% of Jews in the survey say they have stopped talking to someone in person – or unfollowed or blocked someone online – because of something that person said about the war.

A previous Pew Research Center report, based on the same survey, examined the U.S. public's views on the war, including questions about:

- [The acceptability of Hamas' Oct. 7 attack and Israel's military response](#)
- [Americans' attention to the war](#)
- [Americans' knowledge about the war](#)
- [The emotions the conflict has unleashed](#)

In this report, we focus on perceived levels of discrimination against Jews, Muslims and Arab people in the U.S. For context, we analyze perceptions of discrimination against other religious, racial and ethnic groups, including evangelical Christians and Asian, Black, Hispanic and White Americans ([Chapter 1](#)).

We also delve into public attitudes toward speech related to the war, including how these views vary by age, education, political partisanship and other demographic factors ([Chapter 2](#)).

How much discrimination do U.S. Jews and Muslims see against their own group?

The vast majority of U.S. Muslims surveyed (85%) say there is at least *some* discrimination against Muslims in our society today, including 67% who say there is *a lot*. Overall, Muslim respondents are more likely to feel there is at least some discrimination against their own religious group than to say the same about Jews (50%).

An overwhelming majority of U.S. Jews (94%) say there is at least some discrimination against

Jews in our society, including 72% who say there is *a lot*. And more say there is a lot of discrimination against Jews than say the same about Muslims (57%).

For Jews, this represents a shift: In our [2020](#) and [2013](#) surveys of American Jews, they were more likely to say that Muslims (as well as Black people) face a lot of discrimination than to say this about themselves.¹

Most Jews, Muslims perceive a lot of discrimination against their own group

% who say there is ___ (of) discrimination against each group in our society today

Among ...	Against Muslims			Against Jews		
	A lot	Some	NET	A lot	Some	NET
U.S. adults	44%	39%	82%	40%	42%	82%
Jewish	57	31	88	72	22	94
Muslim	67	18	85	17	33	50

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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

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¹ The 2013 survey of Jewish Americans included a similar question about discrimination, but the response options were different. The 2020 survey response options were "A lot," "Some," "Not much" and "None at all," while in the 2013 survey the response options were "Yes, there is a lot of discrimination" and "No, not a lot of discrimination." Despite this change, both of these previous surveys found that more Jews perceived a lot of discrimination against some other minority groups than against Jews.

The change in Jewish Americans' perceptions appears to be tied, at least in part, to the conflict in the Middle East: 89% of Jewish respondents say they have perceived a rise in discrimination against Jews since the start of the Israel-Hamas war.

They are not alone in feeling the effects of the conflict.

Seven-in-ten Muslim

respondents say

discrimination against

Muslims has risen since the

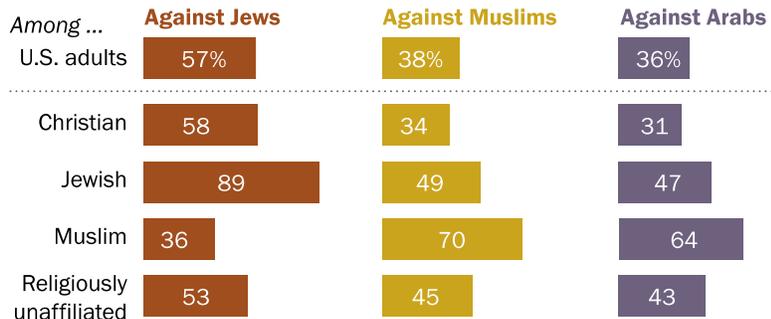
start of the war. (Jewish and Muslim Americans are also [paying greater attention to news about the Israel-Hamas war](#) than most other Americans.)

In addition, most Muslims and nearly half of Jews say discrimination has increased against Arabs since the war began.

Unlike most U.S. polls, this survey has enough Jewish and Muslim respondents to allow their opinions to be [broken out separately](#). Although Arab Americans also *are* included in the survey, there are not enough of them to reliably represent the views of Arab Americans as a whole. All three groups are very small in proportion to the overall U.S. population, which makes it hard to get a representative estimate through random sampling alone.

Most Jews, Muslims say discrimination against them has increased since the start of the Israel-Hamas war

% who say that, since the start of the Israel-Hamas war, discrimination has increased against each group in our society



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

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Free speech and the Israel-Hamas war

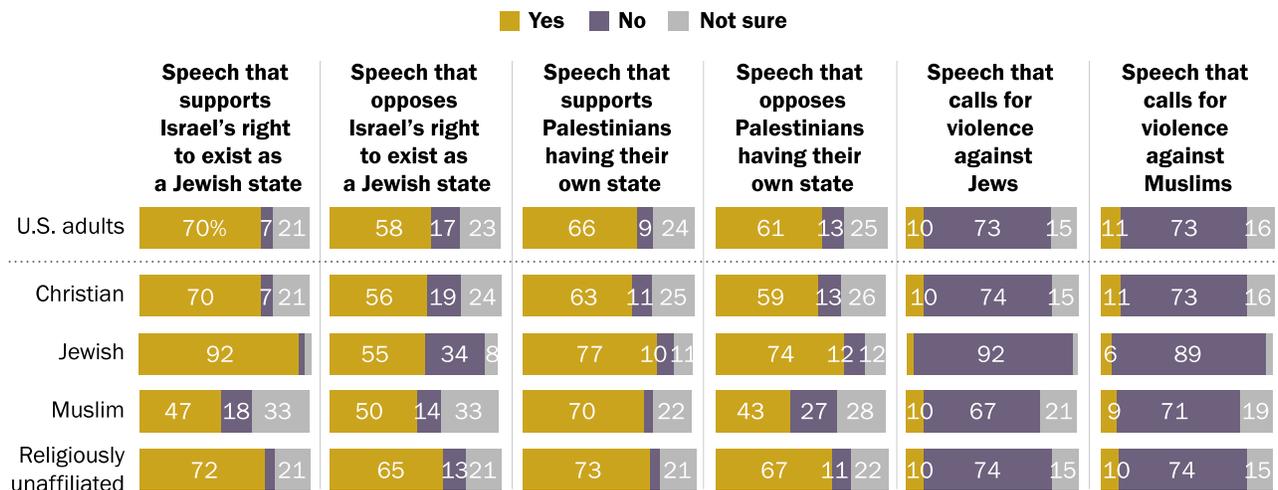
The survey included several questions to gauge tolerance for public speech about Israeli and Palestinian statehood, asking whether people in the U.S. should be able to express these sentiments – even if they might offend some people. Outright opposition to these expressions of opinion are relatively rare; instead, sizable shares say they are unsure. In contrast, most Americans say public speech calling for violence against Jews or Muslims should *not* be allowed.

Like the public overall, a large majority of U.S. Jews are in favor of allowing people to express support for Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state (92%). Majorities of Jews also say speech either supporting (77%) or opposing (74%) Palestinians having their own state should be allowed. But Jews are less likely to say this about speech opposing Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state: 55% say this kind of speech should be allowed, while 34% say it should *not* be allowed.

Similarly, a solid majority of U.S. Muslims say that speech supporting a Palestinian state should be allowed (70%). About half of Muslims say people should be allowed to express support for (47%) or opposition to (50%) Israel’s existence as a Jewish state. And 43% of Muslims say that speech

Few Americans say calling for violence against Jews or Muslims should be allowed

Regardless of your own opinions, do you think people in the U.S. should be allowed to express ____ in public, even if it might offend others? % who say ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

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opposing a Palestinian state should be allowed; 27% say this kind of speech should *not* be allowed, and 28% are unsure.

Like many public attitudes toward the Israel-Hamas war, opinions on these issues vary depending on people's age, political party and education:

Age

- Compared with other age groups, Americans 65 and older are more likely to say there is a lot of discrimination against Jews in our society today (50%). Older Americans are far more likely to report an increase in discrimination against Jews than against Muslims or Arabs.
- By contrast, Americans ages 18 to 29 are more likely to say that Black, Muslim, Arab and Hispanic people experience a lot of discrimination than to say the same about Jews. Adults under 30 are equally likely to perceive an increase in discrimination against Muslims, Arabs and Jews since the start of the Israel-Hamas war (47% each).
- People ages 65 and older are the most likely to say they have felt personally offended by something they saw on the news or social media about the war (41%).
- Adults under 30 are the most likely to say they stopped talking to someone, or unfollowed or blocked someone online, because of something that person said about the Israel-Hamas war (16%).

Partisanship

- Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are generally more likely than Republicans and Republican leaners to say there is a lot of discrimination against the groups asked about in the survey; Democrats are most likely to say there is a lot of discrimination against Black people (62%), Muslims (61%), Arab people (55%) and Jews (41%).
- Republicans are most likely to say there is a lot of discrimination against Jews (40%), followed by Muslims (27%), evangelical Christians (24%) and White people (24%).
- Democrats are about twice as likely as Republicans to say that, since the start of the Israel-Hamas war, discrimination has increased against Muslims (52% vs. 26%) and Arabs (49% vs. 23%).

- Republicans (61%) and Democrats (57%) largely agree that discrimination against Jews has increased since the outbreak of the war.
- Republicans and Democrats are also broadly in sync on the survey's questions about speech. They largely are in favor of allowing expressions for or against statehood, but do *not* think calls for violence should be allowed.

Education

- Americans with at least a college degree are more likely than those with less education to say discrimination against Jews, Muslims and Arabs has increased since the start of the Israel-Hamas war.
- People with at least a college degree are far more likely than those with less education to say that speech supporting and opposing Israeli or Palestinian statehood should be allowed. Those with lower levels of education are much more likely to say they are unsure.

1. Views on discrimination in our society

Large shares of Americans say there is at least *some* discrimination against several religious, racial and ethnic groups in our society. About eight-in-ten see discrimination against Muslims and Jews, as well as against Arab, Black and Hispanic people.

Three-quarters also see at least some discrimination against Asian people.

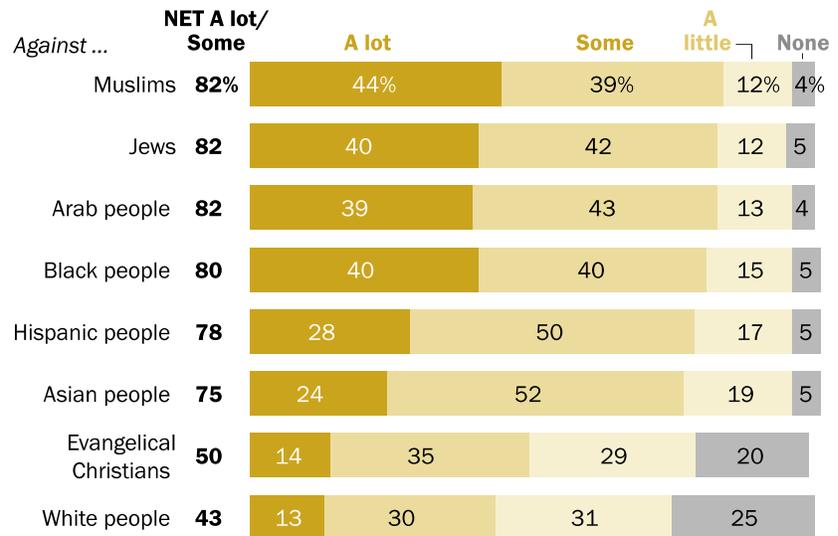
Half or fewer see at least some discrimination against evangelical Christians and White people.

The shares of Americans who say there is *a lot* of discrimination against each group vary considerably.

Muslims are most widely perceived to face a high degree of discrimination: **44% of U.S. adults say there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims, which is slightly more than the shares saying this about Black people (40%), Jews (40%) and Arab people (39%).** Somewhat fewer think there is a lot of discrimination against Hispanic people (28%) and Asian people (24%). Americans are least likely to say there is a lot of discrimination against evangelical Christians (14%) and White people (13%).

Large majorities see at least some discrimination against many groups in our society today

% who say there is ____ (of) discrimination against each group in our society



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Figures may not sum to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

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Age

Across all age groups, solid majorities see at least *some* discrimination against Muslim, Jewish, Arab, Black, Hispanic and Asian people.

Young adults (ages 18 to 29) stand out for being more likely than older adults to perceive *a lot* of discrimination against certain groups. This is particularly the case when it comes to Black people: 51% of adults under 30 say there is a lot of discrimination against Black people in our society, while about a third of those ages 65 and older say the same (34%). This pattern holds for perceptions of discrimination against Muslims, Arab, Hispanic and Asian people.

But younger adults are much *less* likely than older people to perceive a lot of discrimination against Jews. Of all the age groups analyzed, adults 65 and older are the most heavily inclined to say there is a lot of discrimination against Jews in our society today (50%), while adults under 30 are the least likely to say this (31%). Younger adults are also less likely than older people to say there is a lot of discrimination against evangelical Christians and White people.

Younger Americans less likely than older adults to see a lot of discrimination against Jews, and more likely to see a lot of discrimination against Muslims

% who say there is ____ (of) discrimination against each group in our society

Against ...	Among ages 18-29			Among ages 30-49			Among ages 50-64			Among ages 65+		
	A lot	Some	NET	A lot	Some	NET	A lot	Some	NET	A lot	Some	NET
Muslims	52%	33%	85%	42%	39%	80%	39%	41%	80%	44%	42%	86%
Jews	31	43	74	34	44	78	45	40	84	50	40	90
Evang. Christians	10	24	34	13	35	48	17	38	55	17	42	59
Black people	51	32	83	41	38	79	36	42	78	34	47	81
Arab people	48	35	83	39	41	80	35	45	80	36	49	85
Hispanic people	36	45	81	30	46	76	25	52	76	20	58	78
Asian people	28	48	76	21	50	72	24	51	76	22	57	79
White people	8	20	28	12	26	39	16	32	48	14	40	54

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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

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Partisanship

Two-thirds or more of Republicans and Democrats see *at least some* discrimination against Jewish, Muslim, Black, Hispanic, Asian and Arab people.

Still, the party coalitions diverge when it comes to which of those groups experience *a lot* of discrimination. For example, Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are 45 percentage points more likely than Republicans and Republican leaners to say there is a lot of discrimination against Black people.

Democrats are also more likely than Republicans to say there is a lot of discrimination against Muslim, Arab, Hispanic and Asian people.

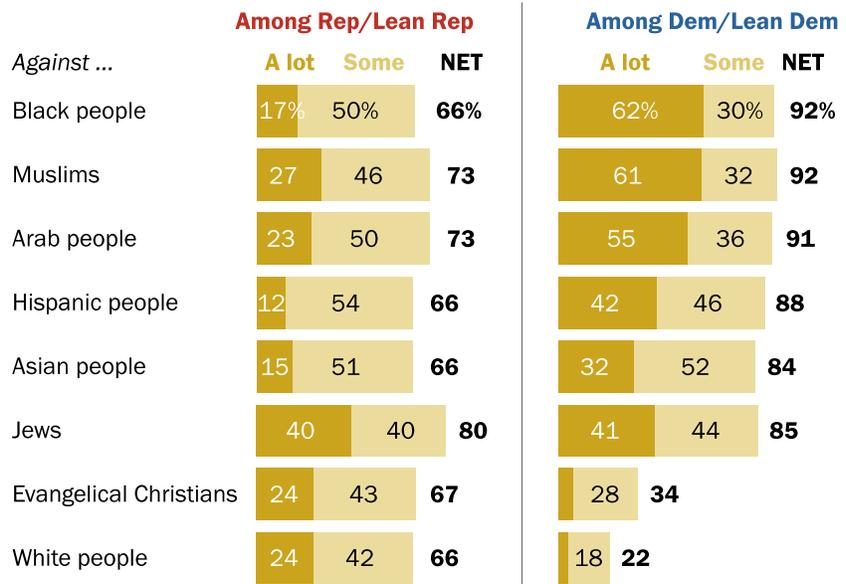
On the other hand, Republicans are more likely than Democrats to see discrimination against evangelical Christians and White people.

Only in the case of Jews do partisans on both sides largely agree: Four-in-ten Republicans and Democrats alike say Jews face *a lot* of discrimination in our society today.

Overall, Democrats are generally much more likely than Republicans to perceive a lot of discrimination against various groups. Aside from Jews (40%), no group is seen as facing a lot of discrimination by more than 27% of Republicans, whereas more than 40% of Democrats see a lot of discrimination against five of the listed groups.

Partisans generally agree that U.S. Jews face discrimination, but differ on other groups

% who say there is ___ (of) discrimination against each group in our society



Note: Figures may not sum to subtotals indicated due to rounding.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.
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Race and ethnicity

Among adults in each of four large racial and ethnic categories – White, Black, Hispanic and Asian Americans – about three-quarters or more say that Black, Hispanic and Asian people face at least some discrimination in our society today. Black Americans themselves are particularly likely to feel that Black people face *a lot* of discrimination (73% say this).

Roughly eight-in-ten or more Americans across all four racial or ethnic groups also feel that Muslims and Arab people face at least some discrimination.

White Americans are the most likely to say that Jews face at least some discrimination (85%). Slightly fewer Black (78%), Hispanic (75%) and Asian (71%) Americans express the same view.

Like the overall public, fewer people in most of these racial or ethnic groups think there is discrimination against evangelical Christians, though about half of White (52%), Black (51%) and Hispanic (46%) adults say there is *at least some* discrimination against evangelical Christians.

94% of Black adults say there is at least some discrimination against Black people

% who say there is ____ (of) discrimination against each group in our society

Against ...	Among White Americans			Among Black Americans			Among Hispanic Americans			Among Asian Americans		
	A lot	Some	NET	A lot	Some	NET	A lot	Some	NET	A lot	Some	NET
Black people	32%	46%	78%	73%	20%	94%	46%	35%	81%	42%	39%	81%
Muslims	41	42	83	52	35	87	44	35	79	48	33	81
Arab people	37	45	83	43	41	83	40	40	79	42	38	80
Hispanic people	21	54	75	44	41	84	40	43	84	23	50	73
Asian people	21	54	74	29	47	77	28	46	74	29	53	83
Jews	42	43	85	41	37	78	36	39	75	27	44	71
Evangelical Christians	15	37	52	12	39	51	14	32	46	24	31	
White people	16	36	52	18	23		20	30		16	22	

Note: Figures may not sum to subtotals indicated due to rounding. White, Black and Asian include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

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White adults are far more likely than any of the other racial or ethnic groups to feel there is at least some discrimination against White people (52%).

Religion

Religious groups differ significantly in their assessments of discrimination in our society. To begin with, each religious group tends to be especially likely to perceive discrimination *against itself*.

Take, for example, views of discrimination against Jews: 72% of Jewish Americans say there is a lot of discrimination against Jews in our society today, but fewer than half of adults in any other religious group in the survey say the same. Muslim Americans stand out for a particularly small share saying Jews face a lot of discrimination (17%).

U.S. religious groups are especially likely to perceive a lot of discrimination against themselves

% who say there is a lot of discrimination against each group in our society

Among ...	Against ...	Muslims	Jews	Black people	Arab people	Hispanic people	Asian people	Evangelical Christian	White people
U.S. adults		44%	40%	40%	39%	28%	24%	14%	13%
Protestant		38	44	35	33	24	21	22	17
White evangelical		27	46	17	24	12	15	30	23
White, not evang.		44	43	30	40	21	22	15	18
Black		51	44	73	42	44	28	13	6
Hispanic		35	45	42	32	34	22	27	10
Catholic		42	39	34	36	27	23	13	13
White		37	43	26	32	14	18	13	15
Hispanic		47	33	44	40	47	28	12	10
Jewish		57	72	52	50	31	27	4	8
Muslim		67	17	61	57	31	27	7	3
Religiously unaffiliated		52	36	51	49	34	27	7	9

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.
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Similarly, Muslim Americans are significantly more likely than most other religious groups to say that Muslims face a lot of discrimination (67%). Still, around half or more of Jewish Americans (57%), religiously unaffiliated Americans (52%) and Black Protestants (51%) also perceive a lot of

discrimination against Muslims. White evangelical Protestants (27%) are among the *least* likely to say Muslims face a lot of discrimination.

Indeed, White evangelical Protestants are as likely to say that evangelical Christians face a lot of discrimination (30%) as they are to say that Muslims face a lot (27%). But *more* White evangelical Protestants feel there is a lot of discrimination against Jews (46%) than feel there is a lot against evangelical Christians.²

² We also looked at evangelical Christians as a whole – not just among White Protestants and not including those who only identify as born-again but not evangelical. In that case, 76% of evangelical Christians say there is at least some discrimination against evangelical Christians in our society, including 29% who say there is a *lot*.

How views of discrimination have changed over time

Against Muslims

The percentage of U.S. adults who say Muslims face a lot of discrimination in our society has ticked up 5 percentage points since 2021.

Still, it was markedly higher in 2017 than it is today. At that time – shortly after the election of former President Donald Trump and amid court battles over his effort to “ban” travel to the United States from several Muslim-majority countries – 87% said there was at least some discrimination against Muslims, including 56% who said there was a lot.

Our directly comparable trends

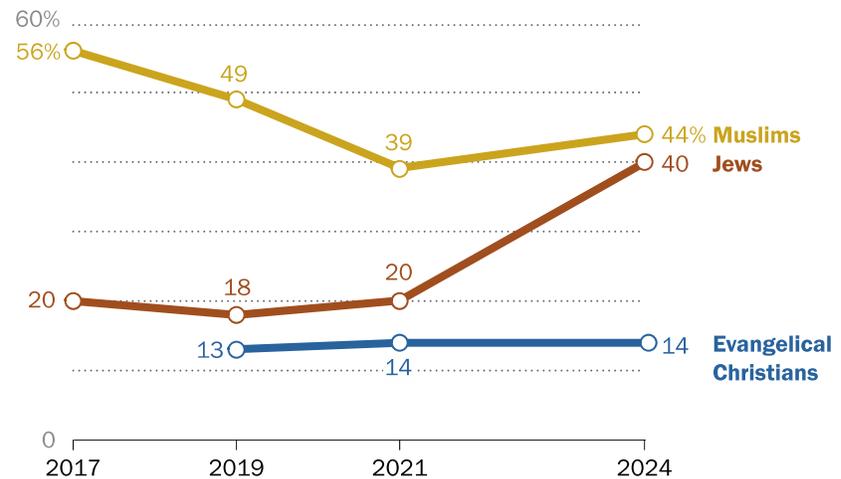
only go back to 2017. Prior to that, Pew Research Center asked about discrimination in a slightly different way: We asked Americans on the telephone whether there was a lot of discrimination against each group in a list, using a “yes/no” format.

Using the *old* question, the perceived level of discrimination against Muslims was [higher in 2017 than it had been in prior years](#) (2009, 2013 and 2014). And using the *new* question, it has been lower in subsequent years (2019, 2021 and 2024) than it was in 2017. This does not mean, however, that 2017 was necessarily an *all-time* peak; to make that judgment, one would need comparable survey data going back much farther, including data from before and after the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

Pew Research Center has conducted three major, national surveys focusing specifically on Muslim Americans. These surveys – in [2007](#), [2011](#) and [2017](#) – found that the share of Muslims who said they personally had experienced discriminatory treatment in the past year grew from [40% in 2007 to 48% in 2017](#).

Share of Americans who say there is a lot of discrimination against Jews has doubled since 2021

% who say there is **a lot** of discrimination against ___ in our society



Note: We did not start asking about discrimination against evangelical Christians until 2019.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.
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Against Jews

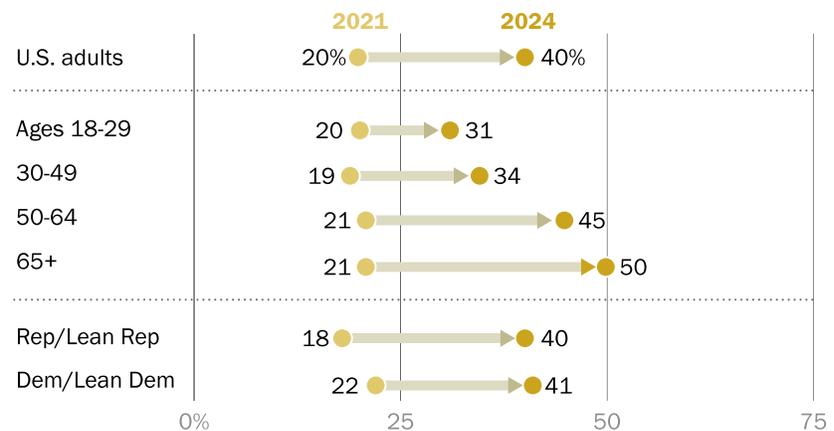
While the share of Americans who believe Muslims face a lot of discrimination has been relatively high for more than a decade, the share of Americans who say Jews face a lot of discrimination in our society has risen sharply in recent years.

Today, 40% of U.S. adults say Jews face a lot of discrimination – twice the share who said this in 2021 (20%). While most demographic groups analyzed now say Jews face more discrimination than three years ago, opinions have shifted more markedly among some groups than others.

Most notably, among Americans ages 65 and older, the sense that Jews face a lot of discrimination has risen 29 percentage points since 2021, from 21% to 50%. Among adults ages 18 to 29, the share increased 11 points over the same period. **This has opened a sizable age gap in views of discrimination against Jews, which was not present in 2021.**

The sense that Jews face a lot of discrimination has risen more among older Americans than younger ones

% who say there is **a lot** of discrimination against Jews in our society



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.
 "Rising Numbers of Americans Say Jews and Muslims Face a Lot of Discrimination"

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With the doubling in recent years, the share of the overall U.S. public saying Jews face a lot of discrimination is now identical to the share saying the same about Black people (40%) and close to the figure for Muslims (44%). By comparison, **in most of our past surveys, Americans were much less likely to say there was a lot of discrimination against Jews than to say the same about other groups, including Muslims and Black people.**

Pew Research Center has conducted two major, national surveys focusing specifically on Jewish Americans. Both of those surveys – in [2013](#) and [2020](#) – posed questions about discrimination against Jews and other groups. They found that while many Jews perceived anti-Jewish discrimination in the U.S., larger shares of Jews perceived a lot of discrimination *against other*

*groups.*³ In 2020, for example, 48% of U.S. Jewish adults surveyed said Jews face a lot of discrimination in our society – but 60% said the same about Muslims and 54% said this about Black people.⁴ Today, the pattern is different: Jewish Americans are now more likely to say that Jews face a lot of discrimination in our society (72%) than to say the same about Muslims (57%) or Black people (52%).

Against evangelical Christians, racial and ethnic groups

Perceptions of discrimination against evangelical Christians have been stable across our surveys in recent years – and the share saying this remains relatively low.

There also has not been much change in views of discrimination against Black, Hispanic, Asian and White people in [the past few years](#).

³ The 2013 survey of Jewish Americans included a similar question about discrimination, but the response options were different. The 2020 survey response options were “A lot,” “Some,” “Not much” or “None at all,” while in the 2013 survey the response options were “Yes, there is a lot of discrimination” and “No, not a lot of discrimination.” Despite this change, both surveys found that more Jews perceived a lot of discrimination against some other minority groups than against Jews.

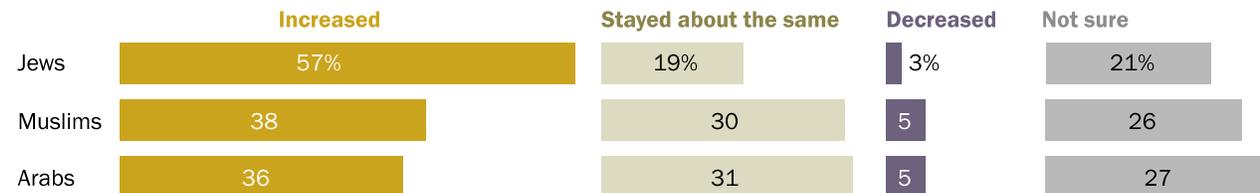
⁴ The latest survey analyzes only those who are Jews by religion – people who answer a question about their present religion by saying they are Jewish. The 2013 and 2020 surveys, which focused specifically on Jews, were designed to enable analysis of additional forms of Jewish identity, including “Jews of no religion” – people who say they have at least one Jewish parent and who consider themselves Jewish in some way (such as by culture, ethnicity or family background) but who describe their current religion as atheist, agnostic or nothing in particular.

How the American public thinks discrimination has changed since the start of the Israel-Hamas war

In addition to asking survey respondents how much discrimination various groups face in our society, the new survey asked whether discrimination against three groups – Muslims, Jews and Arab people – has increased, decreased or stayed about the same since the start of the Israel-Hamas war.

Majority of Americans think discrimination against Jews increased since the start of the Israel-Hamas war; fewer say the same about Muslims and Arabs

% who say discrimination against each group in society has ____ since the start of the Israel-Hamas war



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

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A majority of Americans (57%) say that discrimination against Jews has increased since the start of the Israel-Hamas war, while 19% say it has stayed the same and 3% say it has decreased. Around one-in-five are not sure.

Meanwhile, 38% say discrimination against Muslims has increased since the start of the war, while 30% see no change, 5% say it has decreased and around a quarter are not sure.

Views of discrimination against Arabs are roughly similar to views about Muslims: 36% of U.S. adults say discrimination against Arab people has increased since the war began, while 31% say it has stayed the same, 5% say it has decreased and 27% are not sure.

Age

U.S. adults under 30 are about equally likely to say that discrimination has increased against Muslims, Jews and Arabs since the start of the Israel-Hamas war (47% say this about each).

These young adults are *more* likely than older Americans to say that discrimination against Muslims and Arabs has increased, and *less* likely than older Americans to say the same about Jews.

Among adults ages 65 and older, a significantly larger share say discrimination against Jews has increased since the start of the Israel-Hamas war (73%) than say the same about Muslims (41%) or Arabs (38%).

Partisanship

Americans aligned with both parties largely agree that discrimination against Jews has increased: 57% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents express this view, as do 61% of Republicans and Republican leaners.

Young adults are less likely than older Americans to say discrimination against Jews has increased since the start of the Israel-Hamas war

% who say discrimination against each group in society has **increased** since the start of the Israel-Hamas war

Among ...	Against Jews	Against Muslims	Against Arabs
U.S. adults	57%	38%	36%
Ages 18-29	47	47	47
30-49	48	35	32
50-64	62	35	32
65+	73	41	38
White	64	37	35
Black	41	37	34
Hispanic	45	39	36
Asian	54	50	49
College grad+	66	44	43
Some college or less	52	36	32
Rep/Lean Rep	61	26	23
Dem/Lean Dem	57	52	49

Note: White, Black and Asian include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

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But there are significant partisan differences when it comes to whether Muslims and Arabs have experienced more discrimination since the start of the war.

Democrats are about twice as likely as Republicans to say that discrimination has risen against Muslims (52% vs. 26%) and Arab people (49% vs. 23%). Among Republicans, a plurality say that discrimination has stayed the same in the case of both Muslims (41%) and Arab people (42%), and only about one-in-ten or fewer say discrimination against either group has decreased.

Religion

Religious groups differ in their perceptions of how discrimination has changed since the start of the Israel-Hamas war.

The vast majority of Jewish Americans (89%) think discrimination against Jews has increased since the start of the war.

This is the highest share of any religious group we analyzed – although smaller majorities of White evangelical Protestants (66%), White Catholics (69%), White nonevangelical Protestants (62%) say the same. Fewer Muslim Americans agree (36%).

A large majority of Muslim Americans (70%) say discrimination against Muslims has increased since the start of the Israel-Hamas war.

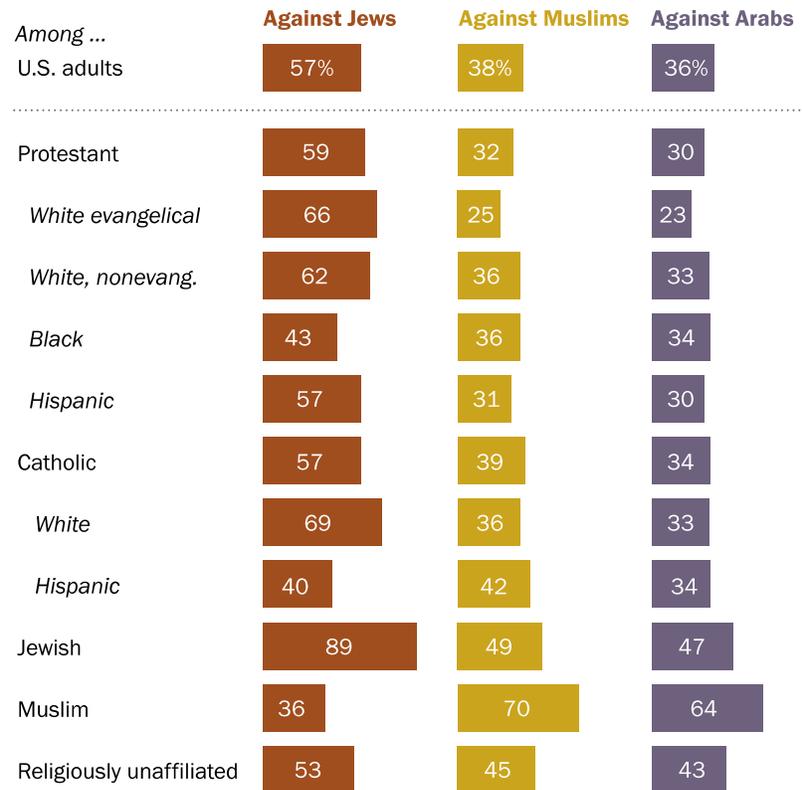
Around half of Jews (49%) share this

view, while fewer Christians in any of the broad groups we can analyze – including White Catholics (36%) and Hispanic Catholics (42%) – agree. White evangelical Protestants (25%) are among the least likely of the religious groups studied to say that discrimination against Muslims has increased.

Views of discrimination against Arabs largely mirror views about Muslims.

Majorities of U.S. Jews and Muslims see increased discrimination against their respective groups since start of the Israel-Hamas war

*% who say discrimination against each group in society has **increased** since the start of the Israel-Hamas war*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.
 "Rising Numbers of Americans Say Jews and Muslims Face a Lot of Discrimination"

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How perceptions of increased discrimination since the conflict began vary based on people’s experiences with the Israel-Hamas war

As part of this survey, we asked Americans [how closely they are following news about the Israel-Hamas war](#).

- Those who say they closely follow news about the war are more likely than those who don’t to perceive a rise in discrimination against all three groups (Muslims, Arabs and Jews) since the start of the war.

The survey also asked whether respondents have ever been personally offended by comments about the war – either because of something they saw on the news or social media, or because of something someone said around them.

- People who say they have been offended are more likely than those who haven’t to perceive a rise in discrimination against all three groups.

Views on discrimination are related to how Americans engage with news and social media about the war, and also to their degree of sympathy for each side

% who say discrimination against each group in society has *increased* since the start of the Israel-Hamas war

	Against Jews	Against Muslims	Against Arabs
Follow news closely	77%	50%	47%
Follow news less closely	52	36	33
Offended because of something someone said	65	54	52
Have not been offended	56	36	33
Offended because of something on news	70	49	45
Have not been offended	51	34	32
Stopped talking to someone because of war	58	54	50
Did not stop talking to someone because of war	57	37	35
Sympathize entirely/mostly with Israelis	78	29	25
Sympathize equally with both	62	48	45
Sympathize entirely/mostly with Palestinians	55	66	64

Note: Refer to report topline for full question wording.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 12-25, 2024.
“Rising Numbers of Americans Say Jews and Muslims Face a Lot of Discrimination”

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Some Americans also reported that they have stopped talking to someone, or unfollowed or blocked someone online, because of something that person said about the Israel-Hamas war. (*For more about this, read [Chapter 2 of this report](#).*)

- People who have cut off communication with someone in this way are more likely than those who haven't to say discrimination against both Muslims and Arabs has increased.

Where people say [their sympathies lie in the Israel-Hamas war](#) is also related to their perceptions about discrimination in the U.S.

- 78% of those who sympathize entirely or mostly with the Israeli people say discrimination against Jews has increased. Fewer say this among those who sympathize entirely or mostly with the Palestinian people (55%) or who sympathize equally with both groups (62%).
- By comparison, those who sympathize entirely or mostly with the Palestinian people are more likely to say discrimination against Muslims (66%) and Arabs (64%) has increased. Fewer of those who sympathize predominantly with Israelis (29% and 25%, respectively) or equally with both groups (48% and 45%, respectively) say the same.

2. Acceptable speech and the Israel-Hamas war

On balance, Americans say the free public expression of opinions both for and against Israeli and Palestinian statehood should be allowed. But most draw the line at calls for violence against Jews or Muslims, which the vast majority say should not be allowed.

The survey asked respondents whether they think people in the U.S. should be allowed to publicly express each of the following types of speech, even if doing so might offend others:

- Support for Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state
- Opposition to Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state
- Support for Palestinians having their own state
- Opposition to Palestinians having their own state

The survey asked respondents to answer these questions regardless of their own views.

Seven-in-ten Americans say that speech supporting Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state should be allowed. Two-thirds say the same about speech that supports Palestinians having their own state. In both cases, only about one-in-ten U.S. adults or fewer say these kinds of speech should *not* be allowed, though many more are unsure.

Smaller majorities say speech that opposes Palestinians having their own state (61%) or Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state (58%) should be allowed. Fewer than one-fifth of U.S. adults say speech opposing Palestinian statehood (13%) or Israel’s existence as a Jewish state (17%) should *not* be allowed; around a quarter are unsure on these questions.

When we analyze various combinations of responses, we find that:

- Most Americans who say that speech *supporting* Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state should be allowed also say that speech *opposing* Israel’s existence should be allowed; 57% of respondents say both should be allowed.
- Likewise, most who say it should be allowed to publicly *support* Palestinians having their own state also say it should be allowed to publicly *oppose* Palestinian statehood; 58% say both should be allowed.

- An even larger share of Americans (63%) think that speech *supporting both* Palestinian statehood and Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state should be allowed, while 55% say that speech *opposing both* should be allowed.

Views on these issues often vary by religion, age, education and other demographic factors.

Religion

Most White evangelical Protestants, White Protestants who are not evangelical, White Catholics, Jewish Americans and religiously unaffiliated Americans (those who describe themselves as atheists, agnostics or “nothing in particular”) are broadly in favor of people being able to publicly express either support or opposition to Israeli and Palestinian statehood.

Black Protestants, Hispanic Protestants, Hispanic Catholics and Muslim Americans are less likely to say people should be allowed to voice these views, though these religious groups have a notably higher tendency to express uncertainty on the issue. For example, 33% of Muslims surveyed say they are not sure whether people in the U.S. should be allowed to express opposition to Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state; about half of Muslims say this kind of speech *should* be allowed, and 18% say it *should not* be allowed.

Most Americans say expressions of support or opposition to Israeli and Palestinian statehood should be allowed

Regardless of your own opinions, do you think people in the U.S. should be allowed to express ___ in public, even if it might offend others? % who say ...

	Speech that supports Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state			Speech that opposes Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state			Speech that supports Palestinians having their own state			Speech that opposes Palestinians having their own state		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
U.S. adults	70%	7%	21%	58%	17%	23%	66%	9%	24%	61%	13%	25%
Ages 18-29	66	9	23	60	14	24	66	9	23	60	12	25
30-49	67	8	24	59	15	25	65	9	25	60	13	26
50-64	72	6	21	58	18	22	66	9	24	62	12	25
65+	77	6	16	57	21	20	67	9	22	63	12	23
College grad+	84		12	72	14	13	81	6	13	76	9	14
Some college or less	63	9	26	51	19	28	58	11	30	53	15	31
Rep/Lean Rep	76	6	17	60	19	19	66	11	22	65	11	23
Dem/Lean Dem	70	8	21	60	16	23	70	8	21	62	14	23
Protestant	72	6	22	56	18	24	63	10	26	59	12	27
White evangelical	78		16	61	18	19	66	9	23	66	9	24
White, not evang.	78		18	64	15	20	72	6	21	67	9	22
Black	51	10	37	40	19	40	48	12	39	41	16	42
Hispanic	63	8	26	38	29	31	46	19	32	42	24	32
Catholic	67	10	22	55	19	24	62	11	25	58	14	27
White	79	6	14	64	19	15	71	10	18	69	12	18
Hispanic	47	15	36	41	19	39	48	14	38	40	18	41
Jewish	92			55	34	8	77	10	11	74	12	12
Muslim	47	18	33	50	14	33	70	5	22	43	27	28
Religiously unaffiliated	72	6	21	65	13	21	73	6	21	67	11	22

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

"Rising Numbers of Americans Say Jews and Muslims Face a Lot of Discrimination"

Education

Views about which kinds of speech are acceptable are tied to education. Americans who have at least a college degree are far more likely than those with less education to say that speech supporting or opposing Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state, as well as speech supporting or opposing Palestinians having their own state, *should* be allowed.

Those with some college or less education are more likely than those with at least a college degree to say they are *unsure* whether speech like this should be allowed.

Age

Most U.S. adults, regardless of age, support the free expression of opinions about Israeli and Palestinian statehood, though Americans ages 50 and older are somewhat more likely than adults under 50 to say people should be able to publicly express *support* for Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state (74% vs. 67%).

Speech about violence

While most Americans favor free expression of opinions about Israeli and Palestinian statehood, most do *not* think calls for violence should be allowed. Just one-in-ten adults surveyed say that speech advocating violence against either Jews (10%) or Muslims (11%) is permissible.

Across a wide range of demographic groups, solid majorities of Americans feel that speech inciting violence against Jews or Muslims should *not* be allowed, though there are some differences. For example, U.S. adults under 50 are slightly more likely than older Americans to say that calls for violence against either religious group should be allowed.

Republicans and Republican-leaning independents are also, on average, slightly more likely than Democrats and Democratic leaners to say that public calls for violence against Muslims or Jews should be allowed – though most people in both parties view such speech as impermissible.

Most Americans say calls for violence against Jews or Muslims should not be allowed

Regardless of your own opinions, do you think people in the U.S. should be allowed to express ___ in public, even if it might offend others? % who say ...

	Speech that calls for violence against Jews			Speech that calls for violence against Muslims		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
U.S. adults	10%	73%	15%	11%	73%	16%
Ages 18-29	14	63	21	14	63	20
30-49	12	69	18	13	69	18
50-64	9	77	14	9	76	14
65+	6	84	9	6	83	9
College grad+	9	82	9	9	81	9
Some college or less	11	69	19	11	68	19
Rep/Lean Rep	13	73	13	14	71	14
Dem/Lean Dem	8	78	14	8	78	13
Protestant	9	74	15	10	73	16
White evangelical	10	78	12	11	75	13
White, not evang.	9	77	13	10	75	14
Black	9	66	24	9	66	24
Hispanic	8	71	19	8	71	19
Catholic	10	72	16	11	72	16
White	9	82	9	9	81	9
Hispanic	12	59	28	12	59	27
Jewish	4	92	3	6	89	4
Muslim	10	67	21	9	71	19
Religiously unaffiliated	10	74	15	10	74	5

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

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As with expressions of support or opposition to statehood, U.S. adults with some college or less education are more likely than those with at least a college degree to say they are unsure whether calls for violence against Jews or Muslims should be allowed.

How attention to the war and sympathy with each side are related to views on free speech

Americans who say they follow news about the Israel-Hamas war extremely or very closely are more likely than those who follow the news less closely to feel that people should be allowed to express speech that supports or opposes Israeli and Palestinian statehood.

But regardless of how closely they are following news about the war, most U.S. adults say speech advocating for violence against Jews or Muslims should not be permitted. (Though those who follow the news less closely are somewhat more likely to say they are unsure.)

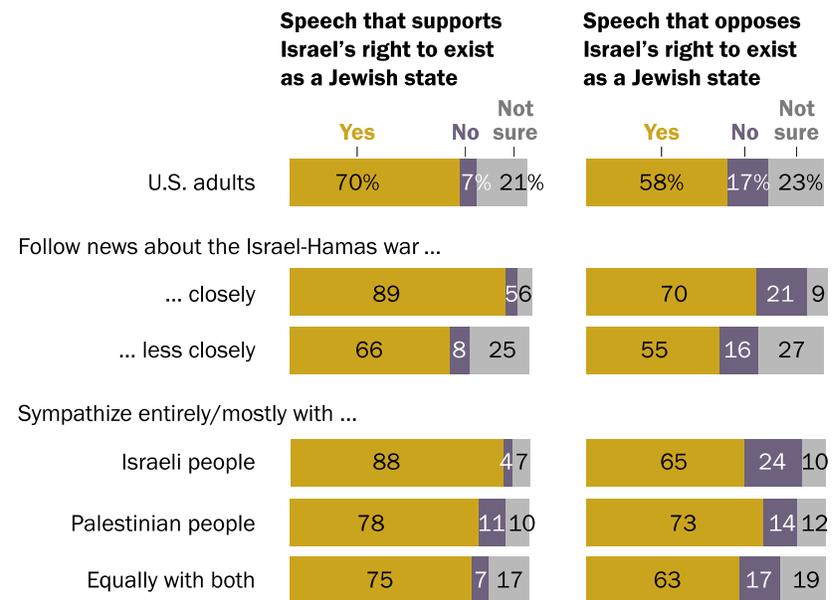
As one might expect, Americans whose sympathies lie mostly or entirely with the Israeli people are especially likely to say that speech

supporting Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state should be allowed (88%). But 78% of Americans whose sympathies lie mostly or entirely with the Palestinian people say the same, as do three-quarters of those who say they sympathize equally with both groups.

Americans who sympathize mostly or entirely with Palestinians are somewhat more likely to say that *speech opposing Israel's right to exist should be allowed* (73%). But 65% of those whose sympathies tilt toward Israel also favor allowing such speech, and so do 63% of those who sympathize equally with both.

Americans following news about the Israel-Hamas war closely are more likely than those who aren't to say that expressing support or opposition to Israeli statehood should be allowed

Regardless of your own opinions, do you think people in the U.S. should be allowed to express ___ in public, even if it might offend others? % who say ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Those who follow news about the Israel-Hamas war closely include those who say they do so extremely or very closely.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

"Rising Numbers of Americans Say Jews and Muslims Face a Lot of Discrimination"

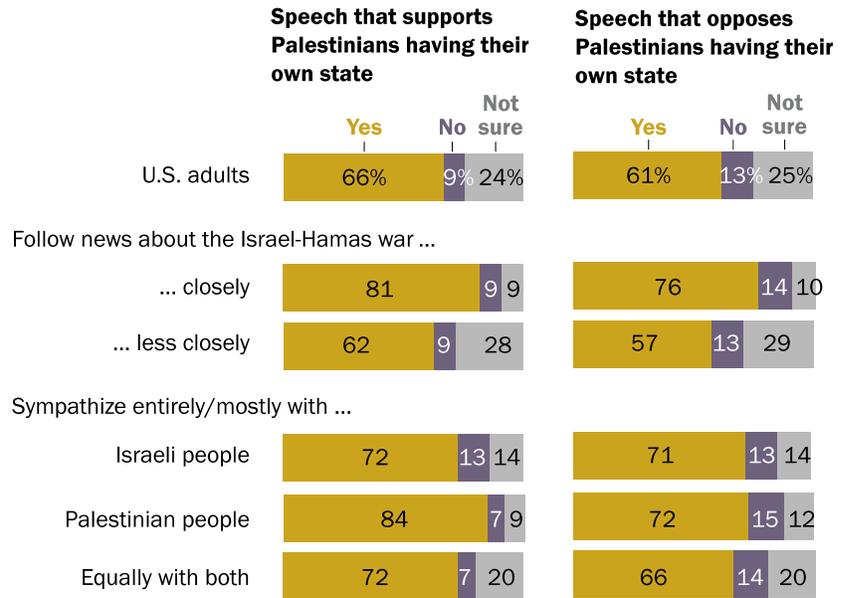
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Also, Americans who sympathize mostly or entirely with Palestinians are *about as likely* as those whose sympathies lie primarily with Israelis to say that *speech opposing Palestinian statehood should be allowed*: 72% of Palestinian sympathizers take this position, along with 71% of Israeli sympathizers.

Those who sympathize more with the Israeli people are as likely to say speech that calls for violence against Jews should be allowed (11%) as they are to say this for speech calling for violence against Muslims (13%). There is a similar pattern among those who sympathize more with the Palestinian people and those who sympathize equally with both.

Americans who sympathize with Palestinian people are more likely to say speech supporting Palestinian statehood should be allowed

Regardless of your own opinions, do you think people in the U.S. should be allowed to express ___ in public, even if it might offend others? % who say ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Those who follow news about the Israel-Hamas war closely include those who say they do so extremely or very closely.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

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Taking personal offense at speech or news about the Israel-Hamas war

One-third of Americans say that, since the start of the Israel-Hamas war, they have personally felt offended because of something they saw on the news or social media about the war. And 17% say they have personally felt offended because of something someone said around them about the war.

American Jews and Muslims are the only religious or demographic groups analyzed in this report in which a majority say they have felt offended because of something they saw on the news or social media: **74% of Jews and 60% of Muslims have been offended by news or social media related to the Israel-Hamas war.**

Jews (49%) and Muslims (43%) are also far more likely than others to say they have felt offended by something someone said around them about the war.

U.S. adults ages 65 and older are more likely than their younger counterparts to say they have felt personally offended by something they saw on the news or social media about the war.

Most U.S. Jews, Muslims have been offended because of something they saw about the war

% who say that, since the start of the Israel-Hamas war, they have personally felt offended because of ...

	Something they saw on the news or social media about the war	Something said around them about the war	Have been offended by both
U.S. adults	33%	17%	13%
<hr/>			
Ages 18-29	30	24	17
30-49	28	17	13
50-64	34	14	12
65+	41	14	12
<hr/>			
College grad+	37	19	16
Some college or less	31	15	12
<hr/>			
Rep/Lean Rep	32	14	11
Dem/Lean Dem	35	20	16
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Protestant	33	14	11
White evangelical	34	12	10
White, not evang.	29	11	9
Black	32	16	11
Hispanic	40	24	17
Catholic	32	15	12
White	33	13	10
Hispanic	27	17	14
Jewish	74	49	47
Muslim	60	43	41
Religiously unaffiliated	29	17	13

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024. "Rising Numbers of Americans Say Jews and Muslims Face a Lot of Discrimination"

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But U.S. adults under 30 are more likely than Americans ages 30 and older to say they have been offended by something someone said around them about the war.

Cutting contact with someone because of what that person said about the Israel-Hamas war

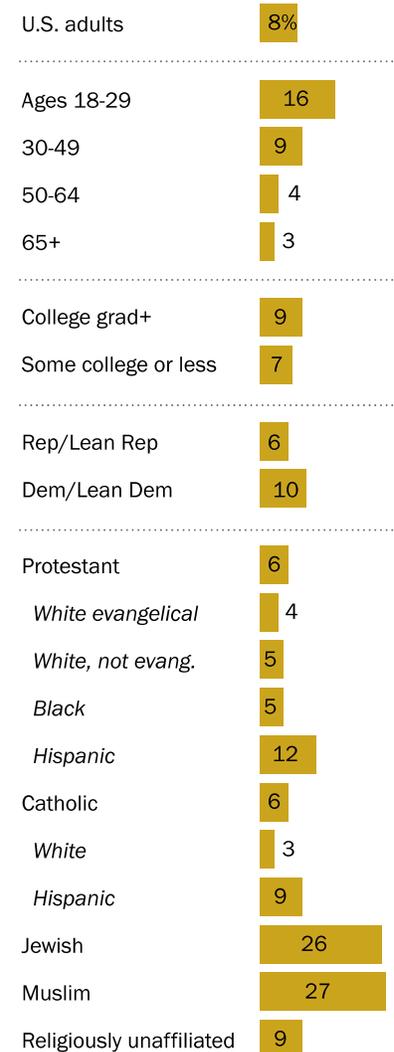
Relatively few Americans (8%) say they have stopped talking to someone in person, or unfollowed or blocked someone online, because of some comment that person made about the Israel-Hamas war.

But American Muslims (27%) and Jews (26%) are more likely than the other religious and demographic groups analyzed to say they have stopped talking to someone because of something that person said about the war.

This is a relatively uncommon experience across most demographic groups, though 16% of American adults under 30 have stopped talking to someone because of comments about the war.

One-quarter of Muslims, Jews stopped talking to someone because of something said about war

% who say they have stopped talking to someone in person, or unfollowed or blocked someone online, because of something that person said about the Israel-Hamas war ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 13-25, 2024.

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from ATP Wave 143, conducted from Feb. 13 to 25, 2024. A total of 12,693 panelists responded out of 14,762 who were sampled, for a response rate of 89% (AAPOR RR3). The survey includes an [oversample](#) of 2,051 Jewish and Muslim Americans from Ipsos' KnowledgePanel, SSRS's Opinion Panel, and NORC at the University of Chicago's AmeriSpeak Panel. These oversampled groups are weighted to reflect their correct proportions in the population. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is less than 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 12,693 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

ATP Panel recruitment

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

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based sampling (ABS) recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.⁵ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next

⁵ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. ["AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling."](#)

birthday is asked to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.⁶

We have recruited a national sample of U.S. adults to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to boost sample size with underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic, Black and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Across the six address-based recruitments, a total of 23,862 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,917 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 30,859 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,920 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. All active panel members who completed the ATP wave which fielded from July 31 to Aug. 6, 2023 (ATP W132), or panelists who previously identified as Jewish or Muslim, were invited to participate in this wave.

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23-March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,391
Aug. 27-Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	831
April 25-June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	404
Aug. 8-Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	3,848
Aug. 19-Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,387
June 1-July 19, 2020; Feb. 10-March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,440
May 29-July 7, 2021; Sept. 16-Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	731
May 24-Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,454
April 17-May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	434
	Total	43,580	30,859	11,920

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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⁶ Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

The ATP was supplemented with an oversample of self-identified Jewish and Muslim American panelists from three other probability panels: Ipsos' KnowledgePanel, SSRS's Opinion Panel, and NORC at the University of Chicago's AmeriSpeak panel. All panelists who met the selection criteria were selected with certainty.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos, SSRS and NORC. The survey for ATP and KP panelists was programmed by Ipsos, while the survey for SSRS and NORC panelists was programmed by SSRS. A small number of SSRS panelists took their survey over the phone with an interviewer. Both web programs were rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos, SSRS and NORC project management teams and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All ATP respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Respondents from the Ipsos KnowledgePanel, SSRS Opinion Panel and AmeriSpeak were offered the cash equivalent of \$10 for completing this survey.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Feb. 13 to 25, 2024. Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of ATP panelists with a known residential address on Feb. 12.⁷

Invitations were sent out in separate launches. Sixty ATP panelists and 300 KP panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Feb. 13. The ATP and KP panelists chosen for the soft launch were known responders who had completed previous surveys

⁷ Postcard notifications are sent to 1) panelists who have been provided with a tablet to take ATP surveys, 2) panelists who were recruited within the last two years, and 3) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining ATP and KP sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Feb. 14.

Overall, 129 SSRS panelists were included in the SSRS soft launch, which began with an initial invitation on Feb. 14. And 110 NORC panelists were included in the NORC soft launch, which began with an initial invitation on Feb. 15. All remaining SSRS and NORC sampled panelists were included together in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Feb. 15.

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

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 143

	ATP/KP soft launch	ATP/KP full launch	SSRS soft launch	NORC soft launch	SSRS/ NORC full launch
Initial invitation	Feb. 13, 2024	Feb. 14, 2024	Feb. 14, 2024	Feb. 15, 2024	Feb. 15, 2024
First reminder	Feb. 17, 2024	Feb. 17, 2024	Feb. 17, 2024	Feb. 17, 2024	Feb. 17, 2024
Second reminder	Feb. 19, 2024	Feb. 19, 2024	Feb. 19, 2024	Feb. 19, 2024	Feb. 19, 2024
Third reminder	Feb. 22, 2024	Feb. 22, 2024	Feb. 22, 2024	Feb. 22, 2024	Feb. 22, 2024
Final reminder	Feb. 24, 2024	Feb. 24, 2024	Feb. 24, 2024	Feb. 24, 2024	Feb. 24, 2024

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Data quality checks

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

Weighting

The data was weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of inclusion in the panel to which they belong. Separately for each of the four panels (ATP, KP, SSRS, NORC), the base weights for Muslim and Jewish respondents were scaled to be proportional to the group's effective sample size. These weights were then combined and calibrated so that the overall proportions of Jewish and Muslim respondents respectively match the [National Public Opinion Reference Survey](#) (NPORS) benchmark.

This weight is then calibrated again to align with the full set of population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table (which also includes the NPORS benchmarks for the shares of Jewish and Muslim adults). In order to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights, the weights were trimmed separately among Jewish, Muslim, Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black, and non-Hispanic Asian respondents at the 98th percentile, and among all other respondents at the 99.5th percentile. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	
Party affiliation x Voter registration	2022 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	2023 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation (Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Muslim, Religiously unaffiliated, Other)	

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

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The following 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.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 143

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...	
Total sample	12,693	1.5 percentage points	
Ages 18-29	909	4.8 percentage points	
30-49	3,844	2.5 percentage points	
50-64	3,511	2.5 percentage points	
65+	4,396	2.4 percentage points	
College grad+	6,954	1.8 percentage points	
Some college or less	5,693	2.1 percentage points	
Protestant	4,385	2.2 percentage points	
<i>White evangelical</i>	1,583	3.6 percentage points	
<i>White, not evangelical</i>	1,235	4.3 percentage points	
<i>Black</i>	915	4.6 percentage points	
<i>Hispanic</i>	316	9.3 percentage points	
Catholic	2,019	3.5 percentage points	
<i>White</i>	1,246	3.9 percentage points	
<i>Hispanic</i>	584	7.3 percentage points	
Jewish	1,941	3.3 percentage points	
Muslim	414	8.4 percentage points	
Religiously unaffiliated	3,205	2.8 percentage points	
	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	
Rep/Lean Rep	5,312	44	2.2 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	7,007	48	2.1 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Jewish and Muslim respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. Refer to the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 143

	AAPOR code	ATP	KP	SSRS	AmeriSpeak	Total
Completed interview	1.1	10,642	959	696	396	12,693
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	35	2	0	0	37
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	22	0	0	0	22
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	320	0	0	0	320
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1	0	0	0	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.3	6	0	0	0	6
Completed interview but was removed for ineligibility		0	120	71	76	267
Eligibility undetermined	3.2	0	168	618	630	1416
Screened out	4.7	0	0	0	0	0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		11,026	1,249	1,385	1,102	14,762
Completed interviews	I	10,642	959	696	396	12,693
Partial interviews	P	0	0	0	0	0
Refusals	R	377	2	0	0	379
Non-contact	NC	1	0	0	0	1
Other	O	6	0	0	0	6
Unknown household	UH	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown other	UO	0	168	618	630	1416
Not eligible	NE	0	120	71	76	267
Screen out	SO	0	0	0	0	0
Total		11,026	1,249	1,385	1,102	14,762
Est. eligibility rate among unscreened: $e = (I+P+R)/(I+P+R+SO+NE)$		100%	88.9%	90.7%	83.9%	
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		97%	85%	50%	39%	88%
AAPOR RR3 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+[e*(UH+UO)])$		97%	90%	55%	43%	89%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 143

	ATP	KP	SSRS	NORC	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%	11%	9%	29%	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%	61%	49%	76%	68%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 143	45%	19%	74%	79%	48%
Response rate to Wave 143 survey	97%	90%	55%	43%	88%
Cumulative response rate	4%	1%	2%	8%	4%

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**2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 143 RELIGION, ISRAEL AND GEOPOLITICS
February 13-25, 2024
N=12,693**

OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

DISCRIM Please tell us how much discrimination there is against each of these groups in our society today. **[SPLIT ITEMS INTO 2 PAGES; RANDOMIZE ITEMS ON EACH PAGE; RANDOMIZE ORDER OF SCREENS]**

		<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Only a little</u>	<u>None at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
SCREEN A						
BLACK	Black people					
	Feb 13-25, 2024	40	40	15	5	1
	March 1-7, 2021	46	33	14	5	1
TREND FOR COMPARISON						
	Blacks					
	Sep 3-15, 2019	37	40	16	6	<1
	Feb 28-March 12, 2017* ⁸	39	42	14	5	<1
HISP	Hispanic people					
	Feb 13-25, 2024	28	50	17	5	1
	March 1-7, 2021	30	46	18	5	1
TREND FOR COMPARISON						
	Hispanics					
	Sep 3-15, 2019	35	42	16	6	<1
	Feb 28-March 12, 2017*	34	43	17	5	<1
WHITE	White people					
	Feb 13-25, 2024	13	30	31	25	1
	March 1-7, 2021	14	26	30	29	1
TREND FOR COMPARISON						
	Whites					
	Sep 3-15, 2019	10	27	33	30	<1
	Feb 28-March 12, 2017*	11	29	33	26	<1
ASIAN	Asian people					
	Feb 13-25, 2024	24	52	19	5	1
	March 1-7, 2021	27	44	22	7	1
ARAB	Arab people	39	43	13	4	1
	Feb 13-25, 2024					
SCREEN B						
JEW	Jews					
	Feb 13-25, 2024	40	42	12	5	1
	March 1-7, 2021	20	48	21	9	1
	Sep 3-15 2019	18	48	23	10	1
	Feb 28-March 12, 2017*	20	46	25	9	<1
MUS	Muslims					
	Feb 13-25, 2024	44	39	12	4	1

⁸* The W24.5 Mode Study survey was administered by web and phone. Results reported here are from web mode only.

	March 1-7, 2021	39	39	14	7	1
	Sep 3-15, 2019	49	34	11	6	<1
	Feb 28-March 12, 2017*	56	31	8	5	<1
EVANG	Evangelical Christians					
	Feb 13-25, 2024	14	35	29	20	1
	March 1-7, 2021	14	31	28	26	1
	Sep 3-15, 2019	13	33	30	23	1

OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

DISCHANGE Since the start of the Israel-Hamas war, has discrimination against each of these groups in our society increased, decreased, or stayed about the same? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		<u>Increased</u>	<u>Decreased</u>	<u>Stayed about the same</u>	<u>Not sure</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	Arabs					
	Feb 13-25, 2024	36	5	31	27	1
b.	Jews					
	Feb 13-25, 2024	57	3	19	21	1
c.	Muslims					
	Feb 13-25, 2024	38	5	30	26	1

ASK ALL:

SEEXPRESS Since the start of the Israel-Hamas war, have you personally felt offended because of ... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	Something someone said around you about the war			
	Feb 13-25, 2024	17	82	1
b.	Something you saw on the news or social media about the war			
	Feb 13-25, 2024	33	65	2

ASK ALL:

ESTRANGE Have you stopped talking to someone in person or unfollowed or blocked someone online because of something they said about the Israel-Hamas war?

Feb 13-25, <u>2024</u>	
8	Yes
92	No
1	No answer

OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

ACCEPTSPE

Regardless of your own opinions, do you think people in the U.S. should be allowed to express each of the following in public, even if it might offend others? **[RANDOMIZE WITHIN PAIRS; RANDOMIZE FIRST 2 PAIRS; ACCEPTSPE_CRIJEW AND ACCEPTSPE_CRIMUS ALWAYS LAST PAIR]**

		Yes, this should be <u>allowed</u>	No, this should <u>not</u> be <u>allowed</u>	<u>Not sure</u>	No <u>answer</u>
[PAIR 1]					
SUPISEX	Speech that <u>supports</u> Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state Feb 13-25, 2024	70	7	21	1
CRIISEX	Speech that <u>opposes</u> Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state Feb 13-25, 2024	58	17	23	1
[PAIR 2]					
SUPPAL	Speech that <u>supports</u> Palestinians having their own state Feb 13-25, 2024	66	9	24	1
CRIPAL	Speech that <u>opposes</u> Palestinians having their own state Feb 13-25, 2024	61	13	25	1
[PAIR 3]					
CRIJEW	Speech that calls for <u>violence against Jews</u> Feb 13-25, 2024	10	73	15	1
CRIMUS	Speech that calls for <u>violence against Muslims</u> Feb 13-25, 2024	11	73	16	1

OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK ALL:**

ARABID

Do you consider yourself Arab or of Arab origin?

Feb 13-25,
2024

1	Yes
98	No
<1	No answer

OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:

ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE OR REFUSED (PARTY=3,4 OR Refused):PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...⁹

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Something else</u>	<u>No answer</u>	<i>Lean <u>Rep</u></i>	<i>Lean <u>Dem</u></i>
28	30	27	13	2	17	18

⁹ PARTY and PARTYLN asked of ATP panelists in a prior wave. Jewish and Muslim respondents from the Ipsos KnowledgePanel, NORC Amerispeak panel and SSRS opinion panel were asked PARTY and PARTYLN on this survey.