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Latinos, Religion and Campaign 2012: Catholics Favor Obama, Evangelicals Divided

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Latinos, Religion and Campaign 2012: Catholics Favor Obama, Evangelicals Divided

Latinos are divided by religion in their preferences in the upcoming presidential election, according to the latest survey by the Pew Hispanic Center and the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, both projects of the Pew Research Center. Three-quarters of Latino Catholics and eight-in-ten religiously unaffiliated Latinos support President Barack Obama's re-election.

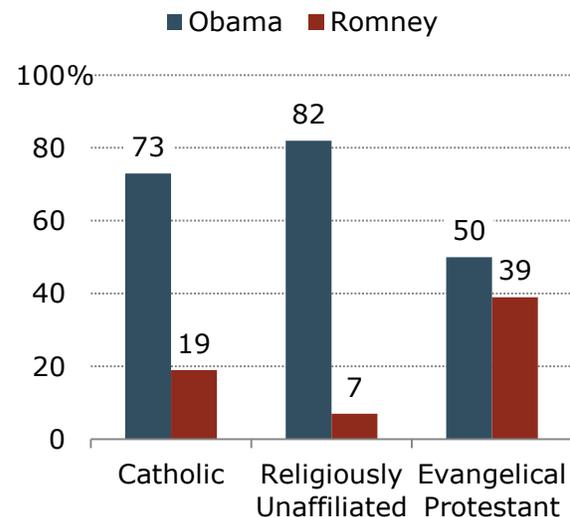
However, among Latino evangelical Protestants, who account for 16% of all Latino registered voters, just 50% prefer Obama, while 39% support his Republican challenger, Mitt Romney.

These same patterns are reflected in Latinos' partisan affiliations. Eight-in-ten religiously unaffiliated Latino voters (who make up 15% of the Latino electorate) and seven-in-ten Latino Catholics (57% of the Latino electorate) are Democrats or lean toward the Democratic Party. Among Latino evangelical voters, identification with the Democratic Party is lower; about half are Democrats or lean Democratic, while about a third are Republicans or lean toward the Republican Party.

As the presidential election approaches, many Hispanic churchgoers say they are hearing from their clergy about various political issues and, to a lesser extent, about candidates and elections. Roughly half of Latinos (54%) who attend religious services at least once a month say they have heard their clergy speak out about abortion, while 43% have heard from the pulpit about immigration, and 38% say their clergy have spoken out about homosexuality. A smaller proportion, roughly three-in-ten, report hearing from their clergy about candidates and elections.

Latino Catholics, Religiously Unaffiliated More Supportive of Obama than Latino Evangelicals

% who would vote or lean toward voting for each candidate if election were held today



Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos. QN13, QN14. Based on Latino registered voters.

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The new survey also finds rapidly growing support for same-sex marriage among Latinos, mirroring growing support among the general public. Half of Latinos now favor allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally, while one-third are opposed. As recently as 2006, these figures were reversed (56% of Latinos opposed same-sex marriage, while 31% supported it). Latino evangelicals, however, remain strongly opposed to same-sex marriage (66% opposed vs. 25% in favor).

This report takes an in-depth look at the link between religion and political topics in the Latino community. It is based on a nationally representative bilingual telephone survey conducted jointly by the Pew Hispanic Center and the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, Sept. 7-Oct. 4, 2012 (largely before the first presidential debate), among 1,765 Latino adults, including 903 registered voters. The Latino electorate today includes 23.7 million eligible voters – an increase of more than 4 million since 2008. Overall, Latinos now account for 11% of the nation’s eligible electorate, up from 9.5% in 2008. In addition, Latinos make up at least 14% of all eligible voters in three battleground states this year – Colorado, Florida and Nevada. Additional information on the Latino electorate, including a discussion of how many Latinos are likely to vote in the upcoming election and an analysis of their issue priorities, is available in a recent Pew Hispanic Center report, [“Latino Voters Support Obama by 3-1 Ratio, But Are Less Certain than Others about Voting.”](#)

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES AND PARTISANSHIP

Overall, Latino registered voters strongly back Obama in this year's presidential race. When asked who they would vote for if the election were held today, Latino registered voters support Obama over Romney by more than three-to-one (69% vs. 21%). By comparison, the general public is more evenly divided.

[Polling](#) conducted in mid-September by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press found 51% of registered voters expressing support for Obama, while 42% backed Romney.¹

Hispanic Catholics who are registered to vote look very much like the Hispanic population overall, with nearly three-quarters supporting Obama (73%) and about one-in-five supporting Romney (19%). White, non-Hispanic Catholics are much more evenly divided, with 47% in favor of Obama and 46% in favor of Romney (as of mid-September).

Hispanics who are not affiliated with a religion also are strongly in favor of Obama (82% Obama vs. 7% Romney). Among the religiously unaffiliated in the U.S. general public, roughly two-thirds favor Obama.

Hispanic evangelical Protestants are more narrowly divided, with half supporting Obama (50%) and about four-in-ten supporting Romney (39%). This is in contrast with white, non-Hispanic evangelical Protestant registered voters, among whom a solid majority supports Romney (74%).

Latino Catholic Registered Voters Strongly Favor Obama; Evangelical Protestants Are More Divided

	Obama/ lean Obama %	Romney/ lean Romney %	N
All Latino RVs	69	21	903
Catholic	73	19	401
Protestant	55	33	291
Evangelical	50	39	204
Unaffiliated	82	7	150
<i>Attend worship services...</i>			
Weekly or more	61	28	361
Monthly/Yearly	73	19	313
Seldom/Never	76	13	221
U.S. general public RVs	51	42	2,424
Catholic	54	39	541
White Catholic	47	46	435
Protestant	43	50	1,262
White evangelical	19	74	524
Unaffiliated	65	27	381

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos. QN13, QN14. Based on registered voters. General public figures from survey conducted Sept. 12-16, 2012, by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press.

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¹ Subsequent polling conducted Oct. 4-7, 2012, by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press found an evenly divided electorate, with 46% of all registered voters expressing support for Obama and 46% saying they would vote for Romney. The mid-September poll was chosen for comparison in this report because it was fielded during the same period as the 2012 National Survey of Latinos.

Most Latino registered voters favor Obama over Romney regardless of their self-reported level of religious attendance. However, those who say they attend religious worship services at least once a week are somewhat less likely to support Obama (61%) than those who say they attend either monthly or yearly (73%) or seldom or never (76%).

Latino registered voters also express a strong affinity for the Democratic Party in their [political party identification](#). A majority of Latino registered voters identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party (70%), while 22% identify with or lean toward the Republican Party. Identification with the Democratic Party among Latino registered voters has grown since 2004, when 55% of Latino registered voters identified as Democrats and 28% as Republicans.

About seven-in-ten Latino Catholic registered voters identify as Democrats or lean toward the Democratic Party (71%), while about one-in-five identify with or lean toward the Republican Party (21%). And fully eight-in-ten religiously unaffiliated Latinos identify with or lean toward the Democrats (81%), while only one-in-ten are Republicans or lean Republican. Latino evangelical Protestants are more divided, with about half identifying as Democrats (52%) and 36% as Republicans.

By comparison with Hispanic Catholics, white Catholics are much more divided in their partisanship; 47% identified with or leaned toward the Democratic Party, while 46% supported the GOP in the mid-September poll. White evangelicals lean more strongly toward the Republican Party than do Hispanic evangelicals; 72% of white evangelicals identify with the GOP, compared with 36% of Hispanic evangelicals.

Party Affiliation

Among registered voters

	Dem/ lean Dem	Rep/ lean Rep	N
	%	%	
All Latino RVs	70	22	903
Catholic	71	21	401
Protestant	56	31	291
Evangelical	52	36	204
Unaffiliated	81	10	150
<i>Attend worship services...</i>			
Weekly or more	63	26	361
Monthly/Yearly	75	22	313
Seldom/Never	73	14	221
U.S. general public RVs	51	42	2,424
Catholic	52	41	541
White Catholic	47	46	435
Protestant	45	50	1,262
White evangelical	23	72	524
Unaffiliated	64	29	381

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos. QN61, QN62. Based on registered voters. General public figures from survey conducted Sept. 12-16, 2012, by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press.

The survey of Hispanics asked, "In politics today, do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or something else?" Those not identifying as Democrats or Republicans were then asked "Do you consider yourself closer to the Republican Party or the Democratic Party?"

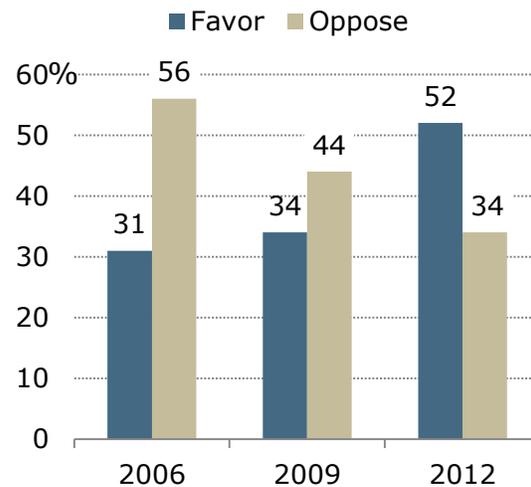
The survey of the general public asked, "In politics today, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent?" Those not identifying as Democrats or Republicans were then asked, "As of today, do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?"

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MORE LATINOS NOW FAVOR GAY MARRIAGE THAN OPPOSE

For the first time since the Pew Hispanic Center began asking the question in its National Survey of Latinos, more Hispanics favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally (52%) than oppose same-sex marriage (34%). This finding reflects the overall trend in the general public toward [more support for same-sex marriage](#), and is in line with the [2011 National Survey of Latinos](#), in which 59% of Hispanics said that homosexuality should be accepted by society, while 30% said it should be discouraged by society.

Half of Hispanics Now in Favor of Legal Marriage for Gays and Lesbians



Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos. QN47b. Pew Hispanic Center 2006 National Survey of Latinos and 2009 National Survey of Latinos.

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About half of Hispanic Catholics favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally (54%), while 31% of Latino Catholics oppose same-sex marriage. About seven-in-ten Hispanics who are religiously unaffiliated also favor legal marriage for gays and lesbians (71%). Hispanic evangelical Protestants, by contrast, remain opposed to legal marriage for gays and lesbians by more than two-to-one (66% opposed, 25% in favor).

White, non-Hispanic Catholics express about as much support for same-sex marriage as Hispanic Catholics do (53% and 54%, respectively). White evangelical Protestants are somewhat more opposed to gay marriage (76% than are Hispanic evangelical Protestants (66%).

Half of Latinos Favor Same-Sex Marriage, But Most Evangelicals are Opposed

Do you favor or oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally?

	Favor	Oppose	DK	N
	%	%	%	
All Latinos	52	34	13=100	1,765
Catholic	54	31	15=100	798
Protestant	31	58	11=100	551
Evangelical	25	66	9=100	389
Mainline	46	37	17=100	156
Unaffiliated	71	18	11=100	292
U.S. general public	48	44	9=100	6,500
Catholic	53	37	9=100	1,391
White Catholic	53	38	8=100	940
Protestant	33	58	9=100	3,406
White evangelical	19	76	5=100	1,351
White mainline	52	37	11=100	1,146
Unaffiliated	73	20	7=100	1,064

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos. QN47b. General public figures from aggregated polls conducted by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press in 2012. Whites are non-Hispanic only.

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Among Hispanics overall, there is less support for same-sex marriage among those who attend religious services regularly (40%) than among those who attend religious services less than once a week (60%). This same pattern is seen among Latino Catholics; six-in-ten Latino Catholics who attend religious services less than weekly support same-sex marriage, compared with 46% of weekly Mass-goers. Among Latino evangelicals, opponents of same-sex marriage outnumber supporters among both regular church attenders and those who attend religious services less than once a week.

Religious Attendance and Views of Same-Sex Marriage

Do you favor or oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally?

	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %	N
Among all Latinos who attend religious services...				
At least weekly	40	47	13=100	706
Less often	60	26	13=100	1,042
<i>Latino Catholics who attend...</i>				
At least weekly	46	37	17=100	318
Less often	60	27	14=100	473
<i>Latino evangelical Protestants who attend...</i>				
At least weekly	21	71	8=100	258
Less often	33	58	10=100	131
U.S. general public who attend...				
At least weekly	28	65	7=100	2,651
Less often	60	31	10=100	3,795
<i>White Catholics who attend...</i>				
At least weekly	39	53	9=100	418
Less often	63	29	8=100	515
<i>White evangelical Protestants who attend...</i>				
At least weekly	11	86	3=100	907
Less often	32	59	9=100	441

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos. QN47b. General public figures from aggregated polls conducted by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press in 2012. Whites are non-Hispanic only.

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WHAT HISPANICS HEAR FROM CLERGY ABOUT POLITICS

Overall, 54% of Latinos say they attend religious services at least once or twice a month. Among this group, about half (29% of Latinos overall) say the clergy in their church or place of worship speak out about abortion (54%). About four-in-ten Latinos report hearing their clergy speak out about immigration (43%), and a similar number say their

clergy speak out about laws regarding homosexuality (38%). Latinos are least likely to report that their clergy speak out about candidates and elections (29%).

The extent to which Latinos are hearing about social and political issues in their places of worship varies somewhat by religious tradition. While about half of Latino Catholics (48%) say their clergy speak out about immigration, fewer Latino evangelical Protestants (38%) report hearing about that topic from their clergy. Latino evangelical Protestants, conversely, are somewhat more likely than Latino Catholics to report that their clergy speak out about laws regarding homosexuality (47% of evangelicals vs. 36% of Catholics). Latino Catholics and Latino evangelical Protestants are about equally likely to have clergy who speak out about abortion (57% and 52%, respectively) and about candidates and elections (32% and 29%).

Do clergy ever speak out about...?

% saying "yes" among those who attend services at least monthly

	All Latinos	Catholic	Evangelical
	%	%	%
Abortion	54	57	52
Immigration	43	48	38
Laws regarding homosexuality	38	36	47
Candidates and elections	29	32	29
N	991	492	307

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos. QN70a,b,e,g.

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APPENDIX A: 2012 NATIONAL SURVEY OF LATINOS METHODOLOGY

Results for this study are based on telephone interviews conducted from Sept. 7 through Oct. 4, 2012, by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS), an independent research company, among a nationally representative sample of 1,765 Latino respondents ages 18 and older.

The survey included a main sample of 1,327 Latino respondents as well as an oversample of 438 non-Catholic Latinos; interviews were conducted with a total of 967 non-Catholics (529 from the main sample and 438 from the oversample). Respondents for the oversample were screened by asking them about their religion early in the survey. Respondents in the main sample were asked about their religion in Q67.

2012 National Survey of Latinos Survey Details

	<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>Design Effect*</i>	<i>Margin of Error 95% confidence level</i>
Total Latinos	1,765	1.89	+/-3.2% points
Native born	866	2.01	+/-4.7% points
Foreign born	899	1.79	+/-4.4% points
Registered voters	903	1.97	+/-4.6% points
<i>Among ALL Latinos who are...</i>			
Catholic	798	1.63	+/-4.4% points
Protestant	551	2.01	+/-5.9% points
Evangelical	389	1.93	+/-6.9% points
Mainline	156	2.22	+/-11.7% points
Religiously unaffiliated	292	2.25	+/-8.6% points
<i>Among Latino REGISTERED VOTERS who are...</i>			
Catholic	401	1.71	+/-6.4% points
Protestant	291	1.94	+/-8.0% points
Evangelical	204	1.84	+/-9.3% points
Mainline	84	n/a – results not reported	n/a - results not reported
Religiously unaffiliated	150	2.35	+/-12.3% points

*The design effect is a measure of the extent to which the margin of error for a given sample differs from the theoretical margin of error for a simple random sample of the same size. It reflects the impact of the weighting applied to the data as well as complexities in the sample design.

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For the full sample, a total of 866 respondents were native born (including Puerto Rico), and 899 were foreign born (excluding Puerto Rico). Of the foreign born, 375 were U.S. citizens, 256

were legal residents, and 264 were neither U.S. citizens nor legal residents. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3.2 percentage points.

For this survey, SSRS used a staff of Spanish-speaking interviewers who, when contacting a household, were able to offer respondents the option of completing the survey in Spanish or English. A total of 805 respondents (46%) were surveyed in Spanish, and 960 respondents (54%) were interviewed in English. Any person ages 18 or older of Latino origin or descent was eligible to complete the survey.

To ensure the highest possible coverage of the eligible population, the study employed a dual-frame landline/cell phone telephone design. The sample consisted of a landline component (yielding 880 completed interviews) and a cell phone component (885 interviews).² Both the landline and cell phone components consisted of a stratified sampling design, oversampling areas with higher densities of Latino residents. The same sampling plan was used for the main sample and the non-Catholic oversample.

Interviews by Strata

	Landline		Cell Phone	
	Total Interviews	Estimated % among U.S. Population**	Total Interviews	Estimated % among U.S. Population**
Surname	355 (40.3%)	23.5%		
Very High	176 (20.0%)	17.3%		
High	129 (14.7%)	18.4%	546 (61.7%)	33.7%
Medium	105 (11.9%)	19.5%	215 (24.3%)	33.6%
Low	115 (13.1%)	21.3%	124 (14.0%)	32.7%
Total	880		885	

**The estimated population breakdown is based on counts from Claritas provided by Marketing System Group (MSG). The over- or undersampling of strata was corrected in weighting.

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For the landline sampling frame, the sample was run against InfoUSA and other household databases, and phone numbers that matched to known Latino surnames were subdivided into

² According to calculations by the National Center for Health Statistics' National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), from July to December 2011, 43.3% of Hispanic adults were living in wireless-only households and 17.0% were in wireless-mostly households. See Blumberg, Stephen J. and Julian V. Luke. 2012. "[Wireless Substitution: Early Release of Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, July-December 2011.](#)"

a surname stratum. The remaining, unmatched and unlisted landline sample was divided into the following mutually exclusive strata, based on U.S. Census estimates of the density of the Hispanic population in each: Very High Latino, High Latino and Medium Latino.

Marketing System Group's (MSG) GENESYS sample generation system was used to generate cell phone sample, which was divided into High and Medium Latino strata. Overall, the study employed eight strata.

Samples for the low-incidence landline and cell strata were drawn from previously interviewed respondents in SSRS's weekly dual-frame Excel omnibus survey. Respondents who indicated they were Latino on the omnibus survey were eligible to be recontacted for the present survey. In addition, the incidences in the Very High and Medium landline strata of the non-Catholic oversample were lower than anticipated, so additional interviews with Latinos previously interviewed in Excel omnibus surveys were used to gather additional responses in these strata.³ Altogether, a total of 293 previously interviewed respondents (17%) were included in this sample.

It is important to note that the existence of a surname stratum does not mean the 2012 National Survey of Latinos was a surname sample design. The sample is RDD, with the randomly selected telephone numbers divided by whether they were found to be associated with or without a Spanish surname. This was done simply to increase the number of strata and thereby increase the ability to meet ethnic targets and ease administration by allowing for more effective assignment of interviewers and labor hours.

A five-stage weighting design was used to ensure an accurate representation of the national Hispanic population.

- An adjustment was made for all persons found to possess both a landline and a cell phone, as they were twice as likely to be sampled as were respondents who possessed only one phone type.
- The sample was corrected for a potential bias associated with recontacting previously interviewed respondents in certain strata.
- The sample was corrected for the likelihood of within-household selection, which depended upon the likelihood that the respondent's age group would

³ The supplemental Very High and Medium landline sample of respondents previously interviewed in Excel omnibus surveys were known to be Hispanics, but not necessarily to be non-Catholics; they were asked about their religion for the first time as part of the current study.

be selected, and within that age group, the particular respondent would be selected.

- The sample was corrected for the oversampling of telephone number exchanges known to have higher densities of Latinos and the corresponding undersampling of exchanges known to have lower densities of Latinos.
- Finally, the data were put through a post-stratification sample balancing routine. The post-stratification weighting utilized national 2012 estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, March Supplement, on gender, age, education, Census region, heritage, years in the U.S., phone status (i.e., cell phone only, cell phone mostly, mixed/landline only/landline mostly) and density of the Latino population.⁴ After the data were raked, the weighted data were used to determine the benchmark for a Catholic/non-Catholic parameter, which was used in the second stage of raking.

⁴ The levels of cell phone only and cell phone mostly households within each ethnic group used were based on the most recent data available from the National Center for Health Statistics' NHIS as shown in Blumberg and Luke ([2012](#)).

APPENDIX B: 2012 NATIONAL SURVEY OF LATINOS TOPLINE

Pew Hispanic Center
2012 National Survey of Latinos
Final Topline
September 7 - October 4, 2012
Total N=1,765

The study was conducted for the Pew Hispanic Center via telephone by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS), an independent research company. All numbers are percentages. Percentages greater than zero but less than 0.5% are replaced by an asterisk (). Columns/rows may not total 100% due to rounding. NA indicates that the answer category was not an option. Unless otherwise noted, all trends reference surveys from the Pew Hispanic Center and all General Population Comparisons reference surveys from the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. For Hispanic registered voter trends, the question used to determine registered voter status was different in surveys from 2010 and earlier.⁵ For this survey, a total of 880 respondents were contacted via landline and a total of 885 respondents were contacted on their cellphone; 805 interviews were conducted in Spanish and 960 in English.*

	Sample size	Margin of error at 95% confidence level
Total Hispanic respondents	1,765	+/- 3.2% points
Native born (including Puerto Rico)	866	+/- 4.7% points
Foreign born	899	+/- 4.4% points
Registered voters	903	+/- 4.6% points

QUESTIONS 1 TO 41 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED; NO QUESTION 42; QUESTIONS 43 TO 46 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE; NO QUESTION 47a

Now on another topic...

ASK ALL

47b. Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Native born</i>	<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Registered voters</i>
52	Favor (NET)	57	48	54
15	Strongly favor	22	9	18
37	Favor	35	39	36
34	Oppose (NET)	34	35	35
20	Oppose	17	23	19
14	Strongly oppose	17	12	17
8	Don't know (VOL.)	6	10	6
5	Refused (VOL.)	3	7	4

⁵ In Sep 2010, Nov 2008 and Jul 2008, the question was: "These days, many people are so busy they can't find time to register to vote, or move around so often they don't get a chance to re-register. Are you now registered to vote in your precinct or election district or haven't you been able to register so far?" In Mar 2006, the preceding question was asked with the follow-up: "Are you absolutely certain that you are registered to vote, or is there a chance that your registration has lapsed because you moved or for some other reason?" In Nov 2007, Jul 2006, Jun 2004 and Jun 2002, the question was: "Some people are registered to vote and others are not. Are you currently registered to vote at your present address?"

QUESTION 47b CONTINUED ...**Trends:**

Oct <u>2012</u>	Sep <u>2009</u>	Oct <u>2006</u> ^a	
52	34	31	Favor (NET)
15	9	NA	Strongly favor
37	25	NA	Favor
34	44	56	Oppose (NET)
20	25	NA	Oppose
14	19	NA	Strongly oppose
8	14	13	Don't know (VOL.)
5	8	NA	Refused (VOL.)

^a In 2006 asked as an item in a list question. Also, "Don't know" and "Refused" responses are combined.

General Population Comparison: ^a

	Stongly <u>favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	Strongly <u>oppose</u>	Don't know/ Refused <u>(VOL.)</u>
PP Jul 2012	23	25	20	24	8
PP Aug 2009	14	25	22	31	8
PP Jul 2006	12	23	25	31	9

^a In 2012 and 2009 asked as an item in a list question. In 2009, item was "allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally."

QUESTIONS 48 TO 59 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE; NO QUESTION 60; QUESTIONS 61 TO 66 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL**

67/67-NCO.

What is your present religion, if any? Are you Protestant, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Orthodox such as Greek or Russian Orthodox, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, atheist, agnostic, something else, or nothing in particular? [INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: IF RESPONDENT VOLUNTEERS "nothing in particular, none, no religion, etc." BEFORE REACHING END OF LIST, PROMPT WITH: and would you say that's atheist, agnostic, or just nothing in particular?]

ASK IF RELIGION SOMETHING ELSE, NOTHING IN PARTICULAR, DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED (Q.67=997, NNN, DDD, RRR)OR (Q.67-NCO=997,NNN)

67a. Do you think of yourself as a Christian or not?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Native born</u>	<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Registered voters</u>
13	Protestant	12	13	13
58	Roman Catholic	51	65	57
1	Mormon	1	1	*
*	Orthodox	*	*	*
1	Jewish	1	1	*
*	Muslim	*	*	*
*	Buddhist	*	0	*
*	Hindu	0	*	0
1	Atheist	1	1	1
1	Agnostic	3	*	3
1	Something else	2	*	1
11	Nothing in particular	14	8	11
9	Christian (VOL.)	11	7	10
*	Unitarian (VOL.)	*	0	*
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	1
3	Refused (VOL.)	3	3	3

QUESTION 67/67a CONTINUED ...

Trends:

Oct <u>2012</u>	Dec <u>2011</u>	Sep <u>2010</u>	
13	10	11	Protestant
58	62	67	Roman Catholic
1	1	1	Mormon
*	*	*	Orthodox
1	*	*	Jewish
*	0	*	Muslim
*	*	0	Buddhist
*	0	0	Hindu
1	*	1	Atheist
1	1	*	Agnostic
1	1	1	Something else
11	13	8	Nothing in particular
9	9	7	Christian (VOL.)
*	0	*	Unitarian (VOL.)
1	1	1	Don't know (VOL.)
3	3	2	Refused (VOL.)

ASK IF CHRISTIAN (Q.67/67-NCO.=1-4, 13 OR Q.67a/67a-NCO.=1)

67b. Would you describe yourself as a “born-again” or evangelical Christian, or not?

Based on Protestants [Q.67/67-NCO.=1, 13]

<u>Total</u>		<i>Native <u>born</u></i>	<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>Registered <u>voters</u></i>
71	Yes	65	77	71
25	No	29	20	22
2	Don't know (VOL.)	2	2	3
2	Refused (VOL.)	3	*	3
1	Undesignated ⁶	1	1	1
(n=551)		(n=295)	(n=256)	(n=291)

ASK ALL

68. Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services – more than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Native <u>born</u></i>	<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>Registered <u>voters</u></i>
90	Ever (NET)	86	93	89
11	More than once a week	9	13	11
27	Once a week	23	30	27
16	Once or twice a month	14	18	16
20	A few times a year	25	16	22
15	Seldom	14	16	13
9	Never	12	7	10
*	Don't know (VOL.)	1	*	*
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	*	1

⁶“Undesignated” refers to people who were miscategorized while taking the survey and as a result were not asked the question.

QUESTION 68 CONTINUED ...

Trends:

Oct 2012	Dec 2011	Sep 2010	Sep 2009	Jul 2008	
90	88	90	87	85	Ever (NET)
11	12	13	11	13	More than once a week
27	31	27	25	26	Once a week
16	16	19	19	18	Once or twice a month
20	17	20	20	17	A few times a year
15	12	11	11	11	Seldom
9	10	8	10	10	Never
*	*	1	*	*	Don't know (VOL.)
1	2	1	3	5	Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL

69. How important is religion in your life – very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

Total		Native born	Foreign born	Registered voters
87	Very/somewhat (NET)	84	90	85
58	Very important	52	65	59
29	Somewhat important	32	25	26
12	Not too/not at all (NET)	15	10	15
7	Not too important	7	6	6
6	Not important at all	8	4	8
*	Don't Know (VOL.)	*	*	*
*	Refused (VOL.)	1	*	*

Trend:

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	Don't know (VOL.)	Refused (VOL.)
Oct 2012	58	29	7	6	*	*
Dec 2011	61	24	7	6	*	2

ASK IF ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES ONCE A MONTH OR MORE (Q.68=1, 2 OR 3)

70. Does the clergy at your place of worship ever speak out (INSERT FIRST ITEM/SCRAMBLE)? And do they ever speak out (INSERT NEXT ITEM)? [INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: Use "And do they ever speak out" and "If Necessary" note for items other than first item; (IF NECESSARY: Does the clergy at your place of worship ever speak out (INSERT)?)]

a. On the issue of abortion

Total		Native born	Foreign born	Registered voters
54	Yes	54	54	54
45	No	45	45	45
*	Don't know (VOL.)	*	1	1
*	Refused (VOL.)	1	*	*
(n=991)		(n=443)	(n=548)	(n=508)

QUESTION 70 CONTINUED ...

b. About immigration

<u>Total</u>		<u>Native born</u>	<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Registered voters</u>
43	Yes	27	55	34
56	No	72	44	65
*	Don't know (VOL.)	*	1	1
*	Refused (VOL.)	1	0	1
(n=991)		(n=443)	(n=548)	(n=508)

NO PARTS C-D

e. About laws regarding homosexuality

<u>Total</u>		<u>Native born</u>	<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Registered voters</u>
38	Yes	39	37	40
61	No	58	62	58
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	1
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	*	1
(n=991)		(n=443)	(n=548)	(n=508)

NO PART F

g. About candidates and elections

<u>Total</u>		<u>Native born</u>	<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Registered voters</u>
29	Yes	28	30	30
70	No	71	69	69
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	1
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	0	0
(n=991)		(n=443)	(n=548)	(n=508)

Trends:^a

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't know (VOL.)</u>	<u>Refused (VOL.)</u>
a. On the issue of abortion <i>Oct 2006</i>	60	36	3	*
b. About immigration ^b <i>Oct 2006</i>	46	49	5	*
e. About laws regarding homosexuality <i>Oct 2006</i>	43	52	5	*
g. About candidates and elections <i>Oct 2006</i>	31	65	4	*

^a Questions were asked of people who attend religious services "seldom" or more, but are filtered here to include only those who attend once a month or more.

^b In 2006, the item was "About laws regarding immigration."

NO QUESTION 71; QUESTIONS 72 TO CP2 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED; QUESTIONS 76 TO 80 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE