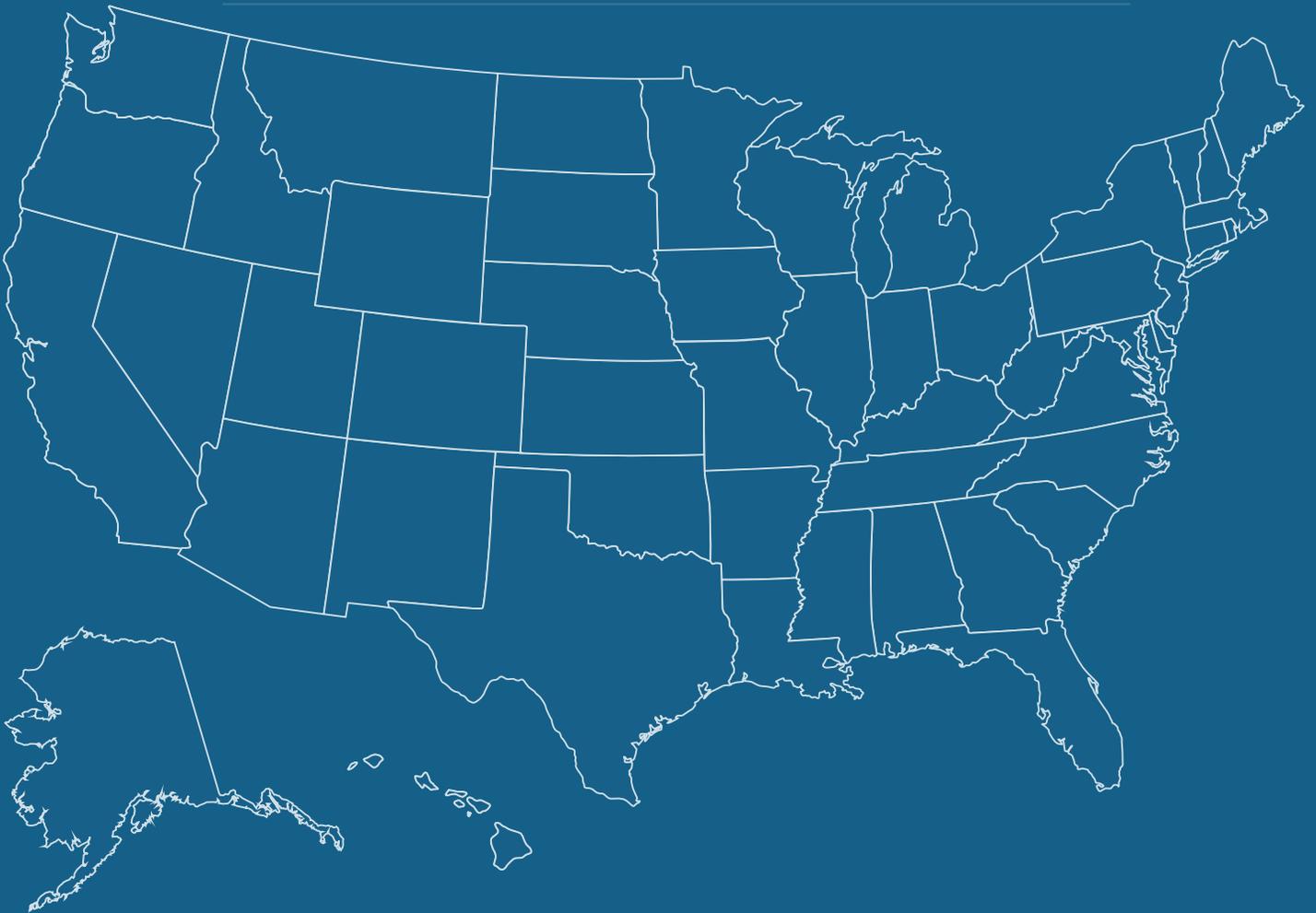


HOW AMERICANS VIEW IMMIGRANTS, AND WHAT THEY WANT FROM IMMIGRATION REFORM

Findings from the 2015 American Values Atlas



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Robert P. Jones, Daniel Cox, Betsy Cooper, and Rachel Lienesch



Acknowledgments

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About the American Values Atlas

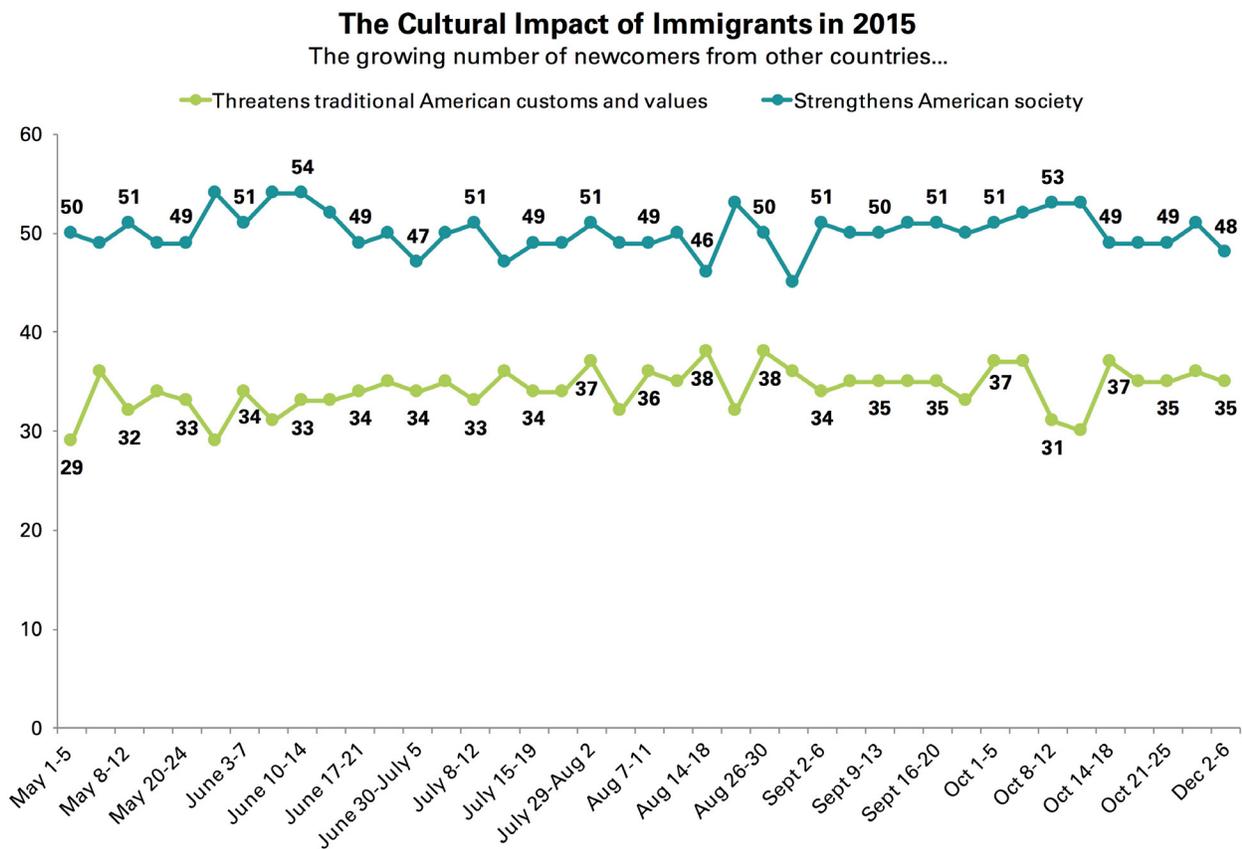
The American Values Atlas (AVA) is a landmark project designed to provide an unprecedented portrait of American attitudes on important issues, as well as a map of religious and cultural change. Conducted by Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI), the AVA's unusually large sample size allows analysis of specific U.S. Census regions, all 50 states, and 30 major metropolitan areas, while providing a rare profile of smaller religious communities and ethnic groups.

Findings in the 2015 AVA are based on data from over 42,000 bilingual telephone interviews conducted among a random sample of Americans between May 2015 and early January 2016. The 2015 AVA focuses on views of immigrants and immigration reform—the subject of the current report—and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) issues, which have been explored in a previous report.

In addition to the analysis in this report, PRRI has developed an interactive online map to allow individuals to explore this extraordinary dataset on their own. The AVA interactive map is available at <http://ava.publicreligion.org/>.

View of Immigrants

Americans overall are more likely to say that newcomers from other countries strengthen American society (50%) than they are to believe that they represent a threat to American customs and values (34%). Sixteen percent affirm or reject both statements, or offer no opinion. While there was some fluctuation in attitudes about immigrants over the past year, no weekly survey conducted between May and December 2015 registered more than four in ten Americans agreeing that immigrants represent a threat to American culture.



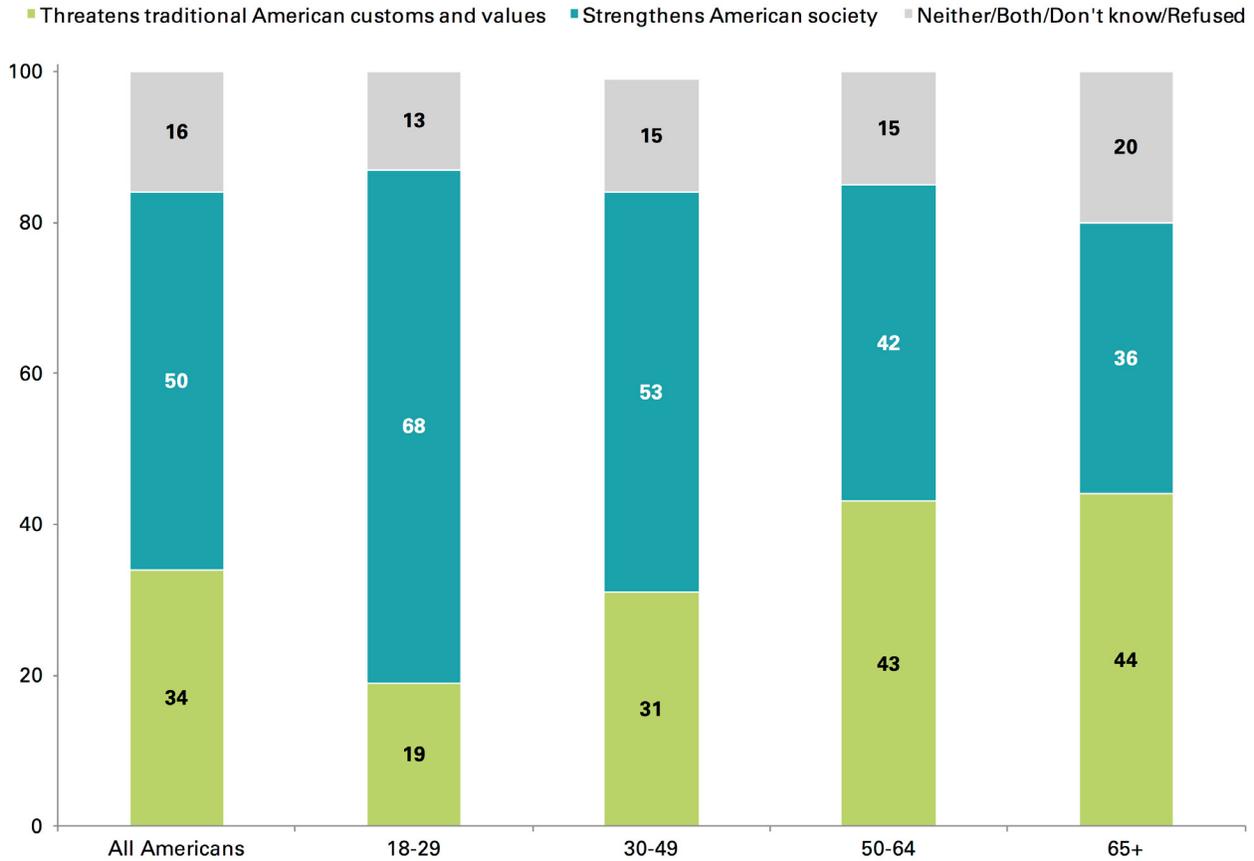
Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Attitudes about Immigrants by Age, Race and Ethnicity

There are striking generational differences in attitudes about immigrants. More than two-thirds (68%) of young adults (age 18 to 29) say that immigrants coming to the U.S. strengthen the country, while fewer than one in five (19%) say that immigrants threaten traditional American customs and values. In contrast, only 36% of seniors (age 65 and older) believe that newcomers strength-

The Cultural Impact of Immigrants by Age

The growing number of newcomers from other countries...



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

en American society, while close to half (44%) of seniors believe that immigrants coming to the U.S. are a threat. Notably, 12% of seniors offer no opinion on this issue.

American attitudes toward immigrants also vary markedly by race and ethnic background. At least two-thirds of Asian-Pacific Islander (API) (70%) and Hispanic Americans (67%) believe newcomers are a benefit to American society. A majority (56%) of black Americans also affirm a positive view of the influence newcomers have on American life. White Americans, in contrast, are closely divided about the impact of immigrants: close to half (45%) of white Americans say that immigrants represent a positive influence in American society, while four in ten (40%) believe newcomers are a threat to traditional American customs and values.

Even among whites, there is a considerable generational divide about the impact of immigrants. More than six in ten (63%) white young adults say that newcomers from other countries strengthen the U.S., compared to fewer than one-quarter (24%) who believe they are a threat to

American customs. White seniors are more likely to perceive immigrants as a threat (47%) than a benefit (34%) to the country.

There are also important differences among whites by educational attainment. Nearly half (48%) of whites with a high school degree or less believe immigrants threaten American customs and values, a view shared by only about one-third (31%) of whites with a four-year college degree and only one-quarter (25%) of whites with a post-graduate education. A majority of college-educated whites (55%) and whites with a post-graduate degree (62%) say that immigrants strengthen American society.

Attitudes About Immigrants by Religious Affiliation

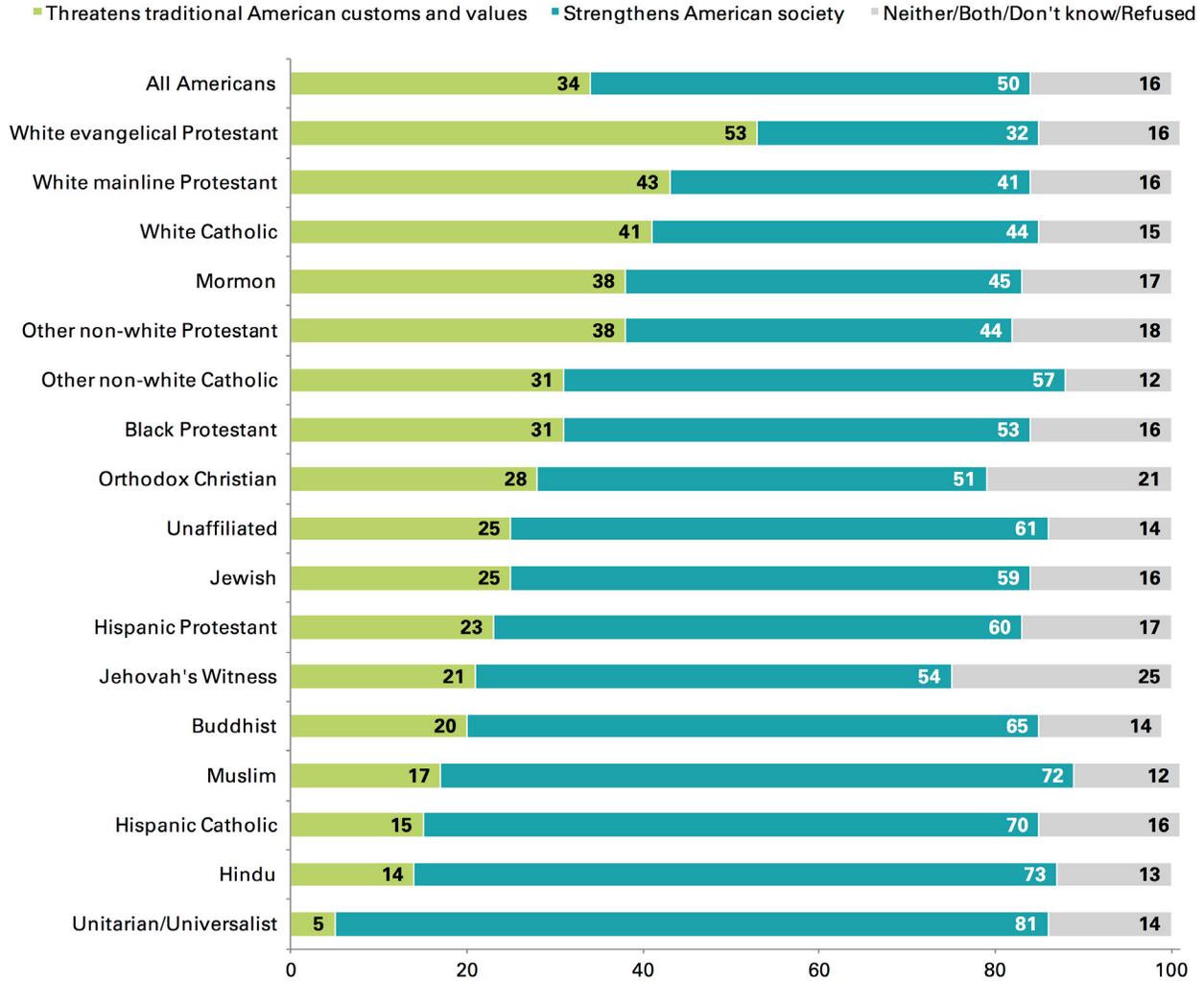
Religiously unaffiliated Americans, those who belong to non-Christian religious traditions, and non-white Christians hold the most positive views of immigrants. At least seven in ten Unitarian Universalists (81%), Hindus (73%), Muslims (72%), and Hispanic Catholics (70%) say that newcomers coming to the U.S. strengthen the country. Roughly two-thirds (65%) of Buddhists and about six in ten religiously unaffiliated Americans (61%) and Hispanic Protestants (60%) also affirm the positive contribution immigrants make to American society. White Christians express substantially more ambivalence about immigrants. Fewer than half of Mormons (45%), white Catholics (44%), and white mainline Protestants (41%) believe immigrants strengthen the country. Roughly four in ten Mormons (38%), white Catholics (41%), and white mainline Protestants (43%) say that immigrants present a threat to American culture. White evangelical Protestants stand out as the only religious community in which a majority (53%) believe that immigrants threaten traditional American customs and values. Only about one-third (32%) of white evangelical Protestants believe newcomers from other countries benefit the U.S.

Even among more conservative religious communities, the generational differences are substantial. A majority (55%) of young white evangelical Protestants say that newcomers from other countries strengthen American society, while one-third (33%) say they present a threat to American culture. Conversely, a majority (57%) of senior white evangelical Protestants say immigrants threaten traditional American customs and values, while fewer than one-quarter (23%) believe they strengthen the U.S.

There are significant differences in attitudes toward immigrants between white evangelical Protestants who hold a four-year college degree and those without. Nearly six in ten (57%) white evangelical Protestants with a high school degree or less education believe that immigrants threaten traditional American culture and values. Only about one-quarter (26%) say immigrants strengthen American society. College-educated white evangelical Protestants are more divided: while 44% say immigrants are a threat, nearly as many (41%) say immigrants strengthen American society.

The Cultural Impact of Immigrants by Religious Affiliation

The growing number of newcomers from other countries...



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Attitudes About Immigrants by Party Affiliation and Ideology

A majority (53%) of Republicans say that immigrants constitute a threat to traditional American customs and values; roughly one-third (32%) say they strengthen American society. In contrast, a majority of independents (52%) and Democrats (63%) say that newcomers from other countries strengthen American society. However, there are considerable ideological divisions among both Republicans and Democrats. Nearly six in ten (58%) conservative Republicans believe that newcomers present a threat to traditional customs, while moderate and liberal Republicans are divided. Close to half (45%) of moderate Republicans say immigrants are a threat, compared to 40% who say they offer a positive contribution to American society. Similarly, roughly four in ten

(41%) liberal Republicans see immigrants as a threat to American culture, while 47% say they strengthen American society. Among Democrats, conservatives (49%) are much less likely than moderates (57%) or liberals (74%) to say immigrants strengthen the country.

There are also substantial generational divisions among Republicans. A slim majority (51%) of young Republicans (age 18 to 29) say that immigrants strengthen American society, compared to 36% who say they threaten American society. In contrast, Republicans over the age of 30 are more likely to believe immigrants pose a threat to American culture and way of life. Among seniors (age 65 and older), only 22% believe that immigrants strengthen American society, compared to 61% who say they are a threat.

Views on the Cultural Impact of Immigrants by Party Affiliation and Ideology

The growing number of newcomers from other countries...

	Threatens traditional American customs and values	Strengthens American society	Neither/Both/ Don't know/ Refused	N=
All Americans	34	50	16=100	42,586
Republican	53	32	15=100	10,203
<i>Conservative Republican</i>	58	28	14=100	7,037
<i>Moderate Republican</i>	45	40	15=100	2,146
<i>Liberal Republican</i>	41	47	12=100	783
Independent	33	52	16=100	15,766
Democrat	24	63	13=100	13,463
<i>Conservative Democrat</i>	35	49	15=100	2,595
<i>Moderate Democrat</i>	28	57	15=100	3,865
<i>Liberal Democrat</i>	16	74	10=100	6,488

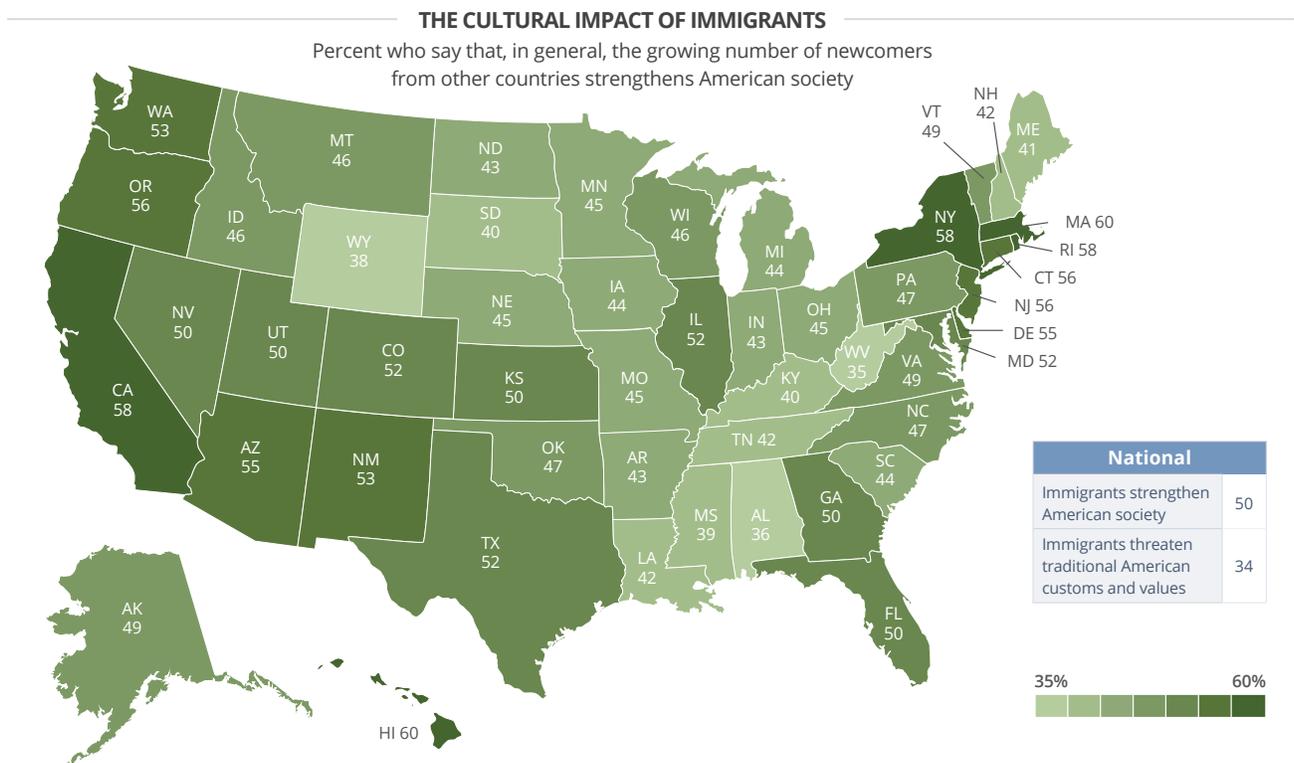
Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Attitudes About Immigrants by Region and State

Notably, areas of the country that have been historical centers of immigration hold the most positive views of immigrants, but attitudes are more positive than negative in every region. A majority of Americans living in the West (55%) and Northeast (54%) believe that newcomers from other countries provide a positive contribution to the U.S. Fewer than half of those living in the South (48%) and Midwest (46%) agree. Close to four in ten Americans living in the Midwest (38%) and

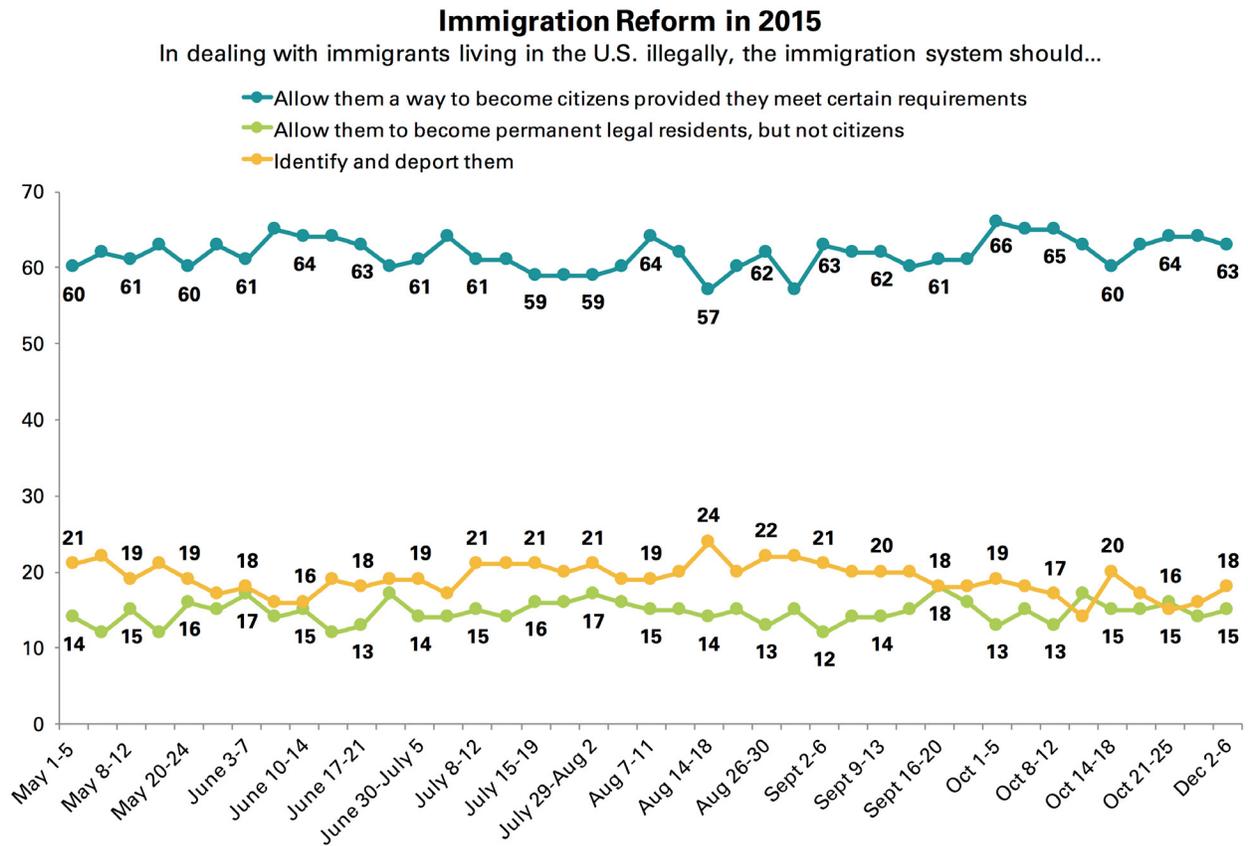
South (37%) say immigrants constitute a threat to traditional American culture and values.

With the exception of Wyoming, attitudes about immigrants are the most negative in the Deep South and the Appalachia region. Nearly half of residents in Wyoming (48%), Alabama (47%), and West Virginia (47%) believe that immigrants pose a threat to American culture. More than four in ten residents living in Kentucky (44%) and Arkansas (44%) also believe that immigrants represent a threat to American culture and values. Conversely, roughly six in ten Americans living in Hawaii (60%), Massachusetts (60%), California (58%), Rhode Island (58%), and New York (58%) say that immigrants are a positive influence on American society.



Immigration Reform

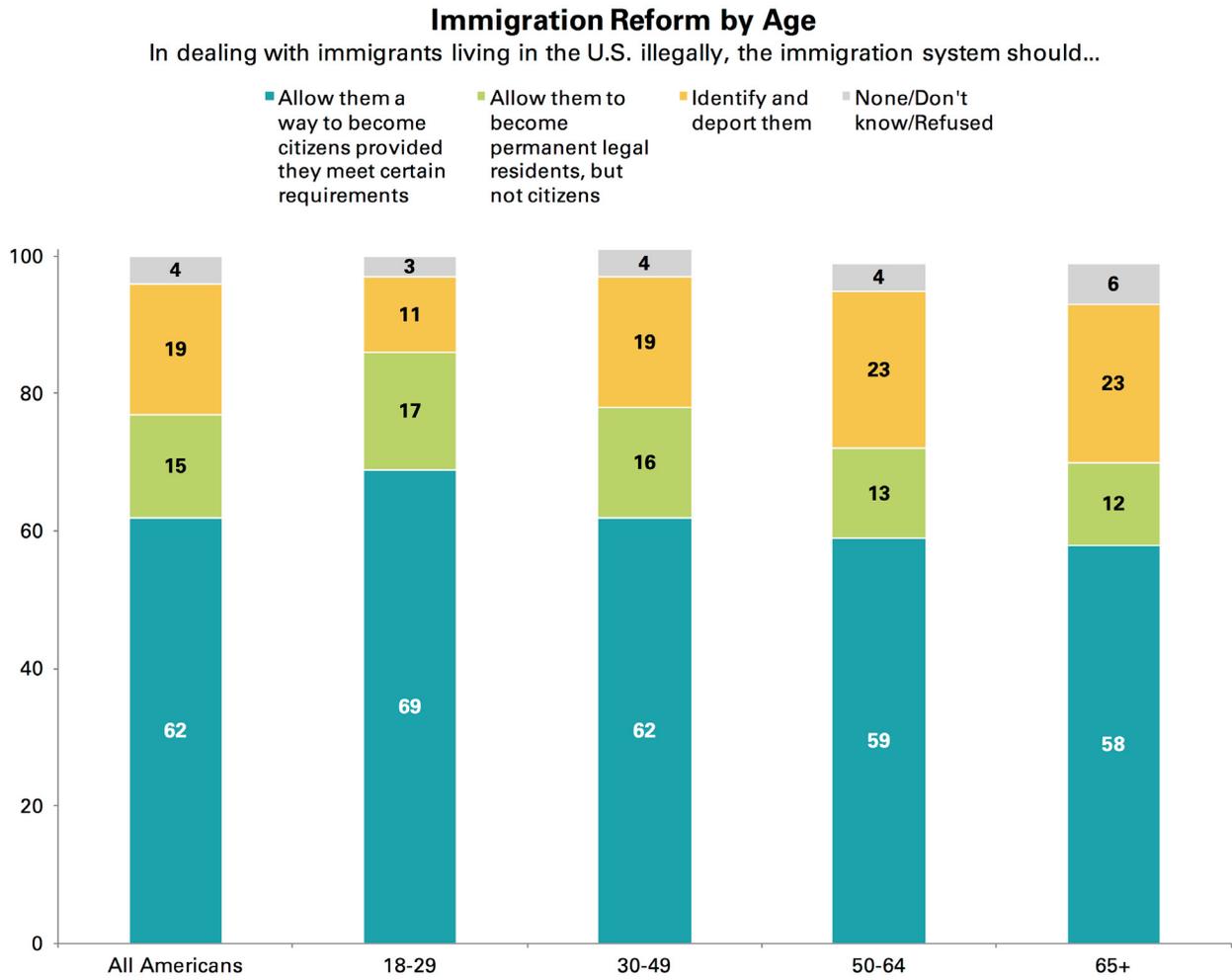
Americans express consistent support for providing immigrants who are currently living in the country illegally with a path citizenship. More than six in ten (62%) Americans say immigrants who are currently living here illegally should be allowed a way to become citizens provided they meet certain requirements, while 15% say these immigrants should be allowed to become permanent legal residents but not citizens, and about one in five (19%) say illegal immigrants should be identified and deported. Attitudes on this question have remained remarkably stable throughout 2015.



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Attitudes on Immigration Reform by Age, Race, and Ethnicity

Immigration reform policy preferences vary only modestly by age. Nearly seven in ten (69%) young adults (age 18 to 29) support a path to citizenship for immigrants living in the country illegally, 17% support permanent resident status but not citizenship, and only about one in ten (11%) favor identifying and deporting these immigrants. Nearly six in ten (58%) seniors (age 65 and old-



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

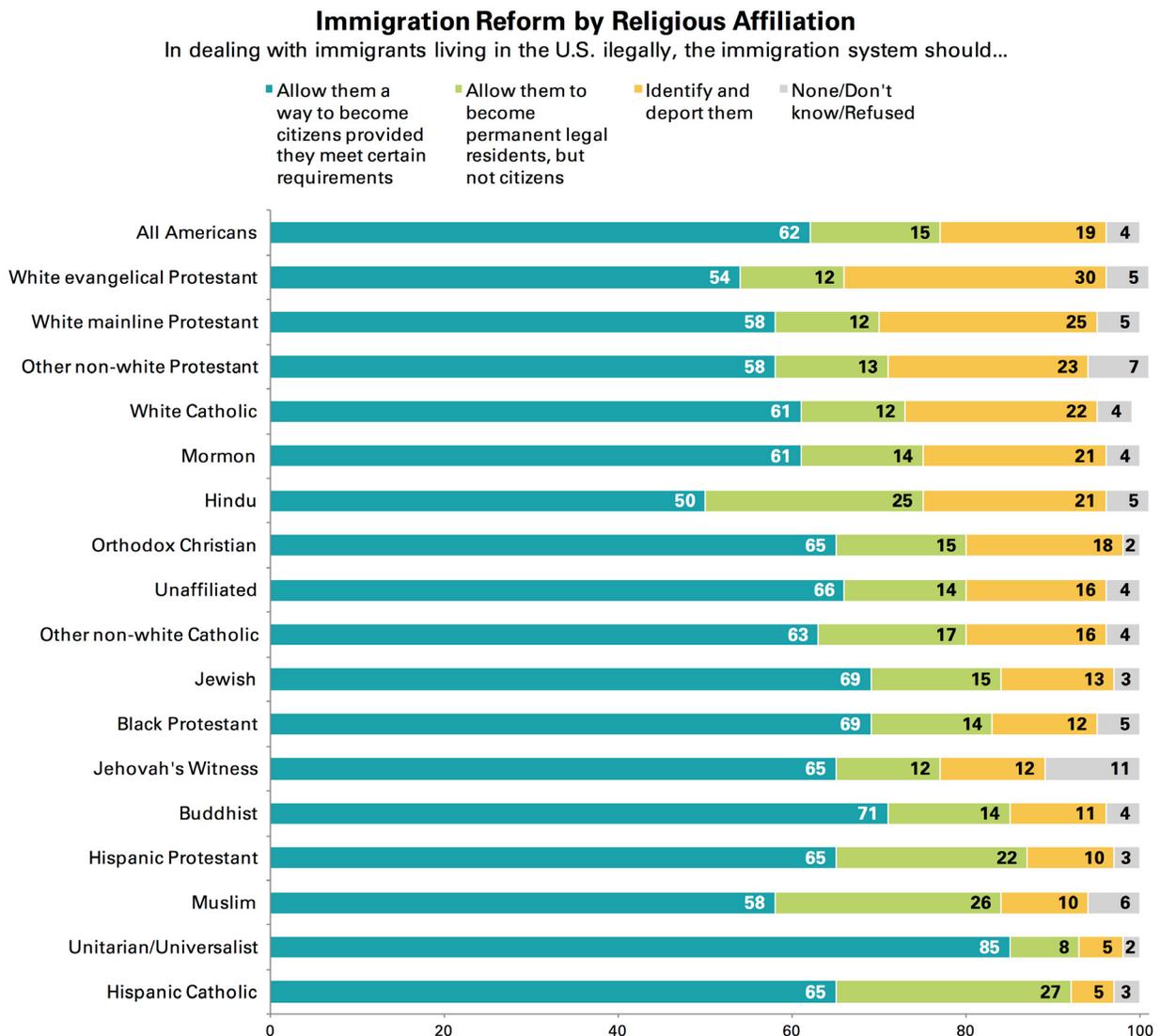
er) also support a path to citizenship, 12% support permanent resident status but not citizenship, and about one-quarter (23%) express support for deporting immigrants living in America illegally.

There are also racial and ethnic divisions in attitudes on immigration reform. Black (69%) and Hispanic Americans (67%) express the strongest support for providing illegal immigrants with a path to citizenship. Roughly six in ten white (60%) and Asian-Pacific Islander (API) Americans (57%) also support allowing immigrants living in the U.S. illegally an opportunity to become U.S. citizens. Among all racial and ethnic groups, few support offering them permanent resident status that stops short of citizenship. White Americans (23%), however, are significantly more likely than API (15%), black (12%), and Hispanic Americans (7%) to support identifying and deporting all immigrants living in the country illegally.

However, there are significant differences in opinion among white Americans by educational attainment. White Americans with a high school degree or less are much less likely than white

Americans with a college degree to favor a path to citizenship for immigrants living in America illegally (54% vs. 65%, respectively), and are about twice as likely to support identifying and deporting these immigrants (30% vs. 16%, respectively).

In contrast, the educational divides among Hispanic Americans are much smaller. Hispanic Americans with a high school degree or less (66%) are as likely as Hispanic Americans with a college degree (65%) to express support for providing immigrants currently living here illegally with a path to citizenship. Black Americans also show less variation in opinion by educational attainment: two-thirds (66%) of black Americans with a high school degree or less support a path to citizenship, compared to about seven in ten (72%) black Americans with a college degree.



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Attitudes on Immigration Reform by Religious Affiliation

Immigration reform policy preferences also differ significantly by religious affiliation. Support for a path to citizenship is highest among religiously unaffiliated Americans and among non-Christian and non-white Christian groups, including among Unitarian Universalists (85%), Buddhists (71%), black Protestants (69%), Jewish Americans (69%), the religiously unaffiliated (66%), Hispanic Protestants (65%), Hispanic Catholics (65%), Jehovah's Witnesses (65%), and Orthodox Christians (65%). Approximately six in ten white Catholics (61%) and white mainline Protestants (58%) also back a path to citizenship. The religious group most likely to support deportation is white evangelical Protestants; three in ten (30%) say immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be identified and deported. However, even within this group, a majority (54%) support a path to citizenship.

Notably, three of the four religious groups most likely to support identifying and deporting all immigrants currently living in America illegally are white Christian groups: white evangelical Protestants (30%), white mainline Protestants (25%), and white Catholics (22%).

Attitudes on Immigration Reform by Party Affiliation and Ideology

American attitudes on immigration reform are sharply polarized by political affiliation. More than seven in ten (72%) Democrats support providing illegal immigrants with a path to citizenship, compared to a slim majority (52%) of Republicans. The option of providing immigrants living in the country illegally with permanent legal resident status is unpopular among both Democrats (14%) and Republicans (14%). While only about one in ten (11%) Democrats support identifying and deporting illegal immigrants in the U.S., three in ten (30%) Republicans back such a policy. The attitudes of independents are nearly identical to the attitudes of Americans overall.

There are notable ideological divisions within each of the parties, however. While nearly six in ten liberal (59%) and moderate Republicans (59%) support a path to citizenship, fewer than half (49%) of conservative Republicans express the same opinion. The ideological gap is even larger among Democrats—approximately eight in ten (78%) liberal Democrats support providing immigrants living in the U.S. illegally with a path to citizenship, compared to 69% of moderate Democrats and 63% of conservative Democrats.

Republican attitudes on immigration reform policy also vary significantly by age. More than six in ten (63%) young Republicans (age 18 to 29) support providing immigrants currently living in the country illegally with a path to citizenship, while just one in five (20%) prefer identifying and deporting these immigrants. Older Republicans, in contrast, express much lower support for a path to citizenship. Fewer than half (47%) of G.O.P. seniors (age 65 and older) favor allowing illegal immigrants to become citizens provided they meet certain requirements, while more than one-third (34%) support deportation.

Views on Immigration Reform by Party Affiliation and Ideology

In dealing with immigrants living in the U.S. illegally, the immigration system should...

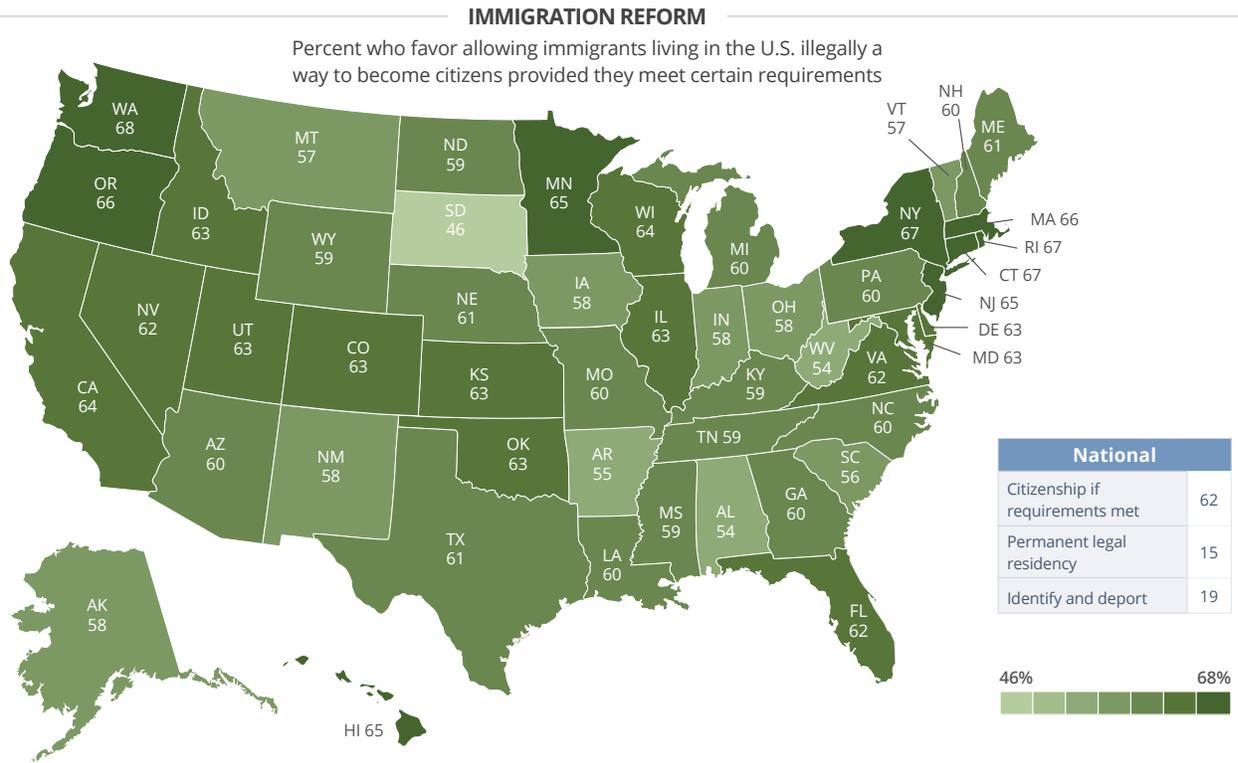
	Allow them a way to become citizens provided they meet certain requirements	Allow them to become permanent legal residents, but not citizens	Identify and deport them	None/ Don't know/ Refused	N=
All Americans	62	15	19	4=100	42,586
Republican	52	14	30	4=100	10,203
<i>Conservative Republican</i>	49	13	34	4=100	7,037
<i>Moderate Republican</i>	59	15	22	4=100	2,146
<i>Liberal Republican</i>	59	13	24	4=100	783
Independent	62	16	19	4=100	15,766
Democrat	72	14	11	3=100	13,463
<i>Conservative Democrat</i>	63	16	17	4=100	2,595
<i>Moderate Democrat</i>	69	15	13	3=100	3,865
<i>Liberal Democrat</i>	78	13	7	2=100	6,488

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Attitudes on Immigration Reform by Region and State

There are minimal regional divisions in attitudes about immigration reform policy. Residents of the Northeast (65%) are the most likely to express support for a path to citizenship, followed by residents of the West (63%), Midwest (60%), and South (60%). Support for providing a permanent legal resident status has little support among residents of the West (16%), Northeast (15%), South (15%), or Midwest (14%). Residents of the South (21%) and Midwest (21%) are only slightly more likely than those living in the West (16%) and Northeast (16%) to prefer illegal immigrants be identified and deported.

With the single exception of South Dakota, majorities in all states support a path to citizenship. The states with the highest support for providing immigrants living in the U.S. illegally with a path to citizenship tend to be clustered in the Northeast and along the West Coast. Approximately two-thirds of residents in Washington (68%), Connecticut (67%), New York (67%), Rhode Island (67%), Massachusetts (66%), and Oregon (66%) back a path to citizenship. The lowest support for the path to citizenship policy can be found predominately in Southern states, such as South



Carolina (56%), Arkansas (55%), Alabama (54%), and West Virginia (54%). Support for a path to citizenship is lowest in South Dakota, where fewer than half (46%) of residents back this policy option.

Attitudes on Immigration Reform by Views About Immigrants

Perceptions of immigrants are strongly associated with support for immigration reform. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of Americans who believe that immigrants strengthen American society favor allowing immigrants living in the U.S. illegally to become citizens if they meet certain requirements. Sixteen percent of Americans with a positive view of immigrants say that they should be allowed permanent legal residency status but not citizenship, while fewer than one in ten (8%) are in favor of deporting immigrants living in the U.S. illegally. Notably, even among Americans who believe immigrants are a threat to American culture, more favor a path to citizenship than deportation. Nearly half (46%) of Americans who say immigrants are a threat to traditional American culture and way of life favor providing a way for illegal immigrants to gain citizenship. Only 13% say they should be allowed to become permanent legal residents, but notably, nearly four in ten (37%) say immigrants living in the U.S. should be identified and deported.

Appendix 1: State-Level Tables

Table 1. Views on the Cultural Impact of Immigrants by State

The growing number of newcomers from other countries...

	Threatens traditional American customs and values	Strengthens American society	Neither/Both/ Don't know/Refused	N=
National	34	50	16=100	42,586
Alabama	47	36	17=100	657
Alaska	30	49	20=100	379
Arizona	31	55	14=100	829
Arkansas	44	43	13=100	407
California	26	58	16=100	3,926
Colorado	29	52	19=100	712
Connecticut	30	56	14=100	475
Delaware	30	55	15=100	148
Florida	36	50	14=100	2,572
Georgia	35	50	15=100	1,240
Hawaii	21	60	19=100	202
Idaho	41	46	13=100	230
Illinois	33	52	15=100	1,514
Indiana	40	43	17=100	978
Iowa	39	44	17=100	587
Kansas	36	50	14=100	465
Kentucky	44	40	16=100	690
Louisiana	39	42	19=100	602
Maine	40	41	18=100	226
Maryland	33	52	16=100	721
Massachusetts	26	60	15=100	750
Michigan	38	44	18=100	1,225
Minnesota	38	45	16=100	769

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

	Threatens traditional American customs and values	Strengthens American society	Neither/Both/ Don't know/Refused	N=
Mississippi	43	39	18=100	423
Missouri	36	45	19=100	894
Montana	39	46	15=100	244
Nebraska	36	45	19=100	331
Nevada	38	50	12=100	352
New Hampshire	40	42	19=100	189
New Jersey	27	56	17=100	1,048
New Mexico	30	53	17=100	307
New York	27	58	14=100	2,813
North Carolina	37	47	16=100	1,477
North Dakota	39	43	18=100	155
Ohio	40	45	15=100	1,773
Oklahoma	38	47	15=100	557
Oregon	28	56	16=100	694
Pennsylvania	38	47	15=100	1,924
Rhode Island	29	58	13=100	154
South Carolina	38	44	18=100	702
South Dakota	43	40	17=100	155
Tennessee	43	42	16=100	979
Texas	34	52	15=100	2,782
Utah	33	50	16=100	427
Vermont	35	49	16=100	148
Virginia	35	49	16=100	1,168
Washington	31	53	16=100	1,027
West Virginia	47	35	18=100	311
Wisconsin	37	46	18=100	986
Wyoming	48	38	14=100	139

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Table 2. Views on Immigration Reform by State

In dealing with immigrants living in the U.S. illegally, the immigration system should...

	Allow them a way to become citizens provided they meet certain requirements	Allow them to become permanent legal residents, but not citizens	Identify and deport them	None/ Don't know/ Refused	N=
National	62	15	19	4=100	42,586
Alabama	54	12	28	6=100	657
Alaska	58	16	22	4=100	379
Arizona	60	15	19	5=100	829
Arkansas	55	13	26	6=100	407
California	64	18	13	5=100	3,926
Colorado	63	13	21	4=100	712
Connecticut	67	14	14	5=100	475
Delaware	63	18	14	5=100	148
Florida	62	16	18	4=100	2,572
Georgia	60	15	19	5=100	1,240
Hawaii	65	15	14	6=100	202
Idaho	63	11	24	2=100	230
Illinois	63	15	18	4=100	1,514
Indiana	58	14	24	5=100	978
Iowa	58	17	21	4=100	587
Kansas	63	10	23	4=100	465
Kentucky	59	11	26	4=100	690
Louisiana	60	13	23	5=100	602
Maine	61	10	23	7=100	226
Maryland	63	15	16	6=100	721
Massachusetts	66	14	15	5=100	750
Michigan	60	14	21	5=100	1,225
Minnesota	65	14	18	4=100	769

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

	Allow them a way to become citizens provided they meet certain requirements	Allow them to become permanent legal residents, but not citizens	Identify and deport them	None/ Don't know/ Refused	N=
Mississippi	59	12	25	4=100	423
Missouri	60	14	21	5=100	894
Montana	57	11	26	5=100	244
Nebraska	61	10	23	7=100	331
Nevada	62	14	19	5=100	352
New Hampshire	60	9	25	6=100	189
New Jersey	65	18	13	4=100	1,048
New Mexico	58	19	18	5=100	307
New York	67	16	14	4=100	2,813
North Carolina	60	13	22	5=100	1,477
North Dakota	59	11	26	4=100	155
Ohio	58	12	25	5=100	1,773
Oklahoma	63	11	23	3=100	557
Oregon	66	13	18	3=100	694
Pennsylvania	60	12	23	5=100	1,924
Rhode Island	67	16	12	4=100	154
South Carolina	56	16	22	6=100	702
South Dakota	46	16	32	6=100	155
Tennessee	59	11	26	5=100	979
Texas	61	18	17	3=100	2,782
Utah	63	18	15	3=100	427
Vermont	57	17	23	4=100	148
Virginia	62	13	21	4=100	1,168
Washington	68	13	16	4=100	1,027
West Virginia	54	8	32	6=100	311
Wisconsin	64	13	19	4=100	986
Wyoming	59	10	24	7=100	139

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

This analysis is based on the 2015 American Values Atlas (AVA), a project of Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI). Results were based on 42,586 RDD telephone interviews (including 21,259 cell phone interviews) conducted between April 29, 2015 and January 7, 2016 by professional interviewers under the direction of SSRS. The AVA was made possible by generous grants from The Ford Foundation, The Carnegie Corporation of New York, The Arcus Foundation, The Gill Foundation, and The Nathan Cummings Foundation.

During the field period, at least 1,000 interviews were completed each week, with about 500 interviews conducted among respondents on their cell phones. Each week, interviewing occurred over a five-day period, from Wednesday through Sunday or from Thursday through Monday. The selection of respondents within households was accomplished by randomly requesting to speak with the youngest adult male or female currently living in the household.

Data collection was based on stratified, single-stage, random-digit-dialing (RDD) of landline telephone households and randomly generated cell phone numbers. The sample was designed to represent the total U.S. adult population from all 50 states, including Hawaii and Alaska. The landline and cell phone samples were provided by Marketing Systems Group.

The weighting was accomplished in two separate stages. The first stage of weighting corrects for different probabilities of selection associated with the number of adults in each household and each respondent's telephone usage patterns. In the second stage, sample demographics were balanced to match target population parameters for gender, age, education, race and Hispanic ethnicity, region (U.S. Census definitions), population density, and telephone usage. The population density parameter was derived from 2010 U.S. Census data. The telephone usage parameter came from an analysis of the July-December 2014 National Health Interview Survey. All other weighting parameters were derived from an analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2015 Current Population Survey.

The sample weighting was accomplished using iterative proportional fitting (IFP), a process that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables. Weights are trimmed so that they do not exceed 4.0 or fall below 0.25 to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results. The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the target populations.

Table 1 shows the sample sizes and margins of error for each state, and Table 2 provides the sample sizes and margins of error for 30 major metropolitan areas. The margin of error for the national sample is +/- 0.6 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. The design effect for national

sample is 1.4. In addition to sampling error, surveys may also be subject to error or bias due to question wording, context, and order effects.

TABLE 1: State Sample Sizes and Margins of Error

	Sample size	Margin of error		Sample size	Margin of error
National	42,586	+/- 0.6			
Alabama	657	+/- 4.6	Montana	244	+/- 7.4
Alaska	379	+/- 6.0	Nebraska	331	+/- 6.4
Arizona	829	+/- 4.0	Nevada	352	+/- 6.2
Arkansas	407	+/- 5.8	New Hampshire	189	+/- 8.3
California	3,926	+/- 1.9	New Jersey	1,048	+/- 3.5
Colorado	712	+/- 4.4	New Mexico	307	+/- 6.8
Connecticut	475	+/- 5.3	New York	2,813	+/- 2.2
Delaware	148	+/- 9.6	North Carolina	1,477	+/- 3.1
Florida	2,572	+/- 2.3	North Dakota	155	+/- 9.3
Georgia	1,240	+/- 3.3	Ohio	1,773	+/- 2.8
Hawaii	202	+/- 8.1	Oklahoma	557	+/- 5.0
Idaho	230	+/- 7.8	Oregon	694	+/- 4.5
Illinois	1,514	+/- 3.0	Pennsylvania	1,924	+/- 2.7
Indiana	978	+/- 3.7	Rhode Island	154	+/- 9.6
Iowa	587	+/- 4.8	South Carolina	702	+/- 4.4
Kansas	465	+/- 5.4	South Dakota	155	+/- 9.9
Kentucky	690	+/- 4.5	Tennessee	979	+/- 3.8
Louisiana	602	+/- 4.8	Texas	2,782	+/- 2.2
Maine	226	+/- 7.7	Utah	427	+/- 5.6
Maryland	721	+/- 4.2	Vermont	148	+/- 9.5
Massachusetts	750	+/- 4.3	Virginia	1,168	+/- 3.5
Michigan	1,225	+/- 3.3	Washington	1,027	+/- 3.7
Minnesota	769	+/- 4.3	West Virginia	311	+/- 6.6
Mississippi	423	+/- 5.7	Wisconsin	986	+/- 3.7
Missouri	894	+/- 4.0	Wyoming	139	+/- 9.8

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

TABLE 2: Metropolitan Area Sample Sizes and Margins of Error

	Sample size	Margin of error
National	42,586	+/- 0.6
Atlanta	621	+/- 4.7
Boston	515	+/- 5.0
Charlotte	309	+/- 6.6
Chicago	1,014	+/- 3.6
Cincinnati	355	+/- 6.2
Cleveland	286	+/- 7.1
Columbus	275	+/- 7.0
Dallas	685	+/- 4.4
Denver	350	+/- 6.2
Detroit	495	+/- 5.2
Houston	632	+/- 4.6
Indianapolis	256	+/- 7.2
Kansas City	295	+/- 6.8
Las Vegas	247	+/- 7.4
Los Angeles	1,152	+/- 3.4
Miami	633	+/- 4.6
Milwaukee	243	+/- 7.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	450	+/- 5.5
Nashville	241	+/- 7.6
New York City	2,609	+/- 2.2
Orlando	273	+/- 7.1
Philadelphia	793	+/- 4.1
Phoenix	524	+/- 5.0
Pittsburgh	398	+/- 5.9
Portland	369	+/- 6.1
San Francisco	463	+/- 5.4
Seattle	415	+/- 5.7
St. Louis	386	+/- 6.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg	390	+/- 5.9
Washington, D.C.	759	+/- 4.2

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Appendix 3: About PRRI and the Authors

Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI)

Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to research at the intersection of religion, values, and public life.

PRRI's mission is to help journalists, opinion leaders, scholars, clergy, and the general public better understand debates on public policy issues and the role of religion and values in American public life by conducting high quality public opinion surveys and qualitative research. As members of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR), the American Political Science Association (APSA), and the American Academy of Religion (AAR), our research team follows the highest research standards of independence and academic excellence.

PRRI is a member organization of the National Council on Public Polls, an association of polling organizations established in 1969, which sets the highest professional standards for public opinion researchers. PRRI is also a supporting organization of the Transparency Initiative at AAPOR, an initiative to place the value of openness at the center of the public opinion research profession.

As a research organization, PRRI does not take positions on, nor do we advocate for, particular policies. Research supported by its funders reflects PRRI's commitment to independent inquiry and academic rigor. Research findings and conclusions are never altered to accommodate other interests, including those of funders, other organizations, or government bodies and officials.

History

Since our founding in 2009, PRRI research has become a standard source of trusted information among journalists, scholars, policy makers, clergy, and the general public. PRRI research has been cited in thousands of media stories and academic publications, and plays a leading role in deepening public understanding of the changing religious landscape and its role in shaping American politics. In addition to our quarterly PRRI/RNS Religion News Survey conducted in partnership with Religion News Service and our annual flagship American Values Survey, PRRI conducts a number of major national surveys focused on a range of issues at the intersection of religion, values, and public life. Each year, the PRRI research team also publishes peer review articles based on our research in leading academic journals and books. For a full list of recent projects, see our research page: www.publicreligion.org/research/.

PRRI also maintains a lively online presence on Facebook (www.facebook.com/publicreligion), Twitter (www.twitter.com/publicreligion), and LinkedIn (www.linkedin.com/company/prri).

Robert P. Jones, Ph.D., CEO

Dr. Robert P. Jones is the CEO of PRRI and a leading scholar and commentator on religion, culture, and politics. He is the author of *The End of White Christian America*, and two other books, and numerous peer-review articles on religion and public policy. Dr. Jones writes a column for The Atlantic online on politics and culture and appears regularly in a “Faith by the Numbers” segment on *Interfaith Voices*, the nation’s leading religion news magazine on public radio. He is frequently featured in major national media such as *CNN*, *NPR*, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and others.

Dr. Jones serves as the Co-Chair of the national steering committee for the Religion and Politics Section at the American Academy of Religion and is a member of the editorial boards for *The Journal of the American Academy of Religion* and for *Politics and Religion*, a journal published by Cambridge University Press for the American Political Science Association. He is also an active member of the American Sociological Association, the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, and the American Association of Public Opinion Research. He holds a Ph.D. in religion from Emory University, where he specialized in sociology of religion, politics, and religious ethics. He also holds a M.Div. from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. In 2013, Dr. Jones was selected by Emory University’s Graduate Division of Religion as Distinguished Alumnus of the Year.

Before founding PRRI, Dr. Jones worked as a consultant and senior research fellow at several think tanks in Washington, DC, and was assistant professor of religious studies at Missouri State University.

Daniel Cox, Ph.D., Director of Research

Dr. Cox is the Research Director of PRRI, specializing in survey research, youth politics, and religion. He has coauthored several academic book chapters on topics relating to religious polarization and gay and lesbian issues in the black Church. His work has been cited in numerous national news publications including the New York Times, the Christian Science Monitor, CNN, the Washington Post, and others. Dr. Cox holds an M.A. and a Ph.D. in American Government from Georgetown University, as well as a B.A. in political science from Union College. Prior to joining PRRI, he served as Research Associate at the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, where he worked as part of the core research team. He is an active member of the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) and the American Political Science Association (APSA).

Betsy Cooper, Ph.D., Research Associate

Dr. Cooper is a Research Associate at PRRI, specializing in American politics, public opinion, ideals of citizenship, and sexual orientation. She has also completed research exploring women’s groups within the Religious Right. Dr. Cooper holds a Ph.D. and M.A. in Political Science from the University of Washington, Seattle, and a B.A. in Politics from Hendrix College. She has co-au-

thored several papers on topics ranging from the Tea Party to rights framing, and has presented her work at the American Political Science, Midwestern Political Science, and Western Political Science Associations' annual conferences. She is an active member of the American Political Science Association (APSA) and the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).

Rachel Lienesch, Research Analyst

Ms. Lienesch has conducted extensive quantitative and qualitative research about American politics. Prior to joining PRRI, Ms. Lienesch worked as a Polling Fellow at the Huffington Post, where she reported on polling trends and constructed surveys on major national political events. She earned her B.A. in Government from the College of William & Mary. She has done research on topics ranging from the effect of party competence evaluations in national elections to the Tea Party, and has presented her work at the Midwestern Political Science Association's annual conference. She is an active member of the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).

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