

Hispanic Views on Israel

QUANTITATIVE REPORT

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Executive Summary

Opinions of Israel

Three realities emerge from this study about the views of Hispanic Catholics and Protestants in American toward Israel. 1) The largest number of these Hispanics are pro Israel, 2) A little more than 1 in 4 of these Hispanics have no opinion about Israel, and 3) Those who identify themselves as evangelical and those who attend church the most frequently are the most supportive of Israel.

50% support Israel's statehood – more than 3 times the number who do not (15%). 35% are not sure. Supporters of Israel indicate the most important reason for their support is that “every nation has a right to exist” (55%)

- Self-identified evangelicals are more likely to support Israel's statehood (58%)
- Those who attend religious services once a week or more are more likely to support Israel's statehood (59%)

45% perceive the country of Israel as at least somewhat positive compared to 26% who perceive Israel at least somewhat negatively, and 28% who are not sure.

- Self-identified evangelicals are more likely to perceive Israel positively (59%)
- Those who attend religious services once a week or more or 1-3 times a month are more likely to perceive Israel positively (52%)
- Protestants are more likely to perceive Israel positively than Catholics (52% v. 42%)

34% believe the U.S. is doing the right amount to help Israel. A similar number believe the U.S. is doing too much to help Israel (19%) as doing too little (18%). 29% are not sure.

- Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “The U.S. does not do enough to help Israel” (35%)
- Catholics (24%) are more likely to select “The U.S. does too much to help Israel” than Protestants (11%)
- Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (24%) are more likely to select “The U.S. does not do enough to help Israel”

Two-thirds (66%) say they sympathize equally with the hardships Israelis and Palestinians face. 27% sympathize more with the hardships Israelis face and 7% sympathize more with the hardships Palestinians face.

- Those age 18-29 are the most likely age group to select “Sympathize equally with both” (72%) and the least likely age group to select “The hardships Israelis face” (19%)
- Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “The hardships Israelis face” (49%)
- Catholics (71%) are more likely to select “Sympathize equally with both” than Protestants (57%)

72% agree they are “concerned for the safety of Christians in areas under the control of the Palestinian Authority.”

- Those who are Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (92%) are more likely to “Agree”

- Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to “Agree” (83%)

42% agree with the subtle anti-Semitic statement that “Jewish Americans have too much influence in American society”

40% agree that “the formation of modern Israel is a fulfillment of God’s covenant with the Jewish people.” 21% disagree and 39% are not sure.

36% of Hispanic Catholics or Protestants say they have Jewish friends

53% say that their vote would not be influenced by a candidate supporting pro-Israel policies. 33% would be more likely to vote for and 14% would be less likely to vote for a candidate supporting pro-Israel policies.

- Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “More likely to vote for that candidate” (48%)
- Those with a graduate degree (52%) are more likely to select “More likely to vote for that candidate” than those who are high school graduates or less (32%)
- Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (44%) and once, twice, or three times a month (47%) are more likely to select “More likely to vote for that candidate”

Influences

No single source has influenced the majority of Hispanic opinions about Israel. The sources that influence at least 1 in 10 Catholics and Protestants are the media (44%), the Bible (24%), friends and family (16%), your local church (12%), and positions of elected officials (10%). The primary influences can be summarized as the media and religion.

Media

- Those who are college graduates (65%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (40%) or have some college (48%)
- Catholics (49%) are more likely to select than Protestants (35%)
- Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (32%)

The Bible

- Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select (54%)
- Those who are Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (57%) are more likely to select than Other Protestants (42%)

Your Local Church

- Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week are the most likely to select (21%)
- Protestants (21%) are more likely to select than Catholics (7%)
- Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select (27%)

News Sources

Given the prominent influence that the media has on Catholic and Protestant Hispanic opinions about Israel, it is helpful to look more closely at the news sources they are consuming and their opinions of that media.

Television (85%) is the most used news source followed by social media (55%) and websites (47%).

Among those getting news from TV, the top networks are Univision (56%), Telemundo (47%), ABC (42%), CNN (40%), CBS (35%), NBC (32%), local TV stations (31%), and Fox News Channel (31%).

85% of those who get news from social media are following news media sources. But 58% acknowledge that friends and family forward or comment on the news they see.

Among those who get news online, Google News (43%) and CNN (42%) are used regularly by the most people followed by Yahoo News (38%), Fox News (38%), and local TV news sites (33%).

52% get more news in English, 29% get more in Spanish, and 18% get about the same amount in each language.

47% say the largest portion of the news they consume is from local sources.

The largest group are not sure if the news sources they follow are skewed or objective toward Israel (44%). 24% believe the news sources they follow are objective towards Israel. A few more believe the news sources are pro-Israel (18%) than anti-Israel (13%).

Methodology

The Study of Hispanic Views on Israel was conducted by LifeWay Research and sponsored by the Philos Project and the Hispanic Israel Leadership Coalition. The objectives of this quantitative study were to accurately measure current sentiments about Israel and the Jewish people among Hispanic Catholics and Protestants in the U.S.

The online survey was conducted January 11-23, 2017. The targeted sample was obtained from national online panels. This sample was screened to only include self-identified Latino/Hispanic adults who indicate a religious preference of Catholic or Protestant/Non-denominational.

Maximum quotas and slight weights were used for gender, region, age, education, Catholic/Protestant, country of origin, and generation immigrated to more accurately reflect the Hispanic Christian population using statistics published by Pew Research and the Census Bureau. The completed sample is 1,038 surveys. The sample provides 95% confidence that the sampling error does not exceed $\pm 4.1\%$ including weight effects. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

Opinions of Israel

Views on U.S. Involvement in the World and Israel

4 out of 10 say that the U.S. does too much in trying to solve the world's problems

Q17 – “Which of the following best describes your views on American involvement in international affairs? (Select One)”

The U.S. does too much trying to solve the world's problems	40%
The U.S. is doing the right amount in trying to solve the world's problems	32%
The U.S. does not do enough in trying to solve the world's problems	15%
Not sure	14%

Males (47%) are more likely to select “The U.S. does too much in trying to solve the world's problems” than females (34%). Those in the Midwest (48%) and West (44%) are more likely to select “The U.S. does too much in trying to solve the world's problems” than those in the South (35%). Those in the Northeast (34%) and the South (39%) are more likely to select “The U.S. is doing the right amount in trying to solve the world's problems” than those in the Midwest (19%).

Those age 18-29 are the least likely age group to select “The U.S. does too much in trying to solve the world's problems” (30%) and the most likely to select “The U.S. does not do enough in trying to solve the world's problems” (23%). Those age 65+ are the most likely to select “The U.S. is doing the right amount in trying to solve the world's problems” (47%).

Those who are more acculturated (47%) are more likely to select “The U.S. does too much in trying to solve the world's problems” than those who are less acculturated (33%). Catholics (34%) are more likely to select “The U.S. is doing the right amount in trying to solve the world's problems” than Protestants (28%). Those who are Other Protestants (20%) are more likely to select “The U.S. does not do enough in trying to solve the world's problems” than Non-denominational (12%).

45% perceive the country of Israel as at least somewhat positive

Q18 – “Overall what is your perception of Israel today?”

Very positive	12%
Positive	16%
Somewhat positive	17%
Somewhat negative	15%
Negative	7%

Very negative	4%
Not sure	28%

Males (52%) are more likely to select “Very positive, positive, or somewhat positive” than females (39%). Those age 65+ are the most likely to select “Very positive, positive, or somewhat positive” (60%) and least likely to be “Not sure” (5%). Those with a graduate degree are the most likely to select “Very positive, positive, or somewhat positive” (77%) and least likely to be “Not sure” (5%).

Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (52%) and once, twice, or three times a month (52%) are more likely to select “Very positive, positive, or somewhat positive” than those who rarely or never attend (35%). Protestants (52%) are more likely to select “Very positive, positive, or somewhat positive” than Catholics (42%). Those who are Non-denominational (25%) are more likely to select “Very negative, negative, or somewhat negative” than Other Protestants (15%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “Very positive, positive, or somewhat positive” (59% v. 42%).

34% believe the U.S. is doing the right amount to help Israel

Q19 – “Which of the following best describes your views on American involvement in Israel? (Select One)”

The U.S. does too much to help Israel	19%
The U.S. is doing the right amount to help Israel	34%
The U.S. does not do enough to help Israel	18%
Not sure	29%

Males (26%) are more likely to select “The U.S. does too much to help Israel” than females (14%). Those in the South (39%) are more likely to select “The U.S. is doing the right amount to help Israel” than those in the West (31%). Those in the West (21%) are more likely to select “The U.S. does not do enough to help Israel” than those in the Northeast (11%).

Those age 18-29 are the least likely age group to select “The U.S. does too much to help Israel” (12%) and the most likely to select “The U.S. does not do enough to help Israel” (25%). Those age 65+ are the most likely age group to select “The U.S. is doing the right amount to help Israel” (53%).

Those with a graduate degree (36%) are more likely to select “The U.S. does too much to help Israel” than those who are high school graduates or less (18%) or have some college (20%). Those who are college graduates (45%) are more likely to select “The U.S. is doing the right amount to help Israel” than those who are high school graduates or less (31%).

Those originally from Mexico (36%) are more likely to select “The U.S. is doing the right amount to help Israel” than those originally from Central America (25%). Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a month (42%) are more likely to select “The U.S. is doing the right amount to help Israel” than those who attend several times a year (27%) and rarely or never attend (30%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (24%) are more likely to select “The U.S. does not do enough to help Israel” than those who attend once, twice, or three times a month (15%) and rarely or never attend (13%).

Catholics (24%) are more likely to select “The U.S. does too much to help Israel” than Protestants (11%). Protestants (27%) are more likely to select “The U.S. does not do enough to help Israel” than Catholics (13%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select “The U.S. does too much to help Israel” (10% v. 21%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “The U.S. does not do enough to help Israel” (35% v. 13%).

Views on Israel's Statehood

Q27 – “For each of the following statements, please indicate your level of agreement.”

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not sure
I am a supporter of Israel's statehood (existing as an independent country).	24%	25%	7%	8%	35%

I am a supporter of Israel's statehood (existing as an independent country).

Males (60%) are more likely to “Agree” than females (41%). Those in the Midwest are the most likely region to “Disagree” (25%). “Agree” responses are directly related to age: 18-29 (38%), 30-49 (46%), 50-64 (56%), 65+ (82%). Those who are high school graduates or less are the least likely education category to “Agree” (43%). Those originally from South America (59%) and the Caribbean (57%) are more likely to “Agree” than those originally from Mexico (47%).

Those who are more acculturated (54%) are more likely to “Agree” than those who are less acculturated (46%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (59%) and once, twice, or three times a month (55%) are more likely to “Agree” than those who rarely or never attend (38%). Catholics (17%) are more likely to “Disagree” than Protestants (11%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to “Agree” (58% v. 47%).

Over half say the most important reason to support Israel's statehood is that every nation has a right to exist

Q28 – “Which of the following reasons, if any, is the most important reason for your support of Israel's statehood?” n=556

Every nation has a right to exist.	55%
Jesus was a Jew.	9%
Israel is the historic Jewish homeland.	5%
Israel is the United States' closest ally in an unstable region.	7%
The Bible says Christians should support Israel.	7%
Israel is important for fulfilling Biblical prophecy.	11%
Jews needed a refuge after the holocaust.	2%
None of these	2%
Not sure	3%

Those in the Midwest (69%) and South (57%) are more likely to select “Every nation has a right to exist” than those in the Northeast (43%). Those in the Northeast (11%) are more likely to select “Israel is the historic Jewish homeland” than those in the South (4%) and West (3%). Those in the West (9%) are more likely to select “Israel is the United States' closest ally in an unstable region” than those in the South (4%). Those in the Northeast (14%) are more likely to

select “The Bible says Christians should support Israel” than those in the Midwest (2%) and West (6%).

Those age 18-29 (60%) and 50-64 (64%) are more likely to select “Every nation has a right to exist” than those 30-49 (45%). Those age 30-49 (6%) are more likely to select “Israel is the historic Jewish homeland” than those 18-29 (1%). Those age 65+ (14%) are more likely to select “Israel is the United States’ closest ally in an unstable region” than those 30-49 (4%). Those age 30-49 (11%) are more likely to select “The Bible says Christians should support Israel” than those 50-64 (3%). Those age 30-49 (17%) are more likely to select “Israel is important to fulfilling biblical prophecy” than those 50-64 (6%) and 65+ (3%).

Those who are high school graduates or less are the least likely education category to select “Israel is the historic Jewish homeland” (2%). Those who are college graduates (13%) are more likely to select “Israel is the United States’ closest ally in an unstable region” than those who are high school graduates or less (5%). Those with a graduate degree (19%) are more likely to select “The Bible says Christians should support Israel” than those who are high school graduates or less (7%) or college graduates (4%). Those who are high school graduates or less (15%) are more likely to select “Israel is important to fulfilling biblical prophecy” than those with some college (7%) or who are college graduates (3%).

Those originally from Central America (17%) are more likely to select “Jesus was a Jew” than those originally from Mexico (7%). Those originally from Central America are the most likely to select “The Bible says Christians should support Israel” (24%).

Those who are less acculturated (13%) are more likely to select “Jesus was a Jew” than those who are more acculturated (6%). Those who are more acculturated (11%) are more likely to select “Israel is the United States’ closest ally in an unstable region” than those who are less acculturated (2%). Those who are more acculturated (3%) are more likely to select “Jews needed a refuge after the holocaust” than those who are less acculturated (<1%).

Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week are the least likely to select “Every nation has a right to exist” (46%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year are the least likely to select “Jesus was a Jew” (1%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year (11%) and rarely or never attend (10%) are more likely to select “Israel is the United States’ closest ally in an unstable region” than those who attend once, twice, or three times a month (3%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (11%) are more likely to select “The Bible says Christians should support Israel” than those who rarely or never attend (3%).

Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (18%) and once, twice, or three times a month (13%) are more likely to select “Israel is important to fulfilling biblical prophecy” than those who attend several times a year (<1%) and rarely or never attend (4%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year (5%) are more likely to select “Jews needed a refuge after the holocaust” than those who attend once, twice, or three times a month (<1%).

Catholics (64%) are more likely to select “Every nation has a right to exist” than Protestants (37%). Protestants (15%) are more likely to select “The Bible says Christians should support Israel” than Catholics (3%). Protestants (21%) are more likely to select “Israel is important to fulfilling biblical prophecy” than Catholics (6%).

Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select “Every nation has a right to exist” (32% v. 60%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “Jesus was a Jew” (14% v. 8%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select “Israel is the United States’ closest ally in an unstable region” (3% v. 8%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “The Bible says Christians should support Israel” (15% v. 6%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “Israel is important to fulfilling biblical prophecy” (28% v. 6%).

More than one in five supporters include the Jewish homeland and being a U.S. ally among their top two reasons

Q28 – “Which of the following reasons, if any, is the most important reason for your support of Israel’s statehood?” n=556

Q29 – “Which of the following reasons, if any, is the second most important reason for your support of Israel’s statehood?”

Most and Second Most Important Reasons for Supporters of Israel’s Statehood

Every nation has a right to exist.	68%
Israel is the historic Jewish homeland.	24%
Israel is the United States’ closest ally in an unstable region.	21%
Jesus was a Jew.	19%
Israel is important for fulfilling Biblical prophecy.	19%
The Bible says Christians should support Israel.	14%
Jews needed a refuge after the holocaust.	9%
None of these	13%
Not sure	9%

Every nation has a right to exist

Those age 30-49 are the least likely age group to select (56%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year (79%) and rarely or never attend (75%) are more likely to select than those who at least about once a week (61%). Catholics (75%) are more likely to select than Protestants (53%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (50% v. 71%).

Jesus was a Jew

Those age 18-29 (28%) and 30-49 (22%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (8%). Those originally from South America (30%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (17%). Those who are less acculturated (24%) are more likely to select than those who are more

acculturated (15%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (23%) and once, twice, or three times a month (22%) are more likely to select than those who attend several times a year (9%). Those who are Other Protestant (33%) are more likely to select than Non-denominational (18%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select (26% v. 17%).

Israel is the historic Jewish homeland

Those in the Northeast (32%) are more likely to select than those in the West (19%). Those age 50-64 (28%) are more likely to select than those 18-29 (17%). Those who have some college (28%) or are college graduates (36%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (19%).

Israel is the United States' closest ally in an unstable region

Males (26%) are more likely to select than females (15%). Those age 50-64 (27%) and 65+ (33%) are more likely to select than those 18-29 (12%) and 30-49 (17%). Those who are college graduates (32%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (19%). Those who are more acculturated (29%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (11%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (12% v. 24%).

The Bible says Christians should support Israel

Those age 30-49 (19%) are more likely to select than those 50-64 (9%). Those who have a graduate degree are the most likely education category to select (30%). Those originally from Central America (28%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (12%) and the Caribbean (14%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week are most likely to select (23%). Protestants (25%) are more likely to select than Catholics (8%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select (28% v. 10%).

Israel is important to fulfilling biblical prophecy

Females (25%) are more likely to select than males (14%). Those in the Northeast (22%) and the South (22%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (7%). Those age 65+ are the least likely age group to select (3%). Those who are high school graduates or less (24%) are more likely to select than those with some college (14%). Those originally from Central America (29%) are more likely to select than those originally from South America (11%). Those who are less acculturated (25%) are more likely to select than those who are more acculturated (14%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week are the most likely to select (30%). Protestants (36%) are more likely to select than Catholics (10%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select (46% v. 11%).

Jews needed a refuge after the holocaust

Those in the Northeast (16%) are more likely to select than those in the West (7%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (4% v. 11%).

Two-thirds say they sympathize equally with the hardships Israelis and Palestinians face

Q22 – “Who do you tend to sympathize with more?”

The hardships Israelis face	27%
The hardships Palestians face	7%
Sympathize equally with both	66%

Males (30%) are more likely to select “The hardships Israelis face” than females (24%). Females (70%) are more likely to select “Sympathize equally with both” than males (62%). Those age 18-29 are the most likely age group to select “Sympathize equally with both” (72%) and the least likely age group to select “The hardships Israelis face” (19%).

Those with a graduate degree (49%) are more likely to select “The hardships Israelis face” than those who are high school graduates or less (23%) or college graduates (27%). Those who are college graduates (15%) are more likely to select “The hardships Palestinians face” than those who are high school graduates or less (6%) or have some college (8%). Those who are high school graduates or less are the most likely education category to select “Sympathize equally with both” (72%).

Those originally from South America (14%) are more likely to select “The hardships Palestinians face” than those originally from Mexico (7%) and the Caribbean (5%). Those originally from Mexico (68%) are more likely to select “Sympathize equally with both” than those originally from South America (55%).

Those who rarely or never attend a religious service are the least likely to select “The hardships Israelis face” (15%) and the most likely to select “Sympathize equally with both” (80%). Those who attend a religious service at once, twice, or three times a month are the most likely to select “The hardships Palestinians face” (18%).

Protestants (38%) are more likely to select “The hardships Israelis face” than Catholics (21%). Catholics (71%) are more likely to select “Sympathize equally with both” than Protestants (57%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “The hardships Israelis face” (49% v. 21%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select “Sympathize equally with both” (48% v. 71%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select “The hardships Palestinians face” (3% v. 8%).

Specific Opinion Statements

Q24-26 – “For each of the following statements, please indicate your level of agreement.”

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not sure
I am concerned for the safety of Christians in areas under the control of the Palestinian Authority.	41%	31%	8%	2%	18%
Jewish Americans have too much influence in American society.	15%	26%	19%	12%	27%
The formation of modern Israel is a fulfillment of God’s covenant with the Jewish people.	19%	22%	13%	8%	39%

I am concerned for the safety of Christians in areas under the control of the Palestinian Authority.

Males (12%) are more likely to “Disagree” than females (8%). Those in the South (76%) are more likely to “Agree” than those in the Northeast (65%). Those age 50-64 (80%) are more likely to “Agree” than those 18-29 (66%) and 30-49 (70%). Those who are high school graduates or less are the least likely education group to “Agree” (68%).

Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week are the most likely to “Agree” (83%). Protestants (77%) are more likely to “Agree” than Catholics (69%). Those who are Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (92%) are more likely to “Agree” than Non-denominational (74%) and Other Protestant (78%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to “Agree” (83% v. 69%).

Jewish Americans have too much influence in American society.

Males (53%) are more likely to “Agree” than females (32%). Those in the Northeast are the most likely region to “Agree” (57%). Those age 65+ are the most likely age group to “Agree” (55%). Those with some college (46%) or a graduate degree (63%) are more likely to “Agree” than those who are high school graduates or less (38%). Those originally from South America are the most likely to “Agree” (62%).

Those who are less acculturated (46%) are more likely to “Agree” than those who are more acculturated (37%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (45%) and once, twice, or three times a month (51%) are more likely to “Agree” than those who rarely or never attend (35%). Those who are Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (52%) and Other Protestant (45%) are more likely to “Agree” than Non-denominational (34%).

The formation of modern Israel is a fulfillment of God’s covenant with the Jewish people.

Males (46%) are more likely to “Agree” than females (36%). Those in the Northeast (48%) are more likely to “Agree” than those in the Midwest (33%) and West (38%). Those originally from

Central America (56%) and the Caribbean (47%) are more likely to “Agree” than those originally from Mexico (36%). Those who are less acculturated (44%) are more likely to “Agree” than those who are more acculturated (36%).

Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (51%) and once, twice, or three times a month (49%) are more likely to “Agree” than those who attend several times a year (32%) and rarely or never attend (27%). Protestants (51%) are more likely to “Agree” than Catholics (35%). Those who are Assemblies of God/Pentecostal are the Protestant group most likely to “Agree” (68%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to “Agree” (65% v. 34%)

Jewish Friends and Support for Pro-Israel Candidates

36% of Hispanic Catholics or Protestants say they have Jewish friends

Q30 – “Do you have any Jewish friends?”

Yes	36%
No	49%
Not sure	15%

Males (43%) are more likely to select “Yes” than females (31%). Those in the South (54%) are more likely to select “No” than those in the West (46%). Those age 50-64 (43%) and 65+ (54%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those 18-29 (27%) and 30-49 (35%). Those who are high school graduates or less are the most likely education category to select “No” (53%).

Those originally from South America (47%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those originally from Central America (31%) and Mexico (32%). Those who are more acculturated (47%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those who are less acculturated (25%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (54%) and rarely or never attend (49%) are more likely to select “No” than those who attend several times a year (39%).

Catholics (40%) are more likely to select “Yes” than Protestants (29%). Those who are Non-denominational (31%) and Other Protestant (34%) are more likely to select “Yes” than Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (13%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “No” (60% v. 47%)

53% say that their vote would not be influenced by a candidate supporting pro-Israel policies

Q31 – “In future Congressional and Presidential elections, if a candidate supported pro-Israel policies, would you be:”

Much more likely to vote for that candidate	18%
Slightly more likely to vote for that candidate	15%
Neither more nor less likely to vote for that candidate	53%
Slightly less likely to vote for that candidate	6%
Much less likely to vote for that candidate	8%

Males (38%) are more likely to select “More likely to vote for that candidate” than females (29%). Females (57%) are more likely to select “Neither more nor less likely to vote for that candidate” than males (50%). Those in the Midwest (41%) are more likely to select “More likely to vote for that candidate” than those in the West (30%).

Those age 50-64 are the least likely age group to select “More likely to vote for that candidate” (24%). Those age 50-64 (65%) and 65+ (63%) are more likely to select “Neither more nor less likely to vote for that candidate” than those 18-29 (47%) and 30-49 (49%). Those age 65+ are the least likely age group to select “Less likely to vote for that candidate” (1%).

Those with a graduate degree (52%) are more likely to select “More likely to vote for that candidate” than those who are high school graduates or less (32%). Those who are high school graduates or less (16%) are more likely to select “Less likely to vote for that candidate” than those with some college (9%) or who are college graduates (8%).

Those originally from South America (44%) are more likely to select “More likely to vote for that candidate” than those originally from Mexico (31%). Those who are more acculturated (58%) are more likely to select “Neither more nor less likely to vote for that candidate” than those who are less acculturated (48%). Those who are less acculturated (18%) are more likely to select “Less likely to vote for that candidate” than those who are more acculturated (9%).

Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (44%) and once, twice, or three times a month (47%) are more likely to select “More likely to vote for that candidate” than those who attend several times a year (23%) and rarely or never attend (19%). Those who rarely or never attend a religious service are the most likely to select “Less likely to vote for that candidate” (18%).

Protestants (40%) are more likely to select “More likely to vote for that candidate” than Catholics (30%). Catholics (57%) are more likely to select “Neither more nor less likely to vote for that candidate” than Protestants (45%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “More likely to vote for that candidate” (48% v. 29%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select “Neither more nor less likely to vote for that candidate” (36% v. 58%).

Influences on Opinions of Israel

No single source has influenced the majority of Hispanic opinions about Israel

Q20 – “Which of the following have influenced your opinions about Israel?”

The media	44%
Friends and family	16%
Positions of elected officials	10%
Your local church	12%
The Bible	24%
National Christian leaders	8%
Personal experience with Jews	8%
Personal experience with Muslims	6%
Teachers or professors	8%
Not sure	25%

The Media

Those in the South (49%) are more likely to select than those in the West (40%). Those who are college graduates (65%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (40%) or have some college (48%). Those originally from South America (57%) and the Caribbean (50%) are more likely to select than those originally from Central America (32%). Catholics (49%) are more likely to select than Protestants (35%). Those who are Non-denominational (40%) are more likely to select than Other Protestants (30%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (32% v. 46%).

Friends and family

Those in the Northeast (24%) are more likely to select than those in the West (12%). Those with some college (20%) or who are college graduates (29%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (12%). Those originally from South America (28%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (13%) and the Caribbean (16%). Those who rarely or never attend a religious service are the least likely to select (7%).

Positions of elected officials

Males (15%) are more likely to select than females (6%). Those age 50-64 (15%) and 65+ (16%) are more likely to select than those 18-29 (7%) and 30-49 (9%). Those with some college (14%) or who have a graduate degree (22%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (8%). Those originally from South America (17%) are more likely to select than those originally from the Caribbean (7%). Those who are more acculturated (13%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (7%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (13%) are more likely to select than those who attend once, twice, or three times a month (7%). Those who are Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (15%) and Non-

denominational (10%) are more likely to select than Other Protestant (3%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (7% v. 11%).

Your local church

Those originally from Central America (21%) are more likely to select than those originally from South America (8%) and Mexico (10%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week are the most likely to select (21%). Protestants (21%) are more likely to select than Catholics (7%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select (27% v. 8%).

The Bible

Those age 65+ (31%) are more likely to select than those 50-64 (19%). Those with a graduate degree are the most likely education category to select (49%). Those originally from Central America (33%) and the Caribbean (29%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (21%). Those who are less acculturated (28%) are more likely to select than those who are more acculturated (21%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week are the most likely to select (37%). Protestants (44%) are more likely to select than Catholics (14%). Those who are Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (57%) are more likely to select than Other Protestants (42%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select (54% v. 19%).

National Christian leaders

Those originally from Central America (14%) and the Caribbean (12%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (6%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (13%) and once, twice, or three times a month (9%) are more likely to select than those who attend several times a year (3%) and rarely or never attend (3%). Protestants (14%) are more likely to select than Catholics (5%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select (19% v. 5%).

Personal experience with Jews

Males (12%) are more likely to select than females (5%). Those in the Northeast (14%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (5%) and the West (5%). Those age 65+ are the most likely age group to select (17%). Those who are college graduates (15%) or have a graduate degree (17%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (7%). Those originally from South America (18%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (7%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (11%) are more likely to select than those who rarely or never attend (5%).

Personal experience with Muslims

Those in the Northeast (10%) and Midwest (8%) are more likely to select than those in the West (3%). Those age 18-29 (8%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (1%). Those with a graduate degree (14%) are more likely to select than those with some college (3%). Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a month (11%) are more likely to select than those who attend at least about once a week (5%) and rarely or never attend (3%). Catholics (7%) are more likely to select than Protestants (3%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (1% v. 7%).

Teachers or professors

Those age 18-29 are the most likely age group to select (16%). Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a month (12%) are more likely to select than those who attend several times a year (5%).

34% say that the media has influenced their opinion of Israel the most; 16% say the Bible

Q21a – “Which one of the following has influenced your opinions about Israel the most?”

The media	34%
Friends and family	6%
Positions of elected officials	4%
Your local church	4%
The Bible	16%
National Christian leaders	2%
Personal experience with Jews	3%
Personal experience with Muslims	2%
Teachers or professors	3%
Not sure	26%

Males (5%) are more likely to select “Position of elected officials” than females (2%). Those in the South (38%) are more likely to select “The media” than those in the West (31%). Those in the Northeast (9%) and the South (7%) are more likely to select “Friends and family” than those in the West (4%). Those in the West (6%) are more likely to select “Your local church” than those in the South (2%). Those in the Midwest (7%) are more likely to select “Personal experiences with Muslims” than those in the South (1%) and West (<1%).

Those age 65+ (6%) are more likely to select “Positions of elected officials” than those 18-29 (2%). Those age 30-49 (18%) and 65+ (23%) are more likely to select “The Bible” than those 50-64 (11%). Those age 18-29 are the most likely age group to select “Teachers or professors” (8%).

Those who have some college (39%) or a college degree (48%) are more likely to select “The media” than those who are high school graduates or less (30%). Those with some college (8%) are more likely to select “Friends and family” than those who are high school graduates or less (5%). Those with some college (6%) are more likely to select “Positions of elected officials” than those who are high school graduates or less (3%). Those who are college graduates (8%) are more likely to select “Personal experiences with Jews” than those who are high school graduates or less (3%).

Those originally from Central America are the least likely to select “The media” (23%). Those originally from Central America (14%) are more likely to select “Friends and family” than those originally from Mexico (5%) and the Caribbean (3%). Those originally from South America

(8%) are more likely to select “Positions of elected officials” than those originally from Central America (<1%) and the Caribbean (2%).

Those who are more acculturated (8%) are more likely to select “Friends and family” than those who are less acculturated (4%). Those who are less acculturated (6%) are more likely to select “Your local church” than those who are more acculturated (2%). Those who are less acculturated (20%) are more likely to select “The Bible” than those who are more acculturated (13%). Those who are less acculturated (4%) are more likely to select “Teachers or professors” than those who are more acculturated (1%).

Those who attend a religious service several times a year (9%) are more likely to select “Friends and family” than those who rarely or never attend. Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (8%) are more likely to select “Your local church” than those who attend several times a year (2%) and rarely or never attend (1%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (25%) are more likely to select “The Bible” than those who attend several times a year (11%) and rarely or never attend (8%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (4%) are more likely to select “National Christian leaders” than those who rarely or never attend (1%). Those who rarely or never attend a religious service (4%) are more likely to select “Teachers or professors” than those who attend at least about once a week (1%) and several times a year (1%).

Catholics (40%) are more likely to select “The media” than Protestants (23%). Protestants (9%) are more likely to select “Your local church” than Catholics (2%). Protestants (33%) are more likely to select “The Bible” than Catholics (8%). Catholics (3%) are more likely to select “Teachers or professors” than Protestants (1%). Those who are Non-denominational (28%) are more likely to select “The media” than Other Protestant (17%).

Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select “The media” (21% v. 36%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “Your local church” (10% v. 3%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “The Bible” (42% v. 11%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “National Christian leaders” (4% v. 2%).

24% believe the news sources they follow are objective towards Israel

Q23 – “Do you believe the news sources you follow the most are. . .”

Skewed towards pro-Israel views in how they report news	18%
Objective toward Israel in how they report news	24%
Skewed toward anti-Israel views in how they report news	13%
None of these	44%

Males (25%) are more likely to select “Skewed toward pro-Israel views in how they report news” than females (12%). Those in the Midwest (28%) are more likely to select “Skewed toward pro-Israel views in how they report news” than those in the Northeast (17%) and South (14%). Those in the South (29%) are more likely to select “Objective toward Israel in how they report news” than those in the Northeast (17%).

Those age 65+ (28%) are more likely to select “Skewed toward pro-Israel views in how they report news” than those 18-29 (16%) and 30-49 (17%). Those age 65+ (20%) are more likely to select “Skewed toward anti-Israel views in how they report news” than those 50-64 (10%). Those with some college (22%) or a graduate degree (37%) are more likely to select “Skewed toward pro-Israel views in how they report news” than those who are high school graduates or less (15%).

Those originally from Central America are the least likely to select “Objective toward Israel in how they report news” (13%). Those originally from Central America (24%) are more likely to select “Skewed toward anti-Israel views in how they report news” than those originally from Mexico (13%) and the Caribbean (11%). Those who are more acculturated (22%) are more likely to select “Skewed toward pro-Israel views in how they report news” than those who are less acculturated (14%).

Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a month (26%) are more likely to select “Skewed toward pro-Israel views in how they report news” than those who attend at least once a week (17%) and rarely or never attend (15%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (31%) are more likely to select “Objective toward Israel in how they report news” than those who attend several times a year (20%) and rarely or never attend (19%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (17%) and once, twice, or three times a month (17%) are more likely to select “Skewed toward anti-Israel views in how they report news” than those who attend several times a year (9%) and rarely or never attend (9%).

Catholics (20%) are more likely to select “Skewed toward pro-Israel views in how they report news” than Protestants (15%). Protestants (18%) are more likely to select “Skewed toward anti-Israel views in how they report news” than Catholics (11%). Those who are Other Protestant (20%) are more likely to select “Skewed toward pro-Israel views in how they report news” than Non-denominational (12%). Those who are Assemblies of God/Pentecostal are the most likely to select “Objective toward Israel in how they report news” (45%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “Skewed toward anti-Israel views in how they report news” (21% v. 12%)

News Sources

Television is the most used news source followed by social media

Q11 – “From which of the following sources do you regularly get news? (Select all that apply)”

Television	85%
Websites	47%
Radio	37%
Print newspapers/magazines	29%
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.)	55%
None of the above	1%

Television

Those ages 18-29 are the least likely age group to select (78%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year are the most likely to select (91%). Those who are Non-denominational (88%) are more likely to select than Other Protestants (73%).

Websites

Those in the Midwest (56%) and South (51%) are more likely to select than those in the West (43%). Those age 18-29 (51%) are more likely to select than those 50-64 (40%) and 65+ (39%). Those who are high school graduates or less are the least likely education category to select (40%). Those originally from South America (64%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (45%) and the Caribbean (43%). Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a month (61%) are more likely to select than those who attend at least about once a week (42%) and rarely or never attend (43%). Catholics (50%) are more likely to select than Protestants (42%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (38% v. 49%).

Radio

Those in the South (41%) are more likely to select than those in the West (33%). Those who are college graduates (51%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (34%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year (43%) are more likely to select than those who rarely or never attend (32%). Catholics (39%) are more likely to select than Protestants (33%). Those who are Non-denominational (35%) and Other Protestant (35%) are more likely to select than Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (19%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (29% v. 39%).

Print newspapers/magazine

Those in the Midwest (40%) are more likely to select than those in the South (29%) and West (26%). Those age 50-64 (42%) are more likely to select than those 18-29 (18%) and 30-49 (28%). Those who are college graduates (43%) or have a graduate degree (59%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (25%) or have some college (30%). Those originally from the Caribbean (36%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (27%). Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a year (33%) and

several times a year (34%) are more likely to select than those who rarely or never attend (23%). Catholics (33%) are more likely to select than Protestants (21%). Those who are Non-denominational (25%) are more likely to select than Other Protestant (16%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (20% v. 30%).

Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram)

Females (59%) are more likely to select than males (51%). Those age 18-29 are the most likely age group to select (73%). Those who attend once, twice, or three times a month (65%) are more likely to select than those who attend a religious service several times a year (52%) and rarely or never attend (46%). Those who are Other Protestant (63%) are more likely to select than Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (46%).

Among those getting news from TV, Univision is the top source but most obtain news from multiple networks

Q12– “From which of the following TV networks do you regularly get your news? (Select all that apply)” n=860

ABC	42%
CBS	35%
CNBC	10%
CNN	40%
Estrella TV	10%
Fox News Channel	31%
HLN (formerly Headline News)	3%
MSNBC	10%
NBC	32%
Telemundo	47%
Univision	56%
Local TV News	31%
Other	2%
Not sure	1%

ABC

Those in the West (46%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (33%). Those age 65+ (52%) are more likely to select than those 30-49 (39%). Those with some college (48%) or those who are college graduates (58%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (38%). Those originally from Mexico (46%) and the Caribbean (42%) are more likely to select than those originally from Central America (25%). Those who are more acculturated (59%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (26%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year (51%) are more likely to select than those

who attend once, twice, or three times a month (39%) and rarely or never attend (35%). Catholics (46%) are more likely to select than Protestants (34%)
Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (30% v. 45%).

CBS

Those in the Midwest are the least likely regional group to select (20%). Those age 50-64 (40%) and 65+ (42%) are more likely to select than those 30-49 (31%). Those with some college (41%) or who are college graduates (48%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (30%). Those originally from Mexico (35%) are more likely to select than those originally from Central America (23%). Those who are more acculturated (48%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (21%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year are the most likely to select (47%). Catholics (38%) are more likely to select than Protestants (28%). Those who are Non-denominational (33%) are more likely to select than Other Protestant (19%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (26% v. 36%)

CNBC

Males (13%) are more likely to select than females (7%). Those who are college graduates (22%) or have a graduate degree (29%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (7%) or have some college (10%). Those originally from South America (16%) are more likely to select than those originally from Central America (3%) and Mexico (9%). Those who are more acculturated (12%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (7%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (13%) are more likely to select than those who rarely or never attend (7%).

CNN

Males (48%) are more likely to select than females (33%). Those in the Northeast (52%) are more likely to select than those in the South (39%) and West (36%). Those who are college graduates (57%) or have a graduate degree (64%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (36%) or have some college (42%). Those originally from South America (58%) and Central America (55%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (36%). Those who rarely or never attend a religious service are the least likely to select (31%). Catholics (43%) are more likely to select than Protestants (35%).

Estrella TV

Those age 18-29 (11%) and 30-49 (14%) are more likely to select than those 50-64 (5%) and 65+ (2%). Those who are college graduates (16%) are more likely to select than those with some college (7%). Those originally from Mexico (13%) are more likely to select than those originally from the Caribbean (6%). Those who are less acculturated (14%) are more likely to select than those who are more acculturated (6%).

Fox News Channel

Those in the West (35%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (24%). Those age 18-29 (38%) are more likely to select than those 30-49 (27%). Those who are more acculturated (41%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (21%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (34%) and several times a year (36%) are more likely

to select than those who attend once, twice, or three times a year (23%). Those who are Non-denominational (40%) are more likely to select than Other Protestants (28%).

HLN (Formerly Headline News)

Males (6%) are more likely to select than females (2%). Those age 30-49 (4%) and 65+ (6%) are more likely to select than those 18-29 (1%). Those who are high school graduates or less are the least likely to select (1%). Those who are more acculturated (5%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (1%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (1% v. 4%).

MSNBC

Males (13%) are more likely to select than females (7%). Those age 50-64 (14%) and 65+ (17%) are more likely to select than those 18-29 (6%) and 30-49 (9%). Those who are college graduates (26%) or have a graduate degree (30%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (7%) or have some college (9%). Those originally from Mexico (10%) are more likely to select than those originally from Central America (3%). Those who are more acculturated (16%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (4%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year (15%) are more likely to select than those who attend once, twice, or three times a month (6%). Catholics (12%) are more likely to select than Protestants (5%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (4% v. 11%).

NBC

Those in the South (33%) and West (37%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (19%). Those age 65+ are the most likely age group to select (51%). Those who are high school graduates or less are the least likely to select (27%). Those who are more acculturated (44%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (21%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year are the most likely to select (44%). Catholics (35%) are more likely to select than Protestants (26%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select (22% v. 34%).

Telemundo

Those in the Northeast (61%) and South (53%) are more likely to select than those in the West (37%). Those age 18-29 (52%) and 30-49 (51%) are more likely to select than those 50-64 (38%) and 65+ (34%). Those who are college graduates (61%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (47%) or have some college (39%). Those originally from South America (70%) and Central America (70%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (42%) and the Caribbean (53%). Those who are less acculturated (70%) are more likely to select than those who are more acculturated (23%). Those who rarely or never attend a religious service are the least likely to select (35%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select (57% v. 43%).

Univision

Those in the Midwest (66%) and South (59%) are more likely to select than those in the West (51%). Those age 18-29 (58%) and 30-49 (66%) are more likely to select than those 50-64 (43%) and 65+ (33%). Those who are high school graduates or less (58%) or who are college graduates

(63%) are more likely to select than those with some college (46%). Those originally from Central America (75%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (57%) and the Caribbean (51%). Those who are less acculturated (85%) are more likely to select than those who are more acculturated (27%). Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a month (62%) are more likely to select than those who rarely or never attend (51%). Those who are Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (73%) and Other Protestant (68%) are more likely to select than Non-denominational (51%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select (65% v. 53%).

Local TV news

Those in the South (36%) are more likely to select than those in the West (29%). Those age 50-64 (45%) are more likely to select than those 18-29 (28%) and 30-49 (24%). Those with some college (38%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (29%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year (37%) and rarely or never attend (34%) are more likely to select than those who attend once, twice, or three times a month (25%).

85% of those who get news from social media are following news media sources

Q13 – “Thinking of the news that you get through social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.), which describes the source of this news?” n=628

I follow news media sources on social media	39%
Friends and family forward or comment on news they have seen	12%
Both of these	46%
Neither of these	3%

Those in the Midwest (25%) are more likely to select “Friends or family forward or comment on news they have seen” than those in the Northeast (6%) and West (11%). Those age 18-29 (14%) and 50-64 (22%) are more likely to select “Friends or family forward or comment on news they have seen” than those 30-49 (8%). Those age 30-49 (55%) are more likely to select “Both of these” than those 18-29 (41%) and 50-64 (34%). Those who have a graduate degree are the most likely education category to select “I follow news media sources on social media” (63%).

Those originally from South America (54%) are more likely to select “I follow news media sources on social media” than those originally from Mexico (37%). Those who are more acculturated (16%) are more likely to select “Friends or family forward or comment on news they have seen” than those who are less acculturated (9%). Those who are less acculturated (51%) are more likely to select “Both of these” than those who are less acculturated (41%).

Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a month (48%) are more likely to select “I follow news media sources on social media” than those who attend at least about once a week (35%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (14%) and several times a year (18%) are more likely to select “Friends or family forward or comment on

news they have seen” than those who attend once, twice, or three times a month (6%). Protestants (16%) are more likely to select “Friends or family forward or comment on news they have seen” than Catholics (10%).

Among those who get news online, Google News and CNN are used regularly by the most people

Q14 – “From which of the following online news sites do you regularly get news? (Select all that apply)” n=540

CNN	42%
Fox News	38%
Huffington Post	15%
Yahoo News	38%
Google News	43%
New York Times	25%
NBC News	26%
ABC News/ABC.es	28%
Washington Post	13%
The Guardian/La Vanguardia	4%
BBC Mundo	8%
El Pais	7%
El Mundo	11%
Local TV news sites	33%
Other	8%
Not sure	3%

CNN

Males (48%) are more likely to select than females (36%). Those with some college (47%) and who are college graduates (54%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (37%). Those originally from South America (65%) are more likely to select than those originally from Central America (44%) and Mexico (37%).

Fox News

Those age 18-29 (46%) are more likely to select than those 30-49 (34%) and 50-64 (33%). Those originally from Central America are the least likely to select (16%). Those who are more acculturated (45%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (31%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year (48%) are more likely to select than those who rarely or never attend (33%).

Huffington Post

Those who are college graduates (30%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (13%) or have some college (13%). Those originally from South America (18%) and Mexico (17%) are more likely to select than those originally from Central America (4%). Those who are more acculturated (20%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (9%).

Yahoo News

Those age 50-64 are the most likely age group to select (53%). Those who are more acculturated (43%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (33%).

Google News

Females (49%) are more likely to select than males (37%). Those in the South (46%) and West (45%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (29%). Those age 18-29 (50%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (29%). Those who are less acculturated (50%) are more likely to select than those who are more acculturated (36%). Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a month (49%) and those who attend rarely or never (49%) are more likely to select than those who attend several times a year (34%).

New York Times

Males (31%) are more likely to select than females (19%). Those in the Northeast (38%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (16%) and West (20%). Those age 18-29 (30%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (12%). Those who are college graduates (42%) or have a graduate degree (48%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (23%) or have some college (18%). Those originally from South America (46%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (21%) and the Caribbean (24%). Those who are more acculturated (29%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (21%). Catholics (27%) are more likely to select than Protestants (19%).

NBC News

Those age 30-49 (29%) are more likely to select than those 50-64 (18%). Those who are college graduates (42%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (23%) or have some college (24%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year are the most likely to select (42%).

ABC News/ABC.es

Those in the West (34%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (19%) and the Midwest (18%). Those age 18-29 (38%) are more likely to select than those 30-49 (25%) and 50-64 (19%). Those originally from Mexico (32%) and the Caribbean (24%) are more likely to select than those originally from Central America (8%). Those who are more acculturated (33%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (23%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (31%) and once, twice, or three times a month (32%) are more likely to select than those who rarely or never attend (20%).

Washington Post

Males (17%) are more likely to select than females (9%). Those in the South (18%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (5%) and the Midwest (5%). Those who are college graduates (21%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (11%). Those who are more acculturated (17%) are more likely to select than those who are less acculturated (9%).

The Guardian/La Vanguardia

Males (7%) are more likely to select than females (2%). Those originally from South America are the most likely to select (13%). Those who attend a religious service attend once, twice, or three times a month (8%) are more likely to select than those who rarely or never attend (2%).

BBC Mundo

Those who are college graduates (22%) or have a graduate degree (18%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (6%) or have some college (5%). Those originally from South America (17%) are more likely to select than those originally from Central America (2%) and Mexico (7%). Those who are less acculturated (11%) are more likely to select than those who are more acculturated (5%). Those who attend a religious service at least about once a week (12%) and once, twice, or three times a month (10%) are more likely to select than those who rarely or never attend (2%).

El Pais

Males (10%) are more likely to select than females (4%). Those in the Northeast (9%) and the South (11%) are more likely to select than those in the West (3%). Those who are college graduates (13%) or have a graduate degree (21%) are more likely to select than those who are high school graduates or less (6%) or have some college (5%). Those originally from Mexico are the least likely to select (4%). Those who are less acculturated (10%) are more likely to select than those who are more acculturated (4%). Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a month (11%) are more likely to select than those who rarely or never attend (4%).

El Mundo

Those in the South (17%) are more likely to select than those in the West (7%). Those originally from South America (20%) are more likely to select than those originally from Mexico (9%). Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a month (15%) are more likely to select than those who rarely or never attend (7%).

Local TV news sites

Those age 50-64 (48%) are more likely to select than those 18-29 (29%) and 30-49 (28%). Those who attend a religious service several times a year (46%) are more likely to select than those who attend once, twice, or three times a month (29%) and rarely or never attend (24%).

Over half of Hispanics say they get more news in English

Q15 – “Do you tend to get more news in English or Spanish?”

English	52%
Spanish	29%
About the same	18%

Females (21%) are more likely to select “About the same” than males (16%). Those in the West (60%) are more likely to select “English” than those in the Northeast (44%) and South (48%). Those in the West are the least likely regional group to select “Spanish” (21%). Those age 65+ are the most likely age group to select “English” (72%). Those age 30-49 are the most likely age group to select “Spanish” (35%). Those with some college are the most likely education category to select “English” (64%) and the least likely to select “Spanish” (16%).

Those originally from Mexico (54%) and the Caribbean (50%) are more likely to select “English” than those originally from South America (34%) and Central America (34%). Those originally from South America (44%) and Central America (57%) are more likely to select “Spanish” than those originally from Mexico (26%) and the Caribbean (28%). Those originally from Central America are the least likely to select “About the same” (9%).

Those who are more acculturated (93%) are more likely to select “English” than those who are less acculturated (10%). Those who are less acculturated (59%) are more likely to select “Spanish” than those who are more acculturated (1%). Those who are less acculturated (31%) are more likely to select “About the same” than those who are more acculturated (7%).

Those who attend a religious service several times a year (59%) and rarely or never attend (54%) are more likely to select “English” than those who attend once, twice, or three times a month (45%). Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a month are the most likely to select “Spanish” (39%). Catholics (55%) are more likely to select “English” than Protestants (47%). Protestants (34%) are more likely to select “Spanish” than Catholics (27%).

Those who are Non-denominational (51%) are more likely to select “English” than Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (31%). Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (50%) are more likely to select “Spanish” than Non-denominational (28%). Self-identified Evangelicals are less likely to select “English” (39% v. 56%). Self-identified Evangelicals are more likely to select “Spanish” (41% v. 25%).

The typical Hispanic Catholic or Protestant gets twice as much news from local than international sources

Q16 – “What percentage of the news you consume would you say comes from:”

Mean Percent of News Consumed from Each Source

Local sources	44.84
National (U.S.) sources	34.96
International sources	20.20

47% say the largest portion of the news they consume is from local sources

Q16 – “What percentage of the news you consume would you say comes from:”

Primarily local sources	47%
Primarily National (US) sources	29%
Primarily International sources	12%
Equally from multiple sources	12%

Females (53%) are more likely to indicate “Primarily Local sources” than males (40%). Males are more likely than females to indicate “Primarily National (U.S.) sources” (33% v. 26%) and “Equally from multiple sources” (15% v. 9%). Those in the South (51%) are more likely to indicate “Primarily Local sources” than those in the Midwest (38%). Those in the Midwest (20%) are more likely to indicate “Primarily International sources” than those in the South (9%).

Those age 65+ (57%) are more likely to indicate “Primarily Local sources” than those 18-29 (43%). Those age 18-29 (35%) are more likely to indicate “Primarily National (U.S.) sources” than those 50-64 (26%) and 65+ (19%). Those age 30-49 (14%) are more likely to indicate “Primarily International sources” than those 50-64 (8%). Those who are high school graduates or less (49%) or have some college (48%) are more likely to indicate “Primarily Local sources” than those who are college graduates (32%) or have a graduate degree (29%). Those who are college graduates (22%) are more likely to indicate “Equally from multiple sources” than those who are high school graduates or less (10%) or have some college (13%).

Those originally from South America are the least likely to indicate “Primarily Local sources” (21%) and the most likely to indicate “Primarily International sources” (26%). Those who are more acculturated (53%) are more likely to indicate “Primarily Local sources” than those who are less acculturated (41%). Those who are less acculturated (16%) are more likely to indicate “Primarily International sources” than those who are more acculturated (8%).

Those who attend a religious service once, twice, or three times a month (18%) are more likely to indicate “Primarily International sources” than those who attend several times a year (10%) and rarely or never attend (9%). Those who are Non-denominational (55%) are more likely to

indicate “Primarily from Local sources” than Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (39%) and Other Protestants (44%). Assemblies of God/Pentecostal (20%) are more likely to indicate “Primarily International sources” than Non-denominational (8%) and Other Protestants (9%).

Church Attendance, Protestant Denomination, and Self-Identified Evangelical

Worship service attendance

Q32 – “How often do you attend worship services at a church? (Select One)”

Once a week or more	37%
Three times a month	5%
Twice a month	7%
Once a month	5%
Several times a year	14%
Rarely	24%
Never	8%

Protestant denomination

Q33 – “What is the religious group or denomination of the church you attend most frequently? (Select One)” Asked of those whose religious preference is Protestant. N=221

Apostolic	3%
Assemblies of God	9%
Baptist	17%
Church of Christ	10%
Church of God	14%
Evangelical Free	3%
Lutheran	3%
Pentecostal/Charismatic/Word/Full Gospel	17%
Seventh Day Adventist	5%
Other	3%
None/Don't attend church	3%

*2% or less: Anglican, Christian & Missionary Alliance, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Episcopal, Foursquare Gospel, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian

60% of Protestant Hispanics identify as evangelical

Q34 – “Do you consider yourself an evangelical Christian?” Asked of those whose religious preference is Protestant or Non-denominational. n=500

Yes	60%
No	27%
Not sure	13%

Demographics of Hispanic Catholics and Protestants

Gender of participants

Q1 – “What is your gender?”

Male	46%
Female	54%

Region of participants

Q2 – “What state do you live in?”

Northeast	14%
Midwest	8%
South	35%
West	43%

Age of participants

Q4 – “What is your age?”

18-29	25%
30-49	44%
50-64	22%
65+	9%

Education level of participants

Q5 – “Which of the following best describes your highest level of education?”

High school graduate or less	64%
Some college	25%
College graduate	8%
Graduate degree	3%

Religious preference of participants

Q6 – “What is your religious preference?”

Catholic	66%
Protestant/Non-denomination	34%

Immigration status of participants

Q7 – “Which best describes your immigration status?”

I was born in a country other than the U.S.	58%
I was born in the U.S. but both of my parents were born outside the U.S.	14%
I was born in the U.S. but one of my parents was born outside the U.S.	6%
I was born in the U.S. and so were both my parents	22%

Categories of country of Hispanic/ Latino origin participants identify with most

Q8 – “From which country of Hispanic or Latino origin do you identify with the most? (Select One)”

South America	7%
Central America	8%
Mexico	65%
Caribbean	14%
Other/Multiple countries	4%
None of these/not sure	1%

Language spoken in home of participants

Q9 – “Which language(s) do you speak in your home? (Select all that apply)”

English	68%
Spanish	72%
Portuguese	<1%
Other	<1%

English proficiency of participants who speak other languages in their home

Q10 – “How well do you speak English?” Asked if a language other than English is spoken in the home. N=754

Very well	46%
Well	28%
Not well	22%
Not at all	5%