

American Views on Naming Children

Survey of 1,001 American Adults

Methodology

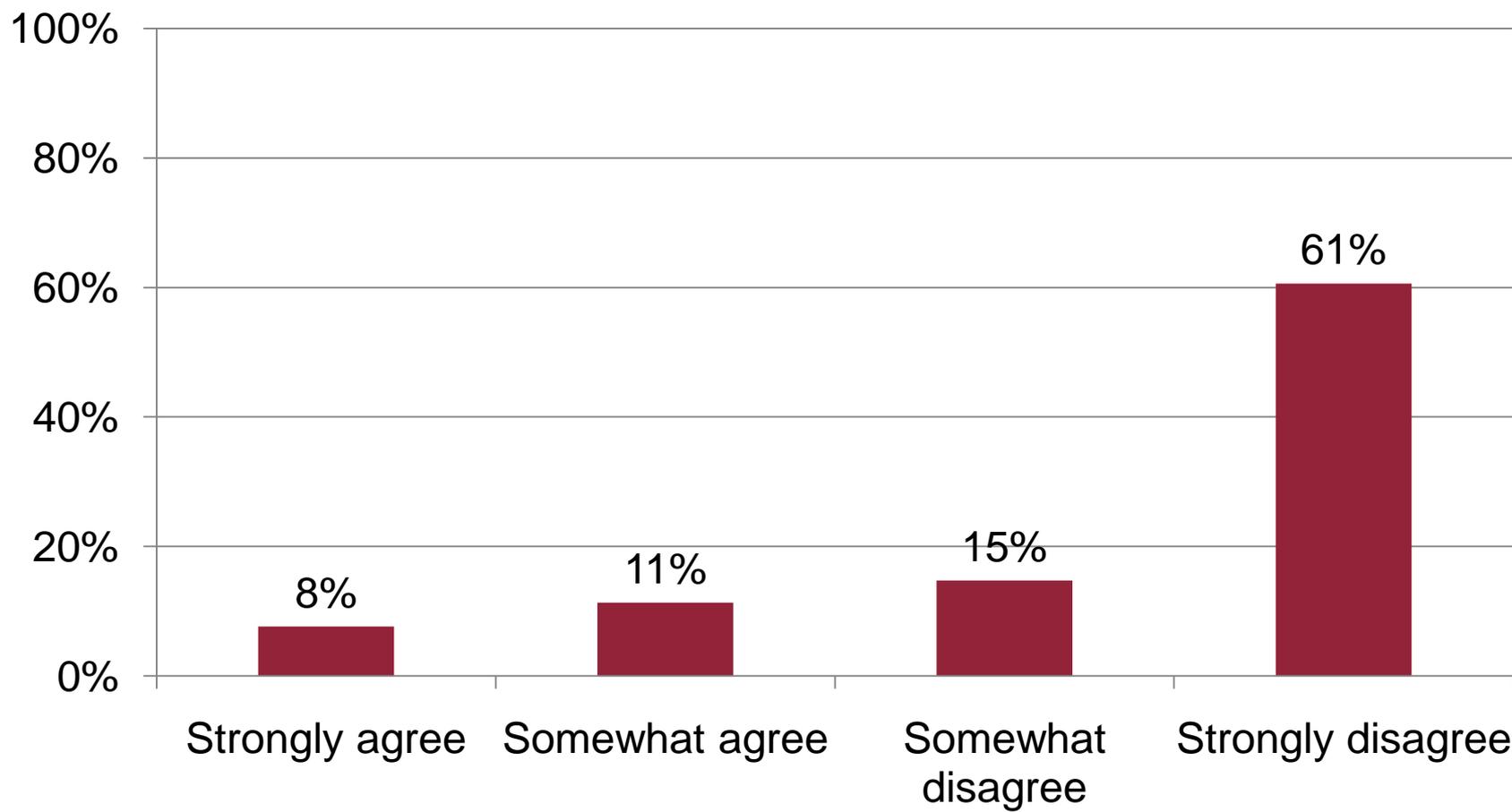
- ❑ The telephone survey of adult Americans was conducted September 6-10, 2013
- ❑ Interviews were conducted in either English or Spanish
- ❑ Both listed and unlisted numbers were called and approximately 20% of the sample was reached by cell phone
- ❑ Responses were weighted by age, gender, education, race/Hispanic ethnicity, region and CBSA market size more accurately reflect the population

Methodology Continued

- ❑ The completed sample is 1,001 phone surveys
- ❑ The sample provides 95% confidence that the sampling error does not exceed ± 3.1 percentage points.
- ❑ Margins of error are higher in sub-groups

Survey Responses

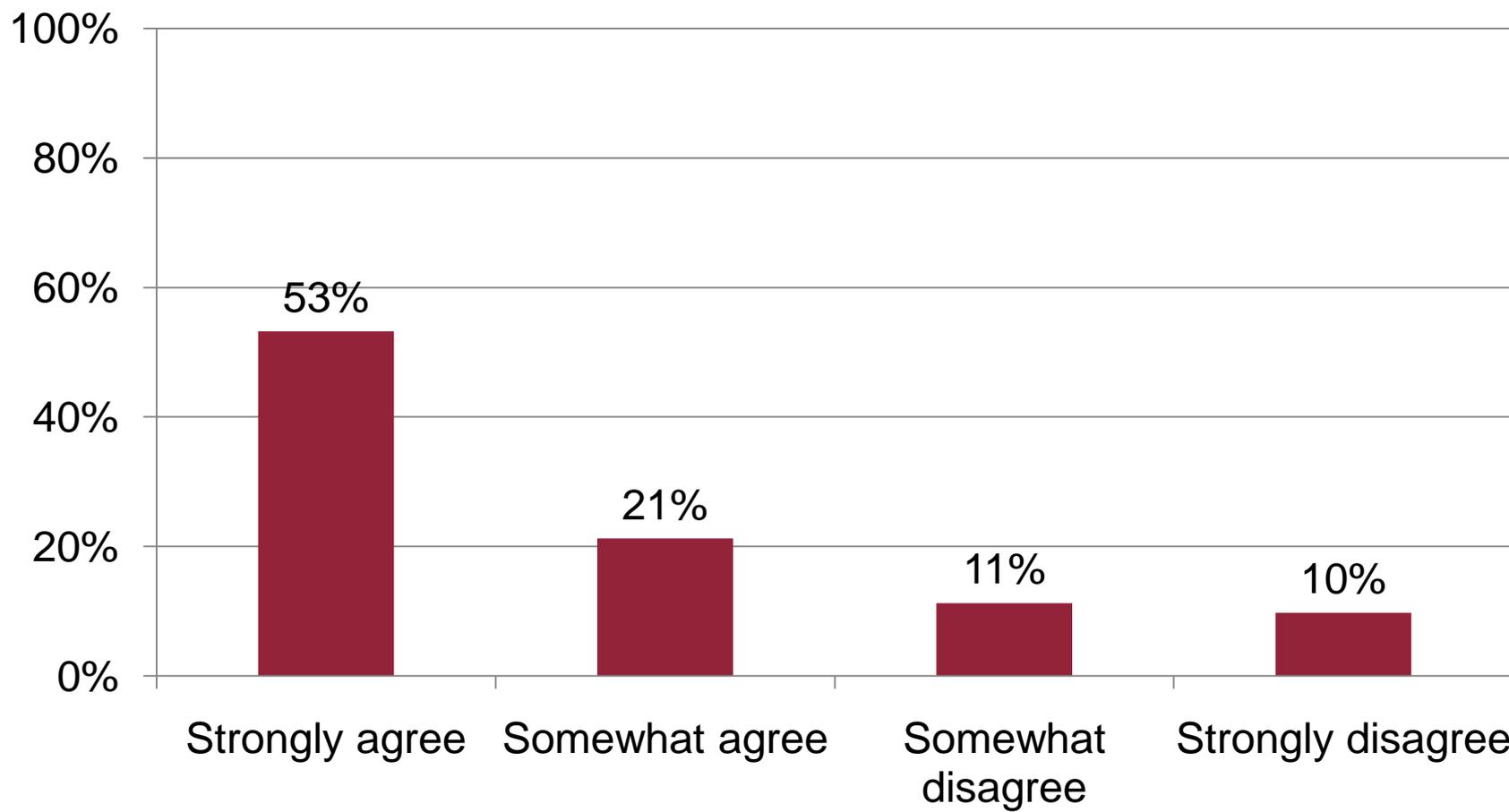
Three-fourths of Americans do not believe judges should be allowed to change a child's name.



6% Don't know / Not sure

Q: "Judges should be allowed to change the name parents give their children if there are religious implications to those names that some people might find offensive."

Three-fourths of Americans feel parents should be allowed to give their children names that have religious meanings to others.



5% Don't know / Not sure

Q: "Parents should be allowed to select names for their children such as Messiah or Christ, even if those names have religious meaning to some people."

Significant Differences

Region

Age

Gender

Education Level

Church Attendance

Born-again, evangelical, or fundamentalist Christian

Significant Statistical Differences

- Comparisons were made to determine if there are any significant statistical differences among region of the country, age, gender, and education level. Each category was divided into four groups.

Region	Age	Gender	Education Level
Northeast	18-29	Male	No College Degree
Midwest	30-44	Female	College Degree
South	45-54		
West	55-64		
	65+		

Notes:

Region is defined by US Census locations

Significant Statistical Differences

- Comparisons were made to determine if there are any significant statistical differences in church attendance and whether they consider themselves a born-again, evangelical, or fundamentalist Christian.

Church Attendance	Born-again, evangelical, or fundamentalist Christian
More than once a week, About once a week	Yes
Once or twice a month	No, Don't Know
Only on religious holidays	
Rarely	
Never	

“Judges should be allowed to change the name parents give their children if there are religious implications to those names that some people might find offensive.”

- Americans in the West (17%) are more likely to Somewhat agree than those in the Midwest (10%) and South (9%)
- Americans in the West (50%) are the least likely to Strongly disagree
- Americans age 45-54 (4%) are less likely to Strongly agree than those age 55-64 (11%) and 65+ (10%)
- Americans age 18-29 (22%) are more likely to Somewhat disagree than those age 30-44 (11%) and 45-54 (11%)
- Americans age 45-54 (69%) are more likely to Strongly disagree than those age 18-29 (57%), 55-64 (53%), and 65+ (55%)
- Americans who attend Rarely (9%) are the least likely to Strongly agree
- Americans who attend Once or twice a month (5%) are less likely to Somewhat agree than those who attend at least About once a week (12%) and Only on religious holidays (21%)

“Judges should be allowed to change the name parents give their children if there are religious implications to those names that some people might find offensive.”

continued

- Americans who attend at least About once a week (56%) are less likely to Strongly disagree than those who attend Once or twice a month (69%), Rarely (66%), and Never (66%)

“Parents should be allowed to select names for their children such as Messiah or Christ, even if those names have religious meaning to some people.”

- Americans in the West (45%) are less likely to Strongly agree than those in the Northeast (60%) and Midwest (56%)
- Americans age 65+ (45%) are less likely to Strongly agree than those age 18-29 (57%) and 30-44 (58%)
- Americans age 30-44 (14%) are less likely to Somewhat agree than those age 18-29 (29%), 45-54 (24%), and 65+ (22%)
- Americans age 45-54 (7%) are less likely to Somewhat disagree than those age 30-44 (14%), 55-64 (13%), and 65+ (14%)
- Americans age 18-29 (3%) are less likely to Strongly disagree than those age 45-54 (11%), 55-64 (16%), and 65+ (14%)
- Men as compared to women are
 - More likely to Strongly agree (58% to 49%)
 - Less likely to Somewhat disagree (9% to 13%)
 - Less likely to Strongly disagree (8% to 12%)

“Parents should be allowed to select names for their children such as Messiah or Christ, even if those names have religious meaning to some people.” continued

- Americans who attend at least About once a week (47%) are less likely to Strongly agree than those who attend Rarely (57%) and Never (65%)
- Americans who Never (13%) attend are the least likely to Somewhat agree
- Americans who attend at least About once a week (14%) are more likely to Strongly disagree than those who attend Only on religious holidays (4%) and Rarely (5%)
- Self-identified born-again, evangelical, or fundamentalist Christian are more likely to Strongly disagree (14% to 8%)

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