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About Three-in-Ten U.S. Adults Are Now Religiously Unaffiliated

*Self-identified Christians make up 63% of U.S. population in 2021,
down from 75% a decade ago*

BY *Gregory A. Smith*

FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:

Gregory A. Smith, Associate Director, Research
Anna Schiller, Senior Communications Manager
Kelsey Beveridge, Communications Associate

202.419.4372

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this analysis as part of a continuing effort to track changes in the U.S. religious landscape, including shifts in Americans' religious affiliation and observance. To do this, researchers looked at a variety of surveys conducted by the Center since 2007.

The most recent data is from the Center's 2020 and 2021 National Public Opinion Reference Surveys (NPORS). These surveys were conducted online and by mail among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited using address-based sampling, which ensures that nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. This year's study was conducted from May 29 to Aug. 25, 2021.

Estimates from 2007 and 2014 come from Pew Research Center's [Religious Landscape Studies](#), which surveyed roughly 35,000 U.S. adults via telephone each year. All other estimates from 2019 and earlier come from other random-digit-dial telephone surveys, mostly the Center's political surveys. All data is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, age, education and other categories.

For more, see the [methodology](#), which includes the questions used in this report.

Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals. Find related reports online at pewresearch.org/religion.

Primary Researcher

Gregory A. Smith, *Associate Director, Research*

Research Team

Alan Cooperman, *Director of Religion Research*

Becka A. Alper, *Senior Researcher*

Justin Nortey, *Research Assistant*

Besheer Mohamed, *Senior Researcher*

Claire Gecewicz, *Research Associate*

Joshua Alvarado, *Research Assistant*

Methods Team

Courtney Kennedy, *Director of Survey Research*

Andrew Mercer, *Senior Research Methodologist*

Nick Bertoni, *Senior Panel Manager*

Arnold Lau, *Research Methodologist*

Editorial and Graphic Design

Michael Lipka, *Editorial Manager*

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Bill Webster, *Senior Information Graphics Designer*

Communications and Web Publishing

Stacy Rosenberg, *Associate Director, Digital*

Travis Mitchell, *Digital Producer*

Anna Schiller, *Senior Communications Manager*

Kelsey Beveridge, *Communications Associate*

Claudia Deane, vice president of research, also provided valuable guidance on this report.

About Three-in-Ten U.S. Adults Are Now Religiously Unaffiliated

Self-identified Christians make up 63% of U.S. population in 2021, down from 75% a decade ago

The secularizing shifts evident in American society so far in the 21st century show no signs of slowing. The latest Pew Research Center survey of the religious composition of the United States finds the religiously unaffiliated share of the public is 6 percentage points higher than it was five years ago and 10 points higher than a decade ago.

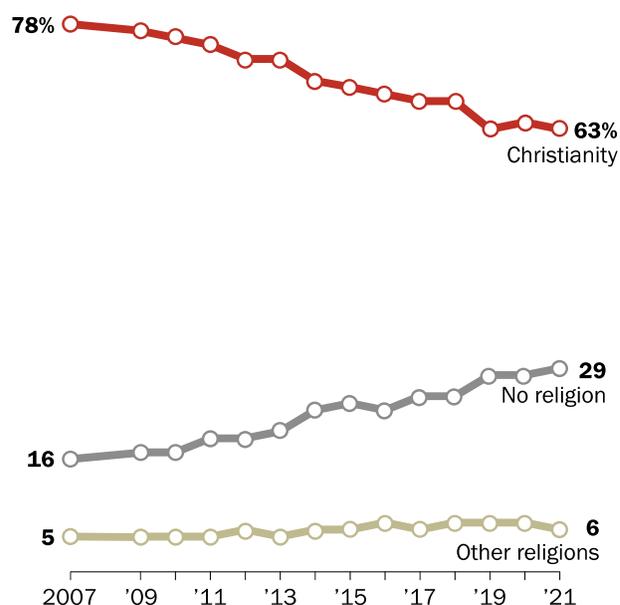
Christians continue to make up a majority of the U.S. populace, but their share of the adult population is 12 points lower in 2021 than it was in 2011. In addition, the share of U.S. adults who say they pray on a daily basis has been trending downward, as has the share who say religion is “very important” in their lives.

Currently, about three-in-ten U.S. adults (29%) are religious “nones” – people who describe themselves as atheists, agnostics or “nothing in particular” when asked about their religious identity. Self-identified Christians of all varieties (including Protestants, Catholics, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and Orthodox Christians) make up 63% of the adult population.

Christians now outnumber religious “nones” by a ratio of a little more than two-to-one. In 2007, when the Center began asking its current question about religious identity, Christians outnumbered “nones” by almost five-to-one (78% vs. 16%).

In U.S., roughly three-in-ten adults now religiously unaffiliated

% of U.S. adults who identify with ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Data from 2020-21 based on Pew Research Center's National Public Opinion Reference Surveys (NPORS), conducted online and by mail among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited using address-based sampling. All data from 2019 and earlier from the Center's random-digit-dial telephone surveys, including the 2007 and 2014 Religious Landscape Studies. See Methodology for details.

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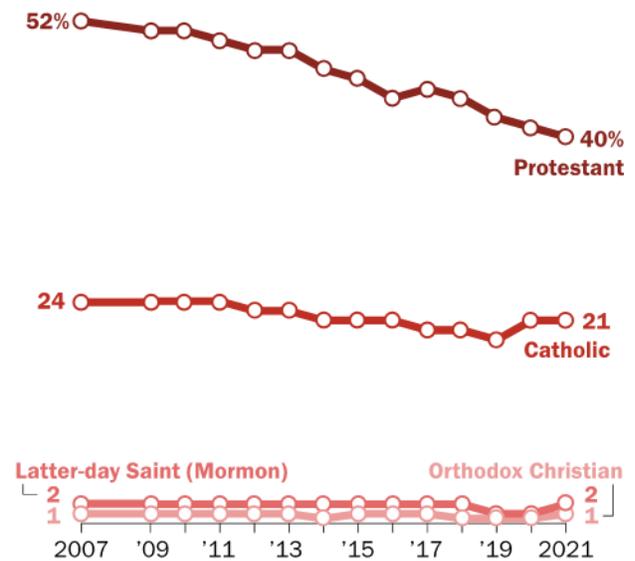
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The recent declines within Christianity are concentrated among Protestants. Today, 40% of U.S. adults are Protestants, a group that is broadly defined to include nondenominational Christians and people who describe themselves as “just Christian” along with Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians and members of many other denominational families. The Protestant share of the population is down 4 percentage points over the last five years and has dropped 10 points in 10 years.

By comparison, the Catholic share of the population, which had ticked downward between 2007 and 2014, has held relatively steady in recent years. As of 2021, 21% of U.S. adults describe themselves as Catholic, identical to the Catholic share of the population in 2014.

Within Christianity, recent declines concentrated in Protestantism

% of U.S. adults who identify as ...



Source: Data from 2020-21 based on Pew Research Center's National Public Opinion Reference Surveys (NPORS), conducted online and by mail among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited using address-based sampling. All data from 2019 and earlier from the Center's random-digit-dial telephone surveys, including the 2007 and 2014 Religious Landscape Studies. See Methodology for details.

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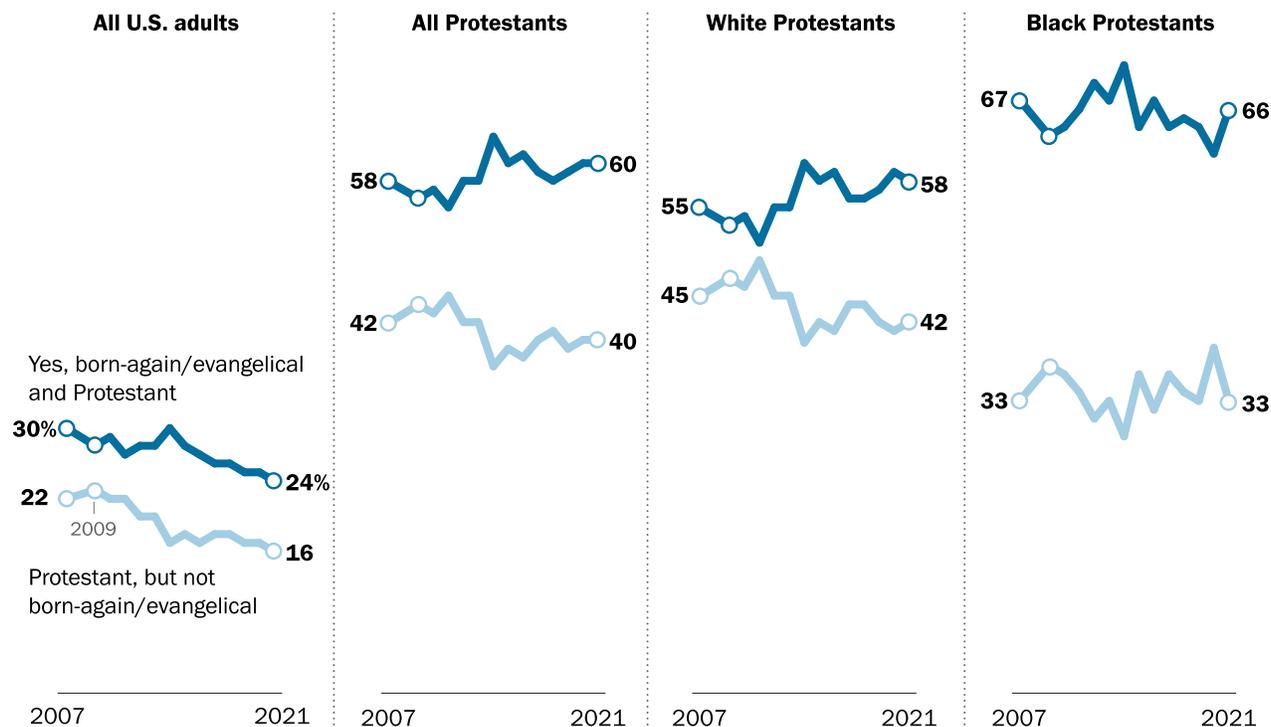
Within Protestantism, evangelicals continue to outnumber those who are not evangelical. Currently, 60% of Protestants say “yes” when asked whether they think of themselves as a “born-again or evangelical Christian,” while 40% say “no” or decline to answer the question.

This pattern exists among both White and Black Protestants. Among White Protestants, 58% now say “yes” when asked whether they think of themselves as born-again or evangelical Christians, compared with 42% who say “no” (or decline to answer the question). Among Black Protestants, evangelicals outnumber non-evangelicals by two-to-one (66% vs. 33%).

Overall, both evangelical and non-evangelical Protestants have seen their shares of the population decline as the percentage of U.S. adults who identify with Protestantism has dropped. Today, 24% of U.S. adults describe themselves as born-again or evangelical Protestants, down 6 percentage points since 2007. During the same period, there also has been a 6-point decline in the share of adults who are Protestant but not born-again or evangelical (from 22% to 16%).

Among Protestants, born-again or evangelical Christians continue to outnumber non-evangelicals

Would you describe yourself as a born-again or evangelical Christian, or not? Among U.S. adults



Note: Due to the way surveys are programmed, there are a few Protestants (typically less than 1%) who are not asked the born-again/evangelical question. They are not shown. The “Protestant, but not born-again/evangelical” category includes Protestants who were asked the question but declined to answer it.

Source: Data from 2020-21 based on Pew Research Center’s National Public Opinion Reference Surveys (NPORS), conducted online and by mail among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited using address-based sampling. All data from 2019 and earlier from the Center’s random-digit-dial telephone surveys, including the 2007 and 2014 Religious Landscape Studies. See Methodology for details. “About Three-in-Ten U.S. Adults Are Now Religiously Unaffiliated”

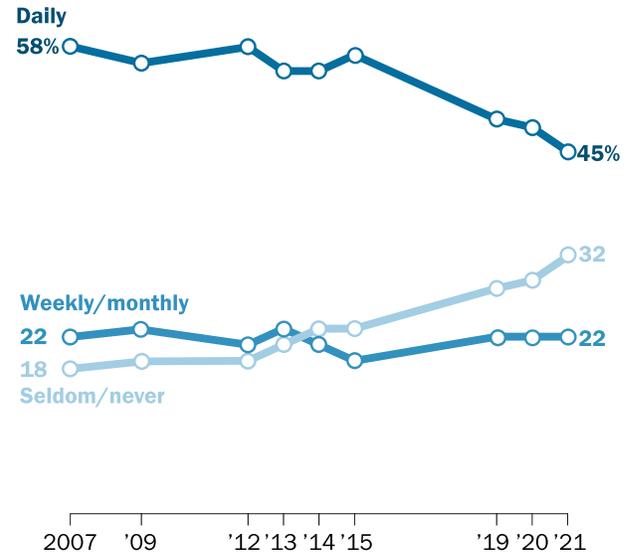
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These are among the key findings of the latest [National Public Opinion Reference Survey \(NPORS\)](#), conducted by Pew Research Center from May 29 to Aug. 25, 2021. NPORS is an annual survey (first done in 2020) conducted online and on paper (by mail) among a nationally representative group of respondents selected using address-based sampling from the U.S. Postal Service’s delivery sequence file. The Center uses NPORS to produce benchmark estimates for several characteristics of the U.S. population, including Americans’ political and religious affiliations. Readers interested in additional details about NPORS can find them in the May 2021 report “[How Pew Research Center Uses Its National Public Opinion Reference Survey \(NPORS\)](#).”

The 2021 NPORS also asked respondents how often they pray and how important religion is in their lives. Today, fewer than half of U.S. adults (45%) say they pray on a daily basis. By contrast, nearly six-in-ten (58%) reported praying daily in the 2007 Religious Landscape Study, as did 55% in the 2014 Landscape Study. Roughly one-third of U.S. adults (32%) now say they seldom or never pray, up from 18% who said this in 2007.

Fewer than half of U.S. adults pray daily

% of U.S. adults who say they pray ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Data from 2020-21 based on Pew Research Center's National Public Opinion Reference Surveys (NPORS), conducted online and by mail among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited using address-based sampling. All other estimates come from random-digit-dial telephone surveys, including the 2007 and 2014 Religious Landscape Studies; see Methodology for details.

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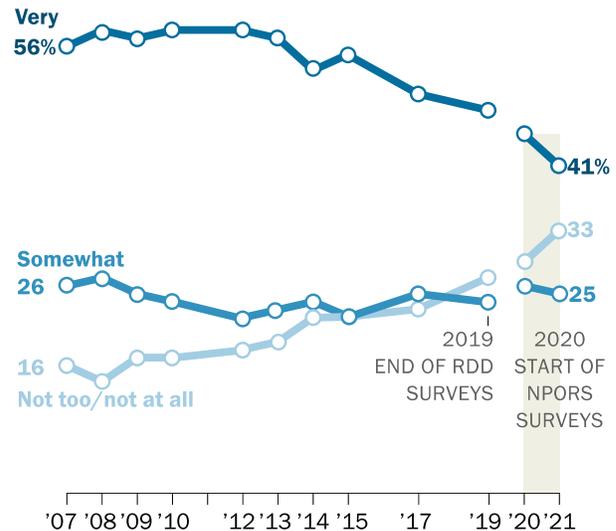
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The long-term trend in the share of U.S. adults who say religion is an important part of their lives is a bit more difficult to measure precisely. Whereas indicators of religious identity and frequency of prayer produced by self-administered surveys (like the NPORS) can be directly compared with estimates produced by interviewer-administered surveys (like the Center's earlier telephone surveys), self-administered surveys may produce slightly lower estimates of religion's importance compared with interviewer-administered surveys. (For additional discussion of whether and how religious measures from telephone surveys can be compared with those from self-administered surveys, see "[Measuring Religion in Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel.](#)")

Still, the available data indicates that Americans are growing less religious by this measure, too. Random-digit-dial (RDD) telephone surveys conducted in 2017 and 2019 found fewer U.S. adults saying religion is "very important" in their lives compared with previous telephone polls. And the 2021 NPORS finds that 41% of U.S. adults now say religion is "very important" in their lives, 4 points lower than the 2020 NPORS and substantially lower than all of the Center's earlier RDD readings on this question.

Four-in-ten U.S. adults consider religion 'very important' in their lives

% of U.S. adults who say religion is _____ important in their life



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Self-administered surveys (like the NPORS) may produce slightly lower estimates of religion's importance than interviewer-administered surveys (like random-digit-dial, or RDD, telephone surveys). For additional details, see "Measuring Religion in Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel."

Source: Data from 2020-21 based on Pew Research Center's National Public Opinion Reference Surveys (NPORS), conducted online and by mail among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited using address-based sampling. All other estimates come from RDD telephone surveys, including the 2007 and 2014 Religious Landscape Studies; see Methodology for details.

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Measuring religion in surveys with different modes

This analysis compares results from surveys conducted using different “modes” of data collection. Estimates from 2009-2019 are based on random-digit-dial (RDD) telephone surveys, an *interviewer-administered mode* in which a live person asks questions over the phone. Estimates from 2020 and 2021 are based on surveys conducted online and by mail among respondents recruited via address-based sampling, a *self-administered mode* in which the respondent answers questions in writing, either on paper or online.

Previous studies indicate that Pew Research Center’s estimates of religious identity and prayer frequency derived from self-administered surveys can be directly compared with estimates from interviewer-administered surveys. The case is a bit less clear with respect to estimates of religion’s importance; self-administered surveys may produce slightly lower estimates of the share of people who say religion is an important part of their lives. Big reductions in the share of Americans who say religion is very important to them can be interpreted as indicators of continuing decline in the country’s religiosity, though direct comparisons should be interpreted with caution.

On the other hand, estimates of religious attendance derived from self-administered surveys are not comparable with those produced by phone surveys. Self-administered surveys produce far lower estimates of the share of regular religious attenders than RDD surveys. Consequently, this report includes estimates of religious attendance only from the Center’s recent self-administered surveys, without making comparisons to earlier RDD estimates.

For more details on comparing religion measures in interviewer-administered and self-administered surveys, see the Center’s 2021 report, “[Measuring Religion in Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel.](#)”

Other key findings from the 2021 NPORS include:

- Roughly three-in-ten adults in the new survey (31%) say they attend religious services at least once or twice a month, including 25% who say they attend at least once a week and 7% who attend once or twice a month. These figures are similar to 2020, when 33% reported attending religious services at least once or twice a month.¹ (Unlike the data about religious identity, frequency of prayer and importance of religion, estimates of religious attendance from the NPORS – which is conducted online and on paper – are not comparable with estimates from the Center’s earlier telephone polling. For a detailed analysis of how NPORS results can be compared with data from telephone surveys, see the Center’s January 2021 report “[Measuring Religion in Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel.](#)”)

A quarter of U.S. adults say they attend religious services at least weekly

Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services?

	2020	2021
	%	%
Monthly or more	33	31
At least once a week	26	25
Once or twice a month	7	7
Few times a year or less	66	68
Few times a year	19	15
Seldom	23	26
Never	24	27
Refused	1	1
	100	100

Source: Pew Research Center’s National Public Opinion Reference Surveys (NPORS), conducted online and by mail among a nationally representative group of U.S. adults recruited using address-based sampling.

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¹ Both the 2020 and 2021 NPORS were conducted during a pandemic when many religious congregations were holding limited in-person services or closed altogether. It is worth considering whether self-reported rates of religious attendance might have been lower in the NPORS studies because of the pandemic than they otherwise would have been. However, separate surveys conducted among Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel found very little difference in self-reported patterns of religious attendance between a major survey conducted in summer 2019 (before the pandemic) and another major survey conducted in summer 2020 (during the pandemic). This suggests that, at least for the time being, respondents are reacting to the question about religious attendance – “Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services?” – by describing their general attendance patterns in more typical times, or their attendance at virtual services, and not necessarily by indicating how often they have been attending religious services in person during the pandemic.

- More than six-in-ten Black Protestants (63%) say they attend religious services at least once or twice a month, with monthly attendance peaking at 70% among Black evangelical Protestants. Fully 56% of White evangelical Protestants also say they attend religious services at least once a month. Regular religious attendance is much less common among U.S. Catholics (35% of whom say they attend monthly or more often) and White Protestants who are not born-again/evangelical (28%). And frequent religious attendance is almost unheard of among religious “nones,” 97% of whom say they attend a few times a year or less.

(Although the NPORS includes respondents from

many religious backgrounds, including Jews, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists and others, the sample did not have enough interviews with members of these religious groups to report separately on their religious practices. However, Pew Research Center has conducted several surveys designed specifically to describe the attributes of these and other relatively small religious communities in the United States; see, for example, [“Jewish Americans in 2020”](#) and [“U.S. Muslims Concerned About their Place in Society, But Continue to Believe in the American Dream.”](#))

Half of U.S. Protestants, roughly one-third of Catholics say they attend religious services at least monthly

% of U.S. adults who say they attend religious services ...

	NET Monthly or more %	At least once a week %	Once or twice a month %	NET A few times a year or less %	A few times a year %	Seldom %	Never %
All U.S. adults	31	25	7	68	15	26	27
Christian	46	36	10	53	20	24	10
Protestant	51	40	10	49	16	25	8
White	44	35	10	55	17	29	9
Born-again/evang.	56	47	9	43	16	22	6
Not evangelical	28	18	10	71	20	38	13
Black	63	49	13	37	14	15	7
Born-again/evang.	70	57	13	29	15	11	4
Catholic	35	26	9	65	27	24	14
White	33	25	8	67	27	25	15
Hispanic	36	27	9	64	27	24	14
No religion	3	2	1	97	7	28	62
Born-again/evangelical Protestant (all races)	63	53	10	37	14	19	5
Protestant, not evangelical (all races)	32	21	12	66	20	34	13

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Pew Research Center's 2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS), conducted online and by mail among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited using address-based sampling.

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- Eight-in-ten self-described born-again/evangelical Protestants (79%) say they pray every day, including 76% of White evangelicals and 81% of Black evangelicals. Similarly large shares of born-again/evangelical Protestants say religion is “very important” in their lives. By comparison, far fewer Protestants who are not born-again/evangelical and Catholics say they pray daily and that religion is very important in their lives.

Most religious “nones” say they seldom or never pray (71%) and that religion is not too or not at all important in their lives (78%).

Eight-in-ten born-again/evangelical Protestants pray daily, say religion is ‘very important’ in their lives

% of U.S. adults who say ...

	How often do you pray?			How important is religion in your life?		
	Daily	Weekly/ monthly	Seldom/ never	Very	Some- what	Not too/ not at all
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All U.S. adults	45	22	32	41	25	33
Christian	61	25	14	59	29	11
Protestant	67	22	10	65	27	8
White	63	24	13	59	29	10
Born-again/evang.	76	18	5	79	18	3
Not evangelical	44	32	24	32	45	21
Black	79	19	2	78	21	1
Born-again/evang.	81	16	2	83	16	<1
Catholic	51	29	20	48	34	18
White	49	28	23	41	37	22
Hispanic	49	31	18	54	32	14
No religion	13	16	71	6	15	78
Born-again/evangelical Protestant (all races)	79	17	4	80	17	3
Protestant, not evangelical (all races)	50	30	20	41	41	16

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Pew Research Center’s 2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS), conducted online and by mail among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited using address-based sampling.

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- In addition to the 63% of U.S. adults who identify as Christians, the 2021 NPORS finds that 6% of adults identify with non-Christian faiths. This includes 1% who describe themselves as Jewish, 1% who are Muslim, 1% who are Buddhist, 1% who are Hindu and 2% who identify with a wide variety of other faiths. (While 1% of NPORS respondents identify with Judaism as a religion, a larger and more comprehensive [Pew Research Center survey of U.S. Jews](#) conducted in 2020 estimates that 1.7% of U.S. adults identify as Jewish by religion.)
- All the subgroups that together make up the religious “nones” have grown over time. In the 2021 NPORS, 4% of respondents describe themselves as atheists (up from 2% in 2011), and 5% describe themselves as agnostics (up from 3% a decade ago). One-in-five U.S. adults (20%) now describe their religion as “nothing in particular,” up from 14% who said this 10 years ago.

Among U.S. adults, one-in-five now describe their religion as ‘nothing in particular’

% of U.S. adults who identify as ...

	Atheist	Agnostic	Nothing in particular	NET No religion
	%	%	%	%
2021	4	5	20	=29
2020	4	5	19	=28
2019	4	5	19	=28
2018	4	5	16	=25
2017	4	5	16	=25
2016	4	4	16	=23
2015	4	4	16	=24
2014	3	4	16	=23
2013	3	3	14	=20
2012	2	3	14	=19
2011	2	3	14	=19
2010	2	2	12	=17
2009	2	3	12	=17
2007	2	2	12	=16

Source: Data from 2020-21 based on Pew Research Center’s National Public Opinion Reference Surveys (NPORS), conducted online and by mail among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited using address-based sampling. All data from 2019 and earlier from the Center’s random-digit-dial telephone surveys, including the 2007 and 2014 Religious Landscape Studies. See Methodology for details.

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Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on Pew Research Center surveys conducted between 2007 and 2021, including:

The [2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey \(NPORS\)](#), conducted online and by mail among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited using address-based sampling (ABS). The survey was conducted among 3,937 respondents from May 29 to Aug. 25, 2021. The response rate was 29%. Complete details about how the 2021 survey was conducted are available [here](#).

The 2020 NPORS, conducted online and by mail among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited using ABS. The survey was conducted among 4,108 respondents from June 1 to Aug. 11, 2020. The response rate was 29%. Complete details about how the 2020 survey was conducted are available [here](#).

The [2014 Religious Landscape Study \(RLS\)](#), conducted by telephone (cellphones and landlines) among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited via random-digit dialing (RDD). The survey was conducted among 35,071 respondents from June 4 to Sept. 30, 2014. The response rate was 11% for the landline sample and 10% for the cellphone sample. Complete details about how the 2014 survey was conducted are available [here](#).

The [2007 RLS](#), conducted by landline telephone among a nationally representative group of respondents recruited via RDD. The survey was conducted among 35,556 respondents from May 8 to Aug. 13, 2007. The response rate was 24%. Complete details about how the 2007 survey was conducted are available [here](#).

Estimates for 2008-2013 and 2015-2019 come from other Pew Research Center RDD telephone surveys. Data on the country's religious composition come from multiple political surveys conducted each year and then aggregated to produce yearly estimates. The questions on prayer frequency and religion's importance in people's lives were asked less often in the Center's RDD surveys, and those estimates are based on one or two surveys (if any) conducted in a given year, as indicated in the table below. Today, almost all of the Center's U.S. polling is conducted online rather than by telephone, but additional information on how the Center conducted RDD surveys is available [here](#).

Sample sizes and margins of error

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for estimates included in this report. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Sample sizes and margins of error for estimates of religious identity and attendance

Overall estimates for country's religious composition (including % Christian, Protestant, Catholic, born-again/evangelical, atheist, agnostic, etc.) and rates of religious attendance are based on data with the following sample sizes and margins of error.

	Full sample		Among Protestants		Among White Protestants		Among Black Protestants	
	Sample size	Margin of error (plus or minus percentage points)	Sample size	Margin of error (plus or minus percentage points)	Sample size	Margin of error (plus or minus percentage points)	Sample size	Margin of error (plus or minus percentage points)
2021 NPORS (online/paper)	3,937	2.1	1,659	3.2	1,124	3.8	329	7.2
2020 NPORS (online/paper)	4,108	2.0	1,795	2.9	1,215	3.5	323	6.9
2019 aggregated surveys (RDD)	6,514	1.4	2,808	2.2	2,083	2.5	318	6.2
2018 aggregated surveys (RDD)	8,228	1.3	3,730	1.9	2,648	2.3	526	5.0
2017 aggregated surveys (RDD)	12,522	1.0	5,622	1.5	3,933	1.8	843	3.8
2016 aggregated surveys (RDD)	15,812	0.9	7,040	1.3	4,962	1.6	1,025	3.4
2015 aggregated surveys (RDD)	17,518	0.8	8,317	1.2	6,011	1.5	1,224	3.1
2014 RLS (RDD)	35,071	0.6	16,856	0.9	12,111	1.1	2,516	2.3
2013 aggregated surveys (RDD)	16,017	0.9	8,090	1.3	5,972	1.5	1,195	3.2
2012 aggregated surveys (RDD)	25,051	0.7	12,894	1.0	9,629	1.2	1,915	2.6
2011 aggregated surveys (RDD)	17,870	0.9	9,412	1.2	7,117	1.4	1,339	3.0
2010 aggregated surveys (RDD)	13,823	1.0	7,428	1.3	5,613	1.5	1,105	3.4
2009 aggregated surveys (RDD)	12,529	1.0	6,737	1.4	5,241	1.6	889	3.8
2007 RLS (RDD)	35,556	0.6	19,168	0.8	15,116	0.9	2,487	2.1

Note: White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

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Sample sizes and margins of error for estimates of prayer frequency and religion's importance

	Sample size	Margin of error (plus or minus — percentage points)
2021 NPORS (online/paper)	3,937	2.1
2020 NPORS (online/paper)	4,108	2.0
2019 (March 20-25) (RDD)	1,503	2.9
2017 (April 25-June 4) (RDD)	2,500	2.2
2015 (May 5-June 7) (RDD)	5,122	1.5
2014 RLS (RDD)	35,071	0.6
2013 Estimate of <i>religion's importance</i> (March 21-April 8 and May 1-5) (RDD)	5,510	1.7
2013 Estimate of <i>prayer frequency</i> (March 21-April 8) (RDD)	4,006	2.1
2012 (June 28-July 9) (RDD)	2,973	2.1
2010 (May 19-June 6 and July 21-Aug. 5) (RDD)	6,415	1.5
2009 (Aug. 11-17 and Aug. 20-27) (RDD)	4,013	1.9
2008 (Jul. 31-Aug. 10) (RDD)	2,905	2.1
2007 RLS (RDD)	35,556	0.6

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Sample sizes and margins of error for 2021 estimates of frequency of attendance, prayer frequency, and religion's importance among subgroups

	Sample size	Margin of error (plus or minus — percentage points)
2021 NPORS full sample (online/paper)	3,937	2.1
Christian	2,603	2.6
Protestant	1,659	3.2
White	1,124	3.8
Born-again/evang.	606	5.3
Not evangelical	518	5.4
Black	329	7.2
Born-again/evang.	213	8.7
Catholic	860	4.5
White	551	5.4
Hispanic	237	9.3
No religion	1,012	4.4
Born-again/evangelical Protestant (all races)	952	4.3
Protestant, not evangelical (all races)	705	4.9

Note: White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Question wording

The questions used in this analysis are as follows:

NPORS

ASK ALL:

- RELIG What is your present religion, if any?²
- 1 Protestant (for example, Baptist, Methodist, Non-denominational, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Pentecostal, Episcopalian, Reformed, Church of Christ, etc.)
 - 2 Roman Catholic
 - 3 Mormon (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or LDS)
 - 4 Orthodox (such as Greek, Russian, or some other Orthodox church)
 - 5 Jewish
 - 6 Muslim
 - 7 Buddhist
 - 8 Hindu
 - 9 Atheist
 - 10 Agnostic
 - 11 Something else (**SPECIFY**)
 - 12 Nothing in particular

ASK IF SOMETHING ELSE OR NO RESPONSE TO RELIG (RELIG = 11 OR REFUSED):

- CHR Do you think of yourself as a Christian?³
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No

ASK IF CHRISTIAN (RELIG=1-4 OR CHR=1):

- BORN Would you describe yourself as a "born-again" or evangelical Christian?⁴
- 1 Yes, born-again or evangelical Christian
 - 2 No, not born-again or evangelical Christian

ASK ALL:

- ATTEND Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services?
- 1 More than once a week
 - 2 Once a week
 - 3 Once or twice a month
 - 4 A few times a year
 - 5 Seldom
 - 6 Never

² The paper version of the NPORS questionnaire read "such as" instead of "for example" in the parentheses accompanying the Protestant option. Additionally, the order of the last two options ("something else" and "nothing in particular") was reversed in the paper questionnaire.

³ CHR was asked only in the online version of NPORS. It was not included on the paper version. In the 2020 NPORS, the question concluded with the phrase "or not."

⁴ BORN was asked of all respondents who completed the paper version of the NPORS. The response options in the paper version did not include the word "Christian." In the 2020 NPORS, the question concluded with the phrase "or not."

ASK ALL:

RELIMP How important is religion in your life?

- 1 Very important
- 2 Somewhat important
- 3 Not too important
- 4 Not at all important

ASK ALL:

PRAY Outside of attending religious services, how often do you pray?

- 1 Several times a day
- 2 Once a day
- 3 A few times a week
- 4 Once a week
- 5 A few times a month
- 6 Seldom
- 7 Never

*RDD telephone surveys (including the 2007 and 2014 RLS)***ASK ALL:**

RELIG What is your present religion, if any? Are you Protestant, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Orthodox such as Greek or Russian Orthodox, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, atheist, agnostic, something else, or nothing in particular?

INTERVIEWER: IF R VOLUNTEERS "nothing in particular, none, no religion, etc." **BEFORE REACHING END OF LIST, PROMPT WITH:** and would you say that's atheist, agnostic, or just nothing in particular?]

- 1 Protestant (Baptist, Methodist, Non-denominational, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Pentecostal, Episcopalian, Reformed, Church of Christ, Jehovah's Witness, etc.)
- 2 Roman Catholic (Catholic)
- 3 Mormon (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints/LDS)
- 4 Orthodox (Greek, Russian, or some other orthodox church)
- 5 Jewish (Judaism)
- 6 Muslim (Islam)
- 7 Buddhist
- 8 Hindu
- 9 Atheist (do not believe in God)
- 10 Agnostic (not sure if there is a God)
- 11 Something else (**SPECIFY**)
- 12 Nothing in particular
- 13 Christian (**VOL.**)
- 14 Unitarian (Universalist) (**VOL.**)
- 99 Don't Know/Refused (**VOL.**)

ASK IF SOMETHING ELSE OR DK/REF (RELIG = 11, 99):

CHR Do you think of yourself as a Christian or not? **[IF R NAMED A NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGION IN PREVIOUS QUESTION (e.g. Native American, Wiccan, Pagan, etc.), DO NOT READ (ENTER "NO" CODE 2)]**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Don't know/Refused **(VOL.)**

ASK IF CHRISTIAN (RELIG=1-4, 13, OR CHR=1):

BORN Would you describe yourself as a "born-again" or evangelical Christian, or not?

- 1 Yes, would
- 2 No, would not
- 9 Don't Know/Refused **(VOL.)**

ASK ALL:

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

- 1 More than once a week
- 2 Once a week
- 3 Once or twice a month
- 4 A few times a year
- 5 Seldom
- 6 Never
- 9 Don't know/Refused **(VOL.)**

ASK ALL:

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

- 1 Very important
- 2 Somewhat important
- 3 Not too important
- 4 Not at all important
- 9 Don't know/Refused **(VOL.)**

ASK ALL:

PRAY People practice their religion in different ways. Outside of attending religious services, do you pray several times a day, once a day, a few times a week, once a week, a few times a month, seldom, or never?

- 1 Several times a day
- 2 Once a day
- 3 A few times a week
- 4 Once a week
- 5 A few times a month
- 6 Seldom
- 7 Never
- 9 Don't know/refused **(VOL)**