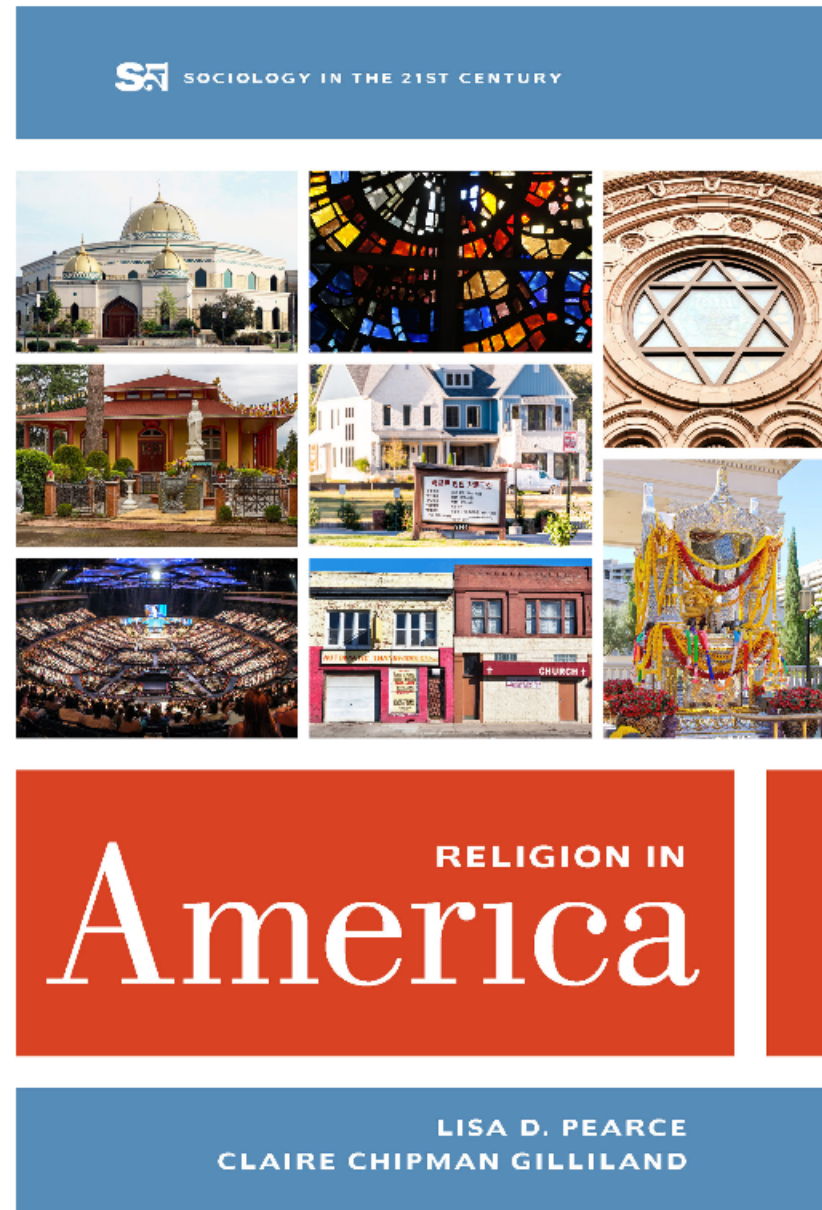


Religion in America

Pearce and
Gilliland (2020)

Tables and Figures

Check out the UC Press website for additional teaching resources!



Introduction

Figure 1: Aggregate Religiosity Index (ARI), United States, 1952-2005



This figure shows the ARI for each year during this period. The scores are standardized to a mean of one hundred and a standard deviation of ten. The dotted lines show 95 percent confidence intervals based on bootstrapped standard errors.

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Chapter 1: Racial and Ethnic Variation in Religion and Its Trends

Table 1: Trends in Religious Affiliation, United States, 1972-2016 (General Social Survey); N=59,205

Religious Affiliation	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
Evangelical Protestant	21.96%	26.61%	27.57%	25.70%	25.20%
Mainline Protestant	29.23%	23.47%	19.32%	15.32%	12.44%
Black Protestant	9.31%	8.02%	8.31%	8.07%	7.02%
Catholic	27.08%	27.19%	26.11%	27.06%	25.91%
Jewish	2.35%	2.04%	1.99%	2.00%	1.77%
Latter Day Saints / Mormons	0.79%	2.17%	1.26%	1.30%	1.04%
Hindu	N/A	N/A	0.06%	0.37%	0.48%
Muslim	N/A	N/A	0.12%	0.61%	0.71%
Buddhist	N/A	N/A	0.06%	0.72%	0.80%
Other religion	2.42%	3.11%	4.74%	3.12%	3.25%
No religious affiliation	6.85%	7.40%	10.46%	15.73%	21.38%

Note: First five categories of affiliation are coded as recommended by Steensland et al. (2000) and Stetzer and Burge (2016). Remaining categories are coded as reported, except the “Other” category which is a combination of remaining smaller religious groups. Hindu, Buddhist, and Muslim were not added as religious traditions in the GSS until 1998.

Figure 2: Rate of Religious Service Attendance by Race, United States, 1972-2018 (General Social Survey)

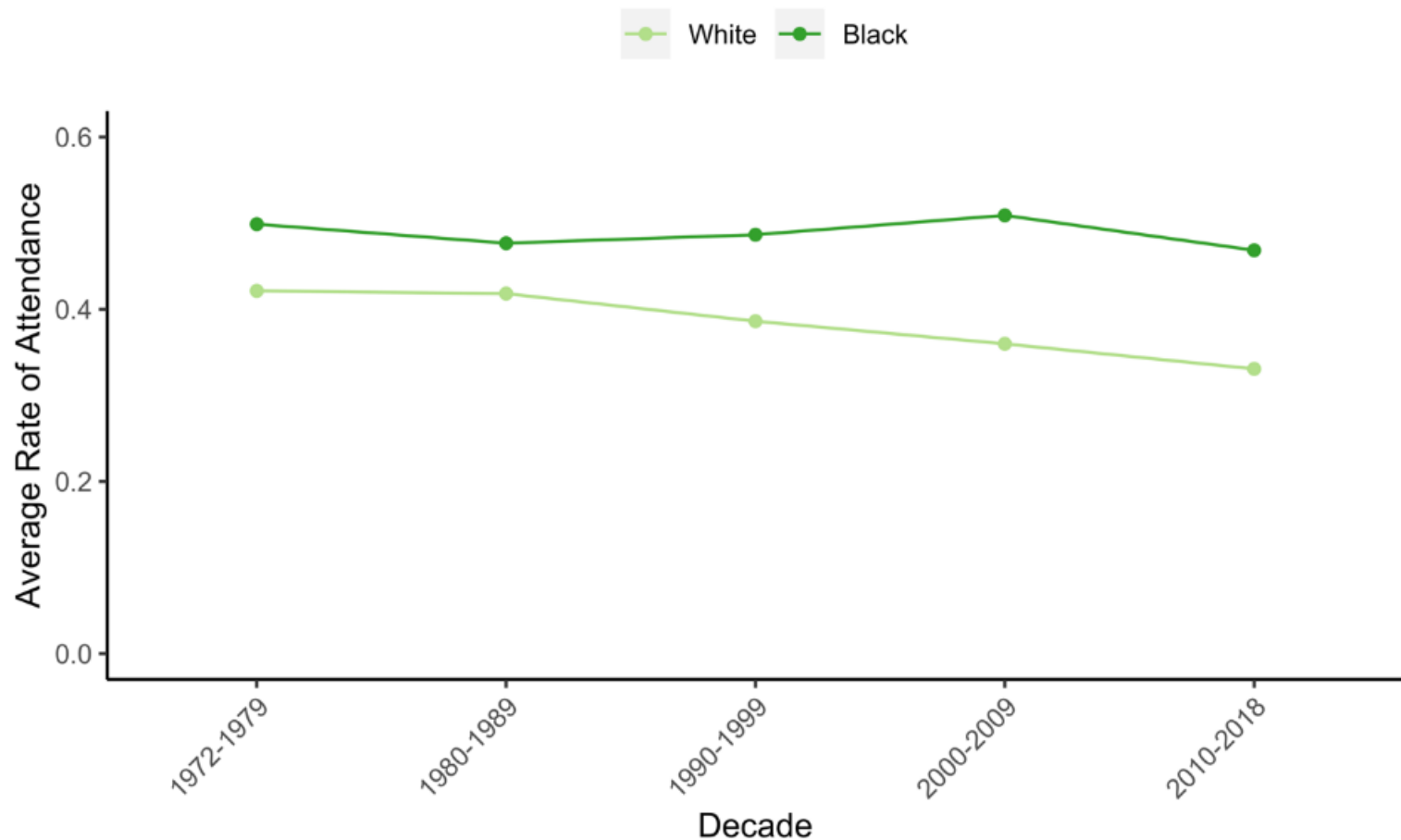


Figure 3: Rate of Prayer by Race, United States, 1983-2018 (General Social Survey)

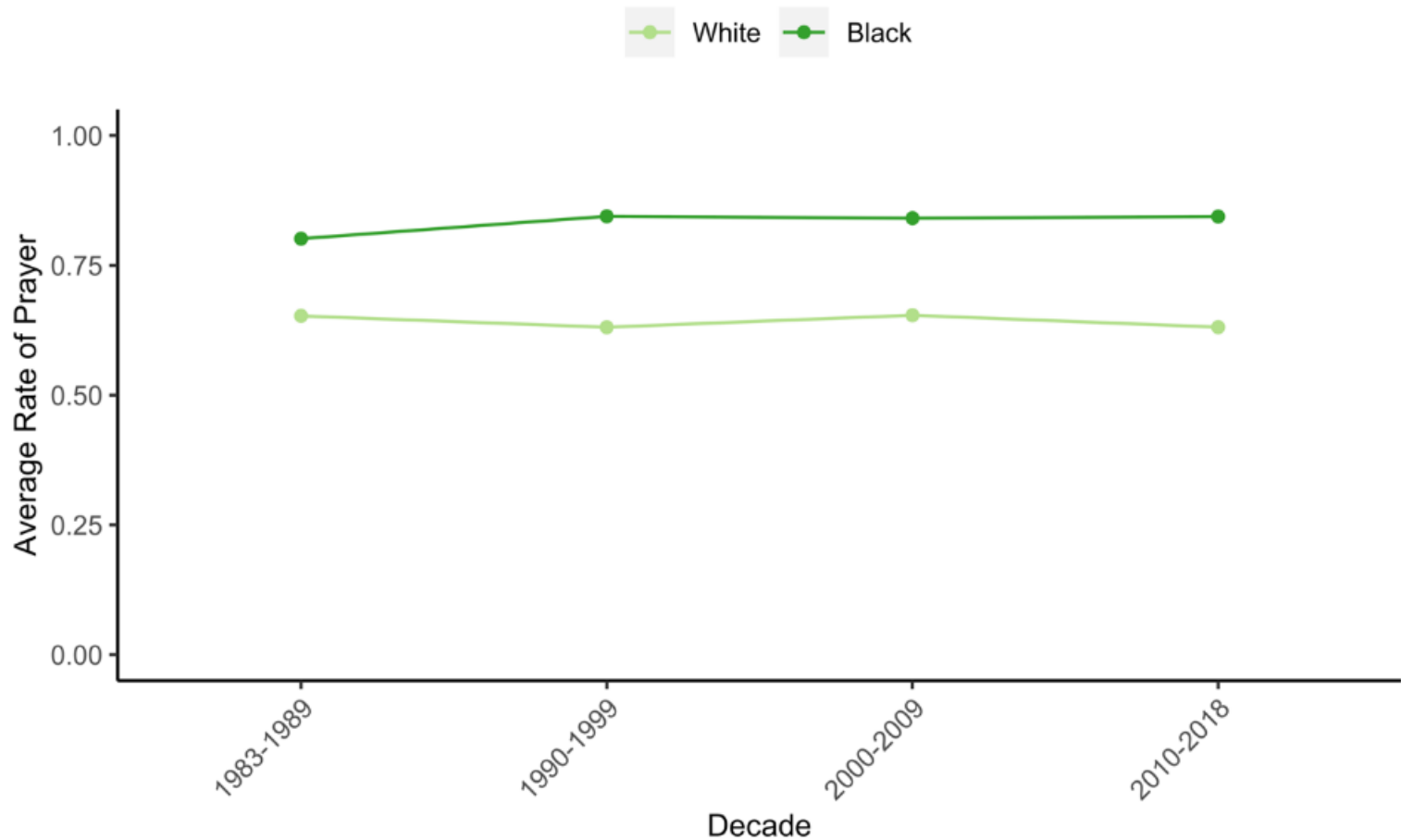
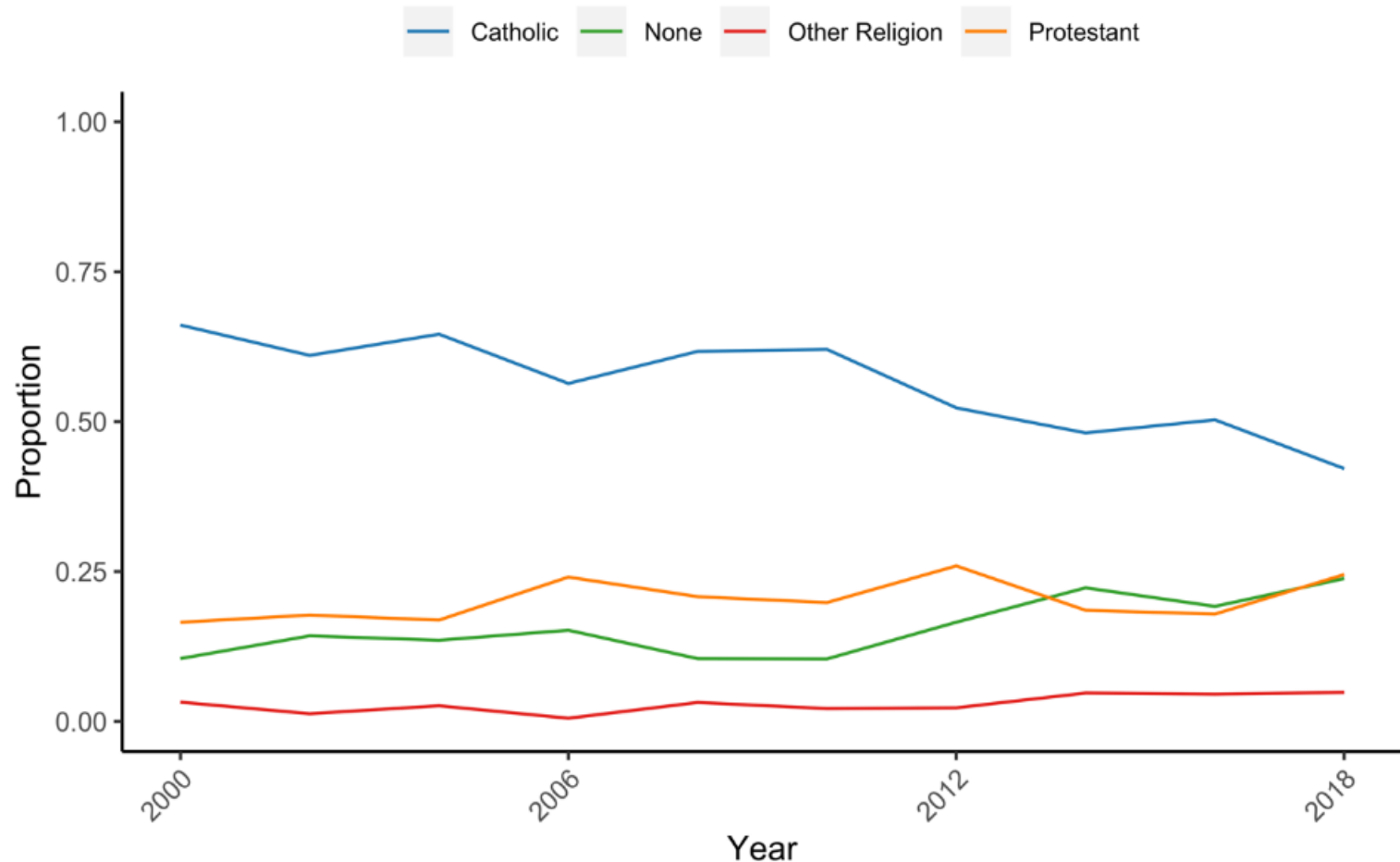


Figure 4: Trends in Latinx Religious Affiliation, United States, 2000-2018 (General Social Survey)



Chapter 2: Complex Religion in America

Figure 5: Weekly Rate of Religious Service Attendance by Education Level, United States, 1972-2018 (General Social Survey)

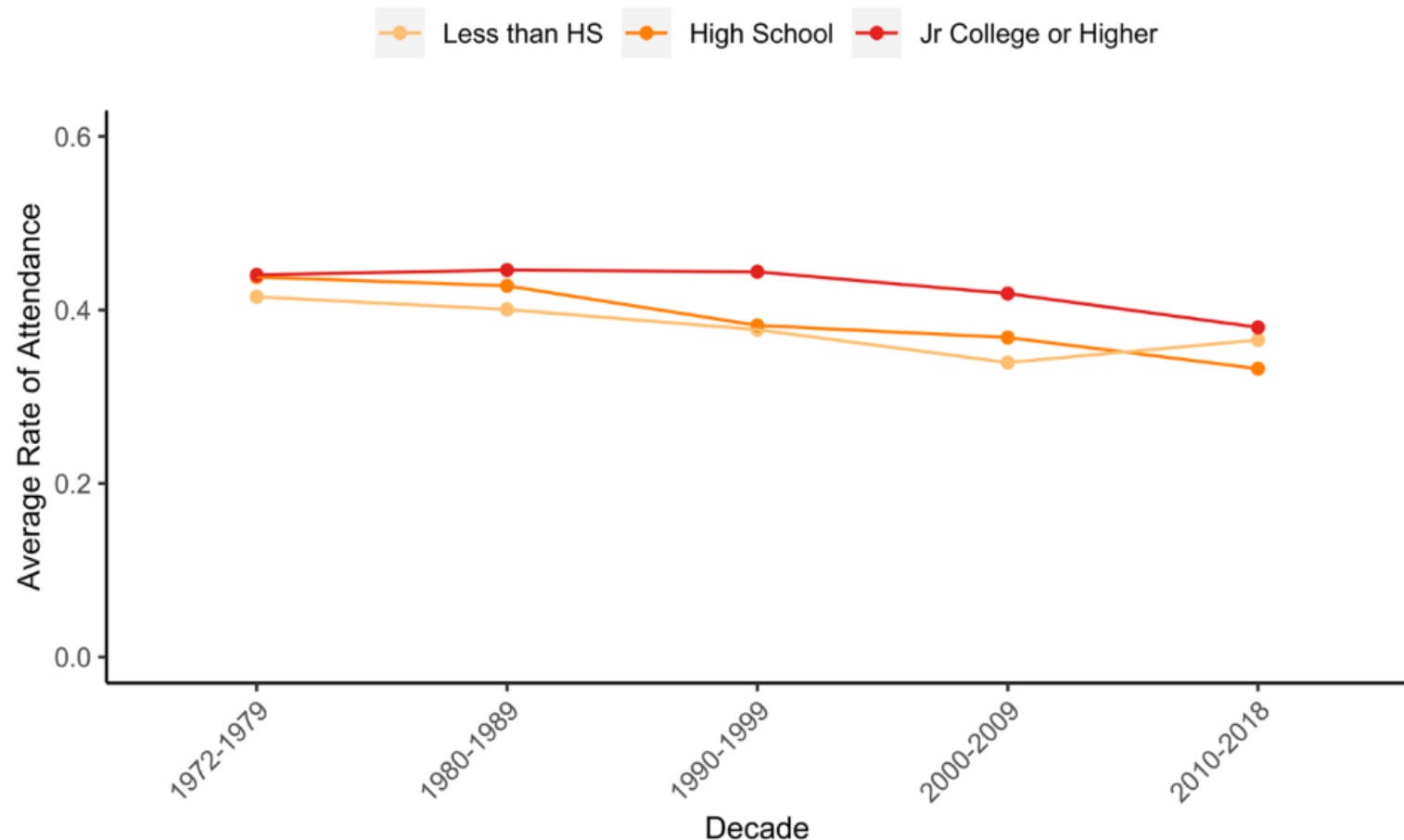


Figure 6: Daily Rate of Prayer by Education Level, United States, 1983-2018 (General Social Survey)

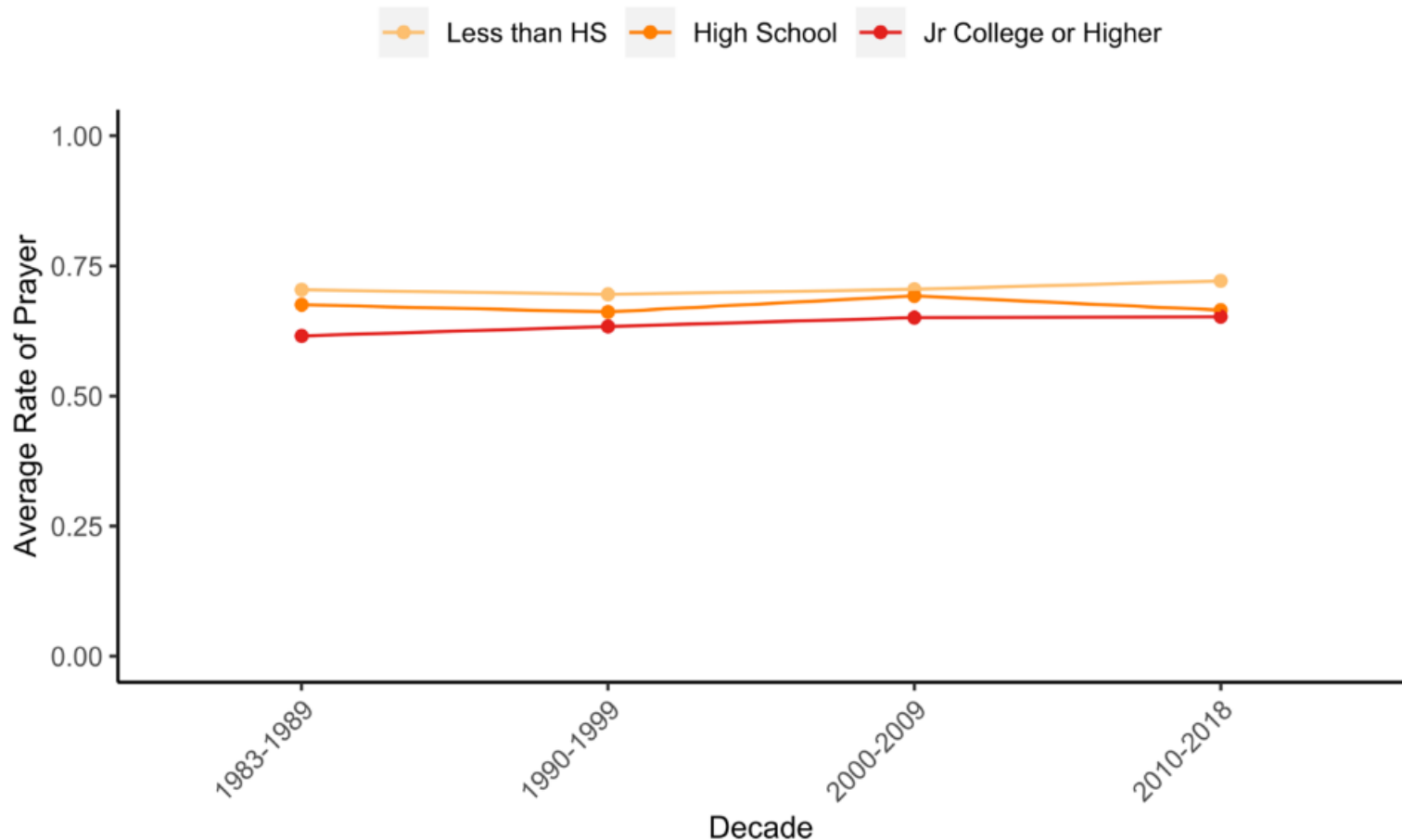


Figure 7: Proportion of U.S. Population with No Religious Affiliation by Gender, United States, 1972-2018 (General Social Survey)

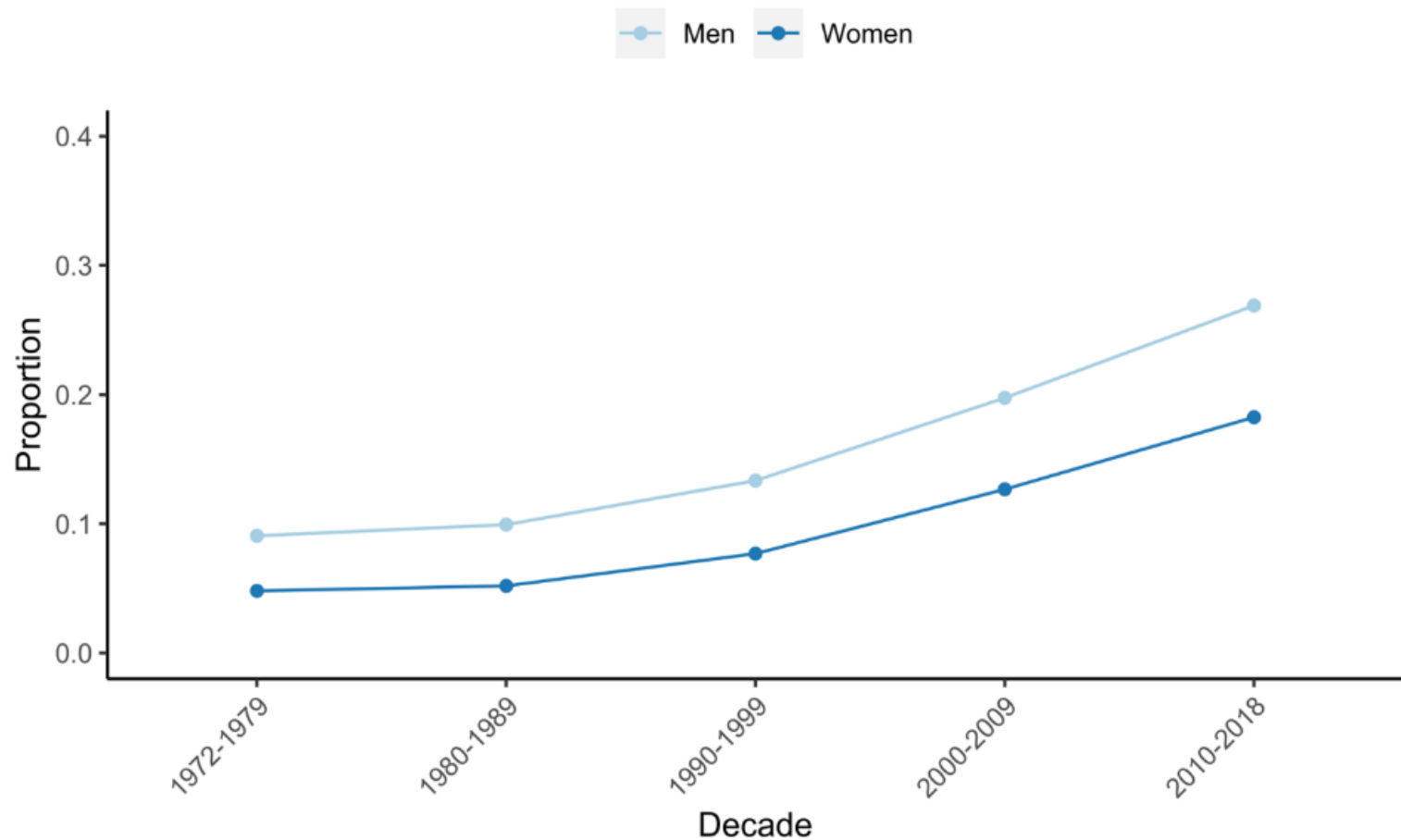


Figure 8: Weekly Rate of Religious Service Attendance by Gender, United States, 1972-2018 (General Social Survey)

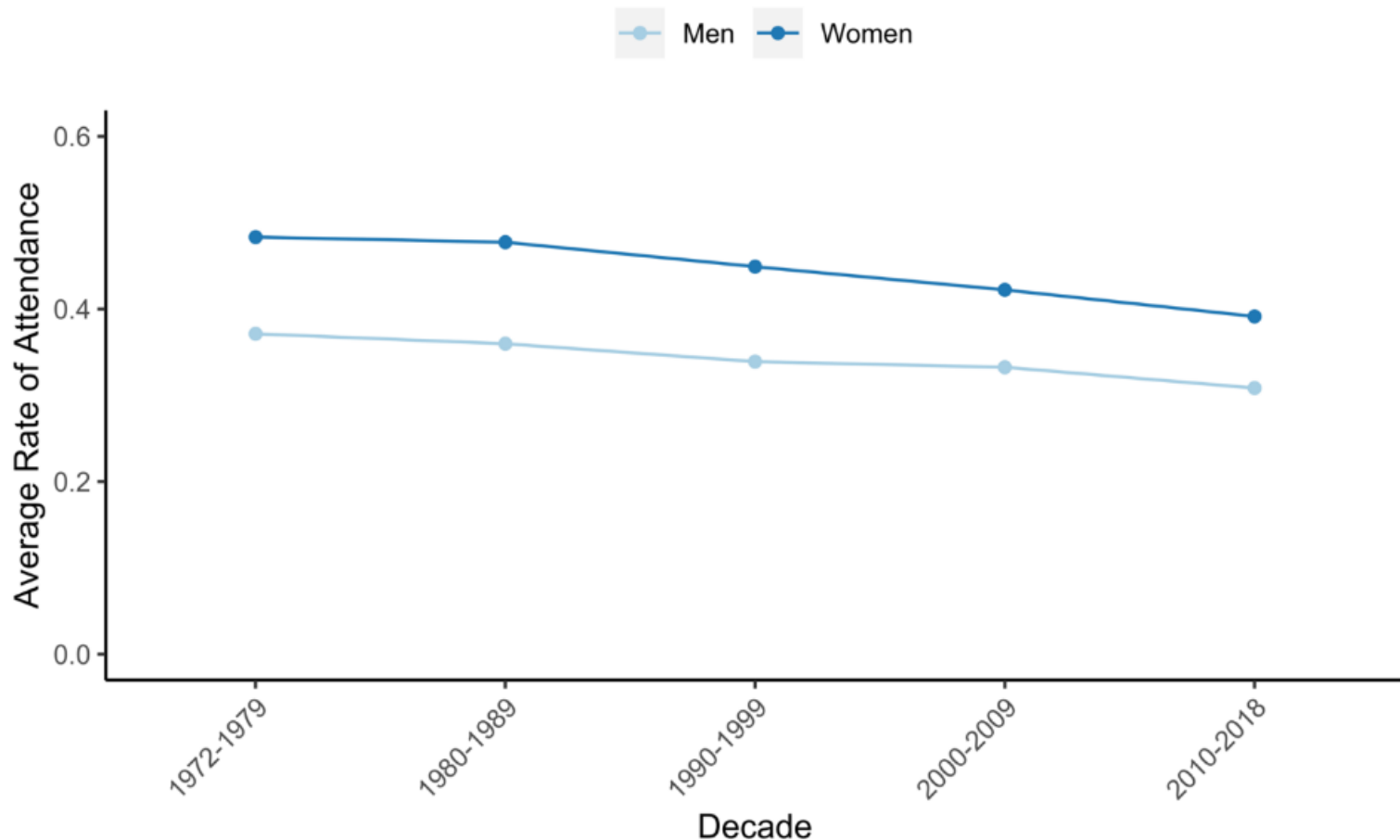


Figure 9: Proportion with No Religious Affiliation by Combined Race, Education, and Gender Groups, United States, 1972-2018 (General Social Survey)

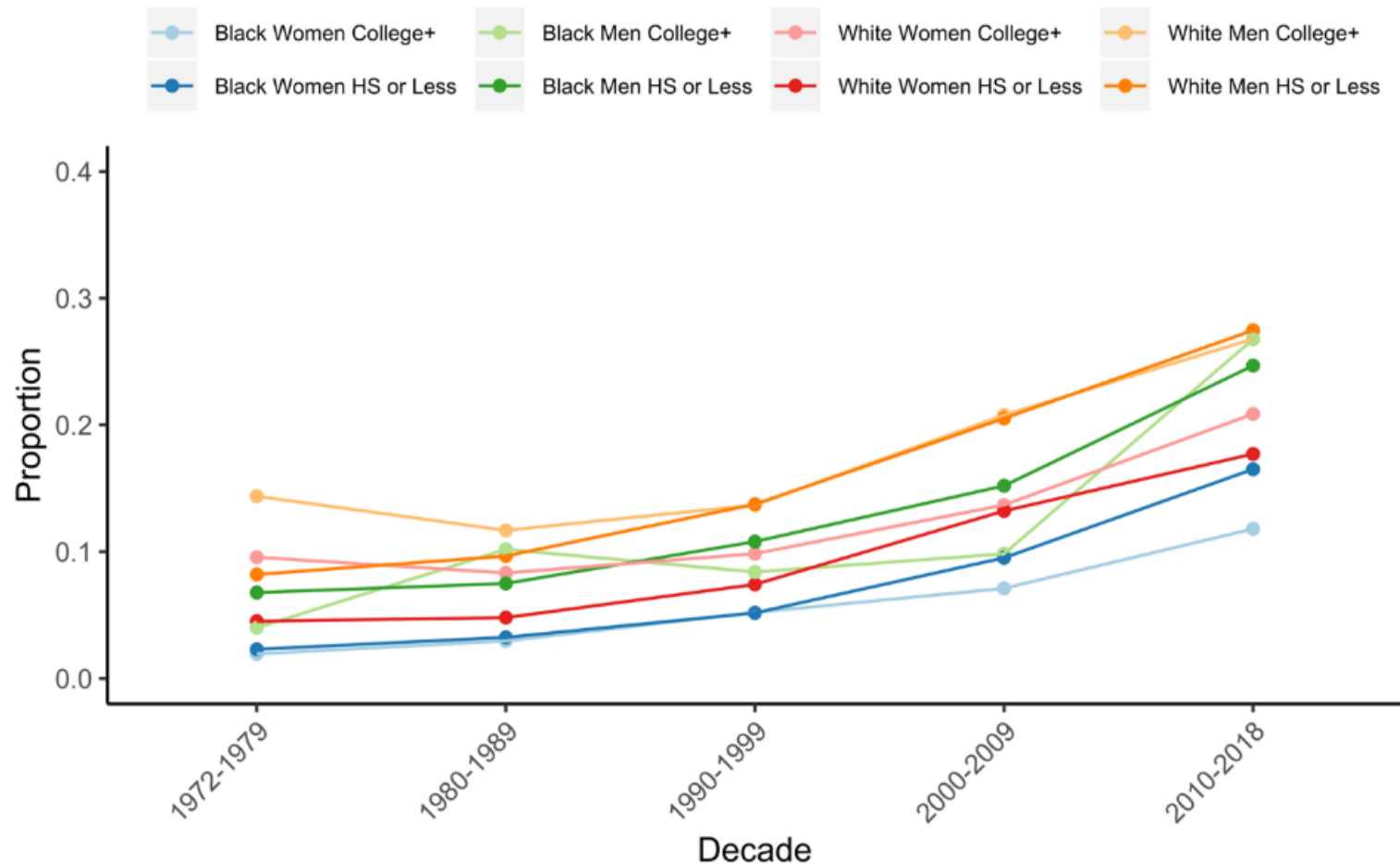


Figure 10: Average Rates of Religious Service Attendance by Combined Race, Education, and Gender Groups, United States, 1972-2018
(General Social Survey)

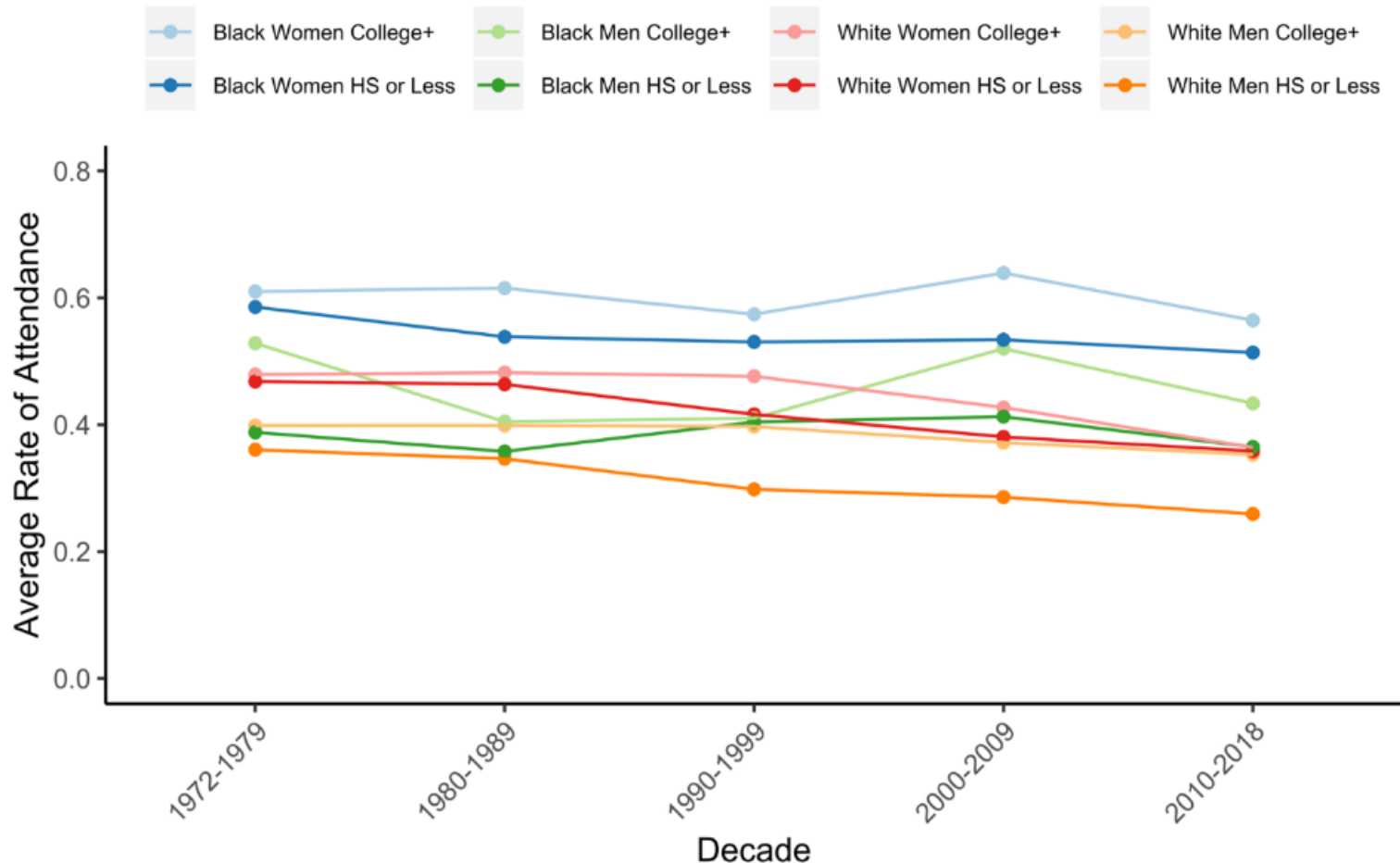
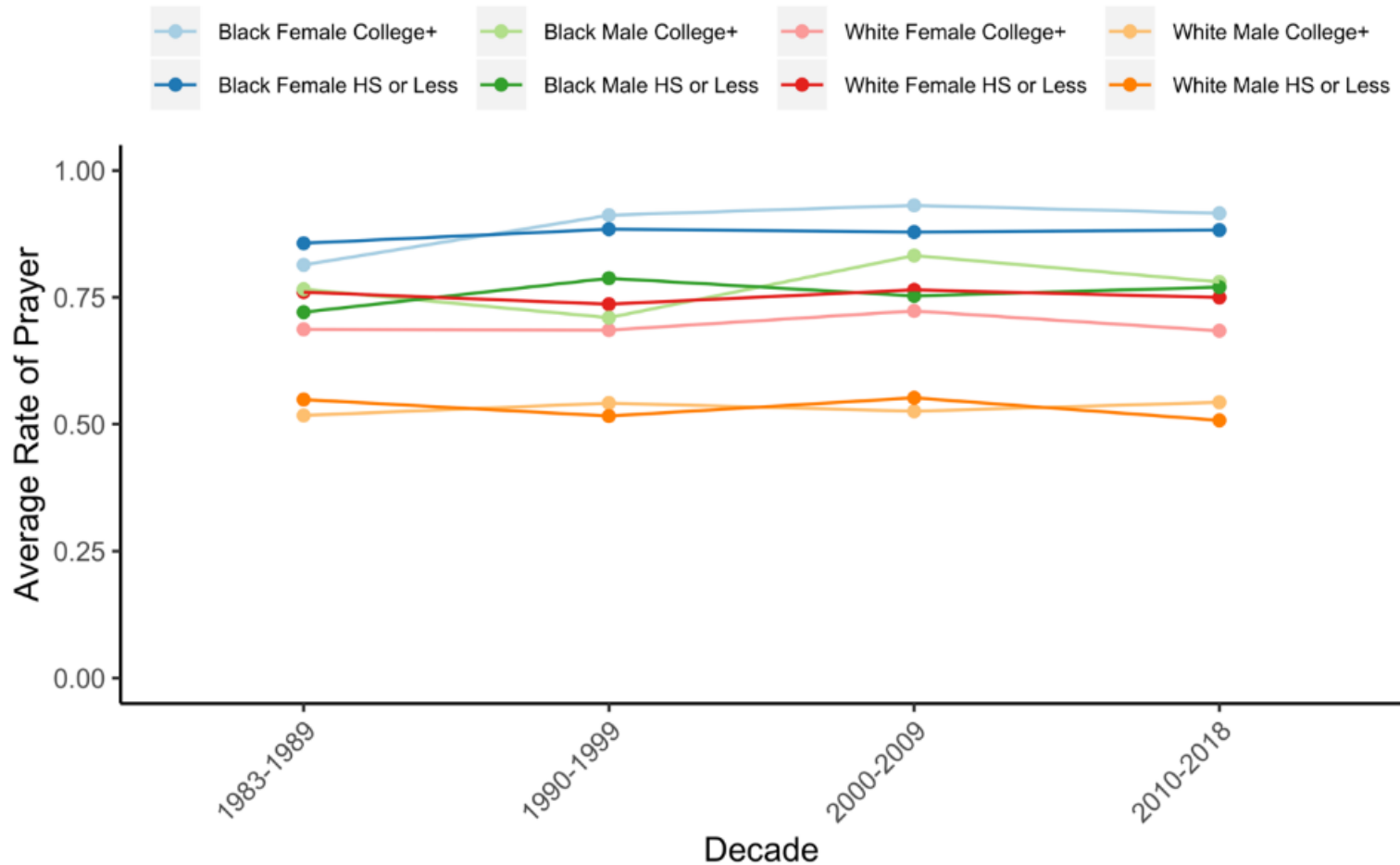


Figure 11: Average Rates of Prayer by Combined Race, Education, and Gender Groups, United States, 1983-2018 (General Social Survey)



Chapter 3: A Demographic Perspective on Religious Change

Figure 12: Percentage of Women Affiliated with Religious Traditions in 1977, 2018, and Predicted Levels in 2018 if Demographic Characteristic Shown Remained at 1977 Levels, United States (General Social Survey)

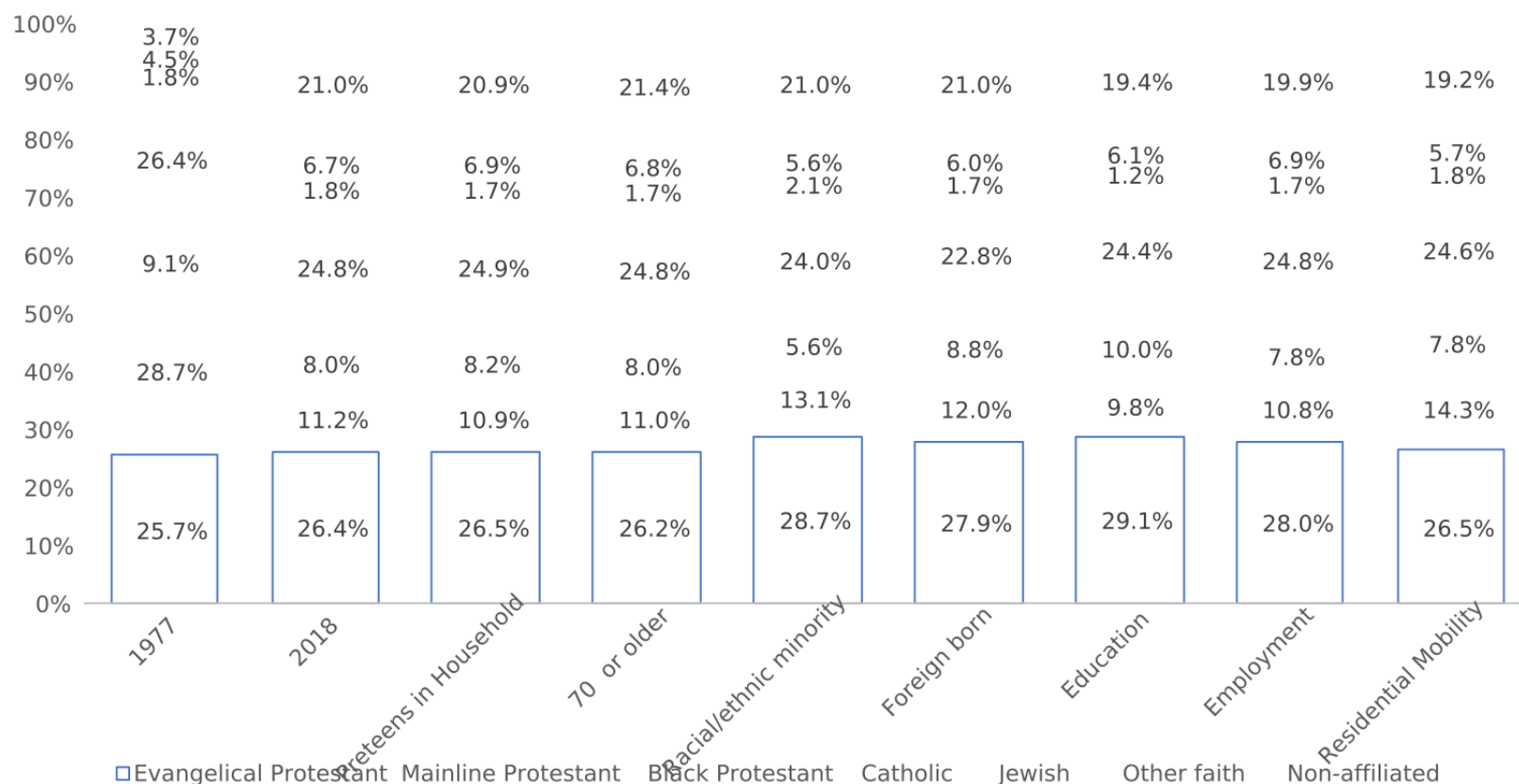


Figure 13: Percentage of Men Affiliated with Religious Traditions in 1977, 2018, and Predicted Levels in 2018 if Demographic Characteristic Shown Remained at 1977 Levels, United States (General Social Survey)

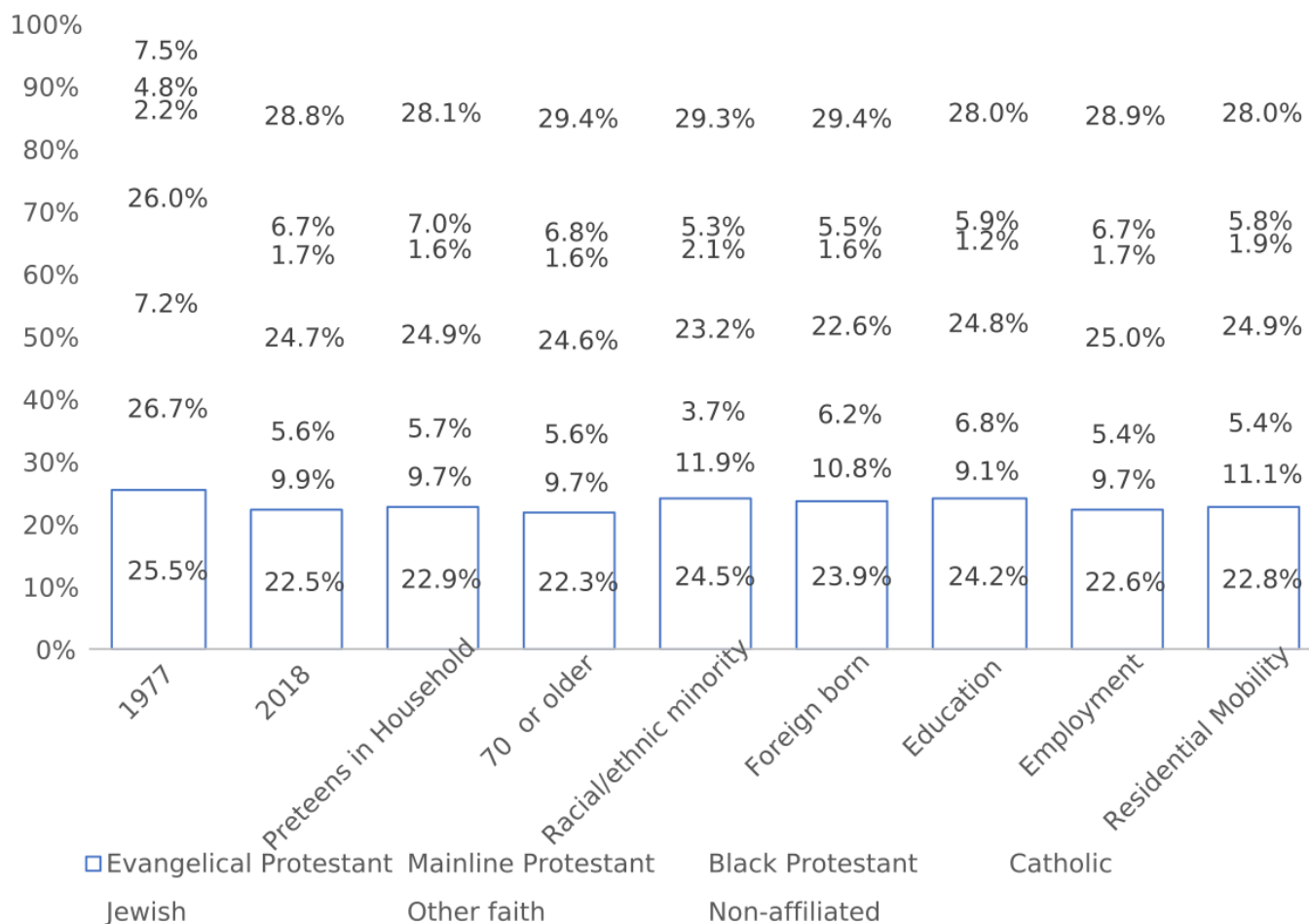


Table 2: Percent Not Affiliated with Any Religion by Age Group and Survey Year, United States, 1976-2016 (General Social Survey)

Age Group	Survey Year				
	1976	1986	1996	2006	2016
20-29	13%	10%	20%	24%	36%
30-39	9%	9%	11%	22%	33%
40-49	4%	8%	14%	14%	22%
50-59	2%	4%	7%	15%	17%
60-69	4%	2%	5%	10%	16%
70+	3%	2%	5%	7%	11%

Table 3: Predicted Change over Time in Probability of Religious Service Attendance in a Given Week if Certain Demographic Changes Had Not Occurred, United States, 1977-2018 (General Social Survey)

	Probability of Attending Religious Services in a Week	
	Women	Men
1977	.497	.365
2018	.382	.308
<i>2018 probability, if changes below had not occurred since 1977:</i>		
Decreasing likelihood of having a preteen child in the home	.385*	.315*
Increasing likelihood of living past age 70	.379*	.304*
Growing racial and ethnic diversity of the population	.373*	.303*
Increasing number of foreign immigrants	.379	.305
Increasing educational attainment	.372	.296*
Increasing employment for women, decreasing for men	.390*	.304
Decreasing rates of geographic mobility	.382	.306

*Statistically significant ($p < .05$) contribution to or offsetting of change over time in attendance, estimated with Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition analysis using linear regression

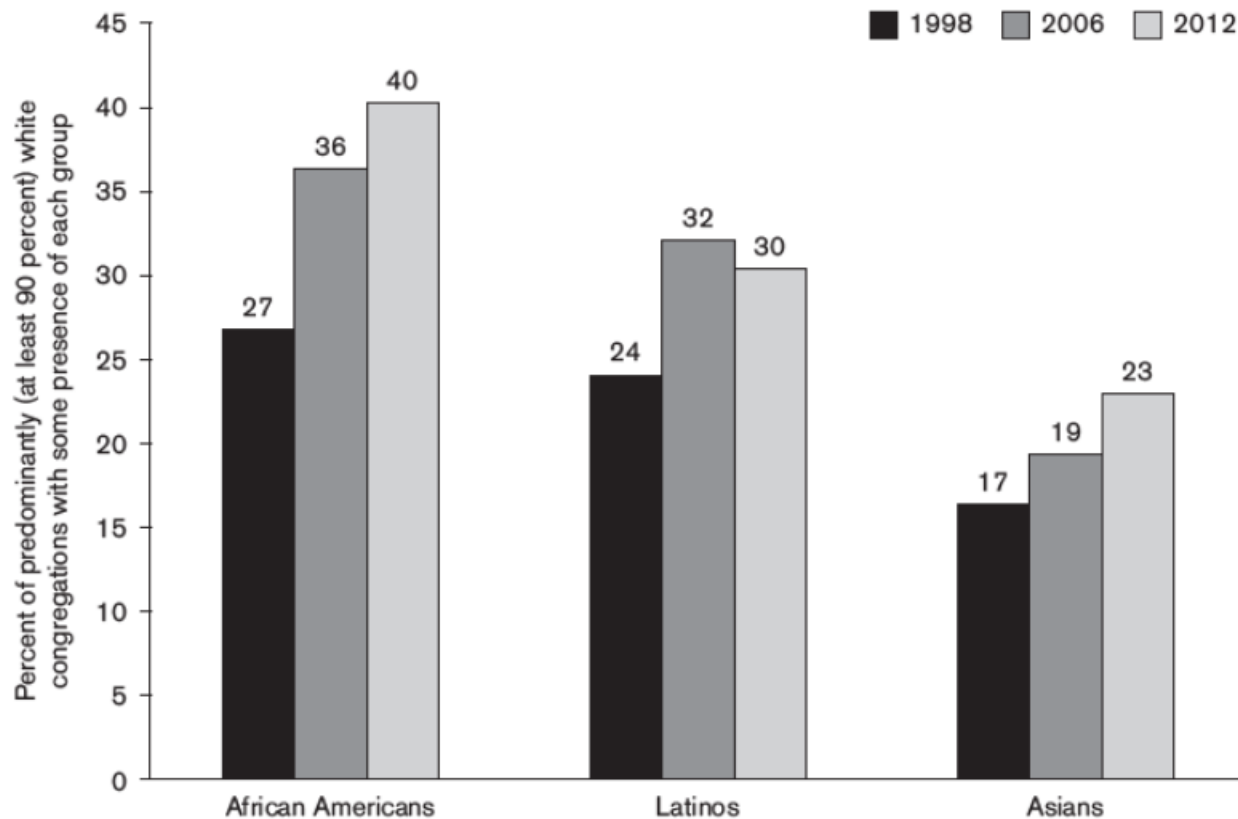
Table 4: Predicted Change over Time in Probability of Praying in a Given Day if Certain Demographic Changes Had Not Occurred, United States, 1977-2018 (General Social Survey)

	Probability of Praying in a Day	
	Women	Men
1977	.760	.558
2018	.755	.566
<i>2018 probability, if changes below had not occurred since 1977:</i>		
Decreasing likelihood of having a preteen child in the home	.755	.568
Increasing likelihood of living past age 70	.753*	.562*
Growing racial and ethnic diversity of the population	.748*	.551*
Increasing number of foreign immigrants	.757	.564
Increasing educational attainment	.769	.574
Increasing employment for women, decreasing for men	.758*	.560
Decreasing rates of geographic mobility	.755	.566

*Statistically significant ($p < .05$) contribution to or offsetting of change over time in praying, estimated with Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition analysis using linear regression

Chapter 4: Change in America's Congregations

Figure 14: Increasing Ethnic Diversity in Predominantly White Congregations, United States (National Congregations Study)



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Chapter 5: The Long Arm of Religion in America

Figure 15: Sample Headlines following the 2016 Election of Donald Trump

White evangelicals voted overwhelmingly for Donald Trump, exit polls show

By Sarah Pulliam Bailey

November 9, 2016 at 8:33 a.m. EST

INTERNATIONAL

**Trump Elected President,
Thanks to 4 in 5 White
Evangelicals**

Dramatic election ends with historic victory for Donald Trump.

KATE SHELLNUTT | NOVEMBER 09, 2016 1:39 AM

**Eighty-One Percent of White
Evangelicals Voted for Donald
Trump. Why?**

The role abortion played in this election might be bigger than many think.

By Katherine Stewart

NOVEMBER 17, 2016

Figure 16: No Religious Preference by Year and Political Views, United States, 1974-2012 (General Social Survey)

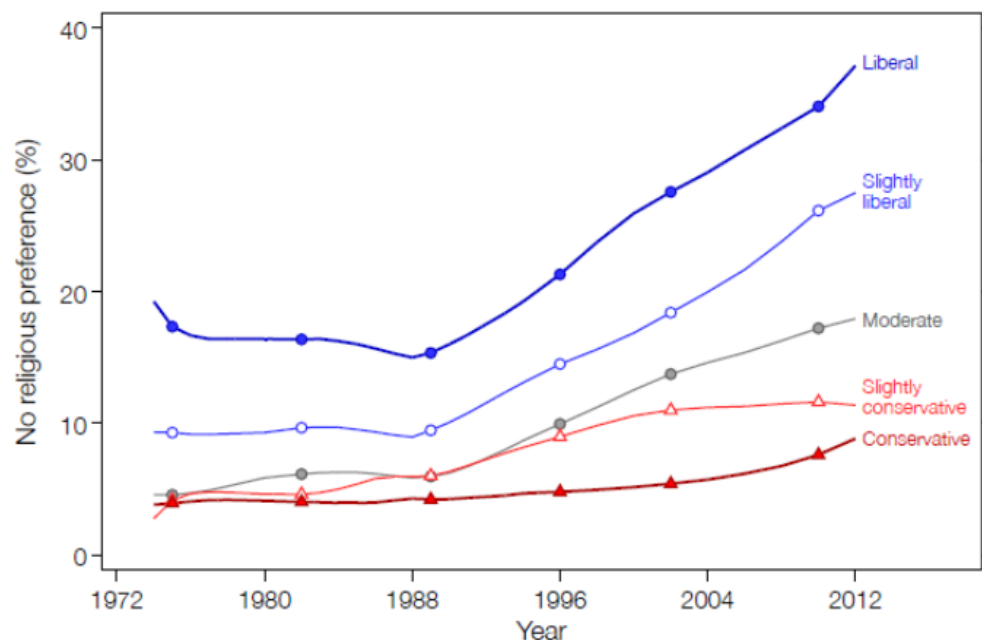


Figure 2: No Religious Preference (percent) by Year and Political Views: Adults, United States, 1974–2012.

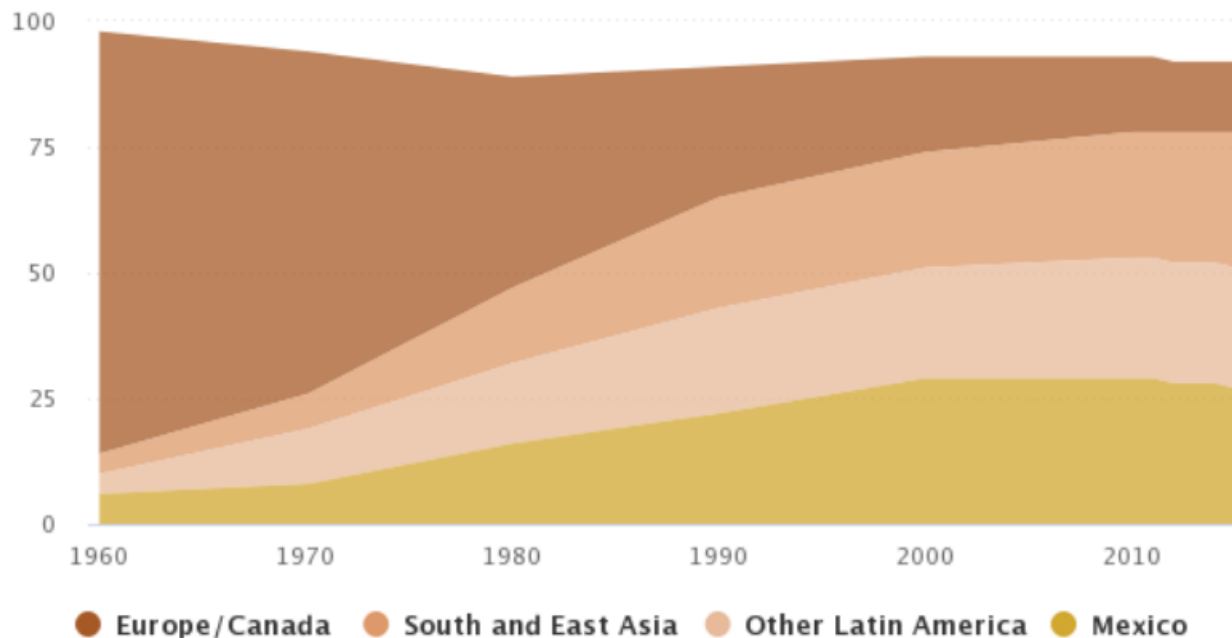
Notes: Data smoothed by locally estimated (loess) regression within political category with a bandwidth of 0.67. Political views were first asked in 1974. *Source:* Authors' calculations from General Social Surveys (Smith et al. 2013).

Republished with permission from the authors: Hout and Fischer (2014),
“Explaining Why More Americans Have No Religious Preference: Political
Backlash and Generational Succession, 1987–2012,” *Sociological Science* 1:
123–17

Figure 17: Origins of the U.S. Immigrant Population, 1960-2015

Origins of the U.S. immigrant population, 1960-2015

% of foreign-born population residing in the U.S. who were born in ...



Note:
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

This figure is reprinted from Pew Research Center on June 3, 2019,
<https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/chart/immigrant-statistical-portrait-origins-of-the-u-s-immigrant-population/>

Figure 18: Correlations between Religious Service Attendance and Social Conservatism, United States (General Social Survey)

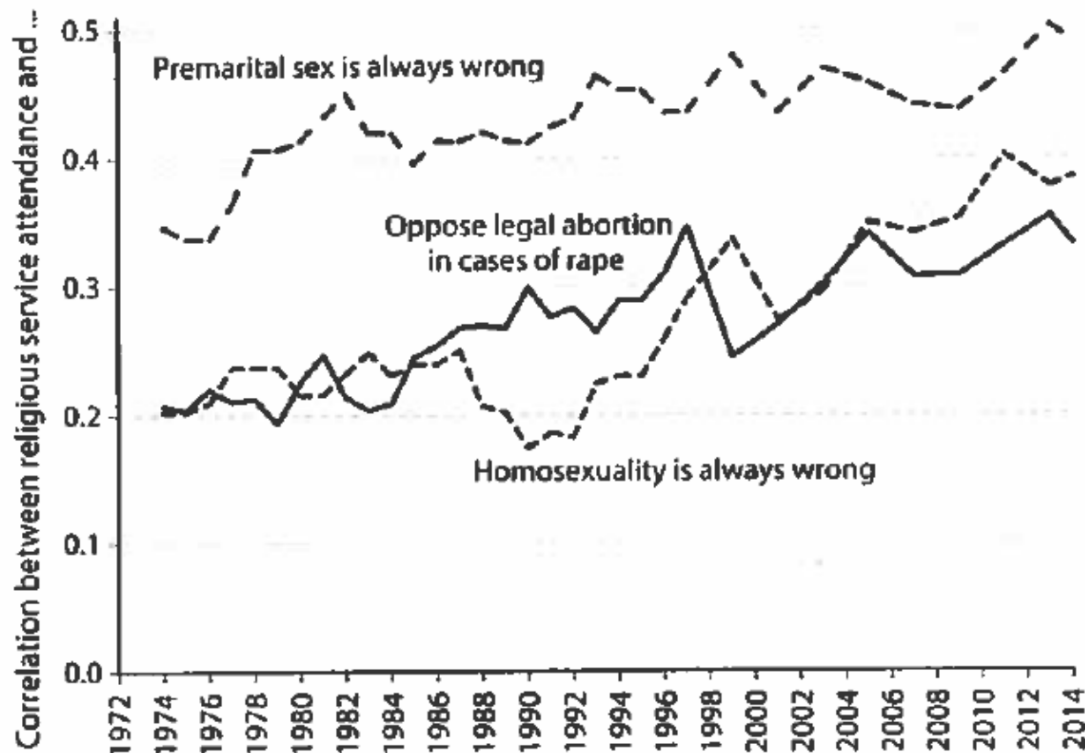


Figure 8.3. Increasingly Strong Connection between Attendance and Social Conservatism. Source: General Social Survey

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