

# DESPITE PARTISAN RANCOR, AMERICANS BROADLY SUPPORT LGBTQ RIGHTS

Findings from the 2020 American Values Atlas





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# Acknowledgments

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## LGBTQ Nondiscrimination Protections

More than three in four Americans (76%) favor laws that would protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender Americans from discrimination in jobs, housing, and public accommodation. Less than one in five Americans (19%) oppose nondiscrimination protections for LGBT Americans. Around one-third of Americans *strongly* favor nondiscrimination protections (34%), compared to less than one in ten who *strongly* oppose them (6%).

Majorities of nearly every subgroup of Americans favor LGBT nondiscrimination protections, across race, age, religious, and partisan lines.

The present level of support is higher than any PRRI has recorded in previous years, and is a significant increase from 2019, when 72% of Americans favored nondiscrimination protections for LGBT Americans. Prior to 2019, support for nondiscrimination protections hovered around seven in ten Americans: 69% in 2018, 70% in 2017, 72% in 2016, and 71% in 2015.

The increase in support for LGBT nondiscrimination protections since 2015 has largely come among Americans of color and white mainline Protestants. White mainline Protestants and Black Americans have grown 10 percentage points more likely to favor nondiscrimination protections for LGBT Americans from 2015 to 2020 (from 73% to 82% and 65% to 75%, respectively). Multiracial Americans (from 72% to 81%), Black Protestants (from 64% to 73%), Americans ages 30 to 49 (from 73% to 81%), independents (from 73 to 78%), and Democrats (from 78% to 85%) have all become more likely to favor protections than they were in 2015.

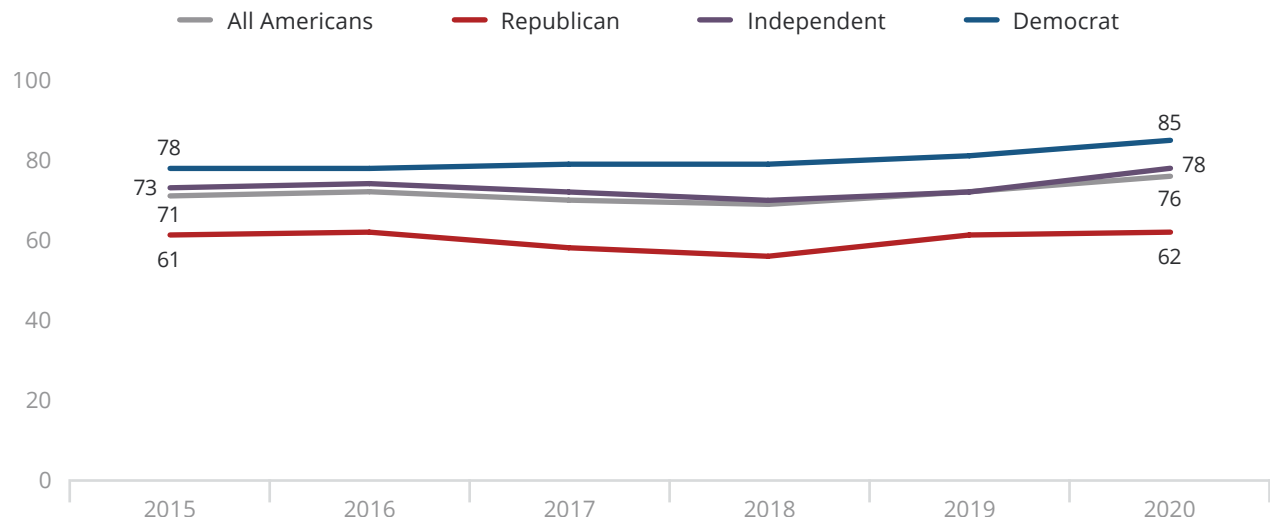
### Party Affiliation

Majorities of all partisan groups favor LGBT nondiscrimination protections, but Democrats (85%) and independents (79%) are more likely than Republicans (62%) to favor protections.

Support for LGBT nondiscrimination protections among Democrats remained relatively steady in 2015 (78%), 2017 (79%), and 2018 (79%), before rising slightly in 2019 (81%) and 2020 (85%). Support among independents was also relatively steady: Around seven in ten favored protections in 2015 (73%), 2017 (72%), 2018 (70%), and 2019 (72%), and increased to 78% in 2020. Republican support declined slightly, from 61% in 2015 to 58% in 2017 and 56% in 2018, before climbing back to 61% in 2019 and 62% in 2020.

### FIGURE 1.1 Support for LGBT Nondiscrimination Protections Reaches New Highs, by Party Affiliation

Percent who favor laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing:



Sources: PRRI 2015-2020 American Values Atlas, PRRI August 2016 Survey.

Unsurprisingly, liberal and moderate partisans are more likely than their conservative counterparts to favor LGBT nondiscrimination protections. Liberal (73%) and moderate (75%) Republicans are more likely than conservative Republicans (59%) to support nondiscrimination protections. Independents exhibit a similar pattern: Liberal (86%) and moderate (81%) independents overwhelmingly favor nondiscrimination laws, while a slightly smaller majority of conservative independents say the same (69%). More than seven in ten conservative Democrats (73%), compared to more than eight in ten moderate Democrats (83%) and nine in ten liberal Democrats (91%) favor protections for LGBT Americans.

Younger partisan groups are more likely than their older counterparts to support nondiscrimination protections. Seven in ten or more Republicans (70%), independents (84%), and Democrats (89%) under age 50 support nondiscrimination protections. Support is lower among Republicans (56%), independents (71%), and Democrats (81%) over age 50.

Across the partisan spectrum, women are more likely than men to favor nondiscrimination protections for LGBT Americans; however, there is only a small gender gap among Democrats. More than two-thirds of Republican women (68%), compared to 57% of Republican men, favor protections. Independent women (82%) are more likely than independent men (75%) to favor protections. The gender gap between Democratic women (87%) and Democratic men (83%) is minimal.



Age

Americans ages 18 to 29 (83%) and ages 30 to 49 (81%) are more likely than those ages 50 to 64 (72%) or over age 65 (65%) to favor LGBT nondiscrimination protections. The age gap between Americans ages 18 to 29 and those ages 30 to 49 has steadily closed over the past several years. In 2015, 80% of Americans ages 18 to 29 favored nondiscrimination protections, compared to 73% of those ages 30 to 49. That seven-percentage-point gap shrank to just two points in 2020, and the present difference between the two groups is not statistically significant.

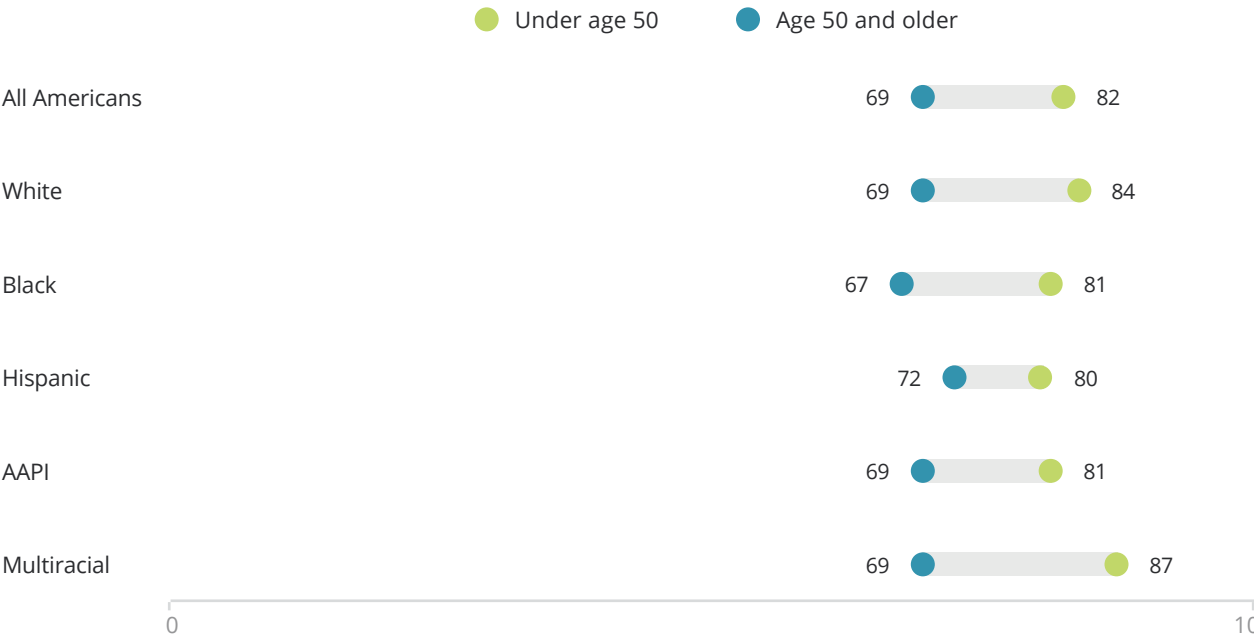
Race and Ethnicity

Majorities of every racial and ethnic group favor nondiscrimination protections for LGBT Americans. Multiracial Americans (81%) and Asian and Pacific Islander Americans (AAPI) (79%) are most likely to favor nondiscrimination protections, followed closely by Hispanic Americans (77%), white Americans (76%), Black Americans (75%), and, more distantly, Native Americans (64%).

The partisan gap is largest among white Americans: 61% of white Republicans, 80% of white independents, and 88% of white Democrats favor LGBT nondiscrimination protections. The gap

**FIGURE 1.2 Young Americans Are More Likely to Support LGBT Nondiscrimination Laws, by Race and Ethnicity**

Percent who favor laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing:



Source: PRRI 2020 American Values Atlas.

is smaller among Hispanic Americans: 69% of Hispanic Republicans, 77% of Hispanic independents, and 83% of Hispanic Democrats favor these protections. Sample sizes are too small for full partisan comparisons for Americans of other races and ethnicities; however, around eight in ten AAPI independents (84%), multiracial independents (79%), Black independents (74%), and Black Democrats (79%) favor nondiscrimination protections.

There are consistent age gaps within each racial and ethnic group. Around eight in ten Americans under age 50 in all racial and ethnic groups favor nondiscrimination protections for LGBT people. This includes 87% of multiracial Americans, 84% of white Americans, 81% of AAPI Americans, 81% of Black Americans, and 80% of Hispanic Americans. Differences among Americans over age 50 are similar: 72% of Hispanic Americans, 69% of multiracial Americans, 69% of AAPI Americans, 69% of white Americans, and 67% of Black Americans favor nondiscrimination protections.

Across racial and ethnic groups, women are slightly more likely than men to favor LGBT nondiscrimination protections. Support is highest among multiracial women (86%), while eight in ten white (80%), Hispanic (80%), and Black women (80%) favor protections for LGBT people. Around three-quarters of multiracial men (76%), AAPI men (75%), and Hispanic men (74%), and around seven in ten white men (72%) and Black men (69%), say the same.

Americans with four-year college degrees or higher are slightly more likely to support LGBT nondiscrimination protections across race and ethnicity lines. The gap is slightly larger among Black Americans (71% for those with no four-year college degree, and 85% of those with a four-year college degree or more) and white Americans (72% for those with no four-year college degree, and 84% of those with a four-year college degree or more) than it is among Hispanic Americans (76% for those with no four-year college degree, and 83% of those with a four-year college degree or more). There is no notable education gap among multiracial Americans; the level of support among those with no four-year college degree (83%) is not significantly different from that of multiracial Americans with a four-year college degree or more (78%).

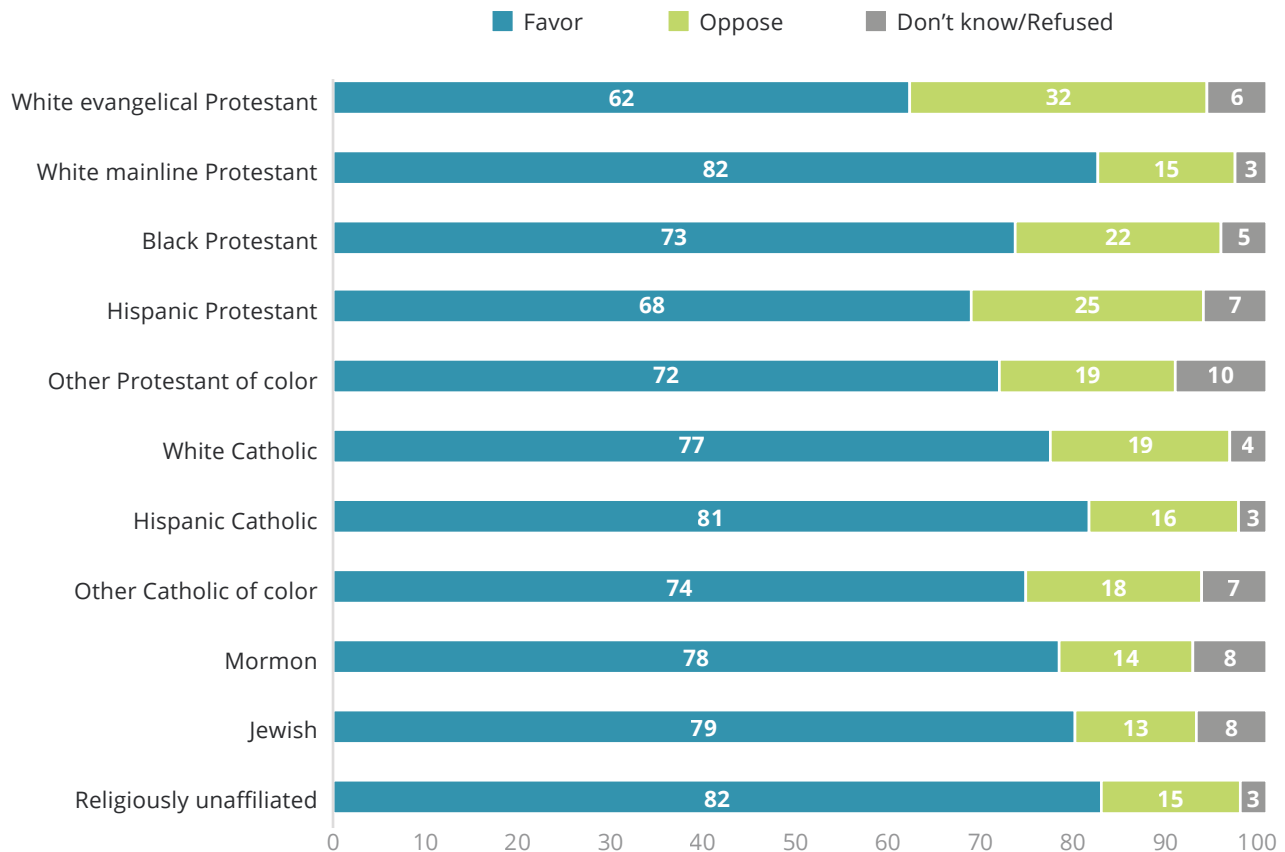
## Religious Affiliation

Broad majorities of all major religious groups favor nondiscrimination protections for LGBT Americans. More than six in ten members of every religious group support nondiscrimination laws.

Eight in ten or more Jewish Americans (79%), Hispanic Catholics (81%), white mainline Protestants (82%), and religiously unaffiliated Americans (82%) favor nondiscrimination protections for LGBT Americans. Around three in four Black Protestants (73%), other Catholics of color (74%), white Catholics (77%), and Mormons (78%) favor protections. Other Protestants of color (72%) and Hispanic Protestants (68%) are slightly less likely to favor nondiscrimination protections. White evangelical Protestants (62%) are least likely to favor nondiscrimination laws that protect LGBT Americans.

**FIGURE 1.3 Broad Support for LGBT Nondiscrimination Protections, by Religious Affiliation**

Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing?



Source: PRRI 2020 American Values Atlas.

The largest increase in support for LGBT nondiscrimination protections among religious groups since 2019 is among other Protestants of color (from 59% to 72%). Support has also increased among white mainline Protestants (from 74% to 82%), Hispanic Catholics (from 75% to 81%), religiously unaffiliated Americans (from 78% to 82%), and white Catholics (from 74% to 77%). Other groups have not shifted significantly.

Religious divides are particularly notable among the Hispanic Protestant community in America. Those who identify as born again or evangelical (62%) are considerably less likely than those who

do not (81%) to support nondiscrimination protections.<sup>1</sup> Hispanic religiously unaffiliated Americans (80%) also show very strong support.

Among all Americans who identify as evangelical or born again, there are significant differences by race and ethnicity. Black evangelical Protestants (70%) and other evangelical Protestants of color (66%) are more likely than white evangelical Protestants (62%) and Hispanic evangelical Protestants (62%) to favor nondiscrimination protections for LGBT Americans.

Younger members of religious groups who are under age 50 are more likely than their older counterparts to favor LGBT nondiscrimination laws. The gap is larger among white evangelical Protestants (73% of those under age 50, 56% of those over age 50), other Protestants of color (80% of those under age 50, 61% of those over age 50), Black Protestants (80% of those under age 50, 66% of those over age 50), and white mainline Protestants (88% of those under age 50, 75% of those over age 50). The gap is around eleven percentage points or less among white Catholics (83% of those under age 50, 72% of those over age 50), Hispanic Protestants (71% of those under age 50, 62% of those over age 50), Hispanic Catholics (84% of those under age 50, 75% of those over age 50), and religiously unaffiliated Americans (86% of those under age 50, 76% of those over age 50).

## Geography

Geographic differences in support for LGBT nondiscrimination laws are relatively small. Three in four or more Americans in the Pacific (79%), Mid Atlantic (79%), New England (77%), South Atlantic (76%), East North Central (75%), West South Central (75%), and Mountain (75%) divisions favor nondiscrimination protections, along with around seven in ten Americans in the West North Central (72%) and East South Central (69%) divisions.

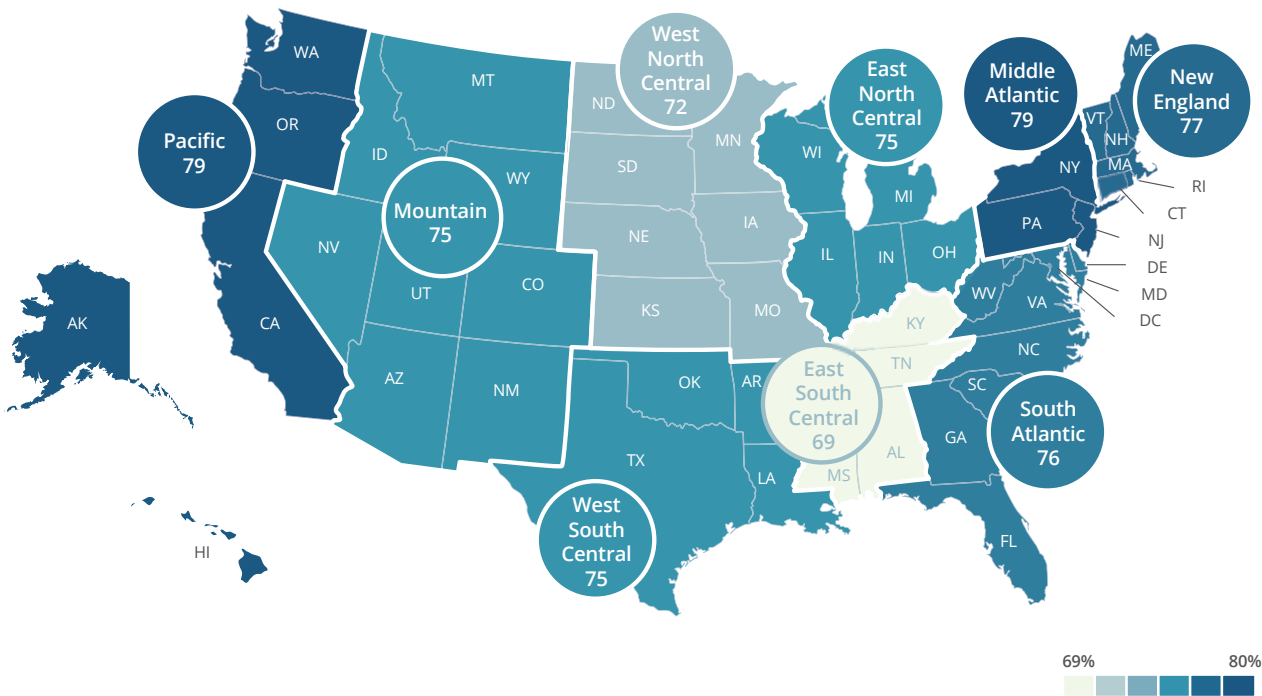
Americans who live in urban areas (77%) and suburban areas (77%) are somewhat more likely than those who live in rural areas (70%) to favor nondiscrimination protections. Americans in the Midwest are most likely to be divided along rural and non-rural lines: Rural residents (64%) are substantially less likely than suburban (79%) and urban residents (77%) to support nondiscrimination protections for LGBT people. Rural residents of the South (72%) and the West (75%) are only slightly less likely than their suburban (76% and 78%, respectively) and urban peers (77% and 80%, respectively) to support nondiscrimination protections. Rural residents of the Northeast (75%) are not significantly different from suburban (77%) or urban residents (76%) in the region.

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<sup>1</sup> The sample size for Hispanic non-evangelical Protestants is n=88; however, the difference compared to Hispanic evangelical Protestants is statistically significant, despite the small sample size.

**FIGURE 1.4 Majorities in All Regions of the Country Favor LGBT Nondiscrimination Protections**

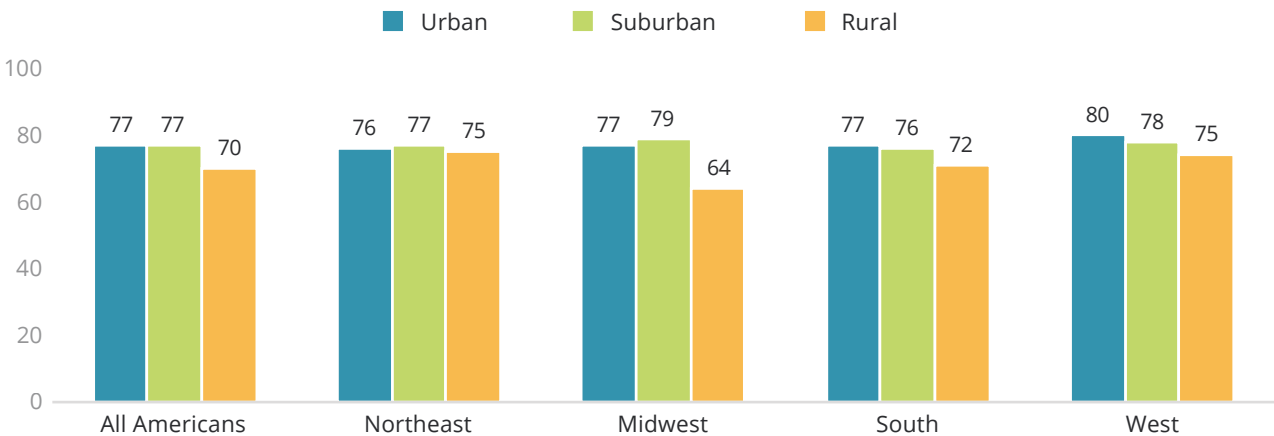
Percent who favor laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing:



Source: PRRI 2020 American Values Atlas.

**FIGURE 1.5 Support for LGBT Nondiscrimination Protections, by Type of Area**

Percent who favor laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing:



Source: PRRI 2020 American Values Atlas.

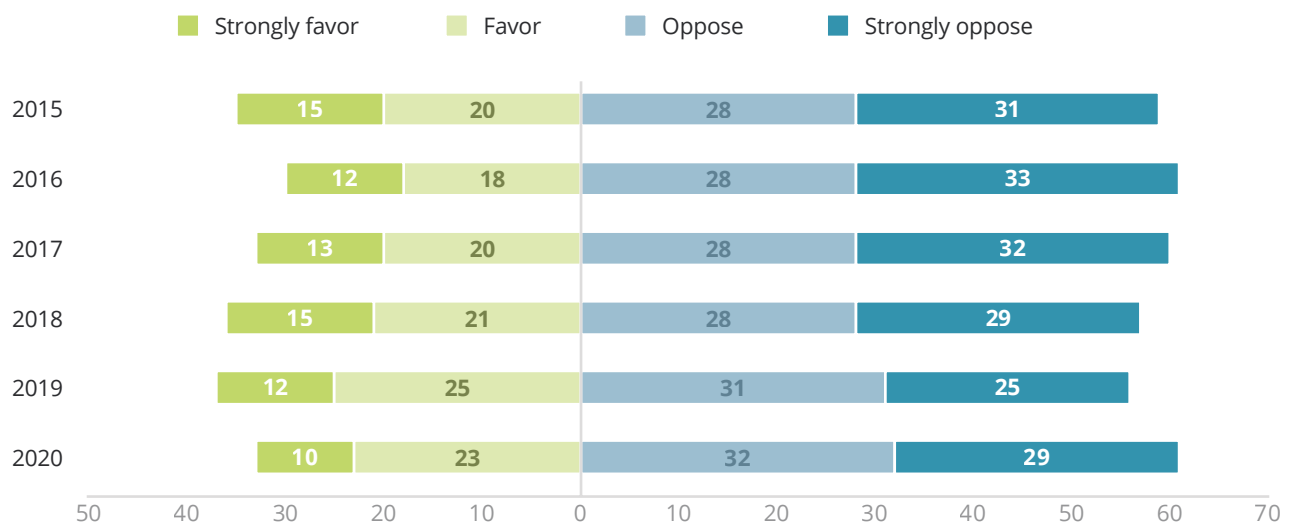
## Increased Opposition to Refusing Service to Gay and Lesbian People on Religious Grounds

From 2016 to 2019, Americans' opposition to allowing small businesses to refuse products or services to gay or lesbian people if doing so violates their religious beliefs declined, from 61% in 2016 to 56% in 2019. This trend reversed itself in 2020, with 61% of Americans opposing such religiously based refusals, bringing opposition back up to 2016 levels. One-third of Americans (33%) favor allowing a small business to refuse service to gay and lesbian people if doing so violates their religious beliefs.

Just over four in ten Republicans (42%) oppose allowing small businesses to refuse to serve gay and lesbian people for religious reasons, slightly up from 39% in 2019, 36% in 2018, and 40% in 2017, but on par with their opposition levels in 2016. Independents have reached a new high in opposition, however, with more than six in ten (63%) opposing such service refusals, slightly above their last high mark, of 62% in 2016. After hitting a low point of 70% opposition in 2019,

**FIGURE 2.1 Views on Religiously Based Refusals to Serve Gay or Lesbian People, 2015-2020**

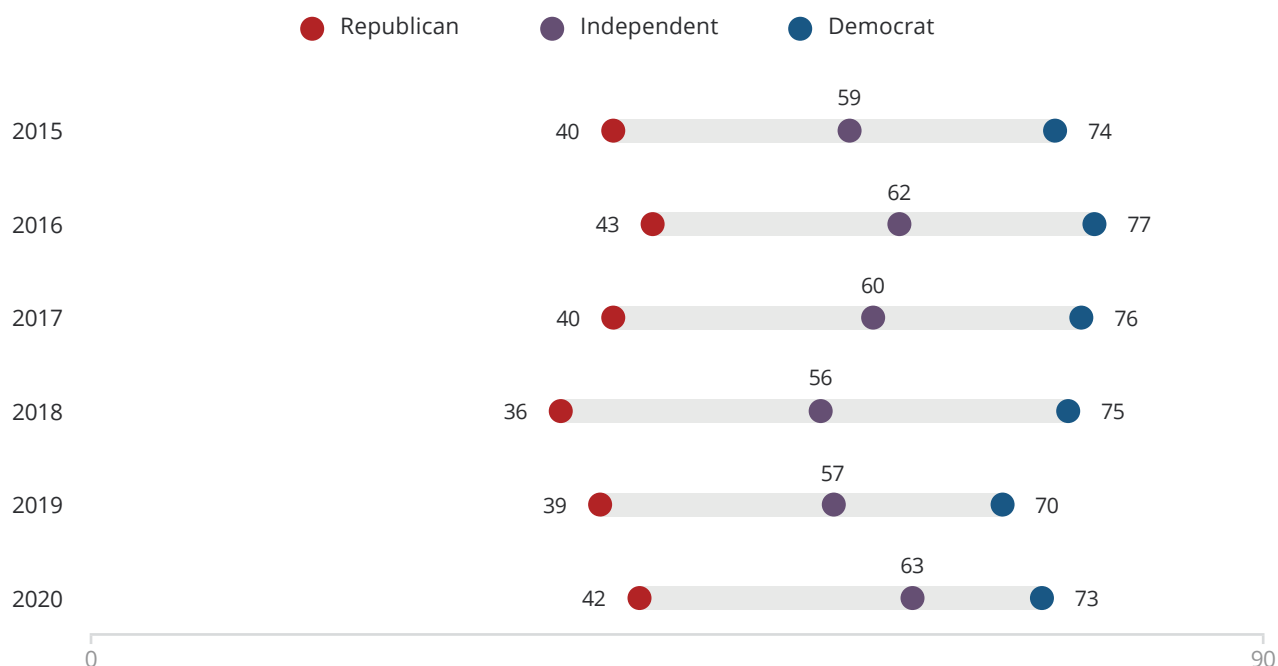
Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing a small business owner in your state to refuse to provide products or services to gay or lesbian people, if doing so violates their religious beliefs?



Source: PRRI American Values Atlas 2015-2020.

### FIGURE 2.2 Opposition to Religiously Based Refusals to Serve Gay or Lesbian People 2015-2020, by Party Affiliation

Percent who oppose allowing small businesses to refuse products or service to gay or lesbian people if providing them would violate their religious beliefs:



Source: PRRI American Values Atlas 2015-2020.

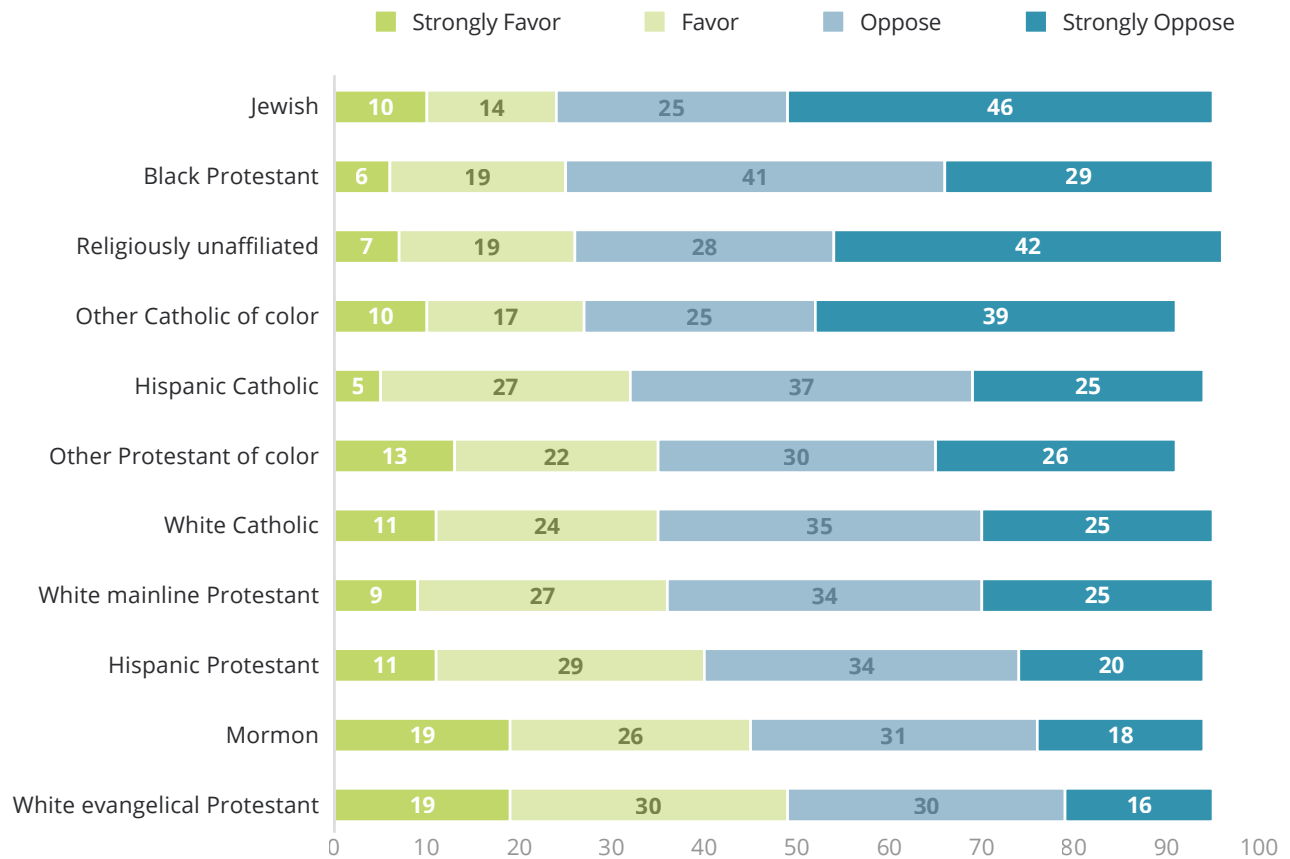
Democrats have rebounded a bit, to 73% opposing allowing a small business to refuse products or services to gay or lesbian people if doing so violates their religious beliefs. This is not quite up to Democrats' 2016 level of opposition (77%).

White evangelical Protestants (46%) are the only religious group in which less than a majority opposes allowing small business to refuse service to gay and lesbian people on religious grounds. Majorities of white Catholics (60%) and white mainline Protestants (59%) oppose such refusals, as do 54% of Hispanic Protestants, 56% of Protestants who are multiracial or another race, and 70% of Black Protestants.

Again, there are divisions among evangelical Protestants by race. Hispanic evangelical Protestants (50%), other evangelical Protestants of color (48%), and white evangelical Protestants (46%) are less likely than Black evangelical Protestants (70%) to oppose religiously based refusals to serve gay or lesbian people. About two-thirds of religiously unaffiliated Americans (70%) and non-Christian religious Americans (65%) oppose allowing small businesses to refuse products or services to gay or lesbian people if doing so violates their religious beliefs.

### FIGURE 2.3 Opposition to Religiously Based Service Refusals, by Religious Affiliation

Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing a small business owner in your state to refuse to provide products or services to gay or lesbian people, if doing so violates their religious beliefs?



Source: PRRI 2020 American Values Atlas.



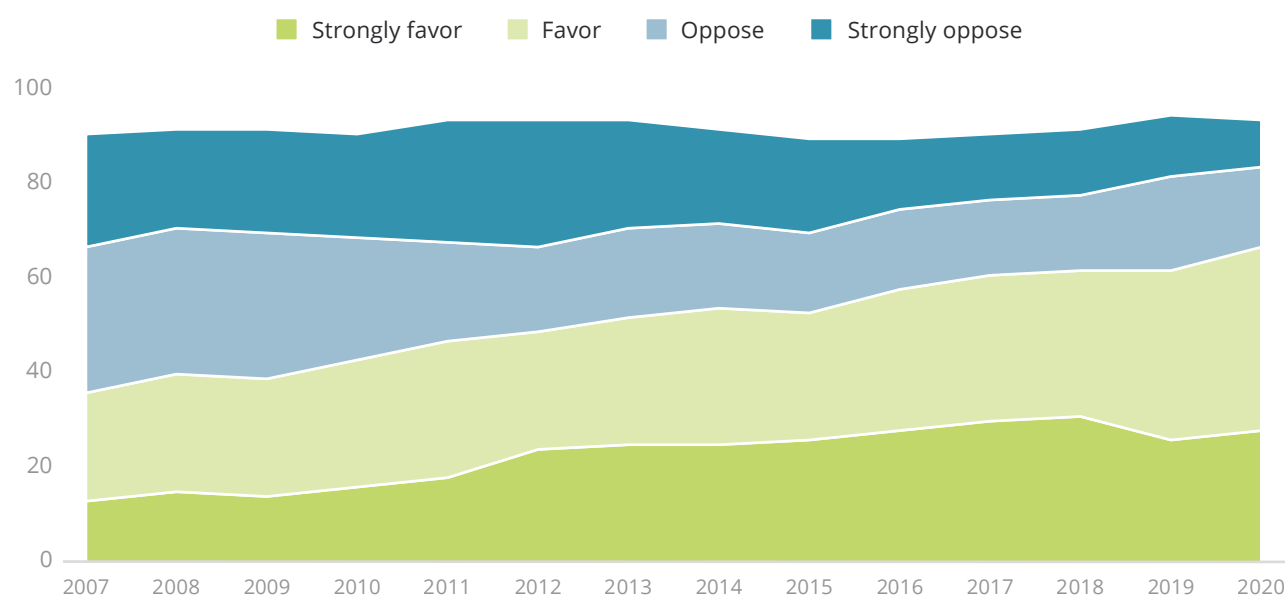
## Two-thirds of Americans Support Same-Sex Marriage

After settling in the low 60s in the last three years, support for allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally has increased, to 67% in 2020. That is a significant increase from 62% in 2019 and 2018 and 61% in 2017. Support for same-sex marriage has ballooned from just 36% in 2007 to two-thirds today, and opposition has dropped from 55% to 27%.

For the first time, in 2020, a slim majority of Republicans (51%) support allowing gay and lesbian couples to legally marry, up from 47% support in 2019. Independents are also at a new high point, with 72% support, up from the mid-60s in the past few years. More than three in four Democrats (76%) support same-sex marriage, up from 70% in 2019 but similar to 77% in 2018.

**FIGURE 3.1 Strength of Support for Same-Sex Marriage Has Increased Substantially Over Last Decade**

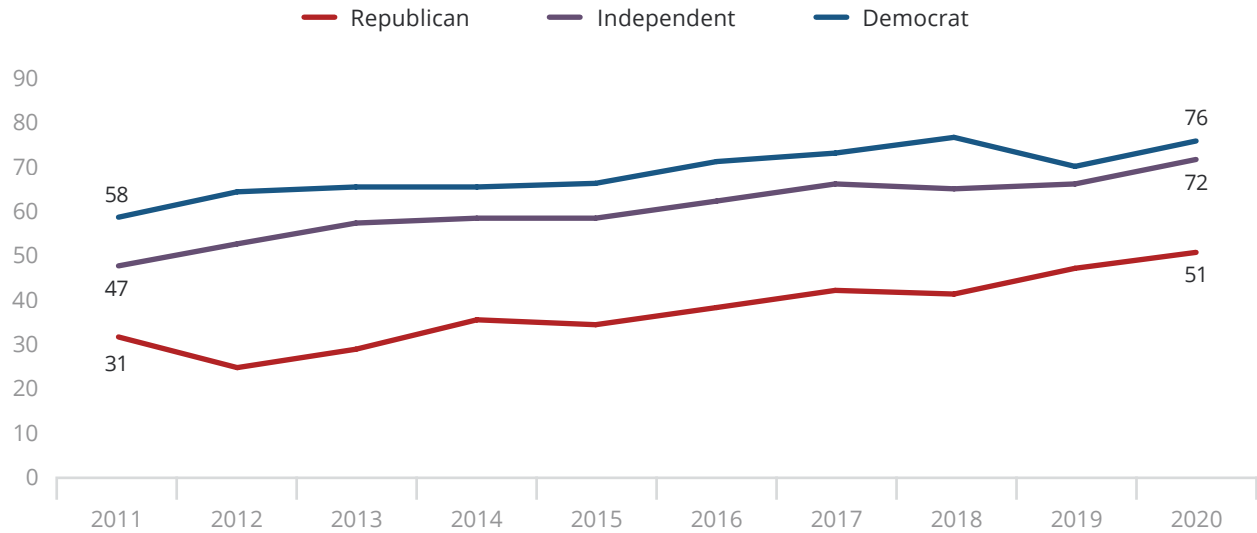
Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally?



Sources: Pew Research Center surveys, 2007-2010; PRRI Surveys, 2011-2013; PRRI 2014-2020 American Values Atlas.

**FIGURE 3.2 Support for Same-Sex Marriage, by Party Affiliation**

Percent who favor allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally:



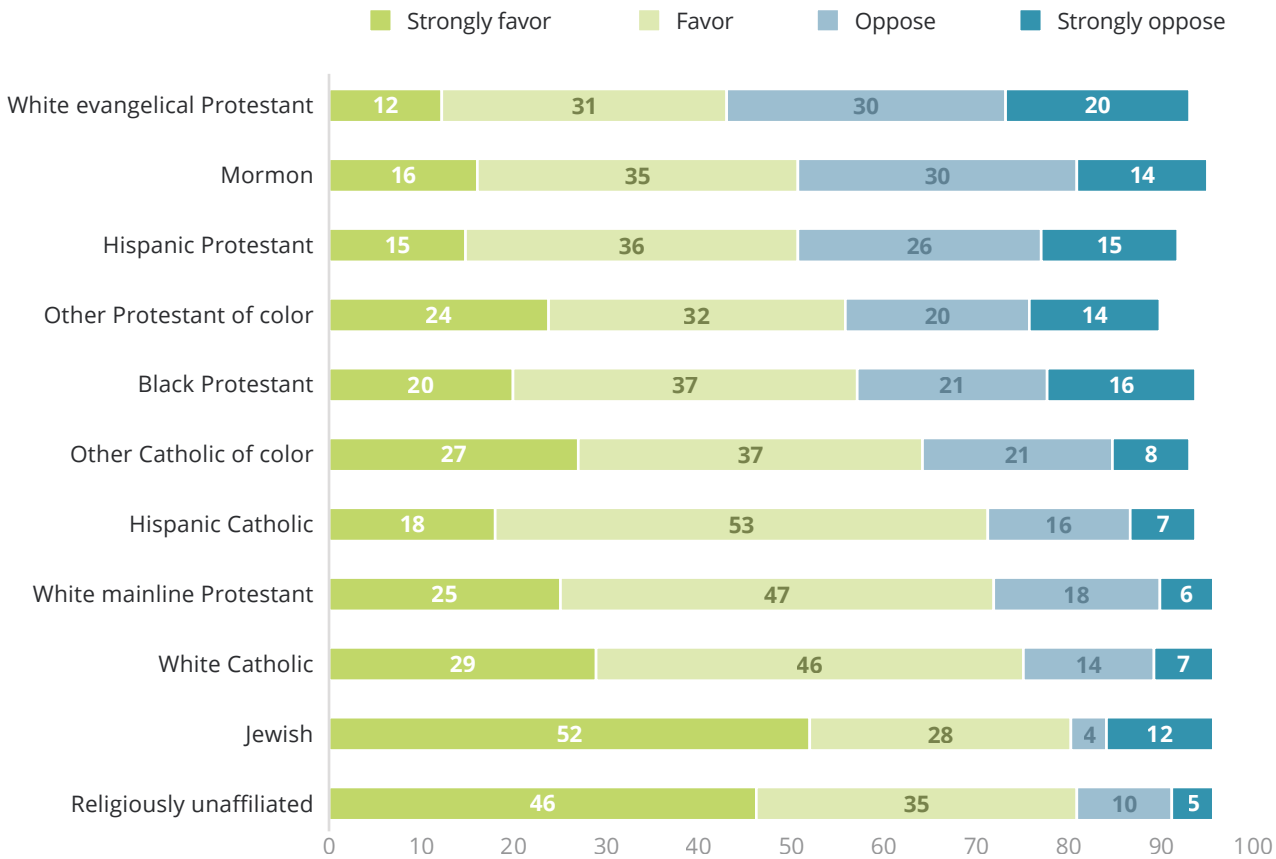
Sources: PRRI Surveys, 2011-2013; PRRI 2014-2020 American Values Atlas.

Majorities of most religious groups support same-sex marriage, including more than seven in ten non-Christian religious Americans (76%), white Catholics (75%), white mainline Protestants (72%), and Hispanic Catholics (71%); as do 81% of religiously unaffiliated Americans. Majorities of Black Protestants (57%), other Protestants of color (56%), and Hispanic Protestants (51%) support same-sex marriage, but support drops below half among white evangelical Protestants (43%).

Interestingly, there are not large differences among evangelical Protestants by race on this question. In addition to white evangelical Protestants (43%), about four in ten multiracial and evangelical Protestants of another race (43%) and Hispanic evangelical Protestants (41%) support same-sex marriage, and just under half of Black evangelical Protestants (49%) say the same.

**FIGURE 3.3 Support for Same-Sex Marriage, by Religious Affiliation**

Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally?



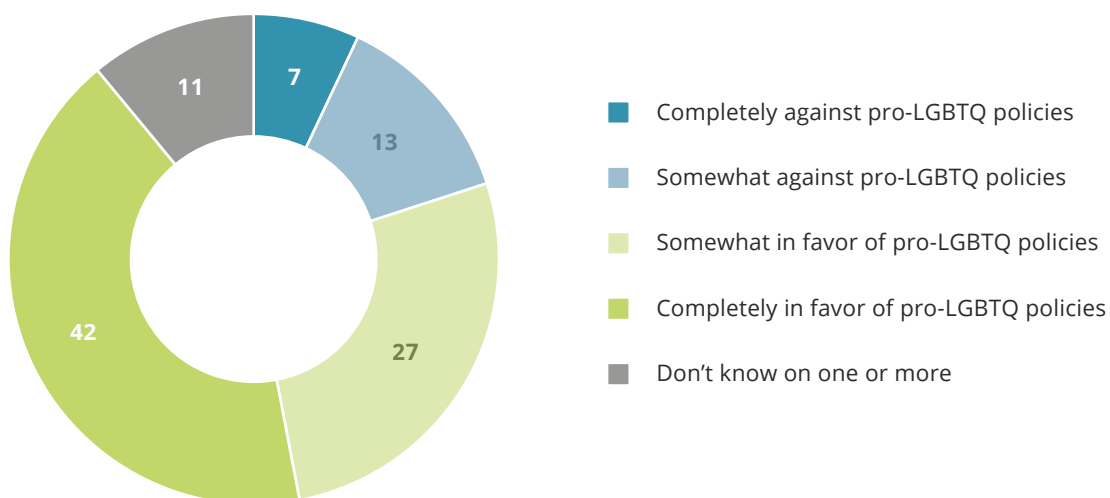
Source: PRRI 2020 American Values Atlas.

## Who Still Opposes LGBTQ Rights Policies?

PRRI constructed an index of unfavorable views toward LGBTQ policies, including opposition to same-sex marriage, opposition to non-discrimination laws, and support for service refusals. Each of the index's five groups is described as follows: Completely against pro-LGBTQ policies (oppose same-sex marriage, oppose non-discrimination laws, favor service refusals), somewhat against pro-LGBTQ policies (any two of three: oppose same-sex marriage, oppose non-discrimination laws, favor service refusals), somewhat in favor of LGBTQ policies (any two of three: favor same-sex marriage, favor non-discrimination laws, oppose service refusals), completely in favor of LGBTQ policies (favor same-sex marriage, favor non-discrimination laws, oppose service refusals), and don't know on one or more.

Only one in five Americans (20%) show unfavorable opinions toward LGBTQ policies on at least two of the three questions. Specifically, 7% of Americans are in the completely against category, while 13% of Americans are in the somewhat against category. By contrast, the majority of Americans show favorable opinions (69%), including more than four in ten Americans (42%) who completely favor pro-LGBTQ policies and 27% who somewhat favor them. Finally, 11% of Americans declined to answer or said they did not know their opinion on one or more of the three policies.

**FIGURE 4.1 Most Americans Are Broadly Supportive of Pro-LGBTQ Policies**



Source: PRRI 2020 American Values Atlas.

## Characteristics of Those Completely Against Pro-LGBTQ Policies

Those who are completely against pro-LGBTQ policies are older, more likely to be Republicans, feel more favorably toward former president Donald Trump, and are more likely to be white and white Christian than the American population and those who are in favor of these pro-LGBTQ policies.

Of the 7% of Americans who are completely against pro-LGBTQ policies, 40% are under the age of 50 and 60% are 50 or older. The youngest Americans comprise only 13% of this category, compared to 27% of those ages 30 to 49, 32% of those ages 50 to 64, and 28% of those ages 65 and over.

Not surprisingly, a majority of those most opposed to LGBTQ rights identify as Republicans (57%), compared to 26% who identify as independent and 16% who are Democrats. The vast majority who completely oppose pro-LGBTQ policies rate former president Donald Trump favorably (75%), including 46% who hold very favorable opinions of Trump. Only one in four Americans in this category (25%) view Trump unfavorably.

Among those who are completely against pro-LGBTQ policies, nearly eight in ten are white (77%), 10% are Hispanic, 6% are Black, 3% are Asian American, 3% are multiracial, and 1% are Native Americans.

White Christians make up 60% of those who are completely against pro-LGBTQ policies. This includes more than one-third who are white evangelical Protestant (35%), 14% who are white mainline Protestant, and 11% who are white Catholic. Smaller proportions are Christians of color or belong to non-Christian religions: 6% are Black Protestants, 5% are Hispanic Catholics, 3% are Hispanic Protestants, 3% are other Protestants of color, 2% are Jewish Americans, 1% are other Catholics of color, and 1% are Muslim Americans. Finally, 14% are religiously unaffiliated.

**TABLE 4.1 Characteristics of Americans and Their Views Toward LGBTQ Policies**

Percent of Americans who belong to each group:

	All Americans	Completely against pro-LGBTQ policies	Somewhat against pro-LGBTQ policies	Somewhat in favor of pro-LGBTQ policies	Completely in favor of pro-LGBTQ policies	Don't know on one or more
Ages 18-29	21	13	15	20	26	14
Ages 30-49	33	27	27	36	36	27
Ages 50-64	25	32	28	25	22	27
Ages 65+	21	28	29	20	16	31
Republican	25	57	41	27	14	29
Independent	35	26	33	39	39	37
Democrat	35	16	21	31	44	22

	All Americans	Completely against pro-LGBTQ policies	Somewhat against pro-LGBTQ policies	Somewhat in favor of pro-LGBTQ policies	Completely in favor of pro-LGBTQ policies	Don't know on one or more
White	62	77	61	60	63	54
Black	11	6	13	12	11	12
Hispanic	16	10	17	18	16	17
Asian	3	3	2	4	3	3
Multiracial	4	3	3	3	4	5
Native American	1	1	3	1	1	2
White evangelical Protestant	14	35	24	14	7	16
White mainline Protestant	16	14	13	17	16	13
White Catholic	12	11	10	12	13	10
Religiously Unaffiliated	24	14	18	19	33	17
Black Protestant	7	6	9	8	6	6
Hispanic Protestant	4	3	6	5	2	5
Other nonwhite Protestant	3	3	3	3	3	6
Hispanic Catholic	8	5	7	10	8	8
Other nonwhite Catholic	2	1	1	2	2	3
Jehovah's Witness	1	1	1	1	< 1	< 1
Mormon	1	1	2	2	1	2
Orthodox Christian	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	1
Jewish	2	2	1	1	2	2
Muslim	1	1	1	1	1	2
Buddhist	1	< 1	< 1	1	1	< 1
Hindu	1	< 1	< 1	1	< 1	1
Unitarian Universalist	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Other	1	< 1	< 1	1	1	1

Source: PRRI 2020 American Values Atlas.

## Appendix 1: Survey Methodology

The 2020 American Values Atlas (AVA) is a project of PRRI. Results for all demographic, religious affiliation, and political affiliation questions were based on 50,334 bilingual telephone interviews (including 35,212 cell phone interviews) conducted between January 7, 2020 and December 20, 2020 by professional interviewers under the direction of SSRS. National results for questions on specific issues are based on a subset of 10,052 telephone interviews (including 6,981 cell phone interviews) conducted in 10 weeks spread across the year. State level results for questions on specific issues are based on the national subset plus an oversample of 10 key states in 30 additional weeks, resulting in 23,536 interviews across all 50 states plus the District of Columbia (including 16,848 cell phone interviews). Key states include Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, New Mexico, Ohio, Texas, and Utah. The survey was made possible by generous support from the **Arcus Foundation**, the **Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund**, the **Gill Foundation**, and **Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program at Shelter Rock**.

Throughout 2020, at least 1,000 interviews were completed each week, with about 700 interviews conducted among respondents on their cell phones. Each week, interviewing occurred over a five- or six-day period, starting Tuesdays or Wednesdays and going through Sunday or Monday. The selection of respondents within households was accomplished by randomly requesting to speak with the youngest adult male or female currently living in the household.

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

The weighting was accomplished in two separate stages. The first stage of weighting corrects for different probabilities of selection associated with the number of adults in each household and each respondent's telephone usage patterns. In the second stage, sample demographics were balanced to match target population parameters for gender, age, education, race and Hispanic ethnicity, region (U.S. Census definitions), population density, and telephone usage. The population density parameter was derived from 2010 Census data. The telephone usage parameter came from an analysis of the January-June 2018 National Health Interview Survey. All other weighting parameters were derived from an analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2018 Current Population Survey.

**TABLE A1. State Sample Sizes**

State	Total Sample	Issue Subsample
United States	50,334	10,052
U.S. plus 10 state oversamples	50,334	23,536

Alabama	753	152
Alaska	186	29
Arizona	1,126	888
Arkansas	439	85
California	5,415	4,474
Colorado	991	192
Connecticut	521	115
Delaware	192	61
District of Columbia	226	74
Florida	3,613	2,918
Georgia	1,770	1,495
Hawaii	176	59
Idaho	349	63
Illinois	1,577	295
Indiana	1,083	217
Iowa	528	108
Kansas	425	82
Kentucky	711	147
Louisiana	549	114
Maine	214	46
Maryland	1,037	195
Massachusetts	1,017	195
Michigan	1,670	1,357
Minnesota	886	164

State	Total Sample	Issue Subsample
Mississippi	286	58
Missouri	816	144
Montana	254	29
Nebraska	348	68
Nevada	492	109
New Hampshire	238	62
New Jersey	1,344	288
New Mexico	397	316
New York	3,079	586
North Carolina	1,730	1,421
North Dakota	151	46
Ohio	1,894	1,549
Oklahoma	529	112
Oregon	839	176
Pennsylvania	2,053	399
Rhode Island	139	40
South Carolina	944	183
South Dakota	144	53
Tennessee	1,005	209
Texas	3,440	2,808
Utah	554	448
Vermont	115	39
Virginia	1,555	299
Washington	1,310	309
West Virginia	296	51
Wisconsin	823	168
Wyoming	105	41



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

The table below shows the sample sizes for all 50 states for both sample and issue subsample. The margin of error for the total sample is +/- 0.5 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. The margin of error for the national issue subsample is +/- 1.1 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. The design effect of 1.3 is included in the margins of error. In addition to sampling error, surveys may also be subject to error or bias due to question wording, context, and order effects.

## Appendix 2: About PRRI

PRRI is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to research at the intersection of religion, values, and public life.

Our mission is to help journalists, opinion leaders, scholars, clergy, and the general public better understand debates on public policy issues and the role of religion and values in American public life by conducting high quality public opinion surveys and qualitative research.

PRRI is a member of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR), the American Political Science Association (APSA), and the American Academy of Religion (AAR), and follows the highest research standards of independence and academic excellence.

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

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

### History

Since PRRI's founding in 2009, our research has become a standard source of trusted information among journalists, scholars, policy makers, clergy, and the general public. PRRI research has been cited in thousands of media stories and academic publications and plays a leading role in deepening public understanding of the changing religious landscape and its role in shaping American politics.

For a full list of recent projects, see our research page: <http://www.prri.org/research/>

PRRI also maintains a lively online presence on Facebook (<http://www.facebook.com/prripoll>) and Twitter (<http://www.twitter.com/prripoll>).



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