

PRRI 2021 American Values Atlas
Total=22,612 (Online)
March 8-November 9, 2021

Q.8 Do you favor or oppose each of the following? **[RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS]**

Q.8c Laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing?

	Strongly <u>favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	Strongly <u>oppose</u>	Skipped/ <u>Refused</u>
2021	41	38	13	7	2=100
Nov. 2021	39	39	13	7	2=100
Aug. 2021	45	39	12	5	2=100
June 2021	40	37	13	7	0=100
March 2021	40	38	13	7	2=100
2020	34	42	13	6	5=100
2019	30	42	14	7	7=100
2018	35	34	14	10	6=100
2017	35	35	14	9	8=100
2015	36	35	14	10	5=100

Q.8d 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

	Strongly <u>favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	Strongly <u>oppose</u>	Don't know/ Refused <u>(VOL.)</u>
2021	13	20	31	35	2=100
Nov. 2021	11	21	31	35	2=100
Aug. 2021	16	20	35	29	0=100
June 2021	12	19	29	37	2=100
March 2021	12	19	30	36	2=100
2020	10	23	32	29	5=100
2019	12	25	31	25	7=100
2018	15	21	28	29	7=100
2017	13	20	28	32	8=100
2016	12	18	28	33	9=100
2015	15	20	28	31	6=100

Q.8e Allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally

	Strongly <u>favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	Strongly <u>oppose</u>	Skipped/ <u>Refused</u>
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2021	37	31	17	13	2=100
Nov. 2021	36	32	18	13	2=100
Aug. 2021	41	32	15	12	0=100
June 2021	35	31	17	13	2=100
March 2021	36	31	17	13	2=100
2020	28	39	17	10	5=100
2019	26	36	20	13	6=100
2018	31	31	16	14	8=100
2017	30	31	16	14	9=100
2016	28	30	17	15	10=100
2015	26	27	17	20	8=100
2014	25	29	18	20	8=100

Survey Methodology

The survey was designed and conducted by PRRI among a total sample of 22,612 adults (age 18 and up) living in all 50 states in the United States, 20,670 of whom are part of Ipsos's Knowledge Panel. An additional 1,596 were recruited by Ipsos using opt-in survey panels to increase the sample sizes in smaller states. An additional 346 Hispanic Protestants were also recruited using opt-in survey panels. All oversamples are weighted into the full population. Interviews were conducted online March 8-30, June 7-23, August 9-30, and October 18-November 9, 2021. Each of the four waves is weighted separately, but a total weight is used for reporting the combined dataset.

Respondents are recruited to the KnowledgePanel using an addressed-based sampling methodology from the Delivery Sequence File of the USPS – a database with full coverage of all delivery addresses in the U.S. As such, it covers all households regardless of their phone status, providing a representative online sample. Unlike opt-in panels, households are not permitted to "self-select" into the panel; and are generally limited to how many surveys they can take within a given time period.

The initial sample drawn from the KnowledgePanel was adjusted using pre-stratification weights so that it approximates the adult U.S. population defined by the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS). Next, a probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling scheme was used to select a representative sample.

To reduce the effects of any non-response bias, a post-stratification adjustment was applied based on demographic distributions from the ACS. The post-stratification weight rebalanced the sample based on the following benchmarks: age, race and ethnicity, gender, Census division, metro area, education, and income. The sample weighting was accomplished using an iterative proportional fitting (IFP) process that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables. Weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results. In addition to an overall national weight, separate weights were computed for each state to ensure that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the target populations. The state-level post-stratification weights rebalanced the sample based on the following benchmarks: age, race and ethnicity, gender, education, and income.

These weights from the KnowledgePanel cases were then used as the benchmarks for the additional opt-in sample in a process called "calibration." This calibration process is used to correct for inherent biases associated with nonprobability opt-in panels. The calibration methodology aims to realign respondents from nonprobability samples with respect to a multidimensional set of measures to improve their representation.

The margin of error for the national survey is +/- 0.8 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence, including the design effect for the survey of 1.7. In addition to sampling error,

surveys may also be subject to error or bias due to question wording, context, and order effects. Additional details about the KnowledgePanel can be found on the Ipsos website: <https://www.ipsos.com/en-us/solution/knowledgepanel>

Appendix

Table 1. Demographic, Political, Religious, and Geographic Subgroup Sample Sizes
(Unweighted)

	N=
Total Sample	22,612
Male	10,176
Female	12,436
Republican	6,463
Independent	6,941
Democrat	7,375
Other/Don't know	1,833
White, non-Hispanic	16,423
Black, non-Hispanic	1,896
Hispanic	2,821
Multiracial	588
Other	884
Age 18-29	1,890
30-49	6,115
50-64	7,128
65+	7,479
White evangelical Protestant	3,635
White mainline Protestant	3,715
Black Protestant	1,314
Hispanic Protestant	871
Other Protestant of color	525
White Catholic	3,682
Hispanic Catholic	1,322
Other Catholic of color	332
Latter-day Saint (Mormon)	417
Orthodox Christian	88
Jewish	577
Muslim	89
Buddhist	123
Hindu	99

Religiously unaffiliated	5,057
Unitarian/universalist	146
Other non-Christian religion	279
Skipped	138