

The ReligiousInsite Report 2021

Prepared for: MissionInsite
 Study area: Gwinnett County

Date of Report: 2/3/22
 Quad Project Version: 2021

About the Quadrennium Reports

The Quadrennium Project provides a projection of likely religious beliefs, preferences, and practices for a defined study area. This report is based on the Quadrennium Project national survey, which MissionInsite conducts every five (5) years. While general religious data is available through various organizations, only MissionInsite can provide current local geography projections. This report is based upon the 2021 Quadrennium Survey.

The 2021 Quadrennium Survey series contains two reports. **ReligiousInsite** provides insights into community beliefs and religious preferences. **MinistryInsite** focuses on practical applications of the 2021 survey. It includes life concerns, reasons for non-participation (or considered nonparticipation) in a religious congregation or community, and a list of preferred ministries or programs. These are based on the specific study area. Customized priority address the study area’s concerns, program and ministry preferences and more.

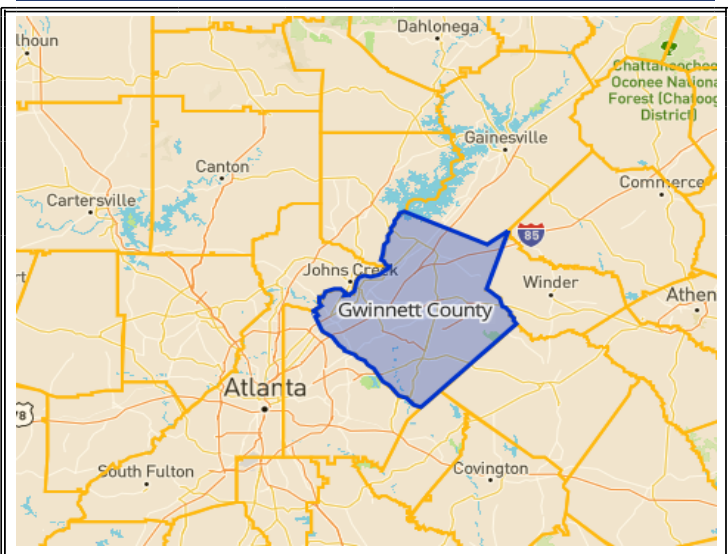
The **ReligiousInsite Priorities** Report and **MinistryInsite Priorities** Report capture the priorities of some survey questions based upon strengths of beliefs plus the direction of the beliefs, whether towards agreement or disagreement. These two reports correspond to the full reports.

Contents of the ReligiousInsite Report

The **ReligiousInsite** Report has six sections that provide multiple views about a single topic.

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The Study Area



How to Read the Different Report Types

Four windows provide insight into the respondent’s answers.

- Window #1:** Reveals the detailed responses across all options.
- Window #2:** Compares the study area responses to national average responses. For more details, see the last page.
- Window #3:** Compares data between this survey and previous surveys to reveal trends.
- Window #4:** Provides prioritized lists of the topic. This window is only available on certain topics and after applying analytics.

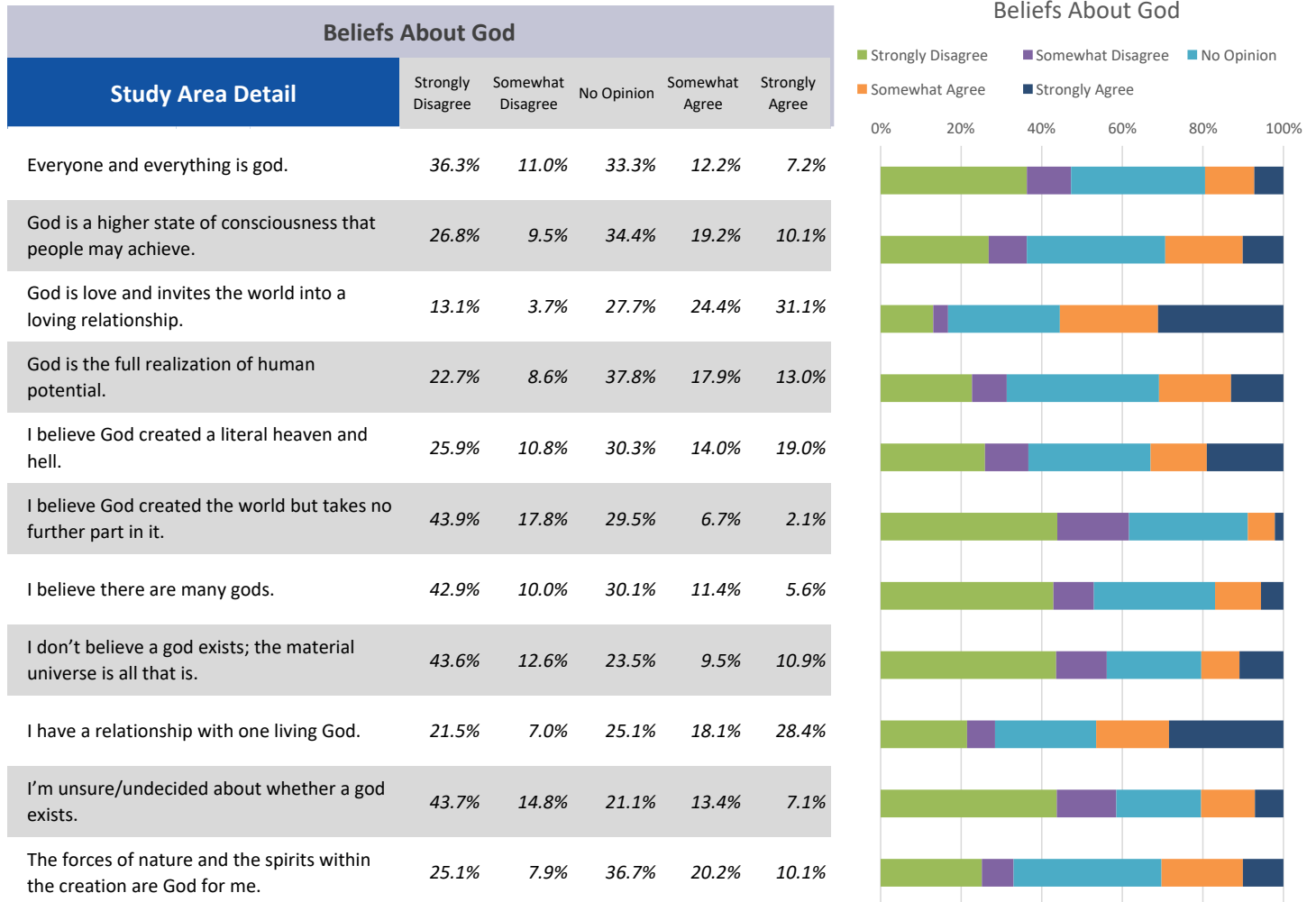
ReligiousInsite Report 2021

Prepared for: MissionInsite
Study Area: Gwinnett County
Quadrennium Report Region: South

Date of Report: 2/3/2022
Quad Project Version: 2021

Beliefs about God

Beliefs about God are diverse. These statements express your study area's likely beliefs, ranging from well defined monotheism to loosely defined polytheism.



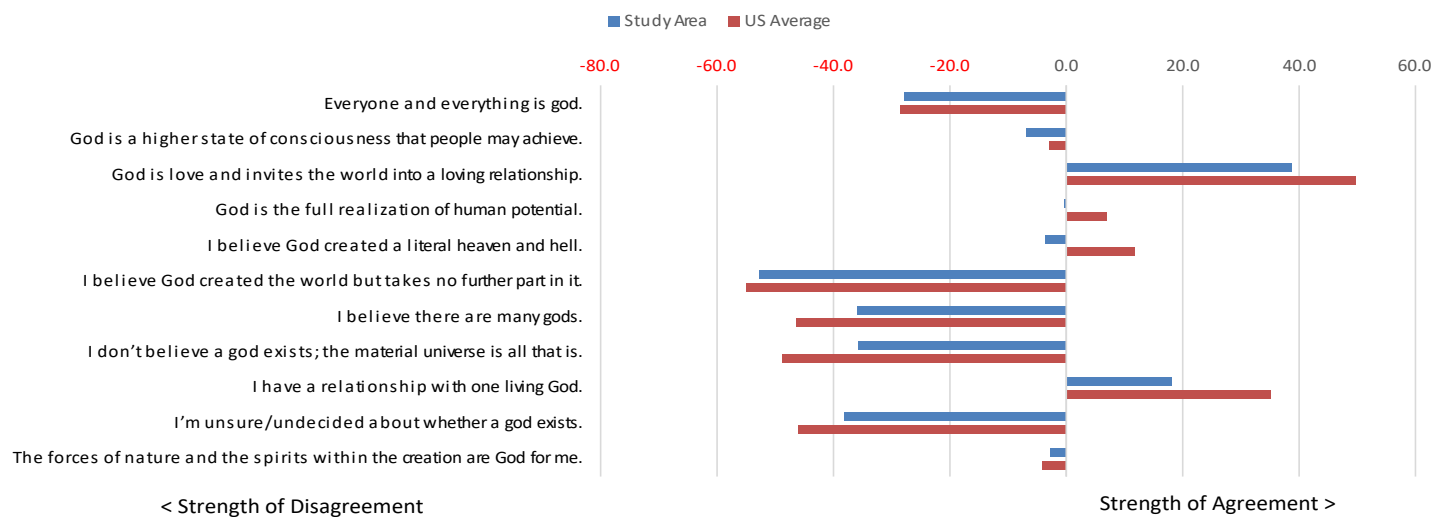
Hint: The report indicates how people within the study area likely respond to the statements about God. Look for the distribution across the five categories and use the illustrative graph to see where the largest percentage is found.

Beliefs About God

Study Area Compared to National Average	Study Area			US Average			Comparative Index	
	All Disagree	All Agree	Distance	All Disagree	All Agree	Distance	Disagree	Agree
	Everyone and everything is god.	47.3%	19.5%	-27.8	48.0%	19.6%	-28.4	98
God is a higher state of consciousness that people may achieve.	36.3%	29.3%	-7.0	34.2%	31.4%	-2.9	106	93
God is love and invites the world into a loving relationship.	16.7%	55.5%	38.7	12.7%	62.3%	49.7	132	89
God is the full realization of human potential.	31.3%	30.9%	-0.4	27.5%	34.5%	7.0	114	89
I believe God created a literal heaven and hell.	36.7%	33.0%	-3.7	29.8%	41.6%	11.7	123	79
I believe God created the world but takes no further part in it.	61.7%	8.8%	-52.8	64.0%	8.9%	-55.1	96	99
I believe there are many gods.	52.9%	17.0%	-36.0	59.8%	13.3%	-46.5	89	128
I don't believe a god exists; the material universe is all that is.	56.1%	20.4%	-35.8	64.1%	15.2%	-48.9	88	134
I have a relationship with one living God.	28.4%	46.5%	18.1	20.9%	55.9%	35.0	136	83
I'm unsure/undecided about whether a god exists.	58.5%	20.4%	-38.1	63.6%	17.5%	-46.0	92	117
The forces of nature and the spirits within the creation are God for me.	33.0%	30.3%	-2.7	34.4%	30.3%	-4.1	96	100

Hint: The Comparative Index shows how your study area compares to the national average on each statement. If the Disagree numbers are red, then your study area is below the national average of those who disagree regarding that statement. If the Agree numbers are red, then your study area is below the national average of those agreed with that statement. If the Comparative Index has no color then you are very close to the national average. The higher or lower the number on any particular statement, the greater is the study area's departure from the national average.

Direction and Strength of Beliefs About God Compared to National Average



Hint: This chart compares the study area to the national average and reveals the belief's strength. The longer the bars, the greater the agreement or disagreement.

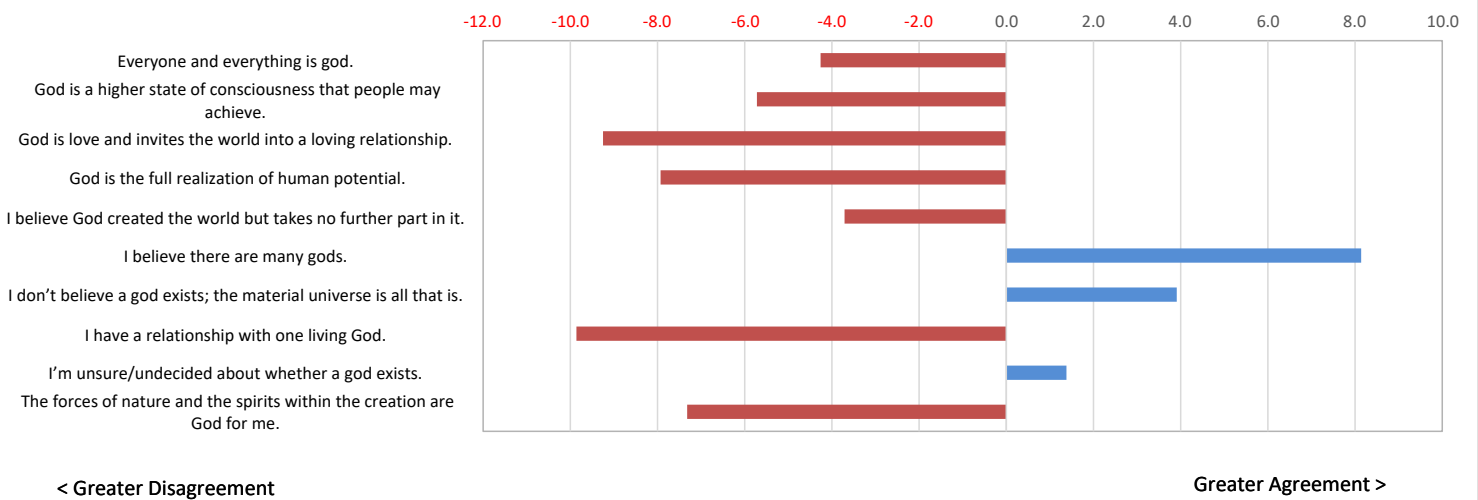
Beliefs About God

Study Area Comparison between 2017 & 2021

	2017			2021			Change Between Surveys		
	All Disagree	No Opinion	All Agree	All Disagree	No Opinion	All Agree	All Disagree	No Opinion	All Agree
Everyone and everything is god.	47.8%	28.5%	23.7%	47.3%	33.3%	19.5%	-0.5	4.8	-4.3
God is a higher state of consciousness that people may achieve.	36.2%	28.7%	35.1%	36.3%	34.4%	29.3%	0.1	5.7	-5.7
God is love and invites the world into a loving relationship.	13.7%	21.6%	64.7%	16.7%	27.7%	55.5%	3.0	6.2	-9.3
God is the full realization of human potential.	29.0%	32.2%	38.8%	31.3%	37.8%	30.9%	2.3	5.6	-7.9
I believe God created the world but takes no further part in it.	61.7%	25.8%	12.6%	61.7%	29.5%	8.8%	-0.0	3.7	-3.7
I believe there are many gods.	70.2%	21.0%	8.8%	52.9%	30.1%	17.0%	-17.3	9.0	8.1
I don't believe a god exists; the material universe is all that is.	64.7%	18.8%	16.5%	56.1%	23.5%	20.4%	-8.6	4.7	3.9
I have a relationship with one living God.	22.7%	20.9%	56.3%	28.4%	25.1%	46.5%	5.7	4.2	-9.9
I'm unsure/undecided about whether a god exists.	62.1%	18.8%	19.1%	58.5%	21.1%	20.4%	-3.6	2.2	1.4
The forces of nature and the spirits within the creation are God for me.	31.4%	31.0%	37.6%	33.0%	36.7%	30.3%	1.6	5.8	-7.3

This report compares answers on the 2017 and 2021 Quadrennium surveys and shows changing trends on these social and moral belief statements, if any. The chart displays the distance between the 2017 and 2021 statements. The longer the bar, either positive or negative, the greater the shift in agreement.

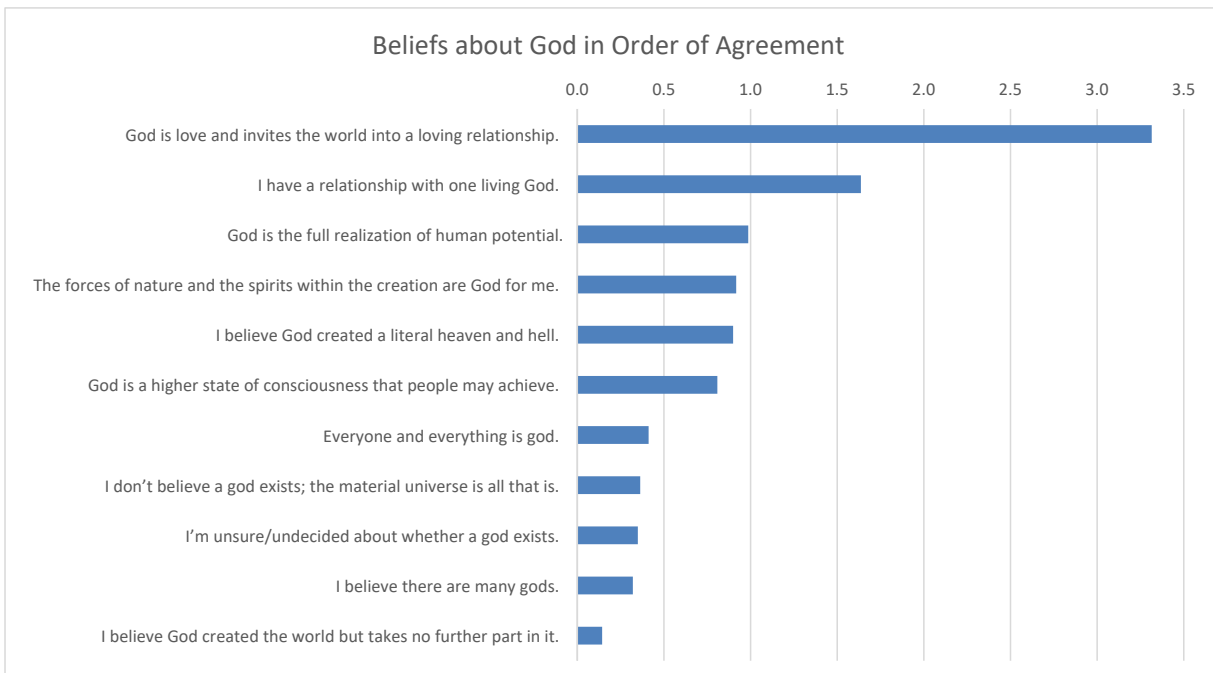
Trends in Beliefs About God Between 2017 & 2021



Hint: This graph compares the change in agreement between the 2017 Quadrennium Survey and the 2021 Quadrennium Survey for this study area. It is not a comparison to the national profile.

Beliefs about God in Rank Order

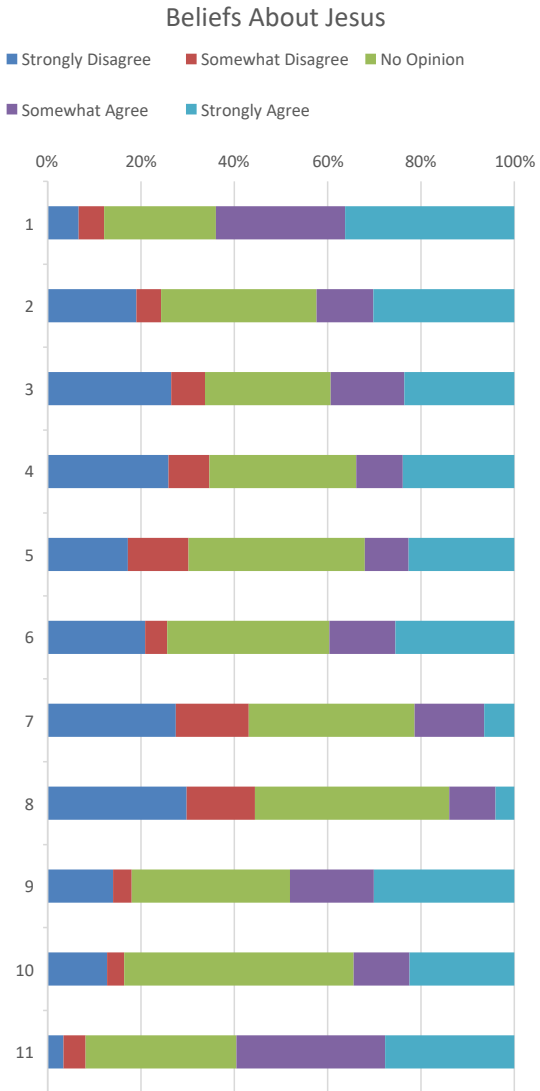
Ranking	Concern	Ratio	Strength
1	God is love and invites the world into a loving relationship.	3.3	Somewhat strong agreement
2	I have a relationship with one living God.	1.6	Weak agreement
3	God is the full realization of human potential.	1.0	Very weak agreement
4	The forces of nature and the spirits within the creation are God for me.	0.9	Very weak agreement
5	I believe God created a literal heaven and hell.	0.9	Very weak agreement
6	God is a higher state of consciousness that people may achieve.	0.8	Very weak agreement
7	Everyone and everything is god.	0.4	Very weak agreement
8	I don't believe a god exists; the material universe is all that is.	0.4	Very weak agreement
9	I'm unsure/undecided about whether a god exists.	0.3	Very weak agreement
10	I believe there are many gods.	0.3	Very weak agreement
11	I believe God created the world but takes no further part in it.	0.1	Very weak agreement



Beliefs about Jesus

Jesus is a person of interest to many people, but what they think about who he was and what he did varies. These statements express your study area's likely beliefs.

Beliefs About Jesus					
Study Area Detail	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	No Opinion	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
Belief in Jesus does not require participation in a church.	6.6%	5.5%	24.0%	27.7%	36.3%
Jesus actually rose from the dead as the Bible teaches.	19.0%	5.3%	33.3%	12.2%	30.2%
I have a personal relationship with Jesus.	26.5%	7.2%	26.9%	15.8%	23.6%
Jesus is the only way for human salvation from sin.	25.9%	8.8%	31.5%	10.0%	23.9%
Jesus lived a perfect, sinless life while on earth.	17.2%	13.0%	37.8%	9.4%	22.7%
Jesus rules now and always as Lord of heaven and earth.	20.9%	4.7%	34.7%	14.2%	25.5%
Jesus was a good and wise moral teacher but no more.	27.5%	15.6%	35.5%	14.9%	6.5%
Jesus was a great prophet only.	29.8%	14.6%	41.6%	9.9%	4.0%
Jesus was both divine and human.	14.0%	4.0%	33.9%	18.0%	30.1%
Jesus was the expected Jewish Messiah.	12.7%	3.7%	49.1%	12.0%	22.4%
People in the church do not behave as Jesus would behave.	3.4%	4.7%	32.3%	31.9%	27.7%

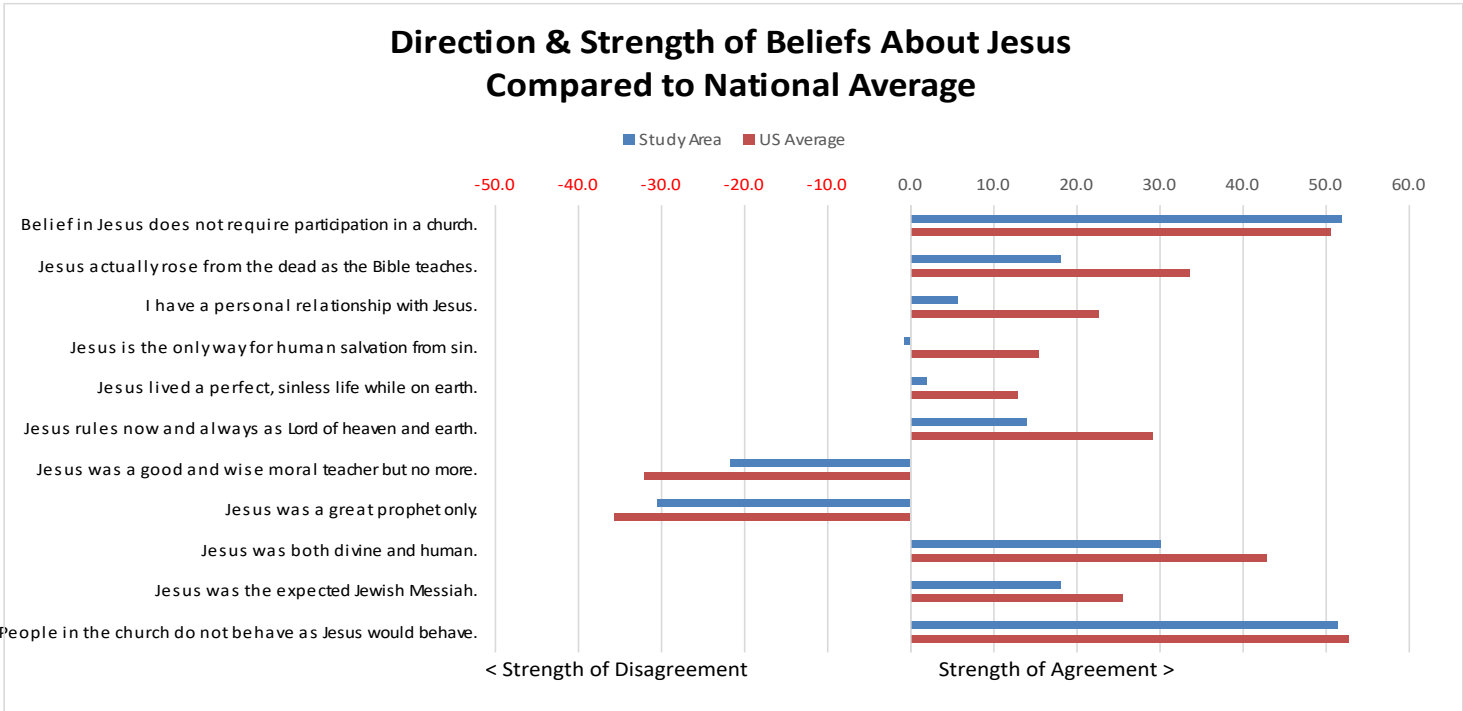


Hint: The report indicates how people within the study area likely respond to the statements about Jesus. Look for the distribution across the five categories and use the illustrative graph to see where the largest percentage is found.

Beliefs About Jesus

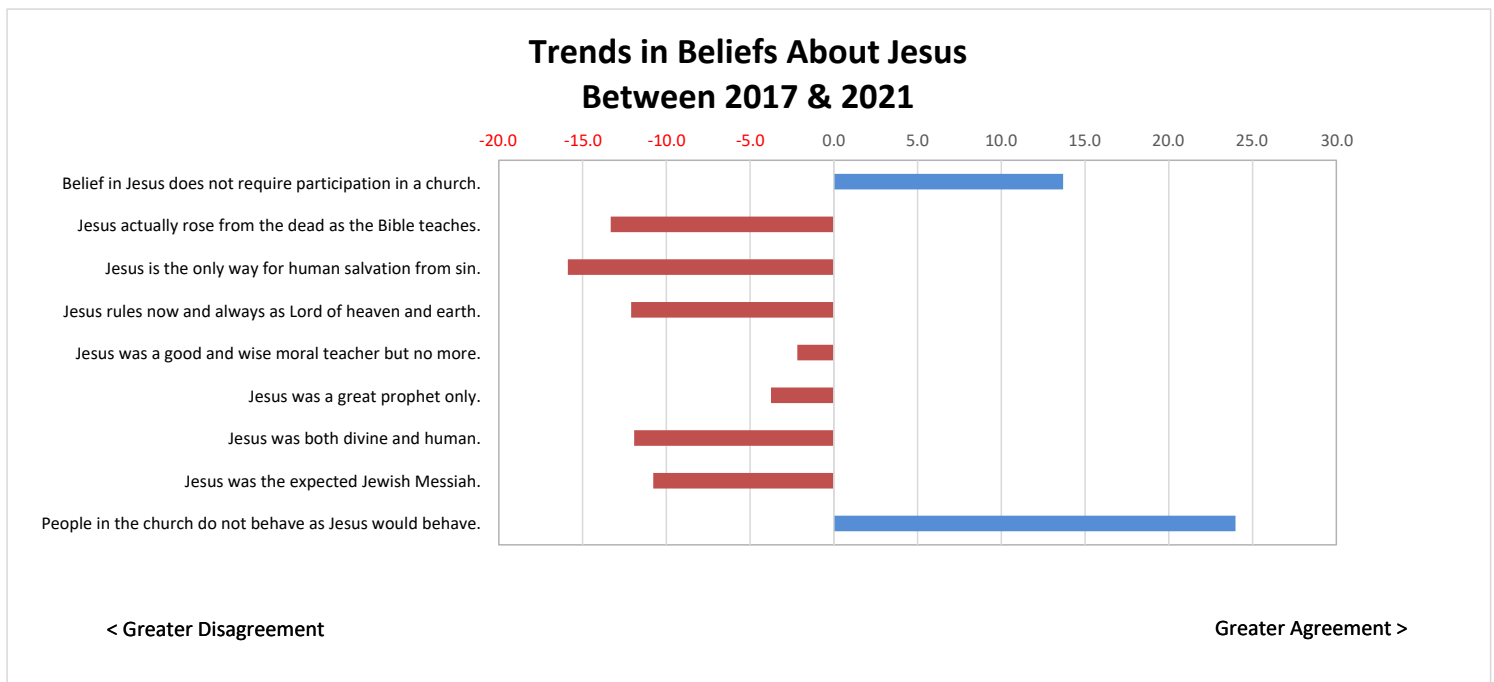
Study Area Compared to National Average	Study Area						US Average			Comparative Index	
	All Disagree	All Agree	Distance	All Disagree	All Agree	Distance	Disagree	Agree			
Belief in Jesus does not require participation in a church.	12.1%	63.9%	51.8	13.5%	64.0%	50.5	90	100			
Jesus actually rose from the dead as the Bible teaches.	24.3%	42.4%	18.1	19.0%	52.5%	33.5	128	81			
I have a personal relationship with Jesus.	33.7%	39.3%	5.6	26.2%	48.9%	22.6	128	81			
Jesus is the only way for human salvation from sin.	34.7%	33.9%	-0.8	28.2%	43.6%	15.3	123	78			
Jesus lived a perfect, sinless life while on earth.	30.2%	32.0%	1.9	26.8%	39.7%	12.9	113	81			
Jesus rules now and always as Lord of heaven and earth.	25.6%	39.6%	14.0	20.3%	49.4%	29.1	126	80			
Jesus was a good and wise moral teacher but no more.	43.1%	21.4%	-21.7	50.1%	18.1%	-32.0	86	118			
Jesus was a great prophet only.	44.4%	13.9%	-30.5	49.4%	13.8%	-35.7	90	101			
Jesus was both divine and human.	18.0%	48.1%	30.1	14.1%	56.9%	42.9	128	84			
Jesus was the expected Jewish Messiah.	16.4%	34.4%	18.0	15.0%	40.4%	25.5	110	85			
People in the church do not behave as Jesus would behave.	8.1%	59.6%	51.4	8.6%	61.3%	52.7	95	97			

Hint: The Comparative Index shows how your study area compares to the national average on each statement. If the Disagree numbers are red, then your study area is below the national average of those who disagree regarding that statement. If the Agree numbers are red, then your study area is below the national average of those agreed with that statement. If the Comparative Index has no color then you are very close to the national average. The higher or lower the number on any particular statement, the greater is the study area's departure from the national average.



Study Area Comparison between 2017 & 2021	Beliefs about Jesus								
	2017			2021			Point Change Between Surveys		
	All Disagree	No Opinion	All Agree	All Disagree	No Opinion	All Agree	All Disagree	No Opinion	All Agree
Belief in Jesus does not require participation in a church.	24.1%	25.7%	50.3%	12.1%	24.0%	63.9%	-12.0	-1.7	13.7
Jesus actually rose from the dead as the Bible teaches.	17.7%	26.5%	55.7%	24.3%	33.3%	42.4%	6.6	6.8	-13.3
Jesus is the only way for human salvation from sin.	25.7%	24.6%	49.8%	34.7%	31.5%	33.9%	8.9	6.9	-15.9
Jesus rules now and always as Lord of heaven and earth.	20.0%	28.3%	51.7%	25.6%	34.7%	39.6%	5.7	6.4	-12.1
Jesus was a good and wise moral teacher but no more.	49.6%	26.9%	23.6%	43.1%	35.5%	21.4%	-6.5	8.7	-2.2
Jesus was a great prophet only.	51.4%	30.9%	17.7%	44.4%	41.6%	13.9%	-7.0	10.7	-3.8
Jesus was both divine and human.	14.5%	25.6%	60.0%	18.0%	33.9%	48.1%	3.6	8.4	-11.9
Jesus was the expected Jewish Messiah.	15.5%	39.4%	45.2%	16.4%	49.1%	34.4%	0.9	9.8	-10.8
People in the church do not behave as Jesus would behave.	23.8%	40.6%	35.6%	8.1%	32.3%	59.6%	-15.7	-8.3	24.0

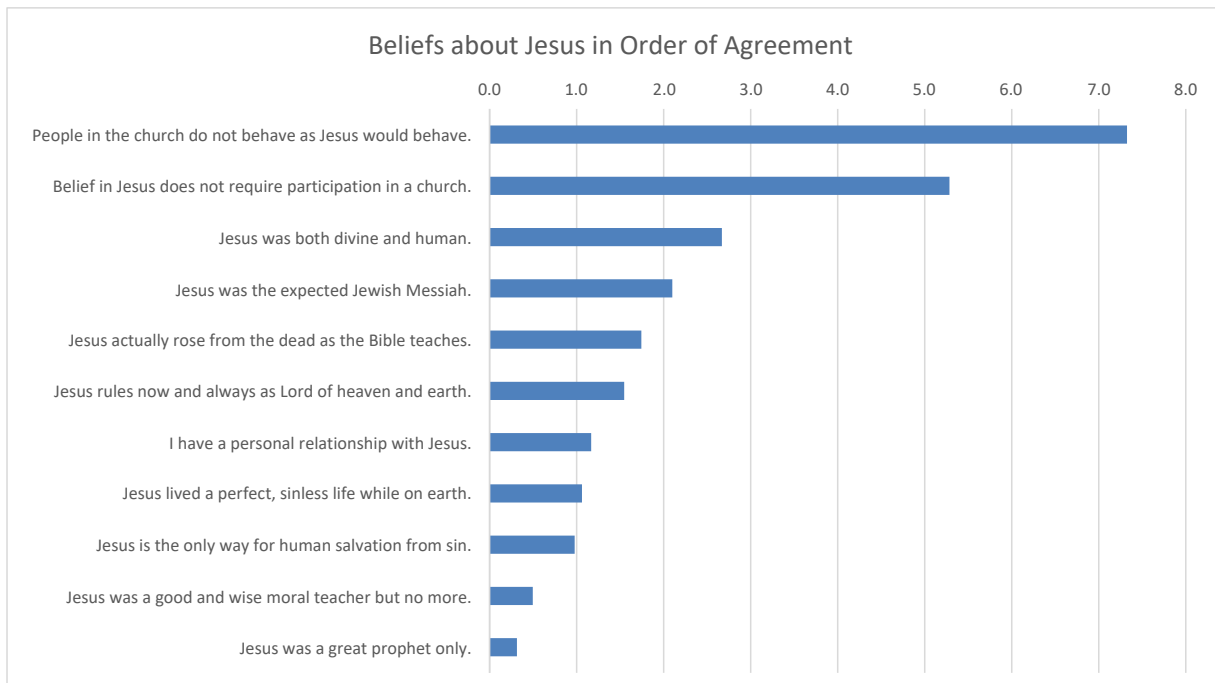
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Hint: This graph compares the change in agreement between the 2017 Quadrennium Survey and the 2021 Quadrennium Survey for this study area. It is not a comparison to the national profile.

Beliefs about Jesus in Rank Order

Ranking	Concern	Ratio	Strength
1	People in the church do not behave as Jesus would behave.	7.3	Very strong agreement
2	Belief in Jesus does not require participation in a church.	5.3	Somewhat strong agreement
3	Jesus was both divine and human.	2.7	Weak agreement
4	Jesus was the expected Jewish Messiah.	2.1	Weak agreement
5	Jesus actually rose from the dead as the Bible teaches.	1.7	Very weak agreement
6	Jesus rules now and always as Lord of heaven and earth.	1.5	Very weak agreement
7	I have a personal relationship with Jesus.	1.2	Very weak agreement
8	Jesus lived a perfect, sinless life while on earth.	1.1	Very weak agreement
9	Jesus is the only way for human salvation from sin.	1.0	Very weak agreement
10	Jesus was a good and wise moral teacher but no more.	0.5	Very weak agreement
11	Jesus was a great prophet only.	0.3	Very weak agreement

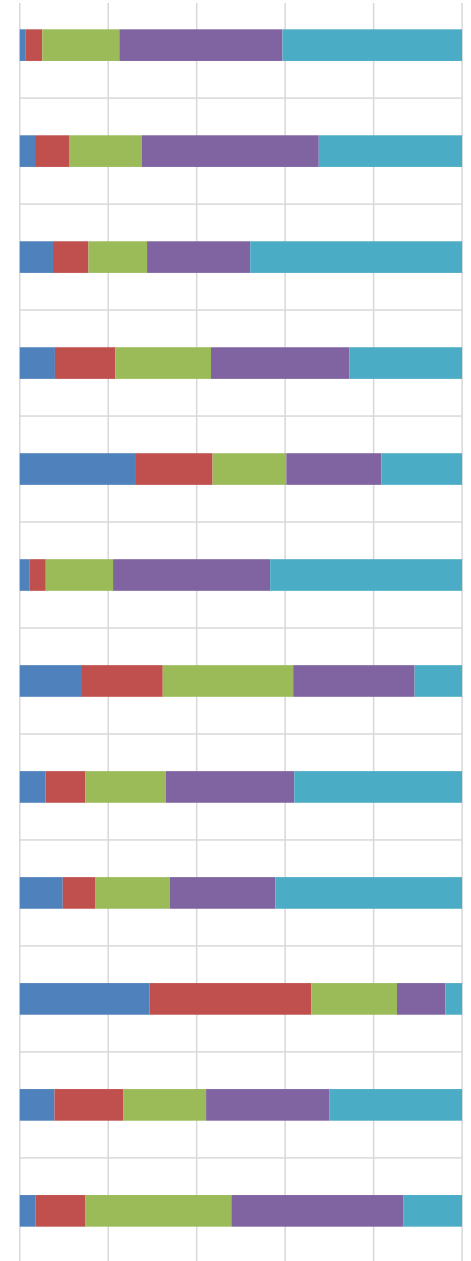


Beliefs about Social & Moral Values

Beliefs about social and moral values are diverse. These statements express your study area's likely views.



Strong families are key to social stability.	1.4%	3.7%	17.4%	36.9%	40.6%
That the US is losing its place of world leadership.	3.5%	7.7%	16.5%	40.0%	32.4%
The science that says humans are affecting the climate of the planet (i.e. climate change).	7.5%	8.0%	13.3%	23.3%	47.9%
The US should pursue avenues to stop illegal immigration.	8.0%	13.7%	21.6%	31.2%	25.5%
There is too much attention paid to race and racial issues in our country these days.	26.1%	17.5%	16.7%	21.5%	18.2%
Tolerance is necessary for social peace and wellbeing.	2.3%	3.6%	15.2%	35.5%	43.4%
Traditional marriage as a social institution is becoming obsolete.	14.1%	18.3%	29.5%	27.5%	10.7%
We must be good stewards of the environment even if it means restricting natural resource development.	5.9%	9.0%	18.1%	29.1%	37.9%
We need to promote sensible gun laws to reduce gun violence.	9.7%	7.4%	16.8%	23.8%	42.2%
Children are adequately taught good moral standards today.	29.3%	36.6%	19.4%	10.9%	3.8%
Believe the government should be deeply involved in solving poverty.	7.9%	15.6%	18.7%	27.8%	30.1%
I have great hope for the future of my own community (i.e. neighborhood, village, town).	3.6%	11.2%	33.1%	38.9%	13.3%



Hint: The report indicates how people within the study area likely respond to the statements about social and moral values. Look for the distribution across the five categories and use the illustrative graph to see where the largest percentage is found.

Social and Moral Values

Study Area Compared to the National Average	Study Area			US Average			Comparative Index	
	Disagree	Agree	Point Distance	Disagree	Agree	Point Distance	Disagree	Agree
<i>I believe...</i>								
Abortion should become illegal.	63.5%	20.2%	-43.3	55.0%	26.7%	-28.3	115	76
America has a moral responsibility to be a force for good in the world.	9.6%	71.6%	62.0	8.8%	72.3%	63.5	109	99
Asking the rich to pay a higher tax rate is a way to establish economic justice.	24.1%	59.8%	35.8	27.0%	55.9%	28.9	89	107
Children should be raised by a mother and father only, if possible.	19.7%	57.4%	37.7	16.9%	62.8%	46.0	117	91
Globalism is a threat to our nation's economic future.	32.1%	31.5%	-0.6	29.1%	34.5%	5.4	110	91
Greater emphasis must be given to embracing our ethnic diversity.	14.2%	59.3%	45.1	16.6%	55.2%	38.5	85	108
Marriage is a relationship between one man and one woman only.	50.1%	33.5%	-16.6	43.6%	39.7%	-3.9	115	84
Our society must give more attention to accomplishing economic justice.	15.7%	60.0%	44.3	17.8%	56.4%	38.7	88	106
Race relations in the United States are generally good.	57.0%	23.7%	-33.3	55.0%	25.8%	-29.2	104	92
Religion must play a primary role in shaping social morality.	37.4%	37.0%	-0.4	29.1%	46.4%	17.3	129	80
Religious communities should be exempt from LGBTQ-based policies or regulations.	45.3%	24.0%	-21.3	40.5%	27.3%	-13.2	112	88
Same-sex marriage must remain legal and protected.	19.4%	61.1%	41.7	23.0%	54.2%	31.2	84	113
Some form of amnesty program for illegal immigrants who have been working and living in this country should be implemented.	18.4%	62.8%	44.4	22.9%	56.7%	33.8	81	111
Strong families are key to social stability.	5.1%	77.5%	72.4	4.2%	80.7%	76.6	122	96
That the US is losing its place of world leadership.	11.1%	72.4%	61.2	13.7%	69.2%	55.6	81	104

Study Area Compared to the National Average	Study Area			US Average			Comparative Index	
	Disagree	Agree	Point Distance	Disagree	Agree	Point Distance	Disagree	Agree
The science that says humans are affecting the climate of the planet (i.e. climate change).	15.5%	71.2%	55.7	17.9%	65.5%	47.6	87	109
The US should pursue avenues to stop illegal immigration.	21.6%	56.8%	35.1	18.8%	60.8%	42.0	115	93
There is too much attention paid to race and racial issues in our country these days.	43.6%	39.8%	-3.8	40.9%	43.7%	2.8	107	91
Tolerance is necessary for social peace and wellbeing.	5.9%	78.9%	73.0	7.8%	75.1%	67.4	76	105
Traditional marriage as a social institution is becoming obsolete.	32.3%	38.2%	5.9	32.3%	40.8%	8.4	100	94
We must be good stewards of the environment even if it means restricting natural resource development.	14.9%	67.0%	52.1	18.3%	61.2%	42.8	81	110
We need to promote sensible gun laws to reduce gun violence.	17.1%	66.1%	48.9	18.4%	65.3%	46.9	93	101
Children are adequately taught good moral standards today.	65.9%	14.7%	-51.2	69.1%	13.5%	-55.6	95	109
Believe the government should be deeply involved in solving poverty.	23.5%	57.9%	34.4	24.1%	56.6%	32.6	98	102
I have great hope for the future of my own community (i.e. neighborhood, village, town).	14.8%	52.2%	37.4	13.5%	54.6%	41.1	109	96

Hint: The Comparative Index shows how your study area compares to the national average on each statement. If the Disagree numbers are red, then your study area is below the national average of those who disagree regarding that statement. If the Agree numbers are red, then your study area is below the national average of those agreed with that statement. If the Comparative Index has no color then you are very close to the national average. The higher or lower the number on any particular statement, the greater is the study area's departure from the national average.

Direction & Strength of Social and Moral Beliefs Compared to National Average

■ Study Area ■ US Average

I believe...



Hint: This chart displays general trends in social and moral beliefs. It calculates the distance between the "agrees" and the "disagrees". If the boxes display to the left, it means the general trend is to disagree. If they display to the right, the trend is to agree. The longer the bars are, the stronger the trend in either direction. The graph also compares the study area to the national average on each belief.

Social and Moral Values

Study Area Comparison between 2017 & 2021

	2017			2021			Point Change Between Surveys		
	All Disagree	No Opinion	All Agree	All Disagree	No Opinion	All Agree	All Disagree	No Opinion	All Agree

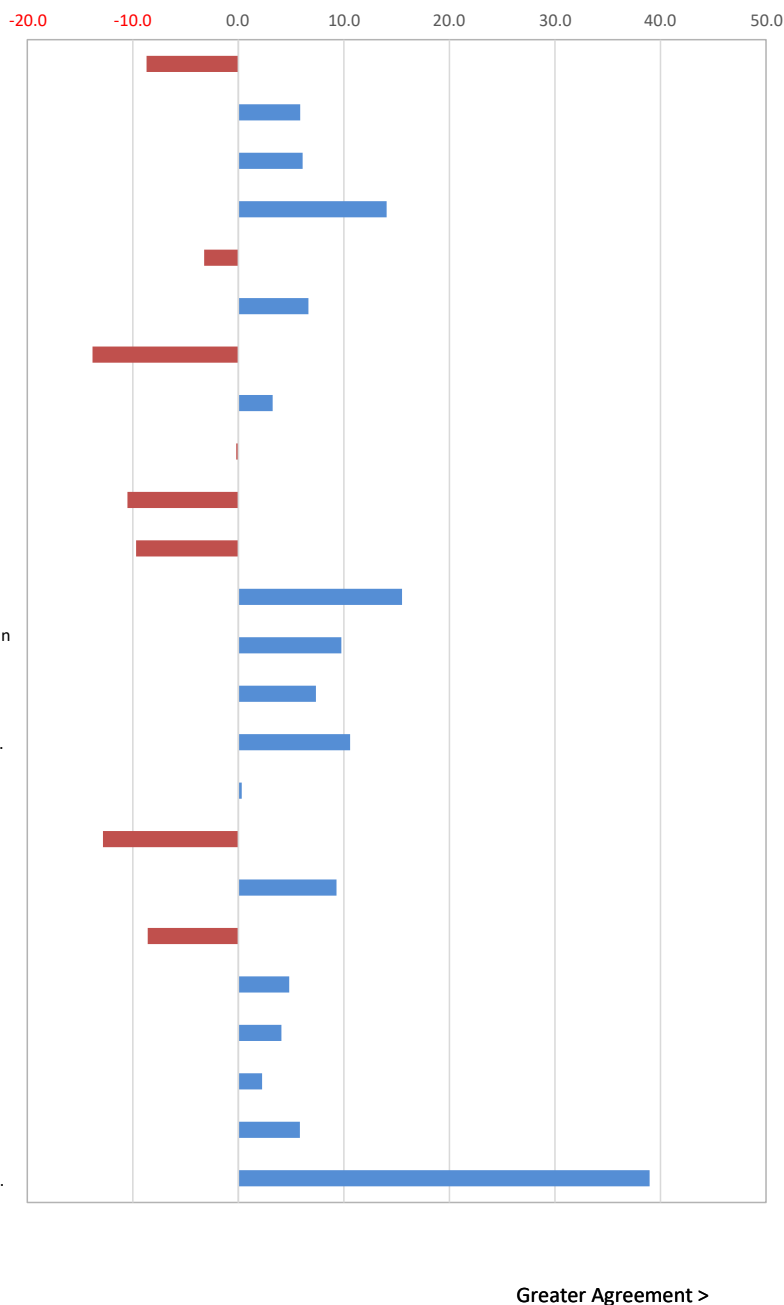
I believe... *Note not all items on 2017 were on 2021 and not all on 2021 were on 2017. Only same items are compared.*

Abortion should become illegal.	49.9%	21.2%	28.9%	63.5%	16.2%	20.2%	13.7	-5.0	-8.7
America has a moral responsibility to be a force for good in the world.	12.7%	21.6%	65.7%	9.6%	18.8%	71.6%	-3.1	-2.8	5.9
Asking the rich to pay a higher tax rate is a way to establish economic justice.	25.6%	20.7%	53.7%	24.1%	16.0%	59.8%	-1.5	-4.7	6.1
Children should be raised by a mother and father only, if possible.	34.7%	21.9%	43.4%	19.7%	22.9%	57.4%	-15.0	1.0	14.1
Globalism is a threat to our nation's economic future.	27.9%	37.4%	34.7%	32.1%	36.5%	31.5%	4.2	-0.9	-3.2
Greater emphasis must be given to embracing our ethnic diversity.	18.2%	29.1%	52.7%	14.2%	26.5%	59.3%	-4.0	-2.6	6.6
Marriage is a relationship between one man and one woman only.	35.1%	17.6%	47.3%	50.1%	16.4%	33.5%	15.0	-1.2	-13.8
Our society must give more attention to accomplishing economic justice.	16.4%	26.8%	56.7%	15.7%	24.3%	60.0%	-0.7	-2.5	3.3
Race relations in the United States are generally good.	53.8%	22.3%	23.9%	57.0%	19.3%	23.7%	3.3	-3.0	-0.2
Religion must play a primary role in shaping social morality.	30.1%	22.4%	47.5%	37.4%	25.6%	37.0%	7.3	3.2	-10.5
Religious communities should be exempt from LGBTQ-based policies or regulations.	39.9%	26.4%	33.7%	45.3%	30.7%	24.0%	5.4	4.3	-9.7
Same-sex marriage must remain legal and protected.	31.0%	23.4%	45.6%	19.4%	19.5%	61.1%	-11.6	-3.9	15.5
Some form of amnesty program for illegal immigrants who have been working and living in this country should be implemented.	25.1%	21.9%	53.1%	18.4%	18.8%	62.8%	-6.7	-3.0	9.8
That the US is losing its place of world leadership.	15.4%	19.6%	65.0%	11.1%	16.5%	72.4%	-4.3	-3.1	7.4
The science that says humans are affecting the climate of the planet (i.e. climate change).	19.5%	19.9%	60.7%	15.5%	13.3%	71.2%	-3.9	-6.6	10.6

The US should pursue avenues to stop illegal immigration.	22.8%	20.8%	56.4%	21.6%	21.6%	56.8%	-1.2	0.8	0.3
There is too much attention paid to race and racial issues in our country these days.	29.2%	18.2%	52.6%	43.6%	16.7%	39.8%	14.4	-1.5	-12.8
Tolerance is necessary for social peace and wellbeing.	11.5%	18.9%	69.6%	5.9%	15.2%	78.9%	-5.6	-3.6	9.3
Traditional marriage as a social institution is becoming obsolete.	27.8%	25.5%	46.8%	32.3%	29.5%	38.2%	4.6	4.0	-8.6
We must be good stewards of the environment even if it means restricting natural resource development.	16.2%	21.6%	62.2%	14.9%	18.1%	67.0%	-1.4	-3.5	4.8
We need to promote sensible gun laws to reduce gun violence.	20.9%	17.1%	62.0%	17.1%	16.8%	66.1%	-3.8	-0.3	4.1
Children are adequately taught good moral standards today.	71.1%	16.5%	12.5%	65.9%	19.4%	14.7%	-5.2	2.9	2.3
Believe the government should be deeply involved in solving poverty.	27.4%	20.5%	52.1%	23.5%	18.7%	57.9%	-4.0	-1.8	5.8
I have great hope for the future of my own community (i.e. neighborhood, village, town).	55.1%	31.7%	13.2%	14.8%	33.1%	52.2%	-40.4	1.4	39.0

Hint: This report compares answers on the 2017 and 2021 Quadrennium surveys and shows changing trends on these social and moral belief statements, if any. The chart displays the distance between the 2017 and 2021 statements. The longer the bar, either positive or negative, the greater the shift in agreement.

Trends in Social and Moral Beliefs Between 2017 & 2021

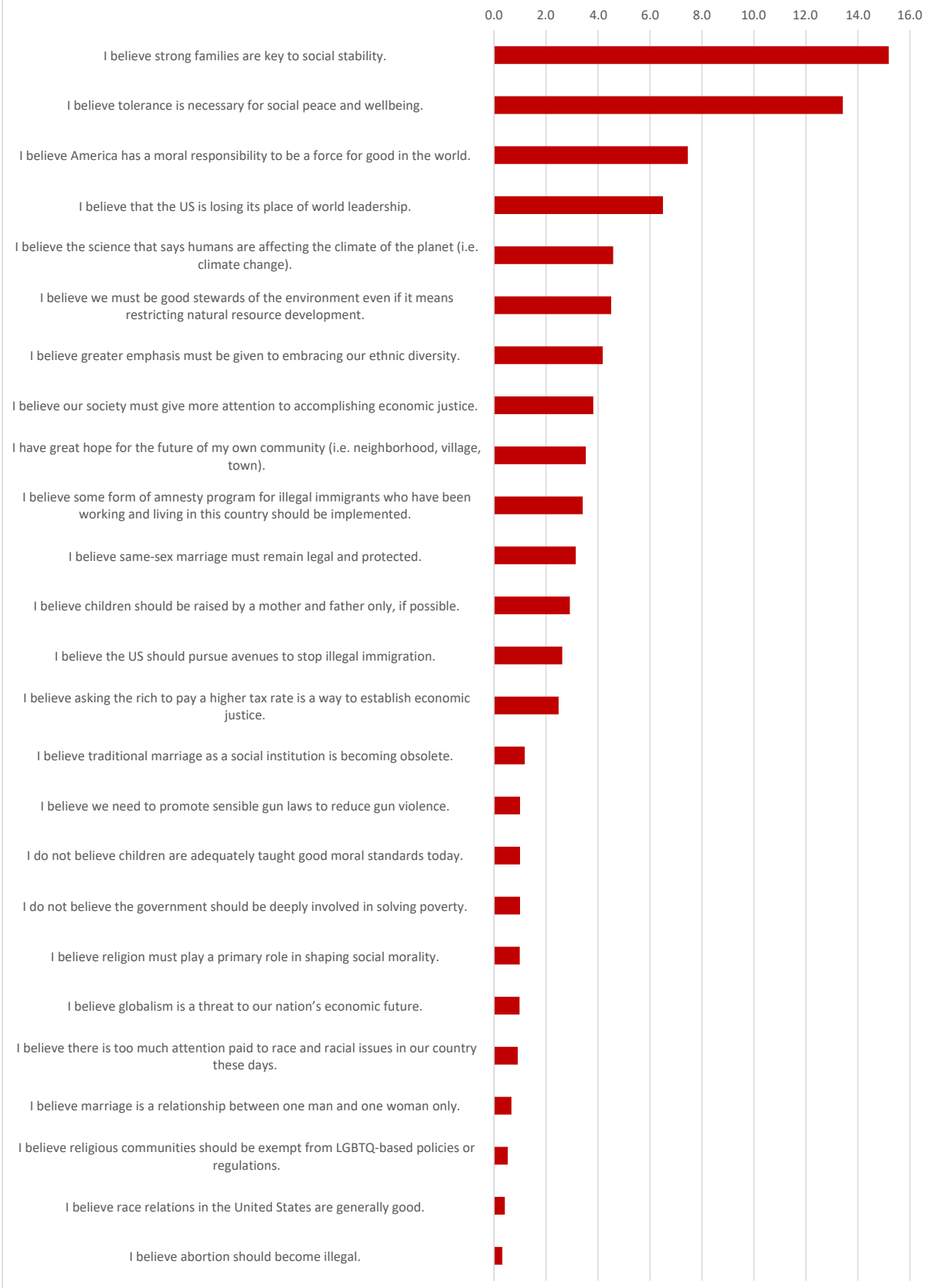


Hint: What does this graph show? It compares the change in agreement between the 2017 Quadrennium Survey and the 2021 Quadrennium Survey for this study area. (It is not a comparison to the national profile.) Look for significant swings in either direction.

Social and Moral Beliefs by Strength of Importance

<i>Ranking</i>	<i>Concern</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Strength</i>
1	I believe strong families are key to social stability.	15.2	Very strong agreement
2	I believe tolerance is necessary for social peace and wellbeing.	13.4	Very strong agreement
3	I believe America has a moral responsibility to be a force for good in the world.	7.5	Very strong agreement
4	I believe that the US is losing its place of world leadership.	6.5	Somewhat strong agreement
5	I believe the science that says humans are affecting the climate of the planet (i.e. climate change).	4.6	Somewhat strong agreement
6	I believe we must be good stewards of the environment even if it means restricting natural resource development.	4.5	Somewhat strong agreement
7	I believe greater emphasis must be given to embracing our ethnic diversity.	4.2	Somewhat strong agreement
8	I believe our society must give more attention to accomplishing economic justice.	3.8	Very weak agreement
9	I have great hope for the future of my own community (i.e. neighborhood, village, town).	3.5	Very weak agreement
10	I believe some form of amnesty program for illegal immigrants who have been working and living in this country should be implemented.	3.4	Very weak agreement
11	I believe same-sex marriage must remain legal and protected.	3.1	Very weak agreement
12	I believe children should be raised by a mother and father only, if possible.	2.9	Very weak agreement
13	I believe the US should pursue avenues to stop illegal immigration.	2.6	Very weak agreement
14	I believe asking the rich to pay a higher tax rate is a way to establish economic justice.	2.5	Very weak agreement
15	I believe traditional marriage as a social institution is becoming obsolete.	1.2	Very weak agreement
16	I believe we need to promote sensible gun laws to reduce gun violence.	1.0	Very weak agreement
17	I do not believe children are adequately taught good moral standards today.	1.0	Very weak agreement
18	I do not believe the government should be deeply involved in solving poverty.	1.0	Very weak agreement
19	I believe religion must play a primary role in shaping social morality.	1.0	Very weak agreement
20	I believe globalism is a threat to our nation's economic future.	1.0	Very weak agreement
21	I believe there is too much attention paid to race and racial issues in our country these days.	0.9	Very weak agreement
22	I believe marriage is a relationship between one man and one woman only.	0.7	Very weak agreement
23	I believe religious communities should be exempt from LGBTQ-based policies or regulations.	0.5	Very weak agreement
24	I believe race relations in the United States are generally good.	0.4	Very weak agreement
25	I believe abortion should become illegal.	0.3	Very weak agreement

Social and Moral Beliefs in Order of Agreement



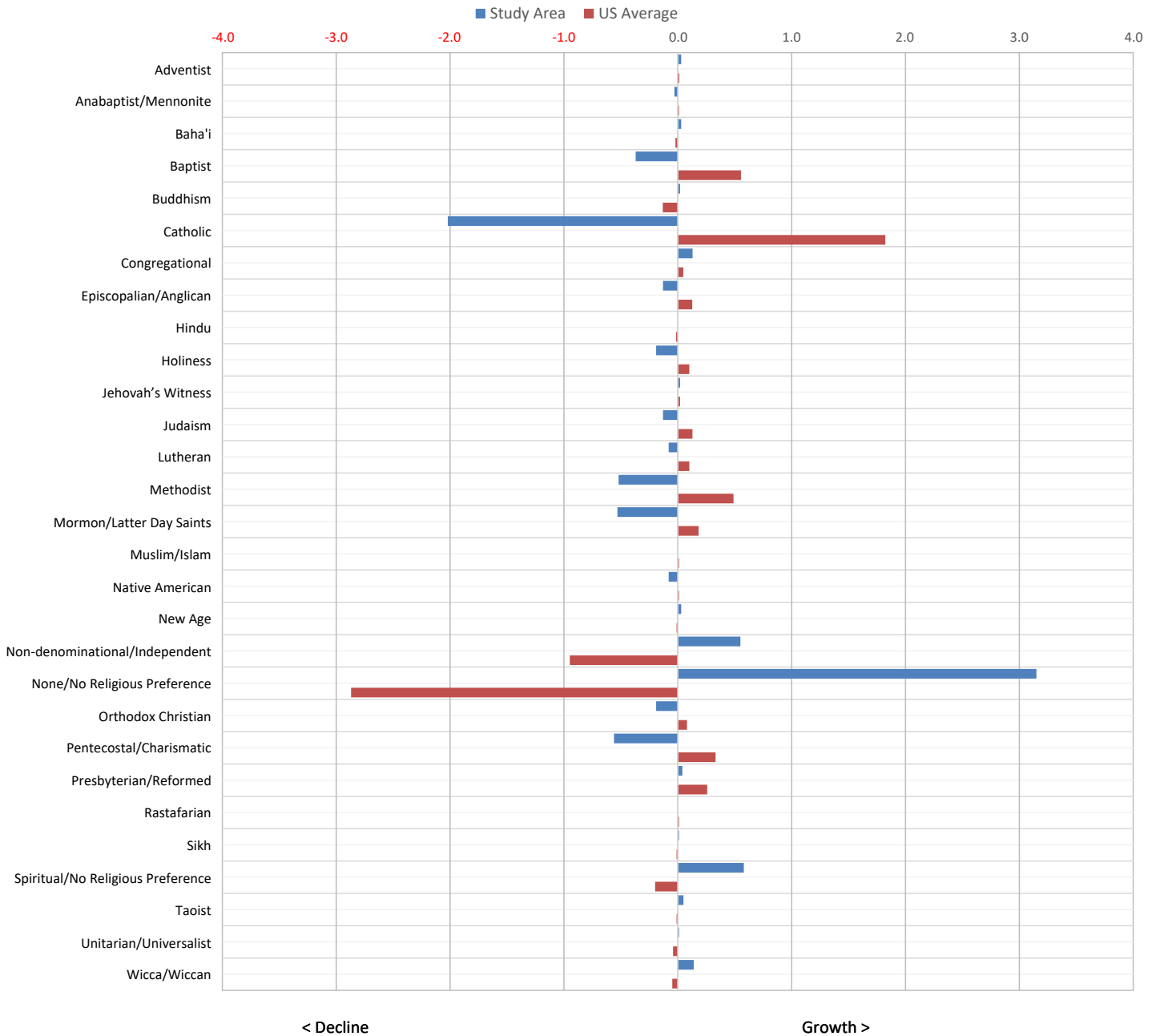
Religious Preferences

Religious preferences range from the “Nones” to very specific traditions. The likely preferences within this study area are presented below for both now and 10 years prior. Note any changes up or down.

Study Area Compared to National Average	Religious Preferences								
	Study Area			US Average			Comparative Index		
	10 Years Prior	Now	Point Change	10 Years Prior	Now	Point Change	10 Years Prior	Now	
Adventist	0.2%	0.2%	0.0	0.2%	0.3%	0.0	77	85	
Anabaptist/Mennonite	0.0%	0.0%	-0.0	0.1%	0.1%	0.0	44	0	
Baha'i	0.1%	0.1%	0.0	0.1%	0.0%	-0.0	91	234	
Baptist	4.0%	3.6%	-0.4	7.8%	8.4%	0.6	51	43	
Buddhism	2.7%	2.7%	0.0	1.2%	1.1%	-0.1	219	248	
Catholic	19.7%	17.7%	-2.0	23.1%	24.9%	1.8	85	71	
Congregational	3.9%	4.0%	0.1	4.0%	4.1%	0.0	97	99	
Episcopalian/Anglican	1.8%	1.7%	-0.1	1.8%	2.0%	0.1	100	87	
Hindu	0.4%	0.4%	0.0	0.5%	0.5%	-0.0	69	71	
Holiness	0.9%	0.7%	-0.2	0.9%	1.0%	0.1	100	72	
Jehovah's Witness	0.5%	0.5%	0.0	0.4%	0.4%	0.0	124	123	
Judaism	5.0%	4.8%	-0.1	5.0%	5.2%	0.1	99	94	
Lutheran	4.6%	4.5%	-0.1	5.3%	5.4%	0.1	87	84	
Methodist	3.6%	3.1%	-0.5	6.0%	6.5%	0.5	60	47	
Mormon/Latter Day Saints	4.1%	3.5%	-0.5	1.1%	1.2%	0.2	381	283	
Muslim/Islam	0.5%	0.5%	0.0	0.4%	0.4%	0.0	116	114	
Native American	0.2%	0.1%	-0.1	0.1%	0.1%	0.0	219	113	
New Age	0.1%	0.2%	0.0	0.1%	0.1%	-0.0	135	183	
Non-denominational/Independent	9.0%	9.6%	0.6	8.7%	7.7%	-0.9	104	124	
None/No Religious Preference	29.9%	33.0%	3.2	23.6%	20.8%	-2.9	126	159	
Orthodox Christian	1.1%	0.9%	-0.2	0.9%	1.0%	0.1	114	86	
Pentecostal/Charismatic	2.0%	1.4%	-0.6	1.9%	2.2%	0.3	104	63	
Presbyterian/Reformed	4.2%	4.3%	0.0	5.4%	5.7%	0.3	78	75	
Rastafarian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0	0	
Sikh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.0	37	73	
Spiritual/No Religious Preference	1.0%	1.5%	0.6	0.8%	0.6%	-0.2	128	278	
Taoist	0.1%	0.2%	0.1	0.1%	0.1%	-0.0	125	191	
Unitarian/Universalist	0.1%	0.1%	0.0	0.2%	0.2%	-0.0	44	61	
Wicca/Wiccan	0.4%	0.6%	0.1	0.3%	0.3%	-0.0	143	226	

Hint: Respondents were asked to indicate their religious preference, if any, for both 10 years ago and now. The report provides both data points plus a calculation of the change between the two points. If the point change column is red, fewer respondents preferred a particular tradition today than 10 years ago. If the point change column is black, more respondents embrace a religious preference more today than 10 years ago. This shows the trends below. This report also compares the study area to the national average responses. The Comparative Indexes reveal whether the study area averages are higher or lower than the national average.

Direction & Strength of Religious Preferences Compared to National Average

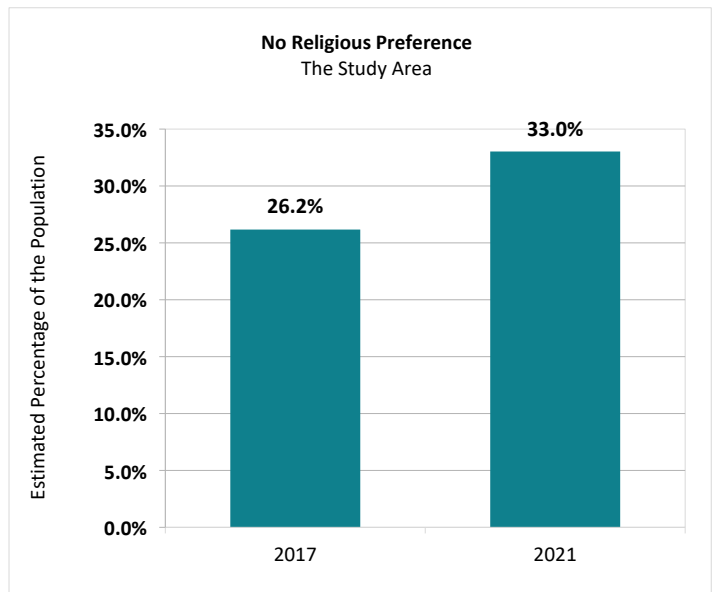
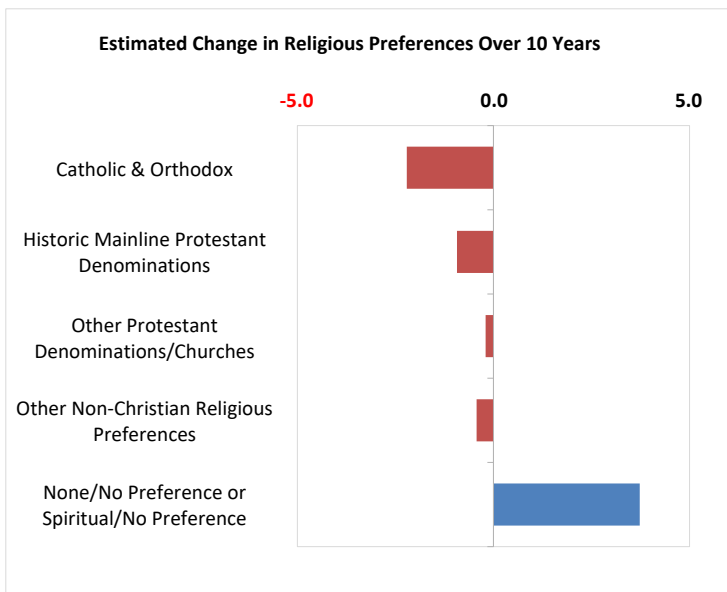


Hint: Bars on the right indicate an estimated increase in affiliation. Bars on the left indicate an estimated decline in affiliation.

Summary Religious Preferences: Christian and Other

Study Area Compared to National Average	Study Area			US Average			Comparative Index	
	10 Years Prior	Now	Point Change	10 Years Prior	Now	Point Change	10 Years Prior	Now
Catholic & Orthodox	20.8%	18.6%	-2.2	24.0%	25.9%	1.9	87	72
Historic Mainline Protestant Denominations	22.2%	21.3%	-0.9	30.4%	31.9%	1.6	73	67
Other Protestant Denominations/Churches	12.1%	11.9%	-0.2	11.8%	11.3%	-0.5	103	106
Total: Christian Religious Preferences	55.1%	51.7%	-3.3	66.1%	69.1%	3.0	83	75
Other Non-Christian Religious Preferences	14.0%	13.6%	-0.4	9.5%	9.6%	0.1	148	142
None/No Preference or Spiritual/No Preference	30.8%	34.6%	3.7	24.4%	21.3%	-3.1	126	162

Hint: This report summarizes the religious preference report by gathering many different religious traditions into general categories. This focuses on where growth and/or decline is happening.



Hint: The graph on the left visualizes the growth or decline of the major categories of the study area's different religious traditions. The graph on the right shows the significance of the population that indicated their preference was "none" or "no preference."

Note: **Historic Mainline Protestant** includes Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian/Reformed.

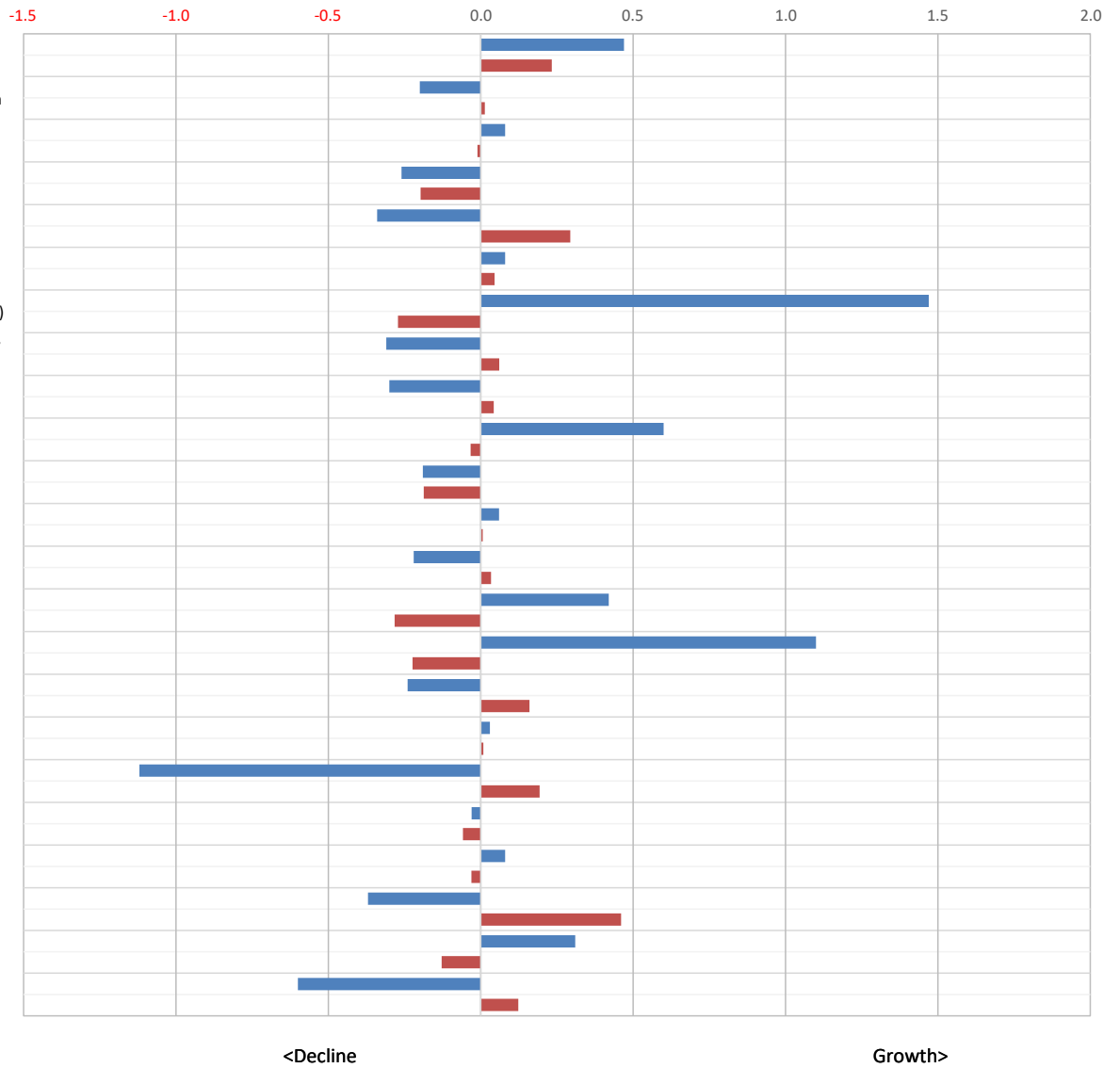
Denominational Affiliations

Some people within a study area indicate an affiliation with one of the following denominations. These projected affiliations are for now and 10 years prior.

Study Area Compared to National Average	Denominations								
	Study Area			US Average			Comparative Index		
	10 Years Prior	Now	Point Change	10 Years Prior	Now	Point Change	10 Years Prior	Now	
A Covenant Order of Evangelical Presbyterians (ECO) ***	0.0%	0.5%	0.5	0.0%	0.2%	0.2		202	
African Methodist Episcopal Church	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2	0.3%	0.4%	0.0	64	6	
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	0.0%	0.1%	0.1	0.2%	0.1%	-0.0	0	54	
American Baptist Churches/ USA	5.1%	4.8%	-0.3	7.0%	6.8%	-0.2	73	71	
Assemblies of God	1.9%	1.6%	-0.3	1.3%	1.6%	0.3	152	101	
Christian and Missionary Alliance	0.3%	0.4%	0.1	0.6%	0.6%	0.0	47	56	
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	5.4%	6.9%	1.5	5.0%	4.8%	-0.3	107	144	
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	0.7%	0.4%	-0.3	0.4%	0.4%	0.1	195	95	
Church of the Nazarene	1.1%	0.8%	-0.3	0.6%	0.7%	0.0	169	114	
Episcopal Church	2.6%	3.2%	0.6	2.3%	2.2%	-0.0	115	144	
Evangelical Free Church of America	2.0%	1.8%	-0.2	1.1%	0.9%	-0.2	178	193	
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	3.3%	3.4%	0.1	3.5%	3.5%	0.0	95	97	
Foursquare Gospel	1.1%	0.9%	-0.2	0.2%	0.3%	0.0	482	334	
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod	7.0%	7.4%	0.4	5.7%	5.5%	-0.3	122	136	
Presbyterian Church (USA)	5.8%	6.9%	1.1	5.2%	5.0%	-0.2	111	138	
Presbyterian Church in America	0.9%	0.6%	-0.2	0.7%	0.9%	0.2	122	72	
Reformed Church, RCA/CRC	0.5%	0.5%	0.0	0.6%	0.6%	0.0	83	87	
Roman Catholic Church	47.0%	45.9%	-1.1	44.3%	44.5%	0.2	106	103	
Salvation Army	0.7%	0.7%	-0.0	0.3%	0.3%	-0.1	234	276	
Seventh Day Adventist	0.5%	0.5%	0.1	0.4%	0.4%	-0.0	103	129	
Southern Baptist Convention	3.4%	3.1%	-0.4	6.2%	6.6%	0.5	56	46	
United Church of Christ	2.0%	2.3%	0.3	2.9%	2.8%	-0.1	67	81	
United Methodist Church	8.0%	7.4%	-0.6	10.7%	10.9%	0.1	75	68	

Trends in Denominational Affiliation Compared to National Average

■ Study Area ■ US Average



Hint: Bars on the right indicate an estimated increase in denominational affiliation. Bars on the left indicate an estimated decline in denominational affiliation.

Note: A Covenant Order of Evangelical Presbyterians (ECO) is a new denomination that emerged since the 2012 survey. Any increase is due to the fact that they did not exist before.

Faith and Religious Involvement

Faith is a dynamic factor in many people's lives. It grows and declines, and the level of active involvement changes as well. The Faith and Religious Involvement variables use several vantage points to provide an understanding of your study area's faith and involvement.

Activity in a Religious Congregation or Community

Study Area Compared to National Average

	Study Area	US Average	Comparative Index
Involvement			
Projected percentage involved	27.7%	35.4%	78
Projected percentage NOT involved	72.4%	64.6%	112
Estimated change of those involved over prior 10 years (point change)	-7.5	-8.9	

Hint: This table presents the percentage of the population in the study area likely to either be involved or not be involved in a religious congregation or community. It also compares these two data points to the national average.

Also, consider the Estimated (point) Change over 10 years. This looks at how respondents answered the question about involvement both currently and 10 years ago. If this number is negative, it means it is likely that the level of involvement is declining in the study area. You can compare this to national changes.

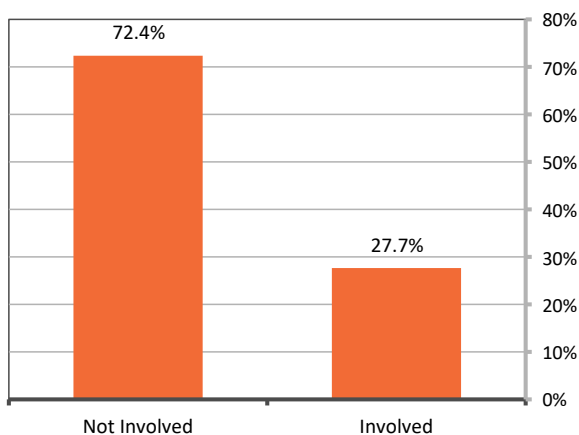
	Study Area	US Average	Comparative Index
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Directional Change in Involvement

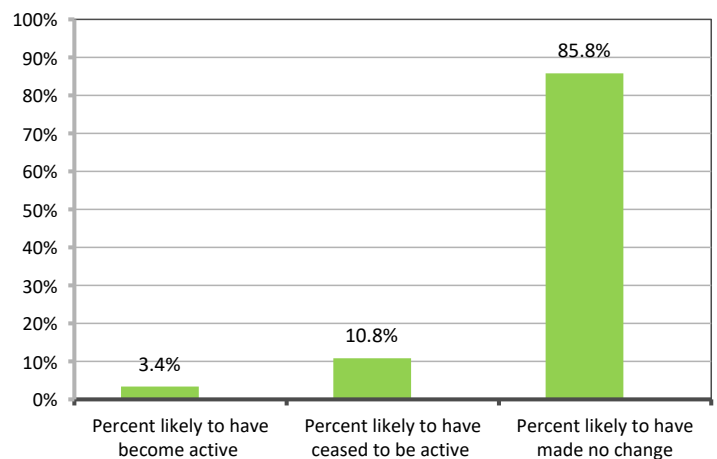
Percent likely to have become active	3.4%	3.8%	89
Percent likely to have ceased to be active	10.8%	12.7%	85
Percent likely to have made no change	85.8%	83.5%	103
Net Change in direction of activity	-7.4	-8.9	

Hint: This table reflects how respondents answered a question about activity in a religious congregation or community. If they were involved 10 years ago, but not today, this is reflected in the "Percent likely to have ceased to be active" column. If they were not active 10 years ago, but are now, this is reflected in the "Percent likely to have become active" column. The net change in direction of activity displays the direction the religious activity is moving. If the number is red, more individuals have stopped being active than have become active. You can also compare the study area to the national average.

Involvement in Religious Congregation or Community
The Study Area



Trends in Active Religious Involvement
The Study Area



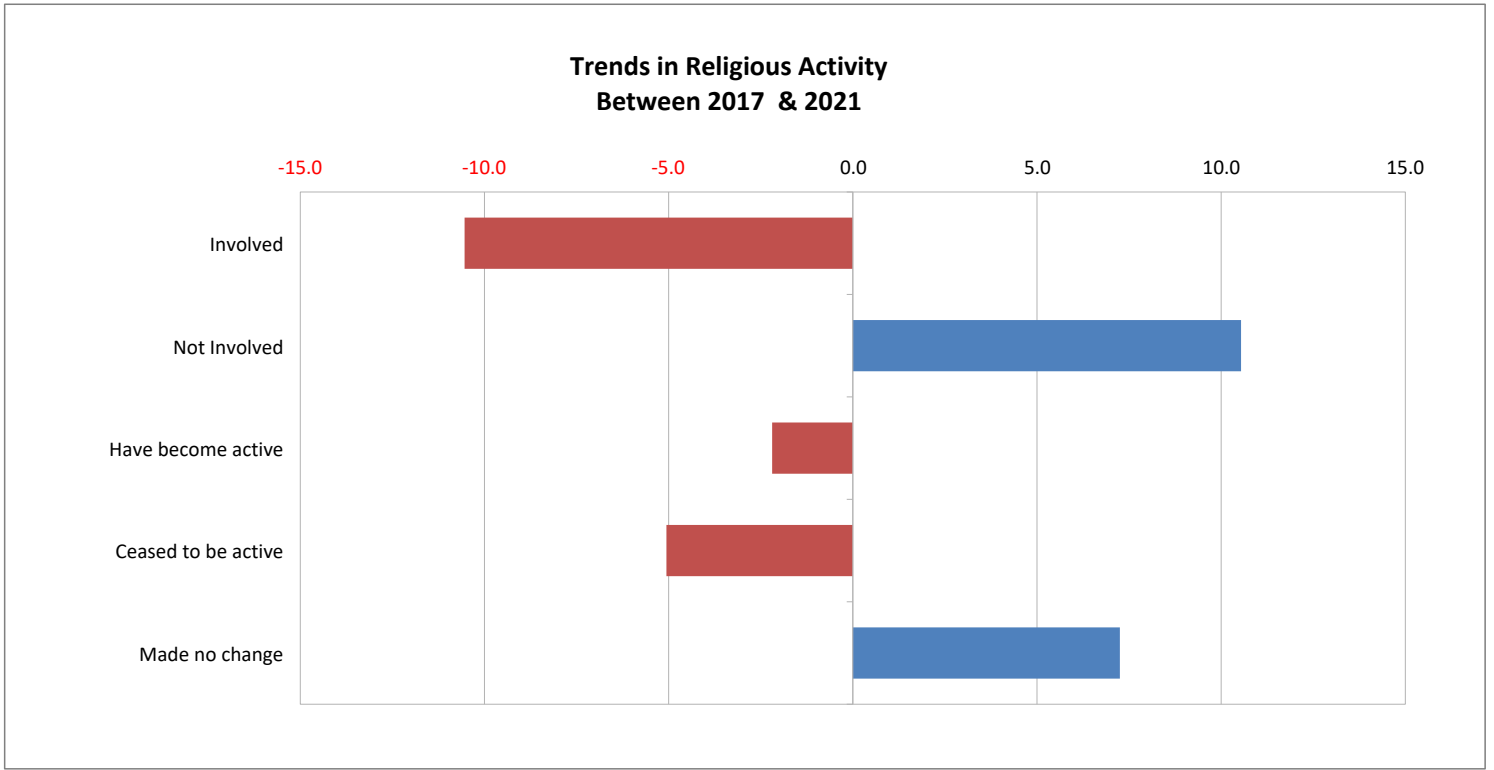
Activity in a Religious Congregation or Community

Study Area Comparison between 2017 & 2021

	2017	2021	Point Change Between Surveys
Involvement			
Projected percentage involved	38.2%	27.7%	-10.5
Projected percentage NOT involved	61.8%	72.4%	10.5

	2017	2021	Point Change Between Surveys
Directional Change in Involvement			
Percent likely to have become active	5.6%	3.4%	-2.2
Percent likely to have ceased to be active	15.9%	10.8%	-5.1
Percent likely to have made no change	78.6%	85.8%	7.3

Hint: These tables compare 2021's level of involvement and the direction of active involvement to the same data from the 2017 Survey.



Hint: This graph compares the changes between the 2017 and 2021 Quadrennium Surveys for this study area. Look for significant changes in either direction.

Projected Role of Religious Faith to Life

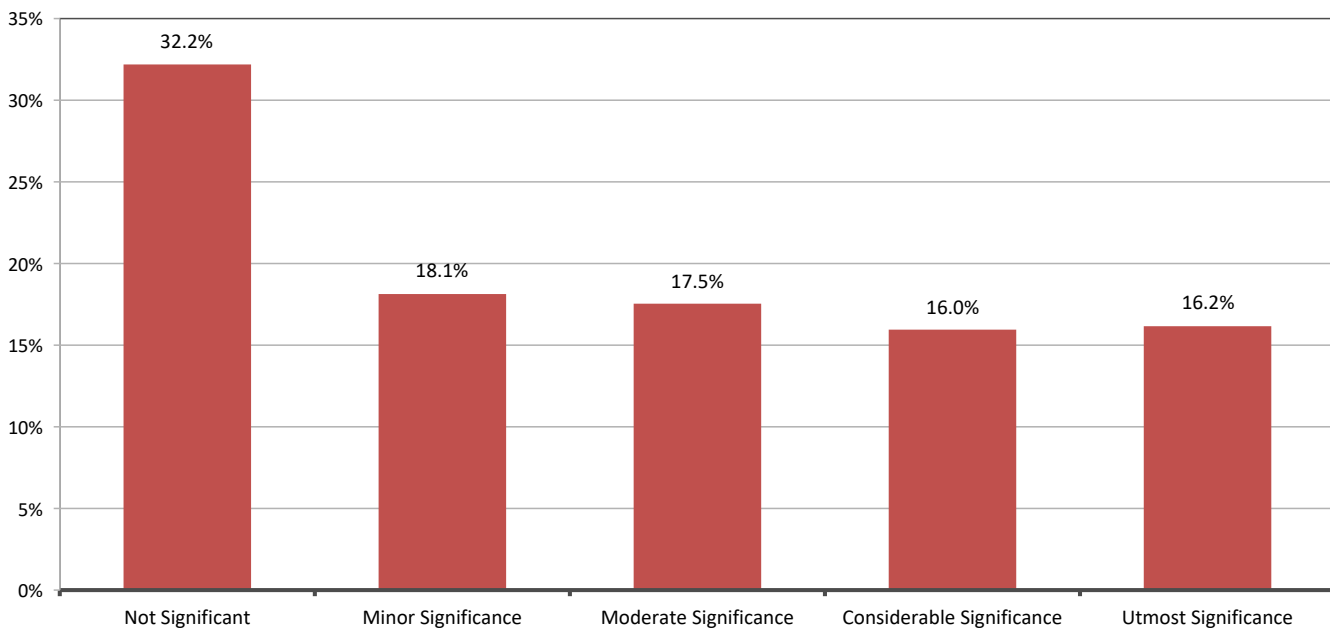
Study Area Compared to National Average

Level of Significance

	Study Area	US Average	Comparative Index
Not Significant	32.2%	23.5%	137
Minor Significance	18.1%	15.9%	114
Moderate Significance	17.5%	20.1%	87
Considerable Significance	16.0%	20.5%	78
Utmost Significance	16.2%	20.0%	81

Hint: The survey asked respondents how significant religious faith is in their life. This report compares your study area to national averages for each possible choice.

Role of Religious Faith to Life
The Study Area



Projected Role of Religious Faith to Life

Study Area Compared to National Average

Study Area

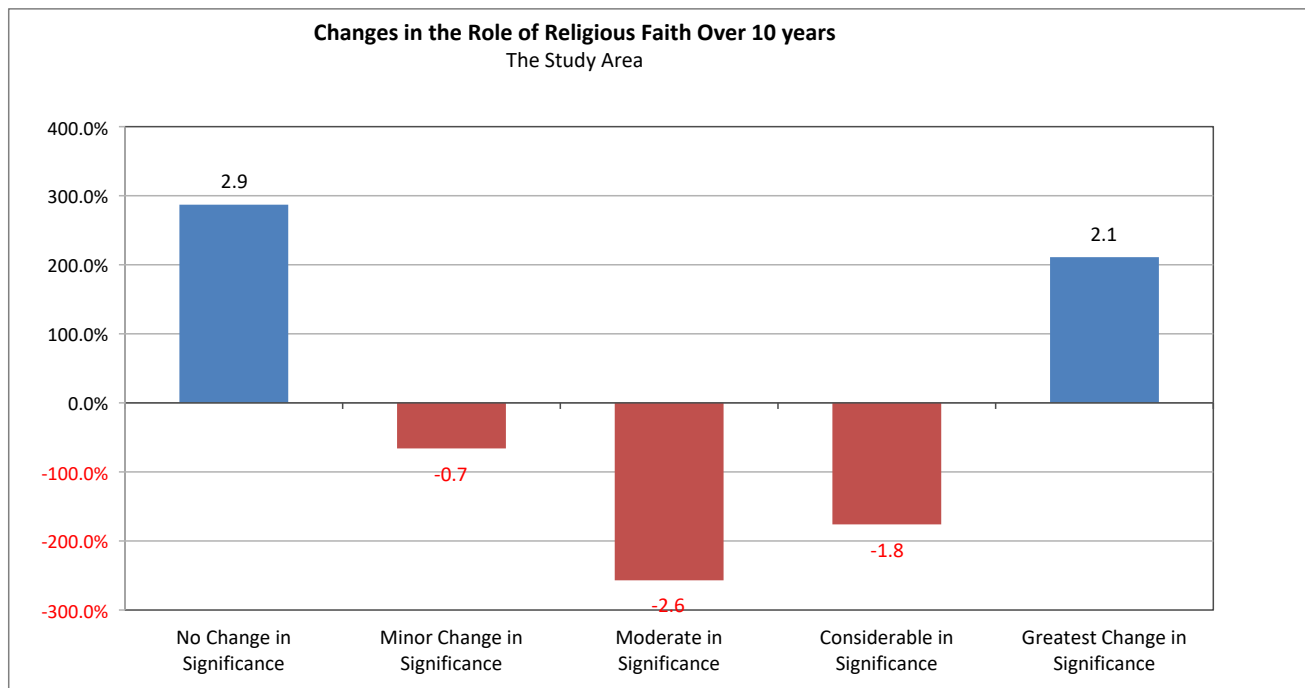
US Average

Comparative Index

Change in the role of religious faith over 10 years:

	Study Area	US Average	Comparative Index
No Change in Significance	2.9	2.2	133
Minor Change in Significance	-0.7	-1.3	49
Moderate in Significance	-2.6	-2.9	89
Considerable in Significance	-1.8	-1.0	181
Greatest Change in Significance	2.1	3.0	69

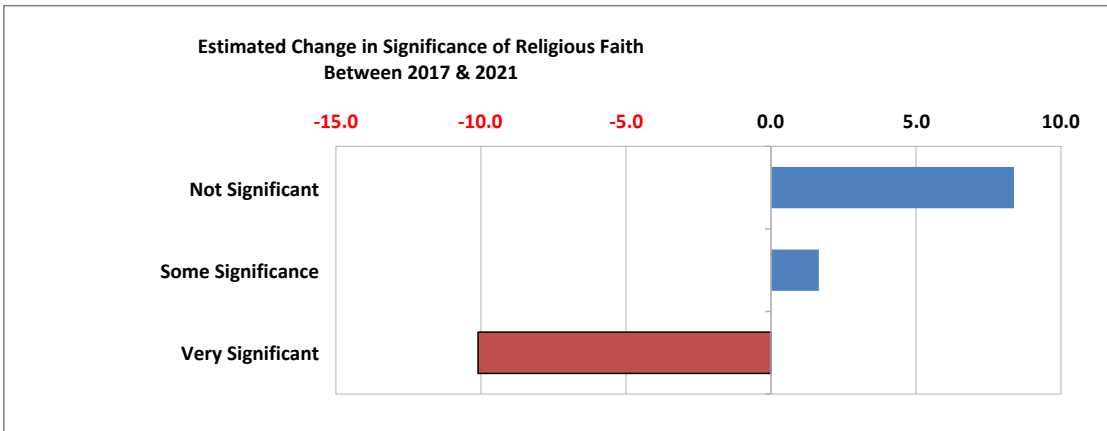
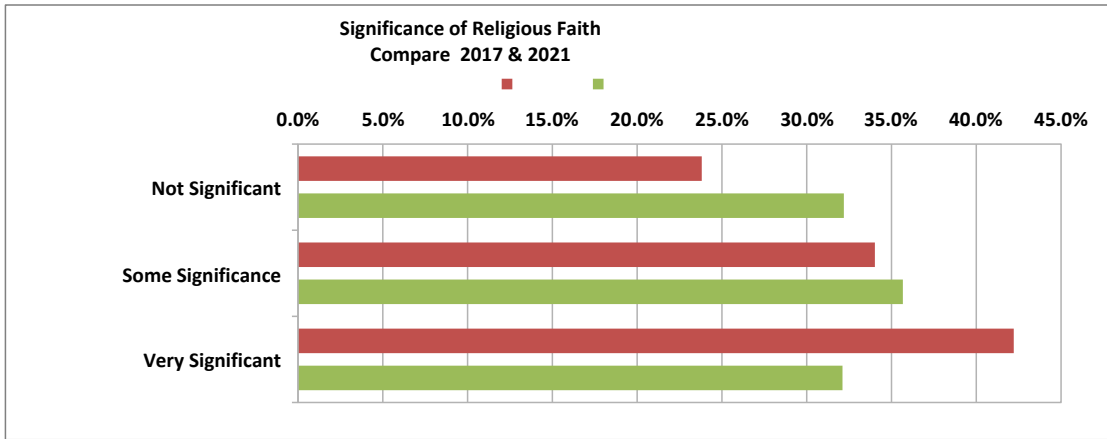
Hint: This survey asked respondents to compare how significant their faith is now to 10 years ago. If a number is red, faith significance declined. If a number is black, faith significance increased. If Considerable in Significance and Great Change in Significance are positive, faith has become more important to your study area. The graph compares your study area to the national average.



Projected Role of Religious Faith to Life

Study Area Compared to Same Area in 2021	2017	2021	Point Change
Level of Significance			
Not Significant	23.8%	32.2%	8.4
Some Significance	34.0%	35.7%	1.7
Very Significant	42.2%	32.1%	-10.1

Hint: This report compares the level of significance between the 2017 and 2021 Quadrennium surveys and displays the changing role of religious faith in life.



Hint: These graphs present the change in the significance of religious faith between the 2017 and 2021 surveys so you can see categories that gained or lost significance.

Level of Participation in Religious Faith

Study Area Compared to National Average

Study Area

US Average

Comparative Index

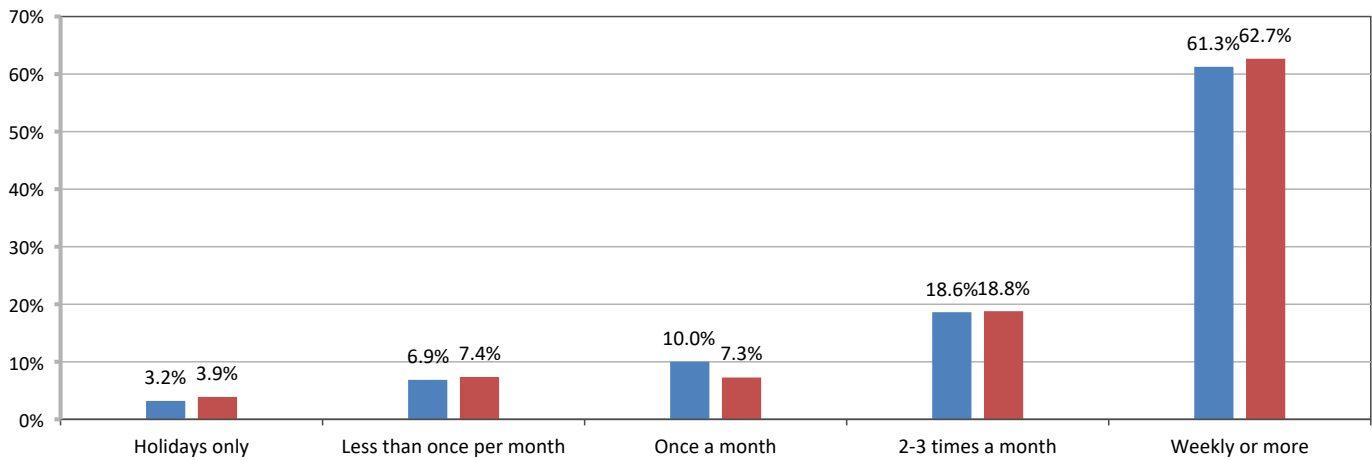
Of those who indicated participation

	Study Area	US Average	Comparative Index
Holidays only	3.2%	3.9%	82
Less than once per month	6.9%	7.4%	93
Once a month	10.0%	7.3%	138
2-3 times a month	18.6%	18.8%	99
Weekly or more	61.3%	62.7%	98

Hint: This report focuses on those who participate in a religious congregation or community and compares your study area's percentages to national averages.

Estimated Level of Participation
The Study Area Compared to National Average

■ Study Area ■ US Average



Supporting Information

Interpreting the Report

The Quadrennium Project reports help you interpret data at a glance.

Comparative Indexes: All variables have a column called Comparative Index, which compares your study area with a larger area. For this report, all comparisons are with the national averages for the data item.

- Indexes of 100 mean the study area variable is the same as its base area.
- Indexes greater than 100 mean the study area variable is above the base area. The higher the number, the greater it is above the base.
- Indexes less than 100 mean the study area variable is below the base area. The lower the number, the greater it is below the base.

Ratio: Calculated using Somewhat Agree + Strongly Agree divided by Somewhat Disagree + Strongly Disagree

Color Coding: The Comparative Indexes columns are color coded so you can easily spot changes and the direction of change.

Index: Above Ave Ave Below Ave.

Support

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