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In America, Does More Education Equal Less Religion?

Overall, U.S. adults with college degrees are less religious than others, but this pattern does not hold among Christians

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In America, Does More Education Equal Less Religion?

Overall, U.S. adults with college degrees are less religious than others, but this pattern does not hold among Christians

The idea that highly educated people are less religious, on average, than those with less education has been a part of the public discourse for decades, but some scholars of religion have called this notion into question. And a new analysis of Pew Research Center surveys shows that the relationship between religion and education in the United States is not so simple.

On one hand, among U.S. adults overall, higher levels of education *are* linked with lower levels of religious commitment by some measures, such as belief in God, how often people pray and how important they say religion is to them. On the other hand, Americans with college degrees report attending religious services as often as Americans with less education.

Moreover, the majority of American adults (71%) identify as Christians. And among Christians, those with higher levels of education appear to be just as religious as those with less schooling, on average. In fact, highly educated Christians are *more* likely than less-educated Christians to say they are weekly churchgoers.²

Other Pew Research Center data on religion and education

This analysis looks at measures of religious identification and commitment among Americans with different levels of education. Pew Research Center has previously published data from the opposite perspective, looking at levels of education among people in different religious groups. In the U.S., Hindus and Jews are among the most highly educated religious groups. Worldwide, Jews have the most years of formal schooling.

¹ The idea that religion declines as average levels of education increase in societies is one of the key components of <u>secularization theory</u>. For one example of a scholar questioning this theory, however, see Schwadel, Philip. 2011. "<u>The Effects of Education on Americans' Religious Practices, Beliefs and Affiliations</u>." Review of Religious Research.

² In addition to attendance at religious services, education is also linked with higher levels of involvement in secular organizations. See, for example:

Schwadel, Philip. 2011. "The Effects of Education on Americans' Religious Practices, Beliefs and Affiliations." Review of Religious Research. Verba, Sidney, Kay Lehman Scholzman and Henry E. Brady. 1995. "Voice and Equality: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics." Mueller, Charles W., and Weldon T. Johnson. 1975. "Socioeconomic Status and Religious Participation." American Sociological Review. Goode, Erich. 1966. "Social Class and Church Participation." American Journal of Sociology. Demerath, N. J. III. 1965. "Social Class in American Protestantism."

Looking at the U.S. public as a whole, however, the answer to the question of whether more education is correlated with less religion appears to be yes. Among all U.S. adults, college graduates are considerably less likely than those who have less education to say religion is "very important" in their lives: Fewer than half of college graduates (46%) say this, compared with nearly six-in-ten of those with no more than a high school education (58%).

Highly educated Americans also are less inclined than others to say they believe in God with absolute certainty and to pray on a daily basis. And, when asked about their religious identity, college graduates are more likely than others to describe themselves as atheists or agnostics (11% of college grads vs. 4% of U.S. adults with a high school education or less).

Compared with others, fewer college graduates pray regularly, say religion very important in their lives

% of U.S. adults with each level of education who ...

	say religion is very important	believe in God w/absolute certainty	say they pray daily	identify as atheist/agnostic
College grad.	46%	55	50	11
Some college	53%	65	57	8
H.S. or less	58%	66	57	4

Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014. "In America, Does More Education Equal Less Religion?"

At the same time, Americans with college degrees are no less likely than others to report attending religious services on a weekly basis. Roughly a third of U.S. adults with college degrees (36%) say they attend a house of worship at least weekly, about the same as the share of those with some college (34%) and those with a high school diploma or less education (37%) who say they attend services once a week or more.

And while college graduates are more likely than others to describe themselves as atheists or agnostics and less likely to identify with Christianity (64% describe themselves as Christians, compared with 71% of those with some college education and 75% of those with a high school degree or less), they are not, on the whole, much less likely than others to identify with any religion. Indeed, fully three-quarters of college graduates are affiliated with some religion (including 11% who say they are adherents of non-Christian faiths like Judaism, Hinduism, Islam and Buddhism), as are 76% of those with some college experience and 78% of those whose education topped out with high school.

College graduates, non-grads report attending religious services at similar rates

	College	Some	
Attend religious services	grad %	college %	H.S. or less
At least once a week	36	34	37
Monthly/yearly	33	35	32
Seldom/never	30	31	30
Don't know/refused	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100
Religiously affiliated	75	76	78
Christian	64	71	75
Non-Christian faith	11	5	3
Unaffiliated	24	23	21
Atheist/agnostic	11	8	4
Nothing in particular	14	16	17
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100

Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014.

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In addition, among those who do identify as Christians, college graduates tend to be about as religiously observant as those with less education — and in some cases more so. For instance, more than half of college-educated Christians say they attend religious services on a weekly basis (52%), compared with 45% of Christians with some college experience and 46% of Christians with a high school degree or less.

Overall, 70% of Christians with college degrees have a high level of religious commitment on a scale incorporating four common measures of religious observance (worship attendance, frequency of prayer, belief in God and the self-described importance of religion in one's life), as do 73% of those with some college and 71% of those with no college experience.³

College-educated Christians about as observant as Christians with less education

% of Christians who ...

	Attend services at least weekly	Pray daily	Say religion is very important	Believe in God with absolute certainty	Overall high religious commitment
College grad.	52%	67	64	74	70
Some college	45%	70	68	79	73
H.S. or less	46%	67	70	75	71

Note: "Overall high religious commitment" shows the share who score high on an index that combines all four individual measures. Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014.

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³ The index is created by combining four individual measures of religious observance – self-assessment of religion's importance in one's life, religious attendance, frequency of prayer and belief in God. Respondents are assigned a score of 1 on each of the four measures on which they exhibit a high level of religious observance, a score of 0 on each of the measures on which they exhibit a medium level of religious observance, and a score of -1 on each measure on which they exhibit a low level of religious observance.

High religious observance is defined as saying religion is very important in one's life, attending religious services at least once a week, praying at least once a day, and believing in God with absolute certainty. Medium religious observance is defined as saying religion is somewhat important in one's life, attending religious services once or twice a month or a few times a year, praying between a few times a week and a few times a month, and believing in God with less than absolute certainty. Respondents are also assigned a medium score on any questions they declined to answer. Low religious observance is defined as saying that religion is "not too" or "not at all" important in one's life, seldom or never attending religious services, seldom or never praying, and saying that one does not believe in God.

The scores for each of these four individual items are then summed; respondents who score a 2 or higher are categorized as "high" on the scale (i.e. they are "highly religious"), those who score between -1 and 1 are categorized as "medium" on the scale, and those scoring -2 and below are categorized as "low" on the scale.

Cronbach's alpha for the scale is 0.851 and is not improved if any variable is deleted from the scale.

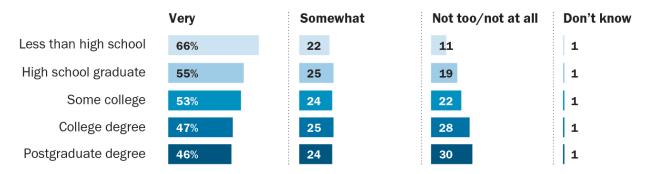
There could be many possible reasons for these patterns, though such explanations are outside the scope of this report. This analysis does not attempt to explain why, for example, Americans with more education are less likely to express belief in God. Nor does it try to explain why college-educated Christians appear to go to church more often than less-educated Christians. The focus here is simply on describing the patterns found in recent Pew Research Center polling, particularly the very large U.S. Religious Landscape Study, which involved interviews with more than 35,000 Americans reached on randomly dialed cellphones and landlines.

For ease of presentation, this analysis generally uses three categories of educational attainment, dividing U.S. adults into those who have a college degree, those who have some college (including those with an associate's degree and those with some community college experience), and those who have only a high school diploma or less (including those with no high school diploma and those who never reached high school).

The broad patterns are largely the same if the number of educational categories is expanded, for example, by separating Americans who hold postgraduate degrees from those with just bachelor's degrees, or by separating those who have not completed high school from those who have a high school diploma but no college experience. In fact, those at the lowest end of the educational spectrum (i.e., people who did not finish high school) stand out for especially high levels of religious observance by some measures, such as the self-described importance of religion in their lives, further supporting the idea that more education is connected with lower levels of religiosity among the U.S. public overall. (For more detail, see the detailed tables at the end of this report.)

Two-thirds of those who have not completed high school say religion very important in their lives

How important is religion in your life?



Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014. "In America, Does More Education Equal Less Religion?"

Furthermore, the links between education and religion reported here generally persist in more sophisticated modeling even when other factors that might influence religious belief and practice – such as gender, race, age and religious tradition – are taken into account.

Religion and education within Christian traditions: Highly educated are generally at least as observant as those with less education

The tendency for Christian college graduates to exhibit rates of religious observance that are at least on par with their less highly educated counterparts is evident across a variety of Christian traditions. Among evangelical Protestants, for instance, 87% of college graduates are highly religious, according to the four-item index of religious commitment, as are 83% of those with some college and 82% of evangelicals with a high school diploma or less schooling.

Catholics are, on the whole, less religiously observant than evangelicals. But here again, college-educated Catholics exhibit a similar overall level of religiosity (62% highly religious) as Catholics with less education (61% among those with some college, 60% among Catholics with only a high school education).

Among Mormons, those who are more highly educated are not simply as religious as those with less education — Mormons with college

Across multiple Christian traditions, highly educated people are more likely than others to say they attend church weekly

% who ...

			% WNO	•••	
	Attend religious services weekly	Pray daily	Say religion very important	Believe in God w/absolute certainty	Overall high religious commitment
Among	%	%	%	%	%
Evangelical Protestant	58	79	79	88	84
College grad	68	83	81	90	87
Some college	55	79	78	88	83
H.S. or less	55	77	79	87	82
Mainline Protestant	33	54	53	66	55
College grad	36	52	50	61	54
Some college	31	57	55	68	57
H.S. or less	31	53	55	69	55
Historically black Prot.	53	80	85	89	88
College grad	59	85	84	90	89
Some college	53	79	83	91	86
H.S. or less	52	80	88	88	88
Catholic	39	59	58	64	61
College grad	45	58	55	66	62
Some college	35	60	56	69	61
H.S. or less	39	59	60	61	60
Mormon	77	85	84	86	88
College grad	85	92	89	88	92
Some college	76	88	84	88	91
H.S. or less	66	72	76	82	78

Note: "Overall high religious commitment" shows the share who score high on an index that combines all four individual measures.

Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014. "In America, Does More Education Equal Less Religion?"

experience are *more* religiously observant, on average, than Mormons with less education. Fully 92% of college-educated Mormons are highly religious, as are 91% of Mormons with some college. Among Mormons whose education topped out with high school, however, just 78% score high on the index of religious observance.

The propensity for highly educated Christians to exhibit relatively high levels of religious observance is most pronounced with respect to religious attendance. Indeed, across all five of the nation's largest Christian traditions, college graduates are significantly more likely than their counterparts with less education to say they attend religious services regularly. Among mainline Protestants, for instance, 36% of college graduates say they attend religious services on a weekly basis, compared with 31% of mainline Protestants who have not completed college. And among those in the historically black Protestant tradition, 59% of college graduates say they attend church weekly, compared with 53% of those with some college and 52% of those with only a high school education. ⁴

On other measures of religious observance, college-educated Christians tend to look quite similar to those who haven't completed college. There are, however, a few exceptions. Among mainline Protestants and Catholics, for instance, those with higher levels of education are slightly less likely to say religion is very important in their lives. And college-educated mainline Protestants are less likely than mainline Protestants who have less formal education to say they believe in God with absolute certainty.

⁴ Surveys that ask respondents how often they attend religious services typically obtain higher estimates of rates of weekly attendance than other, more indirect methods of data collection (such as asking respondents to keep a diary of how they spend their days, without specific reference to attendance at worship services). When prompted by a survey question to report how often they attend religious services, respondents who say they attend every week may be indicating that they see themselves as the kind of people who regularly go to services, rather than that they never miss a week of church. For a discussion of differences between self-reported attendance and actual attendance rates, see Brenner, Philip S. 2011. "Exceptional Behavior or Exceptional Identity? Overreporting of Church Attendance in the U.S." Public Opinion Quarterly. Though this body of research suggests that attendance measures from surveys may not necessarily be the best gauge of the share of people who attend services in any given week, knowing whether respondents think of themselves as regular churchgoers is nevertheless very important because this measure of religious commitment often is correlated with other religious beliefs and practices, as well as with social and political attitudes. In addition to the overreporting of church attendance that arises from asking respondents directly how often they attend religious services, readers should bear in mind that telephone opinion surveys can produce overestimates of religious attendance due to high rates of nonresponse. See, for example, Pew Research Center's 2012 report "Assessing the Representativeness of Public Opinion Surveys" and Pew Research Center's July 21, 2015, Fact Tank post "The challenges of polling when fewer people are available to be polled."

Religion and education among religious 'nones' and Jews: Most highly educated are least religious

While college-educated Christians are about as observant — and sometimes more observant — than Christians with less education, the data show that among the religiously unaffiliated (i.e., those who describe their religious identity as atheist, agnostic or "nothing in particular"), those who have college degrees are considerably less religious than "nones" without a college education.

For example, just over a third of religious "nones" who have a high school diploma or less schooling say they believe in God with absolute certainty (36%), compared with just 15% of religiously unaffiliated adults who have completed college. One-quarter of "nones" whose education topped out with high school say they pray every day, which is double the

Very few religious 'nones' have high level of religious commitment

% of religiously unaffiliated U.S. adults who ...

	College grad	Some s	High school or less
	%	%	%
Attend services at least weekly	2	4	6
Pray daily	12	20	25
Say religion is very important	6	11	20
Believe in God, absolutely certain	15	26	36
Overall high religious commitment	5	11	16

Note: "Overall high religious commitment" shows the share who score high on an index that combines all four individual measures. Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014.

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share of college-educated "nones" who say they pray daily (12%). And while 20% of religiously unaffiliated adults with no college experience say religion is very important in their lives, only 6% of college-educated "nones" say the same.

As with the religiously unaffiliated, highly educated Jews tend to be less religious than Jews with fewer years of schooling. For instance, Pew Research Center's 2013 survey of U.S. Jews found that while more than half of Jews who have not completed college say they believe in God with absolute certainty (54%), only about three-in-ten Jewish college graduates say the same (28%).5 And while about four-in-ten Jews who have not completed college say religion is very important in their lives (39%), only a quarter of Jewish college graduates say religion is very important to them (25%).6

These differences are driven partly by Orthodox Jews, who tend to be much more religiously observant

College-educated Jews less religious than Jews with less education

% of U.S. Jews who ...

	Attend religious services at least once a week	Say religion is very important to them	Believe in God with absolute certainty
	%	%	%
All Jews by religion	14	31	39
College grad	12	25	28
Less than college	17	39	54
Orthodox	62	83	89
College grad	70	84	82
Less than college	56	82	93
Non-Orthodox	7	24	32
College grad	7	20	23
Less than college	8	29	45

Note: Based on Jews by religion.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 20-June 13, 2013.

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<u>and less educated</u> (in terms of number of years of *secular* schooling) than non-Orthodox Jews. However, even when the analysis is restricted to the non-Orthodox, Jews with college degrees are less likely to say religion is very important to them or that they believe in God with absolute certainty compared with Jews with lower levels of educational attainment.

⁵ This analysis is based on Jews by religion, or people who say their religion is Jewish and do not profess any other religion. See Pew Research Center's 2013 survey of U.S. Jews for more information.

⁶ Pew Research Center's 2013 survey of U.S. Jews did not ask respondents about self-reported frequency of prayer. Therefore, the religiosity index, which uses frequency of prayer as one of the four measures in the index, cannot be created for U.S. Jews using this survey.

Religion and education among Muslims

There is no clear pattern when it comes to the relationship between religion and education for U.S. Muslims. According to a 2011 Pew Research Center survey of Muslim Americans, Muslims with a college education and those with no more than a high school education attend mosque and pray at about equal rates: Roughly half of Muslims in both of these educational groups attend services at least once a week,

Across most measures, college-educated Muslims about as religious as high school-educated Muslims

% of U.S. Muslims who ...

All Muslims	College grad	Some college	High school or less
%	%	%	%
47	49	36	50
65	66	62	67
69	64	71	71
96	95	99	95
	Muslims % 47 65 69	Muslims grad % % 47 49 65 66 69 64	Muslims grad college % % % 47 49 36 65 66 62 69 64 71

Source: Survey conducted April 14-July 22, 2011. "In America, Does More Education Equal Less Religion?"

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while two-thirds pray some or all of the five *salah* (Islamic prayers) each day. Nearly all Muslim Americans in each educational category (95% each) say they believe in God.⁸

Although U.S. Hindus, Buddhists and other, smaller religious groups are studied in Pew Research Center surveys, including the 2014 Religious Landscape Study, they are not analyzed in this report, for a variety of methodological reasons. Interviews for the Landscape Study were conducted in English and Spanish, effectively excluding members of these religious traditions who speak only Asian languages. Pew Research Center's 2012 survey of Asian Americans did include interviews in seven Asian languages, but the survey excluded respondents who did not identify as Asian American. Since a considerable share of U.S. Buddhists are not Asian Americans, the Asian Americans study is not able to provide information on the full population of U.S. Buddhists. Hindus are not included in this analysis of religion and education because the vast majority of Hindus in the U.S. have college degrees, and neither the Asian Americans study nor the Religious Landscape Study included enough interviews with Hindus who do *not* have college degrees to compare U.S. Hindus with different levels of education.

⁷ The religious commitment scale was not created for Muslims for two reasons. First, Pew Research Center's 2011 survey of U.S. Muslims did not ask respondents about the certainty of their belief in God, which is one of the four elements that make up the religiosity scale. Second, expectations about attendance at mosque differ widely by gender (traditionally, attendance is normative for Muslim men, but less so for women), which complicates comparisons between Muslims and many Christians groups on the scale.

⁸ Pew Research Center's 2011 survey of U.S. Muslims asked respondents: "Do you believe in One God, Allah, or not?" The survey did not ask the follow-up question about certainty of this belief.

Appendix A: Detailed Tables

The following detailed tables show results for many of the questions discussed in this report among respondents with each of five levels of educational attainment — less than high school, high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, and a post-graduate degree.

Religion and education among all U.S. adults

	All U.S. adults	NET High school or less	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college	NET College graduate +	College degree	Postgrad degree
Attend religious services	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Once a week or more	36	37	40	35	34	36	36	36
Monthly/yearly	33	32	30	33	35	33	33	33
Seldom/never	30	30	28	31	31	30	30	30
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How often do you pray?								
At least once a day	55	57	62	56	57	50	51	49
Weekly/monthly	21	22	22	22	21	21	20	21
Seldom/never	23	20	14	22	22	29	28	29
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How important is religion in your life?								
Very	53	58	66	55	53	46	47	46
Somewhat	24	24	22	25	24	25	25	24
Not too/not at all	22	17	11	19	22	28	28	30
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Believe in God?								
Yes, absolutely certain	63	66	63	67	65	55	57	52
Yes, less certain	26	26	32	24	24	28	26	30
No	9	6	3	7	9	14	14	15
Other/don't know/refused	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Religious commitment index								
High	55	58	63	57	56	50	51	48
Medium	26	27	28	26	25	24	24	25
Low	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Identify as religiously unaffiliated	23	21	18	22	23	24	25	24
Atheist/agnostic	7	4	2	5	8	11	11	11
Nothing in particular	16	17	16	18	16	14	14	13

Note: The "college degree" column includes those who have completed a bachelor's degree as well as those who have completed some graduate-level education but have not received a graduate degree. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014.

Religion and education among evangelical Protestants

•	_	•						
	All evangelical Protestants	NET High school or less	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college	NET College graduate +	College degree	Postgrad degree
Attend religious services	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Once a week or more	58	55	55	56	55	68	67	70
Monthly/yearly	30	29	25	30	34	24	26	22
Seldom/never	12	15	19	14	11	7	7	8
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How often do you pray?								
At least once a day	79	77	77	77	79	83	83	83
Weekly/monthly	17	18	17	18	17	14	14	14
Seldom/never	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	3
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How important is religion in your life?								
Very	79	79	82	78	78	81	80	84
Somewhat	17	17	15	18	19	15	17	13
Not too/not at all	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Believe in God?								
Yes, absolutely certain	88	87	81	88	88	90	90	90
Yes, less certain	12	13	17	11	11	10	10	10
No	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Other/don't know/refused	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Religious commitment index								
High	84	82	81	83	83	87	87	87
Medium	15	16	17	16	15	12	12	11
Low	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	8,593	2,977	648	2,329	2,739	2,829	1,870	959

Note: The "college degree" column includes those who have completed a bachelor's degree as well as those who have completed some graduate-level education but have not received a graduate degree. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014.

Religion and education among mainline Protestants

•	•							
	All mainline Protestants		Less than high school	school	Some college	NET College graduate +	College degree	Postgrad degree
Attend religious services	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Once a week or more	33	31	30	32	31	36	35	37
Monthly/yearly	43	38	35	39	46	45	45	46
Seldom/never	24	30	35	29	23	18	19	17
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How often do you pray?								
At least once a day	54	53	54	53	57	52	52	52
Weekly/monthly	30	29	32	28	31	30	29	32
Seldom/never	15	16	12	17	11	17	18	14
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How important is religion in your life?								
Very	53	55	62	53	55	50	50	50
Somewhat	34	33	28	34	34	35	35	35
Not too/not at all	12	11	9	12	10	14	15	14
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Believe in God?								
Yes, absolutely certain	66	69	68	70	68	61	63	58
Yes, less certain	31	28	31	27	30	35	33	38
No	2	2	<1	2	1	2	2	2
Other/don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Religious commitment index								
High	55	55	56	55	57	54	55	53
Medium	35	35	37	34	35	34	32	36
Low	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	6,083	1,536	238	1,298	1,567	2,942	1,673	1,269

Note: The "college degree" column includes those who have completed a bachelor's degree as well as those who have completed some graduate-level education but have not received a graduate degree. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014.

Religion and education among those in the historically black Protestant tradition

	All Prots. in hist. black trad.	NET High school or less	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college	NET College graduate +	College degree	Postgrad degree
Attend religious services	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Once a week or more	53	52	56	50	53	59	58	62
Monthly/yearly	36	37	30	40	36	33	33	34
Seldom/never	10	10	12	9	11	7	9	4
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How often do you pray?								
At least once a day	80	80	78	80	79	85	86	83
Weekly/monthly	15	1 5	17	14	16	13	10	16
Seldom/never	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	1
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How important is religion in your life?								
Very	85	88	89	87	83	84	85	84
Somewhat	12	11	10	11	15	13	12	14
Not too/not at all	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	2
Don't know/refused	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Believe in God?								
Yes, absolutely certain	89	88	89	87	91	90	90	91
Yes, less certain	10	12	11	12	8	9	9	8
No	<1	<1	0	<1	0	<1	<1	0
Other/don't know/refused	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Religious commitment index								
High	88	88	90	87	86	89	89	89
Medium	12	11	9	12	13	11	11	11
Low	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	1,916	823	231	592	600	482	289	193

Note: The "college degree" column includes those who have completed a bachelor's degree as well as those who have completed some graduate-level education but have not received a graduate degree. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014.

Religion and education among Catholics

	All Catholics	NET High school or less	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college	NET College graduate +	College degree	Postgrad degree
Attend religious services	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Once a week or more	39	39	42	37	35	45	43	50
Monthly/yearly	40	38	37	39	43	40	42	38
Seldom/never	20	22	21	23	21	14	15	12
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How often do you pray?								
At least once a day	59	59	63	56	60	58	56	61
Weekly/monthly	27	27	25	28	26	29	30	27
Seldom/never	13	13	11	14	13	13	13	12
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How important is religion in your life?								
Very	58	60	69	56	56	55	53	59
Somewhat	32	31	26	33	34	32	35	29
Not too/not at all	10	9	4	11	10	12	12	12
Don't know/refused	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Believe in God?								
Yes, absolutely certain	64	61	50	66	69	66	65	66
Yes, less certain	33	37	49	31	28	32	32	31
No	2	1	<1	2	1	2	2	1
Other/don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Religious commitment index								
High	61	60	62	59	61	62	60	65
Medium	31	33	34	32	31	28	30	25
Low	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	7,202	2,431	728	1,703	1,810	2,916	1,788	1,128

Note: The "college degree" column includes those who have completed a bachelor's degree as well as those who have completed some graduate-level education but have not received a graduate degree. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014.

Religion and education among Mormons

3	All Mormons	High school or less	Some college	NET College graduate +	College degree	Postgrad degree
Attend religious services	%	%	%	%	%	%
Once a week or more	77	66	76	85	85	87
Monthly/yearly	14	18	18 14	10	11	7
Seldom/never	9	14	9	4	4	6
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> <u>0</u>		<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>0</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
How often do you pray?						
At least once a day	85	72	88	92	93	89
Weekly/monthly	10	21	6	6	4	9
Seldom/never	5	7	6	2	2	2
Don't know/refused	<u><1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>0</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
How important is religion in your life?						
Very	84	76	84	89	90	86
Somewhat	12	19	10	10	9	12
Not too/not at all	4	5	6	2	1	2
Don't know/refused	<u>O</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>O</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Believe in God?						
Yes, absolutely certain	86	82	88	88	88	86
Yes, less certain	13	18	11	11	10	13
No	<1	0	1	1	1	1
Other/don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Religious commitment index						
High	88	78	91	92	93	90
Medium	8	17	4	6	6	7
Low	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	664	127	224	311	212	99

Note: The "college degree" column includes those who have completed a bachelor's degree as well as those who have completed some graduate-level education but have not received a graduate degree. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014.

Religion and education among religious 'nones'

•	_	_						
	All religious 'nones'	NET High school or less	Less than high school	High school graduate		NET College graduate +	College degree	Postgrad degree
Attend religious services	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Once a week or more	4	6	10	5	4	2	3	1
Monthly/yearly	24	26	28	26	23	21	22	21
Seldom/never	72	67	62	69	73	76	75	78
Don't know/refused	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How often do you pray?								
At least once a day	20	25	36	22	20	12	12	12
Weekly/monthly	17	21	25	20	18	13	14	12
Seldom/never	62	54	38	58	62	74	73	75
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How important is religion in your life?								
Very	13	20	31	17	11	6	7	3
Somewhat	21	27	26	27	20	16	16	15
Not too/not at all	65	52	41	55	67	78	76	81
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Believe in God?								
Yes, absolutely certain	27	36	43	34	26	1 5	17	13
Yes, less certain	34	35	39	34	35	31	31	32
No	33	25	15	27	33	46	44	48
Other/don't know/refused	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Religious commitment index								
High	11	16	26	14	11	5	6	4
Medium	28	35	40	34	27	20	20	19
Low	<u>61</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>77</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	7,556	2,129	410	1,719	1,950	3,453	2,071	1,382

Note: The "college degree" column includes those who have completed a bachelor's degree as well as those who have completed some graduate-level education but have not received a graduate degree. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Source: 2014 U.S. Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014.

Religion and education among Jews

_	All Jews by religion	High school or less	Some college	NET College graduate +	College degree	Postgrad degree
Attend religious services	%	%	%	%	%	%
Once a week or more	14	23	13	12	13	11
Monthly/yearly	55	46	58	56	53	59
Seldom/never	31	30	29	32	34	29
Don't know/refused	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>0</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
How important is religion in your life?						
Very	31	50	32	25	27	24
Somewhat	35	29	37	37	38	35
Not too/not at all	33	20	30	38	35	40
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Believe in God?						
Yes, absolutely certain	39	58	52	28	32	24
Yes, less certain	41	32	35	46	44	47
No	16	9	10	21	18	23
Other/don't know/refused	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	2,786	382	446	1,945	1,141	804

Note: Based on Jews by religion. The "college degree" column includes those who have completed a bachelor's degree as well as those who have completed some graduate-level education but have not received a graduate degree. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Source: Survey conducted Feb. 20-June13, 2013.

Religion and education among Muslims

nongron and addancer and	All Muslims	High school or less	Some college	NET College graduate +	College degree	Postgrad education
Attend religious services	%	%	%	%	%	%
Once a week or more	47	50	36	49	52	45
Monthly/yearly	34	32	39	34	31	40
Seldom/never	18	17	23	16	17	15
Don't know/refused	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u><1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
How often do you pray?						
Pray all/some of five salah daily	65	67	62	66	70	60
Occasionally make salah	18	17	19	18	19	17
Less often/never	15	15	17	14	10	20
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
How important is religion in your life?						
Very	69	71	71	64	66	61
Somewhat	22	19	25	24	23	25
Not too/not at all	8	8	3	11	10	13
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Believe in God?						
Yes	96	95	99	95	98	91
No	4	5	<1	3	1	6
Don't know/refused	<u>1</u>	<u><1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	1,033	301	205	522	285	237

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Source: Survey conducted April 14-July 22, 2011.