Protestant Churchgoer Views on Attendees With a Disability

Survey of American Protestant Churchgoers
Methodology

- The online survey of 1,002 American Protestant churchgoers was conducted September 20-27, 2019 using a national pre-recruited panel.
- Respondents were screened to include those who identified as Protestant/non-denominational and attend religious services at least once a month.
- Quotas and slight weights were used to balance gender, age, region, ethnicity, and education to more accurately reflect the population.
- The completed sample is 1,002 surveys.
- The sample provides 95% confidence that the sampling error from the panel does not exceed ±3.2%.
- Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.
Survey Responses
97% agree that a person with a disability would feel welcomed and included at their church.

Q32: “A person with a disability (including physical, sensory, cognitive, and intellectual impairments) would feel welcomed and included when coming to our church.”
Significant Differences

- Gender
- Age
- Ethnicity
- Region
- Education Level
- Denomination
- Worship Service Attendance
- Evangelical Beliefs
- Church Size
Significant Statistical Differences

Comparisons were made to determine if there are any significant statistical differences among gender, age, ethnicity, region, and education.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18-34</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>High School graduate or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>African American</td>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>Some college</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>Bachelor’s Degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>Other Ethnicities</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>Graduate Degree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Region is defined by US Census locations
## Significant Statistical Differences

Comparisons were made to determine if there are any significant statistical differences among denomination, worship service attendance, evangelical beliefs, and church size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Worship Service Attendance</th>
<th>Evangelical Beliefs</th>
<th>Church Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>4 or more times a month</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Less than 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian/Churches of Christ</td>
<td>Less than 4 times a month</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>50 to 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 to 249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250 to 499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-denominational</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500 or more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“A person with a disability (including physical, sensory, cognitive, and intellectual impairments) would feel welcomed and included when coming to our church.”

- Those age 50-64 (85%) and 65+ (86%) are more likely to Strongly Agree than those 18-34 (75%)
- Whites (83%) and African Americans (83%) are more likely to Strongly Agree than Hispanics (71%)
- Those who are High School Graduates or less (84%) are more likely to Strongly Agree than those with a Bachelor’s Degree (76%) or a Graduate Degree (75%)
- Those who attend 4 or more times a month are more likely to Strongly Agree than those who attend less than 4 times a month (84% v 77%)
- Those with evangelical beliefs are more likely to Strongly Agree than those without evangelical beliefs (87% v. 74%)
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