

Pew Research Center Global Attitudes & Trends Spring 2024 Instructions for U.S. Data

Where does U.S. data in the reports come from?

The U.S. data in 2024 Global Attitudes reports comes from multiple waves of the [American Trends Panel](#) (ATP), as well as the 2023-24 [Religious Landscape Study](#) (RLS). The ATP is Pew Research Center's primary source of survey data for U.S. public opinion research. It is a multimode, probability-based survey panel made up of more than 10,000 adults who are selected at random from across the entire United States. All surveys are conducted in English and Spanish.

The rest of this document outlines some methodological information about each data source, which questions were asked on which questionnaire, how to access the U.S. data, and which weights to use for the U.S. data.

Wave 132

ATP Wave 132 was conducted from July 31 to Aug. 6, 2023. A total of 11,201 panelists responded out of 12,932 who were sampled, for a response rate of 87% (AAPOR RR1). The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 11,201 respondents is plus or minus 1.4 percentage points.

Wave 143

ATP Wave 143 was conducted from Feb. 13 to 25, 2024. A total of 12,693 panelists responded out of 14,762 who were sampled, for a response rate of 89% (AAPOR RR3). The survey includes an oversample of 2,051 Jewish and Muslim Americans from Ipsos' KnowledgePanel, SSRS's Opinion Panel and NORC at the University of Chicago's AmeriSpeak Panel. These oversampled groups are weighted to reflect their correct proportions in the population. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is less than 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 12,693 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

Wave 145

ATP Wave 145 was conducted from April 1-7, 2024, among a sample of ATP members who had previously completed both of ATP Waves 132 and 143. It includes an [oversample](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men and Hispanic men in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 3,600 panelists responded out of 3,776 who were sampled, for a response rate of 95% (AAPOR RR1). The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,600 respondents is plus or minus 2.1 percentage points.

Wave 164

ATP Wave 164 was conducted from Feb. 24 to March 2, 2025. A total of 5,123 panelists responded out of 5,737 who were sampled, for a response rate of 89% (AAPOR RR1). The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,123 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points. The survey includes an oversample of non-Hispanic Asian adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted to reflect their correct proportions in the population. SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=4,939) and live telephone (n=184) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

Wave 166

ATP Wave 164 was conducted from March 24 to March 30, 2025. A total of 3,605 panelists responded out of 4,045 who were sampled, for a response rate of 89% (AAPOR RR1). The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,605 respondents is plus or minus 1.9 percentage points. The survey includes oversamples of Jewish, Muslim and non-Hispanic Asian adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted to reflect their correct proportions in the population. SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=3,460) and live telephone (n=145) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

Religious Landscape Survey

The RLS is a national cross-sectional survey conducted for Pew Research Center by NORC at the University of Chicago. It was conducted in English and Spanish from July 17, 2023, to March 4, 2024, among a nationally representative sample of 36,908 U.S. adults. For more details, refer to the [RLS methodology](#).

Which questions were asked in which waves?

To find out which wave a specific question was asked in, please refer to the questionnaire available in the 2024 Global Attitudes Public Dataset folder.

A handful of questions in the [May 2025 report](#) on spirituality around the world come from *both* the Religious Landscape Survey and the ATP. For these questions (listed below), use the variables found in the RLS dataset to calculate point estimates, and the variables in the ATP datasets to conduct cross-wave analysis.

- Current religion
- Attendance
- Prayer
- Importance of religion in your life
- Whether there is something spiritual beyond the natural world, or if the natural world is all there is.

How to access U.S. data?

ATP data will be made available on our website: <https://www.pewresearch.org/datasets/>. Each wave's data is provided in a separate dataset.

RLS data is also available on our website: <https://www.pewresearch.org/dataset/2023-24-religious-landscape-study-rls-dataset/>

Which weight to use for U.S. data?

When calculating point estimates for U.S. data, the main weight in the dataset for the wave in which the question was originally asked should be used.

When analyzing U.S. data from multiple waves (for example, when creating a scale using variables that originally appeared in different waves or when using a variable from one wave as an independent variable to analyze the results of a dependent variable asked on another wave), please refer to the below table.

Waves W132, W143 and W145 include related questions that may naturally lend themselves to cross-wave analysis. In the associated reports, we used the appropriate cross-wave weights for these cases. For this reason, we are including the following guidelines.

Which weight to use when using U.S. data from multiple waves

		If dependent variable comes from...		
If independent variable comes from...		W132	W143	W145
	W132	WEIGHT_W132	*	WEIGHT_W145
	W143	*	WEIGHT_W143	WEIGHT_W145
	W145	WEIGHT_W145	WEIGHT_W145	WEIGHT_W145

*Due to oversampling in Wave 143, a special weight is required to conduct cross-wave analysis between Waves 143 and 132. This weight is not publicly available. For access, please contact info@pewresearch.org.

Note: U.S. data can be accessed from Pew Research Center website.

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