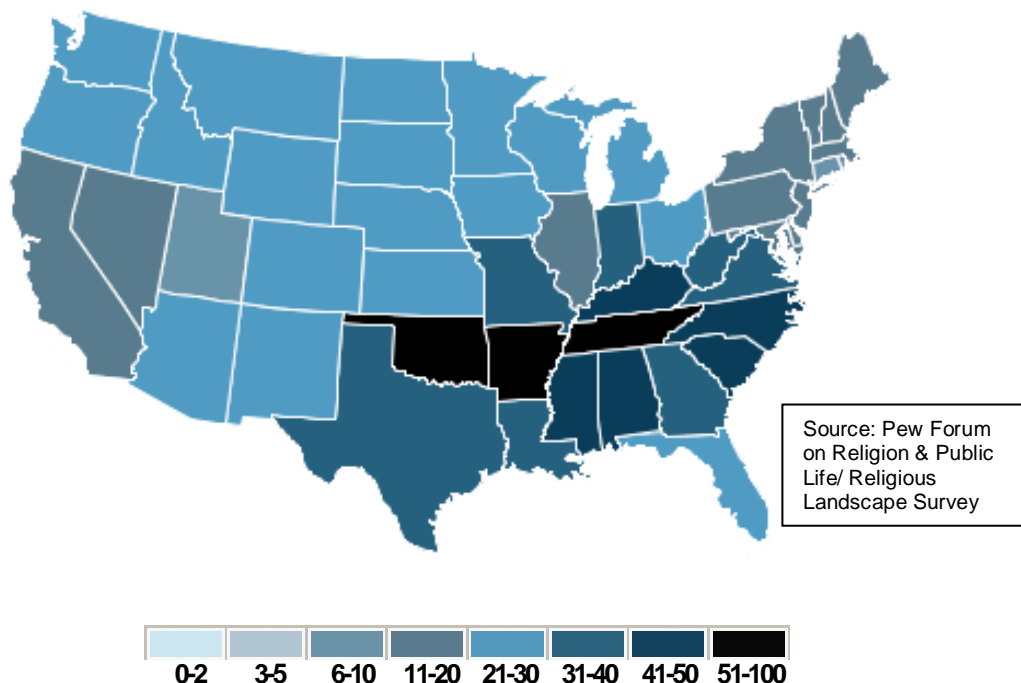


Evangelical Christians

Evangelicals by Denomination (Barna Study, 2001)

Not surprisingly, there were only three denominations that had at least one-quarter of their adherents qualify as Evangelicals: the Assemblies of God (33%), non-denominational Protestant (29%), and Pentecostal (27%) churches. One out of every seven Baptists (14%) met the Evangelical classification. An unexpectedly high proportion of people associated with the Churches of Christ - 12% - fit this standard. (Barna explained that this was because a majority of the category was comprised of individuals associated with congregations not part of the United Church of Christ cluster, which tends to have very liberal interpretations of Scripture.) Churches that have the lowest proportion of adherents meeting the Evangelical criteria were the Catholic, Episcopal, and Mormon churches, each of which has just 1% of its people in this category.

Evangelicals by State (Percentage of affiliated adults)



Being classified as an Evangelical is not dependent upon church attendance or the denominational affiliation of the church one attends. According to a 2006 Barna study, nine percent of the U.S. population is considered Evangelical. The word “Evangelical” is an umbrella term that covers a diverse number of Protestant churches and denominations. Though Evangelical Christians have the same core “born again” beliefs, they differ in other personal views and worship styles.

Data from a 2004 Barna study indicates that nearly half of all Americans who accept Jesus Christ as their Savior to become born again do so before reaching the age of 13 (43 percent). This is one reason Evangelical Christians place a high emphasis on ministering to children.

“Born Again”

According to Christian pollster George Barna, “Evangelicals” meet the “born again” criteria plus seven other conditions:

1. Assert that their faith is very important in their life today
2. Believe that they have a personal responsibility to share their religious beliefs about Christ with non-Christians
3. Believe that Satan exists
4. Believe that eternal salvation is possible only through grace, not works
5. Believe that Jesus Christ lived a sinless life on earth
6. Accept that the Bible is accurate in all that it teaches
7. Describe God as the all-knowing, all-powerful, perfect deity who created the universe and still rules it today.

Self-Descriptions (Barna Survey 2006-2007)

- 93% define themselves as "deeply spiritual" compared with the national average of 62% (2006)
- On political and social issues (2007)

	Evangelicals	Adults nationwide
Mostly conservative	78%	31%
Somewhere in between	16%	50%
Liberal	1%	14%

Politics

National data from a 2004 survey undertaken by political scientist John Green at the University of Akron shows that Evangelical Protestants were only slightly more likely than Americans at large to vote—63 percent of Evangelicals as opposed to 61 percent of the entire electorate. Evangelical Christians skew strongly Republican in terms of their political orientation. According to a 2004 Gallup poll, more than half (54 percent) identify themselves as Republicans, compared with 35 percent of the total population. On the other hand, 22 percent identify as Democrats, compared with 33 percent of the total population.

How Many Evangelicals? (Barna 2007)

- 8% of the population
- Approximately 18 million adults

Profile of Evangelicals (Barna 2007)

- 26% are college graduates
- 74% are married
- 44% have children under 18 living in their household
- More than four out of five (81%) are white
- 60% are affiliated with the Republican Party
- 90% are registered to vote
- 39% live in the South
- 33% live in the Midwest
- 19% live in the West
- 9% live in the Northeast
- 43% are Baby Boomers
- 74% are married

Lifestyles (Barna 2004)

Of the five faith segments (Evangelicals, non-Evangelical born again Christians, nominal Christians, adherents of non-Christian faiths, and atheists/agnostics), Evangelicals were the most likely to do each of the following:

- discuss spiritual matters with other people.
- volunteer at a church or non-profit organization.
- discuss political matters with other people.
- discuss moral issues and conditions with others.
- stop watching a television program because of its values or viewpoints.
- go out of their way to encourage or compliment someone.