



Fr. Juan Ochoa, administrator of Christ the King Church near Hancock Park, California, processes during the opening Mass Nov. 22, 2020. (CNS/Angelus News/Victor Aleman)



by Lucy Grindon

[View Author Profile](#)
lgrindon@ncronline.org

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More than a third of U.S. Catholics say their own personal faith has become stronger during the coronavirus pandemic, and 3 in 10 Catholics believe the virus has strengthened the religious faith of other people in the country, according to a [study released Jan. 27](#) by the Pew Research Center.

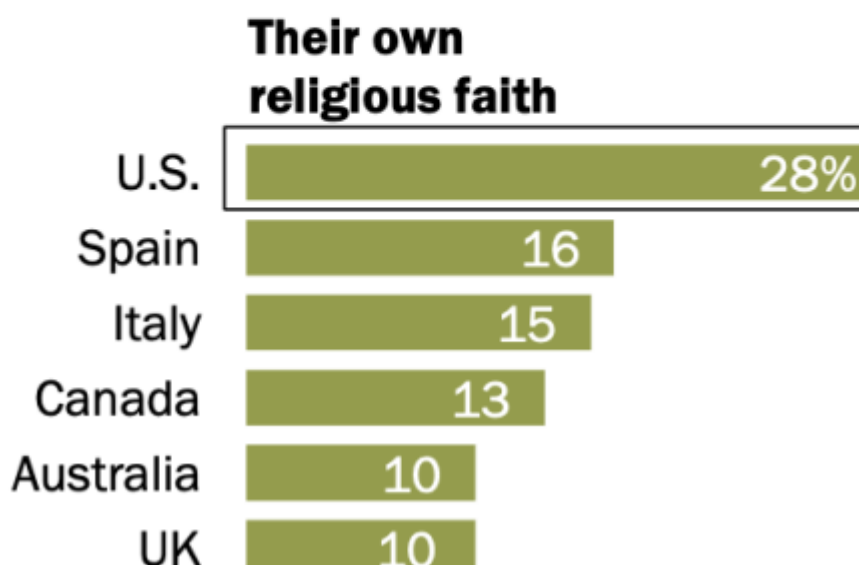
Overall, 28% of Americans said their own faith had become stronger during the pandemic, with 49% of white evangelical Protestants, 21% of white non-evangelical Protestants, and 35% of Catholics agreeing.

The majority of Americans — 68% — said the pandemic has not changed their personal faith much, but despite the cancellation of religious activities and in-person services, few Americans — only 4% — say their religious faith has weakened as a result of the outbreak.

The study, conducted last summer, found that Americans are more likely than people in 14 other countries surveyed to say that their religious faith has strengthened during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Americans most likely to say their religious faith stronger

*% who say ___ has become **stronger** as a result of the outbreak*



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"The U.S. has by far the highest share of respondents who say their faith has strengthened, with about three-in-ten holding this view," the study reports.

In Spain and Italy, the countries with the second- and third-highest percentages, only 16% and 15%, respectively, said their faith had grown stronger. (10% was the 14-country median.)

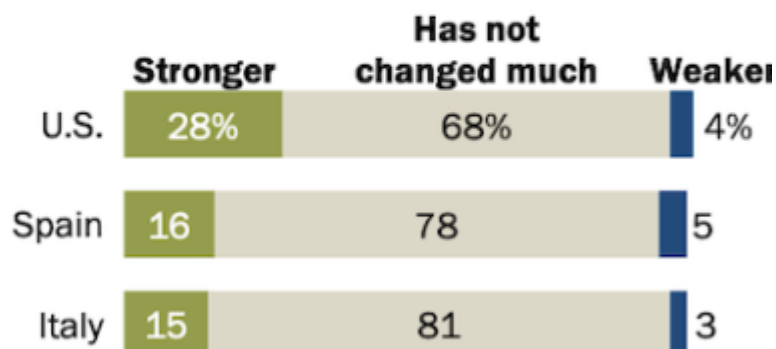
As the study points out, Americans are more likely than people in the other surveyed countries to be religious in the first place — in Italy, for example, 25% say religion is "very important" in their lives. That number is 49% in the U.S. — and people who are religious are more likely to say the pandemic has strengthened their faith.

"In nearly every country surveyed, those who say religion is very important in their lives are more likely to say both their own faith and that of their compatriots has grown due to the pandemic. Americans' greater proclivity to turn to religion amid the pandemic is largely driven by the relatively high share of religious Americans," the study says.

In countries hit by large waves of infections and deaths in the spring of 2020, the pandemic also strengthened family ties, the study found. Spain, Italy, the U.S. and the U.K. had the highest proportions of respondents who said their relationships with their immediate family members had become stronger because of the pandemic. With college and university campuses closed throughout the U.S., more young people than older people said their family connections had grown closer: Half of Americans aged 18 to 29 said so, whereas only 38% of Americans older than 50 said the same.

Majorities say coronavirus has not changed their religious faith much

% who say their own religious faith has become ___ as a result of the coronavirus outbreak



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In nine of the 14 countries, personal religious faith grew more among lower-income people than among higher-income people. In five of the countries surveyed, the study says, those with less education are also more likely to say their faith has become stronger. The study does not discuss whether lower-income people or less educated people tend to be more religious in general than higher-income or more educated people, or whether such a correlation may contribute to the higher rates of strengthened faith reported by lower-income and less educated people.

"Majorities or pluralities in all the countries surveyed do not feel that religious faith has been strengthened by the pandemic," the study says. However, not many said their faith had weakened, either. Between the 14 countries, the median percentage of people who said their faith had weakened was 3%. South Korea is an outlier, with 9% reporting that their faith had waned.

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