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Most Still Oppose Same-Sex Marriage
MAJORITY CONTINUES TO SUPPORT CIVIL UNIONS

Results from the
2009 Annual Religion and Public Life Survey

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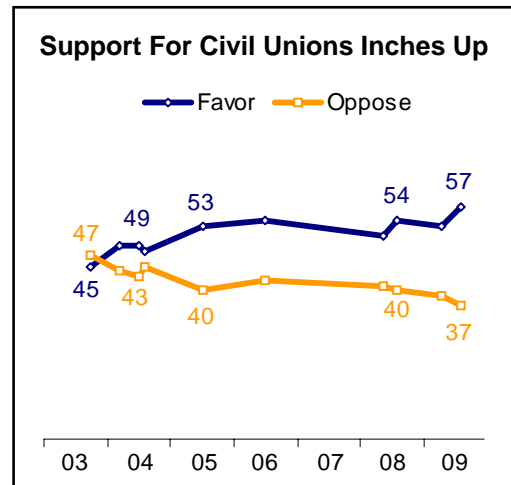
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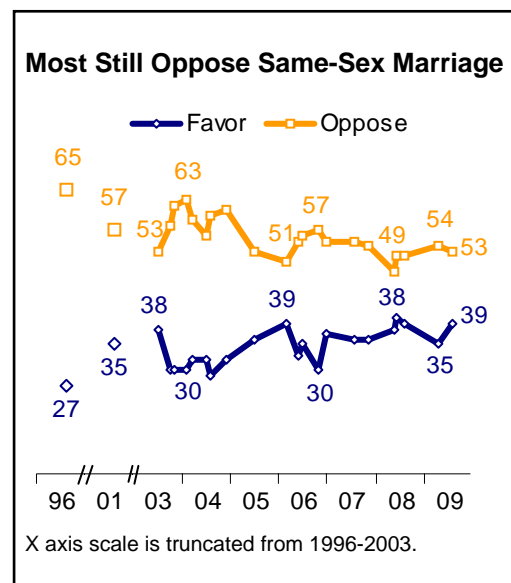
Most Still Oppose Same-Sex Marriage

MAJORITY CONTINUES TO SUPPORT CIVIL UNIONS

A clear majority of Americans (57%) favors allowing gay and lesbian couples to enter into legal agreements with each other that would give them many of the same rights as married couples, a status commonly known as civil unions. This finding marks a slight uptick in support for civil unions and appears to continue a significant long-term trend since the question was first asked in Pew Research Center surveys in 2003, when support for civil unions stood at 45%.



Over the past year, support for civil unions has grown significantly among those who oppose same-sex marriage (24% in August 2008 to 30% in 2009) while remaining stable among those who favor same-sex marriage. At the same time, opponents of same-sex marriage continue to outnumber supporters overall. An August 2009 Pew Research Center survey finds that 53% oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally, compared with 39% who support same-sex marriage, numbers that are virtually unchanged over the past year.



Supporters of same-sex marriage are divided over the best way to pursue its legalization; 45% favor pushing hard to legalize it as soon as possible, while 42% of same-sex marriage advocates say they should not push too hard to legalize same-sex marriages right away because this might risk creating a backlash against gays and lesbians.

The recent national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and the Pew Forum on Religion & Public life, conducted Aug. 11-27 among 4,013 adults reached on both landlines and cell phones, also finds that half of the public (49%) says homosexual behavior is morally wrong, while 9% say it is morally acceptable and 35% say it is not a moral issue. Those who say it is morally wrong are less supportive of same-sex marriage (11% in favor

compared with 70% of those who have no moral qualms about homosexuality) and civil unions (33% in favor compared with 82% of those who have no qualms about homosexuality).

Same-Sex Marriage Issue Continues to Divide

Attitudes on same-sex marriage currently stand almost exactly where they did 12 months ago, with just over half of Americans (53%) opposed and 39% in favor of allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally. There are stark differences of opinion among the public on this issue, especially among religious and political groups. For example, more than seven-in-ten liberal Democrats (72%) favor same-sex marriage, while eight-in-ten conservative Republicans (81%) oppose it.

More than three-quarters of white evangelical Protestants (77%) and two-thirds of black Protestants (66%) oppose same-sex marriage, as do half of white mainline Protestants (50%). Catholics are evenly divided on the issue, with 45% favoring same-sex marriage and 43% opposing it. Most of those unaffiliated with any particular religion support same-sex marriage (60%).

Overall, a strong majority of those who attend services at least weekly oppose same-sex marriage (71%), while about half of those who seldom or never attend religious services favor it (54%). This pattern is evident within Catholicism and evangelical Protestantism. Most regularly attending white Catholics in the survey oppose same-sex marriage, while most white Catholics who attend Mass less often favor it. Among white evangelicals, 85% of those who attend services at least weekly oppose same-sex marriage, 21 percentage points higher than among less-observant white evangelicals.

Gay Marriage				
	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>N</u>
	%	%	%	
Total	39	53	8=100	2,010
Men	34	59	7=100	895
Women	43	48	9=100	1,115
White	39	52	8=100	1,526
Black	26	66	8=100	197
Hispanic	45	49	6=100	165
18-29	58	37	5=100	283
30-49	38	53	9=100	568
50-64	35	58	7=100	622
65+	22	67	11=100	507
College grad+	49	43	8=100	769
Some college	42	51	8=100	492
HS or less	32	59	9=100	743
Conserv Rep	14	81	5=100	364
Mod/Lib Rep	36	54	11=100	149
Independent	44	47	9=100	706
Cons/Mod Dem	41	53	6=100	413
Liberal Dem	72	24	3=100	219
Protestant	27	65	8=100	1,100
White evangelical	17	77	6=100	449
Attend weekly	10	85	5=100	301
Attend less often	28	64	8=100	146
White mainline	39	50	10=100	405
Attend weekly	37	55	8=100	118
Attend less often	41	48	11=100	282
Black Protestant	25	66	9=100	146
Catholic	45	43	12=100	446
White non-Hisp	45	42	13=100	330
Attend weekly	30	59	11=100	149
Attend less often	54	31	15=100	179
Unaffiliated	60	34	6=100	286
<i>Attend services ...</i>				
Weekly or more	22	71	7=100	838
Monthly/yearly	47	44	9=100	647
Seldom/never	54	38	8=100	504
East	45	45	10=100	391
Midwest	38	54	8=100	505
South	31	60	9=100	773
West	47	47	6=100	341

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.
Q146a.

Public opinion on this issue also varies according to age, sex, race and education. Most young people (ages 18-29) favor same-sex marriage (58%), while majorities in older age groups oppose it. Women are more likely than men to support same-sex marriage (43% vs. 34%), and whites and Hispanics are more supportive than blacks (39%, 45% and 26% respectively). Among those in the survey with a college education, a 49% plurality favors same-sex marriage, while half or more of those with less education oppose it.

Most Southerners and Midwesterners oppose same-sex marriage (60% and 54% respectively). By contrast, people who reside in the West and the East are evenly divided on the issue (47% favor vs. 47% oppose in the West, 45% favor vs. 45% oppose in the East).

Advocates Split on Strategy

The 39% of Americans who favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry are evenly divided over how hard supporters should push to legalize same-sex marriage. Roughly four-in-ten (42%) say that supporters should not push too hard to make it legal right away because doing so could create bad feelings against homosexuals. A similar number (45%), however, say that supporters of same-sex marriage should push hard to make it legal as soon as possible, despite the risk of creating bad feelings against gays and lesbians. There has been a slight decline since 2006 in the number of same-sex marriage supporters favoring a hard push to legalize same-sex marriage right away (from 51% to 45% in 2009).

Gay Marriage Supporters Disagree on Strategy			
	July <u>06</u> %	Aug <u>09</u> %	<i>Change</i> <u>06-09</u>
<i>Gay marriage supporters...</i>			
Shouldn't push too hard, could create bad feelings	41	42	+1
Should push hard to legalize as soon as possible	51	45	-6
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>	+5
	100	100	
N	653	757	

Based on those who favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q147.

Most Favor Civil Unions

Currently, support for civil unions stands at an all time high in Pew Research Center surveys, with 57% favoring them and 37% opposed to allowing gay and lesbian couples to enter into legal agreements with each other, giving them many of the same rights as married couples. This marks a slight increase in support for civil unions.

Among most political groups, half or more support civil unions, including 59% of moderate and liberal Republicans, 63% of independents, 54% of moderate and conservative Democrats and 76% of liberal Democrats. The only exception to this pattern is conservative Republicans, among whom a slim majority (53%) opposes civil unions.

Most white evangelicals oppose civil unions (57%), with opposition especially concentrated among the most-observant white evangelicals (67% among those who attend church at least weekly). Black Protestants are divided on the issue, with 43% in favor of civil unions and 49% opposed. Most other religious groups favor civil unions, including observant white Catholics (55%) and observant white mainline Protestants (57%). Among the religiously unaffiliated, more than two-thirds (68%) favor civil unions.

	Civil Unions			N
	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %	
Total	57	37	6=100	2,010
Men	54	40	6=100	895
Women	60	35	6=100	1,115
White	61	34	5=100	1,526
Black	40	52	8=100	197
Hispanic	49	46	5=100	165
18-29	68	29	3=100	283
30-49	56	39	5=100	568
50-64	53	40	7=100	622
65+	49	42	8=100	507
College grad+	70	26	4=100	769
Some college	62	33	5=100	492
HS or less	47	46	7=100	743
Conserv Rep	43	53	3=100	364
Mod/Lib Rep	59	37	3=100	149
Independent	63	33	5=100	706
Cons/Mod Dem	54	40	6=100	413
Lib Dem	76	21	3=100	219
Protestant	49	45	6=100	1,100
White evangelical	39	57	4=100	449
Attend weekly	29	67	4=100	301
Attend less often	55	41	4=100	146
White mainline	66	26	8=100	405
Attend weekly	57	32	11=100	118
Attend less often	69	24	7=100	282
Black Protestant	43	49	8=100	146
Catholic	62	32	6=100	446
White non-Hisp	67	28	5=100	330
Attend weekly	55	37	8=100	149
Attend less often	75	22	3=100	179
Unaffiliated	68	27	5=100	286
<i>Attend services ...</i>				
Weekly or more	40	53	7=100	838
Monthly/yearly	67	29	4=100	647
Seldom/never	68	27	6=100	504
Favor gay marriage	94	4	2=100	757
Oppose gay marriage	30	66	4=100	1,081

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q146b.

Among those who oppose same-sex marriage, three-in-ten (30%) say they would support civil unions. A majority of same-sex marriage opponents, however, still oppose civil unions (66%). Among those who favor same-sex marriage, nearly all (94%) favor civil unions.

Two-thirds of those under age 30 (68%) support civil unions, the highest level of support among any age group. College graduates are also much more supportive of civil unions (70%) than are those with a high school education or less (47%).

Majorities of both men (54%) and women (60%) favor civil unions. Whites also largely support civil unions (61%), while blacks and Hispanics are more evenly divided on the issue.

Overall support for civil unions has grown over the past year among those who oppose same-sex marriage. There has been a six-point increase in support for civil unions (from 24% to 30%) among same-sex marriage opponents, while the figure among those in favor of same-sex marriage has not changed substantially. Support for civil unions is also up significantly among Republicans (from 40% in 2008 to 48% in 2009). Support has remained relatively stable among independents and Democrats, with six-in-ten among both groups expressing support for such arrangements.

	Aug <u>2008</u>	Aug <u>2009</u>	<i>08-09</i> <u>Change</u>
<i>% favor civil unions</i>	%	%	
Total	54	57	+3
Favor gay marriage	95	94	-1
Oppose gay marriage	24	30	+6
Republican	40	48	+8
Democrat	60	60	0
Independent	59	63	+4

Q146b. Statistically significant changes noted in bold.

Homosexuality and Morality

Nearly half of the public (49%) says homosexual behavior is morally wrong, while 9% say it is morally acceptable and 35% say it is not a moral issue. A similar number says abortion is morally wrong (52%), while far fewer see moral impropriety in divorce (29%) or drinking alcohol (15%).

Blacks are much more likely to think that homosexuality is morally wrong (64%) than whites (48%) or Hispanics (43%). At least half of those ages 30 and older say homosexuality is wrong, compared with fewer than four-in-ten (38%) among those under age 30. And a slim majority of Americans with a high school education or less see homosexual behavior as morally wrong (55%), compared with fewer than half among those with a college degree (40%) or some college education (46%).

Assessments of morality are divided sharply along partisan lines. For example, three-quarters of conservative Republicans say homosexual behavior is wrong. By contrast, nearly as many liberal Democrats (70%) say either that homosexuality is morally acceptable (13%) or that it is not a moral issue (57%).

Among religious groups, 76% of white evangelical Protestants and 65% of black Protestants believe homosexuality is morally wrong; mainline Protestants (40%), Catholics (39%) and the unaffiliated (29%) are much less likely to take this view. Views also differ markedly by level of worship service attendance. Overall, two-thirds of those who attend services at least weekly say homosexual behavior is morally wrong, compared with 43% of those

Homosexual Behavior and Morality					
	Morally wrong %	Morally acceptable %	Not a moral issue %	Depends/ DK %	N
Total	49	9	35	7=100	2,010
<i>February 2006</i>	50	12	33	5=100	745
White	48	8	37	7=100	1,526
Black	64	5	24	7=100	197
Hispanic	43	15	33	10=100	165
18-29	38	10	46	6=100	283
30-49	51	9	34	7=100	568
50-64	51	9	33	7=100	622
65+	55	7	27	10=100	507
College grad+	40	10	44	5=100	769
Some college	46	8	39	8=100	492
HS or less	55	9	28	9=100	743
Conserv Rep	75	8	13	5=100	364
Mod/Lib Rep	51	8	39	3=100	149
Independent	42	9	42	8=100	706
Cons/Mod Dem	49	10	33	7=100	413
Liberal Dem	26	13	57	4=100	219
Protestant	60	7	25	8=100	1,100
White evang.	76	6	13	5=100	449
Attend weekly	83	4	10	3=100	301
Attend less often	64	10	18	8=100	146
White mainline	40	9	40	11=100	405
Attend weekly	49	10	30	11=100	118
Attend less often	37	9	44	9=100	282
Black Protestant	65	3	25	7=100	146
Catholic	39	12	41	8=100	446
White non-Hisp	40	9	44	7=100	330
Attend weekly	53	5	30	13=100	149
Attend less often	31	11	54	4=100	179
Unaffiliated	29	9	53	8=100	286
<i>Attend services ...</i>					
Weekly or more	67	6	20	7=100	838
Monthly/yearly	43	9	41	7=100	647
Seldom/never	31	12	49	8=100	504

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q180b.

who attend services monthly or yearly and 31% of those who seldom or never attend. The same is true within religious traditions. For example, among Catholics, a slim majority of weekly Mass attenders (53%) say homosexual behavior is morally wrong, while among those who attend less often, a majority (65%) say it is not a moral issue or is morally acceptable.

Moral Views Underpin Policy Positions

Americans who see homosexual behavior as morally wrong are much less supportive of same-sex marriage and civil unions than are those who believe such behavior is morally acceptable or is not a moral issue. Only 11% of those who say homosexual behavior is morally wrong favor same-sex marriage, compared with 70% of those who have no moral objection to homosexual behavior. Likewise, only a third who believe homosexual behavior is wrong favor civil unions, compared with more than eight-in-ten (82%) of those who say homosexual behavior is morally acceptable or is not a moral issue.

Moral Perceptions and Gay Issues			
		<i>Homosexual behavior is...</i>	
		Morally	Acceptable/ not moral
	<u>Total</u>	<u>wrong</u>	<u>issue</u>
	%	%	%
<i>Same-sex marriage...</i>			
Favor	39	11	70
Oppose	53	84	22
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Civil unions...</i>			
Favor	57	33	82
Oppose	37	62	14
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Discrimination Against Gays and Lesbians

More than six-in-ten Americans (64%) say gays and lesbians face a lot of discrimination, more than any other group asked about in the August 2009 survey. Gays and lesbians are seen as facing more discrimination than Muslims (58%), Hispanics (52%) or blacks (49%). Even fewer say there is a lot of discrimination against women (37%), evangelical Christians (27%), atheists (26%) or Mormons (24%).

Younger people perceive more discrimination against gays and lesbians than their elders: 80% of those under 30 say there is a lot of discrimination against gays and lesbians, compared with roughly six-in-ten of those ages 30 to 64 and just over half those age 65 and older (54%). Women are more likely than men to say gays face discrimination (68% vs. 59%). Three-quarters of Democrats (74%) say that gays and lesbians face a lot of discrimination, as do 59% of independents and 58% of Republicans.

Compared with views on same-sex marriage and civil unions, there is more agreement among the largest religious groups about the level of discrimination faced by gays and lesbians. Roughly six-in-ten white evangelical and mainline Protestants (57% and 61%) and Catholics (60%) say there is a lot of discrimination, as do 69% of those who are unaffiliated with a particular religion.

Many See Gays and Lesbians Facing Discrimination

<i>There is a lot of discrimination against...</i>	%
Gays and lesbians	64
Hispanics	52
Blacks	49
Women	37
Religious groups	%
Muslims	58
Jews	35
Evangelical Christians	27
Atheists	26
Mormons	24
Q170a-i.	

Lot of Discrimination Against Gays and Lesbians?

	A lot		Not a lot		DK	N
	%	%	%	%		
Total	64	30	6=100	1,011		
Men	59	35	6=100	429		
Women	68	25	7=100	582		
18-29	80	17	4=100	148		
30-49	63	34	3=100	289		
50-64	59	31	11=100	297		
65+	54	36	10=100	264		
Republican	58	35	7=100	253		
Democrat	74	22	4=100	356		
Independent	59	34	7=100	343		
Protestant	65	26	9=100	552		
White evangelical	57	33	10=100	234		
White mainline	61	30	10=100	205		
Catholic	60	36	4=100	216		
White non-Hisp	63	31	5=100	162		
Unaffiliated	69	27	5=100	157		

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.
Q170g.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

Results for this survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International among a nationwide sample of 4,013 adults, 18 years of age or older. Interviews were conducted in two waves, the first from August 11-17, 2009 (Survey A) and the second from August 20-27, 2009 (Survey B). In total, 3,012 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,001 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 347 who had no landline telephone. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Both the landline and cell phone samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://people-press.org/methodology/>.

The combined landline and cell phone sample is weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, region, and population density to parameters from the March 2008 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. The sample is also weighted to match current patterns of telephone status and relative usage of landline and cell phones (for those with both), based on extrapolations from the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the sample.

The following table shows the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey. **Most of the questions analyzed in this report were asked in Survey A only.** The topline survey results included at the end of this report clearly indicate whether each question in the survey was asked of the full sample, Survey A only or Survey B only.

Group	Sample Size	Plus or minus...
Total sample	4,013	2.0 percentage points
Survey A	2,010	2.5 percentage points
Form 1	1,011	3.5 percentage points
Form 2	999	3.5 percentage points
Survey B	2,003	2.5 percentage points
Form 1	1,034	3.5 percentage points
Form 2	969	3.5 percentage points

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Additional results from the survey have been released in previous reports and will be released in subsequent reports.

ABOUT THE PROJECTS

This survey is a joint effort of the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. Both organizations are sponsored by the Pew Charitable Trusts and are projects of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan “fact tank” that provides information on the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world.

The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press is an independent opinion research group that studies attitudes toward the press, politics and public policy issues. The Center’s purpose is to serve as a forum for ideas on the media and public policy through public opinion research. In this role it serves as an important information resource for political leaders, journalists, scholars, and public interest organizations. All of the Center’s current survey results are made available free of charge.

The Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life seeks to promote a deeper understanding of issues at the intersection of religion and public affairs. It studies public opinion, demographics and other important aspects of religion and public life in the U.S. and around the world. It also provides a neutral venue for discussions of timely issues through roundtables and briefings.

This report is a collaborative product based on the input and analysis of the following individuals:

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
AND PEW FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE
2009 RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE**

Survey A: August 11-17, 2009, N=2,010

Survey B: August 20-27, 2009, N=2,003

Combined N=4,013

NOTE: QUESTION NUMBERING IS NOT CONTINUOUS BECAUSE SOME ITEMS HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

RANDOMIZE Q.145 a-c AS A BLOCK WITH Q.146a-b AND 147 AS A SEPARATE BLOCK

ASK ALL SURVEY A:

Q.146 Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose [READ IN ORDER]

And how about [INSERT NEXT ITEM]?

	-----FAVOR-----			-----OPPOSE-----			(VOL.) DK/Ref
	Total	<i>Strongly Favor</i>	<i>Favor</i>	Total	<i>Strongly Oppose</i>	<i>Oppose</i>	
a. Allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally							
August 11-17, 2009	39	14	25	53	31	22	8
Mid-April 2009	35	14	21	54	31	23	11
August, 2008	39	13	26	52	30	22	9
June, 2008 ¹	40	15	25	52	31	21	8
Late May, 2008	38	15	23	49	29	20	13
November, 2007	36	12	24	54	29	25	10
August, 2007	36	13	23	55	31	24	9
Early January, 2007	37	13	24	55	33	22	8
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	30	10	20	57	31	26	13
July, 2006	35	12	23	56	31	25	9
June, 2006	33	13	20	55	32	23	12
March, 2006	39	10	29	51	28	23	10
July, 2005	36	13	23	53	31	22	11
December, 2004	32	14	18	61	38	23	7
August, 2004	29	8	21	60	35	25	11
July, 2004	32	10	22	56	33	23	12
Mid-March, 2004	32	10	22	59	35	24	9
Early February, 2004	30	9	21	63	42	21	7
November, 2003	30	10	20	62	41	21	8
October, 2003	30	9	21	58	33	25	12
Mid-July, 2003	38	10	28	53	30	23	9
March, 2001	35	8	27	57	34	23	8
June, 1996	27	6	21	65	41	24	8

¹ In May and June 2008, November 2007, June and July 2006, mid-March through August 2004, and October 2003, the question was not part of a list of items. In August 2008 and surveys conducted prior to May 2008, question asked about "allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally."

Q.146 CONTINUED...

	----FAVOR----			----OPPOSE----			(VOL.) DK/Ref
	Strongly			Strongly			
	Total	Favor	Favor	Total	Oppose	Oppose	
b. Allowing gay and lesbian couples to enter into legal agreements with each other that would give them many of the same rights as married couples							
August 11-17, 2009	57	22	35	37	21	17	6
Mid-April 2009	53	20	33	39	21	18	8
August, 2008	54	18	36	40	21	19	6
Late May, 2008	51	21	30	41	25	16	8
July, 2006	54	19	35	42	24	18	4
July, 2005	53	22	31	40	24	16	7
August, 2004	48	15	33	45	24	21	7
July, 2004	49	18	31	43	25	18	8
Mid-March, 2004	49	16	33	44	26	18	7
October, 2003	45	14	31	47	27	20	8

ASK SURVEY A IF SUPPORT GAY MARRIAGE (1,2 IN Q.146a) [N=757]:

Q.147 Which of these statements comes closer to your view... [READ AND RANDOMIZE]

		July 2006
42	Supporters of gay marriage should not push too hard to make it legal right away, because doing so could create bad feelings against homosexuals OR Supporters of gay marriage should push hard to make it legal as soon as possible, despite the risk of creating bad feelings against homosexuals	41
45		51
13	Don't know/refused [VOL. DO NOT READ]	8

ASK ALL SURVEY A:

Moving on...

Q.170 Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against [INSERT; RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS], or not? And is there a lot of discrimination against [INSERT NEXT ITEM], or not?

	Yes, there is a <u>lot of discrimination</u>	No, there is not <u>a lot of discrimination</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a. Evangelical Christians	27	56	17
b. Muslims	58	29	13
c. Jews	35	54	11
d. Atheists, that is, people who don't believe in God	26	59	14
e. Mormons	24	56	20

ASK FORM 1 SURVEY A ONLY [N=1011]:

f. Blacks	49	46	5
g. Gays and lesbians	64	30	6

Q.170 CONTINUED...		Yes, there is a <u>lot of discrimination</u>	No, there is not <u>a lot of discrimination</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
ASK FORM 2 SURVEY A ONLY [N=999]:				
h.	Hispanics	52	41	7
i.	Women	37	59	4

ASK ALL SURVEY A:

On another subject...

Q.180 Do you personally believe that [INSERT ITEM AND RANDOMIZE] is morally acceptable, morally wrong, or is it not a moral issue. [IF NECESSARY] And is [INSERT ITEM] morally acceptable, morally wrong, or is it not a moral issue?

		<u>Morally Acceptable</u>	<u>Morally Wrong</u>	<u>Not a Moral Issue</u>	(VOL.) <u>Depends on the Situation</u>	(VOL.) <u>Don't know/ Refused</u>
a.	Having an abortion					
	August 11-17, 2009	10	52	25	8	4
	February, 2006	12	52	23	11	2
b.	Homosexual behavior					
	August 11-17, 2009	9	49	35	2	6
	February, 2006	12	50	33	1	4

ASK FORM 1 SURVEY A ONLY

[N=1001]:

c.	Divorce					
	August 11-17, 2009	20	29	40	6	4

ASK FORM 2 SURVEY A ONLY

[N=999]:

d.	Drinking alcohol					
	August 11-17, 2009	20	15	56	6	3

ASK ALL:

RELIG What is your present religion, if any? Are you Protestant, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Orthodox such as Greek or Russian Orthodox, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, atheist, agnostic, something else, or nothing in particular?

[INTERVIEWER: IF R VOLUNTEERS “nothing in particular, none, no religion, etc.” BEFORE REACHING END OF LIST, PROMPT WITH: And would you say that’s atheist, agnostic, or just nothing in particular?]

IF SOMETHING ELSE, NOTHING IN PARTICULAR OR DK/REF (RELIG=11, 12, 99) ASK:

CHR Do you think of yourself as a Christian or not?

- 40 Protestant (Baptist, Methodist, Non-denominational, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Pentecostal, Episcopalian, Reformed, Church of Christ, Jehovah’s Witness, etc.)
- 23 Roman Catholic (Catholic)
- 2 Mormon (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints/LDS)
- * Orthodox (Greek, Russian, or some other orthodox church)
- 2 Jewish (Judaism)
- * Muslim (Islam)
- 1 Buddhist
- * Hindu
- 2 Atheist (do not believe in God)
- 3 Agnostic (not sure if there is a God)
- 2 Something else (**SPECIFY**)
- 12 Nothing in particular
- 11 Christian (**VOL.**)
- * Unitarian (Universalist) (**VOL.**)
- 2 Don’t Know/Refused (**VOL.**)

IF CHRISTIAN (RELIG=1-4, 13 OR ((RELIG=11 OR RELIG=99) AND CHR=1)):

BORN Would you describe yourself as a "born again" or evangelical Christian, or not?

BASED ON TOTAL

- 34 Yes, would
- 40 No, would not
- 4 Don't know/Refused (**VOL.**)
- 78% Christian

ASK ALL:

ATTEND Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services... more than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

NOTE: ATTEND FOR BOTH SURVEY A AND SURVEY B ARE PRESENTED HERE.

	More than <u>once a week</u>	Once <u>a week</u>	Once or twice <u>a month</u>	A few times <u>a year</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	<u>Never</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
August 11-27, 2009	14	23	16	18	16	11	1
August, 2008	13	26	16	19	15	10	1
Aug, 2007	14	26	16	18	16	9	1
July, 2006	15	25	15	18	14	12	1
July, 2005	14	27	14	19	14	11	1
Aug, 2004	13	25	15	20	15	11	1
July, 2003	16	27	15	18	14	10	*

ATTEND CONTINUED...

	<u>More than once a week</u>	<u>Once a week</u>	<u>Once or twice a month</u>	<u>A few times a year</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	<u>Never</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
March, 2003	15	24	15	21	15	9	1
March, 2002	15	25	17	18	15	9	1
Mid-Nov, 2001	16	26	14	17	16	10	1
March, 2001	17	26	17	17	15	7	1
Sept, 2000 (<i>RVs</i>)	17	28	16	17	13	8	1
June, 1997	12	26	17	20	15	10	*
June, 1996	14	25	17	21	13	9	1