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# Worldwide, Many See Belief in God as Essential to Morality

## *Richer Nations Are Exception*

**Updated May 27, 2014**

The original version of this report included public opinion data on the connection between religion and morality in China that has since been found to have been in error. Specifically, the particular survey item that asked whether one needed to believe in a higher power or God to be a moral person was mistranslated on the China questionnaire, rendering the results incomparable to the remaining 39 countries. For this reason, the data from China has been removed from the current version of the report, re-released in May 2014.

For further information, please contact info@pewglobal.org.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

James Bell, Director of International Survey Research
Katie Simmons, Senior Researcher
Russ Oates, Communications Manager

202.419.4372

www.pewresearch.org

# About the Report

This report examines whether people think it is necessary to believe in God in order to be a moral person. The results are based on surveys in 39 countries taken by the Pew Research Center in Spring 2011, Spring 2013, and Winter 2013-2014.

The report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals:

Katie Simmons, *Senior Researcher*
James Bell, *Director of International Survey Research*
Richard Wike, *Director of Global Attitudes Research*
Alan Cooperman, *Director of Religion Research*

Claudia Deane, *Director, Research Practice*     Kat Devlin, *Research Assistant*
Bruce Drake, *Senior Editor*                      Aaron Ponce, *Research Associate*
Jacob Poushter, *Research Associate*              Steve Schwarzer, *Visiting Research Methodologist*
Neha Sahgal, *Senior Researcher*                  Bruce Stokes, *Director of Global Economic Attitudes*

# About Pew Research Center

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Alan Murray, *President*
Michael Dimock, *Vice President, Research*
Elizabeth Mueller Gross, *Vice President*
Paul Taylor, *Executive Vice President, Special Projects*
Andrew Kohut, *Founding Director*

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# Worldwide, Many See Belief in God as Essential to Morality
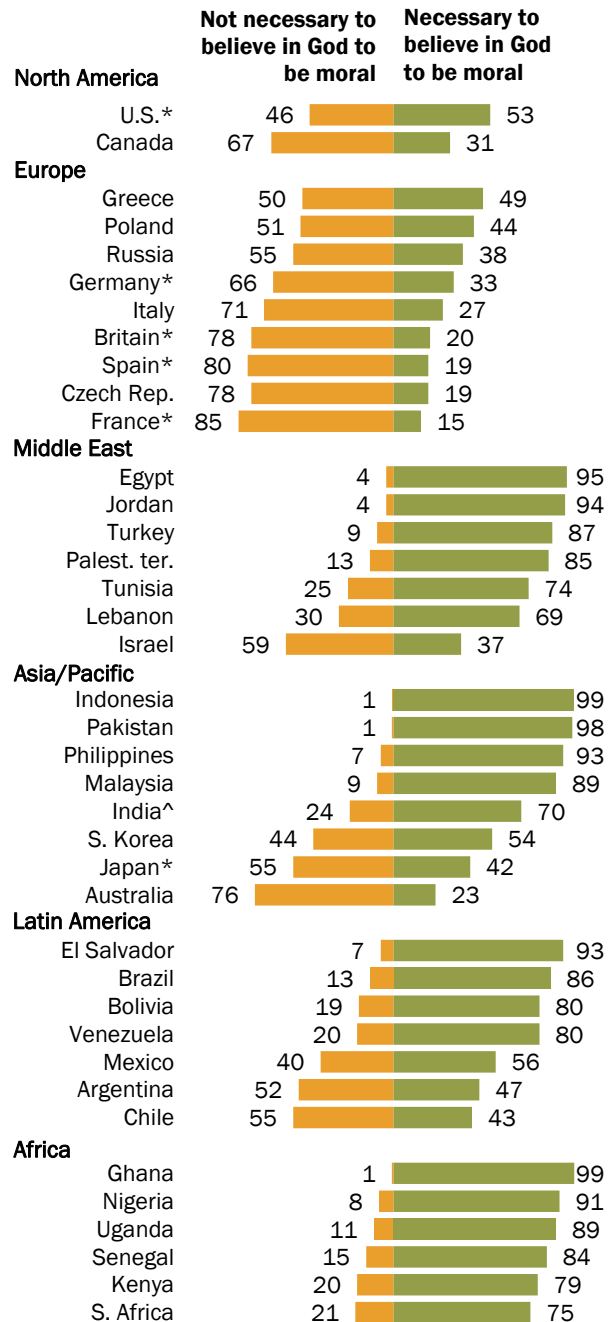
*Richer Nations Are Exception*

Many people around the world think it is necessary to believe in God to be a moral person, according to surveys in 39 countries by the Pew Research Center. However, this view is more common in poorer countries than in wealthier ones.

In 22 of 39 countries surveyed, clear majorities say it is necessary to believe in God to be moral and have good values. This position is highly prevalent, if not universal, in Africa and the Middle East. At least three-quarters in all six countries surveyed in Africa say that faith in God is essential to morality. In the Middle East, roughly seven-in-ten or more agree in Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, the Palestinian territories, Tunisia and Lebanon. Across the two regions, only in Israel does a majority think it is *not* necessary to believe in God to be an upright person.

Many people in the Asian/Pacific and Latin American regions also link faith and morality. For example, Indonesians, Pakistanis, Filipinos and Malaysians almost unanimously think that belief in God is central to having good values. People in El Salvador, Brazil, Bolivia and Venezuela overwhelmingly agree. However, most Australians take the opposite position — that it is *not* necessary to be a believer to be a moral person. And in Latin America, the Chileans and

## Belief in God Essential to Morality?

*% Who believe it is...*

| | Not necessary to believe in God to be moral | Necessary to believe in God to be moral |
|---|---|---|
| **North America** | | |
| U.S.* | 46 | 53 |
| Canada | 67 | 31 |
| **Europe** | | |
| Greece | 50 | 49 |
| Poland | 51 | 44 |
| Russia | 55 | 38 |
| Germany* | 66 | 33 |
| Italy | 71 | 27 |
| Britain* | 78 | 20 |
| Spain* | 80 | 19 |
| Czech Rep. | 78 | 19 |
| France* | 85 | 15 |
| **Middle East** | | |
| Egypt | 4 | 95 |
| Jordan | 4 | 94 |
| Turkey | 9 | 87 |
| Palest. ter. | 13 | 85 |
| Tunisia | 25 | 74 |
| Lebanon | 30 | 69 |
| Israel | 59 | 37 |
| **Asia/Pacific** | | |
| Indonesia | 1 | 99 |
| Pakistan | 1 | 98 |
| Philippines | 7 | 93 |
| Malaysia | 9 | 89 |
| India^ | 24 | 70 |
| S. Korea | 44 | 54 |
| Japan* | 55 | 42 |
| Australia | 76 | 23 |
| **Latin America** | | |
| El Salvador | 7 | 93 |
| Brazil | 13 | 86 |
| Bolivia | 19 | 80 |
| Venezuela | 20 | 80 |
| Mexico | 40 | 56 |
| Argentina | 52 | 47 |
| Chile | 55 | 43 |
| **Africa** | | |
| Ghana | 1 | 99 |
| Nigeria | 8 | 91 |
| Uganda | 11 | 89 |
| Senegal | 15 | 84 |
| Kenya | 20 | 79 |
| S. Africa | 21 | 75 |

*Data from 2011. ^Data from Winter 2013.

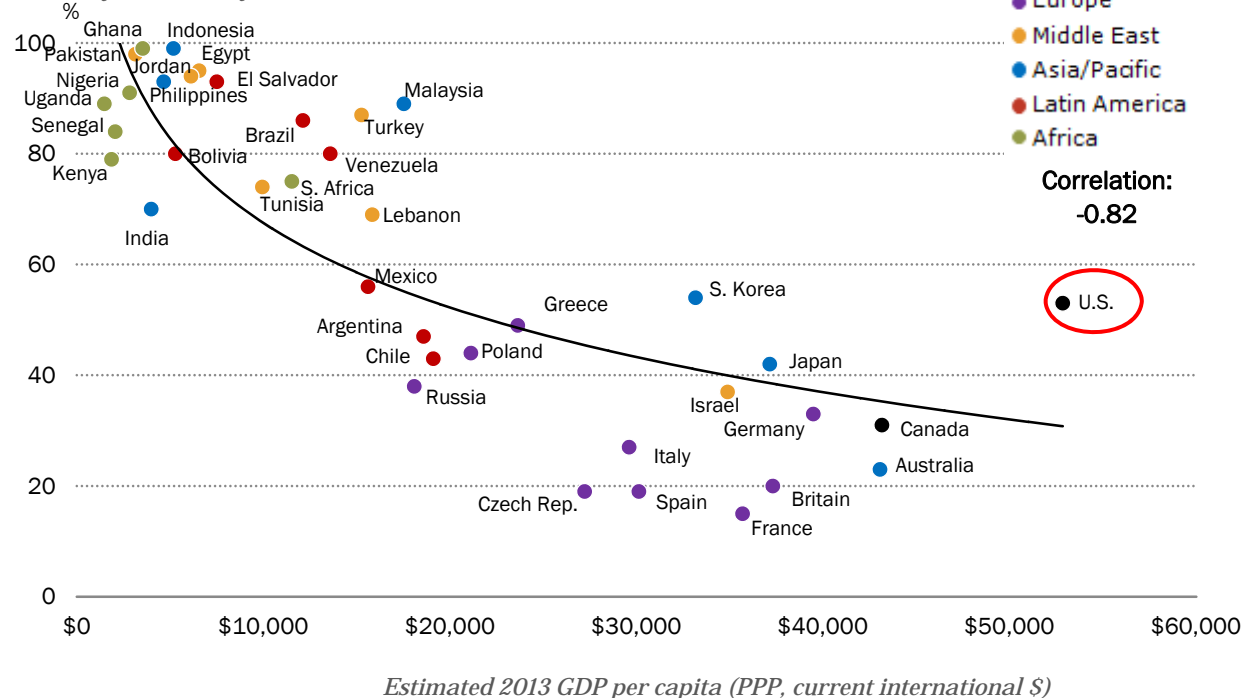Source: Spring 2013 Global Attitudes Survey, Q26.

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Argentines are divided.

In North America and Europe, more people agree that it is possible to be non-religious and still be an upright person. At least half in nearly every country surveyed take this view, including roughly eight-in-ten or more in France, Spain, the Czech Republic and Britain. In these two regions, Americans are unique – 53% say belief in God is necessary to be moral.

These are among the main findings of Pew Research Center surveys conducted among 36,854 people in 39 countries between 2011 and 2013 (see "Survey Methods" for more details). The survey also finds that publics in richer nations tend to place less emphasis on the need to believe in God to have good values than people in poorer countries do. The U.S., however, stands out as a clear exception to this pattern. Americans are much more likely than their economic counterparts to say belief in God is essential to morality.

## Wealth and Attitudes Toward Morality

*Percent who think belief in God is necessary for morality*



U.S., Britain, France, Germany, Spain, and Japan % data from 2011. India % data from Winter 2013.

Source: Spring 2013 Global Attitudes Survey, Q26. Data for GDP per capita (PPP) from IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2013. PPP stands for purchasing power parity, which means that the international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States.

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There are also significant divides within some countries based on age and education, particularly in Europe and North America. In general, individuals age 50 or older and those without a college education are more likely to link morality to religion. For example, in Greece, 62% of older adults say it is necessary to believe in God to be a moral person, while just 29% of 18- to 29-year-olds agree. In the U.S., a majority of individuals without a college degree (59%) say faith is essential to be an upright person, while fewer than four-in-ten college graduates say the same (37%).

## Views on Faith and Morality Vary by Age...

*% Saying belief in God is necessary to be moral*

|  | 18-29 | 30-49 | 50+ | *Oldest-youngest diff* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | % | % | % |  |
| Greece | 29 | 44 | 62 | +33 |
| S. Korea | 38 | 51 | 64 | +26 |
| Canada | 18 | 24 | 41 | +23 |
| Japan* | 29 | 33 | 51 | +22 |
| Chile | 33 | 43 | 52 | +19 |
| Argentina | 37 | 48 | 55 | +18 |
| Lebanon | 61 | 69 | 77 | +16 |
| Italy | 18 | 20 | 34 | +16 |
| Germany* | 27 | 28 | 40 | +13 |
| U.S.* | 46 | 50 | 58 | +12 |
| Spain* | 13 | 18 | 23 | +10 |
| Russia | 34 | 34 | 44 | +10 |

## ... and Education

*% Saying belief in God is necessary to be moral*

|  | College degree | No college degree | *Diff* |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | % | % |  |
| U.S.* | 37 | 59 | +22 |
| Israel | 23 | 42 | +19 |
| Canada | 17 | 36 | +19 |
| Italy | 13 | 29 | +16 |
| Greece | 36 | 51 | +15 |
| Germany* | 20 | 35 | +15 |
| Spain* | 11 | 22 | +11 |
| Czech Rep. | 11 | 21 | +10 |
| France* | 10 | 19 | +9 |

*Data from 2011.

Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2013 Global Attitudes Survey, Q26.

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# Survey Methods

Results for the surveys are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see below.

The descriptions below show the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. For results based on the full sample in a given country, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. 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.

| | |
|---|---|
| Country: | **Argentina** |
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by locality size |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Spanish |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 6 – March 26, 2013 |
| Sample size: | 819 |
| Margin of Error: | ±4.7 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 8.8% of the population) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Country: | **Australia** |
| Sample design: | Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households |
| Mode: | Telephone adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | English |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 4 – March 18, 2013 |
| Sample size: | 800 |
| Margin of Error: | ±4.4 percentage points |
| Representative: | Telephone households (roughly 98% of all Australian households) |

| Country: | **Bolivia** |
|---|---|
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Spanish |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 12 – April 18, 2013 |
| Sample size: | 800 |
| Margin of Error: | ±4.5 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 10% of the population) |

| Country: | **Brazil** |
|---|---|
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Brazil's five regions and size of municipality |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Portuguese |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 4 – April 21, 2013 |
| Sample size: | 960 |
| Margin of Error: | ±4.1 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population |

| Country: | **Britain** |
|---|---|
| Sample design: | Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all British households) |
| Mode: | Telephone adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | English |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 22 – April 13, 2011 |
| Sample size: | 1,000 |
| Margin of Error: | ±3.5 percentage points |
| Representative: | Telephone households (including cell phone only households) |

Country:            **Canada**

Sample design:     Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households

Mode:              Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages:         English, French

Fieldwork dates:   March 5 – March 18, 2013

Sample size:       701

Margin of Error:   ±3.7 percentage points

Representative:    Telephone households (excluding residents of Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories; sample represents roughly 98% of all Canadian households)


Country:            **Chile**

Sample design:     Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity

Mode:              Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:         Spanish

Fieldwork dates:   March 4 – March 19, 2013

Sample size:       800

Margin of Error:   ±5.2 percentage points

Representative:    Adult population (excluding Chiloe and other islands, or 3% of the population)


Country:            **Czech Republic**

Sample design:     Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone

Mode:              Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages:         Czech

Fieldwork dates:   March 4 – March 14, 2013

Sample size:       700

Margin of Error:   ±3.7 percentage points

Representative:    Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older)

| | |
|---|---|
| Country: | **Egypt** |
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates and urbanity |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Arabic |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 3 – March 23, 2013 |
| Sample size: | 1,000 |
| Margin of Error: | ±4.3 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population (excluding Frontier governorates, or about 2% of the population) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Country: | **El Salvador** |
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Spanish |
| Fieldwork dates: | April 18 – May 1, 2013 |
| Sample size: | 792 |
| Margin of Error: | ±5.3 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population |

| | |
|---|---|
| Country: | **France** |
| Sample design: | Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households) with quotas for gender, age and occupation and proportional to region size and urban/rural population |
| Mode: | Telephone adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | French |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 21 – April 5, 2011 |
| Sample size: | 1,004 |
| Margin of Error: | ±3.5 percentage points |
| Representative: | Telephone households (including cell phone only households) |

Country:            **Germany**

Sample design:      Random Last Two Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample   representative of roughly 95% of the German population proportional to population size

Mode:               Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages:          German

Fieldwork dates:    March 21 – April 11, 2011

Sample size:        1,001

Margin of Error:    ±4.5 percentage points

Representative:     Telephone households (excluding cell phone only households —     between 5% and 10%)


Country:            **Ghana**

Sample design:      Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and settlement size

Mode:               Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:          Akan (Twi), English, Dagbani, Ewe

Fieldwork dates:    March 20 – April 3, 2013

Sample size:        799

Margin of Error:    ±4.7 percentage points

Representative:     Adult population


Country:            **Greece**

Sample design:      Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity

Mode:               Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:          Greek

Fieldwork dates:    March 4 – March 27, 2013

Sample size:        1,000

Margin of Error:    ±3.7 percentage points

Representative:     Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas, or roughly 6% of the population)

Country:            **Indonesia**

Sample design:      Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity

Mode:               Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:          Bahasa Indonesian

Fieldwork dates:    March 9 – March 27, 2013

Sample size:        1,000

Margin of Error:    ±4.0 percentage points

Representative:     Adult population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with
                    small populations, or 12% of the population)


Country:            **India**

Sample design:      Area-probability design. The primary sampling units were urban
                    settlements and rural districts covering 15 of the 17 most populous states
                    (Kerala and Assam were excluded) and the Union Territory of Delhi

Mode:               Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:          Hindi, Tamil, Bengali, Telugu, Odia, Marathi, Kannada, and Gujarati

Fieldwork dates:    December 7, 2013 – January 12, 2014

Sample size:        2,464

Margin of Error:    ±3.8 percentage points

Representative:     Proportional allocation of 1,876 interviews by region and urbanity, plus an
                    urban over-sample of 588 interviews. The full sample was weighted to
                    reflect the national urban-rural distribution in India. Sample covers roughly
                    91% of the Indian population


Country:            **Israel**

Sample design:      Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Israel's six districts, urbanity, and
                    socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs

Mode:               Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:          Hebrew, Arabic

Fieldwork dates:    March 29 – April 12, 2013

Sample size:        922 (504 Jews, 406 Arabs, 12 others)

Margin of Error:    ±4.6 percentage points

Representative:     Adult population

Country:            **Italy**

Sample design:      Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by four regions and urbanity

Mode:               Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:          Italian

Fieldwork dates:    March 4 – March 19, 2013

Sample size:        1,105

Margin of Error:    ±4.1 percentage points

Representative:     Adult population


Country:            **Japan**

Sample design:      Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all  landline telephone households stratified by region and population    size (excluding 5.4% of the population living in areas most affected by the March 11, 2011 earthquake and tsunami)

Mode:               Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages:          Japanese

Fieldwork dates:    April 8 - April 27, May 13 – May 24, 2011

Sample size:        700

Margin of Error:    ±4.5 percentage points

Representative:     Telephone households (excluding cell phone only households –     less than 5%, households with no telephones – about 5%, and the population living in areas most affected by the March 11, 2011 earthquake and tsunami – 5.4%)


Country:            **Jordan**

Sample design:      Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Jordan's 12  governorates and urbanity

Mode:               Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:          Arabic

Fieldwork dates:    March 4 – March 23, 2013

Sample size:        1,000

Margin of Error:    ±4.5 percentage points

Representative:     Adult population

Country:            **Kenya**
Sample design:      Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size
Mode:               Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:          Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates:    March 13 – March 30, 2013
Sample size:        798
Margin of Error:    ±4.3 percentage points
Representative:     Adult population

Country:            **Lebanon**
Sample design:      Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven regions and
                    urbanity
Mode:               Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:          Arabic
Fieldwork dates:    March 4 – March 22, 2013
Sample size:        1,000
Margin of Error:    ±4.0 percentage points
Representative:     Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia
                    group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and
                    are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)

Country:            **Malaysia**
Sample design:      Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity
Mode:               Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:          Malay, Mandarin Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates:    March 4 – April 3, 2013
Sample size:        822
Margin of Error:    ±4.3 percentage points
Representative:     Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak,
                    or about 7% of the population)

Country:           **Mexico**

Sample design:     Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity

Mode:             Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:       Spanish

Fieldwork dates:   March 4 – March 17, 2013

Sample size:      1,000

Margin of Error:   ±4.1 percentage points

Representative:   Adult population


Country:           **Nigeria**

Sample design:     Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity

Mode:             Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:       English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo

Fieldwork dates:   March 6 – April 4, 2013

Sample size:      1,031

Margin of Error:   ±4.0 percentage points

Representative:   Adult population (excluding Borno, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or about 5% of the population)


Country:           **Pakistan**

Sample design:     Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity

Mode:             Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:       Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Saraiki, Sindhi

Fieldwork dates:   March 11 – March 31, 2013

Sample size:      1,201

Margin of Error:   ±4.3 percentage points

Representative:   Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons as well as areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, or roughly 18% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in Pakistan.

Country: **Palestinian territories**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urban/rural/refugee camp population

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Arabic

Fieldwork dates: March 29 – April 7, 2013

Sample size: 810

Margin of Error: ±4.4 percentage points

Representative: Adult population (excluding Bedouins who regularly change residence and some communities near Israeli settlements where military restrictions make access difficult, or roughly 5% of the population)


Country: **Philippines**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano

Fieldwork dates: March 10 – April 3, 2013

Sample size: 804

Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points

Representative: Adult population


Country: **Poland**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and urbanity

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Polish

Fieldwork dates: March 2 – March 24, 2013

Sample size: 800

Margin of Error: ±3.9 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

| | |
|---|---|
| Country: | **Russia** |
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions plus Moscow and St. Petersburg and urbanity |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Russian |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 5 – March 21, 2013 |
| Sample size: | 996 |
| Margin of Error: | ±3.6 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population (excluding High North regions, the Chechen Republic, and the Ingush Republic, or about 3% of the population) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Country: | **Senegal** |
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Wolof, French |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 6 – March 30, 2013 |
| Sample size: | 800 |
| Margin of Error: | ±4.1 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population |

| | |
|---|---|
| Country: | **South Africa** |
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 18 – April 12, 2013 |
| Sample size: | 815 |
| Margin of Error: | ±4.1 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population |

Country:                South Korea

Sample design:          Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell
                        phone

Mode:                   Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages:              Korean

Fieldwork dates:        March 4 – March 18, 2013

Sample size:            809

Margin of Error:        ±3.7 percentage points

Representative:         Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 96% of adults age 18 and older)


Country:                Spain

Sample design:          Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of telephone
                        households (about 99% of Spanish households) stratified by region and
                        proportional to population size

Mode:                   Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages:              Spanish/Castilian

Fieldwork dates:        March 22 – April 5, 2011

Sample size:            1,000

Margin of Error:        ±3.5 percentage points

Representative:         Telephone households (including cell phone only households)


Country:                Tunisia

Sample design:          Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity

Mode:                   Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages:              Tunisian Arabic

Fieldwork dates:        March 4 – March 19, 2013

Sample size:            1,000

Margin of Error:        ±4.0 percentage points

Representative:         Adult population

| | |
|---|---|
| Country: | **Turkey** |
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by the 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development (NUTS 2)) and urbanity |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Turkish |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 5 – March 24, 2013 |
| Sample size: | 1,000 |
| Margin of Error: | ±7.7 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population |

| | |
|---|---|
| Country: | **Uganda** |
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 15 – March 29, 2013 |
| Sample size: | 800 |
| Margin of Error: | ±4.3 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population |

| | |
|---|---|
| Country: | **United States** |
| Sample design: | Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households in the continental U.S. stratified by county |
| Mode: | Telephone adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | English |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 25 – April 14, 2011 |
| Sample size: | 1,001 |
| Margin of Error: | ±4.0 percentage points |
| Representative: | Telephone households in continental U.S. (including cell phone only households) |

Country:          **Venezuela**
Sample design:    Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and parish size
Mode:             Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:        Spanish
Fieldwork dates:  March 15 – April 27, 2013
Sample size:      1,000
Margin of Error:  ±3.5 percentage points
Representative:   Adult population (excluding remote areas, or about 4% of population)

# Topline Results

**Pew Research Center**
**Spring 2011, Spring 2013 and Winter 2013-2014 surveys**
**March 13, 2014 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples.  For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline "total" columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.

- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate toplines. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.

- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).

- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:

  - Bolivia prior to 2013
  - India prior to 2013
  - Senegal prior to 2013
  - Venezuela prior to 2013
  - Brazil prior to 2010
  - Nigeria prior to 2010
  - South Africa in 2007
  - Indonesia prior to 2005

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2011, Spring 2013 and Winter 2013-2014 surveys are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

| | | Q26 Which one of these comes closest to your opinion? Number 1 – It is not necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values OR Number 2 – It is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Number 1 – It is not necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values | Number 2 – It is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values | DK/Refused | Total |
| United States | Spring, 2011 | 46 | 53 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 41 | 57 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 40 | 58 | 2 | 100 |
| Canada | Spring, 2013 | 67 | 31 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 67 | 30 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 68 | 30 | 2 | 100 |
| Britain | Spring, 2011 | 78 | 20 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 75 | 22 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 73 | 25 | 2 | 100 |
| France | Spring, 2011 | 85 | 15 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 83 | 17 | 0 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 86 | 13 | 1 | 100 |
| Germany | Spring, 2011 | 66 | 33 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 60 | 39 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 66 | 33 | 1 | 100 |
| Italy | Spring, 2013 | 71 | 27 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 71 | 24 | 5 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 70 | 27 | 3 | 100 |
| Spain | Spring, 2011 | 80 | 19 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 71 | 25 | 4 | 100 |
| Greece | Spring, 2013 | 50 | 49 | 1 | 100 |
| Poland | Spring, 2013 | 51 | 44 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 61 | 36 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 69 | 29 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 60 | 38 | 2 | 100 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2013 | 78 | 19 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 85 | 14 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 85 | 13 | 1 | 100 |
| Russia | Spring, 2013 | 55 | 38 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 55 | 39 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 68 | 26 | 6 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 72 | 26 | 2 | 100 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2013 | 9 | 87 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 9 | 86 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 12 | 84 | 4 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 15 | 84 | 1 | 100 |
| Egypt | Spring, 2013 | 4 | 95 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 3 | 95 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 0 | 99 | 1 | 100 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2013 | 4 | 94 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 3 | 97 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 0 | 97 | 3 | 100 |
| Lebanon | Spring, 2013 | 30 | 69 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 30 | 69 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 33 | 66 | 1 | 100 |

| | | Q26 Which one of these comes closest to your opinion? Number 1 – It is not necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values OR Number 2 – It is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number 1 – It is not necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values | Number 2 – It is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values | DK/Refused | Total |
| Palest. ter. | Spring, 2013 | 13 | 85 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 6 | 92 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 9 | 84 | 7 | 100 |
| Tunisia | Spring, 2013 | 25 | 74 | 1 | 100 |
| Israel | Spring, 2013 | 59 | 37 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 57 | 39 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 55 | 43 | 3 | 100 |
| Australia | Spring, 2013 | 76 | 23 | 1 | 100 |
| Indonesia | Spring, 2013 | 1 | 99 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 2 | 97 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 1 | 98 | 0 | 100 |
| Japan | Spring, 2011 | 55 | 42 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 53 | 33 | 14 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 66 | 29 | 5 | 100 |
| Malaysia | Spring, 2013 | 9 | 89 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 12 | 86 | 2 | 100 |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2013 | 1 | 98 | 2 | 100 |
| | Late Spring, 2011 | 3 | 94 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 7 | 90 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 9 | 88 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 7 | 89 | 5 | 100 |
| Philippines | Spring, 2013 | 7 | 93 | 0 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 8 | 92 | 0 | 100 |
| South Korea | Spring, 2013 | 44 | 54 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 37 | 56 | 8 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 40 | 56 | 4 | 100 |
| Argentina | Spring, 2013 | 52 | 47 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 52 | 45 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 47 | 52 | 1 | 100 |
| Bolivia | Spring, 2013 | 19 | 80 | 1 | 100 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2013 | 13 | 86 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 14 | 86 | 0 | 100 |
| Chile | Spring, 2013 | 55 | 43 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 48 | 51 | 2 | 100 |
| El Salvador | Spring, 2013 | 7 | 93 | 0 | 100 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2013 | 40 | 56 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 44 | 55 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 44 | 53 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 38 | 61 | 1 | 100 |
| Venezuela | Spring, 2013 | 20 | 80 | 0 | 100 |
| Ghana | Spring, 2013 | 1 | 99 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 24 | 73 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 18 | 81 | 2 | 100 |
| Kenya | Spring, 2013 | 20 | 79 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 7 | 92 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 18 | 81 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 8 | 92 | 0 | 100 |

| | | Q26 Which one of these comes closest to your opinion? Number 1 – It is not necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values OR Number 2 – It is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number 1 – It is not necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values | Number 2 – It is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values | DK/Refused | Total |
| Nigeria | Spring, 2013 | 8 | 91 | 0 | 100 |
| Senegal | Spring, 2013 | 15 | 84 | 1 | 100 |
| South Africa | Spring, 2013 | 21 | 75 | 4 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 18 | 81 | 1 | 100 |
| Uganda | Spring, 2013 | 11 | 89 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 13 | 87 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 16 | 84 | 0 | 100 |

| | | Q26 Which one of these comes closest to your opinion? Number 1 – It is not necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values OR Number 2 – It is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number 1 – It is not necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values | Number 2 – It is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values | DK/Refused | Total |
| India | Winter, 2013-2014 | 24 | 70 | 6 | 100 |