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# What Do Americans Consider Immoral?

*Republicans and Democrats differ sharply on whether abortion, homosexuality and the death penalty are morally wrong*

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## About this research

This analysis explores whether Americans consider 15 different behaviors morally acceptable or wrong.

### Why did we do this?

Pew Research Center conducts high-quality research to inform the public, journalists and leaders. Studying religion and related topics, such as morality, has long been part of the Center's research. Learn more [about Pew Research Center](#) and our other [research on religion](#).

### How did we do this?

We surveyed 3,605 U.S. adults from March 24 to 30, 2025. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's [American Trends Panel \(ATP\)](#). This report also includes findings from a separate ATP survey of 8,937 U.S. adults conducted from May 5 to 11, 2025.

Here are the [questions used for this analysis](#), along with responses, and the [survey methodology](#).

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# What Do Americans Consider Immoral?

*Republicans and Democrats differ sharply on whether abortion, homosexuality and the death penalty are morally wrong*

Across a wide range of issues, Americans express morally permissive views. Nearly all U.S. adults (96%) say that eating meat is either *morally acceptable* or *not a moral issue*, and 91% take similar positions on using contraceptives to prevent pregnancy.

Also:

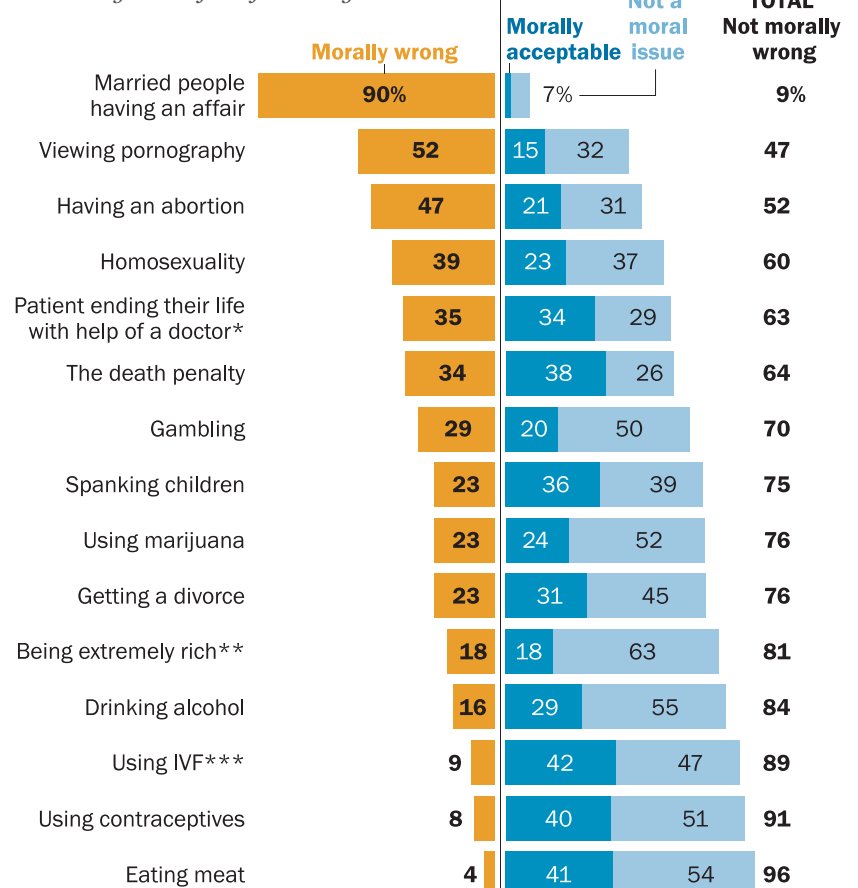
- 75% express no moral objection to spanking children.
- 63% have no moral problem with patients choosing to end their lives with the help of a doctor.
- 60% have no moral qualms about homosexuality.

These are key new findings from two Pew Research Center surveys in spring 2025 about the morality of 15 behaviors.

We asked about behaviors that are, at least in part, morally debated in society today. We did not focus on behaviors that nearly everyone would likely say are morally wrong (like murder or stealing) or that everyone presumably would find acceptable (like asking for directions or picking up litter).

## Americans are split on whether viewing pornography or having an abortion is morally wrong

% who say each of the following is ...



\* Full question response: "Patients choosing to end their lives with the help of a doctor."

\*\* Full response: "Being extremely rich (for example, having billions of dollars)."

\*\*\* Full response: "Using in vitro fertilization (IVF) to get pregnant."

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Figures may not add to subtotals due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025. Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

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Consequently, the finding that Americans think many things are morally permissible doesn't mean the public thinks *everything* is morally permissible.

Indeed, there is one item on our list that most Americans do find immoral: having an extramarital affair. Nine-in-ten U.S. adults say that **married people having an affair** is morally wrong.

*For comparisons with what people in two dozen other countries consider moral and immoral, including Europeans' views on extramarital affairs, read our [international report on morality](#).*

The American public is almost evenly split on two topics we asked about: pornography and abortion.

About half of U.S. adults say **viewing pornography** is morally wrong (52%), while nearly half feel it is not a moral issue (32%) or is morally acceptable (15%).

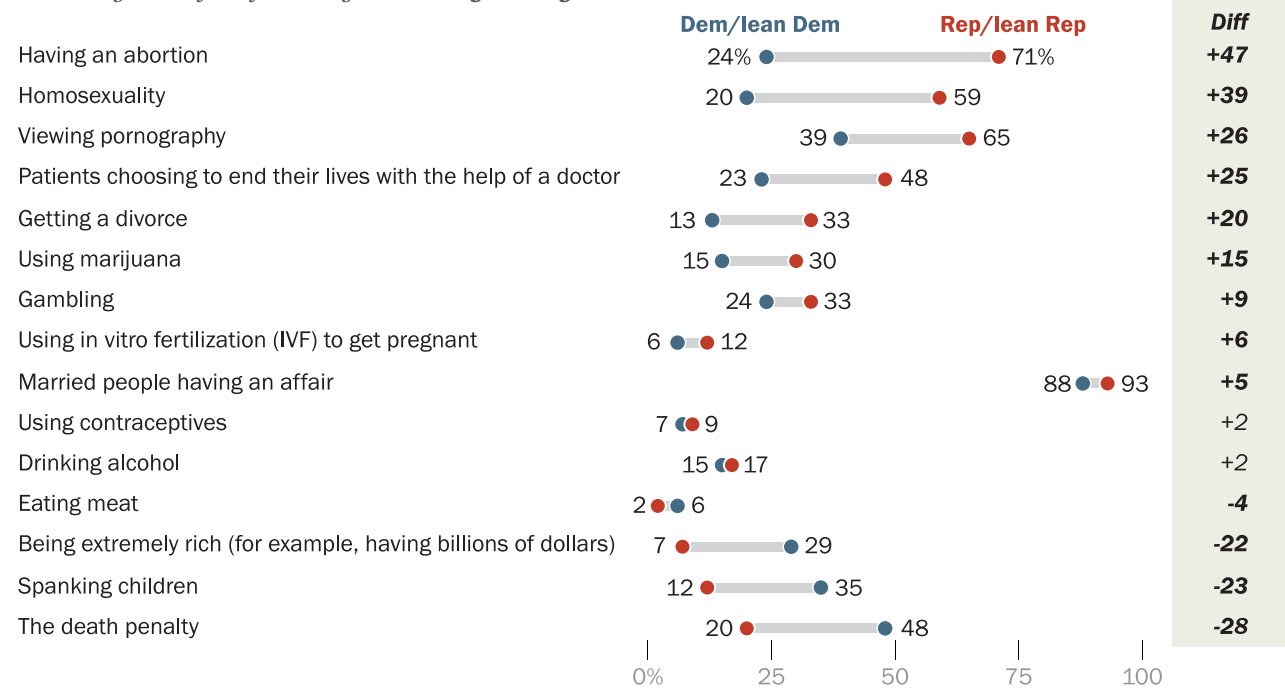
Likewise, 47% of Americans say **having an abortion** is morally wrong, while about half say an abortion is not a moral issue (31%) or is morally acceptable (21%).

*Jump to: How [men and women differ](#) on these questions.*

There has long been a partisan divide in the United States on [whether abortion should be legal](#). Today, Republicans and Republican-leaning independents are *much* more likely than Democrats and those who lean toward the Democratic Party to say that having an abortion is morally wrong (71% vs. 24%).

## Republicans are 3 times as likely as Democrats to say having an abortion is morally wrong

% who say each of the following is *morally wrong*



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025. Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

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The new surveys also show that Republicans are more likely than Democrats to view several other behaviors relating to sex and family life as morally wrong:

- Homosexuality (59% of Republicans vs. 20% of Democrats say it is wrong, including leaners to each party)
- Viewing pornography (65% vs. 39%)
- Getting a divorce (33% vs. 13%)

On the other hand, Democrats are significantly more likely than Republicans to view each of the following as morally wrong:

- The death penalty (48% of Democrats vs. 20% of Republicans say it is wrong)
- Spanking children (35% vs. 12%)
- Being extremely rich (29% vs. 7%)

*Jump to [the appendix of this report](#) for detailed tables showing the percentages of adults in each political party who say these behaviors are morally wrong, morally acceptable or not a moral issue.*

There also is a divide between the two partisan camps on whether Americans, as a whole, are morally good. At present, 54% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents rate the morality and ethics of Americans as very or somewhat good, compared with 40% of Democrats and Democratic leaners who share that assessment.

Overall, 47% of Americans see other Americans as morally good, while 53% say the morality and ethics of their fellow Americans are somewhat or very bad. (By contrast, in nearly all the other countries where we asked this question in 2025, more people view their fellow citizens as [morally and ethically good than as bad.](#))

Read further in this report for more about:

- [How people’s religious identity is connected with their views on morality](#)
- [Differences between younger and older people on moral issues](#)
- [Differences between men and women](#)

These findings come from two nationally representative Pew Research Center surveys: a survey of 3,605 U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025, and a survey of 8,937 U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

For analysis of how attitudes about morality differ around the world, as well as how some of these attitudes have changed over time, read [“In 25-Country Survey, Americans Especially Likely To View Fellow Citizens as Morally Bad.”](#)

***Related:*** [In the U.S. and other countries, fewer people now say it’s necessary to believe in God to be moral](#)

**Related:** [Majority of Americans Continue to Say Abortion Should Be Legal in All or Most Cases](#)

## Evangelicals often diverge from other Americans on issues of morality

White evangelical Protestants are more likely than people in other religious groups to express traditionally conservative moral positions on several of the 15 issues we asked about.

For example, 80% of White evangelicals say viewing pornography is wrong, while about one-in-five say it is not a moral issue (13%) or that it’s morally acceptable (6%). By comparison, about half of other Protestants say viewing pornography is wrong, as do 56% of all Catholics.

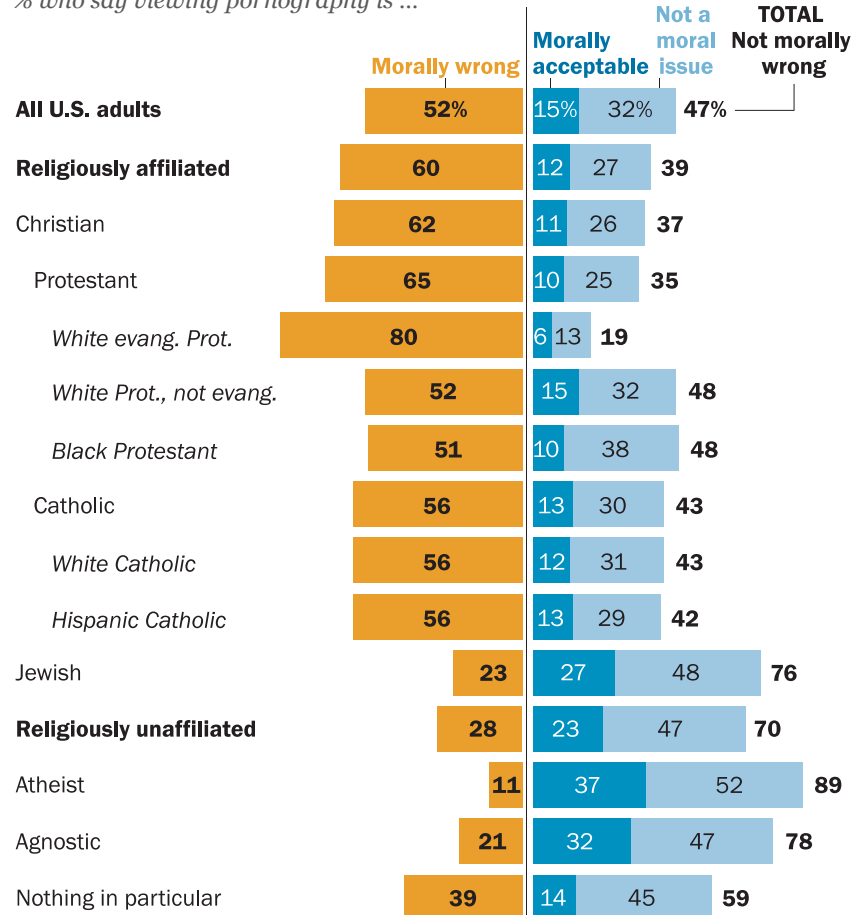
Jewish adults (23%) and the religiously unaffiliated (28%) are much less likely than evangelicals to say that viewing pornography is morally wrong. Indeed, about half of Jewish and religiously unaffiliated adults say it’s not a moral issue.

There is also a big divide between White evangelicals and other groups on the morality of homosexuality: 72% of White evangelicals say homosexuality is wrong, compared with 34% of all Catholics and 13% of religiously unaffiliated adults.

In addition, White evangelicals are more likely than Americans who belong to most other religious groups – including those who describe themselves as atheist, agnostic or “nothing in particular” –

### 8 in 10 White evangelicals say viewing pornography is morally wrong

% who say viewing pornography is ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Figures may not add to subtotals due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025. “What Do Americans Consider Immoral?”

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to take the position that it's morally wrong to have an abortion or to choose to end one's life with the help of a doctor.

And White evangelical Protestants are the *least* likely of the religious groups studied to say the death penalty is morally wrong (20%). By contrast, 48% of atheists, 46% of Black Protestants and 42% of Jews consider the death penalty immoral.

*Jump to [the appendix of this report](#) for detailed tables showing the percentages of adults in each religious group who say these behaviors are morally wrong, morally acceptable or not a moral issue.*

## How younger and older Americans differ on morality

On many of these moral issues, there are substantial differences between younger and older Americans. But whether younger or older adults are most likely to consider each behavior morally wrong is highly dependent on the question asked.

For example, adults ages 18 to 29 are much more inclined than older groups to see “being extremely rich” and spanking children as morally wrong. Still, only about one-third of the youngest American adults say it’s immoral to be extremely rich (33%) or to spank children (35%).

At the same time, there are some behaviors that younger adults are *less* likely than older adults to consider immoral. For example, 30% of Americans ages 18 to 29 say homosexuality is morally wrong, compared with 37% of adults 30 to 49 and even higher shares of older adults.

### Youngest adults are much more likely than the oldest to say being extremely rich is morally wrong

% who say each of the following is *morally wrong*

	Ages				Oldest- youngest diff
	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	
Being extremely rich (for example, having billions of dollars)	33%	20%	11%	10%	<b>-23</b>
Spanking children	35	26	16	18	<b>-17</b>
The death penalty	43	36	29	29	<b>-14</b>
Getting a divorce	28	25	22	18	<b>-10</b>
Using contraceptives	13	9	5	5	<b>-8</b>
Using in vitro fertilization (IVF) to get pregnant	14	10	7	7	<b>-7</b>
Eating meat	7	4	2	2	<b>-5</b>
Gambling	33	29	26	29	-4
Drinking alcohol	17	16	15	14	-3
Married people having an affair	89	90	90	91	+2
Using marijuana	21	23	22	25	+4
Patients choosing to end their lives with the help of a doctor	33	33	38	39	<b>+6</b>
Having an abortion	40	48	51	49	<b>+9</b>
Homosexuality	30	37	44	46	<b>+16</b>
Viewing pornography	45	45	54	67	<b>+22</b>

Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025. Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

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The biggest age-related differences persist even within political parties.

Take attitudes toward the morality of being extremely rich: Young American adults are much more likely than older adults to say that being extremely rich is morally wrong. For instance, one-third of adults ages 18 to 29 take this stance, compared with 10% of adults ages 65 and older.

Among Republicans, too, there is a 9 percentage point age gap between the youngest and oldest adults (14% vs. 5%) – though this divide is even larger among Democrats (48% vs. 15%).

Jump to [the appendix of this report](#) for detailed tables showing the percentages of adults in each age group who say these behaviors are morally wrong, morally acceptable or not a moral issue.

## Differences in opinion between older and younger adults exist within parties

% who say each of the following is *morally wrong*

	Ages				Oldest- youngest diff
	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	
Being extremely rich (for example, having billions of dollars)	33%	20%	11%	10%	<b>-23</b>
Among Rep/lean Rep	14	8	4	5	<b>-9</b>
Among Dem/lean Dem	48	32	18	15	<b>-33</b>
Spanking children	35	26	16	18	<b>-17</b>
Among Rep/lean Rep	19	14	9	8	<b>-11</b>
Among Dem/lean Dem	47	37	27	28	<b>-19</b>
The death penalty	43	36	29	29	<b>-14</b>
Among Rep/lean Rep	30	20	18	13	<b>-17</b>
Among Dem/lean Dem	53	50	43	46	<b>-7</b>
Homosexuality	30	37	44	46	<b>+16</b>
Among Rep/lean Rep	54	53	64	65	<b>+11</b>
Among Dem/lean Dem	14	20	19	25	<b>+11</b>
Viewing pornography	45	45	54	67	<b>+22</b>
Among Rep/lean Rep	60	61	66	75	<b>+15</b>
Among Dem/lean Dem	32	29	41	58	<b>+26</b>

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025. Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025. "What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

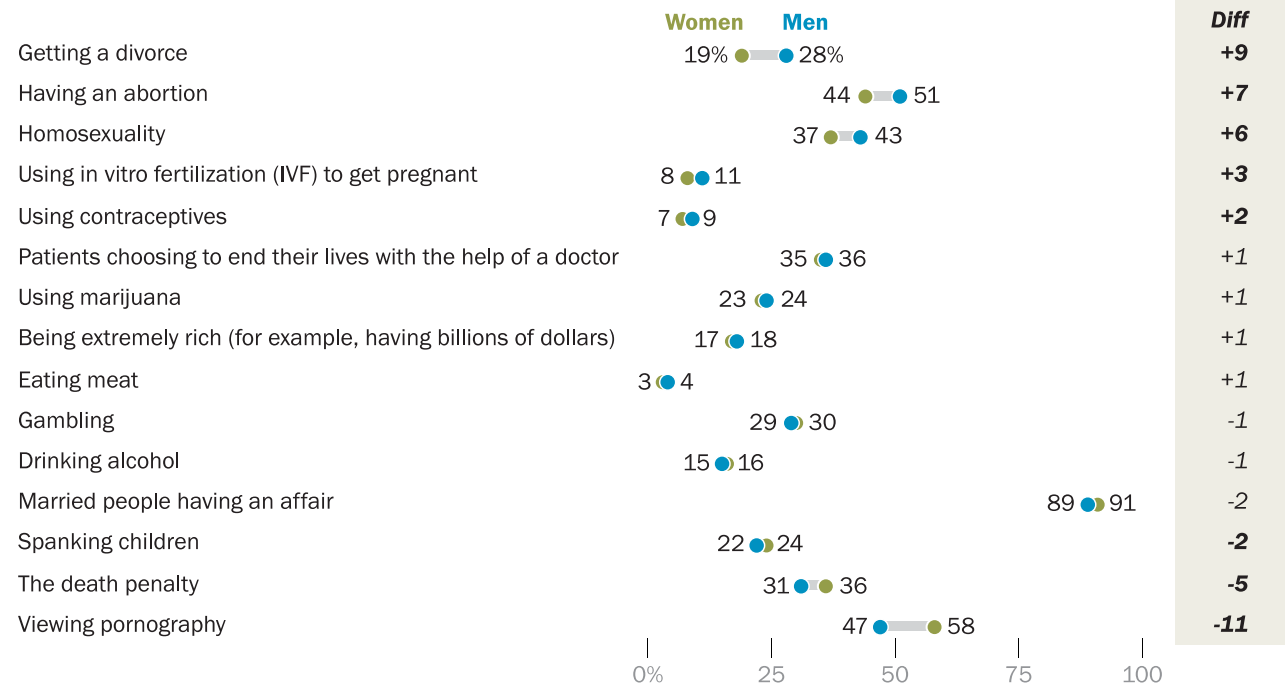
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## How American women and men differ in their moral views

Similar shares of men and women say that many of the 15 behaviors we asked about are morally wrong. Only on a handful of the behaviors do men and women notably differ in their opinions.

### Men are more likely than women to say getting a divorce is wrong

% who say each of the following is *morally wrong*



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025. Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

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Men are somewhat more likely than women to take the position that getting a divorce (28% vs. 19%), having an abortion (51% vs. 44%) and homosexuality (43% vs. 37%) are morally wrong.

However, women are more likely than men to say that viewing pornography is morally wrong (58% vs. 47%).

Jump to [the appendix of this report](#) for detailed tables showing the percentages of men and women who say these behaviors are morally wrong, morally acceptable or not a moral issue.

## Appendix: Detailed tables

### Americans' views on the morality of married people having an affair

% who say *married people having an affair* is ...

	Morally wrong	Morally acceptable	Not a moral issue	TOTAL Not morally wrong	No answer
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>90%</b>	2%	7%	<b>9%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>
<i>Religion</i>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>92</b>	2	6	<b>8</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Protestant	<b>93</b>	2	5	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
Catholic	<b>92</b>	1	6	<b>7</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Jewish	<b>90</b>	3	7	<b>10</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>87</b>	3	10	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>
Atheist	<b>84</b>	5	11	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>
Agnostic	<b>91</b>	1	8	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>85</b>	3	10	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Religion (detailed)</i>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>94</b>	1	4	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>95</b>	1	5	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
Black Protestant	<b>88</b>	3	10	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>
White Catholic	<b>95</b>	1	4	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>89</b>	<1	10	<b>10</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<i>Party</i>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>93</b>	2	5	<b>7</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>88</b>	3	8	<b>11</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	<b>89</b>	3	8	<b>10</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Women	<b>91</b>	2	6	<b>8</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	<b>89</b>	4	7	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
30-49	<b>90</b>	2	7	<b>10</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
50-64	<b>90</b>	2	7	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
65+	<b>91</b>	2	7	<b>9</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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## Americans' views on the morality of having an abortion

% who say *having an abortion* is ...

	Morally wrong	Morally acceptable	Not a moral issue	TOTAL Not morally wrong	No answer
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>47%</b>	21%	31%	<b>52%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>Religion</i>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>59</b>	16	25	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>60</b>	16	24	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>
Catholic	<b>55</b>	17	27	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Jewish</b>	<b>21</b>	44	34	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>23</b>	33	42	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>
Atheist	<b>11</b>	43	45	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>
Agnostic	<b>19</b>	44	36	<b>81</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>30</b>	24	44	<b>68</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Religion (detailed)</i>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>78</b>	7	15	<b>22</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>39</b>	26	34	<b>60</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Black Protestant	<b>47</b>	20	32	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>
White Catholic	<b>55</b>	17	27	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>56</b>	17	26	<b>44</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<i>Party</i>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>71</b>	10	19	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>24</b>	33	42	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	<b>51</b>	21	27	<b>48</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Women	<b>44</b>	21	33	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	<b>40</b>	31	28	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>
30-49	<b>48</b>	20	31	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>
50-64	<b>51</b>	16	32	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>
65+	<b>49</b>	21	30	<b>51</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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## Americans' views on the morality of gambling

% who say *gambling* is ...

	<b>Morally wrong</b>	<b>Morally acceptable</b>	<b>Not a moral issue</b>	<b>TOTAL Not morally wrong</b>	<b>No answer</b>
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>29%</b>	20%	50%	<b>70%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>Religion</i>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>33</b>	20	47	<b>67</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>35</b>	17	47	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>
Catholic	<b>25</b>	25	49	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewish	<b>25</b>	24	51	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>19</b>	22	59	<b>80</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Atheist	<b>10</b>	26	64	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>
Agnostic	<b>17</b>	26	57	<b>83</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>25</b>	18	57	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Religion (detailed)</i>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>40</b>	16	42	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>20</b>	22	58	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>
Black Protestant	<b>39</b>	17	44	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>
White Catholic	<b>15</b>	27	56	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>35</b>	24	40	<b>65</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<i>Party</i>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>33</b>	19	47	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>24</b>	23	53	<b>75</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	<b>29</b>	24	47	<b>71</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Women	<b>30</b>	17	53	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	<b>33</b>	20	46	<b>67</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
30-49	<b>29</b>	21	50	<b>71</b>	<b>1</b>
50-64	<b>26</b>	17	56	<b>73</b>	<b>1</b>
65+	<b>29</b>	22	48	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

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## Americans' views on the morality of using contraceptives

% who say *using contraceptives* is ...

	Morally wrong	Morally acceptable	Not a moral issue	TOTAL Not morally wrong	No answer
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>8%</b>	40%	51%	<b>91%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>Religion</i>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>9</b>	40	50	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>6</b>	39	53	<b>93</b>	<b>1</b>
Catholic	<b>13</b>	41	45	<b>86</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewish	<b>7</b>	45	47	<b>92</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>5</b>	40	53	<b>94</b>	<b>1</b>
Atheist	<b>&lt;1</b>	44	56	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
Agnostic	<b>1</b>	45	54	<b>99</b>	<b>0</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>10</b>	36	52	<b>89</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Religion (detailed)</i>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>4</b>	42	52	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>1</b>	41	57	<b>98</b>	<b>1</b>
Black Protestant	<b>11</b>	38	51	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>
White Catholic	<b>11</b>	42	46	<b>89</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>15</b>	39	44	<b>84</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Party</i>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>9</b>	39	51	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>7</b>	41	51	<b>92</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	<b>9</b>	41	49	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>
Women	<b>7</b>	39	53	<b>92</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	<b>13</b>	41	45	<b>85</b>	<b>2</b>
30-49	<b>9</b>	38	52	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>
50-64	<b>5</b>	38	57	<b>94</b>	<b>1</b>
65+	<b>5</b>	44	50	<b>94</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

"What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

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## Americans' views on the morality of viewing pornography

% who say *viewing pornography* is ...

	Morally wrong	Morally acceptable	Not a moral issue	TOTAL Not morally wrong	No answer
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>52%</b>	15%	32%	<b>47%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>Religion</i>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>62</b>	11	26	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>65</b>	10	25	<b>35</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Catholic	<b>56</b>	13	30	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewish	<b>23</b>	27	48	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>28</b>	23	47	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>
Atheist	<b>11</b>	37	52	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>
Agnostic	<b>21</b>	32	47	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>39</b>	14	45	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Religion (detailed)</i>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>80</b>	6	13	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>52</b>	15	32	<b>48</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Black Protestant	<b>51</b>	10	38	<b>48</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
White Catholic	<b>56</b>	12	31	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>56</b>	13	29	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Party</i>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>65</b>	10	24	<b>34</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>39</b>	20	41	<b>61</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	<b>47</b>	19	33	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>
Women	<b>58</b>	11	31	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	<b>45</b>	21	33	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>
30-49	<b>45</b>	18	37	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>
50-64	<b>54</b>	11	34	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>
65+	<b>67</b>	9	24	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

"What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Americans' views on the morality of using marijuana

% who say *using marijuana* is ...

	<b>Morally wrong</b>	<b>Morally acceptable</b>	<b>Not a moral issue</b>	<b>TOTAL Not morally wrong</b>	<b>No answer</b>
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>23%</b>	24%	52%	<b>76%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>Religion</i>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>27</b>	22	50	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>27</b>	22	50	<b>73</b>	<b>1</b>
Catholic	<b>25</b>	23	51	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewish	<b>14</b>	31	54	<b>85</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>11</b>	29	59	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>
Atheist	<b>2</b>	37	62	<b>98</b>	<b>0</b>
Agnostic	<b>6</b>	36	58	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>17</b>	23	58	<b>81</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Religion (detailed)</i>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>33</b>	20	45	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>14</b>	27	59	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>
Black Protestant	<b>25</b>	24	51	<b>75</b>	<b>0</b>
White Catholic	<b>15</b>	25	58	<b>84</b>	<b>1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>39</b>	19	41	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Party</i>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>30</b>	20	49	<b>69</b>	<b>1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>15</b>	29	55	<b>84</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	<b>24</b>	27	49	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>
Women	<b>23</b>	22	55	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	<b>21</b>	30	49	<b>79</b>	<b>0</b>
30-49	<b>23</b>	25	51	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>
50-64	<b>22</b>	21	56	<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>
65+	<b>25</b>	21	51	<b>73</b>	<b>2</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

"What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Americans' views on the morality of drinking alcohol

% who say *drinking alcohol* is ...

	<b>Morally wrong</b>	<b>Morally acceptable</b>	<b>Not a moral issue</b>	<b>TOTAL Not morally wrong</b>	<b>No answer</b>
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>16%</b>	29%	55%	<b>84%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<u>Religion</u>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>17</b>	30	53	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>17</b>	29	53	<b>82</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Catholic	<b>12</b>	34	53	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewish	<b>8</b>	36	56	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>10</b>	29	60	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>
Atheist	<b>4</b>	35	61	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>
Agnostic	<b>6</b>	35	58	<b>93</b>	<b>1</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>15</b>	23	61	<b>84</b>	<b>1</b>
<u>Religion (detailed)</u>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>17</b>	30	52	<b>82</b>	<b>1</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>8</b>	34	57	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>
Black Protestant	<b>20</b>	26	54	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>
White Catholic	<b>3</b>	37	59	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>26</b>	29	45	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>
<u>Party</u>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>17</b>	29	54	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>15</b>	30	55	<b>85</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<u>Gender</u>					
Men	<b>15</b>	33	51	<b>84</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Women	<b>16</b>	25	58	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>
<u>Age</u>					
18-29	<b>17</b>	31	51	<b>82</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
30-49	<b>16</b>	29	54	<b>83</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
50-64	<b>15</b>	26	58	<b>84</b>	<b>1</b>
65+	<b>14</b>	30	55	<b>85</b>	<b>1</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

"What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Americans' views on the morality of getting a divorce

% who say *getting a divorce* is ...

	<b>Morally wrong</b>	<b>Morally acceptable</b>	<b>Not a moral issue</b>	<b>TOTAL Not morally wrong</b>	<b>No answer</b>
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>23%</b>	31%	45%	<b>76%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>Religion</i>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>29</b>	28	41	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>31</b>	26	42	<b>68</b>	<b>1</b>
Catholic	<b>25</b>	34	41	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewish	<b>3</b>	40	56	<b>97</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>11</b>	38	51	<b>89</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Atheist	<b>4</b>	39	57	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>
Agnostic	<b>8</b>	48	44	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>15</b>	33	51	<b>84</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<i>Religion (detailed)</i>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>44</b>	22	32	<b>54</b>	<b>2</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>15</b>	33	53	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>
Black Protestant	<b>25</b>	27	47	<b>75</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
White Catholic	<b>22</b>	33	44	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>29</b>	33	37	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Party</i>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>33</b>	25	40	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>13</b>	37	50	<b>87</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	<b>28</b>	30	41	<b>71</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Women	<b>19</b>	32	49	<b>80</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	<b>28</b>	33	39	<b>72</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
30-49	<b>25</b>	31	43	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>
50-64	<b>22</b>	30	48	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>
65+	<b>18</b>	31	49	<b>80</b>	<b>2</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025.

"What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Americans' views on the morality of homosexuality

% who say *homosexuality* is ...

	<b>Morally wrong</b>	<b>Morally acceptable</b>	<b>Not a moral issue</b>	<b>TOTAL Not morally wrong</b>	<b>No answer</b>
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>39%</b>	23%	37%	<b>60%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>Religion</i>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>51</b>	17	31	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>59</b>	14	27	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>
Catholic	<b>34</b>	24	40	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewish	<b>23</b>	36	41	<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>13</b>	36	49	<b>85</b>	<b>1</b>
Atheist	<b>3</b>	46	51	<b>97</b>	<b>0</b>
Agnostic	<b>7</b>	45	48	<b>92</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>21</b>	28	49	<b>77</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Religion (detailed)</i>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>72</b>	8	19	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>34</b>	27	39	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>
Black Protestant	<b>55</b>	9	33	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>
White Catholic	<b>39</b>	24	35	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>26</b>	25	47	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Party</i>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>59</b>	15	25	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>20</b>	31	48	<b>80</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	<b>43</b>	22	34	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>
Women	<b>37</b>	24	38	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	<b>30</b>	37	32	<b>70</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
30-49	<b>37</b>	22	40	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>
50-64	<b>44</b>	19	35	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>
65+	<b>46</b>	16	36	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding. The survey sample for this question included 183 interviews with Jews, with an effective sample size of 66 and a 95% confidence level margin of error of plus or minus 12.1 percentage points. This margin of error conservatively assumes a reported percentage of 50%.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

"What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Americans' views on the morality of eating meat

% who say *eating meat* is ...

	Morally wrong	Morally acceptable	Not a moral issue	TOTAL Not morally wrong	No answer
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>4%</b>	41%	54%	<b>96%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<u>Religion</u>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>3</b>	42	54	<b>96</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Protestant	<b>3</b>	44	53	<b>97</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Catholic	<b>3</b>	40	57	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewish	<b>5</b>	54	40	<b>94</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>4</b>	38	57	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>
Atheist	<b>8</b>	44	48	<b>92</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Agnostic	<b>4</b>	45	52	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>4</b>	32	64	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>
<u>Religion (detailed)</u>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>1</b>	46	52	<b>99</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>1</b>	47	51	<b>99</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Black Protestant	<b>7</b>	39	53	<b>92</b>	<b>1</b>
White Catholic	<b>2</b>	42	56	<b>98</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>5</b>	36	57	<b>94</b>	<b>1</b>
<u>Party</u>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>2</b>	46	52	<b>98</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>6</b>	38	56	<b>94</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<u>Gender</u>					
Men	<b>4</b>	47	49	<b>96</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Women	<b>3</b>	36	59	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>
<u>Age</u>					
18-29	<b>7</b>	50	43	<b>93</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
30-49	<b>4</b>	42	53	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>
50-64	<b>2</b>	39	58	<b>97</b>	<b>1</b>
65+	<b>2</b>	36	61	<b>97</b>	<b>1</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

"What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Americans' views on the morality of using IVF to get pregnant

% who say *using in vitro fertilization (IVF) to get pregnant* is ...

	Morally wrong	Morally acceptable	Not a moral issue	TOTAL Not morally wrong	No answer
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>9%</b>	42%	47%	<b>89%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<i>Religion</i>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>11</b>	40	47	<b>87</b>	<b>2</b>
Protestant	<b>9</b>	40	49	<b>89</b>	<b>2</b>
Catholic	<b>15</b>	41	42	<b>83</b>	<b>2</b>
Jewish	<b>7</b>	56	37	<b>93</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>4</b>	44	50	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>
Atheist	<b>2</b>	56	42	<b>98</b>	<b>0</b>
Agnostic	<b>3</b>	53	44	<b>97</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>6</b>	35	57	<b>92</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Religion (detailed)</i>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>10</b>	40	47	<b>87</b>	<b>2</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>4</b>	51	45	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>
Black Protestant	<b>9</b>	34	55	<b>88</b>	<b>2</b>
White Catholic	<b>13</b>	47	39	<b>86</b>	<b>1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>20</b>	31	46	<b>78</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Party</i>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>12</b>	40	46	<b>86</b>	<b>1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>6</b>	44	49	<b>93</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	<b>11</b>	43	45	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>
Women	<b>8</b>	40	50	<b>90</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	<b>14</b>	47	39	<b>85</b>	<b>1</b>
30-49	<b>10</b>	40	49	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>
50-64	<b>7</b>	40	51	<b>91</b>	<b>2</b>
65+	<b>7</b>	42	49	<b>91</b>	<b>2</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

"What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Americans' views on the morality of the death penalty

% who say *the death penalty* is ...

	Morally wrong	Morally acceptable	Not a moral issue	TOTAL Not morally wrong	No answer
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>34%</b>	38%	26%	<b>64%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<i>Religion</i>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>32</b>	40	26	<b>67</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>29</b>	43	27	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>
Catholic	<b>38</b>	35	26	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewish	<b>42</b>	39	17	<b>56</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>37</b>	35	26	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>
Atheist	<b>48</b>	33	18	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>
Agnostic	<b>47</b>	34	18	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>29</b>	36	32	<b>68</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Religion (detailed)</i>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>20</b>	56	23	<b>78</b>	<b>2</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>26</b>	46	27	<b>73</b>	<b>1</b>
Black Protestant	<b>46</b>	23	30	<b>53</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
White Catholic	<b>35</b>	41	22	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>43</b>	25	31	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Party</i>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>20</b>	53	27	<b>80</b>	<b>1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>48</b>	26	25	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	<b>31</b>	44	24	<b>68</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Women	<b>36</b>	33	28	<b>61</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	<b>43</b>	35	21	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>
30-49	<b>36</b>	37	25	<b>63</b>	<b>2</b>
50-64	<b>29</b>	39	29	<b>69</b>	<b>2</b>
65+	<b>29</b>	41	28	<b>69</b>	<b>2</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

"What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Americans' views on the morality of spanking children

% who say *spanking children* is ...

	<b>Morally wrong</b>	<b>Morally acceptable</b>	<b>Not a moral issue</b>	<b>TOTAL Not morally wrong</b>	<b>No answer</b>
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>23%</b>	36%	39%	<b>75%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<u>Religion</u>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>16</b>	42	40	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>14</b>	46	39	<b>86</b>	<b>1</b>
Catholic	<b>22</b>	35	43	<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewish	<b>47</b>	18	35	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>37</b>	25	37	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>
Atheist	<b>50</b>	22	27	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>
Agnostic	<b>44</b>	24	31	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>28</b>	26	44	<b>70</b>	<b>2</b>
<u>Religion (detailed)</u>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>9</b>	54	37	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>21</b>	40	39	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>
Black Protestant	<b>14</b>	46	40	<b>86</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
White Catholic	<b>22</b>	34	43	<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>23</b>	34	42	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>
<u>Party</u>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>12</b>	48	40	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>35</b>	25	39	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>
<u>Gender</u>					
Men	<b>22</b>	42	36	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>
Women	<b>24</b>	31	43	<b>74</b>	<b>2</b>
<u>Age</u>					
18-29	<b>35</b>	34	30	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>
30-49	<b>26</b>	35	38	<b>73</b>	<b>1</b>
50-64	<b>16</b>	40	42	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>
65+	<b>18</b>	35	46	<b>81</b>	<b>1</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

"What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

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## Americans' views on the morality of patients choosing to end their lives with the help of a doctor

% who say *patients choosing to end their lives with the help of a doctor* is ...

	Morally wrong	Morally acceptable	Not a moral issue	TOTAL Not morally wrong	No answer
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>35%</b>	34%	29%	<b>63%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<i>Religion</i>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>46</b>	27	26	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>48</b>	26	25	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>
Catholic	<b>40</b>	31	27	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>
Jewish	<b>23</b>	53	23	<b>76</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>12</b>	51	36	<b>87</b>	<b>2</b>
Atheist	<b>5</b>	66	29	<b>95</b>	<b>0</b>
Agnostic	<b>6</b>	63	30	<b>93</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>17</b>	39	41	<b>80</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Religion (detailed)</i>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>60</b>	18	20	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>25</b>	46	28	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>
Black Protestant	<b>52</b>	18	30	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>
White Catholic	<b>39</b>	36	23	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>40</b>	23	35	<b>58</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Party</i>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>48</b>	27	25	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>23</b>	43	33	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	<b>36</b>	36	28	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>
Women	<b>35</b>	33	30	<b>62</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	<b>33</b>	40	27	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>
30-49	<b>33</b>	36	29	<b>66</b>	<b>2</b>
50-64	<b>38</b>	31	29	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>
65+	<b>39</b>	30	29	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

"What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

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## Americans' views on the morality of being extremely rich

% who say *being extremely rich (for example, having billions of dollars)* is ...

	Morally wrong	Morally acceptable	Not a moral issue	TOTAL Not morally wrong	No answer
<b>All U.S. adults</b>	<b>18%</b>	18%	63%	<b>81%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>Religion</i>					
<b>Christian</b>	<b>13</b>	20	67	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>
Protestant	<b>12</b>	20	68	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>
Catholic	<b>13</b>	19	67	<b>86</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewish	<b>17</b>	24	59	<b>83</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	<b>30</b>	12	57	<b>69</b>	<b>1</b>
Atheist	<b>46</b>	10	45	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>
Agnostic	<b>39</b>	13	47	<b>61</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Nothing in particular	<b>20</b>	13	66	<b>79</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Religion (detailed)</i>					
White evangelical Protestant	<b>8</b>	22	70	<b>91</b>	<b>1</b>
White nonevangelical Protestant	<b>15</b>	19	66	<b>85</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Black Protestant	<b>14</b>	18	67	<b>85</b>	<b>1</b>
White Catholic	<b>12</b>	20	68	<b>88</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Hispanic Catholic	<b>17</b>	19	63	<b>82</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Party</i>					
Rep/lean Rep	<b>7</b>	24	68	<b>92</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Dem/lean Dem	<b>29</b>	13	58	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	<b>18</b>	22	60	<b>82</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Women	<b>17</b>	15	67	<b>82</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Age</i>					
18-29	<b>33</b>	19	48	<b>67</b>	<b>1</b>
30-49	<b>20</b>	17	62	<b>79</b>	<b>1</b>
50-64	<b>11</b>	19	69	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>
65+	<b>10</b>	17	73	<b>90</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>

Note: Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

"What Do Americans Consider Immoral?"

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## Methodology

This report is based on two waves of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel: ATP Wave 166, conducted March 24-30, 2025, and ATP Wave 170, conducted May 5-11, 2025.

### The American Trends Panel survey methodology, Wave 166

#### Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 166 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center's nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted March 24-30, 2025. A total of 3,605 panelists responded out of 4,045 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 89%.

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 back 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.

To learn more about the ATP, read "[About the American Trends Panel.](#)"

#### Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.<sup>1</sup> Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed

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<sup>1</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.](#)"

over time but are available upon request.<sup>2</sup> Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

### **Sample design**

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Jewish, Muslim and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

### **Questionnaire development and testing**

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

### **Incentives**

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

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<sup>2</sup> Email [pewsurveys@pewresearch.org](mailto:pewsurveys@pewresearch.org).

## Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 24-30, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

**For panelists who take surveys online:**<sup>3</sup> Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on March 24.<sup>4</sup> Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 24. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 25.

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### Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 166

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	March 24, 2025	March 25, 2025
First reminder	March 27, 2025	March 27, 2025
Final reminder	March 29, 2025	March 29, 2025

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

**For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer:** Prenotification postcards were mailed on March 21. Soft launch took place on March 24 and involved dialing until a total of five interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

## Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result

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<sup>3</sup> The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

<sup>4</sup> Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

of this checking, three ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

## Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

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### American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2023 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Party affiliation among registered voters	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

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### Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 166

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,605	1.9 percentage points
<b>Religiously affiliated</b>	2,539	2.3 percentage points
Christian	1,859	2.4 percentage points
Protestant	1,234	3.0 percentage points
<i>White evang. Prot.</i>	413	4.9 percentage points
<i>White Prot., not evang.</i>	324	5.5 percentage points
<i>Black Protestant</i>	219	7.1 percentage points
Catholic	565	4.4 percentage points
<i>White Catholic</i>	296	5.8 percentage points
<i>Hispanic Catholic</i>	169	7.9 percentage points
Jewish	359	8.0 percentage points
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	881	3.7 percentage points
Atheist	208	7.6 percentage points
Agnostic	219	7.4 percentage points
Nothing in particular	454	5.2 percentage points
Rep/lean Rep	1,586	2.7 percentage points
Dem/lean Dem	1,909	2.7 percentage points
Ages 18-29	608	4.5 percentage points
30-49	1,225	3.2 percentage points
50-64	890	3.8 percentage points
65+	863	3.9 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Jewish, Muslim, and non-Hispanic Asian respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. 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.

## Dispositions and response rates

### Final dispositions, ATP Wave 166

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,605
Logged in (web)/Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	65
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	25
Never logged on (web)/Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	346
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other noninterview	2.30	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	3
<b>Total panelists sampled for the survey</b>		<b>4,045</b>
Completed interviews	I	3,605
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	90
Noncontact	NC	346
Other	O	4
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,045</b>
<b>AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)</b>		<b>89%</b>

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### Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 166

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 166	35%
Response rate to Wave 166 survey	89%
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>3%</b>

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## The American Trends Panel survey methodology, Wave 170

### Overview

Data in this report also comes from Wave 170 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from May 5 to 11, 2025. A total of 8,937 panelists responded out of 9,531 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 94%.

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 less than 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 8,937 respondents is plus or minus 1.4 percentage points.

SSRS conducted the survey for the Center via online (n=8,720) and live telephone (n=217) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read “[About the American Trends Panel.](#)”

### Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.<sup>5</sup> Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.<sup>6</sup> Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic, Black and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

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<sup>5</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.](#)”

<sup>6</sup> Email [pewsurveys@pewresearch.org](mailto:pewsurveys@pewresearch.org).

## Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. All active ATP members who previously completed ATP Wave 162 were invited to participate in this wave. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

## Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

## Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com, or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

## Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was May 5-11, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

**For panelists who take surveys online:** Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on May 5.<sup>7</sup> Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on May 5. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on May 6.

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<sup>7</sup> The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys. Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

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## Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 170

	<b>Soft launch</b>	<b>Full launch</b>
Initial invitation	May 5, 2025	May 6, 2025
First reminder	May 8, 2025	May 8, 2025
Final reminder	May 10, 2025	May 10, 2025

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

**For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer:** Prenotification postcards were mailed on May 2. Soft launch took place on May 5 and involved dialing until a total of five interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

### Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, two ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

### Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

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### American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2023 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	
Voter registration	2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Party affiliation among registered voters	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

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### Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 170

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	8,937	1.4 percentage points
<i>Form 1</i>	4,463	2.0 percentage points
<i>Form 2</i>	4,474	2.0 percentage points
<b>Religiously affiliated</b>	6,479	1.6 percentage points
Christian	5,600	1.7 percentage points
Protestant	3,771	2.1 percentage points
<i>White evang. Prot.</i>	1,497	3.2 percentage points
<i>White Prot., not evang.</i>	1,130	3.7 percentage points
<i>Black Protestant</i>	617	5.3 percentage points
Catholic	1,666	3.2 percentage points
<i>White Catholic</i>	1,141	3.6 percentage points
<i>Hispanic Catholic</i>	373	6.6 percentage points
Jewish	374	8.3 percentage points
<b>Religiously unaffiliated</b>	2,432	2.7 percentage points
Atheist	584	5.4 percentage points
Agnostic	665	4.8 percentage points
Nothing in particular	1,183	3.9 percentage points
Rep/lean Rep	4,050	2.1 percentage points
Dem/lean Dem	4,644	1.9 percentage points
Ages 18-29	865	4.1 percentage points
30-49	2,868	2.3 percentage points
50-64	2,427	2.6 percentage points
65+	2,745	2.5 percentage points

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. 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.

## Dispositions and response rates

### Final dispositions, ATP Wave 170

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	8,937
Logged in (web)/Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	107
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	44
Never logged on (web)/Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	441
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	2
<b>Total panelists sampled for the survey</b>		<b>9,531</b>
Completed interviews	I	8,937
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	151
Non-contact	NC	441
Other	O	2
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,531</b>
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		94%

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**Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 170**

	<b>Total</b>
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 170	35%
Response rate to Wave 170 survey	94%
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>3%</b>
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*NOTE (April 13, 2026): The rows for Form 1 and Form 2 have been added to the table "Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 170."*

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