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In 25-Country Survey, Americans Especially Likely To View Fellow Citizens as Morally Bad

53% of U.S. adults say Americans have bad morals and ethics

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About this research

This Pew Research Center analysis explores how adults in 25 countries rate the morality of other people in their country. It also describes how many people around the world consider different behaviors (such as drinking alcohol, gambling and having affairs) to be morally 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 around the world. Learn more [about Pew Research Center](#) and our other [research on religion](#).

How did we do this?

For data outside the United States, this analysis draws on nationally representative surveys of 28,333 adults conducted from Jan. 8 to April 26, 2025. All surveys were conducted over the phone

Countries included in this report



Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey. Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.
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with adults in Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Surveys were conducted face-to-face in Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa and Turkey. In Australia, we used a mixed-mode probability-based online panel.

In the U.S., we surveyed 3,605 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 some 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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In 25-Country Survey, Americans Especially Likely To View Fellow Citizens as Morally Bad

53% of U.S. adults say Americans have bad morals and ethics

Americans are more likely than people in other countries surveyed in 2025 to question the morality of their fellow countrymen, according to Pew Research Center surveys in 25 countries.

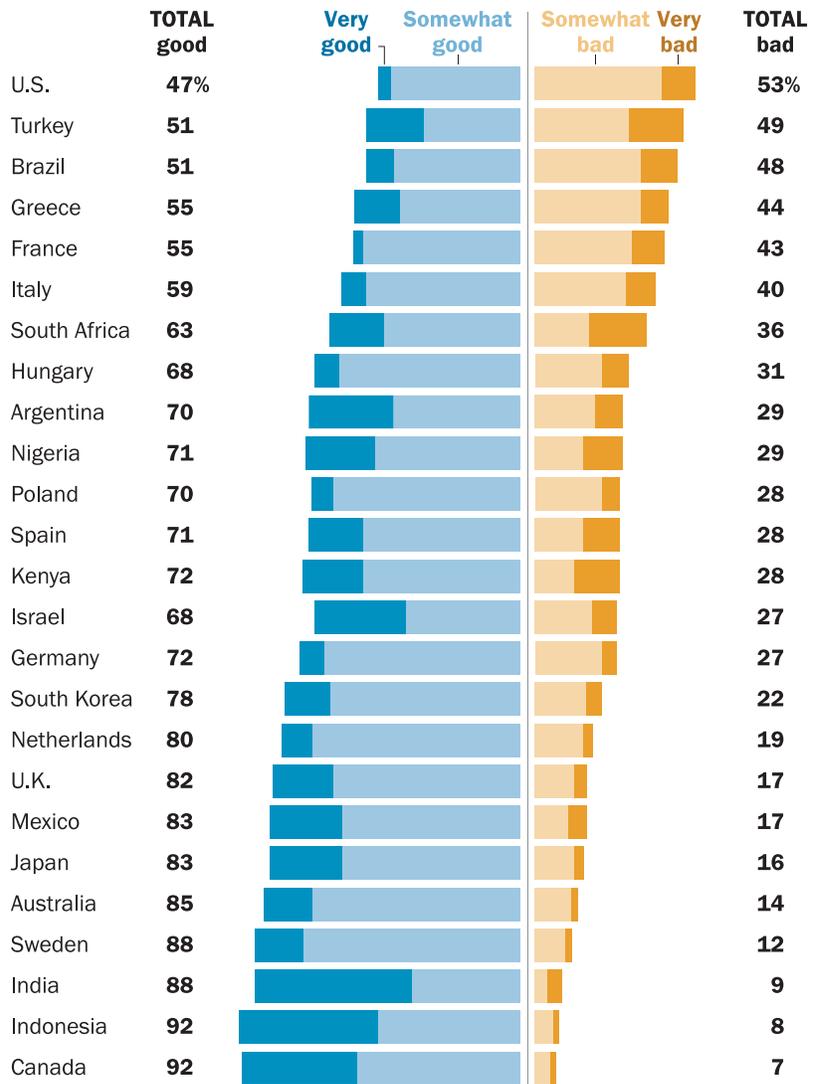
We asked people around the world to rate the morality and ethics of others in their country.

In nearly all countries surveyed, more people say that others in their country have somewhat or very *good* morals than say their compatriots display somewhat or very *bad* levels of morality.

The United States is the only place we surveyed where more adults (ages 18 and older) describe the morality and ethics of others living in the country as bad (53%) than as good (47%).

In many countries, people see their fellow citizens as morally good

% who rate the morality and ethics of people in their country as ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Because we have never asked this question before, we don't know whether a majority of Americans have long held a skeptical view of the ethics of fellow Americans, or if it's something new – and if so, what's driving it. But partisan politics appear to play a role.

Democrats and independents who lean toward the Democratic Party are much more likely than Republicans and Republican leaners to rate fellow Americans as morally and ethically bad (60% vs. 46%). And previous research has shown that rising numbers of *both* Republicans and Democrats say [people in the other party are immoral](#).

However, this partisan pattern is not unique to the U.S. In more than half of the countries surveyed, people who don't support the governing party are particularly likely to view their fellow citizens as immoral.

Another possibility could be that Americans are more moralistic, in general, than people in other countries – that is, they're more inclined to judge various behaviors to be immoral or sinful. But the results of other survey questions don't support the idea that the U.S. public is especially judgmental.

We asked people in 25 countries whether nine different behaviors – including having an abortion and drinking alcohol – are morally unacceptable, morally acceptable or not a moral issue. On most of the nine behaviors, the U.S. is somewhere in the middle of the pack: It's neither the country where the highest percentage of adults view each behavior as morally wrong, nor is it the country where the highest percentage say the same behavior is morally acceptable or not a moral issue.

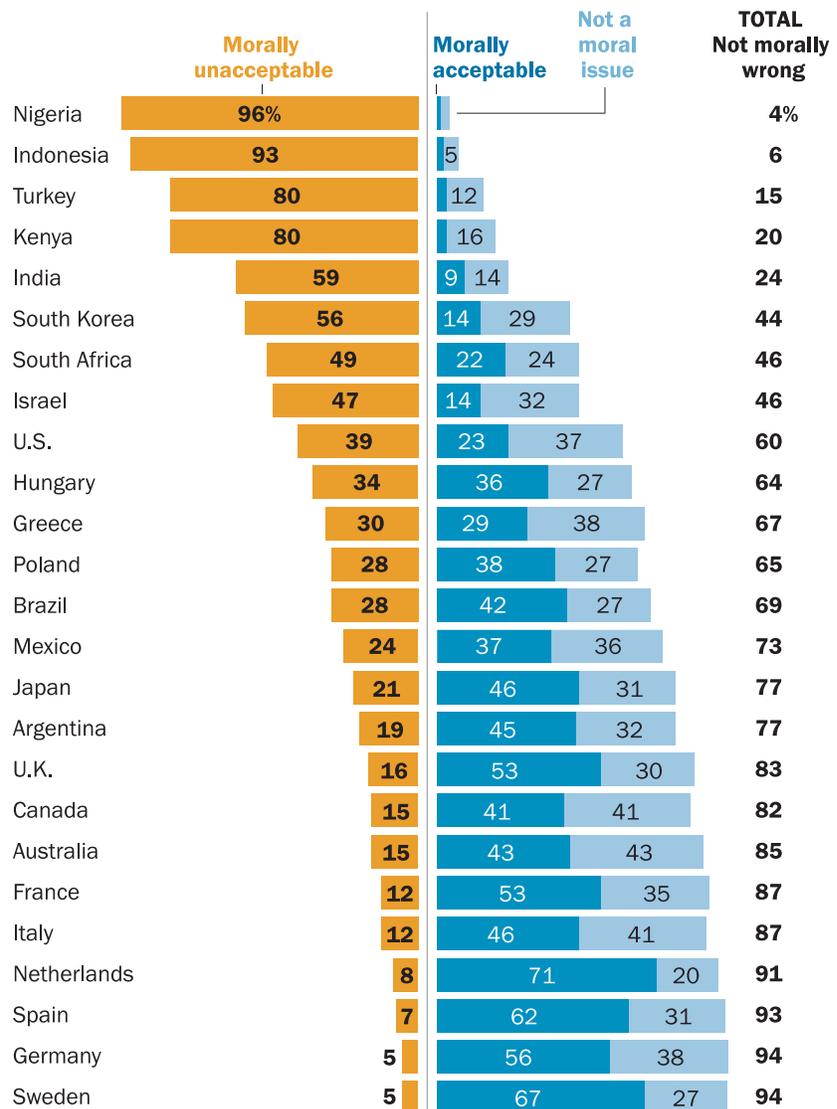
For example, 39% of U.S. adults say **homosexuality** is morally wrong – far more than take that position in Germany or Sweden (5% each) but far fewer than in Indonesia (93%) or Nigeria (96%).

Still, the U.S. is among the countries whose inhabitants are most likely to condemn **extramarital affairs** as immoral. Nine-in-ten Americans say that married people having an affair is morally wrong, similar to the share of people in Indonesia and Turkey (92% each) who take the same position. Adults in Germany (55%) and France (53%) are among the *least* likely to say that having an affair outside of marriage is morally unacceptable.

U.S. adults are also among the most *accepting* of a couple of behaviors: using marijuana and gambling. Just 23% of Americans say **using marijuana** is morally unacceptable, and 29% say the same about **gambling**. In most other countries surveyed, upward of 40% of adults consider gambling and using marijuana to be morally wrong.

Extreme variation around the world in views of homosexuality

% who say homosexuality is ...



Note: In the U.S., “morally wrong” was used instead of “morally unacceptable.” Those who did not answer or said it “depends on the situation” are not shown.

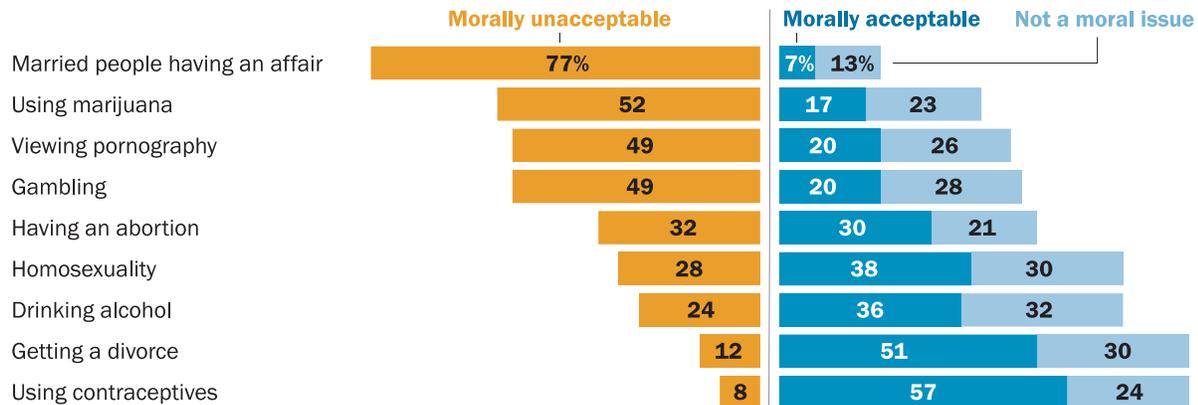
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey. Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11, 2025.

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Married people having affairs is widely seen as morally unacceptable

Across 25 countries, median % who say that each of the following is ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 25 countries, except for viewing pornography which was not asked about in India. In the U.S., “morally wrong” was used instead of “morally unacceptable.” Median shares of those who did not answer or volunteered it “depends on the situation” are not shown.

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

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Of the nine behaviors we asked about, extramarital affairs drew the strongest overall disapproval. Across the 25 countries, a median of 77% of adults say that **married people having an affair** is morally unacceptable. At least half of adults in every country surveyed take this view.

At the other end of the spectrum, **using contraception** and **getting a divorce** are the most widely accepted of the nine behaviors. In nearly all 25 countries, two-thirds or more of adults say these behaviors are either morally acceptable or not a moral issue.

What is a median?

In this analysis, median scores are used to help readers see overall patterns in the data. The median percentage is the middle number in a list of all percentages sorted from highest to lowest.

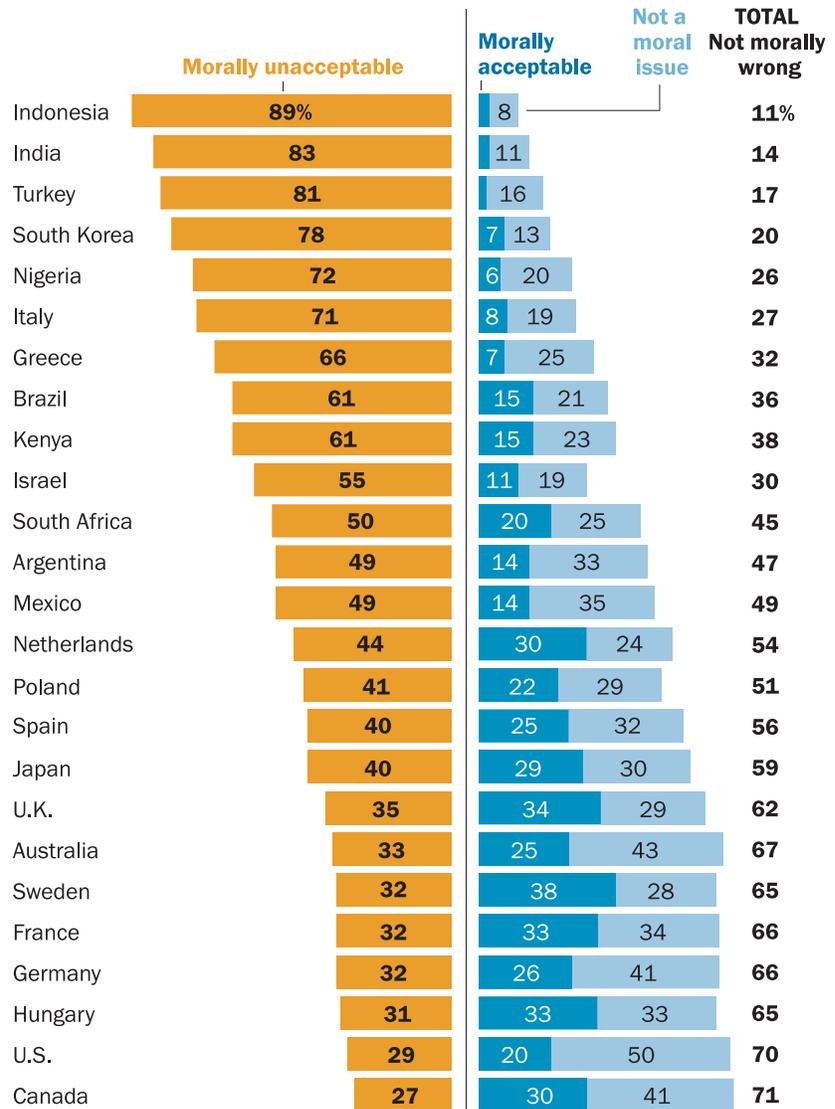
Jump to a [summary table](#) showing how many adults in each country say each of the nine behaviors is morally unacceptable.

We find much less international consensus on some issues, such as **having an abortion**. In the Latin American and African countries surveyed, half or more of adults say abortions are morally unacceptable. But in most European countries included in the survey, the vast majority of adults view abortions as either morally acceptable or not a moral issue.

Another topic on which views differ widely around the world is **gambling**. In 10 countries, a majority says gambling is morally wrong, including 89% in Indonesia and 71% in Italy. Meanwhile, in another 10 countries, a majority says gambling is morally acceptable or not a moral issue. In Australia, for instance, two-thirds of adults do not express moral qualms about gambling: 25% say gambling is morally acceptable, and 43% do not see gambling as a moral issue.

Mixed views on the morality of gambling

% who say gambling is ...



Note: In the U.S., "morally wrong" was used instead of "morally unacceptable." Shares who did not answer or said it "depends on the situation" are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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This study presents new findings from Pew Research Center surveys of more than 30,000 people in 25 countries conducted Jan. 8-May 11, 2025. It also explores:

- How attitudes toward morality [have changed over the last decade](#)
- [Differences in opinion by gender](#)
- [Differences in opinion across religious groups](#)
- [Differences by education and age](#)

For more information on how the data was collected in each country, read the [methodology](#).

How have views on morality changed over time?

Pew Research Center also asked about the morality of several of [these behaviors in 2013](#).¹

A total of 22 countries were surveyed in both years. In the interim, moral disapproval of some behaviors generally has fallen, though not universally.

For example, **views on divorce have softened** internationally since 2013. In half of the countries surveyed both times, adults are less likely today than they were in 2013 to say that getting a divorce is morally wrong.

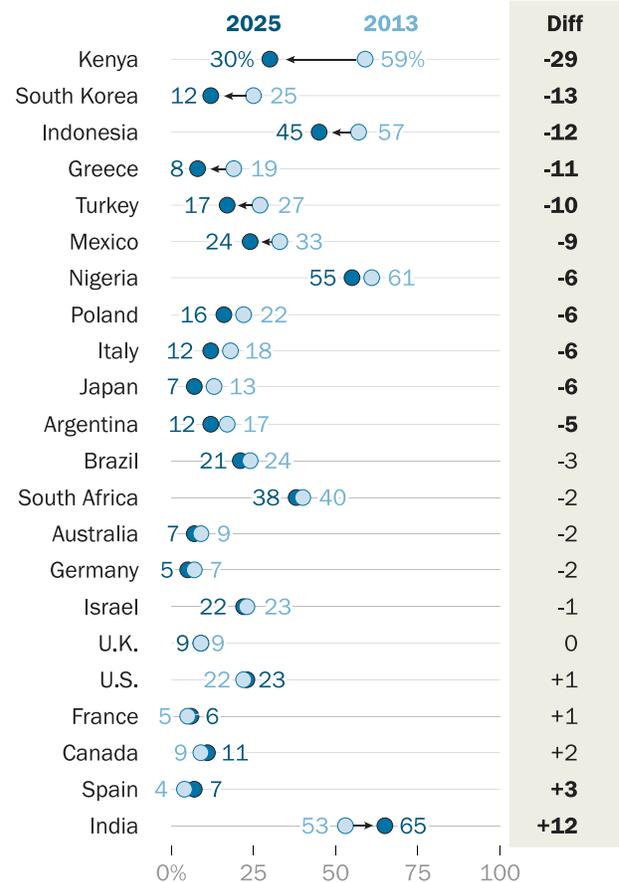
Kenya has experienced the largest change. In 2013, 59% of Kenyan adults said divorce was wrong, compared with 30% in 2025. And several other countries, including Indonesia and Mexico, have experienced about a 10 percentage point drop in the share saying divorce is morally unacceptable.

India stands out in the opposite direction. The share of Indian adults who say divorce is morally wrong *increased* from 53% a decade ago to 65% in 2025 – largely driven by an increase among Indian women.

The only other country surveyed where a majority of adults today say divorce is wrong is Nigeria. Yet this slim majority (55%) represents a slight decline from the share of Nigerians who took the same position in 2013 (61%).

In several countries, declining shares say divorce is morally wrong

% who say getting a divorce is *morally unacceptable*



Note: Statistically significant changes are in **bold**. In the U.S. in 2025, “morally wrong” was used instead of “morally unacceptable.” Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey. Past figures for India come from a survey conducted during the winter of 2013-14. “In 25-Country Survey, Americans Especially Likely To View Fellow Citizens as Morally Bad”

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¹ Past figures for India come from a survey conducted during the winter of 2013-14. For more information, go to our [international survey methodology database](#).

In addition, people in several countries are **less likely today than they were in 2013 to say that homosexuality is morally unacceptable, and the same goes for having an abortion.**

Opinions about the morality of using contraceptives, extramarital affairs, drinking alcohol and gambling show more mixed results across the decade or so between surveys. For instance, only a few countries have had significant changes in the shares who say drinking alcohol is morally wrong (some increasing and others decreasing). Yet in 13 of the 22 countries, adults today are more likely than they were in 2013 to say drinking alcohol is morally *acceptable*.

For 2013 figures on the morality of drinking alcohol and other behaviors, explore our [interactive feature](#). For the full 2025 results, consult this report's [topline](#).

How do women and men differ in their views of morality?

Around the world, women appear to be more likely than men to say that some behaviors are morally unacceptable. For example, in nearly all countries surveyed, **women are more likely than men to say that viewing pornography is wrong.**

Some of the widest gender differences are in South Korea and Spain, where women are 22 points more likely than men to say that viewing pornography is morally unacceptable. In both countries, a majority of women express this opinion, compared with a minority of men.

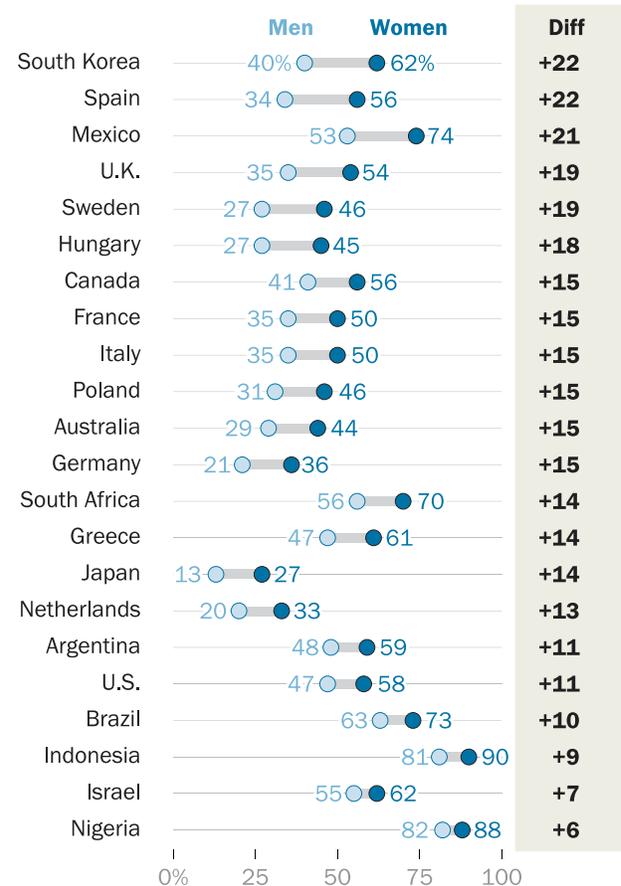
In the U.S., 58% of women say viewing pornography is wrong, while 47% of men say the same.

Across the countries surveyed, women tend to be more likely than men to say the following behaviors are morally unacceptable:

- Gambling
- Drinking alcohol
- Using marijuana

Women are more likely than men to say pornography is morally unacceptable

% who say viewing pornography is *morally unacceptable*, by gender



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In the U.S., "morally wrong" was used instead of "morally unacceptable." This question was not asked in India.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Men's and women's views on the morality of homosexuality

Conversely, in many of the countries surveyed, **men are more likely than women to say homosexuality is morally unacceptable.** This is especially the case in Greece, where men are twice as likely as women to view homosexuality as morally wrong (40% vs. 20%).

In many of the countries where there is a difference, men are about 10 points more likely than women to say homosexuality is wrong. For instance, in the United Kingdom, 20% of men say this, compared with 11% of women.

Differences between men and women are less strong or consistent on the morality of the other four behaviors we asked about. For example, in seven countries, men are slightly more likely than women to say that having an abortion is morally unacceptable. But in two countries (Indonesia and Kenya), more women than men say abortion is wrong.

Jump to this report's [detailed tables](#) showing the percentages of men and women who say each behavior is morally unacceptable, morally acceptable or not a moral issue.

Men are typically more likely than women to say homosexuality is wrong

% who say homosexuality is **morally unacceptable**, by gender



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In the U.S., "morally wrong" was used instead of "morally unacceptable."

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

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How do views of morality differ by religion?

Where data is available on the views of multiple religious groups, Christians are often among the most likely to consider each of the nine behaviors to be morally unacceptable.

However, there is enormous variation between Christians in different countries.

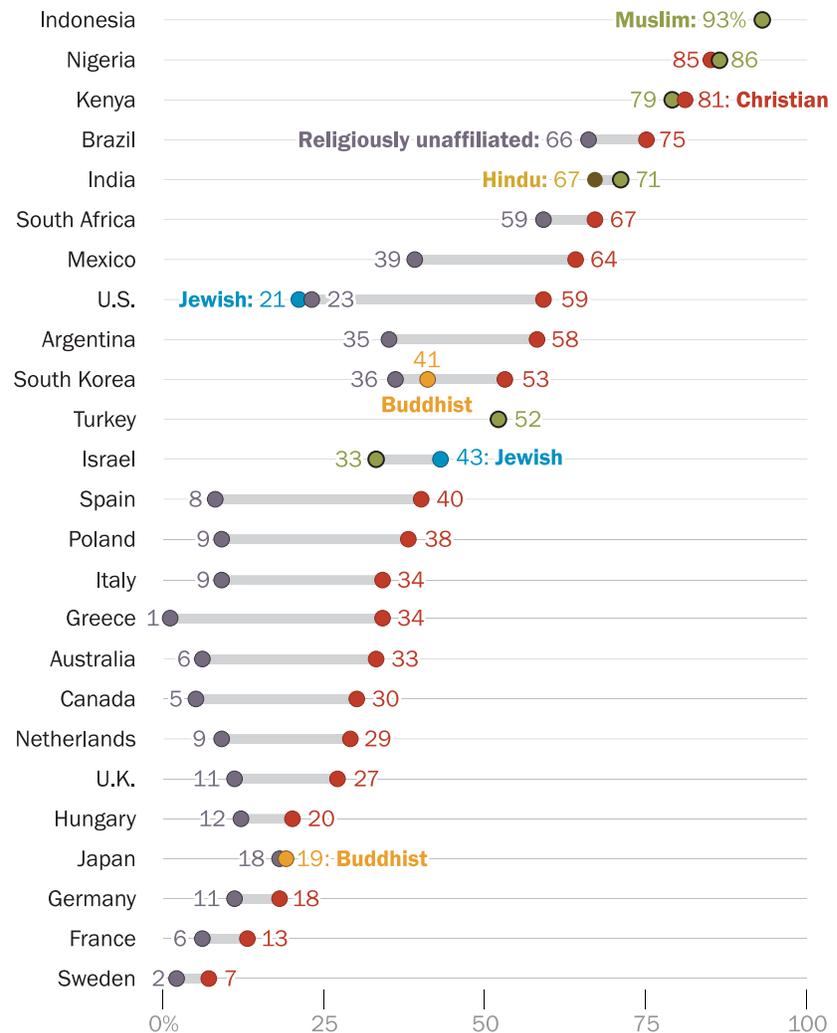
For example, a majority of Christians surveyed in Africa, Latin America and the U.S. say that having an abortion is morally wrong. Yet across Europe, the share of Christians who hold this view ranges from 40% in Spain to 7% in Sweden.

Similarly, nearly all Muslims surveyed in Indonesia view abortion as morally wrong (93%), compared with a third of Muslims in Israel.

Religiously unaffiliated people – those who say they are atheist, agnostic or “nothing in particular” when asked about their religion – are less likely than other adults to say abortion is morally unacceptable. But even within this group, views vary widely from country to country. In Brazil and

4 in 10 or fewer European Christians say abortion is morally unacceptable

% who say having an abortion is *morally unacceptable*, by religious identity



Note: Only religious groups with large enough sample sizes for analysis are included. In the U.S., “morally wrong” was used instead of “morally unacceptable.”

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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South Africa, a majority of religiously unaffiliated adults say abortion is wrong. But across Europe, only about one-in-ten or fewer unaffiliated individuals express moral qualms about abortion.

Related: *In the U.S. and other countries, fewer people now say it's necessary to believe in God to be moral*

We are also able to examine **differences between Protestants and Catholics** in 13 of the 25 countries surveyed.

Within each country, Protestants and Catholics tend to hold similar views on moral issues. In Canada, for instance, 15% of Catholics and 16% of Protestants say that getting a divorce is morally unacceptable.

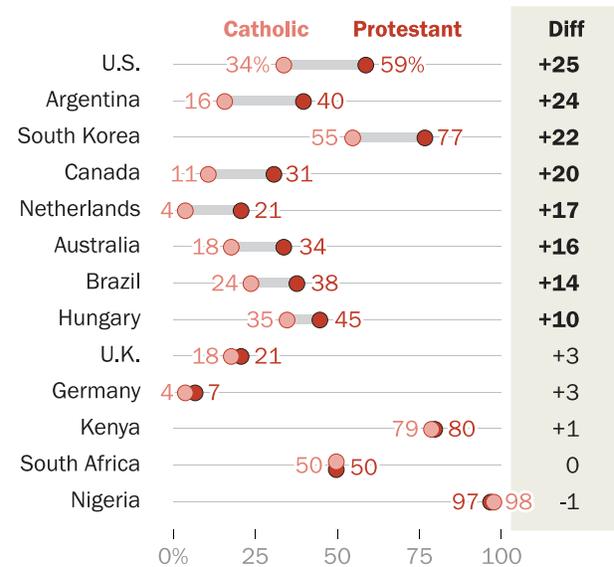
However, Protestants are typically more likely than Catholics in the same country to say that homosexuality is wrong. In the U.S., for example, 59% of Protestants say homosexuality is morally wrong, while 34% of Catholics say the same.

In addition, people who say religion is very important in their lives are generally more likely than other adults to view the various behaviors as morally wrong.

Refer to this report's [topline](#) for the share of people in various religious groups who say each behavior is morally unacceptable, morally acceptable or not a moral issue.

Argentine Protestants at least twice as likely as Argentine Catholics to say homosexuality is wrong

% who say homosexuality is *morally unacceptable*, by religious identity



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. Only countries with large enough sample sizes of Catholics and Protestants for analysis are included. In the U.S., “morally wrong” was used instead of “morally unacceptable.”

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

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How do views of morality differ by education and age?

On nearly all the behaviors we asked about, adults with less education are more likely than those with more education to say each behavior is morally *unacceptable*.

This pattern is readily apparent when considering the numbers who say using marijuana is wrong. In Mexico, for example, 70% of adults with less than a secondary education view marijuana use as morally wrong, compared with 39% of Mexican adults who have at least a secondary education.

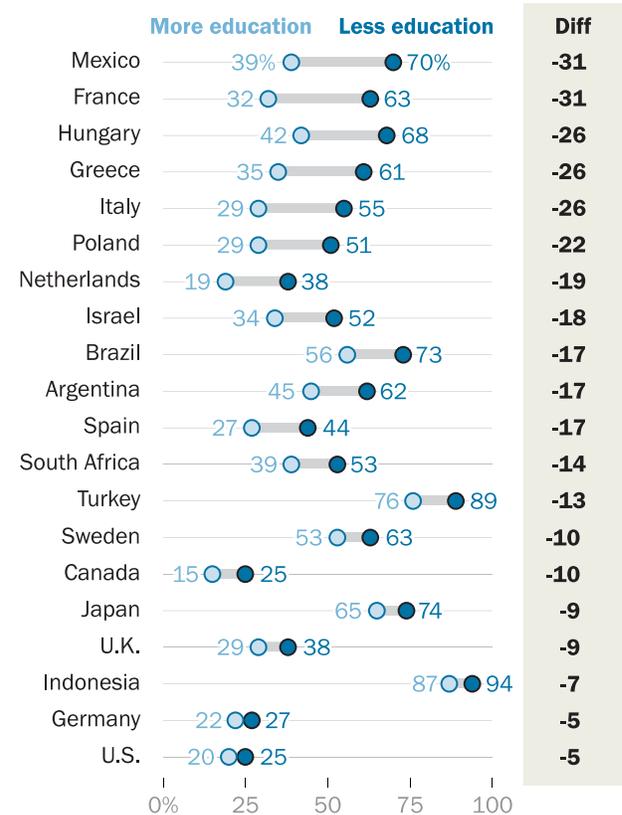
Even in places where relatively few adults say that using marijuana is wrong – like Canada, Germany and the U.S. – those with lower levels of education consistently express more moral objections.

Age

Overall, older adults are more likely than younger adults to say several behaviors are morally unacceptable. This is the case with using marijuana in 19 of the 25 surveyed countries, including Germany, where adults ages 40 and older are twice as likely as younger adults to say marijuana use is morally wrong (30% vs. 15%).

Those with less education are more likely to say using marijuana is wrong

% who say using marijuana is *morally unacceptable*, by education level



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In the U.S., “morally wrong” was used instead of “morally unacceptable.”

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Similar age patterns are generally observed when adults are asked about the morality of:

- Viewing pornography
- Drinking alcohol
- Homosexuality
- Gambling

However, the youngest adults are somewhat *more* likely to say that married people having an affair is morally unacceptable. For example, in Canada, 85% of adults ages 18 to 39 say affairs are wrong, compared with 73% of adults 40 and older.

In most countries surveyed, younger and older adults don't differ significantly on the question of whether others in the same country are moral or ethical. In a few countries where there are differences, younger adults generally are *less* likely to say their fellow citizens are bad. But the pattern is reversed in the U.S.: Younger Americans (ages 18 to 39) are slightly *more* likely than older adults to say other Americans are morally bad (57% vs. 50%) – and this pattern persists even after controlling for age differences in political party affiliation.

Jump to this report's [detailed tables](#) showing the percentages of people with different levels of education and of different ages who say each behavior is morally unacceptable, morally acceptable or not a moral issue.

Detailed table

Shares in 25 countries who say various behaviors are morally unacceptable

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

	Married people having an affair	Using marijuana	Gambling	Viewing pornography	Having an abortion	Homosexuality	Drinking alcohol	Getting a divorce	Using contraceptives
Argentina	65%	52%	49%	54%	53%	19%	41%	12%	4%
Australia	84	24	33	36	18	15	7	7	3
Brazil	77	63	61	68	73	28	32	21	18
Canada	76	19	27	48	19	15	10	11	6
France	53	51	32	43	11	12	20	6	2
Germany	55	25	32	28	15	5	11	5	2
Greece	77	52	66	54	31	30	25	8	13
Hungary	64	60	31	36	18	34	24	11	4
India	77	81	83	-	67	59	76	65	48
Indonesia	92	91	89	85	93	93	83	45	28
Israel	85	44	55	59	40	47	28	22	28
Italy	67	50	71	42	28	12	33	12	5
Japan	65	70	40	20	18	21	9	7	6
Kenya	70	77	61	72	81	80	55	30	28
Mexico	76	56	49	64	60	24	39	24	11
Netherlands	67	32	44	26	18	8	11	8	2
Nigeria	83	83	72	85	86	96	56	55	47
Poland	80	43	41	39	32	28	22	16	11
South Africa	69	48	50	64	65	49	40	38	27
South Korea	83	80	78	50	42	56	23	12	10
Spain	65	37	40	45	27	7	21	7	4
Sweden	77	59	32	36	5	5	7	4	1
Turkey	92	82	81	69	51	80	54	17	18
U.K.	81	35	35	44	20	16	10	9	4
U.S.	90	23	29	52	47	39	16	23	8

Note: In the U.S., “morally wrong” was used instead of “morally unacceptable.” The question about viewing pornography was not asked in India.

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

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Refer to this report’s [topline](#) for the shares who say each behavior is morally acceptable and “not a moral issue.”

Appendix: Political categorization

For this analysis, we grouped people into two political categories: those who support the governing political party (or parties) in their country, and those who do not. These categories were coded based on the party or parties in power at the time the survey was fielded and on respondents' answers to a question asking which political party, if any, they identify with in their country.²

In countries where multiple political parties govern in coalition (as is the case in many European countries), survey respondents who indicate support for any party in the coalition were grouped together. In Germany, for example, where the Social Democratic Party governed with Alliance 90/The Greens at the time of the 2025 survey, supporters of either party were grouped together. In countries where different political parties control the executive and legislative branches of government, the party holding the executive branch was considered the governing party.

Survey respondents who did not indicate support for any political party, or who refused to identify with one, were categorized as *not* supporting the government in power.

The table below outlines the governing political parties in each survey country.

² Governing parties were not updated to account for elections that occurred after the survey was fielded and resulted in a new party (or parties) serving in government. Language used to measure party identification varied from country to country.

Political categorization

Country	Governing political party (or parties)
Argentina	La Libertad Avanza/Libertarian Party
Australia	Australian Labor Party (ALP)
Brazil	Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB), Democratic Labour Party (PDT), Green Party (PV), Labour Party of Brazil (Avante), Social Democratic Party (PSD), Socialism and Liberty Party (PSOL), Solidarity (SD), Sustainability Network (REDE), Workers' Party (PT)
Canada	Liberal Party
France	Democratic Movement (MoDem), Horizons, Radical Party, Renaissance, The Republicans (LR), Union of Democrats and Independents (UDI)
Germany	Alliance 90/The Greens, Social Democratic Party (SPD)
Greece	New Democracy (ND)
Hungary	Christian Democratic People's Party (KDNP), Fidesz
India	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Janata Dal (Secular) (JD(S)), Janata Dal (United) (JD(U)), Nationalist Congress Party, Shiv Sena, Telegu Desham Party (TDP)
Indonesia	Democratic Party, Great Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra), National Awakening Party (PKB), National Mandate Party (PAN), Party of Functional Groups (Golkar)
Israel	Guardians of the Sephardim (Shas), Likud, New Hope, Noam, Religious Zionist Party, United Torah Judaism (Yahadut Ha'tora)
Italy	Brothers of Italy, Forward Italy, Lega, Us Moderates (NM)
Japan	Komeito, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
Kenya	Amani National Congress (ANC), Forum for the Restoration of Democracy – Kenya (FORD-Kenya), United Democratic Alliance (UDA)
Mexico	Ecologist Green Party of Mexico (PVEM), Labor Party (PT), National Regeneration Movement (Morena)
Netherlands	Farmer-Citizen Movement (BBB), New Social Contract (NSC), Party for Freedom (PVV), People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)
Nigeria	All Progressives Congress (APC)
Poland	Civic Platform (PO), The Greens (PZ), The Left, Modern (Nowoczesna), Poland 2050, Polish Initiative (iPL), Polish People's Party (PSL)
South Africa	African National Congress (ANC), Democratic Alliance (DA), Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), Freedom Front Plus (FF+/VF+), United Democratic Movement (UDM), Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)
South Korea	People Power Party (PPP)
Spain	Catalunya en Comú, Commitment Coalition (Compromís), Movimiento Sumar (SMR), Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), United Left (IU)
Sweden	Christian Democrats, Liberals, Moderate Party
Turkey	Justice and Development Party (AKP)
United Kingdom	Labour Party
United States	Republican Party

Note: Only parties represented in the federal government are shown.

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on a mix of telephone, face-to-face and online interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup, Langer Research Associates and Social Research Centre. The results are based on national samples unless otherwise noted. Read more about our [international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs](#).

Some, but not all, of our international analyses and reports use demographic variables or categorizations based on external data. We explain these more below:

Religious identification

In each country surveyed, people were asked about their current religious identification. We then analyzed religious groups with sample sizes large enough to be reliable. Respondents of other religious backgrounds are still included in the national totals, even if we were not able to analyze their religious group separately.

Education

To compare educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the United Nations' [International Standard Classification of Education](#) (ISCED).

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Most U.S. 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.

Data about the morality of homosexuality comes from Wave 170 of the ATP. Jump to this [methodology statement](#) for more information about Wave 170.

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.³ 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.⁴ 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.

³ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#).”

⁴ Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

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 March 24-30, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:⁵ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on March 24.⁶ 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.

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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⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

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 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.

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.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 166

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,605	1.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,586	2.7 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,909	2.7 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
Total panelists sampled for the survey		4,045
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
Total		4,045
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		89%

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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%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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