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A Changing World: Global Views on Diversity, Gender Equality, Family Life and the Importance of Religion

People see more diversity and gender equality happening but say family ties have weakened

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Table of Contents

Overview: A Changing World: Global Views on Diversity, Gender Equality, Family Life and the Importance of Religion	3
Pew Research Center’s research on globalization and cultural change	7
Views of diversity in North America, Europe and Australia	9
Men are more likely than women to say gender equality has increased	10
Desire for an increasing role for religion is linked to religious salience	11
1. How people around the world view diversity in their countries	13
Globally, perceived increases in diversity welcomed more than resisted	15
2. How people around the world view gender equality in their countries	19
Widespread positive attitudes toward increasing gender equality	20
3. How people around the world view religion’s role in their countries	23
Globally, more favor than oppose an increased role for religion	25
4. How people around the world view family ties in their countries	28
Acknowledgments	29
Methodology	30
Topline Questionnaire	31

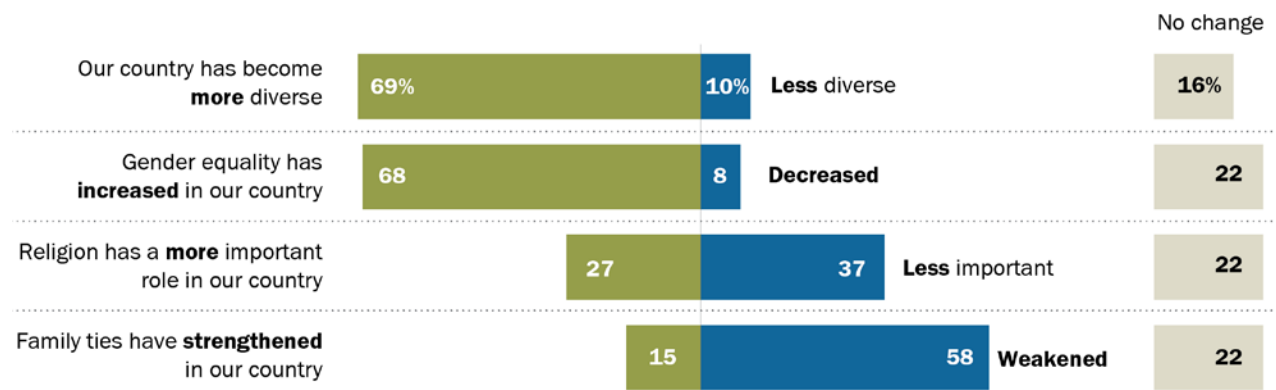
A Changing World: Global Views on Diversity, Gender Equality, Family Life and the Importance of Religion

People see more diversity and gender equality happening but say family ties have weakened

Is diversity on the rise? Has gender equality increased? Does religion play a more or less important role than in the past? And are family ties stronger or weaker than they used to be? Pew Research Center posed these questions to 30,133 people in 27 countries.

Prevailing view is that diversity and gender equality have increased, while ties to family and religion have faded

% who say over the past 20 years ...



Note: Percentages are medians across 27 countries.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7, Q9, Q11 & Q13.

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The results are clear on three of these aspects. Medians of around seven-in-ten say their countries have become more diverse and that gender equality has increased over the past 20 years. And roughly six-in-ten across the countries surveyed say that family ties have weakened.

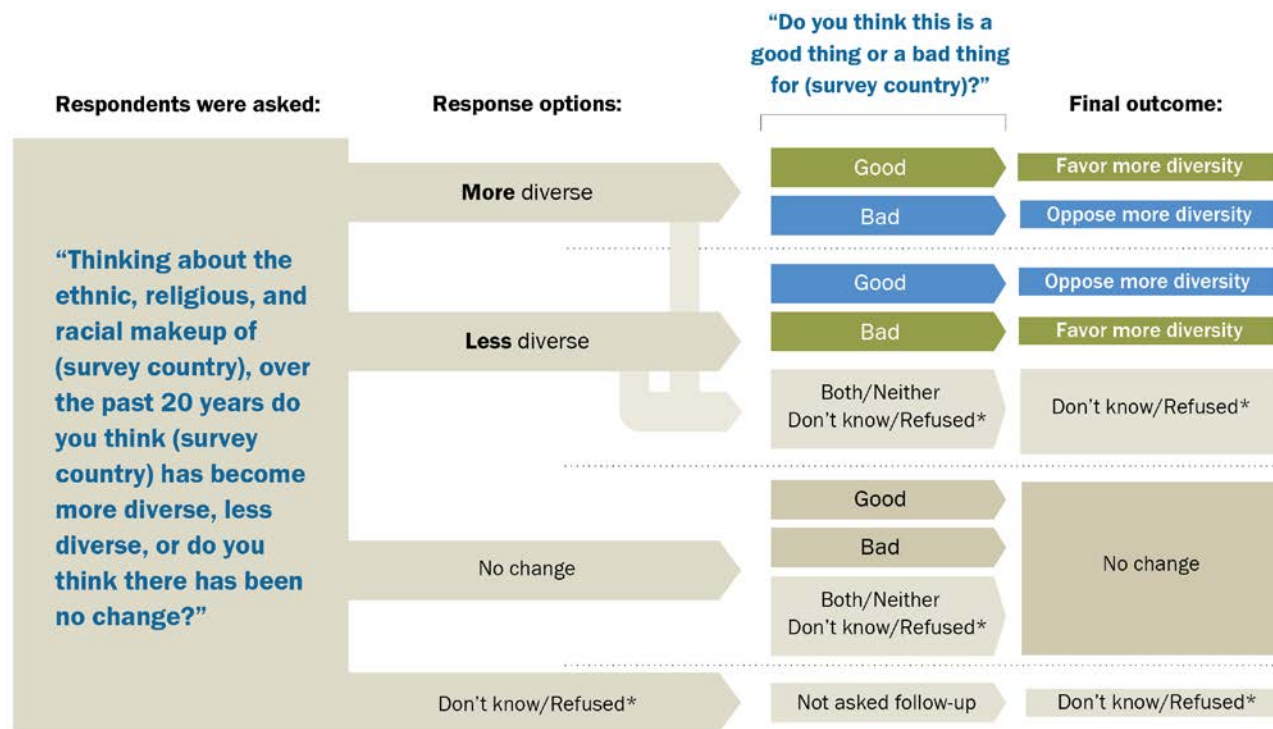
On the importance of religion, there is more variation by country. Overall, a median of 37% say that religion plays a less important role in their countries than it did 20 years ago, while 27% say it plays a more important role.

For all four questions, a sizable portion of the population (about one-in-five) say there has been no change over the past two decades.

These questions measure whether people perceive change. But how do people feel about social and cultural change itself?

To better understand this, we added a follow-up to our initial questions on diversity, gender equality, family ties and religion: Is this a good or bad thing for the country? To accurately classify these responses, we took people who said there was an increase (for example in diversity) and that this was a good thing, and then combined them with people who said diversity had decreased and they felt this was bad. On the other side, we combined people who said there was an increase and that it was bad with those who saw a decrease in diversity and thought it was good for society.

Analyzing reactions to change: Example of increasing/decreasing ethnic, religious and racial diversity



* Volunteered categories

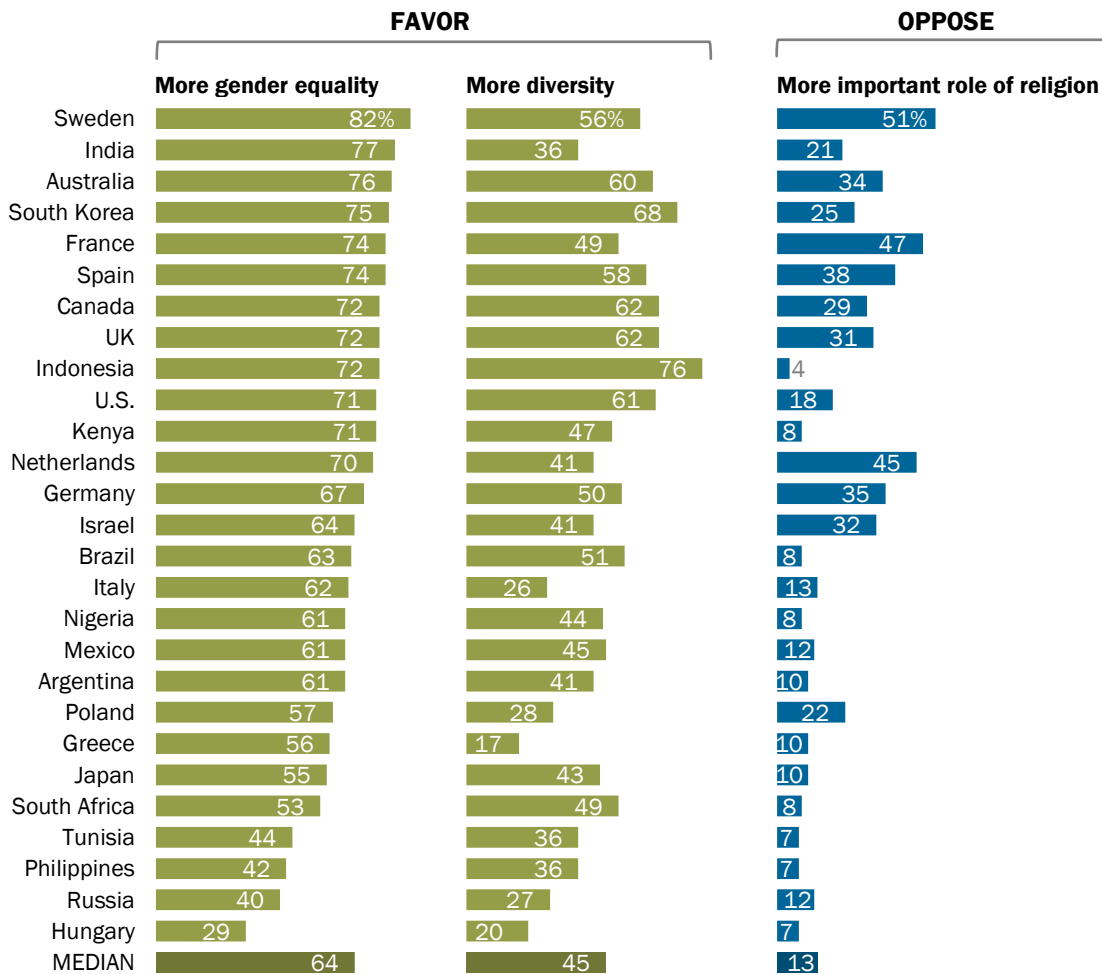
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7 & Q8.

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This allowed us to gauge support for increasing or decreasing diversity, gender equality and a more important role for religion in their countries. Since large majorities in most countries told us that family ties were weakening and that it was a bad thing, we did not do this analysis on that question.

Globally, people strongly favor more gender equality, express less support for increased diversity and do not oppose a more important role for religion

% who ___ in (survey country)



Note: Percentages are based on total sample.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7-Q12.

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One difficulty in the way this question was constructed and analyzed is that people who say that there has been no change in their country on the various issues are kept in the “no change” column for the follow-up analysis. So, for those who have perceived no change – and thus, no effect from change – it’s hard to determine whether they think the status quo is good because there has not been societal change, or bad because society has not changed enough.

The results of this analysis reveal people are strongly in favor of increased gender equality but share more tepid enthusiasm for increased ethnic, religious and racial diversity. And despite [secularization trends](#), most across the 27 countries surveyed do not oppose a more important role for religion in their society.

In addition, roughly half or more in 24 of the countries surveyed say that family ties are weakening, and in all those countries at least half say that this is a bad thing. In Indonesia and the Philippines, people think family ties are strengthening and that this is a good thing. Nigerians are divided on the state of family ties in their country.

Pew Research Center's research on globalization and cultural change

Pew Research Center has been researching the concept of cultural change for almost two decades. In 2002, the first [44-nation Global Attitudes Survey](#) was primarily focused on the concept of “globalization” and how that impacts people’s lives in countries around the world. Back then, at a time when rapid technological advances were starting to make their way across the globe and interconnectedness was becoming a fact of life, people were positive about many of the economic and cultural changes that were taking place. And [young people were especially keen](#) on globalization.

In 2007, the Center again embarked on a study about globalization and its effects [in a survey of 47 nations](#). As in 2002, we saw widespread support for the economic benefits of globalization, including trade and free markets. But these results were tempered [by concerns about the downsides](#) of such rapid change. “There are widely shared concerns about the free flow of people, ideas and resources that globalization entails. In nearly every country surveyed, people worry about losing their traditional culture and national identities, and they feel their way of life needs protection against foreign influences. Importantly, the poll finds widespread concerns about immigration. ... Those who worry the most about immigration also tend to see the greatest need for protecting traditional ways of life against foreign influences.”

The survey also found “egalitarian” [views about gender roles](#) in terms of equal education for boys and girls and female political leadership. In 2010, a [follow-up study in 22 nations](#) suggested that people around the world still believed that women should have equal rights to men and that boys should not have preferential treatment in pursuing higher education. However, in many countries people acknowledged that gender inequality still existed and that men often had better lives than women.

By 2013, the Center was keen on exploring questions about diversity, morality and acceptance of minorities to help better understand the changing nature of global culture. Here, there were some stark reminders that huge divides still existed between countries with more advanced economies and those still emerging and developing. For example, on the topic of gay rights, the [2013 survey in 39 countries](#) showed massive differences between the 88% acceptance of homosexuality in Spain and the 1% acceptance in Nigeria. And on a [host of other questions](#) about values, such as alcohol use and divorce, there were stark divides between those in countries with a strong affinity for religion and those where religion has become less important. But the West was certainly not free of doubts about diversity and the effects of cultural change on their countries.

(continues on next page)

In 2015, a massive influx of refugees from the Middle East and North Africa [poured into Europe](#), causing substantial rifts among many political coalitions in prominent European countries. By 2016, the Center was tracking both attitudes toward the [government's response to the refugee crisis](#) and overall views of [diversity and immigration](#). On both counts, Europeans questioned their government's handling of the refugee issue (and the European Union's) and expressed concerns about growing diversity in their countries.

We continue to explore key aspects of globalization and its economic effects in the present day. In 2018, [we again found that](#) people like the concept of free trade but are not wholly convinced of its benefits. In addition, when asked about the financial situation of average people in their country, many say that [average people are worse off](#) compared with 20 years ago.

On the concept of the importance of religion among the world's population, a [2018 analysis of 106 countries](#) demonstrates that people are generally more religious in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and Latin America, and generally less religious in Europe, North America, East Asia and Australia. This helps explain some of the variation on whether the changing importance of religion is a good thing or bad thing in the current study.

In sum, the concept of globalization is one that will continue to be reflected in our research as we try to understand public opinion in an ever-changing world. This study seeks to answer just a small part of that change, which will engage researchers for years to come.

Views of diversity in North America, Europe and Australia

Across Europe, North America and Australia, there is strong consensus that diversity has increased in their countries. And for the most part, that diversity is welcomed. Two exceptions are Greece, where 62% oppose a more diverse country, and to a lesser extent Italy, where 45% oppose diversity. But in the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, Australia and Spain, roughly six-in-ten say they are in favor of more diversity.

There are divides, however, within countries across a variety of demographic and political groups. In Europe, North America and Australia, people who are more in favor of diversity tend to be younger, have more education and place themselves on the left end of the political spectrum.

Young, more educated and left-leaning people more in favor of increasing diversity

% who favor more diversity in (survey country)

	Total	Age			Youngest-oldest diff	Ideology			Left-right diff	Education		Diff
		18-29	30-49	50+		Left	Center	Right		Less	More	
	%	%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%	
Australia	60	78	64	51	+27	74	63	52	+22	55	71	+16
Italy	26	44	32	17	+27	31	25	25	+6	24	40	+16
UK	62	78	65	54	+24	72	68	51	+21	58	73	+15
Spain	58	68	61	49	+19	68	58	54	+14	50	74	+24
Netherlands	41	57	36	39	+18	63	38	35	+28	36	50	+14
U.S.	61	72	63	55	+17	72	65	53	+19	53	71	+18
Sweden	56	65	64	48	+17	78	59	47	+31	51	65	+14
Poland	28	38	33	22	+16	30	38	27	+3	25	38	+13
Greece	17	28	19	12	+16	32	16	9	+23	14	25	+11
France	49	58	48	45	+13	57	49	44	+13	43	55	+12
Germany	50	56	49	49	+7	69	52	38	+31	44	65	+21
Canada	62	65	62	61	+4	74	63	60	+14	50	71	+21
Hungary	20	22	19	21	+1	23	25	19	+4	20	20	0

Note: Percentages are based on total sample. Statistically significant differences in **bold**. For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The lower education category is secondary education or below and the higher category is postsecondary or above.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7 & Q8.

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In several European countries, people with favorable opinions of right-wing, anti-immigration parties are more opposed to increased diversity in their country. For example, those that have a favorable view of the Sweden Democrats are roughly three times less likely to favor more diversity than are those who have an unfavorable view of this party. Similar differences appear between supporters and nonsupporters of AfD in Germany, PVV in the Netherlands, UKIP in the UK and National Rally (formerly National Front) in France. (See Chapter 1 for more information.)

Men are more likely than women to say gender equality has increased

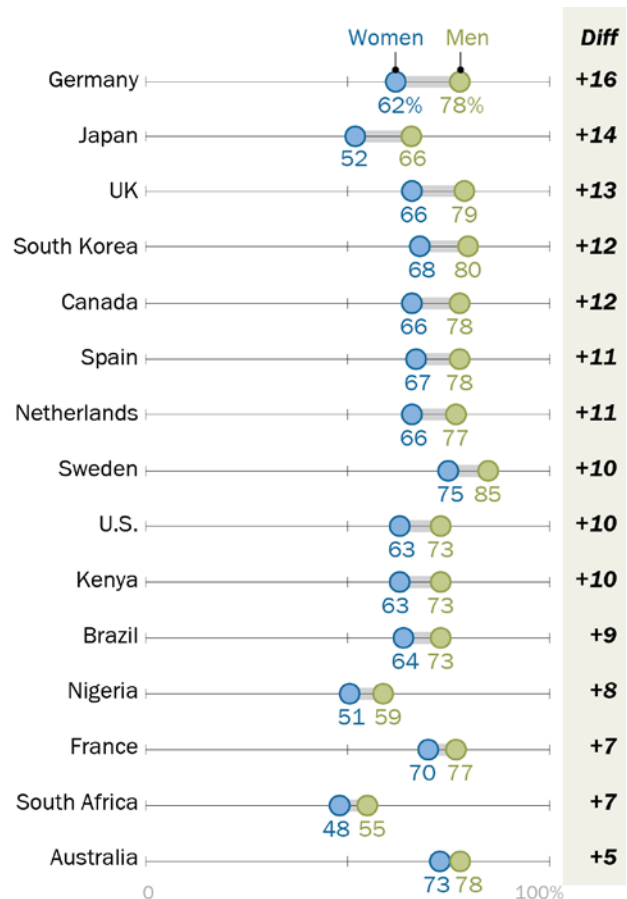
In many of the countries surveyed, men are more likely than women to say that gender equality has increased in their country over the past 20 years.

For example, 78% of German men say that gender equality has increased over the past 20 years, versus only 62% of women. Double-digit differences also occur in Japan, the UK, Canada, South Korea, the Netherlands, Spain, the U.S., Sweden and Kenya.

However, women are also more likely than men to say that there has been no change in gender equality in their countries over the past 20 years. This is true in 11 of the countries surveyed.

In many countries, men are more likely than women to say gender equality has increased in their country

% who say gender equality has increased over the past 20 years in (survey country)



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q9.

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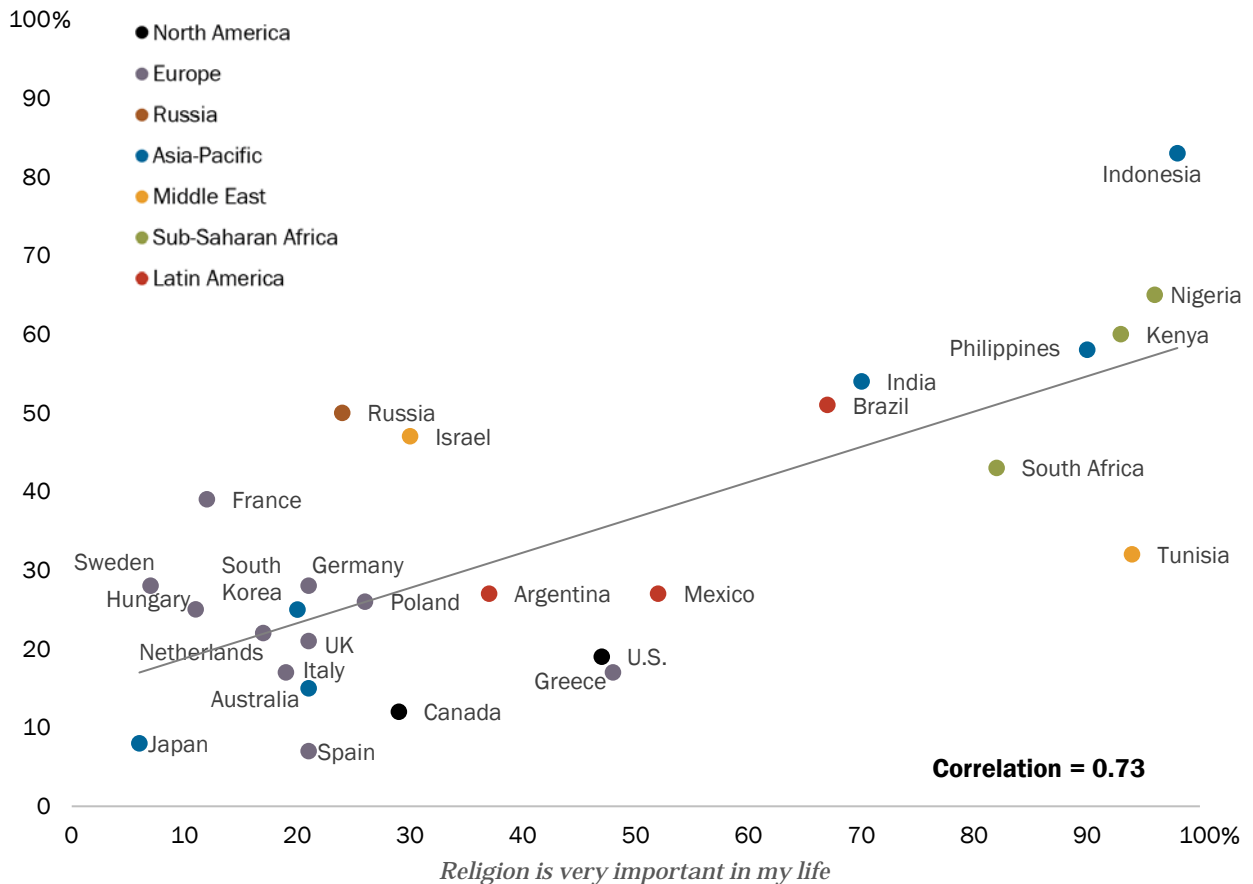
Desire for an increasing role for religion is linked to religious salience

Opinions vary widely across the countries surveyed on whether religion plays a more or less important role compared with 20 years ago. Those saying religion is more important ranges from 7% in Spain and 8% in Japan to 83% in Indonesia and 65% in Nigeria.

But overall, there is a strong correlation between those who see religion’s role in society growing and those who think religion is very important in their lives (+0.73).

Those who say religion is very important are much more likely to say it plays a more important role than it did 20 years ago

Compared to 20 years ago, religion has a more important role



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q11 & Q95.

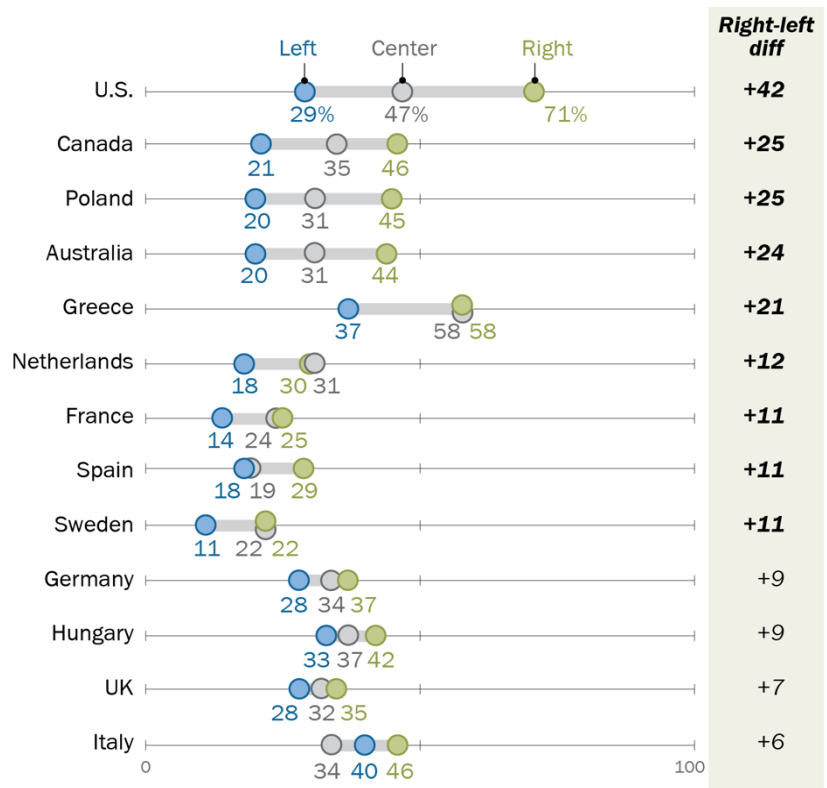
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Spotlight on the role of ideology in favoring more religion in society

In Europe, North America and Australia, ideology is linked to whether people want a more prominent role for religion in their country. For example, in the U.S., people on the right end of the political spectrum (those who consider themselves somewhat or very conservative) are 42 percentage points more likely than those on the left to favor a larger role for religion in their country. While this is the largest political divide measured, substantial differences exist between left and right in many countries.

In North America, Europe and Australia, those on ideological right more in favor of increased role for religion in their country than those on the left

% who favor more religion in (survey country)



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. In U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).
 Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7 & Q8.

1. How people around the world view diversity in their countries

Global migration has increased in the past few decades, and the 27 nations surveyed, collectively, are home to **more than half** of the world's international migrants.

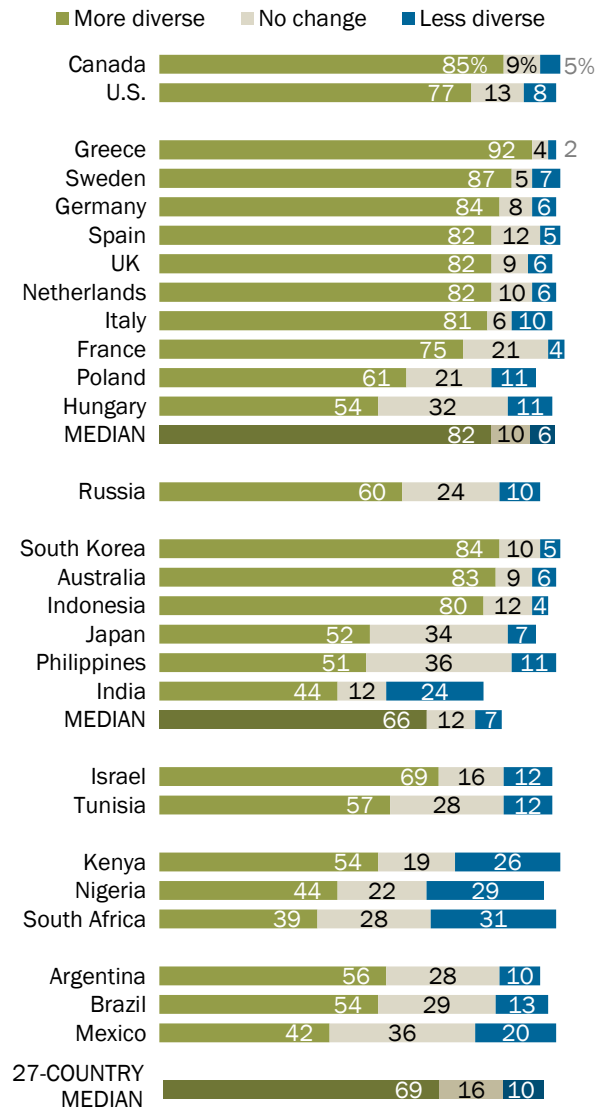
Most of those surveyed in these nations say their country has become more diverse in the past 20 years (median of 69%). While this perception is very common in Canada, Europe, the United States and several Asia-Pacific nations, fewer people in other regions see this change happening in their society.

Among the countries surveyed, Greeks are the most likely to say their country has become more diverse (92%). Across Europe, at least three-in-four agree in Sweden, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Italy and France. Smaller shares of Poles (61%) and Hungarians (54%) have seen an increase in their country's ethnic, religious and racial diversity. Meanwhile, six-in-ten Russians say their country has become more diverse over the past 20 years.

In the Asia-Pacific nations surveyed, there is a pronounced split between the countries where most people have seen an increase in diversity and the countries where this change is less commonly perceived. At least eight-in-ten in South Korea, Australia and Indonesia say the composition of their country is becoming more varied. Roughly half in Japan (52%) and the Philippines (51%) and only 44% in India share this view.

Most believe their country has become more diverse in the past two decades

% who say over the past 20 years, the ethnic, religious, and racial makeup of our country has become ...



Note: "Don't know/Refused" responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q7.

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Roughly four-in-ten or more in each of the sub-Saharan African and Latin American countries surveyed say the ethnic, religious and racial composition of their country has become more diverse. These countries have some of the smallest shares who hold this view among the nations polled.

In Israel and the U.S., perceptions of diversity differ by respondent ethnicity or race. Israeli Jews (73%) are more likely to see their country as becoming more diverse than Israeli Arabs (55%). And in the U.S., white Americans (80%) are more likely than black Americans (69%) to think their country is becoming more diverse.

Globally, perceived increases in diversity welcomed more than resisted

A median of 23% oppose increasing diversity in their country – they view more diversity as a bad thing or less diversity as a good thing for their country – but overall, more people favor a more heterogeneous society (median of 45%).

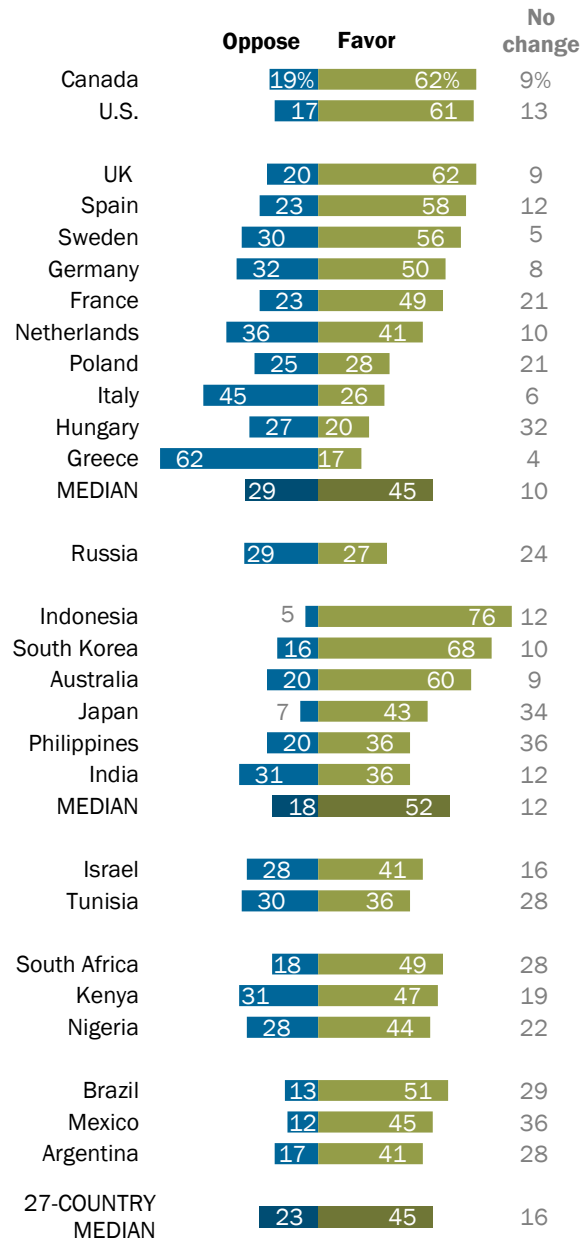
Majorities in eight countries – Indonesia, South Korea, Canada, UK, the U.S., Australia, Spain and Sweden – favor more diversity in their country. Indonesians have the most positive attitudes toward diversity overall: 76% are supportive of increasing diversity and only 5% are opposed (12% say there has been no change, so their attitudes on whether this is good or bad cannot be categorized).

Europeans tend to be more ambivalent about increasing diversity. For example, most Swedes see their country as becoming more diverse, but only 56% of people are in favor of this change while 30% are opposed. Attitudes in Greece about diversity are the most negative among the countries surveyed; while most agree that their country has become less homogeneous in recent years, only 17% are in favor of this change and 62% are against it. A similar though less stark pattern can be seen in Italy. Many Italians believe their society has become more diverse and just under half (45%) are opposed.

There is moderate support for a more diverse citizenry across the countries surveyed in the Middle East and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. Overall, more people

Many who see increasing diversity think it's a positive change

% who ___ increased diversity in their country



Note: Based on total sample. "Don't know/Refused" responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7 & Q8.

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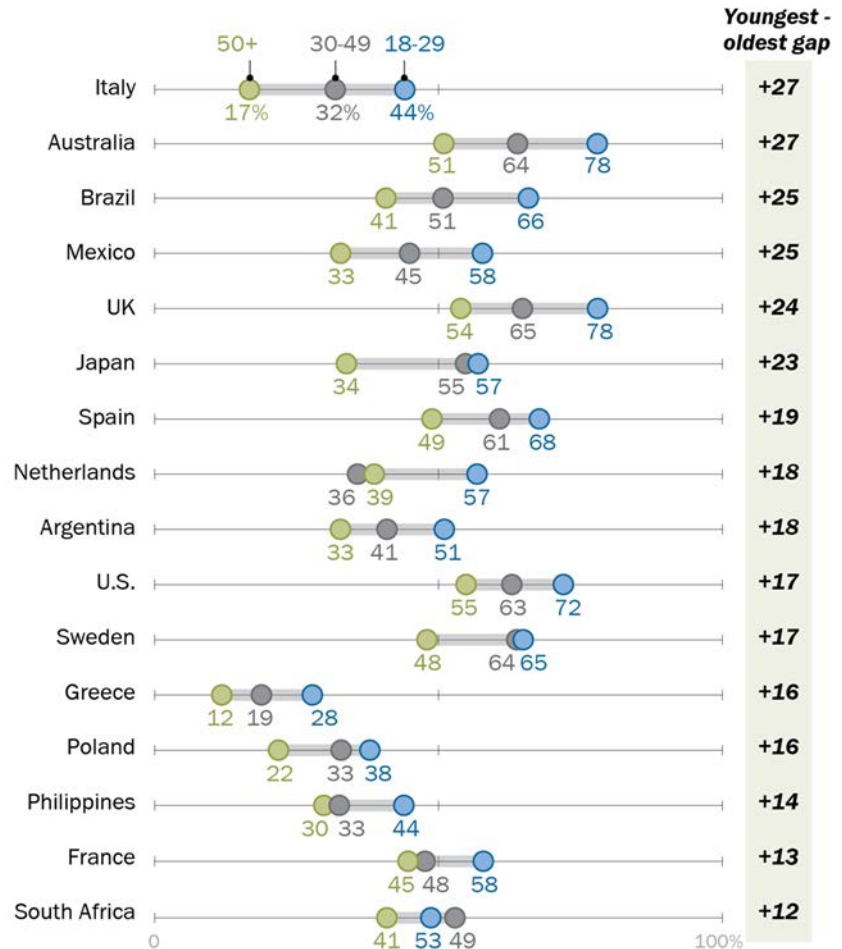
tend to say their country's level of diversity has not changed in these countries compared with countries in other regions.

In more than half of the countries surveyed, younger adults are more in favor of increasing diversity than older adults. This generation gap is more than 20 percentage points in Japan, the UK, Mexico, Brazil, Australia and Italy. For example, only 17% of Italians ages 50 and older are supportive of increasing diversity, compared with 44% of 18- to 29-year-olds.

There are also differences between people on the left and the right of the political spectrum in 11 of the 18 countries where ideology was measured. In each country, people on the left are more likely than those on the right to favor a more ethnically, religiously and racially diverse society.

Younger adults are more likely to favor greater diversity in their country

% who favor increased diversity in our country



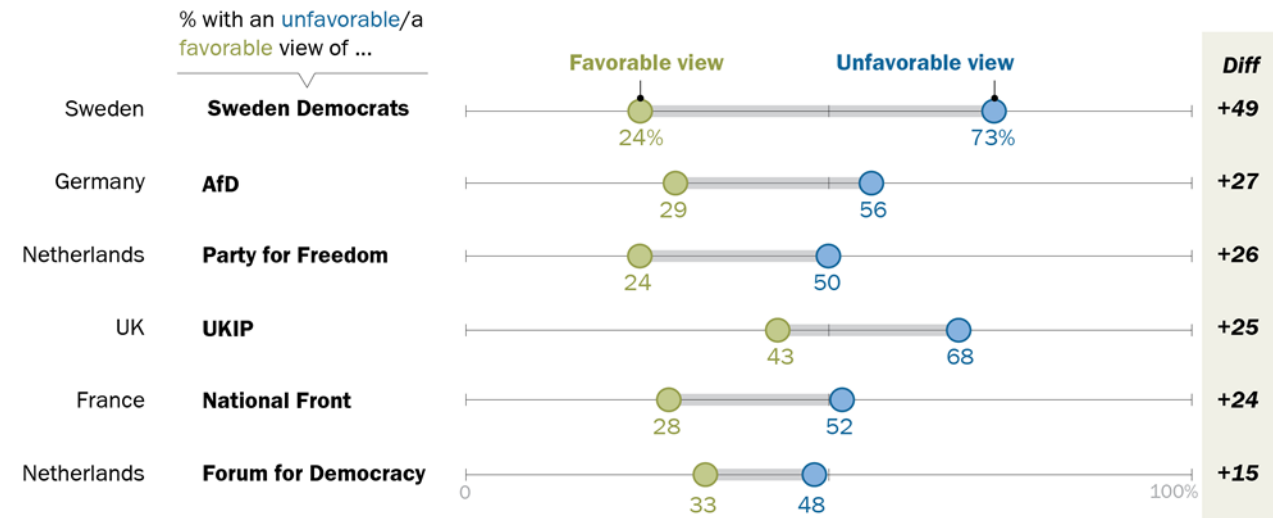
Note: Based on total sample. Only statistically significant differences shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7 & Q8.

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Consistent with this finding, people who hold favorable views of many of the right-wing populist parties in Europe are also less likely to approve of increasing diversity in their country. The difference is especially pronounced in Sweden: Only 24% of people who favor the Sweden Democrats are in favor of a more diverse citizenry, compared with 73% of people with an unfavorable view of the party.

In Europe, supporters of right-wing populist parties are less likely to view increasing cultural diversity positively

% who favor increased diversity among those with a/n ___ of ...



Note: Based on total sample. Only statistically significant differences shown. Political party favorability was fielded as "National Front" in France (now called National Rally).

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7 & Q8.

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There are also large differences between those with favorable and unfavorable views of AfD in Germany, Party for Freedom and the Forum for Democracy in the Netherlands, UKIP in the UK and National Rally (formerly National Front) in France.

In the U.S., Democrats and independents who lean to the Democratic Party (70%) are more likely to favor increasing diversity than Republicans and Republican leaners (54%).

In 19 of the 27 countries surveyed, people with more education are more likely to be in favor of increasing diversity in their country. This educational gap can be seen in countries in nearly every region surveyed, including all but one of the European countries (no difference in Hungary) and particularly large gaps in the Latin American nations polled.

Two-thirds of Brazilians with more education are more favorable toward an increasingly heterogeneous society, compared with only 38% of Brazilians with less education. Attitudes in Argentina and Mexico are comparable to those in Brazil.

Canada and the U.S. also exhibit a similar pattern. Roughly seven-in-ten of those with more education approve of greater cultural diversity, compared with about half in each country among those who have less education.

Large education differences are found even in countries with low overall support for diversity, such as Italy, Poland and Greece. For example, a quarter of Greeks with more education are in favor of this change in their culture, but only 14% of Greeks with less education agree.

Those with more education more likely to favor greater diversity in their country

% who favor increased diversity in our country

	Less education	More education	Diff
	%	%	
Brazil	38	67	+29
Spain	50	74	+24
Argentina	38	62	+24
Mexico	36	59	+23
Canada	50	71	+21
Germany	44	65	+21
U.S.	53	71	+18
Japan	37	55	+18
Kenya	41	58	+17
Australia	55	71	+16
Italy	24	40	+16
UK	58	73	+15
Sweden	51	65	+14
Netherlands	36	50	+14
Poland	25	38	+13
France	43	55	+12
South Korea	62	73	+11
Greece	14	25	+11
South Africa	45	54	+9

Note: Based on total sample. All differences shown are statistically significant. For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The lower education category is below secondary education and the higher category is secondary or above in Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa and Tunisia. The lower education category is secondary education or below and the higher category is postsecondary or above in Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, UK and U.S.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7 & Q8.

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2. How people around the world view gender equality in their countries

Organizations that track gender equality across a variety of outcomes related to health, economics, politics and education – such as the [United Nations Development Program](#) and the [World Economic Forum](#) – find widespread inequality. For example, women account for [less than half of the labor force](#) globally, and few nations have ever had a [female leader](#).

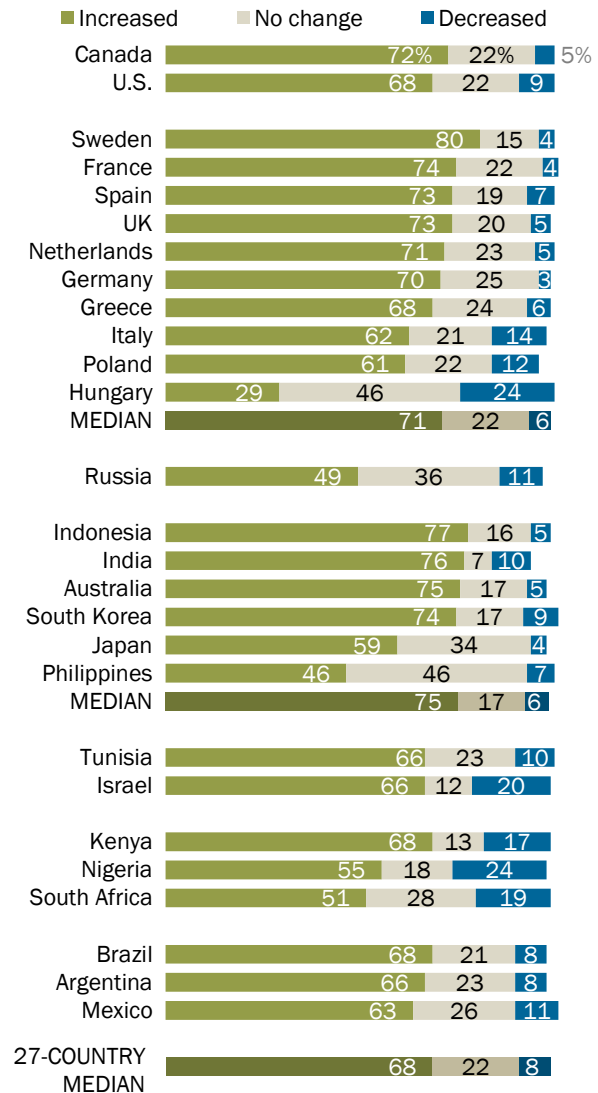
In their most recent [Global Gender Gap report](#), the World Economic Forum projects that it will take more than a century to close the current gender gap in the countries it covers. Yet, overall trends show increasing gender equality in many countries.

People around the world seem cognizant of these changes in their own country. Majorities in 23 of the 27 countries surveyed believe that equality between men and women in their country has increased in the past two decades.

The countries with the highest and lowest shares saying gender equality has increased can both be found in Europe. In Sweden – one of the most egalitarian countries in Europe, according to the [European Institute for Gender Equality](#) – 80% say equality has increased in the past two decades. Hungarians, however, have seen much less positive change in their country, which is one of

Most believe gender equality has increased in their country

% who say over the past 20 years, equality between men and women in our country has ...



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q9.

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the European Union's least egalitarian nations, according to the same source. Fewer than a third of Hungarians (29%) believe gender equality has increased in their society.

Many in the Asia-Pacific region view their countries as becoming more egalitarian, including roughly three-quarters of Indonesians (77%), Indians (76%), Australians (75%) and South Koreans (74%). A majority of Japanese also hold this view, though 34% say there has been no change in the past two decades. Filipinos are divided, however. Fewer than half (46%) believe men and women have become more equal in their country, while the same share believes there has been no change.

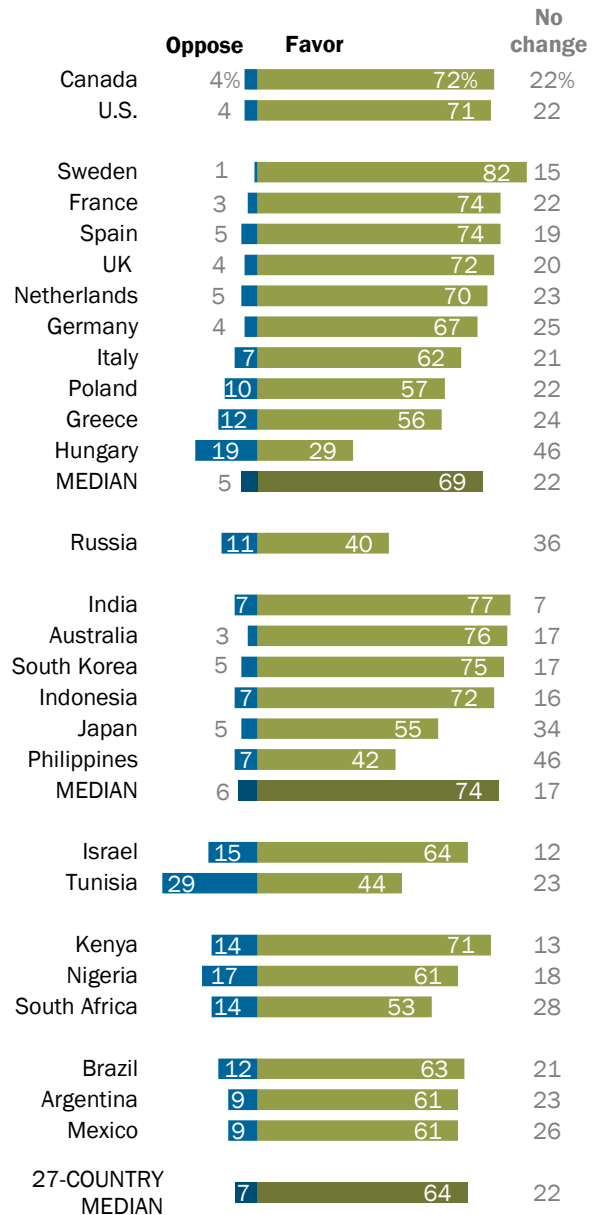
In some countries, perceptions of gender equality vary by gender. In many of the countries surveyed, men are more likely than women to say that their countries have become more egalitarian. Women, on the other hand, are more likely to say there has been no change in most of these countries.

Widespread positive attitudes toward increasing gender equality

Many are in favor of the move toward greater gender equality that publics believe is happening in their countries. Respondents were classified as favoring increasing equality if they either believed gender equality was increasing and viewed this as a good thing for the country, or felt gender equality was decreasing and saw this as bad.

Most favor increasing gender equality

% who ___ increased gender equality in our country



Note: Based on total sample. "Don't know/Refused" responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q9 & Q10.

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Again, Sweden and Hungary stand out among the nations surveyed. A large majority of Swedes (82%) favor increasing gender equality in their country. By comparison, only 29% of Hungarians agree. This share is relatively low in part because of the large number of Hungarians who say there has been no change in their country (46%), which does not allow us to categorize their view of *changing* gender equality. Yet, almost two-in-ten oppose increasing gender equality in their society, one of the highest shares among the countries surveyed.

Tunisians are the most likely among those surveyed to oppose growing gender equality in their country. Just under a third either say increasing gender equality is a bad thing or that decreasing gender equality is a good thing.

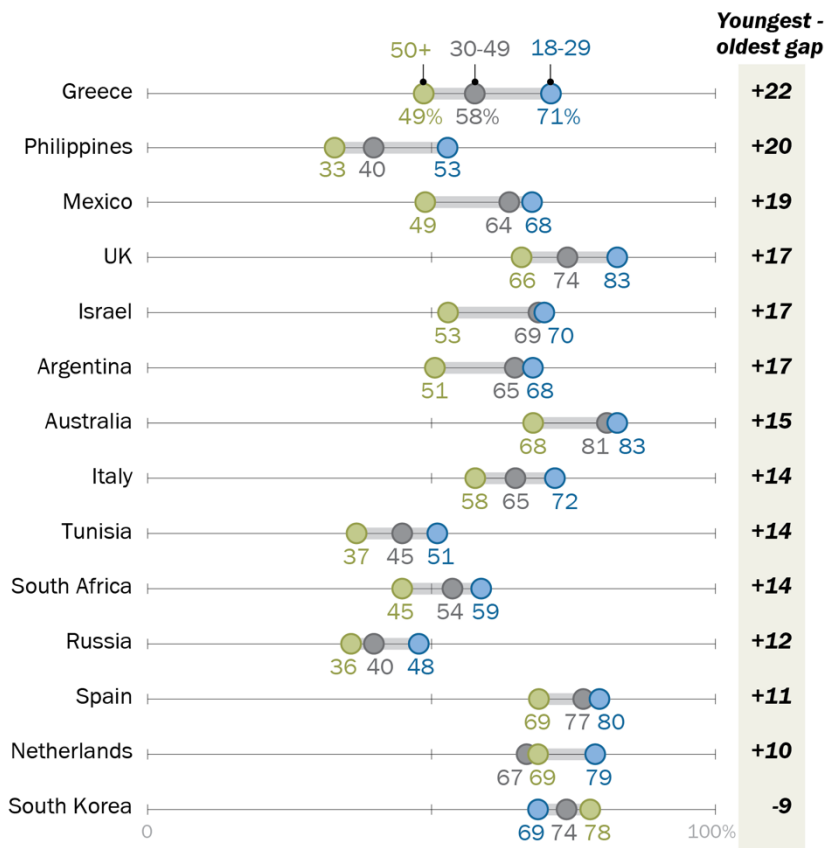
In about half of the countries surveyed, younger adults are more likely to favor increasing gender equality than adults ages 50 and older.

In Greece, 71% of people ages 18 to 29 approve of greater equality in their society, compared with 49% of people 50 and older. A similarly large age difference is found in the Philippines, where 53% of young adults but only 33% of older adults favor more equality between men and women.

In South Korea, this pattern is reversed; older adults are more likely than younger adults to approve of increased equality.

Younger adults more likely to favor growing gender egalitarianism

% who favor increased gender equality in our country



Note: Based on total sample. Only statistically significant differences shown. Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q9 & Q10.

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Attitudes toward increasing gender parity also differ by educational attainment. In 21 countries, people with more education are more likely than those with less education to favor growing equality.

This difference is especially pronounced in Argentina and Mexico. For example, 81% of Argentines with a postsecondary education favor greater gender equality, compared with 58% of Argentines with a secondary education or below.

Differences by education can also be found in the U.S., Canada, and all European countries surveyed.

There are few ideological differences in support for greater gender equality, but in Sweden and France – two countries with strong support overall – some partisan differences emerge. People who hold a favorable view of France’s National Rally are less likely to favor increasing gender parity (64%) than those with an unfavorable view of the party (76%). Similarly, people with a favorable opinion of the far-right Sweden Democrats (76%) are less likely than people with an unfavorable opinion (85%) to approve of gender equality, though support is generally high among both groups.

Education gap in support for gender equality

% who favor increased gender equality in our country

	Less education	More education	Diff
	%	%	
Argentina	58	81	+23
Mexico	52	74	+22
Philippines	31	49	+18
Greece	51	67	+16
Italy	60	74	+14
Japan	49	63	+14
Israel	58	71	+13
Brazil	57	70	+13
Poland	54	67	+13
Spain	71	82	+11
France	69	80	+11
Germany	64	75	+11
South Africa	48	59	+11
India	74	84	+10
Kenya	67	77	+10
Hungary	26	35	+9
Canada	68	76	+8
Netherlands	67	75	+8
Sweden	80	86	+6
UK	71	77	+6
U.S.	68	74	+6

Note: Based on total sample. Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q9 & Q10.

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3. How people around the world view religion's role in their countries

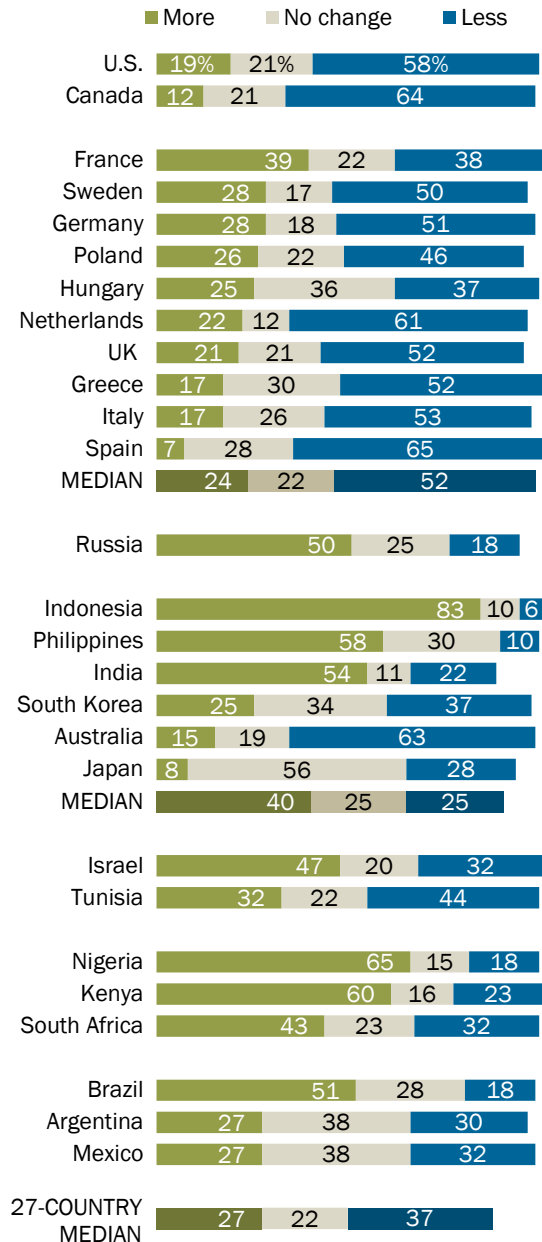
Recent studies document younger adults being **less religious** than older generations and the global religious profile changing as **the population grows**. Across 27 countries surveyed, more think religion plays a less important role than a more important role compared with 20 years ago, but there is substantial regional variation on this question. About two-in-ten say there has been no change.

North American and European publics are especially likely to see religion playing a diminished role in recent times. Majorities in both the U.S. (58%) and Canada (64%) say religion has a less important role than it did 20 years ago. Roughly half of Europeans surveyed (a median of 52%) say religion plays a less important in their country. The French public is split on this question, with 38% who say religion plays a less important role and 39% who say it has a more important role today. Overall, only about two-in-ten Europeans say there has been no change in the role of religion over the past 20 years.

Adults in the Asia-Pacific region are split on the role religion has to play in their societies. More than half in Indonesia (83%), the Philippines (58%) and India (54%) believe that religion has a bigger impact on their nation today than it did 20 years ago. Seven-in-ten or more in all three of these nations say religion is very important in their lives, which is related to views about the

People in North America, Europe and Australia say religion plays a less important role today

% who say, compared to 20 years ago, religion has a ___ important role in our country



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q11.

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importance of religion. (See Overview for more on the connection between responses to the question of religious importance and whether religion has a more important role to play.) However, in South Korea, Japan and Australia, people tend to say religion has become less important or there has been no change.

Meanwhile, a 65% majority in Nigeria thinks religion plays a more important role in their country, while 60% of Kenyans say the same. Notably, large majorities in these countries (96% and 93%, respectively) say religion is very important in their lives.

Education level plays a role in how some sub-Saharan African and Latin American respondents evaluate the importance of religion. Across these two regions, adults with more education are less likely to say religion plays a more important role than it did 20 years ago. This educational divide is particularly pronounced in Brazil, where there is a difference of 15 percentage points, Nigeria (14 points) and Argentina (12 points).

Globally, more favor than oppose an increased role for religion

Around the world, more favor an increased role for religion in their countries than oppose it. A median of almost four-in-ten (39%) are supportive of this change. A median of just over one-in-ten (13%) are opposed to the increasing role of religion, but this can mask particular concern in Europe, where sentiment about the role of religion is mixed.

Roughly one-third of adults in Europe (median of 32%) favor a more important role for religion, while a similar percentage (33%) are opposed. About half of Swedish adults (51%) are particularly concerned about the more important role of religion, as well as 47% of French adults and 45% of the Dutch.

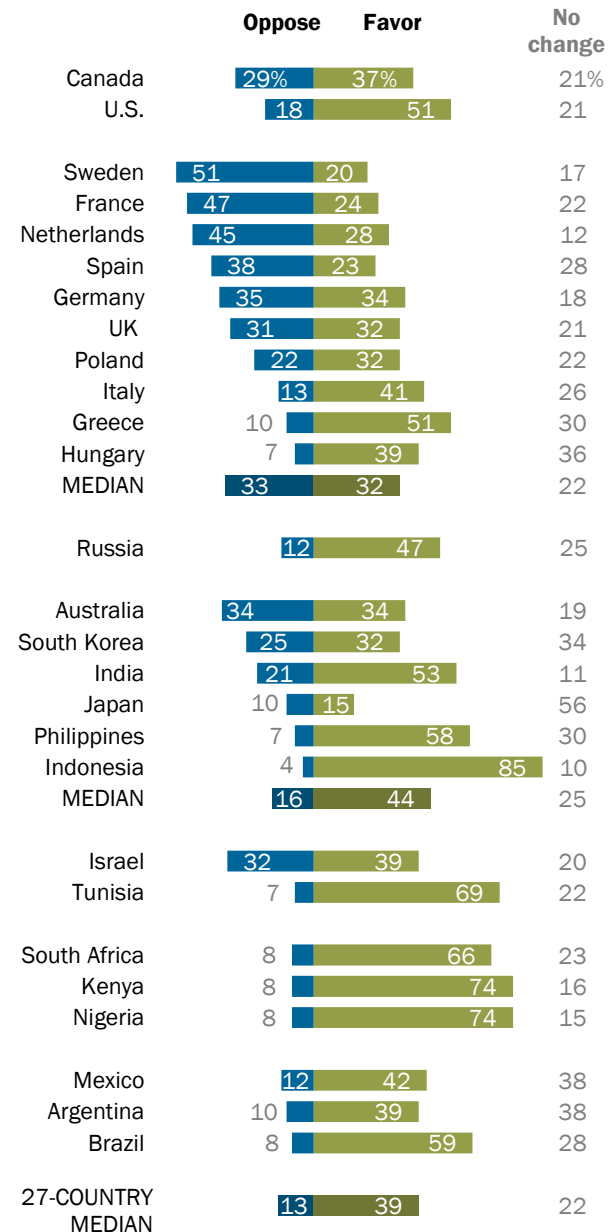
Publics in other regions of the world are generally more favorable of a more important role for religion, including 51% in the U.S.

A median of 44% across the seven Asia-Pacific countries polled favor a greater role for religion in their nations. This view is especially prominent in Indonesia (85%), the Philippines (58%) and India (53%). The big exception in the region is Australia, which is divided on the role of religion in their society.

There is high approval for an increased role for religion in the sub-Saharan African countries surveyed. Almost three-quarters in Kenya and Nigeria (both 74%) favor an increased role of religion. And about two-thirds of South

Europeans are most skeptical about increased role of religion

% who ___ a more important role for religion



Note: Based on total sample. "Don't know/Refused" responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q11 & Q12.

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Africans also favor a more important role of religion.

In Nigeria, there are also significant differences on this issue between the views of Nigerian Muslims and Christians. The vast majority of Nigerian Muslims (88%) are in favor of a more important role for religion, while a smaller majority of Christians (61%) say the same. However, it's important to note that roughly a quarter of Christian respondents (26%) say there has been no change in the relative importance of religion in Nigeria, compared with 5% of Nigerian Muslims.

Elsewhere, roughly seven-in-ten Tunisian adults (69%) favor an increased role for religion. But in Israel, only 39% welcome a greater role for religion in their country, while 32% are opposed to that change. Among the nations surveyed in Latin America, a majority of Brazilians (59%) favor a more important role for religion, while support is lower in Mexico (42%) and Argentina (39%).

Older adults are more supportive of a more important role for religion in 10 countries. The biggest age difference is in Italy, where there is a 25 percentage point gap between older and younger Italian adults.

But this age gap also exists in both Canada and the U.S., where there are gaps of 19 and 22 percentage points, respectively, between those ages 18 to 29 and those 50 and older.

The notable exception to this trend is the Philippines, where young adults are 15 points more likely to approve of an increased role for religion.

In some countries, older adults more likely to favor greater role for religion

% who favor a more important role for religion

	18-29	30-49	50+	Oldest-youngest gap
Italy	22	42	47	+25
U.S.	39	46	61	+22
South Korea	19	30	40	+21
Canada	25	30	44	+19
UK	22	26	41	+19
Australia	25	30	41	+16
Sweden	11	15	27	+16
Brazil	50	59	65	+15
France	16	18	31	+15
Japan	7	13	18	+11
Philippines	66	56	51	-15

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q11 & Q12.

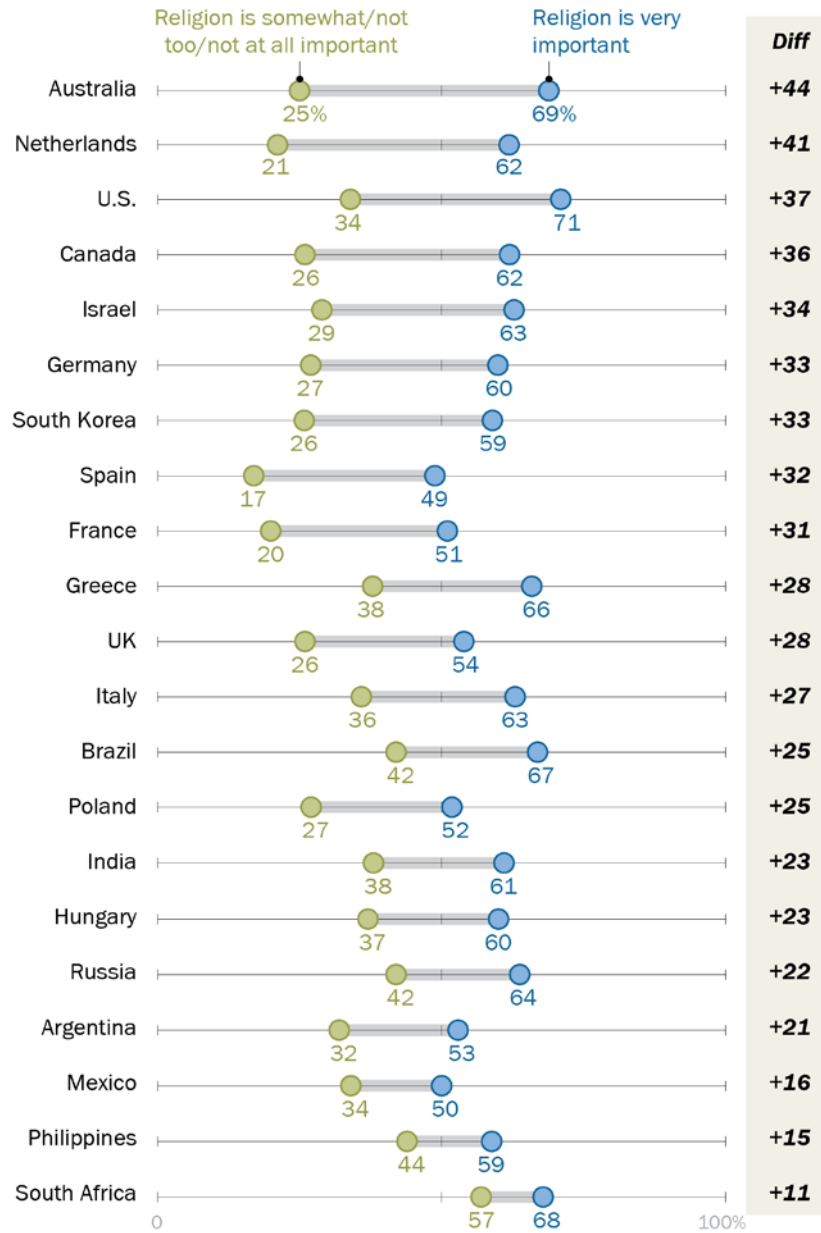
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Globally, those who say that religion is *very* important in their lives are especially in favor of a major role for religion in society. In Australia, for instance, 69% of those who say religion is very important favor a larger role for religion in society, compared with just 25% among those who say religion is less important in their lives.

It is difficult to conduct a reliable analysis of statistical significance in countries where the vast majority of respondents are concentrated at one end of the question of how important religion is to them. In a handful of countries, there are not enough people in the “very important” or “somewhat/not too/not at all” categories to accurately test for significance. For example, so many survey takers in Indonesia, Kenya, Tunisia and Nigeria say religion is very important to them that there is a lack of respondents who say religion is “somewhat” or “not too” important. The reverse is true in countries with less religious publics. An overwhelming majority of Swedish and Japanese respondents say religion is less important to them.

Those who are more religious are more likely to favor a more important role for religion

% who favor an increased role for religion



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. Sweden, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Tunisia and Nigeria excluded due to insufficient sample size.
 Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q11 & Q12.

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4. How people around the world view family ties in their countries

Across the 27 countries surveyed, almost six-in-ten (58%) believe family ties have gotten weaker over the past 20 years. This is true in virtually every country surveyed, including 64% in the U.S. and a median of 59% across 10 European countries.

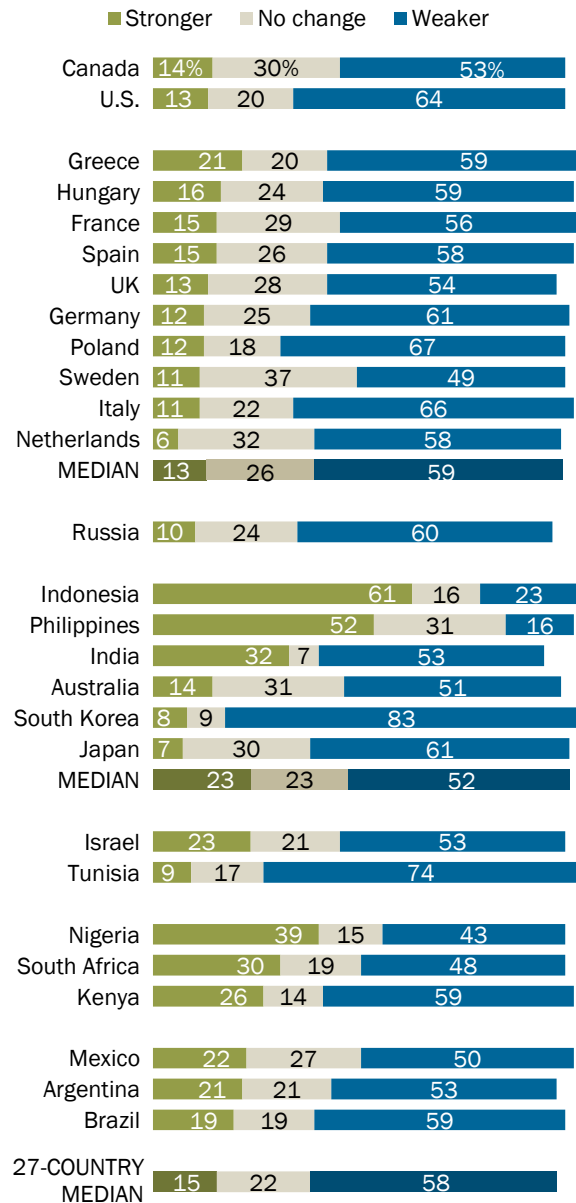
The view that the strength of family is declining is also found in the Middle Eastern, sub-Saharan African and Latin American publics surveyed. For example, in Tunisia, 74% say family ties have gotten weaker. Almost six-in-ten Kenyan and Brazilian adults (59%) share the same view. Among the countries surveyed, those in South Korea are the most likely to say that family ties have weakened over the past two decades (83% say this).

The main exceptions to this global sentiment are in Indonesia and the Philippines. A majority of Indonesian adults (61%) say family ties have gotten stronger while 52% in the Philippines believe the same. About four-in-ten Nigerians also see family ties strengthening, though 43% say they are weakening.

When asked about whether the change in family ties was a good or bad thing for their countries, half or more in every country surveyed (except Indonesia and the Philippines) said this was a bad thing. And majorities in every country surveyed are in favor of strengthening family ties.

Globally, most say family ties have weakened

% who say, compared to 20 years ago, family ties in our country have become ...



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q13.

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Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of D3 Systems, Inc., Kantar Public UK, Kantar Public Korea and Langer Research Associates. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

Topline Questionnaire

**Pew Research Center
Spring 2018 Survey
April 22, 2019 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2018 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q7. Thinking about the ethnic, religious, and racial makeup of (survey country), over the past 20 years do you think (survey country) has become more diverse, less diverse, or do you think there has been no change?				
		More diverse	Less diverse	No change	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	77	8	13	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	85	5	9	2	100
France	Spring, 2018	75	4	21	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	84	6	8	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	92	2	4	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	54	11	32	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	81	10	6	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	82	6	10	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	61	11	21	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	82	5	12	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	87	7	5	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	82	6	9	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	60	10	24	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	83	6	9	1	100
India	Spring, 2018	44	24	12	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	80	4	12	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	52	7	34	7	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	51	11	36	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	84	5	10	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	69	12	16	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	57	12	28	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	54	26	19	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	44	29	22	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	39	31	28	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	56	10	28	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	54	13	29	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	42	20	36	2	100

		Q8. Do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing for (survey country)?						
		Good thing	Bad thing	Both (DO NOT READ)	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2018	61	30	3	3	3	100	1472
Canada	Spring, 2018	65	25	3	3	4	100	1042
France	Spring, 2018	59	32	1	5	4	100	986
Germany	Spring, 2018	53	37	3	5	3	100	986
Greece	Spring, 2018	17	65	12	5	1	100	1040
Hungary	Spring, 2018	33	35	20	8	3	100	981
Italy	Spring, 2018	24	52	14	7	3	100	1011
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	43	44	3	4	5	100	984
Poland	Spring, 2018	43	27	15	10	6	100	938
Spain	Spring, 2018	59	33	1	3	3	100	996
Sweden	Spring, 2018	55	36	5	3	1	100	977
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	64	28	2	2	3	100	982
Russia	Spring, 2018	39	34	13	7	7	100	954
Australia	Spring, 2018	62	28	3	4	3	100	1135
India	Spring, 2018	53	42	3	1	1	100	2067
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	82	13	3	0	1	100	1077
Japan	Spring, 2018	54	27	1	12	6	100	948
Philippines	Spring, 2018	58	32	9	0	0	100	1160
South Korea	Spring, 2018	71	23	2	3	2	100	997
Israel	Spring, 2018	42	37	10	5	5	100	970
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	42	55	1	1	1	100	1002
Kenya	Spring, 2018	44	55	0	1	0	100	1025
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	37	60	1	0	1	100	956
South Africa	Spring, 2018	39	57	2	1	1	100	1446
Argentina	Spring, 2018	43	44	3	7	3	100	926
Brazil	Spring, 2018	49	47	1	1	3	100	968
Mexico	Spring, 2018	38	55	3	1	2	100	890

		Q9. Over the past 20 years, do you think equality between men and women in (survey country) has increased, decreased, or do you think there has been no change?				
		Increased	Decreased	No change	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	68	9	22	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	72	5	22	2	100
France	Spring, 2018	74	4	22	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	70	3	25	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	68	6	24	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	29	24	46	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	62	14	21	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	71	5	23	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	61	12	22	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	73	7	19	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	80	4	15	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	73	5	20	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	49	11	36	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	75	5	17	2	100
India	Spring, 2018	76	10	7	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	77	5	16	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	59	4	34	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	46	7	46	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	74	9	17	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	66	20	12	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	66	10	23	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	68	17	13	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	55	24	18	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	51	19	28	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	66	8	23	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	68	8	21	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	63	11	26	1	100

		Q10. Do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing for (survey country)?						
		Good thing	Bad thing	Both (DO NOT READ)	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2018	70	26	1	1	1	100	1476
Canada	Spring, 2018	75	23	1	1	1	100	1038
France	Spring, 2018	72	28	0	0	0	100	1001
Germany	Spring, 2018	71	26	1	1	1	100	992
Greece	Spring, 2018	65	24	8	3	0	100	1045
Hungary	Spring, 2018	51	25	17	6	1	100	987
Italy	Spring, 2018	60	24	10	4	2	100	1021
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	77	20	1	0	2	100	992
Poland	Spring, 2018	74	11	9	5	2	100	951
Spain	Spring, 2018	74	25	1	1	0	100	999
Sweden	Spring, 2018	81	18	1	0	0	100	980
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	73	23	0	2	2	100	987
Russia	Spring, 2018	54	22	10	8	7	100	962
Australia	Spring, 2018	77	20	1	1	1	100	1126
India	Spring, 2018	79	17	3	0	1	100	2368
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	79	15	4	1	1	100	1079
Japan	Spring, 2018	62	31	1	3	3	100	995
Philippines	Spring, 2018	66	24	10	0	1	100	1157
South Korea	Spring, 2018	72	25	1	1	1	100	1004
Israel	Spring, 2018	66	23	6	2	1	100	989
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	48	48	1	2	1	100	1020
Kenya	Spring, 2018	64	35	0	1	0	100	1024
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	51	47	0	0	1	100	974
South Africa	Spring, 2018	49	47	2	1	2	100	1461
Argentina	Spring, 2018	62	31	1	4	2	100	967
Brazil	Spring, 2018	64	34	1	0	1	100	987
Mexico	Spring, 2018	60	36	4	0	1	100	907

		Q11. Compared to 20 years ago, do you think religion has a more important role in (survey country), a less important role, or do you think there has been no change?				
		A more important role	A less important role	No change	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	19	58	21	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	12	64	21	3	100
France	Spring, 2018	39	38	22	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	28	51	18	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	17	52	30	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	25	37	36	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	17	53	26	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	22	61	12	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	26	46	22	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	7	65	28	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	28	50	17	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	21	52	21	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	50	18	25	7	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	15	63	19	3	100
India	Spring, 2018	54	22	11	12	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	83	6	10	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	8	28	56	8	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	58	10	30	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	25	37	34	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	47	32	20	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	32	44	22	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	60	23	16	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	65	18	15	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	43	32	23	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	27	30	38	5	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	51	18	28	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	27	32	38	3	100

		Q12. Do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing for (survey country)?						
		Good thing	Bad thing	Both (DO NOT READ)	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2018	31	57	2	5	5	100	1461
Canada	Spring, 2018	44	41	1	6	8	100	1020
France	Spring, 2018	32	60	0	3	5	100	982
Germany	Spring, 2018	34	51	2	8	5	100	972
Greece	Spring, 2018	41	45	6	7	0	100	1042
Hungary	Spring, 2018	40	27	17	11	4	100	976
Italy	Spring, 2018	28	40	13	13	5	100	1010
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	41	45	3	3	8	100	966
Poland	Spring, 2018	35	38	13	9	5	100	941
Spain	Spring, 2018	44	42	1	8	5	100	998
Sweden	Spring, 2018	47	42	3	4	3	100	954
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	39	45	1	8	7	100	954
Russia	Spring, 2018	58	22	8	7	6	100	935
Australia	Spring, 2018	47	40	1	7	5	100	1120
India	Spring, 2018	65	30	2	1	2	100	2235
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	88	10	1	0	1	100	1090
Japan	Spring, 2018	44	24	1	21	10	100	937
Philippines	Spring, 2018	76	16	7	0	1	100	1167
South Korea	Spring, 2018	55	33	2	6	4	100	965
Israel	Spring, 2018	45	37	8	5	3	100	990
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	41	57	1	1	1	100	1010
Kenya	Spring, 2018	65	34	0	1	0	100	1030
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	66	33	0	0	1	100	988
South Africa	Spring, 2018	48	49	1	0	0	100	1452
Argentina	Spring, 2018	39	44	1	11	5	100	959
Brazil	Spring, 2018	57	39	1	2	2	100	981
Mexico	Spring, 2018	40	50	6	2	2	100	887

		Q13. Over the past 20 years, do you think family ties in (survey country) have become stronger, weaker, or do you think there has been no change?				
		Stronger	Weaker	No change	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	13	64	20	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	14	53	30	3	100
France	Spring, 2018	15	56	29	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	12	61	25	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	21	59	20	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	16	59	24	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	11	66	22	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	6	58	32	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	12	67	18	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	15	58	26	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	11	49	37	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	13	54	28	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	10	60	24	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	14	51	31	4	100
India	Spring, 2018	32	53	7	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	61	23	16	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	7	61	30	2	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	52	16	31	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	8	83	9	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	23	53	21	3	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	9	74	17	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	26	59	14	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	39	43	15	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	30	48	19	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	21	53	21	4	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	19	59	19	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	22	50	27	1	100

		Q14. Do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing for (survey country)?						
		Good thing	Bad thing	Both (DO NOT READ)	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2018	21	74	1	3	2	100	1464
Canada	Spring, 2018	32	63	0	2	3	100	1023
France	Spring, 2018	33	63	0	2	2	100	996
Germany	Spring, 2018	28	63	2	4	3	100	979
Greece	Spring, 2018	34	61	3	2	0	100	1044
Hungary	Spring, 2018	27	62	7	4	0	100	989
Italy	Spring, 2018	21	65	9	3	2	100	1031
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	32	61	2	3	3	100	976
Poland	Spring, 2018	23	64	7	4	2	100	961
Spain	Spring, 2018	31	64	0	3	2	100	991
Sweden	Spring, 2018	33	58	2	4	2	100	960
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	32	62	0	4	2	100	964
Russia	Spring, 2018	24	64	4	4	4	100	946
Australia	Spring, 2018	35	60	1	3	2	100	1116
India	Spring, 2018	38	58	2	1	1	100	2339
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	65	33	1	0	0	100	1089
Japan	Spring, 2018	27	65	1	5	2	100	998
Philippines	Spring, 2018	66	26	6	0	1	100	1167
South Korea	Spring, 2018	25	68	2	3	2	100	1003
Israel	Spring, 2018	35	50	6	5	3	100	973
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	16	84	0	0	0	100	1025
Kenya	Spring, 2018	32	66	1	1	0	100	1033
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	42	58	0	0	0	100	973
South Africa	Spring, 2018	34	64	1	0	1	100	1443
Argentina	Spring, 2018	26	68	1	3	1	100	957
Brazil	Spring, 2018	23	75	1	0	1	100	986
Mexico	Spring, 2018	25	73	2	1	0	100	904

		Q95. How important is religion in your life: very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	47	26	11	15	1	100
	Spring, 2016	52	25	10	12	1	100
	Spring, 2015	53	22	11	13	1	100
	Spring, 2012	54	24	11	9	2	100
	Spring, 2011	50	27	10	11	1	100
	Spring, 2010	56	25	9	9	1	100
	Fall, 2009	55	27	8	9	1	100
	Spring, 2009	53	29	8	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	55	27	9	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	56	26	9	8	1	100
	Spring, 2006	54	29	10	6	1	100
Summer, 2002	59	25	8	6	1	100	
Canada	Spring, 2018	29	26	22	22	1	100
	Spring, 2016	25	29	19	26	1	100
	Spring, 2015	27	26	16	29	2	100
	Spring, 2013	24	29	18	26	2	100
	Spring, 2009	29	28	19	23	1	100
	Spring, 2007	27	31	19	22	1	100
	Summer, 2002	30	30	18	21	1	100
France	Spring, 2018	12	18	28	42	0	100
	Spring, 2016	14	24	26	36	0	100
	Spring, 2015	14	26	24	37	0	100
	Spring, 2011	13	23	25	38	0	100
	Spring, 2010	12	22	24	43	0	100
	Fall, 2009	13	24	27	36	0	100
	Spring, 2009	13	24	23	39	1	100
	Spring, 2008	10	27	26	36	0	100
	Spring, 2007	12	26	27	36	0	100
	Spring, 2006	13	31	25	30	0	100
	Summer, 2002	11	27	28	33	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	21	32	19	28	1	100
	Spring, 2016	21	35	21	23	0	100
	Spring, 2015	21	33	20	26	0	100
	Spring, 2011	21	31	23	24	1	100
	Spring, 2010	25	32	20	23	1	100
	Fall, 2009	25	32	18	24	1	100
	Spring, 2009	24	32	18	25	1	100
	Spring, 2008	22	35	21	21	0	100
	Spring, 2007	24	32	20	24	1	100
	Spring, 2006	30	30	20	21	0	100
	Summer, 2002	21	28	25	25	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	48	33	14	5	0	100
	Spring, 2017	46	34	14	5	1	100
	Spring, 2016	47	35	13	5	0	100
	Spring, 2013	35	42	16	5	1	100
	Spring, 2012	38	42	14	6	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	11	29	35	22	2	100
	Spring, 2017	9	24	35	26	5	100
	Spring, 2016	14	31	34	20	1	100
	Fall, 2009	15	22	30	31	1	100

		Q95. How important is religion in your life: very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2018	19	45	23	10	4	100
	Spring, 2017	16	41	27	12	4	100
	Spring, 2016	26	47	19	6	1	100
	Spring, 2015	26	39	19	13	3	100
	Spring, 2013	30	39	17	10	4	100
	Spring, 2012	26	40	20	12	3	100
	Fall, 2009	24	47	20	8	2	100
	Spring, 2007	25	45	19	8	3	100
	Summer, 2002	27	42	21	8	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	17	23	23	36	1	100
	Spring, 2016	16	22	23	39	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	26	46	19	6	3	100
	Spring, 2017	33	43	16	6	3	100
	Spring, 2016	34	50	11	3	2	100
	Spring, 2015	28	47	16	6	4	100
	Spring, 2013	24	48	16	5	6	100
	Spring, 2012	29	46	15	6	4	100
	Spring, 2011	27	49	17	4	3	100
	Spring, 2010	25	54	13	5	3	100
	Fall, 2009	33	46	14	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	30	50	14	3	3	100
	Spring, 2008	29	50	14	2	4	100
	Spring, 2007	38	44	13	3	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	21	25	21	33	1	100
	Spring, 2016	18	23	19	39	1	100
	Spring, 2015	21	26	20	31	1	100
	Spring, 2011	22	27	19	31	1	100
	Spring, 2010	24	30	16	30	0	100
	Fall, 2009	23	32	21	24	1	100
	Spring, 2009	23	29	19	28	1	100
	Spring, 2008	19	27	23	30	1	100
	Spring, 2007	18	26	24	31	1	100
	Spring, 2006	25	23	24	27	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	7	17	29	46	0	100
	Spring, 2016	9	15	31	45	0	100
	Spring, 2007	8	17	27	47	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	21	20	23	34	1	100
	Spring, 2016	16	23	26	34	1	100
	Spring, 2015	21	23	20	34	2	100
	Spring, 2011	17	21	21	40	1	100
	Spring, 2010	17	25	23	34	1	100
	Fall, 2009	19	26	23	31	1	100
	Spring, 2009	21	25	22	31	1	100
	Spring, 2008	18	24	23	34	1	100
	Spring, 2007	18	24	24	34	1	100
Spring, 2006	25	37	26	13	1	100	

		Q95. How important is religion in your life: very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2018	24	40	23	11	3	100
	Spring, 2017	21	38	22	13	6	100
	Spring, 2015	19	42	21	11	7	100
	Spring, 2013	18	38	25	11	9	100
	Spring, 2012	19	40	22	12	8	100
	Spring, 2011	18	39	24	10	9	100
	Spring, 2010	15	35	28	15	7	100
	Fall, 2009	21	32	25	17	5	100
	Spring, 2009	20	40	24	9	6	100
	Spring, 2008	18	39	24	14	5	100
	Spring, 2007	16	34	33	14	4	100
	Spring, 2006	17	43	29	11	2	100
Summer, 2002	14	33	28	21	4	100	
Australia	Spring, 2018	21	23	22	33	1	100
	Spring, 2016	17	20	22	40	0	100
	Spring, 2015	18	26	19	37	0	100
	Spring, 2013	21	22	22	34	1	100
	Spring, 2008	21	25	22	31	1	100
India	Spring, 2018	70	21	4	1	4	100
	Spring, 2017	79	16	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2016	84	11	2	2	1	100
	Spring, 2015	80	15	3	1	1	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	72	20	4	3	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	98	2	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2017	93	7	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2015	95	4	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2013	94	3	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2011	96	2	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2010	94	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	95	4	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	95	4	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	96	3	0	0	0	100
Spring, 2006	97	3	0	0	0	100	
Japan	Spring, 2018	6	24	37	33	1	100
	Spring, 2017	10	28	38	22	1	100
	Spring, 2016	11	30	35	24	0	100
	Spring, 2015	11	29	34	24	1	100
	Spring, 2012	10	25	36	28	1	100
	Spring, 2011	11	29	38	21	1	100
	Spring, 2010	12	28	36	23	1	100
	Spring, 2009	14	27	36	22	1	100
	Spring, 2008	13	28	33	24	2	100
	Spring, 2007	6	20	41	30	2	100
	Spring, 2006	12	35	31	21	2	100
	Summer, 2002	12	28	36	22	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	90	8	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2017	91	7	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2015	87	11	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	13	1	0	0	100
	Summer, 2002	88	11	1	0	0	100

		Q95. How important is religion in your life: very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2018	20	25	31	25	0	100
	Spring, 2017	16	25	32	26	0	100
	Spring, 2015	19	29	29	22	0	100
	Spring, 2013	19	30	30	19	1	100
	Spring, 2010	20	24	28	27	2	100
	Spring, 2009	17	27	30	25	1	100
	Spring, 2008	16	29	31	22	2	100
	Spring, 2007	14	29	34	22	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	30	33	21	14	2	100
	Spring, 2017	31	31	17	21	0	100
	Spring, 2015	34	29	17	20	0	100
	Spring, 2013	25	28	24	22	1	100
	Spring, 2011	24	44	15	15	2	100
	Spring, 2009	30	31	21	16	2	100
	Spring, 2007	27	36	19	15	2	100
	Tunisia	Spring, 2018	94	5	0	0	1
Spring, 2017		92	5	1	1	1	100
Spring, 2013		79	15	4	2	0	100
Spring, 2012		87	10	1	1	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	93	4	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2017	96	2	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2016	90	4	4	2	0	100
	Spring, 2015	86	11	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	87	12	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	84	12	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	74	18	6	2	0	100
	Spring, 2009	78	17	4	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	82	13	4	1	1	100
	Summer, 2002	85	13	1	1	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	96	2	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2017	95	4	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2016	97	2	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2015	88	9	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	90	7	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2010	87	10	3	1	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	82	11	3	3	0	100
	Spring, 2017	84	11	2	2	0	100
	Spring, 2016	86	8	2	2	1	100
	Spring, 2015	67	24	5	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	69	21	5	3	1	100
	Spring, 2008	81	12	3	3	1	100
	Summer, 2002	87	8	3	3	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	37	25	21	16	1	100
	Spring, 2017	42	26	19	12	1	100
	Spring, 2015	35	35	18	12	0	100
	Spring, 2013	32	33	20	14	0	100
	Spring, 2010	32	34	20	12	1	100
	Spring, 2009	37	28	20	14	1	100
	Spring, 2008	39	30	18	12	1	100
	Spring, 2007	34	32	22	11	1	100
	Summer, 2002	39	34	14	12	1	100

		Q95. How important is religion in your life: very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2018	67	24	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2017	80	11	6	3	1	100
	Spring, 2015	74	16	7	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	74	16	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2012	75	16	5	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	78	13	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	13	6	4	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	52	29	11	7	1	100
	Spring, 2017	51	20	22	7	0	100
	Spring, 2015	37	47	11	5	1	100
	Spring, 2013	45	37	12	5	1	100
	Spring, 2012	33	38	21	7	1	100
	Spring, 2011	36	39	17	7	1	100
	Spring, 2010	42	39	13	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	36	43	15	5	1	100
	Spring, 2008	58	28	8	4	2	100
Spring, 2007	46	39	11	4	0	100	