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Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs. Nondiscrimination

Two-thirds say employers should provide birth control in insurance plans, but public is split over same-sex wedding services and use of public bathrooms by transgender people

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Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs. Nondiscrimination

Two-thirds say employers should provide birth control in insurance plans, but public is split over same-sex wedding services and use of public bathrooms by transgender people

The U.S. public expresses a clear consensus on the contentious question of whether employers who have religious objections to contraception should be required to provide it in health insurance plans for their employees. Fully two-thirds of American adults say such businesses should be required to cover birth control as part of their employees' insurance plans, according to a new Pew Research Center survey, while just three-in-ten say businesses should be allowed to refuse to cover contraception for religious reasons.

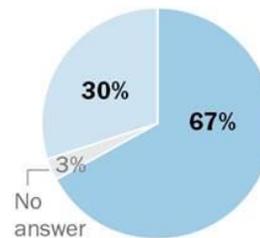
The survey of more than 4,500 U.S. adults explores [recent controversies](#) that have pitted claims of religious liberty and

Broad consensus on contraception coverage, but public more divided over wedding services for same-sex couples, bathrooms for transgender people

If you had to choose, which comes closest to your view?

Employers who have a **religious objection to the use of birth control** should be ...

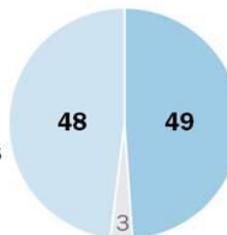
... **able to refuse** to provide it in health insurance plans for their employees



... **required to provide** it in health insurance plans for their employees just as other employers are required to do

Businesses that provide **wedding services** should be ...

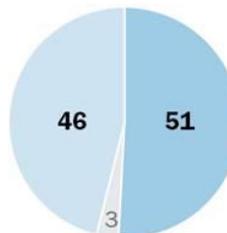
... **able to refuse** to provide those services to same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections to homosexuality



... **required to provide** those services to same-sex couples just as they would to all other customers

Transgender people should be ...

... **required to use** the public restrooms of the gender they were **born into**



... **allowed to use** the public restrooms of the gender with which they **currently identify**

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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.

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traditional morality against civil rights and nondiscrimination policies. And it finds that Americans are more closely divided on two other hotly debated questions: whether businesses should be able to refuse service to same-sex couples, and whether transgender people should be required to use particular restrooms.

About half of U.S. adults (49%) say businesses that provide wedding services, such as catering or flowers, should be required to provide those services to same-sex couples as they would for any other couple. But a nearly equal share (48%) say businesses should be able to refuse services to same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections to homosexuality.

And in the debate over bathroom use by transgender people, roughly half of Americans (51%) say transgender people should be allowed to use public restrooms of the gender with which they currently identify, while nearly as many (46%) say transgender individuals should be required to use restrooms of the gender they were born into.¹

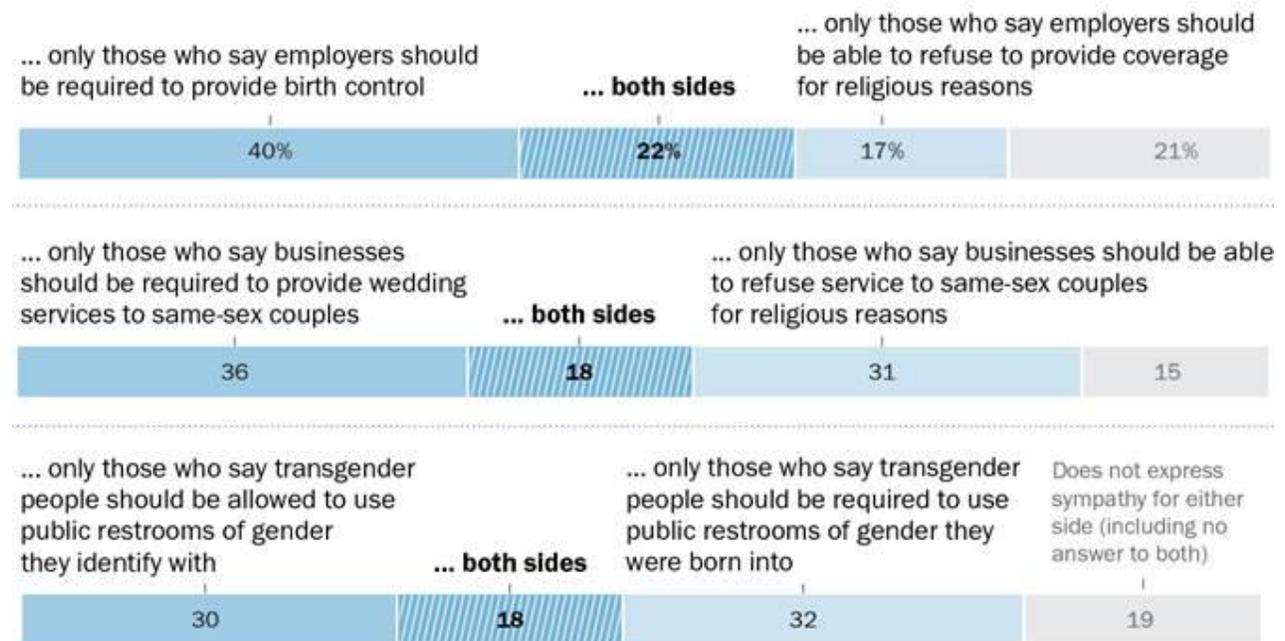
¹ There are many different terms associated with transgender identity and gender identity more broadly, and this terminology [continues to change over time](#) and is also dependent on personal preference and identification. In designing this survey and writing this report, in order to prevent confusion among respondents and improve the accuracy of results, Pew Research Center sought to use terms that the general public, including those who are not well-versed in this topic, would understand, even if those might not be the terms preferred by those in the transgender community.

The U.S. public appears polarized on these debates, just as it is on [many other aspects of American politics](#). One of the goals of the survey was to see how many Americans feel torn because they can understand where both sides are coming from on these issues. The short answer is: not many.

Before being asked to state which position is closest to their own, respondents were asked how much, if at all, they sympathize with the arguments on either side of an issue. (For full question wording, see topline.)

Relatively few sympathize with both sides of contraception, same-sex wedding and bathroom debates

Before being asked to choose a position, respondents were asked how much, if at all, they sympathize with the arguments on either side. % who sympathize a lot/some with ...



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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.

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Relatively few took the opportunity to express at least some sympathy for both sides. For example, just over a third of U.S. adults sympathize *only* with those who say businesses that provide wedding services should be required to provide them to same-sex couples as they would to any other customers, and 31% sympathize *only* with those who say businesses should be able to refuse

services to same-sex couples if the business owner has a religious objection. Just 18% say they have at least some sympathy for both sides, while an additional 15% sympathize with *neither* side.

Similarly, three-in-ten Americans sympathize only with those who say transgender people should be allowed to use public restrooms of the gender with which they identify, and a similar share sympathize only with those who say transgender people should be required to use public restrooms of the gender they were born into. Again, 18% say they can see where both sides are coming from.

These are among the main findings of a new Pew Research Center survey of 4,538 adults conducted between Aug. 16 and Sept. 12, 2016. The survey was administered online and by mail among a nationally representative sample. For more details, see the methodology.

The widespread support for requiring employers to cover birth control in health insurance plans may reflect, in part, the fact that very few Americans think that using contraception is morally objectionable. More than nine-in-ten adults think using birth control is either morally acceptable (36%) or not a moral issue at all (57%); just 4% say using contraception is morally wrong.

Americans are much more conflicted, however, about the morality of homosexual behavior. While most say homosexual behavior is either morally acceptable (17%) or not a moral issue (45%), about a third of U.S. adults (35%) believe it is morally wrong. And among those who say homosexual behavior is morally wrong, a large majority (76%) also say businesses that provide wedding services should be able to refuse to serve same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections.

Most Americans who think homosexuality is morally wrong say businesses should be able to refuse services to same-sex couples

Among those who say homosexual behavior is ...

<i>% who say businesses that provide wedding services such as catering or flowers should be ...</i>	Morally wrong %	Morally acceptable/ not a moral issue %
Required to provide those services to same-sex couples	22	64
Able to refuse to provide those services to same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections	76	35
No answer	3	2
	100	100

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.
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Sidebar: A note on question wording

Advocates have often [framed the issues](#) covered in this report as matters of religious liberty or traditional morality on the one hand, or as matters of discrimination or civil rights on the other. The question wording in this survey did not adopt either of these approaches. Rather, respondents were given three different scenarios, posing two possible sides of each issue. Respondents were asked how much they might sympathize with either side, providing an opportunity to express some ambivalence about these complex issues. Then, respondents were asked which of the two sides comes closest to their own view.

For example, on the issue of whether businesses that provide wedding services should be able to refuse to provide them to same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections to homosexuality, respondents were presented with the vignette below, followed by three questions on the matter (see topline questionnaire for exact question wording, including randomizations of phrases and question order).

As you may know, same-sex marriage is now legal in all 50 states. Some argue that businesses that provide wedding-related services, such as catering or flowers, should be able to refuse to provide those services to same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections to homosexuality. Others argue that businesses that provide wedding-related services should be required to provide those services to same-sex couples just as they would to all other customers. We're interested in your views about this situation.

Question 1: *How much, if at all, do you sympathize with those who say businesses should be able to refuse to provide services to same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections to homosexuality? A lot, some, not much or not at all?*

Question 2: *How much, if at all, do you sympathize with those who say businesses should be required to provide services to same-sex couples just as they would to all other customers? A lot, some, not much or not at all?*

Question 3: *And if you had to choose, which comes closest to your view? Businesses that provide wedding services, such as catering or flowers should be: able to refuse to provide those services to same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections to homosexuality, OR required to provide those services to same-sex couples just as they would to all other customers?*

Religious and political differences

When it comes to views about employer-provided birth control, services for same-sex weddings and use of public restrooms by transgender people, there are large differences between some religious groups. White evangelical Protestants tend to say businesses that provide wedding services should be allowed to turn away same-sex couples and that transgender people should be required to use the public restroom of the gender they were born into. And roughly half of white evangelical Protestants say employers should be allowed to refuse to provide birth control in health insurance plans for their employees. Most religiously unaffiliated Americans (i.e., those who identify as atheists or agnostics or describe their religion as “nothing in particular”) and Jews take the opposite views on these three issues. Black Protestants and Catholics tend to be closely divided on these questions – with the exception of employer-provided contraception coverage. Majorities in each group believe employers should be required to provide contraception in health care plans for their employees.

Differing opinions by religious affiliation and partisanship

	Employers who have a religious objection to the use of birth control should be ____ to provide it in health insurance plans for employees		Businesses that provide wedding services should be ____ to provide those services to same-sex couples		Transgender people should be ...	
	Required %	Able to refuse %	Required %	Able to refuse %	Allowed to use public restrooms of gender with which they currently identify %	Required to use public restrooms of birth gender %
Total	67	30	49	48	51	46
Protestant	58	39	36	61	38	57
<i>White evangelical</i>	44	53	22	77	27	69
<i>White mainline</i>	71	27	42	58	51	46
<i>Black Protestant</i>	70	23	46	48	47	47
Catholic	65	32	54	43	47	50
Jewish	78	22	64	35	73	24
Unaffiliated	83	15	65	33	70	28
Republican/lean Rep.	47	51	27	71	30	67
Democrat/lean Dem.	84	14	67	30	68	29

Note: Those who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.

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There also are sharp partisan divides on these questions. While more than eight-in-ten Americans who identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party say employers should be required to provide contraception coverage in health insurance plans for employees, Republicans and those who lean toward the GOP are more evenly divided, with 51% saying employers who have religious objections to the use of birth control should be able to refuse to provide it. And while two-thirds of Democrats say businesses that provide wedding services should be required to serve same-sex couples and that transgender people should be allowed to use public restrooms that match their gender identity, majorities of Republicans take the opposite views on these issues.

Most Americans know someone who is gay or lesbian, fewer know someone who is transgender

A large majority of Americans (87%) say they personally know someone who is gay or lesbian. A much smaller share – only three-in-ten – personally know someone who is transgender.²

Much like the general public overall, Americans who personally know someone who is gay are closely divided over whether wedding-related businesses should be required to provide services to same-sex couples. Those who do not know anyone who is gay are somewhat more likely to say businesses should be able to refuse services to same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections.

Knowing someone who is transgender is closely linked with views on the use of public restrooms. Most people who personally know someone who is transgender say that transgender people should be allowed to use public restrooms that match their current gender identity (60%). Americans who do not know any transgender people, by contrast, are more evenly divided as to whether transgender people should be allowed to use the restrooms of their gender identity (47%) or required to use the restrooms of their birth gender (50%).

Knowing someone who is transgender associated with support for using restroom that matches gender identity

	Know someone who is gay or lesbian	Do not know someone who is gay or lesbian
<i>Businesses should be ...</i>	%	%
Required to provide services	51	40
Able to refuse services to same-sex couples if owner has religious objection	47	57
No answer	2	3
	100	100

	Know someone who is transgender	Do not know someone who is transgender
<i>Transgender people should be ...</i>	%	%
Allowed to use public restrooms of gender they currently identify with	60	47
Required to use public restrooms of gender they were born into	38	50
No answer	2	2
	100	100

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016. "Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs. Nondiscrimination"

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² The [latest estimate](#) indicates that 0.6% of U.S. adults, or about 1.4 million people, identify as transgender.

Some of the survey's other key findings include:

- One-in-five U.S. adults say their views on homosexuality have changed over the past few years, and most say they have become more accepting. Among the most common reasons given for changing viewpoints are having a friend or family member who is gay or lesbian and coming to the belief that people are free to live their lives however they choose.
- Women are more likely than men to say employers should be required to cover birth control in the health care plans they offer employees (72% vs. 62%). Women are also more likely than men to say that wedding-related businesses should be required to serve same-sex couples despite religious objections (54% vs. 44%) and that transgender people should be able to use restrooms that match the gender with which they identify (55% vs. 45%).
- U.S. adults under age 30 differ from older Americans in their views regarding bathroom use by transgender people: Two-thirds of those ages 18 to 29 say transgender people should be allowed to use public restrooms matching their current gender identity, while Americans over 30 are much more divided. Young adults also are more likely than their elders to say employers should be required to provide contraception coverage in health care plans and that businesses should be required to provide services to same-sex couples.

1. Most say birth control should be covered by employers, regardless of religious objections

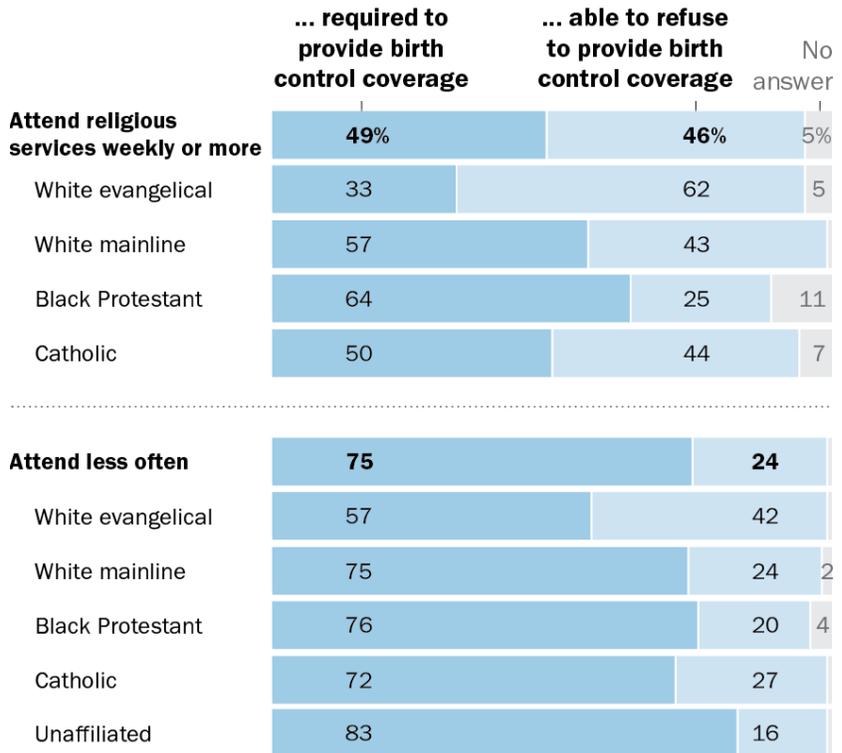
While most Americans say employers should be required to provide birth control coverage in employee health insurance plans – even if business owners have religious objections – views on this matter vary considerably by religious participation and affiliation.

Americans who report attending religious services on a weekly basis are closely divided over whether employers who have religious objections to the use of birth control should be required to provide it in health insurance plans for their employees (49%) or whether they should be able to refuse to provide it (46%). Among those who attend religious services less often, three-quarters say employers should be required to provide contraception coverage.

There are large differences by frequency of church attendance *within* religious groups as well. Roughly six-in-ten white evangelical Protestants who say they attend church weekly (62%) say employers should be able to refuse to provide birth control, while only a third say employers should be required to provide it. But among white evangelicals who report attending religious services less often, opinion on this question is more closely divided. There are also

Regular church attenders closely divided over whether employers should be required to provide birth control coverage in health insurance plans

If you had to choose, which comes closest to your view? Employers who have religious objections to the use of birth control should be ...



Note: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. The survey included too few interviews with Jewish respondents to be able to subdivide them by frequency of religious service attendance. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016. "Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs. Nondiscrimination"

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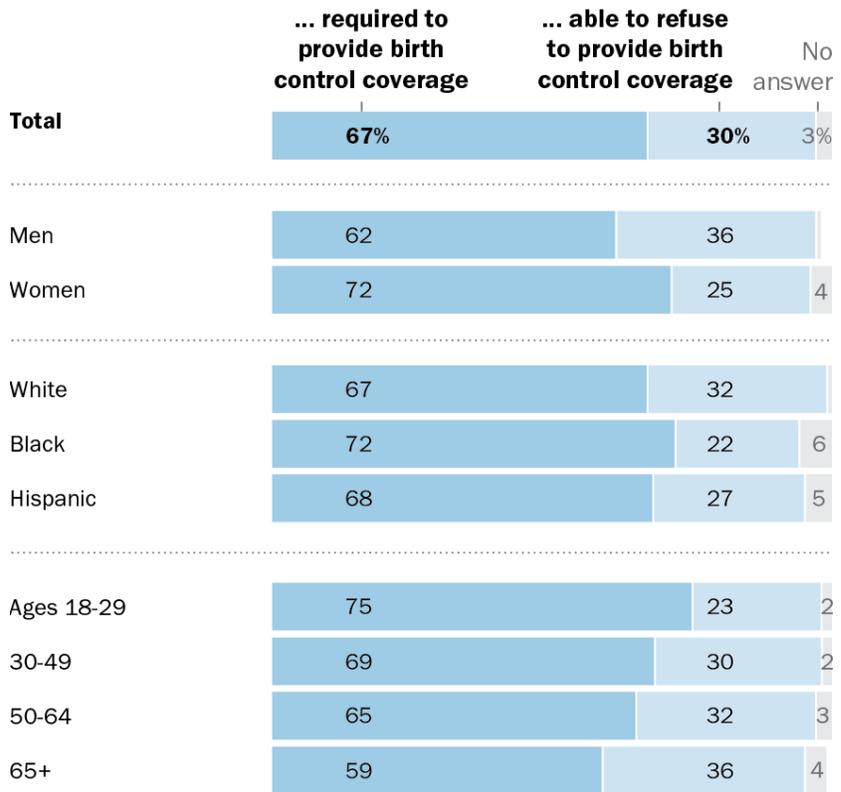
differences among Catholics: While Catholics who attend Mass weekly are split in their views on this question, most Catholics who attend Mass less often (72%) think contraception coverage should be required.

Across a variety of demographic categories, majorities of Americans say employers should be required to provide birth control in employee health insurance plans, even if the employer has religious objections to the use of birth control. An even larger majority of women (72%) than men (62%) hold this view. And U.S. adults under age 30 are more likely than older Americans to say employers should be required to cover contraception, though majorities in all age groups agree.

When asked how much, if at all, they may sympathize with either viewpoint, more Americans express sympathy for one side or the other than say that they can see both sides of the matter. Black Protestants are the only major religious group with as many people who say they sympathize with both sides (38%) as say they sympathize either only with those who think birth control coverage should be required (28%) or with those who say employers should be able to refuse contraception coverage (8%).

Most Americans say employers should be required to provide birth control in health insurance plans

If you had to choose, which comes closest to your view? Employers who have religious objections to the use of birth control should be ...



Note: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.

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Among Americans who favor requiring employers to provide birth control, only one-in-five say they can also sympathize with the opinion that employers with religious objections should be able

to refuse to provide it. And among those who think employers should be able to refuse contraception coverage, roughly a quarter (27%) say they can also sympathize with the opposite perspective.

Plurality of Americans sympathize only with those who say employers should be required to provide birth control in health insurance plans

	Sympathize only with view that employers should be required to provide birth control in health insurance plans	Sympathize a lot/some with BOTH sides	Sympathize only with view that employers should be able to refuse to provide birth control in health insurance plans for religious reasons	Sympathize with neither view
	%	%	%	%
Total	40	22	17	21=100
Protestant	31	29	22	18
<i>White evangelical</i>	25	27	32	16
<i>White mainline</i>	47	21	16	16
<i>Black Protestant</i>	28	38	8	26
Catholic	33	25	16	26
Jewish	66	5	14	14
Unaffiliated	59	13	8	20
Attend religious services weekly or more	26	29	28	18
Attend less often	46	20	12	22
Men	35	22	21	22
Women	45	23	13	19
White	44	19	19	17
Black	32	32	10	27
Hispanic	36	25	12	27
Ages 18-29	49	20	11	21
30-49	44	19	16	21
50-64	32	27	20	21
65+	37	25	20	18
Republican/lean Rep.	26	25	31	17
Democrat/lean Dem.	54	19	6	21
<i>Among those who say employers should be ...</i>				
Required to provide birth control	57	20	3	20
Able to refuse to provide birth control	5	27	49	18

Note: Whites and blacks include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.

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2. Americans divided over whether wedding-related businesses should be required to serve same-sex couples

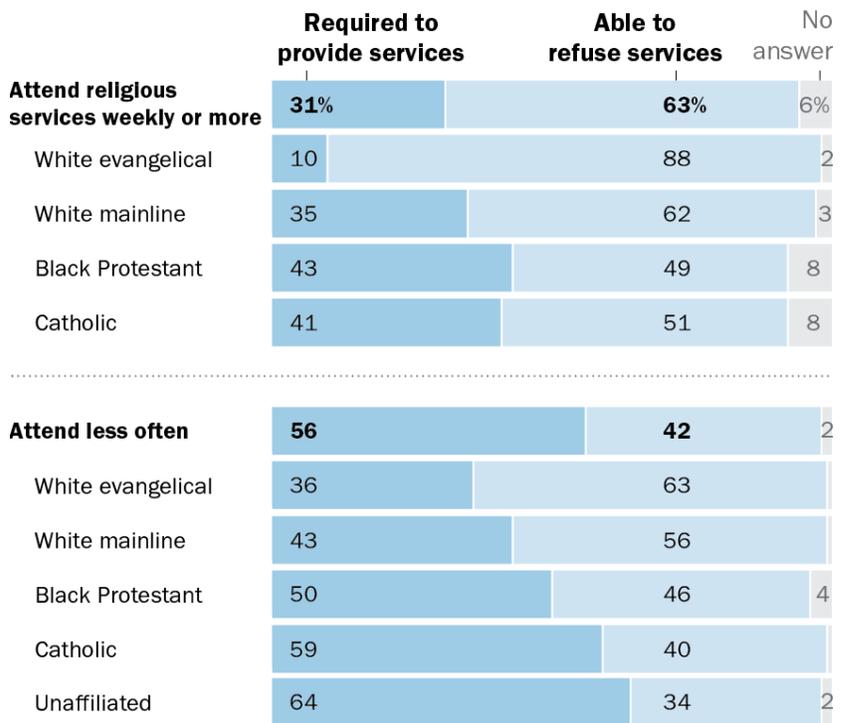
As a whole, Americans are closely divided over whether businesses that provide wedding services, such as catering or flowers, should be required to provide those services to same-sex couples as they would to any other customer (49%), or whether they should be able to refuse those services to same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections to homosexuality (48%). But there is more of a consensus on this issue among Americans who report attending religious services on a weekly basis. Nearly two-thirds of frequent attenders (63%) favor allowing wedding-related businesses to turn away same-sex couples for religious reasons, including 88% of churchgoing white evangelicals and 62% of churchgoing white mainline Protestants.

By comparison, those who attend religious services less often lean in the other direction, with 56% saying businesses should be required to serve same-sex couples, even if the business

owner has religious objections to homosexuality. Majorities of religious “nones” (64%) and Catholics (59%) who attend religious services infrequently hold this view. Most white evangelicals

Most regular churchgoers say business owners with religious objections should be able to refuse services for same-sex weddings

If you had to choose, which comes closest to your view? Business owners with religious objections to homosexuality should be ___ to same-sex couples



Note: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. The survey included too few interviews with Jewish respondents to be able to subdivide them by frequency of religious service attendance. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

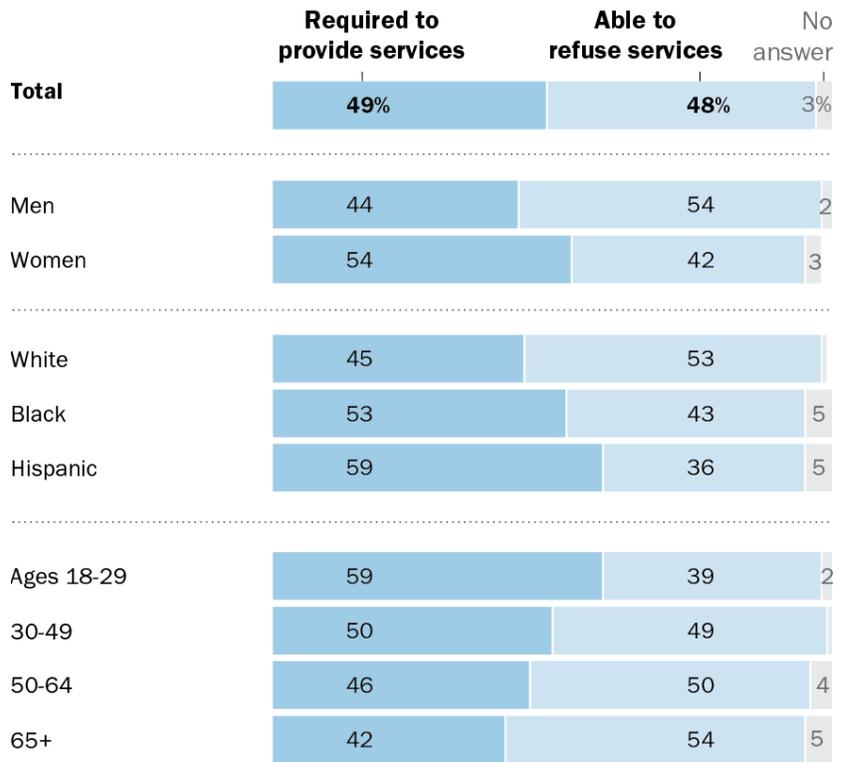
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016. “Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs. Nondiscrimination”

and white mainline Protestants who attend religious services less than weekly oppose requiring wedding-related businesses to serve same-sex customers.

The survey also finds that more women than men favor requiring wedding-related businesses to provide service to same-sex couples. This view is also more common among young adults than among older people. Six-in-ten adults under age 30 say businesses should be required to serve same-sex couples, while adults over 30 are more closely divided.

Women, young adults among most supportive of requiring wedding-related businesses to serve same-sex couples

If you had to choose, which comes closest to your view? Business owners with religious objections to homosexuality should be ____ to same-sex couples



Note: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.

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Few people express sympathy for both points of view in the debate over religious freedom vs. nondiscrimination when it comes to businesses providing services for same-sex weddings. Indeed, two-thirds of adults say they sympathize “a lot” or “some” with only one side or the other (36% with the view that businesses should be required to serve same-sex couples, 31% with the view that they should be able to refuse service for religious reasons), while just 18% express sympathy for both points of view. This pattern – few people expressing sympathy for both of these opposing perspectives – is evident across every major religious and demographic group analyzed in the survey.

On question of whether wedding-related businesses must serve same-sex couples, relatively few sympathize with both sides

	Sympathize only with view that businesses should be required to serve same-sex couples	Sympathize a lot/some with BOTH sides	Sympathize only with view that businesses should be able to refuse service to same-sex couples for religious reasons	Sympathize with neither view
	%	%	%	%
Total	36	18	31	15=100
Protestant	23	18	42	16
<i>White evangelical</i>	15	14	59	12
<i>White mainline</i>	35	17	36	13
<i>Black Protestant</i>	27	19	27	26
Catholic	34	26	22	18
Jewish	55	15	22	8
Unaffiliated	54	14	19	13
Attend religious services weekly or more	21	19	44	15
Attend less often	42	18	25	15
Men	33	17	35	15
Women	38	20	27	16
White	37	16	35	12
Black	32	20	23	25
Hispanic	35	23	19	23
Ages 18-29	45	17	22	17
30-49	39	17	31	14
50-64	28	21	34	17
65+	32	19	36	13
Republican/lean Rep.	17	19	52	13
Democrat/lean Dem.	52	17	15	16
<i>Among those who say wedding related businesses should be ...</i>				
Required to serve same-sex couples	65	16	2	17
Able to refuse service for religious reasons	8	21	61	11

Note: Whites and blacks include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.

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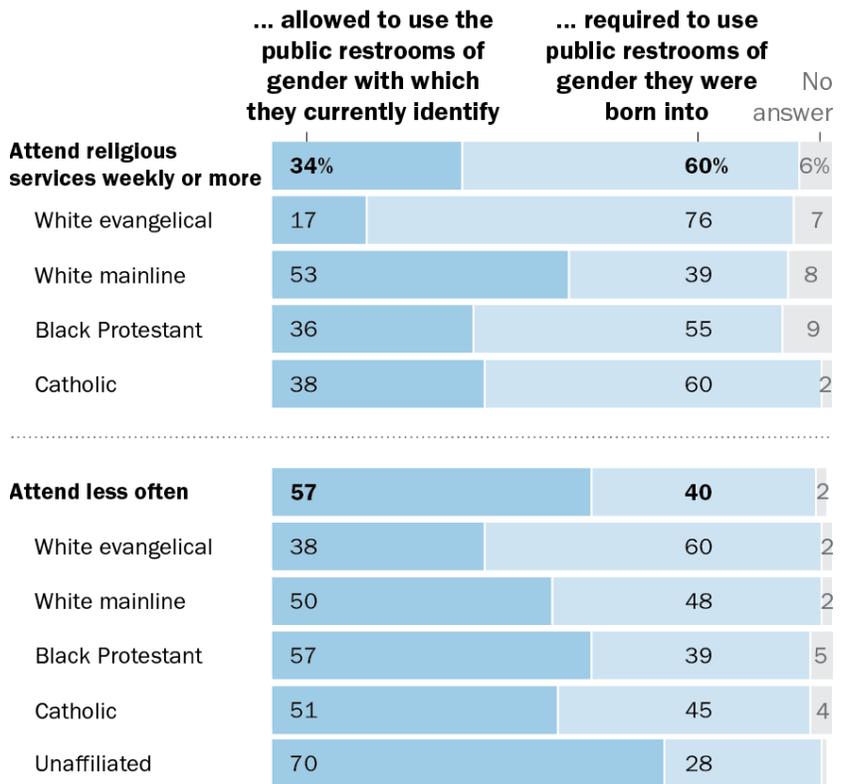
3. Public split over bathroom use by transgender people

Americans overall are closely divided on the question of which public restrooms transgender individuals should be using. But similar to the other issues addressed in the survey, those who attend religious services on a regular basis lean somewhat more strongly toward the conservative position – in this case, that transgender people should be required to use public restrooms for the gender they were born into. Six-in-ten of those who attend religious services weekly take this stance, while a similar share of those who attend church less frequently say transgender people should be allowed to use the restrooms matching the gender with which they identify.³

Three-quarters of churchgoing white evangelicals (76%) say transgender people should be required to use the restroom of the gender they were born into, along with 60% of Mass-attending Catholics and 55% of black Protestants who attend church regularly. Roughly half of

Six-in-ten regular churchgoers say transgender people should be required to use public restrooms of gender they were born into

*If you had to choose, which comes closest to your view?
Transgender people should be ...*



Note: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. The survey included too few interviews with Jewish respondents to be able to subdivide them by frequency of religious service attendance.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016. "Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs. Nondiscrimination"

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³ There are many different terms associated with transgender identity and gender identity more broadly, and this terminology [continues to change over time](#) and is also dependent on personal preference and identification. In designing this survey and writing this report, in order to prevent confusion among respondents and improve the accuracy of results, Pew Research Center sought to use terms that the general public, including those who are not well-versed in this topic, would understand, even if those might not be the terms preferred by those in the transgender community.

churchgoing white mainline Protestants (53%) take the more liberal position.

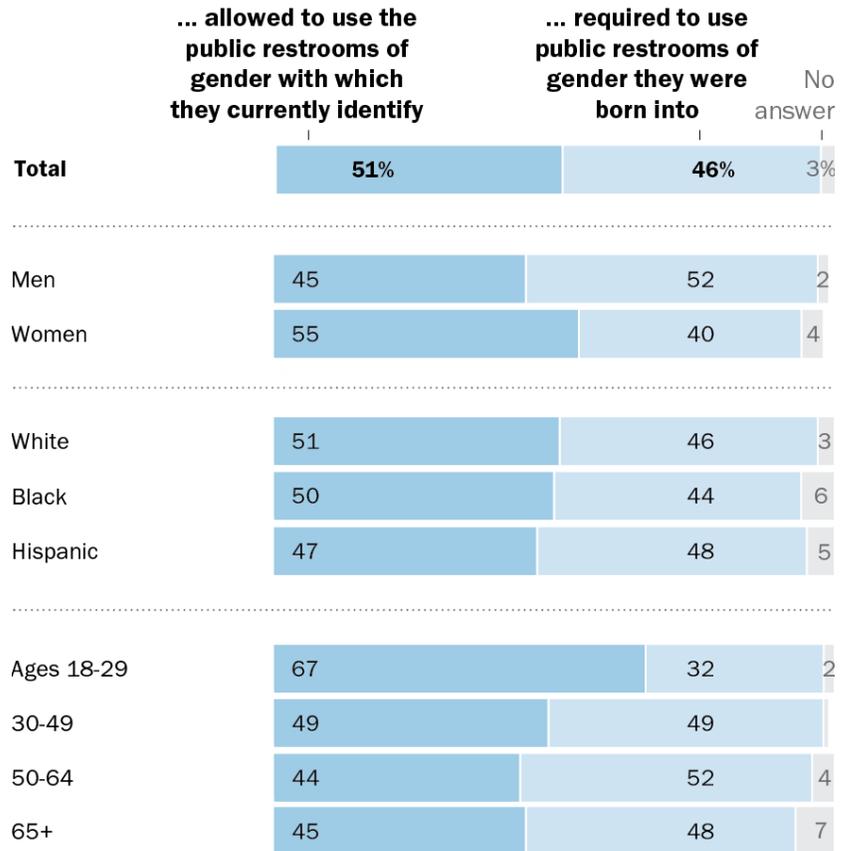
Compared with those who attend religious services at least once a week, those who go less often – especially religious “nones” – are more inclined to say transgender people should be allowed to use the restroom that matches their gender identity. However, six-in-ten white evangelicals who do not attend church regularly still take the opposite view, saying that transgender people should have to use the restroom matching the gender they were assigned at birth.

The survey finds strong indications that the youngest generation of U.S. adults has a different perspective on bathroom use by transgender people. Two-thirds of adults under 30 say transgender people should be free to use restrooms that match their gender identity. Adults in their 30s and 40s are evenly split on this question, while the prevailing opinion among adults over 50 is that transgender adults should use restrooms corresponding to their birth gender.

The survey also shows that women are somewhat more likely than men to say transgender people should be allowed to use the restroom that matches their gender identity.

Most young adults favor allowing transgender people to use restrooms of their current gender identity

*If you had to choose, which comes closest to your view?
Transgender people should be ...*



Note: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016. “Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs. Nondiscrimination”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Relatively few Americans say they sympathize with *both* points of view on the question of public bathroom use by transgender people. Instead, most people express sympathy with only one side of this issue, including 32% who say they sympathize “a lot” or “some” only with those who argue that transgender people should have to use the bathroom corresponding to their birth gender, and 30% who sympathize only with the opposite viewpoint (that transgender people should be allowed to use restrooms corresponding to their gender identity). About one-in-five adults (18%) say they sympathize at least “some” with both perspectives, while another 19% express sympathy with *neither* side in the debate.

This pattern is seen among all religious, political and demographic groups analyzed in the survey. Some groups tend to favor one side (e.g., evangelicals tend to sympathize only with the view that transgender people should use the bathrooms matching their birth gender) or the other (e.g., about half of Jews and religious “nones” sympathize only with the view that transgender people should be able to use the restrooms that match their gender identity). But relatively few people in any group express sympathy with both sides in the debate.

And neither side has much claim to tolerance of the opposing point of view. Just 23% of those who generally think transgender people should be able to use the restrooms of their current gender identity also sympathize with the view of those who express the opposite opinion, and just 13% of those who would require transgender people to use the bathrooms of their birth gender sympathize with both sides.

Relatively few sympathize with both sides in debate over use of bathrooms by transgender people

	Sympathize only with view that transgender people should be allowed to use restrooms of gender with which they currently identify	Sympathize a lot/some with BOTH sides	Sympathize only with view that transgender people should be required to use restrooms of birth gender	Sympathize with neither view
	%	%	%	%
Total	30	18	32	19=100
Protestant	19	18	41	22
<i>White evangelical</i>	14	12	52	22
<i>White mainline</i>	28	19	36	17
<i>Black Protestant</i>	21	20	31	28
Catholic	22	23	33	22
Jewish	51	10	30	9
Unaffiliated	52	15	18	15
Attend religious services weekly or more	14	20	44	22
Attend less often	37	17	28	18
Men	26	17	36	20
Women	34	19	28	18
White	33	15	34	18
Black	23	25	26	25
Hispanic	26	26	32	16
Ages 18-29	41	19	21	19
30-49	30	18	35	17
50-64	25	19	35	22
65+	25	17	37	20
Republican/lean Rep.	12	16	49	23
Democrat/lean Dem.	46	20	19	16
<i>Among those who say transgender people should be ...</i>				
Allowed to use public restrooms of gender identity	58	23	4	16
Required to use public restrooms of birth gender	2	13	65	21

Note: Whites and blacks include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.

"Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs. Nondiscrimination"

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Sidebar: Defining ‘transgender’

In this study, Pew Research Center for the first time asked Americans about their views on whether transgender people should be allowed to use the public restrooms of the gender with which they currently identify, or required to use the public restrooms corresponding to the gender they were born into. To be sure respondents knew what was meant by the term “transgender,” the text of the question included an example defining the term. (The survey was administered to a nationally representative sample online and by mail.) Half of respondents were randomly assigned questions mentioning “transgender individuals – such as people who now identify and live as females but were born male.” The other half received the opposite example; they were asked about “transgender individuals – such as people who now identify and live as males but were born female.”

Did the example respondents received affect their responses? Not really. Those asked about the male-to-female example were about as likely as those who received the female-to-male example to say they sympathize at least “some” with the view that transgender people should be allowed to use public restrooms corresponding to their gender identity (49% and 48%, respectively). And roughly half of respondents in each scenario say that if forced to choose, they would allow transgender people to use public restrooms of the gender with which they currently identify (51% in the male-to-female scenario, 50% in the female-to-male scenario).

This suggests that people’s attitudes about transgender rights have little to do with whether a transgender person identifies and lives as female but was born male, or vice versa. Instead, Americans’ opinions are tied to other factors highlighted in the report, such as religious affiliation, frequency of religious service attendance and other demographic factors.

How defining ‘transgender’ can affect responses

Among those given the ...

<i>How much, if at all, do you sympathize with those who say transgender people should be ...</i>	Male to female example	Female to male example
Allowed to use the public restrooms of the gender with which they currently identify?	%	%
NET a lot/some	49	48
A lot	26	24
Some	23	23
NET not much/not at all	49	51
Not much	18	18
Not at all	31	33
No answer	2	1
	100	100

Required to use the public restrooms of the gender they were born into?

NET a lot/some	49	52
A lot	28	32
Some	21	20
NET not much/not at all	49	46
Not much	19	18
Not at all	30	28
No answer	2	2
	100	100

And if you had to choose, which comes closest to your view? Transgender people should be ...

Allowed to use public restrooms of gender with which they currently identify	51	50
Required to use public restrooms of gender they were born into	45	47
No answer	4	3
	100	100
N	2,354	2,184

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016. “Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs. Nondiscrimination”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

4. Very few Americans see contraception as morally wrong

While a plurality of Americans say they think having an abortion is morally wrong and a substantial minority say the same about homosexual behavior, very few people – just 4% of all U.S. adults – think contraception is immoral.

Even when it comes to Catholics who attend Mass weekly, just 13% say contraception is morally wrong, while 45% say it is morally acceptable and 42% say it is not a moral issue. (The Roman Catholic Church teaches that use of artificial contraception is sinful.)

When it comes to abortion and homosexuality, certain religious groups and those who attend religious services frequently are especially likely to see these things as morally wrong. For example, large majorities of churchgoing white evangelical Protestants (89%) and Catholics who attend Mass weekly (83%) say abortion is immoral. A similar share of churchgoing evangelicals (86%) see homosexual behavior as morally wrong, although fewer Mass-attending Catholics (50%) take this position.

Overall, however, while many Americans express moral reservations about abortion, about half express the view that abortion is either morally acceptable (19%) or not a moral issue (34%). The view that abortion is morally acceptable is especially common among religious “nones.”

About six-in-ten U.S. adults say homosexual behavior is either morally acceptable (17%) or not a moral issue (45%); most religious “nones” (62%) say it is not a moral issue.

Three-quarters of evangelical Protestants say having an abortion is morally wrong

% of U.S. adults who say each issue is morally wrong, morally acceptable or not a moral issue

	Using contraceptives			Having an abortion			Homosexual behavior		
	Morally wrong	Morally acceptable	Not a moral issue	Morally wrong	Morally acceptable	Not a moral issue	Morally wrong	Morally acceptable	Not a moral issue
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	4	36	57	44	19	34	35	17	45
Protestant	4	37	56	54	14	28	51	12	33
White evangelical	3	40	55	76	7	13	72	4	22
White mainline	1	39	59	33	20	45	27	22	51
Black Protestant	6	27	66	46	14	40	49	7	42
Catholic	8	41	48	51	16	31	32	16	48
Unaffiliated	2	34	65	23	30	45	10	26	62
Attend religious services ...									
Weekly or more	9	38	50	71	8	17	63	8	25
White evangelical	5	42	51	89	2	7	86	3	10
White mainline	1	28	71	41	11	46	41	7	50
Catholic	13	45	42	83	4	12	50	5	44
Less often	3	36	60	33	23	41	24	20	53
White evangelical	1	40	59	60	14	22	54	6	38
White mainline	1	41	57	31	22	45	24	26	51
Catholic	6	39	51	38	21	39	24	21	50
Unaffiliated	2	34	65	23	30	44	10	26	62
Men	6	36	58	45	20	33	38	17	44
Women	3	36	57	43	18	35	31	17	46
White	2	39	58	45	21	33	34	19	46
Black	5	27	66	41	13	45	43	8	48
Hispanic	10	37	47	43	19	33	32	18	44
Ages 18-29	6	35	59	37	27	36	27	25	48
30-49	3	37	58	46	17	35	32	17	50
50-64	5	34	57	46	15	33	39	13	42
65+	3	38	55	45	20	31	43	13	39
Republican/lean Rep.	4	38	58	62	11	25	52	11	36
Democrat/lean Dem.	5	36	57	29	27	41	22	23	52

Note: Whites and blacks include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Don't know/refused responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.

"Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs. Nondiscrimination"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

People who know someone who is gay are much more inclined than those who do not to say that homosexual behavior is morally acceptable (19% vs. 3%). However, even among those who do not know anyone who is gay, those who say homosexual behavior is morally wrong (46%) are outnumbered by those who either say it is morally acceptable (3%) or not a moral issue (50%).

Nearly half of those who don't know someone who is gay say homosexual behavior is morally wrong

Among those who ...

	Know someone who is gay or lesbian (87% of U.S. adults)	Do not know someone who is gay or lesbian (11% of U.S. adults)
<i>% who say homosexual behavior is ...</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Morally wrong	33	46
Morally acceptable	19	3
Not a moral issue	45	50
No answer	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100

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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.

"Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs.

Nondiscrimination"

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5. Vast majority of Americans know someone who is gay, fewer know someone who is transgender

Nearly nine-in-ten U.S. adults (87%) say they know someone who is gay or lesbian. Far fewer (30%) say they know someone who is transgender.

Across most religious and demographic groups, knowing someone who is gay is quite common, with vast majorities of all groups saying they know someone who is gay.

There is somewhat more variation when it comes to knowing someone who is transgender. Nearly four-in-ten religious “nones” (38%) say they know someone who is transgender, while only about a quarter of Catholics (27%) and white mainline Protestants (27%) and one-in-five white evangelical Protestants say the same.

Americans ages 65 and older are much less likely than younger adults to say they know someone who is transgender. Only 16% of those in the 65-and-older cohort know a transgender person, compared with at least twice as many of those in each younger age group.

Fewer older adults know someone who is transgender

% of U.S. adults who ...

	Know someone who is gay or lesbian	Know someone who is transgender
	%	%
Total	87	30
Protestant	86	26
<i>White evangelical</i>	85	20
<i>White mainline</i>	89	27
<i>Black Protestant</i>	78	28
Catholic	83	27
Jewish	95	36
Unaffiliated	93	38
<i>Attend religious services ...</i>		
Weekly or more	84	26
Less often	88	32
Men	85	27
Women	89	33
White	89	28
Black	80	31
Hispanic	84	34
Ages 18-29	87	37
30-49	92	32
50-64	86	32
65+	80	16

Note: Whites and blacks include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.

“Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs.

Nondiscrimination”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

About one-in-five Americans (18%) say their views on homosexuality have changed over the past few years, with most of these (15% of all adults) saying their views have become more accepting. Roughly eight-in-ten U.S. adults (79%) say their views toward homosexuality have not changed recently.

Those who have become more accepting of homosexuality in recent years give a variety of reasons for their change of heart. Some of the most common responses include those who say they now believe people should be free to live their lives in whichever way they choose (2%). In the words of one respondent: “Each person should be allowed to live their own life without me or any other person interfering.”

Another common response is having a friend or family member who is gay (2%). Others say that they have generally become more accepting and open-minded toward people who are gay (2%). And some say that they have become more accepting of homosexuality as societal views toward homosexuality have changed (1%).

Among those who say they have become *less* accepting of homosexuality in recent years, the most common type of answer involves religious beliefs. For example, one respondent stated: “I believe God created man and woman, and homosexuality is a learned behavior.”

One-in-five say their views on homosexuality have changed in recent years

% of U.S. adults who say their views on homosexuality have ...

	%
Changed	18
More accepting	15
Less accepting	3
No answer	<1
Stayed the same	79
No answer	3
	100

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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016.

“Where the Public Stands on Religious Liberty vs. Nondiscrimination”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by the Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults living in households. Respondents who self-identify as internet users and who provided an email address participate in the panel via monthly self-administered web surveys, and those who do not use the internet or decline to provide an email address participate via the mail. The panel is being managed by Abt SRBI.

Data in this report are drawn from the August wave of the panel, conducted Aug. 16 to Sept. 12, 2016, among 4,538 respondents (4,195 by web and 343 by mail). The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 4,538 respondents is plus or minus 2.4 percentage points.

Members of the American Trends Panel were recruited from two large, national landline and cellphone random-digit dial (RDD) surveys conducted in English and Spanish. At the end of each survey, respondents were invited to join the panel. The first group of panelists was recruited from the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey, conducted Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014. Of the 10,013 adults interviewed, 9,809 were invited to take part in the panel and a total of 5,338 agreed to participate.⁴ The second group of panelists was recruited from the 2015 Survey on Government, conducted Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015. Of the 6,004 adults interviewed, all were invited to join the panel, and 2,976 agreed to participate.⁵

Participating panelists provided either a mailing address or an email address to which a welcome packet, a monetary incentive and future survey invitations could be sent. Panelists also receive a small monetary incentive after participating in each wave of the survey.

The ATP data were weighted in a multistep process that begins with a base weight incorporating the respondents' original survey selection probability and the fact that in 2014 some panelists were subsampled for invitation to the panel. Next, an adjustment was made for the fact that the propensity to join the panel and remain an active panelist varied across different groups in the sample. The final step in the weighting uses an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and region to parameters from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 American Community Survey. Population density is weighted to match the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census. Telephone service is weighted to estimates of telephone coverage for 2016 that were

⁴ When data collection for the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey began, non-internet users were subsampled at a rate of 25%, but a decision was made shortly thereafter to invite all non-internet users to join. In total, 83% of non-internet users were invited to join the panel.

⁵ Respondents to the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey who indicated that they are internet users but refused to provide an email address were initially permitted to participate in the American Trends Panel by mail, but were no longer permitted to join the panel after Feb. 6, 2014. Internet users from the 2015 Survey on Government who refused to provide an email address were not permitted to join the panel.

projected from the July-December 2015 National Health Interview Survey. Volunteerism is weighted to match the 2013 Current Population Survey Volunteer Supplement. It also adjusts for party affiliation using an average of the three most recent Pew Research Center general public telephone surveys. Internet access is adjusted using a measure from the 2015 Survey on Government. Frequency of internet use is weighted to an estimate of daily internet use projected to 2016 from the 2013 Current Population Survey Computer and Internet Use Supplement. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish, but the Hispanic sample in the American Trends Panel is predominantly native born and English speaking.

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:

Survey conducted Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 2016

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	4,538	2.4 percentage points
Protestant	2,087	3.5 percentage points
White evangelical	872	5.4 percentage points
White mainline	712	6.0 percentage points
Black Protestant	278	9.6 percentage points
Catholic	817	5.6 percentage points
Jewish	148	13.2 percentage points
Unaffiliated	1,128	4.8 percentage points
Attend religious services weekly or more	1,512	4.1 percentage points
White evangelical	572	6.7 percentage points
White mainline	188	11.7 percentage points
Black Protestant	163	12.6 percentage points
Catholic	308	9.2 percentage points
Attend religious services less often	3,025	2.9 percentage points
White evangelical	299	9.3 percentage points
White mainline	524	7.0 percentage points
Black Protestant	115	15.0 percentage points
Catholic	509	7.1 percentage points
Unaffiliated	1,109	4.8 percentage points
Republican/lean Rep.	2,027	3.6 percentage points
Democrat/lean Dem.	2,373	3.3 percentage points
Men	2,218	3.4 percentage points
Women	2,320	3.3 percentage points
White, non-Hispanic	3,485	2.7 percentage points
Black, non-Hispanic	383	8.2 percentage points
Hispanic	350	8.6 percentage points
Ages 18-29	532	7.0 percentage points
30-49	1,254	4.5 percentage points
50-64	1,436	4.2 percentage points
65+	1,312	4.4 percentage points

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.

The web component of the August wave had a response rate of 81% (4,195 responses among 5,150 web-based individuals in the panel); the mail component had a response rate of 76% (343 responses among 454 non-web individuals in the panel). Taking account of the combined, weighted response rate for the recruitment surveys (10.0%) and attrition from panel members who were removed at their request or for inactivity, the cumulative response rate for the August ATP wave is 2.9%.⁶

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⁶ Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves are removed from the panel. These cases are counted in the denominator of cumulative response rates.

2016 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 20 August
FINAL TOPLINE
August 16 – September 12, 2016
TOTAL N=4,538
WEB RESPONDENTS N=4,195
MAIL RESPONDENTS N=343⁷

OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

Next, we'd like to get your opinions about some stories that have been in the news in recent years.

[RANDOMIZE VIGNETTE 1, 2, 3A/3B ORDER]

ASK ALL:

VIGNETTE 1: SERVICES FOR SAME-SEX WEDDINGS

As you may know, same-sex marriage is now legal in all 50 states. Some argue that businesses that provide wedding-related services, such as catering or flowers, **[RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS; STATEMENT 1: should be able to refuse to provide those services to same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections to homosexuality / STATEMENT 2: should be required to provide those services to same-sex couples just as they would to all other customers]**. Others argue that businesses that provide wedding-related services **[OPPOSITE STATEMENT (STATEMENT 2 / STATEMENT 1)]**. We're interested in your views about this situation.

RANDOMIZE SSMSERV1/SSMSERV2 IN SAME ORDER AS STATEMENTS 1/2 ABOVE

ASK ALL:

SSMSERV1 How much, if at all, do you sympathize with those who say businesses should be able to refuse to provide services to same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections to homosexuality?

Aug 16-
Sept 12
2016

29	A lot
20	Some
16	Not much
33	Not at all
2	No answer

⁷ Question wording in this topline is that from the web version of the survey. Question wording and format was adapted for the paper questionnaire delivered by mail; this questionnaire is available on request. All questions asked in both modes unless noted.

RANDOMIZE SSMSERV1/SSMSERV2 IN SAME ORDER AS STATEMENTS 1/2 ABOVE**ASK ALL:**

SSMSERV2 How much, if at all, do you sympathize with those who say businesses should be required to provide services to same-sex couples just as they would to all other customers?

Aug 16-

Sept 12

2016

32	A lot
22	Some
18	Not much
27	Not at all
1	No answer

ASK ALL:

SSMSERV3 And if you had to choose, which comes closest to your view? Businesses that provide wedding services, such as catering or flowers should be... **[DISPLAY ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 IN SAME ORDER AS SSMSERV1/SSMSERV2]**

Aug 16-

Sept 12

2016

48	ABLE TO REFUSE to provide those services to same-sex couples if the business owner has religious objections to homosexuality
49	REQUIRED TO PROVIDE those services to same-sex couples just as they would to all other customers
3	No answer

[RANDOMIZE VIGNETTE 1, 2, 3A/3B ORDER]**ASK ALL:****VIGNETTE 2: BIRTH CONTROL COVERAGE IN EMPLOYER-PROVIDED HEALTH INSURANCE**

As you may know, the Affordable Care Act requires that many employer-provided health insurance plans cover the cost of a wide variety of birth control options. Some argue that employers who have a religious objection to the use of birth control should be **[RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS; STATEMENT 1: able to refuse to provide it in health insurance plans for their employees / STATEMENT 2: required to provide it in health insurance plans for their employees, just as other employers are required to do]**. Others argue that employers who have a religious objection to the use of birth control should be **[OPPOSITE STATEMENT (STATEMENT 2 / STATEMENT 1)]**. We're interested in your views about this situation.

RANDOMIZE BIRTHCON1/BIRTHCON2 IN SAME ORDER AS STATEMENTS 1/2 ABOVE**ASK ALL:**

BIRTHCON1 How much, if at all, do you sympathize with those who say employers who have a religious objection to the use of birth control should be able to refuse to provide it in health insurance plans for their employees?

Aug 16-

Sept 12

2016

20	A lot
19	Some
18	Not much
41	Not at all
2	No answer

RANDOMIZE BIRTHCON1/BIRTHCON2 IN SAME ORDER AS STATEMENTS 1/2 ABOVE**ASK ALL:**

BIRTHCON2 How much, if at all, do you sympathize with those who say that employers who have a religious objection to the use of birth control should be required to provide it in health insurance plans for their employees, just as other employers are required to do?

Aug 16-

Sept 12

2016

40	A lot
23	Some
15	Not much
20	Not at all
2	No answer

ASK ALL:

BIRTHCON3 And if you had to choose, which comes closest to your view? Employers who have a religious objection to the use of birth control should be... **[DISPLAY ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 IN SAME ORDER AS BIRTHCON1/BIRTHCON2]**

Aug 16-
Sept 12
2016

30	ABLE TO REFUSE to provide it in health insurance plans for their employees
67	REQUIRED TO PROVIDE it in health insurance plans for their employees, just as other employers are required to do
3	No answer

[RANDOMIZE VIGNETTE 1, 2, 3A/3B ORDER]

DISPLAY VIGNETTE 3A TO RANDOM HALF OF SAMPLE, VIGNETTE 3B TO OTHER HALF OF SAMPLE:

VIGNETTE 3A: TRANSGENDER RESTROOM USE (MALE-TO-FEMALE EXAMPLE)

As you may know, recent stories in the news have highlighted a debate over the use of public restrooms by transgender individuals – such as people who now identify and live as females but were born male. Some argue that transgender people should be **[RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS; STATEMENT 1: allowed to use the public restrooms of the gender with which they currently identify / STATEMENT 2: required to use the public restrooms of the gender they were born into]**. Others argue that transgender people should be **[OPPOSITE STATEMENT (STATEMENT 2 / STATEMENT 1)]**. We're interested in your views about this situation.

VIGNETTE 3B: TRANSGENDER RESTROOM USE (FEMALE-TO-MALE EXAMPLE)

As you may know, recent stories in the news have highlighted a debate over the use of public restrooms by transgender individuals – such as people who now identify and live as males but were born female. Some argue that transgender people should be **[RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS; STATEMENT 1: allowed to use the public restrooms of the gender with which they currently identify / STATEMENT 2: required to use the public restrooms of the gender they were born into]**. Others argue that transgender people should be **[OPPOSITE STATEMENT (STATEMENT 2 / STATEMENT 1)]**. We're interested in your views about this situation.⁸

RANDOMIZE TRANSREST1/ TRANSREST2 IN SAME ORDER AS STATEMENTS 1/2 ABOVE

ASK ALL:

TRANSREST1 How much, if at all, do you sympathize with those who say transgender people should be allowed to use the public restrooms of the gender with which they currently identify?

Aug 16-
Sept 12
2016

25	A lot
23	Some
18	Not much
32	Not at all
2	No answer

⁸ Responses to vignette 3A and vignette 3B have been combined after analysis shows there are no significant differences in responses to TRANSREST1-TRANSREST3 resulting from different question wording.

RANDOMIZE TRANSREST1/ TRANSREST2 IN SAME ORDER AS STATEMENTS 1/2 ABOVE**ASK ALL:**

TRANSREST2 How much, if at all, do you sympathize with those who say transgender people should be required to use the public restrooms of the gender they were born into?

Aug 16-
Sept 12
2016

30	A lot
20	Some
19	Not much
29	Not at all
2	No answer

ASK ALL:

TRANSREST3 And if you had to choose, which comes closest to your view? Transgender people should be... **[DISPLAY ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 IN SAME ORDER AS TRANSREST1/ TRANSREST2]**

Aug 16-
Sept 12
2016

51	Allowed to use the public restrooms of the gender with which they currently identify
46	Required to use the public restrooms of the gender they were born into
3	No answer

ASK ALL:

KNOWGL Do you personally know anyone who is gay or lesbian, or not?

Aug 16-
Sept 12
2016

87	Yes, I know someone who is gay or lesbian
11	No, I do not
1	No answer

ASK ALL:

KNOWTRANS Do you personally know anyone who is transgender, or not?

Aug 16-
Sept 12
2016

30	Yes, I know someone who is transgender
68	No, I do not
2	No answer

ASK ALL IN FORM 2 [N=2,283]:

On a different subject...

MORALISSUE Do you personally believe that each of the following is **[RANDOMIZE: morally acceptable, morally wrong,]** or is it not a moral issue?

[RANDOMIZE LIST] [RANDOMIZE "morally acceptable" AND "morally wrong" IN SAME ORDER AS STEM]

		<u>Morally acceptable</u>	<u>Morally wrong</u>	<u>Not a moral issue</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.F2	Using contraceptives Aug 16-Sept 12, 2016	36	4	57	2
b.F2	Having an abortion Aug 16-Sept 12, 2016	19	44	34	3
c.F2	Homosexual behavior Aug 16-Sept 12, 2016	17	35	45	3

ASK ALL IN FORM 1:

VIEWHOMOSEXF1 Over the past few years, have your views on homosexuality **[RANDOMIZE: changed/stayed the same]** or have they **[changed/stayed the same]**?
[RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS TO MATCH STEM]

ASK IF FORM=1 AND VIEWS HAVE CHANGED (VIEWHOMOSEXF1=1):

VIEWHOMOSEXF2F1 And have you become... **[RANDOMIZE "more accepting of homosexuality" AND "less accepting of homosexuality"]**

BASED ON TOTAL IN FORM 1 [N=2,255]

Aug 16- Sept 12 <u>2016</u>	
18	Changed
15	More accepting of homosexuality
3	Less accepting of homosexuality
<1	No answer
79	Stayed the same
3	No answer

ASK IF FORM=1 AND VIEWHOMOSEX2F1=1,2)

VIEWHOMOSEX3F1 And just in your own words, what is the main reason that you have become **[IF VIEWHOMOSEX2=1, INSERT: more accepting of homosexuality?; IF VIEWHOMOSEX2=2, INSERT: less accepting of homosexuality?]** **[OPEN END]**?

BASED ON TOTAL IN FORM 1 [N=2,255]

NOTE: RESULTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100% OR TO SUBTOTALS INDICATED BECAUSE MULTIPLE RESPONSES WERE PERMITTED

Aug 16-
Sept 12
2016

15	NET More accepting of homosexuality
2	People are free to live their lives however they choose/not my place to judge
2	Have friends or family who are LGBT/respondent is LGBT
2	More exposure to LGBT community/knowledge of LGBT issues
2	Have become more open minded and understanding and accepting
1	Believe in equal rights for everybody
1	Less of a social stigma/society has become more accepting
1	Homosexuality is not a choice
<1	Religious beliefs have changed
<1	Matured
1	Other/unclear
3	No answer
3	NET Less accepting of homosexuality
1	My religious beliefs/the Bible/God
1	Don't agree with the lifestyle/don't believe in equal rights
<1	Homosexuality is immoral
1	Other/unclear
1	No answer
<1	No answer about how views on homosexuality have changed
79	Views on homosexuality have stayed the same
3	No answer if views on homosexuality have changed