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Most Want Middle Ground on Abortion
**PRAGMATIC AMERICANS LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE ON
SOCIAL ISSUES**

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Most Want Middle Ground on Abortion

PRAGMATIC AMERICANS LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE ON SOCIAL ISSUES

Americans cannot be easily characterized as conservative or liberal on today’s most pressing social questions. The public’s point of view varies from issue to issue. They are conservative in opposing gay marriage and gay adoption, liberal in favoring embryonic stem cell research and a little of both on abortion. Along with favoring no clear ideological approach to most social issues, the public expresses a desire for a middle ground on the most divisive social concern of the day: abortion.

Together, the results of the latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life suggest that the public remains reluctant to move too far from current policies and practices on many key social policy questions. Despite talk of “culture wars” and the high visibility of activist groups on both sides of the cultural divide, there has been no polarization of the public into liberal and conservative camps.

Indeed, public opinion has moved little on these issues in recent years and continues to be mixed and often inconsistent, reflecting a blend of pragmatism and principle. For instance, a clear majority (56%) continues to oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry while 35% express support. But nearly as large a majority (54%) supports allowing homosexual couples to enter into legal agreements that would give them many of the same rights as married couples.

The survey, conducted July 6-19 among 2,003 adults, also found that 55% prefer that abortion laws be decided at the national level rather than each state deciding for itself. This desire for a national policy prescription extends to other social issues as well. Despite growing antipathy toward Congress and low levels of trust in the federal government generally, majorities

Disparate Views on Social Issues			
	Gay <u>marriage</u> %	Gay <u>adoption</u> %	Civil <u>unions</u> %
Favor	35	42	54
Oppose	56	52	42
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Priority on stem cell issue</i>			
Conducting medical research			56
Not destroying human embryos			32
Don't know			<u>12</u>
			100
<i>Abortion should be...*</i>			
Generally available			31
Allowed, but more limited			20
Illegal with few exceptions			35
Never permitted			11
Don't know			<u>3</u>
			100
<i>When it comes to abortion...</i>			
We need to find a middle ground			66
There is no room for compromise			29
Don't know			<u>5</u>
			100
*Which comes closer to your view? Abortion should be generally available to those who want it; Abortion should be available but under stricter limits than it is now; Abortion should be against the law except in cases of rape, incest and to save the woman's life; Abortion should not be permitted at all.			

or pluralities also favor a national rather than state-by-state approach to policymaking on stem cell research, gay marriage and whether creationism should be taught in the schools along with evolution.

The poll also found no consensus among either supporters or opponents of gay marriage over how far to go to press their respective positions. Barely half of all those who favor allowing gays to marry say supporters should “push hard” to make it legal as soon as possible, while slightly more than four-in-ten urge caution so as to avoid creating “bad feelings against homosexuals.” Similarly, only a small majority (54%) of gay marriage opponents favor amending the U.S. Constitution to ban gay marriage. The public is similarly divided on other hot-button issues. A slim majority (52%) opposes allowing gays and lesbians to adopt children.

Abortion continues to split the country nearly down the middle. But there is consensus in one key area: two out of three Americans (66%) support finding “a middle ground” when it comes to abortion. Only three-in-ten (29%), by contrast, believe “there’s no room for compromise when it comes to abortion laws.” This desire to find common ground extends broadly across the political and ideological spectrum. Majorities of Republicans (62%), Democrats (70%) and political independents (66%) favor a compromise. So do majorities of liberals, moderates and conservatives. More than six-in-ten white evangelicals also support compromise, as do 62% of white, non-Hispanic Catholics.

Only one group expressed unwillingness to find a middle way. Two-thirds (66%) of those who support an outright ban on abortion say there should be no compromise. In contrast, two-thirds of those who want abortion to be generally available are ready to seek an accommodation.

Many Favor National Rulemaking

Policies should be decided at...

<i>Issue:</i>	Nat'l level		State level	DK
	%	%	%	%
Stem cell research	69	26	5=100	
Abortion	55	39	6=100	
Teaching creationism	51	44	5=100	
Gay marriage	48	46	6=100	

Most Want Middle Ground on Abortion, Except Supporters of a Complete Ban

When it comes to abortion policy...

	Need to find a middle ground	No room for compromise	DK
	%	%	%
Total	66	29	5=100
Republican	62	34	4=100
Democrat	70	24	6=100
Independent	66	29	5=100
<i>Abortion should be...</i>			
Generally available	67	26	7=100
Allowed, but more limited	84	13	3=100
Illegal with few exceptions	64	31	5=100
Never permitted	34	66	0=100

An even larger consensus emerged on another issue. By more than 4-1, the public says pharmacists who personally oppose birth control for religious reasons should still be required to sell birth control pills to women. But while the public is overwhelmingly opposed to allowing pharmacists to refuse to sell birth control, there is less consensus on other issues having to do with pharmaceuticals and reproductive rights.

For instance, Americans split 48% to 41% over whether to allow women to obtain the so-called morning-after pill without first obtaining a doctor's prescription. The pill contains high doses of hormones which, when taken shortly after unprotected intercourse, can prevent ovulation or the implantation of a fertilized egg.

Birth Control and the Morning-After Pill	
<i>Morning-after pill without prescription</i>	<u>Total</u>
	%
Favor	48
Oppose	41
Don't know	<u>11</u>
	100
<i>Should pharmacists be able to refuse to sell birth control?</i>	
Yes	17
No	80
Don't know	<u>3</u>
	100

On another contentious issue related to reproduction, a majority of the public (56%) continues to believe that it is more important to conduct stem cell research that may lead to new medical cures rather than to avoid destroying the potential life of human embryos involved in the research (32%). For the first time in Pew polling, more white evangelicals now favor stem cell research (44%) than oppose it (40%).

Taken together, the findings on stem cells, abortion, conscience clauses for pharmacists and the morning-after pill underscore the public's deep ambivalence on reproductive rights.

Abortion Opinions Stable

Public opinion about the legality of abortion is largely unchanged from previous polling. While about one-in-three (31%) prefer for abortion to be generally available to those who want it and one-in-ten (11%) take the opposite position that abortion should not be permitted at all, most Americans fall in between, preferring what might be described as a “legal but rare” stance. One-in-five (20%) say that abortion should be available but under stricter limits than it is now, while about one-in-three (35%) say that abortion should be illegal except in cases of rape, incest or to save the woman’s life.

Abortion Opinions Stable				
	June 1996	June 1997	July 2005	July 2006
<i>Abortion should be...</i>	%	%	%	%
Generally available	32	30	35	31
Allowed, but more limited	24	21	23	20
Illegal with few exceptions	33	36	31	35
Never permitted	9	12	9	11
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100

Just as abortion opinions are largely stable, so too are differences of opinion on the issue across demographic, political and religious groups. As polls have often shown, there is no gender gap in opinion about the availability of abortion. College graduates and people in their 50s and early 60s – roughly the first half of the Baby Boom generation – are more supportive of making abortion generally available than are other demographic groups.

As in the past, about two-thirds of conservative Republicans say that abortion should only be available in cases of rape, incest or when the mother’s life is threatened (50%), or not permitted at all (18%). Three-quarters of liberal Democrats, by contrast, say abortion either should

	Political and Religious Differences on Abortion				
	<i>Abortion should be...</i>				
	Generally available	Allowed, but more limited	Illegal, with few exceptions	Never permitted	DK
	%	%	%	%	%
All	31	20	35	11	3=100
Men	31	21	35	11	2=100
Women	31	20	34	12	3=100
18-29	25	26	35	11	3=100
30-49	31	20	35	11	3=100
50-64	40	17	30	10	3=100
65+	27	17	39	13	4=100
College graduate	40	27	24	6	3=100
Some college	29	24	38	6	3=100
H.S. or less	28	15	39	16	2=100
Conserv Repub	17	14	50	18	1=100
Mod/Lib Repub	25	27	39	6	3=100
Independent	37	23	29	9	2=100
Mod/Cons Dem	25	20	39	12	4=100
Liberal Democrat	60	14	13	10	3=100
Total Protestant	25	21	39	12	3=100
White evangelical	15	18	51	15	1=100
White Mainline	37	34	21	4	4=100
Black Protestant	25	11	40	19	5=100
Total Catholic	26	18	36	17	3=100
White, non-Hisp	30	20	32	16	2=100
Secular	61	21	16	1	1=100

be generally available (60%) or available but with stricter limits (14%).

White evangelicals and black Protestants stand out for their high levels of opposition to abortion. Among seculars and those who rarely attend church, on the other hand, majorities say that abortion should be generally available.

Most Don't Doubt Their Opinion on Abortion

The fact that most Americans wish that a middle ground could be found on the issue of abortion should not be mistaken for a lack of certitude about their own opinions on the subject. Fully two-thirds of the public (66%) say they do not wonder if their own position on abortion is the right one, while fewer than one-third (30%) admit to doubts about this – results that have changed little since 1988. There are few differences across demographic, political and religious groups on this question, and pro-choice respondents differ little from pro-life respondents in their lack of doubt.

Little Uncertainty about Abortion Opinion		
<i>Ever wonder if your opinion on abortion is the right one?</i>	Dec 1988*	July 2006
	%	%
Yes	33	30
No	60	66
Don't know	7	4
	100	100

* 1998 figure from Gallup.

As in 2005, a large majority of the public (73%) continues to view abortion as morally wrong in at least some circumstances, while only 24% say that abortion is not a moral issue. But slightly fewer now say that abortion is morally wrong in nearly all circumstances (24% now compared with 29% in 2005), while there has been a small increase in the number saying that abortion is morally wrong in some circumstances (49% today compared with 41% one year ago).

Is Abortion Morally Wrong?		
	July 2005	July 2006
	%	%
In nearly all circumstances	29	24
In some circumstances	41	49
Not a moral issue	26	24
Don't know	4	3
	100	100

Opinions about the morality of abortion are closely linked to abortion policy preferences, with those who view abortion as morally wrong expressing greater support for regulating or banning abortions compared with those who do not see abortion as a moral issue. Among those who see abortion as morally wrong in nearly all circumstances, for instance, one-third (32%) say abortion should not be permitted at all, and 47% approve of abortion only in the most extreme circumstances. Among those who say abortion is not a moral issue, by contrast, more than two-thirds (68%) say abortion should be generally available.

Majorities Continue to Support Stem Cell Research

A majority of Americans continues to back stem cell research. But public awareness of the issue has not increased over the past year despite the protracted battle between President Bush and Congress over increased funding for stem cell research that culminated July 19 in the first veto of the Bush administration.

Fewer than half (43%) say they have heard a lot about the stem cell debate while most say they have heard little (42%) or nothing at all (15%) – if anything, a slight decline from awareness levels one year ago.

Support for stem cell research also remains largely unchanged. A clear majority (56%) says it is more important to continue stem cell research that might produce new medical cures than to avoid destroying the human embryos used in the research. Nearly a third (32%) say it is more important to avoid destroying the potential life of human embryos. In the past five years, the proportion favoring stem cell research has increased 13 percentage points, with most of those gains occurring before 2004.

As in previous years, those who have heard more about the issue are more supportive of stem cell research. Nearly seven-in-ten respondents who say they are paying “a lot” of attention to the issue favor continuing to conduct the research. A majority (54%) of those who are paying just a little attention to the controversy also wants stem cell research to continue. But the majority flips among those who say they

Solid Support for Stem Cell Research

	March 2002	Aug 2004	Dec 2004	July 2005	July 2006
<i>Heard about stem cell debate</i>	%	%	%	%	%
A lot	27	42	47	48	43
A little	52	43	41	42	42
Nothing at all	20	15	11	10	15
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>More important to...</i>					
Conduct research	43	52	56	57	56
Not destroy embryos	38	34	32	30	32
Don't know	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

Trend in Support for Stem Cell Research

<i>Percent saying it is more important to conduct research</i>	Mar 2002	Aug 2004	Dec 2004	July 2005	July 2006	'02-'06
Total	43	52	56	57	56	+13
18-29	46	54	61	60	57	+11
30-49	46	55	58	56	59	+13
50-64	40	52	55	61	62	+22
65+	34	44	50	49	41	+7
College graduate	55	61	65	69	69	+14
Some College	46	50	56	59	57	+11
High school grad	34	49	54	51	53	+19
Less than HS	36	47	46	43	41	+5
White Protestant	38	48	52	49	57	+19
Evangelical	26	33	33	32	44	+18
Mainline	51	66	69	71	73	+22
White Catholic	43	55	63	61	58	+15
Secular	66	68	70	77	72	+6
Conserv Repub	32	35	40	33	38	+6
Mod/Lib Repub	48	54	55	62	58	+10
Independent	49	57	58	66	65	+16
Cons/Mod Dem	43	58	60	54	59	+16
Liberal Democrat	55	72	85	80	73	+18

have heard nothing: Among these Americans, 56% say it is more important not to destroy the potential life of human embryos.

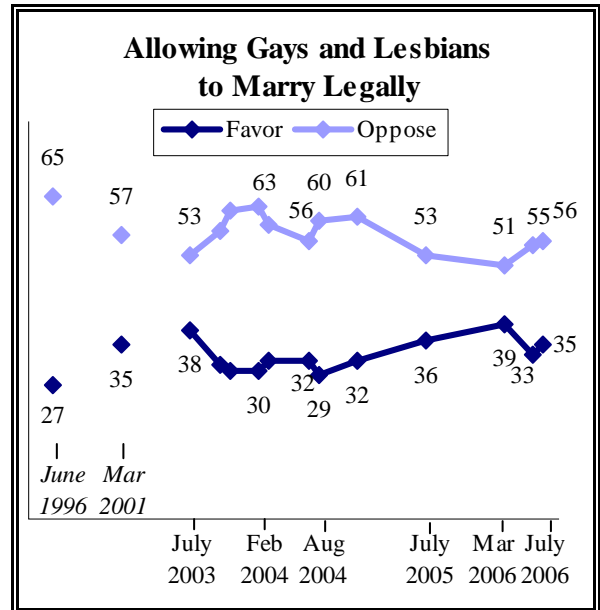
Support for continuing stem cell research is highest among mainline Protestants and secular individuals. Among both groups, about seven-in-ten favor continuing stem cell research. Fewer than half of all white evangelicals (44%) express support, but this represents a 12-point increase over the past year and is easily the highest level of support recorded among evangelicals in the past five years. The number of liberal Democrats favoring stem cell research has dropped 12 points in two years but remains higher than among any other political group.

More education also correlates with increased support for stem cell research, and every age group except the very oldest expressed majority support. Nearly seven-in-ten college graduates (69%) say it is more important to conduct research than protect human embryos, a view shared by 57% of those who attended some college and 53% of high school graduates, but only 41% of those who did not finish high school. Roughly six-in-ten Americans under the age of 65 also favor stem cell research while only 41% of those 65 and older express similar support.

Continued Opposition to Gay Marriage

By a 56%-35% margin, a majority of Americans continues to oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally. These figures are largely unchanged over the past several years.

Opposition to gay marriage is most pronounced among older Americans, while younger people express relatively high levels of support for legalizing same-sex marriage. Among those 65 and older, three-in-four (73%) oppose legalizing gay marriage, while more than half (53%) of adults under the age of 30 favor this position.



Republicans are relatively united in opposition to gay marriage, with 83% of conservative Republicans and 66% of moderate and liberal Republicans holding this view. The issue splits the Democratic Party, however, with two-thirds of liberal Democrats (66%) in favor of gay marriage and 59% of conservative and moderate Democrats opposed. Independents are evenly divided (46% in favor, 45% opposed).

Opinions on this issue are also closely related to religion; white evangelical Protestants (78%) and black Protestants (74%) overwhelmingly oppose gay marriage, as do a majority of white Catholics (58%) and a plurality of white mainline Protestants (47%). Only among seculars does a majority (63%) express support for gay marriage.

Most Oppose Gay Marriage

	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %
Total	35	56	9=100
18-29	53	38	9=100
30-49	38	55	7=100
50-64	30	61	9=100
65+	16	73	11=100
Conserv. Rep.	12	83	5=100
Mod./Lib. Rep.	27	66	7=100
Independent	46	45	9=100
Conserv./Mod. Dem.	31	59	10=100
Liberal Dem.	66	27	7=100
Total Protestant	24	67	9=100
White evangelical	14	78	8=100
White mainline	42	47	11=100
Black Protestant	19	74	7=100
Total Catholic	38	53	9=100
White, non-Hisp	33	58	9=100
Secular	63	27	10=100
<i>Religious Attendance</i>			
Weekly or more	18	75	7=100
Monthly or less	40	50	10=100
Seldom or never	55	35	10=100

But while a majority opposes gay marriage, opponents are divided on whether it would be a good idea to amend the U.S. Constitution to ban it. The result is that just three-in-ten Americans (30%) currently oppose gay marriage and think a constitutional amendment would be a good idea. Even among groups most strongly opposed to gay marriage (white evangelicals, Republicans, conservatives and senior citizens), less than a majority favor an amendment.

Majorities Oppose Constitutional Ban					
	-----Among-----				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Repub-</u>	<u>Conser-</u>	<u>Age</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>Evang</u>	<u>licans</u>	<u>vatives</u>	<u>65+</u>
		<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Oppose gay marriage	56	78	77	78	73
<i>Amend Constitution to ban gay marriage</i>					
Good idea	30	46	45	46	36
Bad idea	24	29	28	29	34
Don't know	2	3	4	3	3
Favor gay marriage	35	14	17	16	16
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

Among Gay Marriage Supporters, Division over How Best to Proceed

Just as gay marriage opponents are divided over how best to prevent it, supporters of gay marriage are divided over how best to pursue legalizing same-sex unions. About half of those who favor gay marriage (51%) support pushing hard for legalization. But a substantial minority of gay marriage supporters (41%) oppose pushing too hard on the issue, for fear that it might risk creating bad feelings against homosexuals.

Older supporters of gay marriage, and those who live in the Midwest or in rural areas, are considerably less likely than others to favor pushing hard to legalize gay marriage.

Gay Marriage Supporters Divided over How Hard to Push the Issue	
<i>Supporters of gay marriage should...</i>	<u>Total*</u>
	<u>%</u>
Push hard to legalize	51
Not push too hard to legalize	41
Don't know	<u>8</u>
	100

*Based on those who support gay marriage

Catholics, Mainline Protestants Support Civil Unions

While only one-in-three Americans (35%) favor gay marriage, majorities do express support for civil unions. The poll finds that 54% of Americans favor allowing gay and lesbian couples to enter into legal agreements giving them many of the same rights as married couples. This figure, too, is largely unchanged compared with one year ago – but it is nine percentage points higher than it was in October 2003.

Evidence of the continuing red state/blue state divide can be seen on this question. In the East and West, large majorities (62% and 66%, respectively) favor civil unions. In the Midwest and South, by contrast, roughly half (48% and 50%, respectively) oppose even this type of legal recognition of same-sex couples.

As with gay marriage, white evangelicals (66%), black Protestants (62%) and frequent church attenders (60%) stand out for their opposition to civil unions. But sizeable majorities of white mainline Protestants (66%), Catholics (63%) and seculars (78%) support civil unions.

Despite majority support for allowing gay and lesbian couples to enter into legal agreements with many of the same rights shared by married couples, one such right that the public is not ready to extend is that of adopting children. By a 52%-42% margin, a majority of the public opposes allowing gays and lesbians to adopt. Here again, the poll finds evidence of a continuing geographic divide; majorities of Midwesterners (57%) and Southerners (60%) oppose gay adoption, while majorities of those in the East (52%) and the West (51%) favor allowing gays to adopt children.

	Fa- <u>vor</u> %	Opp- <u>ose</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
Total	54	42	4=100
July 2005	53	40	7=100
August 2004	48	45	7=100
October 2003	45	47	8=100
<hr/>			
East	62	33	5=100
Midwest	49	48	3=100
South	46	50	4=100
West	66	29	5=100
Total Protestant	43	53	4=100
White evangelical	30	66	4=100
White mainline	66	30	4=100
Black Protestant	35	62	3=100
Total Catholic	63	32	5=100
White, non-Hisp	59	36	5=100
Secular	78	18	4=100
<i>Religious Attendance</i>			
Weekly or more	36	60	4=100
Less often	67	29	4=100

	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %
Total	42	52	6=100
Mar 2006	46	48	6=100
Sept 1999	38	57	5=100
<hr/>			
East	52	42	6=100
Midwest	37	57	6=100
South	34	60	6=100
West	51	43	6=100

Growing Number See Homosexuality as Innate, Unchangeable Trait

Opinions about the nature of homosexuality have changed slightly since 2003. Today, somewhat more Americans believe that homosexuality is innate (from 30% in 2003 to 36% now) and that homosexuality cannot be changed (from 42% to 49%). But the majority of the public still rejects the idea that homosexuality is something that people are born with, and see it instead as either a product of the way people are brought up (13%) or as “just the way that some people prefer to live” (38%).

Although the number of Americans who see homosexuality as something people are born with has increased only modestly since 2003, this view is now much more widely held among certain groups in the population than it was three years ago. There has been a double-digit increase since 2003 in the view that homosexuality is innate among college graduates (from 39% to 51%), liberals (46% to 57%), mainline Protestants (37% to 52%) and among those who seldom or never attend church (from 36% to 52%).

In contrast to these groups, majorities of white evangelicals (51%) and black Protestants (52%) continue to view homosexuality as a choice. White evangelicals, in particular, have changed very little in their views on this question over the past three years.

No Consensus on Causes of Homosexuality				
	<i>Homosexuality is...</i>			
	Something people are <u>born with</u>	Linked to up- <u>bringing</u>	Just how some prefer <u>to live</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%
Total	36	13	38	13=100
October 2003	30	14	42	14=100
December 1985	20	22	42	16=100
<hr/>				
College graduate	51	9	28	12=100
Some college	39	15	32	14=100
High school or less	26	14	46	14=100
Conservative	21	20	46	13=100
Moderate	38	9	37	16=100
Liberal	57	7	27	9=100
Total Protestant	29	15	41	15=100
White evangelical	17	15	51	17=100
White mainline	52	13	22	13=100
Black Protestant	20	19	52	9=100
Total Catholic	44	10	33	13=100
White, non-Hisp	48	10	29	13=100
Secular	48	7	29	16=100
<i>Religious Attendance</i>				
Weekly or more	25	17	44	14=100
Monthly or less	36	8	43	13=100
Seldom or never	52	13	23	12=100

Though most Americans reject the notion that homosexuality is an innate trait, a plurality of the public (49%) views sexual orientation as a characteristic that cannot be changed, a seven percentage-point increase since 2003.

Views of whether homosexuality can be changed have both a political and a religious component. A small majority of conservatives (52%) says homosexuality can be changed, while the overwhelming majority of liberals (71%) disagrees. Similarly, substantial majorities of white evangelicals (56%) and black Protestants (60%) say that homosexuality can be changed, while majorities of white mainline Protestants (67%), Catholics (56%) and seculars (59%) say homosexuality cannot be changed.

Views of the nature of homosexuality are closely related to views of gay marriage and civil unions, with those who view homosexuality as innate and unchangeable expressing more support for these policies compared with those who see homosexuality as changeable. Among those who view homosexuality as innate, for instance, a large majority (58%) supports allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally. But among those who see homosexuality as a product of one's upbringing or as a lifestyle choice, overwhelming majorities (82% and 71%, respectively) oppose gay marriage.

Plurality Believes Homosexuality Is Forever			
	<i>Homosexuality...</i>		
	<u>Can be changed</u>	<u>Cannot be changed</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Total	39	49	12=100
October 2003	42	42	16=100
<hr/>			
Conservative	52	36	12=100
Moderate	37	49	14=100
Liberal	21	71	8=100
Total Protestant	45	42	13=100
White evangelical	56	29	15=100
White mainline	22	67	11=100
Black Protestant	60	30	10=100
Total Catholic	31	56	13=100
White, non-Hisp	26	61	13=100
Secular	27	59	14=100
<i>Religious Attendance</i>			
Weekly or more	54	34	12=100
Monthly or less	34	52	14=100
Seldom or never	22	68	10=100

Opinion on Pharmaceutical Controversies

Recent controversies over the morning-after pill and conscience clauses have not captured the public’s attention. Only one-in-four (25%) say they have heard a lot about the debate over whether women should be allowed to get the morning-after pill without a doctor’s prescription; roughly the same number says they have heard nothing at all about this issue (24%).

There is even less familiarity with the controversy over pharmacist conscience clauses. Nearly half of the public (47%) says they have heard nothing at all about the debate over allowing pharmacists who have religious objections to birth control to refuse to provide contraceptives to customers, while fewer than one-in-five (18%) say they have heard a lot about this issue. There are few demographic or political differences in attention to these issues.

The public is divided on the question of whether or not women should be allowed to obtain the morning-after pill without a doctor’s prescription; about half (48%) favor this while four-in-ten (41%) are opposed.

There are both political and religious links to opinions on this issue. Slim majorities of Republicans (54%), white evangelicals (53%) and black Protestants (53%) oppose making the morning-after pill available over-the-counter, while majorities of Democrats (55%), white mainline Protestants (57%) and seculars (67%) take the opposite stance.

Opinions about the morning-after pill are also closely bound up with opinions on abortion. Among those who say abortion should be generally available, nearly eight-in-ten (79%) also support allowing women to get the morning-after pill

How Much Have You Heard About...	
<i>...the debate over the morning-after pill</i>	<u>Total</u>
	%
A lot	25
A little	51
Nothing at all	24
Don’t know	*
	<u>100</u>
<i>...the debate over pharmacists’ conscience clauses?</i>	%
A lot	18
A little	35
Nothing at all	47
Don’t know	*
	<u>100</u>

Most Republicans Oppose Morning-After Pill			
	<i>Allowing morning-after pill w/o prescription</i>		
	<u>Fav</u>	<u>Opp</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Total	48	41	11=100
Republican	37	54	9=100
Democrat	55	36	9=100
Independent	51	37	12=100
Total Protestant	43	45	12=100
White evangelical	35	53	12=100
White mainline	57	34	9=100
Black Protestant	35	53	12=100
Total Catholic	47	45	8=100
White, non-Hisp	43	49	8=100
Secular	67	21	12=100
<i>Abortion should be...</i>			
Generally available	79	11	10=100
Allowed, but more limited	51	39	10=100
Illegal with few exceptions	27	59	14=100
Never permitted	26	66	8=100

without a prescription. But among those who are most opposed to abortion, two-thirds (66%) oppose making the morning-after pill freely available.

There is much less division on the question of whether or not to allow pharmacists who have religious objections to contraception to refuse to sell birth control to women who have a prescription for it. Eight-in-ten Americans (80%) oppose allowing pharmacists to refuse to provide birth control, while fewer than one-in-five (17%) express support. No political or religious groups express majority support for this type of conscience clause.

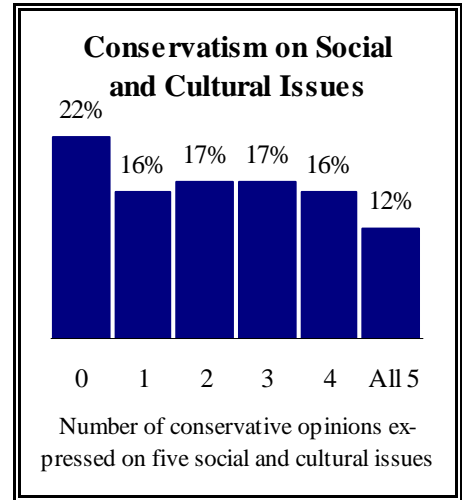
Majority Opposes Pharmacists' Conscience Clauses on Birth Control		
<i>Should pharmacists be able to refuse to sell birth control?</i>	Nov <u>2004*</u> %	July <u>2006</u> %
Yes	16	17
No	78	80
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100

* 2004 figure from CBS/*New York Times*

Public Divided on Social Issues, But No “Culture War”

Public attitudes across a set of five issues that have been the focus of intense political activity in recent years – gay marriage, adoption of children by gay couples, abortion, stem cell research and the morning-after pill – show a mix of conservative and liberal majorities. On none of the five issues does more than 56% of the public line up on one side of the question or the other.

Opinions on these issues are related to one another; for example, most of those who take the most conservative positions on abortion also oppose gay marriage, and a similar pattern is seen for each pair of items. But there is also a great deal of inconsistency. Just over one-in-ten Americans (12%) takes the conservative position on all of these items, and a somewhat larger number (22%) take conservative positions on *none* of the items. Thus, much of the public falls between the extremes on this collection of issues. About one-third of the respondents (34%) are squarely in the middle, taking two or three conservative positions out of a possible five; 16% are mostly liberal (taking only one conservative opinion) and 16% are mostly conservative (taking four conservative opinions).



To see how opinions on this set of social issues vary across groups in the population, respondents were sorted into three groups, corresponding to low, medium and high levels of conservatism; the low group was conservative on zero or one issue (38% of the sample), the medium group on two or three issues (34%) and the high group on four or five issues (28%).

By far the most conservative groups on these issues are white evangelical Protestants (46% in the high conservative category) and self-described conservative Republicans (53%). Conversely, the least conservative are self-described liberal Democrats (69% in the low conservatism category) and seculars (66%). White Catholics fall at about the national average on this scale, and white mainline Protestants are significantly less conservative than the average.

Conservatism also varies by education. College graduates are much less conservative than those with lower levels of education on these social issues. Interestingly, blacks are more conservative than whites, and men more so than women. Geographically, residents of the South and Midwest are significantly more conservative socially than those in the West and Northeast.

There are also generational differences, with younger respondents – and those in their 50s and early 60s – least likely to score high on social conservatism. The oldest respondents – those 65 and older – are the most conservative.

Who Is Conservative on Social and Cultural Issues?			
	<i>Conservatism</i> ----- <i>index</i> *-----		
	<u>High</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Low</u>
	%	%	%
Total	28	34	38=100
Men	31	35	34=100
Women	25	33	42=100
White	26	34	40=100
Black	40	36	24=100
18-29	23	27	50=100
30-49	29	34	37=100
50-64	23	35	42=100
65+	37	38	25=100
College grad	18	30	52=100
Some college	29	28	43=100
H.S. or less	33	38	29=100
Northeast	22	28	50=100
Midwest	33	32	35=100
South	32	38	30=100
West	20	34	46=100
Republican	44	34	22=100
Conservative	53	32	15=100
Mod/Liberal	29	38	33=100
Democrat	23	35	42=100
Mod/Conservative	29	41	30=100
Liberal	9	22	69=100
Independent	19	32	49=100
White Protestant	32	35	33=100
Evangelical	46	36	18=100
Mainline	12	34	54=100
White Catholic	24	39	37=100
Secular	10	24	66=100

*Number of conservative opinions on five issues (High=4-5, Medium=2-3, Low=0-1). Issues include abortion, gay marriage, gay adoption, stem cell research and the morning-after pill.

Public Supports National Approach on Social Issues

While no overwhelming consensus exists on the question of how best to handle social issues, more Americans believe these issues should be decided at the national level than by each state individually. Indeed, despite the strong federalist tradition in American political culture, relatively few Americans express consistent support for a state-by-state approach.

The poll asked whether each of four social issues – gay marriage, abortion, stem cells and teaching creationism – should be decided at the national level or by each state. Only about one-in-four Americans (28%) expresses support for a state-level solution on at least three of the four issues. Nearly half (48%), by contrast, express support for a national approach on at least three of these four issues. The remainder of the public (24%) expresses mixed views on which level of government should make the decisions.

A preference for national rather than state-level solutions is seen among all major political and demographic groups in the population. Conservatives are nearly as supportive of the national approach as liberals are, and there is no significant difference between Republicans and Democrats on this matter. Support for a national approach varies only slightly across geographic regions, though it is interesting, given the long history of states-rights philosophy in the South, that slightly more Southerners than residents of the rest of the nation express consistent support for a national approach to dealing with social issues.

The same lack of major differences can be seen when it comes to religion, where pluralities of all groups express consistent support for a national approach on social issues. White evangelical Protestants (55% of whom favor a national approach) stand out for their above-average support for this option.

National vs. State Decisions on Social Issues			
	<i>Generally want policies set...*</i>		
	At the national level	By each state	Mixed views
	%	%	%
Total	48	28	24=100
18-29	48	28	24=100
30-49	52	25	23=100
50-64	48	33	19=100
65+	39	24	37=100
East	45	32	23=100
Midwest	48	27	25=100
South	51	23	26=100
West	45	33	22=100
Republican	49	27	24=100
Democrat	46	31	23=100
Independent	49	25	26=100
Conservative	50	26	24=100
Moderate	44	31	25=100
Liberal	56	24	20=100
Total Protestant	49	27	24=100
White evangelical	55	25	20=100
White mainline	42	31	27=100
Total Catholic	43	31	26=100
White, non-Hisp	47	30	23=100
Secular	50	25	25=100

* Prefer national policymaking on at least three of four issues or state policymaking on at least three of four issues. Issues include gay marriage, abortion, stem cells and teaching creationism.

Opinions on some of the specific issues are related to preferences for whether there should be a national or a state-by-state policy. Those who take a conservative stance on gay marriage are more supportive of a national approach on the issue than are those who take a liberal stand; 67% of those who strongly oppose gay marriage support a national approach to the issue, while a majority of gay marriage supporters (54%) favors a state-level approach.

<i>Issue should be decided...</i>	Federalism and Gay Marriage			
	<i>Opinion about Gay Marriage</i>			
	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose
	%	%	%	%
At the national level	49	39	46	67
By each state for itself	46	58	49	28
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100

On the other social issues (abortion, stem cell research, teaching creationism), the link between conservative issue positions and support for a national approach is weaker. But support for a national approach is related to intensity of opinion and familiarity with the issues. On abortion, for instance, a majority (59%) of those who do not wonder whether their own position on abortion is right favor a national approach to abortion, compared with less than half (47%) among those who have doubts about their own opinion on abortion. And among those who say there is no room for compromise when it comes to abortion, more than two-thirds (68%) favor a national approach, compared with only 50% of those who see a need to find a middle ground on this issue.

Similarly, those who are the most familiar with the stem cell debate are most supportive of a national approach on the issue. Three-quarters (74%) of those who have heard a lot about stem-cell research express support for a national approach, compared with 54% of those who have heard nothing at all on the issue.

There is no consistent pattern in responses to indicate that people are thinking about political strategy when they respond to the question of which level of government should deal with these issues. Those who live in areas where their values are widely shared by others are no more likely to favor a state-by-state approach than are those

Intensity of Opinion, Familiarity and Federalism			
<i>Abortion issue should be decided...</i>			
	At the national level	By each state	DK
<i>Wonder whether own abortion opinion is right?</i>	%	%	%
Yes	47	48	5=100
No	59	35	6=100
<i>On abortion...</i>			
Country needs middle ground	50	46	4=100
No room for compromise	68	27	5=100
<i>Stem cell issue should be decided...</i>			
	At the national level	By each state	DK
<i>How much have you heard about stem cell debate?</i>	%	%	%
A lot	74	24	2=100
A little	69	26	5=100
Nothing at all	54	36	10=100

whose values are not widely shared by their neighbors. For example, in Republican-leaning states, where residents could expect state-level social policies to reflect more conservative values, those who take conservative positions on a given issue are not consistently more likely than those who take a liberal view to favor a state-by-state approach. That is, the prospect of having the state adopt policies consistent with one's own views does not necessarily lead to a preference for a state-level decision on the issue.

Similarly, people who take conservative positions on a particular issue but who live in a predominantly Democratic state are no more likely to favor a national approach to the issue – suggesting that the prospect of having the state adopt a policy at odds with one's views does not necessarily lead to a preference for a national decision on the issue.

The same absence of a consistent pattern is true for those who take liberal positions on the issues, regardless of whether they live in predominantly Republican or Democratic states.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

Results for this survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Schulman, Ronca, & Bucuvalas, Inc. among a nationwide sample of 2,003 adults, 18 years of age or older, from July 6-19, 2006. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points. For results based on Form 1 (N=996) or Form 2 (N=1,007) only, the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points.

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.

ABOUT THE PROJECTS

This report is a joint effort of the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life and the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Both organizations are sponsored by the Pew Charitable Trusts and are projects of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan “fact tank” that provides information on the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world.

The Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life provides opinion leaders with timely, impartial information on issues at the intersection of religion and public affairs. It also serves as a neutral venue for discussion of these important issues. As an independent, non-partisan and non-advocacy organization, the Forum does not take positions on policy debates. Based in Washington, D.C., the Forum is directed by Luis Lugo.

The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press is an independent opinion research group that studies attitudes toward the press, politics and public policy issues. The Center's purpose is to serve as a forum for ideas on the media and public policy through public opinion research. In this role it serves as an important information resource for political leaders, journalists, scholars, and public interest organizations. All of the Center's current survey results are made available free of charge.

This report is a collaborative product based on the input and analysis of the following individuals:

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AND PEW FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE
JULY 2006 RELIGION AND PUBLIC LIFE SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
July 6-19, 2006
N=2,003**

**QUESTIONS 1,2 & PORTIONS OF QUESTION 7 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED
QUESTIONS 3 THROUGH 6 AND PORTIONS OF QUESTION 7 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

On a different subject...

Q.8 Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally?

	----- FAVOR -----			----- OPPOSE -----			Don't know
	Net	Strongly		Net	Strongly		
		Favor	Favor		Oppose	Oppose	
July, 2006	35	12	23	56	31	25	9=100
June, 2006	33	13	20	55	32	23	12=100
March, 2006	39	10	29	51	28	23	10=100
July, 2005	36	13	23	53	31	22	11=100
December, 2004	32	14	18	61	38	23	7=100
August, 2004	29	8	21	60	35	25	11=100
July, 2004	32	10	22	56	33	23	12=100
Mid-March, 2004	32	10	22	59	35	24	9=100
Early February, 2004	30	9	21	63	42	21	7=100
November, 2003	30	10	20	62	41	21	8=100
October, 2003	31	9	21	58	33	25	12=100
Mid-July, 2003	38	10	28	53	30	23	9=100
March, 2001	35	8	27	57	34	23	8=100
June, 1996	27	6	21	65	41	24	8=100

Q.9 Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gay and lesbian couples to enter into legal agreements with each other that would give them many of the same rights as married couples?

	July 2005	Aug 2004	Mid-		
			July 2004	March 2004	Oct 2003
19 Strongly favor	22	15	18	16	14
35 Favor	31	33	31	33	31
18 Oppose	16	21	18	18	20
24 Strongly oppose	24	24	25	26	27
4 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	7	7	8	7	8
100	100	100	100	100	100

IF OPPOSE GAY MARRIAGE (Q.8=3,4), ASK:

Q.10 There has been a proposal to change the U.S. Constitution to ban gay marriage. Do you think amending the Constitution to ban gay marriage is a good idea, or a bad idea?

		June <u>2006</u>	July <u>2005</u>	Aug <u>2004</u>	July <u>2004</u>	Mid- March <u>2004</u>
35	Favor	33	36	29	32	32
56	Oppose	55	53	60	56	59
30	Good idea / Pro-Constitutional amendment	33	29	35	31	36
24	Bad idea / Anti-Constitutional amendment	19	22	22	22	21
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	3	2	3	3	2
<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100

IF SUPPORT GAY MARRIAGE (1,2 IN Q.8), ASK [N=653]:

Q.11 Which of these statements comes closer to your view... [INSERT; ROTATE].

41	Supporters of gay marriage should not push too hard to make it legal right away, because doing so could create bad feelings against homosexuals
	OR
51	Supporters of gay marriage should push hard to make it legal as soon as possible, despite the risk of creating bad feelings against homosexuals
<u>8</u>	Don't know/refused (VOL.)
100	

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=996]:

Q.12F1 And do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gays and lesbians to adopt children?

	----- FAVOR -----			----- OPPOSE -----			Don't
	<i>Strongly</i>			<i>Strongly</i>			<i>know</i>
	<u>Net</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	
July, 2006	42	11	31	52	28	24	6=100
March, 2006	46	14	32	48	26	22	6=100
September, 1999	38	10	28	57	30	27	5=100

Q.13F1 In your opinion, do you think that homosexuality is...

	Oct <u>2003</u>	<i>L.A. Times</i> <u>Dec 1985¹</u>
36	30	20
13	14	22
38	42	42
<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>
100	100	100

¹ In December 1985 the Los Angeles Times question was worded: "In your opinion, what causes homosexuality? Is it..."

Q.14F1 Do you think a gay or lesbian person's sexual orientation can be changed or cannot be changed?

		Oct
		<u>2003</u>
39	Can be changed	42
49	Cannot be changed	42
<u>12</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>16</u>
100		100

Q.15F1 Do you think the question of whether gay marriage should be legal is something that should be decided at the national level, or is it something that each state should decide for itself?

48	Should be decided at the national level
46	Each state should decide for itself
<u>6</u>	Don't know/refused (VOL.)
100	

ASK ALL:

On another subject,

Q.16 There has recently been debate over whether or not women should be allowed to get the so-called "morning after pill" without a doctor's prescription...how much have you heard about this? **[READ, IN ORDER]**

25	A lot
51	A little [OR]
24	Nothing at all
<u>*</u>	Don't know/refused (VOL.)
100	

Q.17 All in all, do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing women to get the morning-after pill without a doctor's prescription?

17	Strongly favor
31	Favor
25	Oppose
16	Strongly oppose
<u>11</u>	Don't know/refused (VOL.)
100	

QUESTIONS 18, 26 & 27 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

NO QUESTIONS 28-33

QUESTIONS 19 THROUGH 25 AND 34 THROUGH 42 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

Q.43 There has recently been debate over laws in some states that allow pharmacists to refuse to provide contraceptives if they are opposed to them because of their religious beliefs...how much have you heard about this? **[READ, IN ORDER]**

18	A lot
35	A little [OR]
47	Nothing at all
<u>*</u>	Don't know/refused (VOL. DO NOT READ)
100	

NO QUESTION 44

Q.45 Should pharmacists who personally oppose birth control for religious reasons be able to refuse to sell birth control pills to women who have a prescription for them, or shouldn't pharmacists be able to refuse to sell birth control pills?

		<i>CBS/NYT</i>
		Nov
		<u>2004</u>
17	Should be able to refuse to sell birth control pills	16
80	Should NOT be able to refuse to sell birth control pills	78
<u>3</u>	Don't know/refused (VOL.)	<u>6</u>
100		100

QUESTIONS 46 THROUGH 48 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=996]:

Q.49F1 Which comes closer to your view? Abortion should be generally available to those who want it; Abortion should be available but under stricter limits than it is now; Abortion should be against the law except in cases of rape, incest and to save the woman's life; Abortion should not be permitted at all.

							<i>CBS/NYT</i>
		Dec	Late	July	June	June	Feb
		<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1996</u>
31	Generally available	35	30	35	30	32	36
20	Available, but under stricter limits	20	19	23	21	24	22
35	Against law except rape/incest/save life	31	31	31	36	33	34
11	Abortion should not be permitted at all	11	16	9	12	9	7
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.50F1 Do you ever wonder whether your own position on abortion is the right one or not?

		<i>Gallup</i>
		Dec
		<u>1988</u>
30	Yes	33
66	No	60
<u>4</u>	Don't know/refused (VOL.)	<u>7</u>
100		100

NO QUESTION 51

Q.52F1 Regardless of whether or not you think abortion should be legal, do you personally believe that having an abortion is morally wrong in nearly all circumstances, morally wrong in some circumstances, or is it not a moral issue?

		July
		<u>2005</u>
24	Morally wrong in nearly all circumstances	29
49	Morally wrong in some circumstances	41
24	Not a moral issue	26
<u>3</u>	Don't Know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>4</u>
100		100

ROTATE Q.53F1 AND Q.54F1

Q.53F1 Which comes closer to your view about the abortion issue **[READ AND ROTATE]**

- 66 The country needs to find a middle ground on abortion laws, **[OR]**
- 29 There's no room for compromise when it comes to abortion laws
- 5 Don't know/refused (**VOL.**)
- 100

Q.54F1 Do you think the question of whether abortion should be legally permitted is something that should be decided at the national level, or is it something that each state should decide for itself?

- 55 Should be decided at the national level
- 39 Each state should decide for itself
- 6 Don't know/refused (**VOL.**)
- 100

Q.55F1 As you may know, the federal government has debated whether to fund certain kinds of medical research known as 'stem cell research' ... How much have you heard about this? **[READ, IN ORDER]**

		July <u>2005</u>	Dec <u>2004</u>	Aug <u>2004</u>	March <u>2002</u>
43	A lot	48	47	42	27
42	A little [OR]	42	41	43	52
15	Nothing at all	10	11	15	20
<u>*</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>
100		100	100	100	100

Q.56F1 All in all, which is more important... **[READ, IN ORDER]**

		July <u>2005</u>	Dec <u>2004</u>	Aug <u>2004</u>	March <u>2002</u>
56	Conducting stem cell research that might result in new medical cures	57	56	52	43
	[OR]				
32	Not destroying the potential life of human embryos involved in this research	30	32	34	38
<u>12</u>	Don't know/Refused [VOL, DO NOT READ]	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>
100		100	100	100	100

Q.57F1 Do you think the question of whether stem-cell research should be legally permitted is something that should be decided at the national level, or is it something that each state should decide for itself?

- 69 Should be decided at the national level
- 26 Each state should decide for itself
- 5 Don't know/refused (**VOL.**)
- 100

QUESTIONS 58 THROUGH 66 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=996]:

Q.67F1 Would you generally favor or oppose teaching creationism ALONG WITH evolution in public schools?

	July	March	<i>CBS/NYT</i> Nov
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004²</u>
58 Favor	64	57	65
35 Oppose	26	33	29
<u>7</u> Don't know/Refused	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
100	100	100	100

Q.68F1 Do you think the question of whether creationism should be taught along with evolution in public schools is something that should be decided at the national level, or is it something that each state should decide for itself?

51 Should be decided at the national level
44 Each state should decide for itself
<u>5</u> Don't know/refused (VOL.)
100

ASK ALL:

RELIG What is your religious preference — Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Muslim, Mormon, or an orthodox church such as the Greek or Russian Orthodox Church? [INTERVIEWER: IF 'OTHER RELIGION' GIVEN, FOLLOW-UP WITH "And is that a Christian religion, or not?" IF YES, CODE AS 7; IF NOT, CODE AS 8]

56	Protestant
23	Roman Catholic
2	Jewish
1	Mormon
1	Orthodox Church (Greek or Russian)
1	Islam/Muslim
1	Other religion - Christian (SPECIFY)
2	Other religion – non-Christian (SPECIFY)
11	No religion, not a believer, atheist, agnostic
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

² CBS/New York Times question asked about 'creation' instead of "creationism" in Q.67F1 only.

IF PROTESTANT OR OTHER RELIGION - CHRISTIAN (RELIG=1,7), ASK [N=1,181]:

Q.69 As I read a list, tell me which if any of these denominations you are affiliated with. **(READ LIST)**

- 19 Baptist
- 7 Methodist
- 5 Lutheran
- 3 Presbyterian
- 2 Congregational or United Church of Christ
- 7 Nondenominational or Independent Church
- 4 Pentecostal
- 1 Episcopalian
- 1 Reformed, or
- 4 Something else **(SPECIFY)**
- 4 Nothing in particular **(DO NOT READ)**
- Don't Know/Refused **(DO NOT READ)**
- 57% Protestant/Something else

IF CHRISTIAN (RELIG=1,2,4,5,7), ASK [N=1670]:

BORN Would you describe yourself as a "born-again" or evangelical Christian, or not?

- 38 Yes
- 42 No
- Don't Know/Refused
- 82% Christian/Something else

Q.70 As I read from a list, please tell me which if any of the following descriptions apply to you. (First,) **(INSERT, ROTATE; FOR CATHOLICS [RELIG=2], INSERT 'CATHOLIC'; FOR OTHER CHRISTIANS [RELIG=1,4,5,7], INSERT 'CHRISTIAN')**... does this apply to you, or not?

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/</u> <u>Ref</u>
a.	Pentecostal Christian	16	79	5=100
	July, 2005	14	78	8=100
b.	Charismatic	19	70	11=100
c.	Liberal or Progressive Christian	40	53	7=100
	July, 2005	37	54	9=100

QUESTIONS 70dF2 THROUGH 81 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

ATTEND Aside from weddings and funerals how often do you attend religious services... more than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

	<u>July</u> <u>2005</u>	<u>Aug</u> <u>2004</u>	<u>July</u> <u>2003</u>	<u>March</u> <u>2003</u>	<u>March</u> <u>2002</u>	<u>Mid-Nov</u> <u>2001</u>	<u>March</u> <u>2001</u>	<u>Sept</u> <u>2000³</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1997</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1996</u>
15 More than once a week	14	13	16	15	15	16	17	17	12	14
25 Once a week	27	25	27	24	25	26	26	28	26	25
15 Once or twice a month	14	15	15	15	17	14	17	16	17	17
18 A few times a year	19	20	18	21	18	17	17	17	20	21
14 Seldom	14	15	14	15	15	16	15	13	15	13
12 Never	11	11	10	9	9	10	7	8	10	9
<u>1</u> Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent?

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL) <u>No</u> <u>Preference</u>	(VOL) <u>Other</u> <u>Party</u>	<u>Don't</u> <u>know</u>
July, 2006	29	33	31	4	1	2=100
June, 2006	29	34	31	4	*	2=100
April, 2006	29	32	33	3	*	3=100
March, 2006	28	34	30	4	*	4=100
February, 2006	30	33	31	3	*	3=100
January, 2006	28	32	32	5	*	3=100
December, 2005	29	34	31	4	*	2=100
Late November, 2005	27	34	29	5	1	4=100
Early November, 2005	28	34	31	5	*	2=100
Late October, 2005	29	33	31	5	*	2=100
Early October, 2005	26	34	34	4	*	2=100
September 8-11, 2005	31	32	33	3	*	1=100
September 6-7, 2005	27	33	33	4	*	3=100
July, 2005	31	34	29	4	*	2=100
June, 2005	30	32	32	4	*	2=100
Yearly Totals						
2005	30	33	31	4	*	2=100
2004	30	33	30	4	*	3=100
2003	30	31	31	5	*	3=100
2002	30	31	30	5	1	3=100
2001	29	34	29	5	*	3=100
<i>2001 Post-Sept 11</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3=100</i>
<i>2001 Pre-Sept 11</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>2=100</i>
2000	28	33	29	6	*	4=100
1999	27	33	34	4	*	2=100
1998	28	33	32	5	*	2=100
1997	28	33	32	4	1	2=100

³ September 2000 results are based on registered voters.

PARTY CONTINUED...

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Other/DK</u>
1996	29	33	33	5=100
1995	32	30	34	4=100
1994	30	32	34	4=100
1993	27	34	34	5=100
1992	28	33	35	4=100
1991	31	32	33	4=100
1990	31	33	30	6=100
1989	33	33	34=100	
1987	26	35	39=100	

IF ANSWERED 3, 4, 5 OR 9 IN PARTY, ASK:

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Refused to lean</u>
July, 2006	11	14	13=38%
June, 2006	10	16	11=37%
April, 2006	12	17	10=39%
March, 2006	11	14	13=38%
February, 2006	11	16	10=37%
January, 2006	10	16	14=40%
December, 2005	10	16	11=37%
Late November, 2005	9	13	17=39%
Early November, 2005	11	14	13=38%
Late October, 2005	11	15	12=38%
Early October, 2005	11	18	11=40%
September 8-11, 2005	10	18	9=37%
September 6-7, 2005	10	15	15=40%
July, 2005	9	15	11=35%
June, 2005	10	16	12=38%
Mid-May, 2005	9	13	14=36%
Late March, 2005	13	17	9=39%
December, 2004	14	12	9=35%
August, 2003	12	16	14=42%
August, 2002	12	13	13=38%
September, 2000	11	13	15=39%
Late September, 1999	14	15	16=45%
August, 1999	15	15	12=42%