

American Views on Assisted Suicide

A SURVEY OF 1,200 AMERICANS

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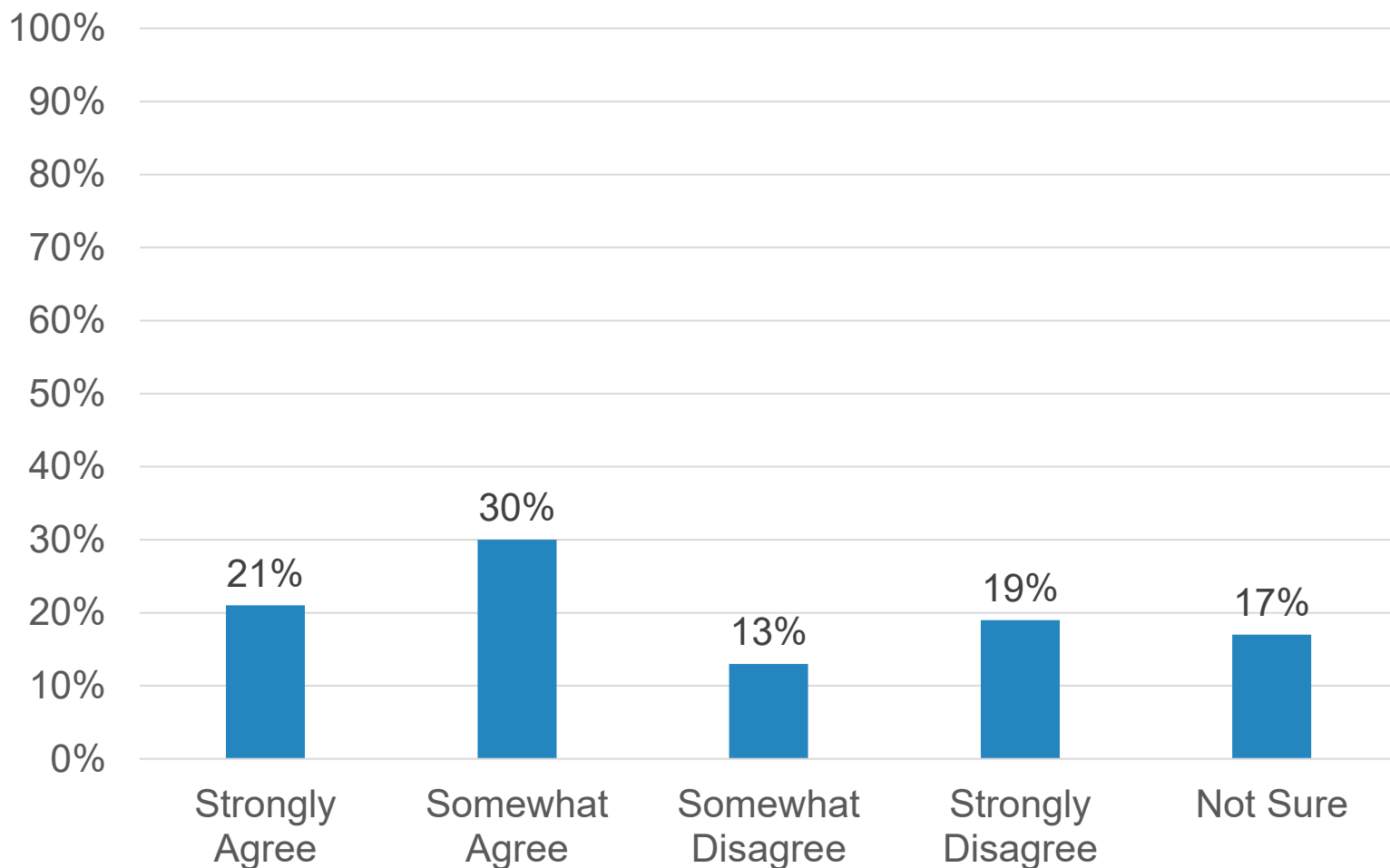
Methodology

- The online survey of 1,200 Americans was conducted August 14-30, 2024, using a national pre-recruited panel
- Quotas and slight weights were used to balance gender, age, region, ethnicity, education, religion, and evangelical beliefs to more accurately reflect the population
- The sample includes an over-sample of Americans with Evangelical Beliefs providing additional reliability for breakouts of this group. Totals for all Americans reduce these responses to their correct proportion through weighting
- The completed sample is 1,200 surveys
- The sample provides 95% confidence that the sampling error from the panel does not exceed $\pm 3.3\%$ This margin of error accounts for the effect of weighting
- Margins of error are higher in sub-groups

Definitions

- **Christians** are those with a religious preference of Catholic, Protestant, Non-denominational Christian, or Orthodox
- **Evangelical Beliefs** are defined using the NAE Lifeway Research Evangelical Beliefs Research Definition based on respondent beliefs
- Respondents are asked their level of agreement with four separate statements using a four-point, forced choice scale (strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree). Those who strongly agree with all four statements are categorized as having Evangelical Beliefs
 - The Bible is the highest authority for what I believe
 - It is very important for me personally to encourage non-Christians to trust Jesus Christ as their Savior
 - Jesus Christ's death on the cross is the only sacrifice that could remove the penalty of my sin
 - Only those who trust in Jesus Christ alone as their Savior receive God's free gift of eternal salvation

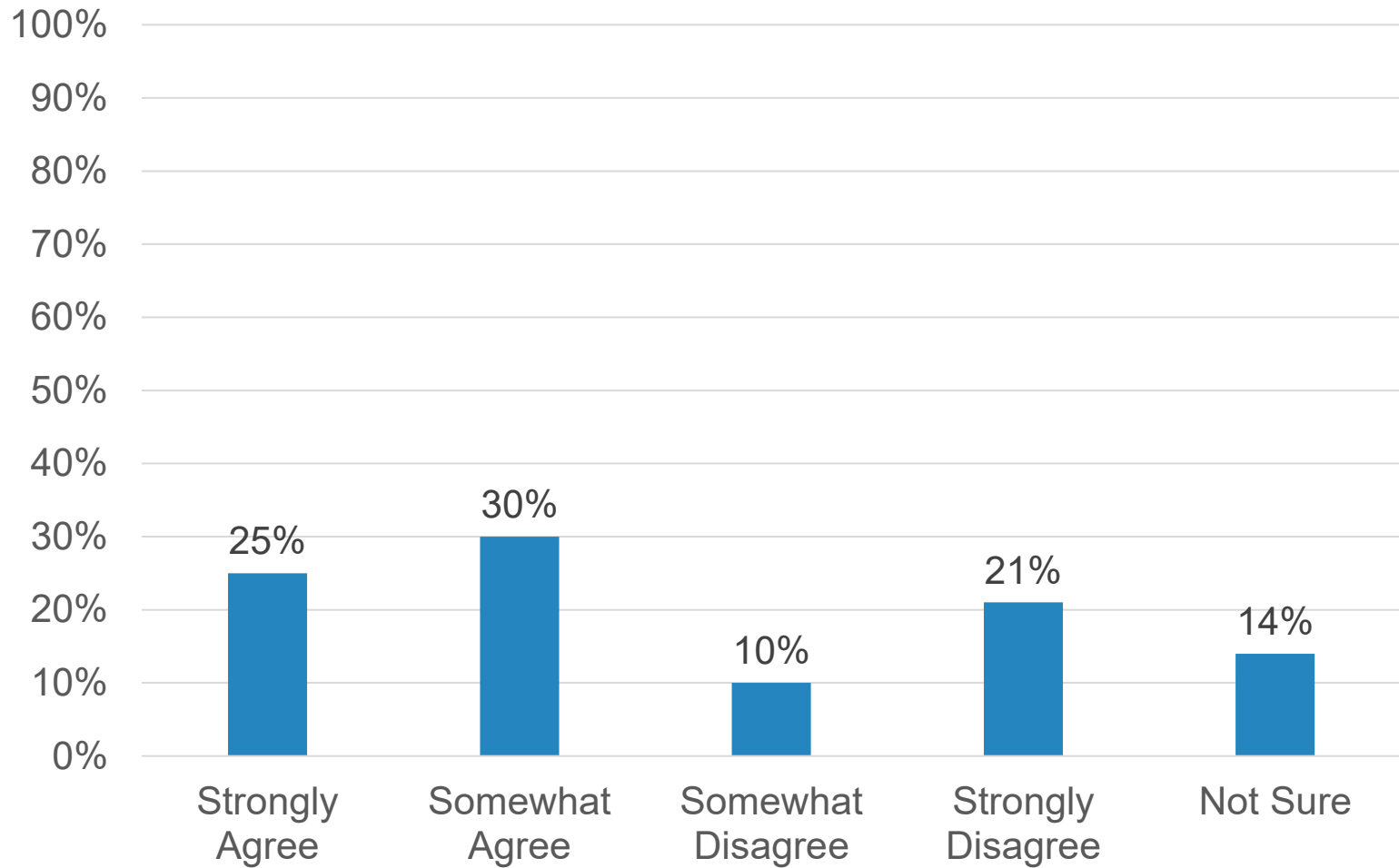
51% say it is morally acceptable for a person facing a painful terminal disease to ask for a physician's aid in taking his or her life



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Q: "When a person is facing a painful terminal disease, it is morally acceptable to ask for a physician's aid in taking his or her life." n=1,200

55% believe that physicians should be allowed to assist terminally ill patients in ending their life



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Q: "Physicians should be allowed to assist terminally ill patients in ending their life." n=1,200

Significant Differences

Gender

Age

Ethnicity

Region

Education Level

Religion

Religious Service Attendance

Evangelical Beliefs

Significant Differences

Comparisons were made to determine if there are any significant statistical differences among gender, age, ethnicity, region, and education.

GENDER	AGE	ETHNICITY	REGION	EDUCATION
Male	18-34	White	Northeast	High School graduate or less
Female	35-49	African American	Midwest	Some college
	50-64	Hispanic	South	Bachelor's Degree
	65+	Other Ethnicities	West	Graduate Degree

Note: Region is defined by the US Census locations

Significant Statistical Differences

Comparisons were made to determine if there are any significant statistical differences among religion, religious service attendance, and evangelical beliefs.

RELIGION	RELIGIOUS SERVICE ATTENDANCE	EVANGELICAL BELIEFS
Catholic	More than once a week	Yes
Protestant	About once a week	No
Other Religions	Once or twice a month/ Only on religious holidays	
Unaffiliated	Rarely/Never	

“When a person is facing a painful terminal disease, it is morally acceptable to ask for a physician’s aid in taking his or her life.”

- Males are more likely to Agree than females (54% v. 49%)
- Those age 18-34 (56%) and 65+ (54%) are more likely to Agree than those 50-64 (45%)
- Hispanics (55%) are more likely to Agree than African Americans (44%)
- Those in the West (57%) are more likely to Agree than those in the South (49%)
- Those who are high school graduates or less (18%) or with some college (19%) are more likely to answer Not Sure than those with a Bachelor’s Degree (11%)
- Catholics (59%) and Religiously Unaffiliated (63%) are more likely to Agree than Protestants (42%) and Other Religions (42%)
- Those who attend a religious service more than once a week (58%) or rarely/never attend (58%) are more likely to Agree than those who attend about once a week (40%) or once or twice a month/only on religious holidays (44%)
- Those without evangelical beliefs are more likely to Agree than those with evangelical beliefs (55% v. 40%)

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“Physicians should be allowed to assist terminally ill patients in ending their life.”

- Males are more likely to Agree than females (58% v. 52%)
- Whites (57%) are more likely to Agree than Other Ethnicities (44%)
- Those in the West (58%) are more likely to Agree than those in the South (51%)
- Those with a Bachelor’s Degree (63%) are more likely to Agree than those with some college (50%) or a Graduate Degree (53%)
- Catholics (61%) and Religiously Unaffiliated (65%) are more likely to Agree than Protestants (49%) and Other Religions (43%)
- Those who attend once or twice a month/only on religious holidays (55%) or rarely/never attend (60%) are more likely to select than those who attend about once a week (45%)
- Those who rarely/never attend a religious service are the least likely to disagree (22%)
- Those without evangelical beliefs are more likely to Agree than those with evangelical beliefs (60% v. 39%)

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