

REPORT

PEACEMAKING, INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT, AND RELATED ISSUES The May 2002 Survey

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HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ Majorities list three situations as just causes for war: to protect our country after foreign attack; to protect an ally after foreign attack; and to live up to treaty demands. (p. 1)
- ✓ More than one-third of panelists are *greatly concerned* about the *possibility of one or more major terrorist attacks in the United States*; most of the rest are *somewhat concerned*. (p. 1)
- ✓ More panelists see war as just in each of several circumstances than was true in a 1992 survey. (p. 2)
- ✓ Most panelists, like most Americans, think that the events of September 11th have changed this country in a lasting way, but Americans generally are more likely than Presbyterians to see that change as for the better. (p. 2)
- ✓ Almost all ministers and around one-half of laity have some familiarity with the Presbyterian Peacemaking Program. (p. 3)
- ✓ Slightly less than one-half of congregations served by Panel pastors have adopted the "Commitment to Peacemaking." (p. 3)
- ✓ One in four pastors report that at least one member in their congregation has attended a peacemaking conference. (p. 3)
- ✓ Half of congregations received the 2001 Peacemaking Offering, according to pastors, identical to the percentage that reported receiving the 1991 Peacemaking Offering on a 1992 Panel survey. (p. 4)
- ✓ Only a minority of members and elders report involvement in their congregations' peacemaking activities, with only 1% and 2%, respectively, indicating they are *very involved*. (p. 4)
- ✓ Larger-membership congregations are more likely to have a peacemaking committee, and to have had a *study of the* war on terrorism since September 11; however, the largest congregations are the least likely to report use of Bible studies or other printed resources of the Peacemaking Program. (p. 5)
- ✓ Large majorities in every sample agree that peacemaking is a central declaration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and that it is important that peacemaking be central to the ministries of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). (p. 6)
- ✓ Views on the centrality of peacemaking to the Gospel and the importance of incorporating peacemaking in the ministries of the PC(USA) stayed the same between 1992 and 2002. (p. 6)
- ✓ Half of congregations took part in an interfaith event in the prior year, according to pastors, including 40% who participated in an interfaith worship service. (p. 7)
- ✓ Majorities would like to see the PC(USA) take a more active role in providing news stories on war-torn areas of the world by collecting and disseminating information provided by our partner churches. (p. 7)
- ✓ Panelists are split on whether or not *war is a necessary evil in an unjust world*, with more laity disagreeing than agreeing, and more ministers agreeing than disagreeing. (p. 7)
- ✓ Most panelists *disagree* that *the church should quit trying to influence the government on matters of war and peace*. (p. 7)
- ✓ Majorities of two-thirds or more support a two-state solution in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict (both a state of Israel and a state of Palestine), and an agreement to have Israel withdraw from occupied Palestinian lands in exchange for recognition by Arab governments of Israel's right to exist. (p. 8)
- ✓ Majorities agree that it would be unwise for the U.S. to unilaterally back out of treaties that limit the testing of nuclear weapons. (p. 8)

OVERVIEW

The Presbyterian Panel consists of three nationally representative samples of groups affiliated with the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.): members, elders (lay leaders), and ordained ministers. For analysis, ministers are split into two groups based on current call: *pastors*, serving in a congregation, and *specialized clergy*, serving elsewhere. New samples are drawn every three years.

These pages summarize major findings from the eleventh survey completed by the 2000-2002 Panel. The first half uses text and graphics to highlight important and useful findings. An appendix follows with comparative tables that display the percentage distribution of responses to every question for each of the four Panel groups.

Questionnaires were mailed May 20, 2002. Non-responders were sent a postcard reminder on June 13. Returns were accepted through mid-August 2002. Response rates for this survey are: members, 50%; elders, 51%; ministers, 61%. Results are subject to sampling and other errors. As a general rule, differences of less than 8% are not statistically meaningful.

Panelists had the option to complete the survey on the Web, and 8% of members and elders, and 10% of ministers, did so.

In this report, the term *median* refers to the middle number in an ordered distribution. For example, the median age for a group of people aged 12, 21, 28, 35, and 64 years would be 28 years. The term *mean* refers to the mathematical average of values in a distribution; in the example, the mean age would be calculated as: (12+21+28+35+64)/5, or 32 years.

Like the median, a *quartile* is also a number that divides an ordered distribution. The *first quartile* is the number that divides an ordered distribution so that three-fourths of the values are greater, and one-fourth is lower. The *second quartile* is the number that divides an ordered distribution exactly in half (its value is identical to the median). The *third quartile* is the number that divides an ordered distribution such that one-fourth of the values is lower, and three-fourths are greater.

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Additional Copies: Additional copies of this *Report* may be purchased for \$6 from PDS—call 800-524-2612

and request item number 65100-02273. Copies of a four-page *Summary* of results are available for \$2 each directly from Research Services. Call for information on quantity

discounts (888-728-7228 ext. 2040).

Panel on the Web: A catalogue of Panel topics and *Summaries* of recent surveys are available on-line at the

Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Web site: http://www.pcusa.org/research.

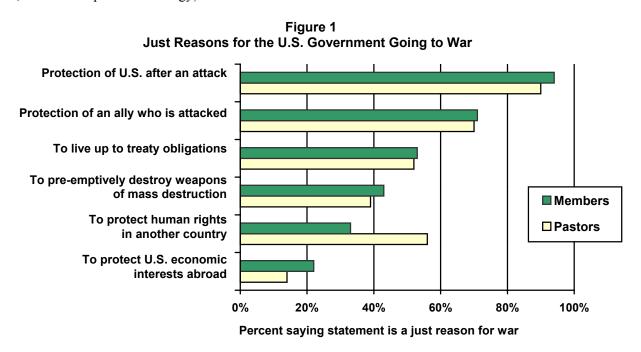
Sampling Details: For more information on methods used to draw the samples, see *Background Report for*

the 2000-2002 Presbyterian Panel (PDS# 65100-99263; cost: \$6).

JUST WAR AND TERRORISM

Just War

- ✓ Majorities view as *just* a war waged by the United States government *to protect our country after foreign attack* (95% of elders, 83% of specialized clergy), *to protect an allied country that is attacked* (74% of elders, 64% of specialized clergy), or *to live up to treaty demands* (57% of elders, 54% of specialized clergy).
- Somewhat fewer panelists view as *just* a war begun *to pre-emptively destroy weapons of mass destruction* (members, 43%; elders, 39%; pastors, 39%; specialized clergy, 34%).
- ✓ Ministers are more likely than laity to view as *just* a war *to protect human rights of people in another country* (members, 33%; pastors, 56%), while the reverse is true for a war *to protect U.S. economic interests abroad* (members, 22%; pastors, 14%).
- ✓ The item that the fewest panelists indicate would be a just reason for the United States to go to war is *the replacement* of a government that seems to be hostile to our way of life (rated as just by 15% of members, 14% of elders, 8% of pastors, and 5% of specialized clergy).



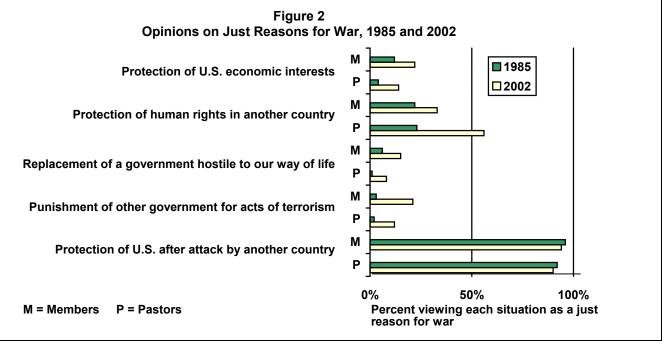
Terrorism and September 11

- ✓ Few think the U.S. campaign against terrorism is going *very well* (elders, 11%; specialized clergy, 6%). Most think it is going *fairly well* (74%; 54%).
- ✓ Almost all panelists are either *greatly concerned* (elders, 41%; specialized clergy, 36%) or *somewhat concerned* (51%; 54%) *about the possibility of more major terrorist attacks in the United States*.
- ✓ Large majorities in all samples think the events of September 11 have changed this country in a lasting way. While more laity and pastors think that change is for the better (e.g., elders, 48%) than for the worse (20%), a large number are not sure (31%). The pattern is reversed among specialized clergy: better, 25%; worse, 32%; not sure, 43%.

JUST WAR AND TERRORISM

Comparing "Just War" Opinions: 1985 and 2002

A 1985 Presbyterian Panel survey had asked whether or not war would be just in each of five situations, and the same five situations (Q18a-Q18e), plus three others (Q18f-Q18h), were included on the 2002 survey. The differences in response are striking, with the exception of protection of our country after having been attacked by another country, which 90% or more of laity and ministers in both years view as a just reason for the United States to declare war. In the other four situations, many more panelists in 2002 than in 1985 rate each as a just reason for war. A possible hypothesis for this pattern would be that Presbyterians are more accepting of armed conflict today, after the successes of the 1991Gulf War and the 2001 conflict in Afghanistan, than they were in the years after the Vietnam War.



Comparing Panelists' Opinions on Terrorism to those of the U.S. Population

✓ Table 1 shows members' responses side by side with those of the U.S. adult population for three questions that had also appeared on a March 2002 Washington Post-ABC News Poll.

Table 1
Comparing U.S. and Panel Member Opinions on Terrorism and the Consequences of September 11

Q. Do you think the U.S. campaign against terrorism is going	Members	U.S. Population
very well, fairly well, not too well, or not well at all?		
very well	12%	21%
fairly well	74%	63%
not too well [not an option on Panel]		10%
not well at all	13%	6%
Q. On another subject, do you think the events of September 11 th		
have changed this country in a lasting way, or not?		
yes	81%	86%
no	10%	13%
not sure [Panel]/no opinion [Washington Post]	9%	1%
Q. If yes, is it a change for the better or a change for the worse?		
better	46%	78%
worse	20%	18%
not sure [Panel]/no opinion [Washington Post]	34%	4%

PEACEMAKING IN THE CHURCH

PC(USA) Peacemaking Program

- ✓ Around one in five ministers but only 1% of members and 4% of elders are *very familiar* with the PC(USA) Peacemaking Program. Overall, 44% of members, 58% of elders, and 98% of pastors have some level of familiarity with this program.
- ✓ Similarly, 78% of pastors but only 14% of members are aware that the Peacemaking Program has an office at the United Nations.

"Commitment to Peacemaking" Tool

- ✓ Almost all pastors (96%) but only 28% of elders are aware of the "Commitment to Peacemaking," a tool through which sessions are asked to make a promise to do peacemaking by integrating it into the life and mission of their congregations.
- ✓ Of pastors aware of it, 46% report their congregation has adopted the "Commitment to Peacemaking."

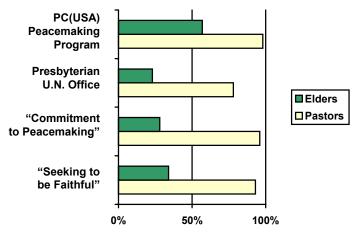
"Seeking to Be Faithful" Resource

- ✓ Most pastors are either *very familiar* (45%) or *somewhat familiar* (38%) with the resource "Seeking to Be Faithful Together: Guidelines for Presbyterians During Times of Disagreement."
- ✓ Among the 60% of pastors who report a conflict in their congregation in the last five years, a third (31%) report that "Seeking to Be Faithful" was used by the session in addressing the conflict, and 32% of those in turn report that the resource was *of help in resolving the conflict*.

Other Peacemaking Program Resources and Opportunities

- ✓ Four in ten pastors (38%) and one in seven elders (14%) report that their congregations have used *a Bible study or other printed resource of the Presbyterian Peacemaking Program*.
- ✓ A quarter of pastors (23%) report that a member of their congregation has attended a PC(USA) peacemaking conference, while half that many, 11%, report their congregation has hosted an International Peacemaker.
- √ 6% of members, 8% of elders, 24% of pastors, and 23% of specialized clergy have visited the Web site of the Peacemaking Program.

Figure 3
Familiarity with Peacemaking Programs and Resources



Percent with any level of familiarity

PEACEMAKING IN THE CHURCH

Peacemaking Offering

- ✓ Half of pastors, four in ten elders, and three in ten members recall that their congregations took the Peacemaking Offering in 2001. The percentage of pastors reporting collection of the 2001 Peacemaking Offering, 51%, was almost identical to the percentage who received the 1991 Peacemaking Offering, 50%, according to responses of pastors to a 1992 Panel survey on peacemaking.
- ✓ Three-fourths of these elders, pastors, and other clergy report contributing to the 2001 Peacemaking Offering, as do 64% of members who recall congregational participation.

Involvement in Peacemaking

- ✓ 79% of members and 62% of elders are *not involved* in congregational peacemaking activities. Only 1% and 2%, respectively, are *very involved*, and another 4% and 9%, *generally involved*.
- ✓ Most pastors (82%) report that their congregation's involvement in peacemaking since September 11, 2001, has stayed about the same, but of the rest, more report an increase (15%) than a decrease (<0.5%).

Peacemaking Activities in Congregations

- ✓ Peacemaking activities, and the percentage of congregations that have had each one in the last two years, according to pastors, include:
 - Passing the peace, prayers for peace, other peace-related worship activities (90%)
 - Recycling, energy reduction, and other "making peace with the earth" activities (56%)
 - A study of international conflict (32%)
 - A study on peacemaking in the Bible (27%)
 - Teaching non-violent conflict-resolution skills to children and youth (27%)
 - A study of the war on terrorism since September 11 (22%)
 - An established peacemaking committee or by incorporating peacemaking into the work of another committee (21%)
 - Letter writing or other public policy advocacy efforts that support legislation on peace and justice issues (20%)
 - A study of human rights, arms control and disarmament, globalization, or sustainable development (14%)

Comparisons with 1992

✓ The percentages of congregations with each of several peacemaking activities or programs were similar in the 1992 and 2002 surveys, as Table 2 shows.

Table 2 Comparison of Peacemaking Activities in Congregations, 1992 and 2002: Pastors' Responses

	1992	2002
Hosting an International Peacemaker	16%	11%
One or more members participating in a U.N. Seminar	7%	6%
Peacemaking in worship	81%	90%
Efforts to "make peace with the earth"	65%	56%
Letter writing efforts	30%	20%
Peacemaking committee		21%

Congregational Peacemaking Activities by Membership Size

Using quartiles of congregational membership size to divide pastors into four groups, we find that small congregations are as likely as large ones to participate in certain peacemaking activities, including: having one or more members attend a PC(USA) peacemaking conference; hosting an International Peacekeeper; participation by one or more members in a United Nations Seminar, participation by one or more members in a Peacemaking Travel Study Seminar, visiting the Peacemaking Program's Web site for information or resources; incorporating peacemaking in worship; having a study group on peacemaking in the Bible; and promoting recycling, energy reduction, and other concerns for the environment. Only one activity is reported by pastors to be more common in smaller- and medium-sized congregations than in large ones: using a Bible study or other resources produced by the Presbyterian Peacemaking Program (40% in smallest congregations, with less than 201 members; 38% in smaller-medium congregations, with 201-400 members; 45% in larger-medium congregations, with 401-800 members, and 28% in the largest congregations, with 801 or more members). Several other activities are reported more frequently by pastors of the largest congregations. These include: teaching non-violent conflict resolution skills to children and youth in the church and/or community; a study of human rights, arms control and disarmament, globalization, or sustainable development; a study of the war on terrorism since September 11; a study of other international issues involving conflict (for example, in the Middle East, Northern Ireland, the Balkans, etc.); and letter writing or other public policy advocacy efforts that support legislation on peace and iustice issues.

Table 3
Membership Size and Peacemaking Activities in Congregations: Pastors' Responses

-	Membership Size			
	<201 (161)	201-400 (157)	401-800 (142)	801+ (149)
Activity				
Attendance by one or more members at a PC(USA)				
peacemaking conference	20%	20%	28%	24%
Hosting an International Peacemaker	11%	10%	13%	10%
Participation by one or more members in a United Nations Seminar	.6%	4%	6%	7%
Use of Bible studies or other printed resources of the				
Peacemaking Program ¹	40%	38%	45%	28%
Participation by one or more members in a Peacemaking				
Travel Study Seminar	.5%	6%	5%	11%
Visited the Peacemaking Program's Web site for information/resources	24%	18%	30%	22%
Peacemaking in worship.	90%	91%	93%	88%
A study group or study course on peacemaking in the Bible		26%	28%	31%
A peacemaking committee ¹	16%	17%	28%	24%
Teaching non-violent conflict resolution skills to children and youth ¹	.6%	26%	31%	35%
A study of human rights, disarmament, globalization, or				
sustainable development ¹	.8%	13%	15%	20%
A study of the war on terrorism since September 11 ¹		19%	25%	33%
A study of other international issues involving conflict ¹	17%	27%	37%	48%
Letter writing or other public policy advocacy regarding				
peace and justice issues ¹		17%	20%	29%
Recycling, energy reduction, and other concerns for the environment	54%	59%	57%	56%

¹Differences by size significant at p<.05, based on a chi-square test; all others are not significant.

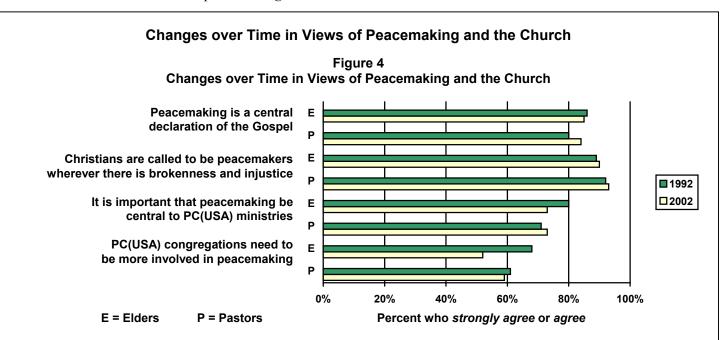
OPINIONS ON PEACEMAKING

Peacemaking and the Gospel

- ✓ At least 82% strongly agree or agree that peacemaking is a central declaration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.
- ✓ Even larger numbers (members, 87%; pastors, 93%) strongly agree or agree that Christians are called to be peacemakers wherever they encounter brokenness and injustice.

Place of Peacemaking in the PC(USA)

- ✓ Three in four members, elders, and pastors, and 85% of specialized clergy, *strongly agree* or *agree* that *it is important* that peacemaking be central to the ministries of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.).
- ✓ Majorities (elders, 52%; pastors, 59%) *strongly agree* or *agree* that Presbyterian congregations *need to be more involved in peacemaking*, but few panelists (elders, 11%; pastors, 22%) *strongly agree* or *agree* that the PC(USA) *devotes too much attention to peacemaking issues*.



Opinions on the importance of peacemaking in faith generally and in the PC(USA) specifically show little change between 1992 and 2002, with one exception: among elders, the percentage who *strongly agree* or *agree* that *the congregations of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) need to be more involved in peacemaking* dropped from 68% to 52% over the decade. The results for members are similar (64% and 51%). A detailed look (Table 4) reveals that the change is a shift to the *neither agree nor disagree* and the *not sure* categories. In short, few lay panelists in either year believe that PC(USA) congregations are sufficiently involved in peacemaking.

Table 4
Opinions on Whether "The Congregations of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Need to be More Involved in Peacemaking"

	Members		Eld	ers	
	1992	2002	1992	2002	
Strongly agree	21%	11%	23%	14%	
Agree	43%	40%	45%	38%	
Neither agree nor disagree	24%	29%	20%	30%	
Disagree/strongly disagree	6%	8%	10%	9%	
Not sure	2%	12%	2%	8%	

OPINIONS ON PEACEMAKING

Interfaith Gatherings

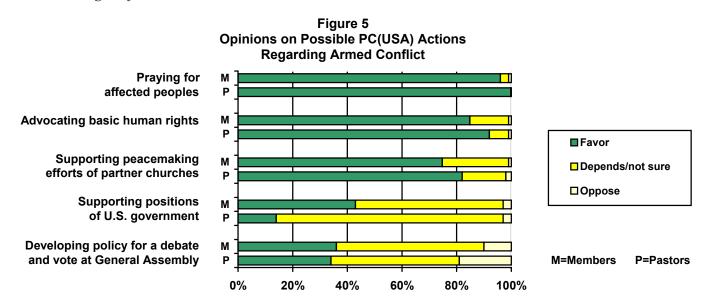
- ✓ Half of pastors report their congregations took part in an interfaith gathering over the last two years, including 40% who report participation in an interfaith worship service.
- ✓ Large majorities believe the peacemaking ministry of the PC(USA) should *encourage and develop interfaith dialogue* between Christians and followers of other religious groups, ranging from 79% of members (combined yes, definitely and yes, probably responses) to 95% of specialized clergy.

PC(USA)'s Role in Armed Conflicts

- ✓ Most panelists (elders, 65%; specialized clergy, 85%) would *definitely* or *probably* like to see the PC(USA) *take a* more active role in providing news stories on war-torn areas of the world by collecting and disseminating information provided by our partner churches.
- ✓ Other possible church actions regarding armed conflict, and the percentage of elders and pastors who *favor* the PC(USA) taking them, include:
 - Praying for the affected peoples (98%; 100%)
 - *Encouraging humanitarian efforts* (87%; 95%)
 - Advocating basic human rights (86%; 92%)
 - Supporting the peacemaking work of our partner churches in the area (76%; 82%)

Church, Government, and Peacemaking

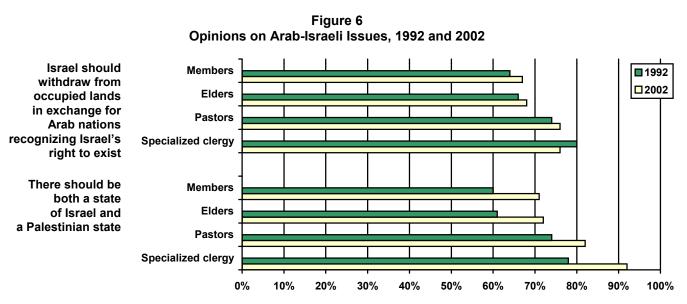
- ✓ Only a minority of panelists *favor* the PC(USA) *supporting the positions of the U.S. government* in *armed conflicts around the world* (elders, 38%; pastors, 14%). Most choose *depends on the situation* (55%; 81%).
- ✓ Most panelists (elders, 57%; specialized clergy, 86%) strongly disagree or disagree that the church should quit trying to influence the government on matters of war and peace.
- ✓ More members *strongly disagree* or *disagree* (40%) than *strongly agree* or *agree* (31%) that *war is a necessary evil in an unjust world*. Pastors split the other way—30% *disagree*; 49% *agree*.
- ✓ Most panelists (82% or more) *strongly agree* or *agree* that the church has a role in *defending other faith communities* that are the targets of hate crime.



INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Middle East

- ✓ Large majorities favor a "two-state solution" in the Middle East, with both a state of Israel and a state of Palestine. That view is held by 71% of members, 72% of elders, 82% of pastors, and 92% of specialized clergy. A Gallup Poll taken in May 2002 found that 48% of American adults favor "establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and the Gaza strip."
- ✓ Large but slightly smaller majorities of panelists *favor* a proposal to have Israel withdraw from occupied Arab lands in exchange for Arab nations recognizing *Israel's right to exist as a nation* (members, 67%; pastors, 67%).



Foreign Military Aid

- ✓ Panelists split on whether the *U.S. government should reduce its military support to Israel, Egypt, and other Middle East governments*. A few more members *strongly agree* or *agree* (33%) than *strongly disagree* or *disagree* (31%), but large numbers are *not sure* (18%) or *neither agree nor disagree* (19%). Elders' responses are almost identical. Pastors and specialized clergy tilt by larger margins toward agreement on this issue.
- ✓ A similar pattern of results obtains for the issue of reducing U.S. military support to Colombia.

Nuclear Weapons

- ✓ Large majorities of 82% or more *strongly agree* or *agree* that the *U.S. government should do more to prevent nuclear bomb materials from the former Soviet Union getting into the hands of terrorists or rogue governments.*
- ✓ Majorities, ranging from 55% of elders to 75% of specialized clergy, *strongly agree* or *agree* that *it would be unwise for the U.S. to unilaterally back out of treaties that limit the testing of nuclear weapons.*
- ✓ Among laity, more strongly agree or agree (elders, 34%) than strongly disagree or disagree (23%) that the potential long-run benefits of developing a missile defense shield for the U.S. outweigh any short-run problems from breaking the ABM Treaty with Russia. But many respond not sure (26%) or neither agree nor disagree (17%).
- ✓ Ministers lean the other way on the ABM Treaty question. For example, more pastors *strongly disagree* or *disagree* (48%) than *strongly agree* or *agree* (20%), although here also many respond *not sure* (15%) or *neither agree nor disagree* (17%).

THE PRESBYTERIAN PANEL

PEACEMAKING, INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT, AND RELATED ISSUES The May 2002 Survey

Appendix

Number of questionnaires mailed.	Members 898	Elders 945	Ministers 1,299
Number of questionnaires returned		487	800 *
Percent returned	50%	51%	61%
*623 pastors; 177 specialized clergy			

Q1. Please indicate your degree of agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements.

	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
a.	Peacemaking is a central declaration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ			<i>8</i> v
	Strongly agree39%	41%	45%	60%
	Agree43%	44%	39%	29%
	Neither agree nor disagree10%	7%	7%	6%
	Strongly disagree3%	1%	3%	3%
	Disagree	3%	4%	2%
	Not sure	3%	1%	
b.	Christians are called to be peacemakers wherever they encounter brokenness	ss and injust	ice	
	Strongly agree37%	39%	52%	63%
	Agree50%	51%	41%	33%
	Neither agree nor disagree7%	6%	4%	3%
	Strongly disagree2%	1%	1%	1%
	Disagree	2%	1%	_
	Not sure	2%	1%	1%
c.	It is important that peacemaking be central to the ministries of the Presbyte.	rian Church	(U.S.A.)	
	Strongly agree30%	30%	36%	52%
	Agree43%	43%	37%	33%
	Neither agree nor disagree	16%	14%	10%
	Strongly disagree	4%	5%	4%
	Disagree	4%	7%	1%
	Not sure	2%	1%	
d.	The Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) devotes too much attention to peacemaki	ng issues		
	Strongly agree	3%	6%	5%
	Agree5%	8%	16%	6%
	Neither agree nor disagree32%	34%	23%	17%
	Strongly disagree	18%	22%	34%
	Disagree26%	27%	31%	34%
	Not sure	11%	3%	5%

^{* =} less than 0.5%; rounds to zero

⁻ = zero (0.0); no cases in this category

^{+ =} nonresponses of 10% or more on this question (reported percentages for all questions omit nonresponses)

n = number of respondents eligible to answer this question

[•] percentages add to more than 100 because respondents could make more than one response

		Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q1. (Cont.	Please indicate your degree of agreement or disagreement with each	h of the follo	wing staten	nents.	
(Cont.	e. The congregations of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) need to	be more inv	olved in pea	acemaking	
	Strongly agree	11%	14%	18%	36%
	Agree		38%	41%	38%
	Neither agree nor disagree	29%	30%	25%	16%
	Strongly disagree	3%	4%	5%	4%
	Disagree.	5%	5%	7%	2%
	Not sure	12%	8%	3%	4%
Q2.	How familiar are you with the Peacemaking Program of the Presby	terian Church	h (U.S.A.)?		
	Very familiar	1%	4%	22%	24%
	Generally familiar		22%	59%	52%
	A little familiar		32%	16%	15%
	Not familiar		43%	2%	8%
Q3.	Are you aware that the PC(USA) Peacemaking Program includes to York?	he Presbyteri	an United N	Nations Offi	ce in New
	Yes	14%	23%	78%	75%
	No	86%	77%	22%	25%
Q4.	Are you at all familiar with the "Commitment to Peacemaking," a promise to do peacemaking by integrating it into the life and mission				d to make a
	Yes	15%	28%	96%	82%
	No	85%	72%	4%	18%
	Q4a. [If "Yes,"] Has your session adopted the "Commitment to	Peacemaking	g"?		
		n=65	n=134	n=593	n=144
	Yes		37%	46%	35%
	No		21%	44%	34%
	Don't know	51%	41%	10%	30%
Q5.	Are you familiar with the resource "Seeking to Be Faithful Together Disagreement"?	er: Guidelines	s for Presby	terians Duri	ing Times of
	Yes, very familiar	2%	2%	45%	34%
	Yes, somewhat familiar		10%	38%	34%
	I've heard of it but never seen or read it		22%	10%	12%
	No		66%	7%	20%
Q6.	Have you had any conflicts in your congregation over the last seve	ral years?			
	Yes	46%	54%	60%	48%
	No		37%	38%	35%
	Don't know		9%	2%	16%
	DOIL UNIOW	2070	270	2/0	10/0

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		Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
	Q6a. [If "Yes,"] Was "Seeking to Be Faithful" used by the session	n as it addre	essed such c	onflict?	
		n=204	n=258	n=374	n=82
	Yes	4%	5%	31%	24%
	No	22%	45%	60%	48%
	Don't know		50%	9%	28%
	Q6b. [If "Yes,"] Was "Seeking to Be Faithful" of help in resolving	g the confli	ct?		
	Yes	2%	5%	32%	21%
	No		23%	43%	38%
	Don't know		72%	25%	41%
Q7.	Please indicate which of the following resources or events available your congregation has made use of. (the for <i>all</i> that apply.) Attendance by one or more members at a PC(USA)	through the	Presbyteria	in Peacemak	ing Program ◆
	peacemaking conference	10%	15%	23%	28%
	Hosting an International Peacemaker		3%	11%	16%
	Participation by one or more members in a United Nations Sem Use of Bible studies or other printed resources of the Presbyteria	inar.2%	2%	6%	7%
	Peacemaking Program Participation by one or more members in a Peacemaking		14%	38%	37%
	Travel Study Seminar	4%	3%	7%	10%
	(www.pcusa.org/peacemaking) for information or resources	s6%	8%	24%	23%
Q8.	Please let us know about your own congregation's peacemaking effort which your congregation has been involved <i>over the past two years</i>		te the areas for <i>all</i> that		low in
	Worship (passing the peace, prayers for peace, etc.)		80%	90%	89%
	A study group or study course on peacemaking in the Bible An established peacemaking committee or by incorporating	10%	14%	27%	30%
	peacemaking into the work of another committee(s) Teaching non-violent conflict resolution skills to children	8%	11%	21%	20%
	and youth in the church and/or community	16%	15%	27%	20%
	globalization, or sustainable development	4%	6%	14%	19%
	A study of the war on terrorism since September 11	6%	7%	22%	17%
	A study of other international issues involving conflict (for example, in the Middle East, Northern Ireland,				
	the Balkans, etc.) Letter writing or other public policy advocacy efforts that	11%	16%	32%	30%
	support legislation on peace and justice issues	7%	11%	20%	19%
	environment ("making peace with the earth")	30%	35%	56%	48%
	Other (specify):		4%	12%	8%

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	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q9. Since September 11, has your congregation's involvement	nt in peacemaking:			
Increased?	12%	9%	15%	14%
Decreased?	1%	*	*	
Stayed about the same?	45%	68%	82%	70%
Don't know	42%	23%	3%	17%
Q10. Did your congregation receive the Peacemaking Offering	g in 2001 (usually taker	n on the firs	t Sunday in	October)?
Yes	30%	41%	51%	48%
No	14%	21%	45%	32%
Don't know	56%	38%	4%	20%
Q10a. [If "Yes,"] Did you or another member of your h	ousehold make a contr	ribution to tl	nis special of	ffering?
	n=130	n=192	n=314	n=80
Yes	64%	76%	78%	76%
No	19%	18%	17%	22%
Don't know	16%	6%	4%	1%
Q11. How involved are you, <i>personally</i> , in your congregation	's peacemaking activiti	les?		
Very involved	1%	2%	20%	14%
Generally involved	4%	9%	42%	26%
A little involved	15%	27%	23%	28%
Not involved	79%	62%	14%	32%
Q12. Has your congregation participated in an interfaith worsh that is, a service or gathering involving Presbyterians or religions, such as Jews, Muslims, Bahá'ís, or Hindus? (embers of o		
An interfaith worship service	▼ 370⁄	37%	4 0%	4 2%
Other interfaith gathering (describe):		17%	21%	19%
Q13. As part of its peacemaking ministry, should the Presbyter developing interfaith dialogue between Christians and fo	rian Church (U.S.A.) b	e involved i		
Yes, definitely		44%	57%	74%
Yes, probably	33%	39%	29%	21%
No	5%	6%	10%	2%
Not sure	16%	12%	4%	4%
Q14. Does your presbytery have a Peacemaking Committee?				
Yes	16%	26%	68%	66%
No		14%	17%	14%
Don't know	74%	60%	15%	20%

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Q15. As a general rule, where there are armed conflicts around the world, would you favor or oppose the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) taking each of the following actions?

Favor 96% 98% 100% 100% Oppose 11% — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	a.	Praying for the affected peoples			
Depends on the situation 3% 2% * -		Favor96%	98%	100%	100%
Not sure		Oppose			
b. Advocating basic human rights Favor		Depends on the situation	2%	*	_
Favor		Not sure*	*		
Oppose 1% * 1% — Depends on the situation 12% 11% 6% 2% Not sure 2% 2% 1% — c. Supporting the peacemaking work of our partner churches in the area Favor 74% 76% 82% 89% Oppose 1% 1% 2% — Depends on the situation 18% 20% 15% 11% Not sure 6% 3% 1% — d. Encouraging humanitarian efforts Favor 86% 87% 95% 96% Oppose 1% * 1% — Depends on the situation 11% 11% 4% 4% Not sure 2% 2% 1% — e. Supporting the positions of the U.S. government Favor 43% 38% 14% 11% Oppose 3% 2% 3% 4% Depends on the situation 49% 55% 81% 84% N	b.	Advocating basic human rights			
Depends on the situation		Favor84%	86%	92%	98%
Not sure 2% 2% 1% — c. Supporting the peacemaking work of our partner churches in the area Favor 74% 76% 82% 89% Oppose 1% 1% 2% — Depends on the situation 18% 20% 15% 11% Not sure 6% 3% 1% — d. Encouraging humanitarian efforts Favor 86% 87% 95% 96% Oppose 1% * 1% — Depends on the situation 11% 11% 4% 4% Not sure 2% 2% 1% — e. Supporting the positions of the U.S. government Favor 43% 38% 14% 11% Oppose 3% 2% 3% 4% Depends on the situation 49% 55% 81% 84% Not sure 5% 4% 2% 1% f. Developing relevant policy that is debated and voted on at an annual General Assembly meeting Favor 36% 35% 34% 49% Oppose 10% 13%		Oppose	*	1%	
c. Supporting the peacemaking work of our partner churches in the area Favor		Depends on the situation	11%	6%	2%
Favor		Not sure	2%	1%	
Favor	c.	Supporting the peacemaking work of our partner churches in the area			
Depends on the situation			76%	82%	89%
Depends on the situation		Oppose	1%	2%	_
Not sure		**	20%	15%	11%
Favor			3%	1%	_
Favor	d.	Encouraging humanitarian efforts			
Depends on the situation			87%	95%	96%
Depends on the situation 11% 11% 4% 4% Not sure 2% 2% 1% — e. Supporting the positions of the U.S. government Favor 43% 38% 14% 11% Oppose 3% 2% 3% 4% Depends on the situation 49% 55% 81% 84% Not sure 5% 4% 2% 1% f. Developing relevant policy that is debated and voted on at an annual General Assembly meeting Favor 36% 35% 34% 49% Oppose 10% 13% 19% 10% Depends on the situation 29% 32% 37% 33%		Oppose	*	1%	_
Not sure			11%	4%	4%
Favor		1	2%	1%	
Favor	e.	Supporting the positions of the U.S. government			
Depends on the situation		Favor	38%	14%	11%
Not sure		Oppose	2%	3%	4%
Not sure		Depends on the situation	55%	81%	84%
Favor 36% 35% 34% 49% Oppose 10% 13% 19% 10% Depends on the situation 29% 32% 37% 33%		•	4%	2%	1%
Favor 36% 35% 34% 49% Oppose 10% 13% 19% 10% Depends on the situation 29% 32% 37% 33%	f.	Developing relevant policy that is debated and voted on at an annual Gene	eral Assembl	v meeting	
Depends on the situation		1 0 1			49%
Depends on the situation		Oppose10%	13%	19%	10%
<u>*</u>			32%	37%	33%
		•	20%	10%	8%

Q16. Would you like to see the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) take a more active role in providing news stories on wartorn areas of the world by collecting and disseminating information provided by our partner churches in those areas?

Yes, definitely	.21%	23%	40%	48%
Yes, probably		42%	36%	37%
No, probably not		14%	13%	7%
No, definitely not		5%	5%	3%
Not sure		16%	6%	5%

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Q17. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

into the hands of terrorists or rogue governmen	ILS					
Strongly agree		44%	46%	57%		
Agree	37%	38%	38%	27%		
Neither agree nor disagree		10%	9%	6%		
Disagree		2%	2%	1%		
Strongly disagree		1%	*	1%		
Not sure		6%	5%	7%		
The church should quit trying to influence the government on matters of war and peace						
Strongly agree	4%	4%	3%	2%		
Agree	15%	15%	7%	3%		
Neither agree nor disagree		19%	12%	6%		
Disagree		40%	39%	37%		
Strongly disagree Not sure		17%	38%	49%		
		5%	1%	2%		
Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Strongly disagree Not sure		55% 10% 2% 1% 3%	46% 4% 2% 1% 1%	38% 2% — —		
Peacemaking requires strong international inst	itutions such as the United N	ations				
Strongly agree		28%	36%	51%		
Agree	46%	45%	36%	34%		
Neither agree nor disagree	6%	11%	11%	10%		
Disagree	7%	7%	7%	3%		
Strongly disagree	4%	4%	5%	1%		
Not sure	6%	5%	4%	1%		
It would be unwise for the U.S. to unilaterally back out of treaties that limit the testing of nuclear weapons						
Strongly agree		20%	28%	41%		
Agree	39%	35%	35%	34%		
Neither agree nor disagree	15%	15%	15%	11%		
Disagree	8%	10%	8%	4%		
	20/	4%	5%	4%		
Strongly disagree		4%	<i>J</i> %0	470		

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		Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy		
	ease indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of	the following statem	ents.				
(Cont.) f.	Government actions since September 11 pose a threat to civil liberties in the United States						
	Strongly agree		5%	9%	19%		
	Agree		18%	27%	38%		
	Neither agree nor disagree		17%	19%	13%		
	Disagree		33%	26%	17%		
	Strongly disagree		19%	13%	6%		
	Not sure		7%	7%	8%		
g.	The potential long-run benefits of developing a missile run problems from breaking the ABM (anti-ballistic mi Strongly agree	ssile) Treaty with Ru		ates outweig	gh any short- 4%		
	Agree	24%	24%	14%	11%		
	Neither agree nor disagree	19%	17%	17%	13%		
	Disagree	12%	13%	25%	23%		
	Strongly disagree	8%	10%	23%	33%		
	Not sure	26%	26%	15%	16%		
h.	War is a necessary evil in an unjust world						
	Strongly agree	5%	7%	8%	5%		
	Agree	26%	27%	41%	37%		
	Neither agree nor disagree	21%	19%	16%	15%		
	Disagree	28%	28%	22%	17%		
	Strongly disagree	12%	12%	8%	19%		
	Not sure	8%	7%	6%	6%		
i.	The U.S. government should lessen its military support to Israel, Egypt, and other Middle East governments						
	Strongly agree		8%	12%	18%		
	Agree		23%	33%	31%		
	Neither agree nor disagree		21%	20%	15%		
	Disagree		23%	17%	17%		
	Strongly disagree	8%	7%	5%	5%		
	Not sure	18%	18%	14%	13%		
j.	The U.S. government should reduce its military support to the government of Colombia						
	Strongly agree		6%	12%	17%		
	Agree		20%	28%	34%		
	Neither agree nor disagree		24%	25%	13%		
	Disagree		18%	12%	9%		
	Strongly disagree		4%	3%	4%		
	Not sure	24%	28%	20%	22%		

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number of respondents eligible to answer this question n

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		Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q18.	Which of the following do you believe would be <i>just</i> reasons for the (the for <i>all</i> that apply.)	United Sta	tes governm	nent to go to	war?
		*	♦	•	*
	The protection of U.S. economic interests abroad	22%	26%	14%	10%
	The protection of human rights of people in another country The replacement of a government that seems to be hostile		38%	56%	52%
	to our way of life The punishment of another government for acts of terrorism	15%	14%	8%	5%
	believed but not proven to be supported by that governmen The protection of our country after having been attacked		18%	12%	7%
	by another country The protection of a country closely allied with us that had		95%	90%	83%
	been attacked by another country		74%	70%	64%
	To live up to the demands of treaties that we have signed	53%	57%	52%	54%
	To pre-emptively destroy weapons of mass destruction	43%	39%	39%	34%
	None of the above	2%	2%	5%	9%
	Other (please specify):	4%	2%	4%	4%
Q20.	Yes	5% 24% at Israel with			
	Favor	67%	68%	76%	76%
	Oppose		6%	70%	6%
	Not sure		26%	17%	18%
Q21.	On another subject, do you think the events of September 11 have cl Yes No	hanged this81%10%	country in a 82% 9%	lasting way 75% 12%	7, or not? 70% 16%
	Not sure	9%	9%	13%	14%
	Q21a. [If "Yes,"] Is it a change for the better or a change for the wo	orse?			
		n= 360	n=393	n=466	n=121
	Better		48%	32%	25%
	Worse		20%	21%	32%
	Not sure		31%	47%	43%
	110t Suite	···· 5 T /0	J1/0	→ / /0	TJ/U

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	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q22. Do you think the U.S. campaign against terrorism is going very well	ll, fairly well,	or not well	at all?	
Very well	12%	11%	9%	6%
Fairly well		74%	64%	54%
Not well at all	13%	15%	27%	41%
Q23. To what extent, if any, does your Christian faith influence your personal control of the co	spective on the	ne war on te	errorism?	
Great extent	37%	47%	78%	80%
Some extent	51%	44%	21%	19%
Only a little extent	8%	6%	1%	1%
None		4%		
Q24. How concerned are you about the possibility there will be more ma	ijor terrorist a	ttacks in the	e United Sta	ates?
Greatly concerned	46%	41%	37%	36%
Somewhat concerned	47%	51%	52%	54%
Not much concerned	5%	5%	9%	9%
Not concerned	1%	1%	2%	1%
Not sure	1%	1%	*	

Q25. Please use this space for additional comments.

[Not tabulated]

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