



THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER
For The People & The Press



**THE PEW
FORUM**
ON RELIGION
& PUBLIC LIFE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 2003

Different Faiths, Different Messages
**AMERICANS HEARING ABOUT IRAQ FROM THE PULPIT, BUT
RELIGIOUS FAITH NOT DEFINING OPINIONS**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Kohut, Director
Pew Research Center For The People & The Press
1150 18th Street, N.W., Suite 975
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel (202) 293-3126
Fax (202) 293-2569
www.people-press.org

Melissa Rogers, Executive Director
Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life
1150 18th Street, N.W., Suite 775
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel (202) 955-5075
Fax (202) 955-0658
www.pewforum.org

Different Faiths, Different Messages

AMERICANS HEARING ABOUT IRAQ FROM THE PULPIT, BUT RELIGIOUS FAITH NOT DEFINING OPINIONS

Most American churchgoers are hearing about the issue of war with Iraq at their places of worship. But most say their ministers are not taking a position for or against the war, and relatively few people say their own views on the issue are being shaped by religious leaders or their own religious beliefs.

Nearly six-in-ten (57%) of those who regularly attend religious services say their clergy has spoken about the prospect of war with Iraq. But just a fifth (21%) say their priest or minister has taken a position on the issue. When churchgoers do hear a point of view, it mostly comports with the national stance of their religious faith: white Catholics and African-Americans are hearing anti-war messages, while white evangelical Protestants are getting a pro-war point of view.

But on balance very few people say their religious beliefs are shaping their views on Iraq, unlike the relatively large percentage who report this about social and moral issues like gay marriage, abortion, or the death penalty.

Just one-in-ten Americans cite their religious beliefs as the strongest influence in their thinking about the war, with supporters and opponents of military action equally likely to cite this as a factor (9% of supporters, 10% of opponents). Even among those who regularly attend religious services, fewer than one-in-five (17%) say their religious beliefs are the biggest influence.

These are the principal findings of a nationwide survey of 1,032 Americans conducted March 13-16 by the Pew Research Center and the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life. The survey shows that just a third of Americans say that the opinions of religious *leaders* have had at least some influence on their thinking about possible military action in Iraq, and only 11% say those views have been highly influential. By comparison, a 53% majority say friends and family have had at least some influence in shaping their opinions on possible military action (14% great deal), and 43% say that about political commentators (7% great deal).

Religion and War	
	<u>National</u>
<i>Clergy spoken about war?*</i>	%
Yes	57
No position	34
In favor	7
Against	14
No	41
Don't know	<u>2</u>
	100
<i>What influences your thinking?</i>	
Media	41
Personal experience	16
Education	11
Religious beliefs	10
Friends and family	7
Other	11
Don't know	<u>4</u>
	100
<i>Religious leaders have said...</i>	
Too much	15
Too little	32
Right amount	34
Don't know	<u>19</u>
	100

** Based on those who attend religious services at least once a month

While the influence of religious leaders on attitudes about Iraq may be limited, this does not mean that the public does not want to hear from them. Just 15% of Americans think religious leaders have been saying too much about war on Iraq, while twice as many (32%) think religious leaders have been speaking out too little on the issue. And the desire for religious leaders to speak out more on Iraq is greatest among war opponents. Fully 42% of those who oppose military action in Iraq say religious leaders have been speaking out too little on the issue – just 28% of those in favor of war feel the same.

<i>Religious leaders have said...</i>	<i>Military action</i>	
	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
	%	%
Too much	16	14
Too little	28	42
About right	39	28
Don't know	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>
	100	100

What Churchgoers are Hearing

While 57% of people who regularly attend worship services say they are hearing about the war from their clergy, only one-fifth are hearing a point of view: 14% are hearing anti-war messages; 7% say their clergy are supporting the war.

Where churchgoers do report clergy taking a position, the direction was consistent with that of national church leaders. Among white Catholics, 14% said their priest expressed opposition to war, and none said they have heard pro-war messages. Among white mainline Protestants, 7% heard anti-war messages and only 1% pro-war messages. African-Americans heard more anti-war than pro-war messages, by a margin of 38% to 5%. But among white evangelicals, 15% say their clergy have expressed support for war, and only 3% have heard anti-war messages.

<i>Have your clergy spoken about war?</i>	-----White-----			
	<u>Evangelical Protestant</u>	<u>Mainline Protestant</u>	<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Black</u>
Yes	57	52	60	66
In favor	15	1	0	5
Against	3	7	14	38
No position	37	43	44	22
Other/DK	2	1	2	1
No	41	48	37	33
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100
Number of cases	(196)	(91)	(121)	(78)

*Based on those who attend services at least once a month.

Support for Military Action Crosses Religious Lines, but Seculars are Divided

Solid majorities of white evangelicals, mainline Protestants, and Catholics favored the U.S. taking military action to end Saddam Hussein’s rule. Support was strongest among evangelicals, 77% of whom supported war, compared with 62% of Catholics and mainline Protestants. But only 36% of African-American Protestants supported military action, and seculars – respondents who said they were atheists or had no religious affiliation – divided evenly on the question (44% in favor, 44% opposed).

For many people, support for war was contingent upon the U.S. assembling a coalition of major allies. Even among white evangelicals, less than a majority – 48% – favored the use of force if our major allies did not want to join us; this view was shared by 43% of white mainline Protestants, 37% of white Catholics, and 33% of secular respondents.

Religious Influence on Public Opinion

Only 10% of respondents in the current poll say that their religious beliefs have been the most important influence on their attitudes about war with Iraq, which is comparable to findings from a 2001 poll on religion’s impact on attitudes about the use of force to prevent genocide, and a 1996 poll on the conflict in Bosnia. In all three surveys, a plurality say that things they have seen or read in the media are most important. Religion has typically been more important on social and moral issues such as abortion (where 28% in 1996 said religion was the most important influence), the death penalty (23% in 2001), and especially gay marriage (40% in 2001).

<i>Biggest influence on your thinking</i>	<u>Iraq</u>	<u>Bosnia</u>	<u>Geno- cide</u>	<u>Death penalty</u>	<u>Abor- tion</u>	<u>Gay marriage</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Media	41	35	34	25	7	9
Personal experience	16	15	12	12	18	12
Education	11	18	18	14	22	12
Religious beliefs	10	6	13	23	28	40
Friends and family	7	7	4	5	7	8
Other	11	16	12	17	16	15
Don’t know	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Who's Affecting Views on War?

About one-third of the public (33%) reported that religious leaders are having at least “some influence” on how they view the issue of military action in Iraq. This is considerably greater than the reported influence of Hollywood celebrities (2% reported a great deal of influence, 5% some influence). But it is comparable to the level of influence of Democratic political leaders (7% great deal, 28% some), and below that of political commentators, Republic political leaders, and friends and family members. Among weekly churchgoers, fully half said that religious leaders were having at least some influence on their opinion about war.

	Great		Not much/	
	Deal	Some	None	DK/Ref
Friends/family members	14	39	45	2=100
Political commentators	7	36	54	3=100
Republican leaders	11	29	57	3=100
Democratic leaders	7	28	62	3=100
Religious leaders	11	22	64	3=100
Hollywood celebrities	2	5	91	2=100

Compared with other religious groups, more black Protestants and white evangelicals said religious leaders were influencing their thinking: 58% of black Protestants and 46% of evangelicals reported at least some influence, compared with 29% among Catholics and 18% among mainline Protestants.

Most Think War Is Morally Justified

A solid majority of the public (77%) believes that, in general, war is sometimes morally justified, while just one-in-five say it is never morally justified. Opinion on this issue has changed only slightly since November 2001, when 83% felt war is sometimes morally justified and 12% said it is never warranted.

Religious differences have little effect on attitudes toward the morality of war. Fewer than one-in-five white evangelical Protestants (15%), non-Hispanic Catholics (16%), and mainline Protestants (18%) believe that war is never morally justified. A slightly larger minority of seculars (25%) holds the view that war is never morally warranted, but more than seven-in-ten seculars (73%) say war is sometimes morally justified.

Even those who oppose the use of military force in Iraq believe that war is sometimes morally justified. Six-in-ten of those who oppose taking military action to remove Saddam Hussein from power think war is sometimes morally warranted, while 36% of war opponents think it is never justified. (This survey was conducted March 13-16, prior to the president's March 17 speech on Iraq. Opinions on Iraq in the U.S. and Europe were released by the Pew Research Center's *Global Attitudes Project* on March 18, "America's Image Further Erodes, Europeans Want Weaker Ties.")

Civilian Casualties a Bigger Concern

Americans are more divided when asked about their general concerns about the way the United States conducts its wars. Nearly half (47%) say their bigger worry is that the U.S. does not go far enough to achieve military victory, while a third (32%) is more concerned that the U.S. does not go far enough to avoid civilian casualties. Opinion has narrowed somewhat since November 2001, when by 56%-25%, respondents said their greater concern was that the U.S. did not go far enough to achieve victory.

Among religious groups, Catholics (34%) and seculars (37%) are more likely to cite civilian casualties as a concern compared with white mainline Protestants (25%) and white evangelicals (23%). But partisanship is more of a factor. Republicans by more than two-to-one (57%-23%) believe the bigger concern is that the U.S. does not go far enough to achieve victory, while Democrats are divided: 42% say the bigger worry is that the U.S. does not do enough to avoid casualties while about as many (40%) mention the concern that the U.S. does not go far enough to win militarily.

Balancing Victory with Civilian Costs				
		---- Party ----		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>
<i>Bigger concern...</i>	%	%	%	%
Not aggressive enough	47	57	40	51
Civilian casualties	32	23	42	29
Don't know	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>
	100	100	100	100

Iraq Again Leads News Interest Index

Public attention to the debate over a possible war in Iraq remained steady over the past month, with 62% of Americans following that story very closely. Similarly, four-in-ten paid very close attention to reports on U.N. weapons inspectors in Iraq, virtually unchanged from February (43%).

The high price of gasoline continues to attract the very close attention from a majority of the public (52%). Reports about the condition of the economy also continues to garner the same level of interest compared to last month, with four-in-ten paying very close attention. Those with a household income of \$75,000 or more paid the most attention to economic news, while those earning less than \$20,000 paid the least attention. Yet, both income groups followed gas prices at similar levels.

A third of Americans (34%) continue to closely track North Korea's nuclear weapons program, roughly the same as last month (33%). A third of Americans also paid very close attention to the story of Elizabeth Smart, a Utah girl found alive nine months after being kidnaped from her home.

Women paid much more attention than men to the girl's recovery (40% vs. 28%), but parents were no more likely to follow this story than non-parents. Interest in the Elizabeth Smart case did not match the broad public attention to a series of child abductions last summer. In September 2002, nearly half the public followed the child kidnaping stories very closely (49%).

Three-in-ten Americans (31%) paid very close attention to the recent capture of Khalid Sheik Mohammed, a major Al Qaeda leader in Pakistan. Deaths in Chicago and Rhode Island nightclubs resulting from fire and overcrowding were followed closely by a quarter of the public (24%). Interest in a 1990 fire at a Bronx club where 87 people died also garnered a similar level of interest (28%).

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for the *March News Interest Index* survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,032 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period March 13-16, 2003. Based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points. For results based on Form 1 (N=515) the sampling error is plus or minus 5 percentage points; for Form 2 (N=517) the sampling error is plus or minus 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.

PERCENT FOLLOWING EACH NEWS STORY "VERY CLOSELY"

	<u>Debate over Possible U.S. Action in Iraq</u>	<u>High Price of Gas</u>	<u>U.N. Weapons Inspectors</u>	<u>Condition of U.S. Economy</u>	<u>Utah Girl's Return</u>	<u>N. Korea's Nuclear Program</u>	<u>Al Qaeda Leader Captured</u>	<u>Nightclub Deaths</u>	<u>(N)</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<i>Total</i>	62	52	40	40	34	34	31	24	(1032)
<i>Sex</i>									
Male	68	53	45	44	28	41	38	20	(508)
Female	57	52	36	36	40	27	24	28	(524)
<i>Race</i>									
White	63	51	40	40	35	33	31	23	(864)
Non-white	56	61	41	39	35	37	31	27	(156)
Black	60	72	39	48	42	39	33	33	(104)
<i>Age</i>									
Under 30	57	43	33	26	26	26	26	18	(160)
30-49	60	56	42	38	35	32	28	24	(445)
50-64	67	49	45	52	36	41	40	29	(244)
65+	67	57	41	45	41	38	33	25	(173)
<i>Education</i>									
College Grad.	74	42	44	47	29	40	34	24	(378)
Some College	67	53	42	38	31	35	27	24	(253)
H.S. Grad	56	50	39	37	40	29	29	28	(320)
<H.S. Grad.	48	78	34	37	37	34	36	17	(76)
<i>Region</i>									
East	65	50	42	47	34	37	35	31	(214)
Midwest	62	53	40	39	34	33	24	23	(246)
South	60	56	40	39	36	33	37	22	(385)
West	63	48	39	36	33	33	23	22	(187)
<i>Party ID</i>									
Republican	66	49	48	38	34	36	40	22	(317)
Democrat	62	58	38	45	38	33	30	25	(315)
Independent	60	50	38	39	32	34	27	27	(327)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
MARCH 2003 NEWS INTEREST INDEX
FINAL TOPLINE
March 13-16, 2003
N=1,032

Q.1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
March, 2003	55	34	11=100
February, 2003	54	36	10=100
January, 2003	58	32	10=100
December, 2002	61	28	11=100
Late October, 2002	59	29	12=100
Early October, 2002	61	30	9=100
Mid-September, 2002	67	22	11=100
Early September, 2002	63	26	11=100
Late August, 2002	60	27	13=100
August, 2002	67	21	12=100
Late July, 2002	65	25	10=100
July, 2002	67	21	12=100
June, 2002	70	20	10=100
April, 2002	69	18	13=100
Early April, 2002	74	16	10=100
February, 2002	78	13	9=100
January, 2002	80	11	9=100
Mid-November, 2001	84	9	7=100
Early October, 2001	84	8	8=100
Late September, 2001	86	7	7=100
Mid-September, 2001	80	9	11=100
Early September, 2001	51	34	15=100
August, 2001	50	32	18=100
July, 2001	51	32	17=100
June, 2001	50	33	17=100
May, 2001	53	32	15=100
April, 2001	56	27	17=100
March, 2001	55	25	20=100
February, 2001	53	21	26=100

Q.2 Now I will read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely? **[INSERT ITEM; ROTATE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]**

	<u>Very Closely</u>	<u>Fairly Closely</u>	<u>Not too Closely</u>	<u>Not at all Closely</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a. Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy	40	35	16	8	1=100
February, 2003	42	33	15	10	*=100
January, 2003	40	35	13	11	1=100
December, 2002	38	34	17	10	1=100

Q.2 CONTINUED...

	Very Closely	Fairly Closely	Not too Closely	Not at all Closely	DK/Ref
February, 2002	35	40	15	9	1=100
January, 2002	30	44	16	9	1=100
December, 2001	37	40	13	8	2=100
Mid-November, 2001	41	36	15	7	1=100
June, 2001	24	41	18	16	1=100
May, 2001	34	36	15	15	0=100
April, 2001	36	34	16	13	1=100
February, 2001	30	39	18	12	1=100
January, 2001	32	38	17	11	2=100
June, 1995	26	41	22	11	*=100
March, 1995	27	45	19	9	*=100
February, 1995	23	41	22	13	1=100
December, 1994	28	43	20	9	*=100
October, 1994	27	40	20	12	1=100
June, 1994	25	42	23	10	*=100
May, 1994	33	40	16	10	1=100
January, 1994	34	39	16	10	1=100
Early January, 1994	36	44	13	7	*=100
December, 1993	35	41	15	8	1=100
October, 1993	33	38	20	9	*=100
September, 1993	37	40	14	8	1=100
Early September, 1993	39	39	14	9	*=100
August, 1993	41	36	14	9	*=100
May, 1993	37	38	18	6	1=100
February, 1993	49	36	10	5	*=100
January, 1993	42	39	12	7	*=100
September, 1992	43	37	13	6	*=100
May, 1992	39	39	15	6	1=100
March, 1992	47	38	11	4	*=100
February, 1992	47	37	10	6	*=100
January, 1992	44	40	11	5	*=100
October, 1991	36	38	16	9	1=100
Early January, 1991	36	40	16	7	1=100
b. Debate over the possibility that the					
U.S. will take military action in Iraq	62	27	6	4	1=100
February, 2003	62	25	8	4	1=100
January, 2003	55	29	10	4	2=100
December, 2002	51	32	10	6	1=100
Late October, 2002	53	33	8	5	1=100
Early October, 2002	60	28	6	5	1=100
Early September, 2002 ¹	48	29	15	6	2=100
Early January, 1991	59	31	7	2	1=100

¹ In Early September 2002 the story was listed as "...U.S. will invade Iraq." In Early January 1991 the story was listed as "Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and the presence of U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf."

Q.2 CONTINUED...

		Very Closely	Fairly Closely	Not too Closely	Not at all Closely	DK/Ref
c.	North Korea's nuclear weapons program	34	34	19	12	1=100
	February, 2003	33	34	18	13	2=100
	January, 2003	33	34	18	14	1=100
	Late October, 2002 ²	25	31	23	20	1=100
	June, 1994	27	33	26	14	*=100
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=515]:						
d.F1	The work of United Nations weapons inspectors in Iraq	40	39	14	5	2=100
	January, 2003	43	33	15	8	1=100
	December, 2002	34	41	14	10	1=100
	August, 1998 ³	35	39	15	10	1=100
	February, 1998	18	31	23	27	1=100
	January, 1998	36	40	16	8	*=100
	December, 1997	32	35	18	15	*=100
	November, 1997	34	33	15	17	1=100
	October, 1991	44	32	10	13	1=100
		35	38	15	11	1=100
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=517]:						
e.F2	The recent capture of a major Al Qaeda leader in Pakistan	31	39	18	11	1=100
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=515]:						
f.F1	Deaths in Chicago and Rhode Island nightclubs resulting from fire and overcrowding	24	42	23	11	*=100
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=517]:						
g.F2	The high price of gasoline these days	52	27	11	9	1=100
	February, 2003	53	25	12	9	1=100
	June, 2001	56	31	7	5	1=100
	May, 2001	61	26	6	6	1=100
	Early October, 2000	56	25	12	6	1=100
	June, 2000 ⁴	61	25	9	5	*=100
	March, 2000	58	28	10	4	*=100
	October, 1990	62	26	8	4	*=100
	September, 1990	56	28	11	5	*=100
	August, 1990	57	27	10	5	1=100
h.	The Utah girl found alive nine months after being kidnaped from her home	34	36	20	10	*=100

² In Late October 2002 the story was listed as "North Korea's admission that it has been secretly developing nuclear weapons." In June 1994 the story was listed as "Reports about North Korea's building of nuclear weapons and refusal to allow UN inspections."

³ In August 1998 the story was listed as "The current dispute with Iraq over UN weapons inspections." In February 1998 the story was listed as "The conflict in Iraq over UN weapons inspectors and U.S. threats to retaliate with air strikes." In January 1998 the story was listed as "The conflict in Iraq over UN weapons inspectors." In November and December 1997 the story was listed as "(the conflict over) Iraq's refusal to let Americans participate in weapons inspections." In October 1991 the story was listed as "The standoff in Baghdad between the Iraqis and UN weapons inspectors."

⁴ In August 1990 through June 2000 the question was worded "Recent increases in the price of gasoline."

NEWS INTEREST INDEX RANK ORDERED SUMMARY TABLE

<u>Very</u> <u>closely</u> %	<u>Fairly</u> <u>closely</u> %	
62	27	Debate over the possibility that the U.S. will take military action in Iraq
52	27	The high price of gasoline these days
40	39	The work of United Nations weapons inspectors in Iraq
40	35	Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy
34	36	The Utah girl found alive nine months after being kidnaped from her home
34	34	North Korea's nuclear weapons program
31	39	The recent capture of a major Al Qaeda leader in Pakistan
24	42	Deaths in Chicago and Rhode Island nightclubs resulting from fire and overcrowding

On the subject of Iraq...

Q.5/6 Would you favor or oppose taking military action in Iraq to end Saddam Hussein's rule? [**IF FAVOR, ASK** Should we attack Iraq only if our major allies agree to join us, or attack Iraq even if allies do not want to join us?]

		-----Gallup ⁵ -----												
		Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Late	Early	Mid-	Late	June	Nov	Feb	June	Mar
		2003	2003	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2001	2001	1993	1992
59	Favor	66	68	65	62	55	62	64	64	59	74	52	70	55
38	Even if allies won't join	38	26	--	--	27	--	33	30	--	--	--	--	--
16	Only if allies agree	22	37	--	--	23	--	25	30	--	--	--	--	--
5	Don't know/Refused	6	5	--	--	5	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
30	Oppose	26	25	25	26	34	28	23	21	34	20	42	27	40
<u>11</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.15 Which one of the following has had the biggest influence on your thinking on the issue of how to deal with Iraq... [**READ IN ORDER**]

		<i>Military Action in Iraq</i>	
		<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
16	Personal experience	18	16
7	The views of your friends and family	8	5
41	What you have seen or read in the media	41	44
10	Your religious beliefs	9	10
11	Your education	11	13
11	OR Something else	11	10
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
100		100	100
		(N=617)	(N=307)

⁵ Gallup trend was worded "Would you favor or oppose sending American troops back to the Persian Gulf in order to remove Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq?"

Q.16 Many people have been expressing their opinions about possible military action in Iraq. How much influence have the opinions of [INSERT, ROTATE ITEMS a-e WITH ITEM f ALWAYS LAST] had on how you view this issue... a great deal, some, not much, or no influence at all? [READ CHOICES, IN ORDER]

		Great	Some	Not	No	
		<u>Deal</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Much</u>	<u>At all</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Religious leaders	11	22	18	46	3=100
b.	Hollywood celebrities	2	5	14	77	2=100
c.	Political commentators	7	36	22	32	3=100
d.	Republican political leaders	11	29	21	36	3=100
e.	Democratic political leaders	7	28	20	42	3=100
f.	Your friends and family members	14	39	14	31	2=100

On a different subject...

RELIG What is your religious preference — Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Mormon, or an orthodox church such as the Greek or Russian Orthodox Church?

56	Protestant (include Baptist, Episcopal, Jehovah's Witness, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Pentecostal, Church of Christ, etc.)
24	Roman Catholic
1	Jewish
2	Mormon (include Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints)
1	Orthodox Church (Greek or Russian)
1	Islam/Muslim
2	Other religion [SPECIFY]
10	No religion, not a believer, atheist, agnostic
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused [VOL.]
100	

IF RELIG = 1,2,4,5,7,9 ASK [N=909]:

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

42	Yes, would
51	No, would not
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	

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?

		March <u>2002</u>	Mid-Nov <u>2001</u>	March <u>2001</u>	Sept <u>2000</u> ⁶	June <u>1997</u>	June <u>1996</u>
15	More than once a week	15	16	17	17	12	14
24	Once a week	25	26	26	28	26	25
15	Once or twice a month	17	14	17	16	17	17
21	A few times a year	18	17	17	17	20	21
15	Seldom	15	16	15	13	15	13
9	Never	9	10	7	8	10	9
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	*	<u>1</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100

IF ATTENDS RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LEAST ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH, ASK [N=573]:

Q.17 Has the clergy at your place of worship spoken recently about the issue of war with Iraq, or not?

IF YES, CLERGY HAS SPOKEN ABOUT THE WAR, ASK:

Q.18 Did they speak in favor of the war, against it, or did they not take a position on the war?

		June <u>1996</u> ⁷
57	Yes	59
	7 In favor of war	--
	14 Against it	--
	34 No position	--
	1 Other / Multiple positions [VOL.]	--
	1 Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	--
41	No	39
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	<u>2</u>
100		100

ASK ALL:

Q.19 In general, do you think that religious leaders in the United States have said too much, too little, or the right amount about war in Iraq?

15	Too much
32	Too little
34	About right
<u>19</u>	Don't know/Refused [VOL.]
100	

⁶ September 2000 results are based on registered voters.

⁷ In June 1996 the question was worded: "As I read a list of issues, please tell me whether or not the clergy at your place of worship speaks out on this issue... (World trouble spots such as Bosnia or Rwanda)."

On a different topic...

Q.20 Which comes closer to your view? **[READ]**

		Mid-Nov <u>2001</u>
19	War is never morally justified [or]	12
77	War is sometimes morally justified	83
<u>4</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>5</u>
100		100

Q.21 What do you worry about more when the United States uses military force **[READ]**

		Mid-Nov <u>2001</u>
32	That the U.S. doesn't do enough to avoid civilian casualties [or]	25
47	That the U.S. doesn't go far enough to achieve military victory	56
<u>21</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>19</u>
100		100

Q.22 How worried are you that there will soon be another terrorist attack in the United States? **[READ]**

		Feb <u>2003</u>	Jan <u>2003</u>	Dec <u>2002</u>	Early Oct <u>2002</u>	Late Aug <u>2002</u>	June <u>2002</u>	Jan <u>2002</u>	Dec <u>2001</u>	Oct 15-21 <u>2001</u>	Oct 10-14 <u>2001</u>	Early Oct <u>2001</u>
22	Very worried	34	18	31	20	16	32	20	13	29	27	28
42	Somewhat worried	41	50	42	46	46	44	42	39	42	40	45
20	Not too worried	17	23	18	22	25	17	28	27	18	19	15
14	Not at all worried	7	8	8	11	12	7	9	19	10	12	11
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	*	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100