



The Presbyterian Panel

Listening to Presbyterians



REPORT

ENERGY ISSUES The August 2004 Survey

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RESEARCH SERVICES
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HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ Few panelists are familiar with the Energy Star Congregation program of the EPA or the Electric Steward Congregation program of the PC(USA). (p. 1)
- ✓ No panelist correctly answered all of eight true-false questions on energy issues, but at least 22% in every group got five or more correct. (p. 1)
- ✓ For members, scores on the energy true-false quiz vary little across categories of other variables, but for pastors, Democrats scored higher than Republicans, and theological liberals scored higher than conservatives. (p. 2)
- ✓ Majorities believe that “energy production and consumption in the United States” contribute to a *great extent* or to *some extent* to a variety of environmental problems, including acid rain, water pollution, habitat destruction, and global climate change. (p. 3)
- ✓ Majorities believe that “energy production and consumption in the United States” contribute to a *great extent* or to *some extent* to certain social problems, including “rising gasoline, fuel oil, and natural gas prices,” and “unequal distribution of wealth across the world.” (p. 4)
- ✓ Most panelists “consider the way I use energy as part of the way I practice stewardship,” and *agree* that “energy conservation reflects values of the Christian reformed faith, such as simplicity and frugality.” (p. 5)
- ✓ Among members, opinions regarding issues of energy, faith, and justice show few difference by theological stance, but among pastors, more theological liberals than theological conservatives *agree* that “it’s unjust that Americans consume a much higher percentage of world energy than our share of world population,” and more theological conservatives than liberals *agree* that “in God’s eyes, human beings are superior to other species.” (p. 5)
- ✓ Less than one in five panelists *agree* that “the U.S. government’s leadership and policies concerning energy are effective.” (p. 6)
- ✓ As a solution to energy problems, most panelists want government emphasis on “promoting greater energy conservation,” “subsidizing development and use of renewable energies,” “requiring motor vehicle manufacturers to increase fuel economy,” and “requiring periodic vehicle inspections to keep emissions within legal limits.” (p. 6)
- ✓ Large minorities of laity and more than two-thirds of ministers want the U.S. to ratify the Kyoto Protocol. (p. 7)
- ✓ Majorities believe nuclear energy should play a *very important* or *somewhat important* role “in meeting future electricity needs in the United States.” (p. 7)
- ✓ When given a choice to determine the “better way to meet U.S. energy needs in the *near* future,” more than two-thirds select *more energy conservation* and less than a quarter, *more energy production*. (p. 8)
- ✓ A third of laity and most ministers are willing “to pay higher taxes to further energy conservation efforts.” (p. 8)
- ✓ More than eight in ten employed panelists *drive alone to work most days* rather than *carpool, walk, bike, or take public transportation*.” (p. 9)
- ✓ More than two-thirds of panelists have “made an effort to decrease household energy use during the past year.” (p. 9)
- ✓ More than eight in ten panelists report recycling items *on a regular basis* in the prior year. (p. 10)
- ✓ Large majorities think they “can make a difference when it comes to energy conservation,” but only a minority of laity and much smaller majorities of ministers think they can do so “when it comes to global climate change.” (p. 10)
- ✓ Panelists who think they “can make a difference when it comes to energy conservation” are more likely than others to report various specific energy conservation behaviors in their own lives, such as air drying instead of using a clothes dryer. (p. 11)

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 ninth survey completed by the 2003-2005 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 September 1, 2004. Non-responders were sent a postcard reminder September 17. Returns were accepted through early November 2004. Response rates for this survey are: members, 51%; elders, 52%; ministers, 58%. 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 14% of members, 16% of elders, 22% of pastors, and 27% of specialized clergy 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.

Some analyses in this report rely on responses of panelists to an earlier questionnaire, including those using gender, age, education, political preference, and theological stance.

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Sponsor: The questions were developed by John Marcum in consultation with and at the request of the Task Force on Energy Issues of the Advisory Committee on Social Witness Policy, part of the General Assembly Council of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). For more information on the task force, contact Belinda Curry (888-728-7228 ext. 5813; bcurry@ctr.pcusa.org). For more information on energy policy in the PC(USA), contact Bill Somplatsky-Jarman (888-728-7228 ext. 5809; bsomplat@ctr.pcusa.org).

Additional Copies: Additional copies of this *Report* may be purchased for \$10 from PDS—call 800-524-2612 and request item # 65100-04284. This *Report* is available for free download in Adobe Acrobat format; go to: <http://www.pcusa.org/research/panel/index.htm#2004>. Copies of a four-page *Summary* of results are available for \$2 each directly from Research Services, or for free download from the same Web site. Call for information on quantity discounts on printed copies of either this *Report* or its *Summary* (888-728-7228 ext. 2040).

Panel on the Web: A catalogue of Panel topics, and *Summaries* and *Reports* of surveys since 1994, are available online at the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Web site: <http://www.pcusa.org/research/panel/index>.

Sampling Details: For more information on methods used to draw the samples, see the technical notes in the *Background Report for the 2003-2005 Presbyterian Panel* (\$10, from PDS; item #65100-03276; or free on the Web: http://www.pcusa.org/research/panel/reports/2003_05_full_bgrndreport.pdf).

KNOWLEDGE AND FAMILIARITY

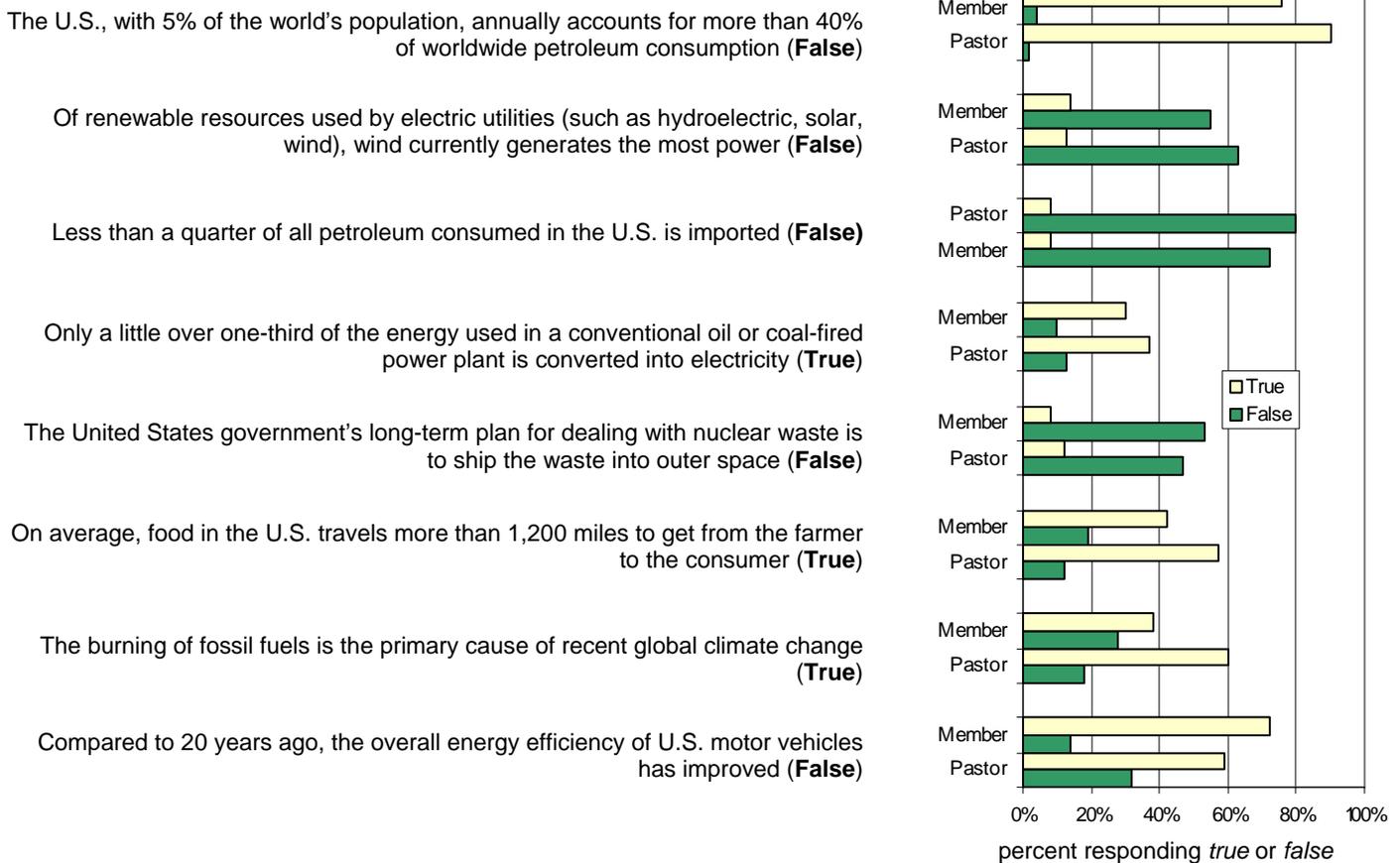
Energy Saving Programs for Congregations

- ✓ Most panelists are *not familiar* with either the Energy Star Congregation program of the Environmental Protection Agency (86% of members, 80% of pastors so report) or the Electric Steward Congregation program of the PC(USA) (94%; 87%). Almost no one is *very familiar* with either (Energy Star, 2%; 3%; Electric Steward, 0%; 1%).
- ✓ Only 2% of pastors indicate that their congregation is an Energy Star Congregation, and only 1% that their congregation is an Electric Steward Congregation.
- ✓ Around one in five laity (members, 20%; elders, 21%), a quarter of pastors (28%), and a third of specialized clergy (31%) report that their congregation would be *very interested* or *generally interested* “in holding a four-week program of education on how people in the congregation can be more effective in energy conservation.” Another quarter in every group (22%; 24%; 27%; 28%) responds *somewhat interested*.

Energy Facts

- ✓ No panelist responded correctly to all of eight true-false questions on energy issues. Among members, 22% got five or more correct; 8%, six or more correct; and 1%, seven correct. The corresponding percentages for pastors are 34%, 15%, and 3%. (The inclusion of a *not sure* option may have reduced lucky guesses and lowered the percent correct.)
- ✓ Correct response totals are highest for “less than a quarter of all petroleum consumed in the United States is imported”: 72% of members and 80% in the other Panel groups correctly judged this statement as *false*. (The true imported amount is around 60%; see box on p. 2 for more detail on the correct answers.)
- ✓ The lowest percentage of correct responses is for “the United States, with 5% of the world’s population, annually consumes more than 40% of the petroleum consumed worldwide.” Only 4% of members and 2% in the other groups correctly responded *false*. (The true U.S. figure is around 25% of worldwide consumption; see p. 2.)

Figure 1. Responses to Energy Fact Questions



Energy Quiz Answers

Q2a. The U.S., with 5% of the world's population, annually accounts for more than 40% of worldwide petroleum consumption.

False. The United States consumes around 25% of all petroleum consumed worldwide.

Q2b. Of renewable resources used by electric utilities (such as hydroelectric, solar, wind), wind currently generates the most power.

False. Hydroelectric generates the most power.

Q2c. Less than a quarter of all petroleum consumed in the U.S. is imported.

False. The true value is closer to 60%.

Q2d. Only a little over one-third of the energy used in a conventional oil or coal-fired power plant is converted into electricity.

True. Thermal efficiency in modern pulverized coal plants averages 35% to 38%; the rest of the energy is lost in the conversion process. Newer technologies can raise thermal efficiency to around 45%.

Q2e. The United States government's long-term plan for dealing with nuclear waste is to ship the waste into outer space.

False. The government plan calls for burying high-level nuclear waste in Nevada.

Q2f. On average, food in the U.S. travels more than 1,200 miles to get from the farmer to the consumer.

True. Estimates actually put the average distance closer to 1,500 miles.

Q2g. The burning of fossil fuels is the primary cause of recent global climate change.

True. Most evidence indicates that human activities, led by the burning of fossil fuels, are the primary cause of recent global warming.

Q2h. Compared to 20 years ago, the overall energy efficiency of U.S. motor vehicles has improved.

False. Average miles per gallon over the entire U.S. fleet has dropped due to more SUVs and trucks in the fleet; a vehicle of the same weight as 20 years ago may get as good or better mileage but there are now more heavy (i.e., lower mileage) vehicles.

Quiz Scores and Demographic Characteristics

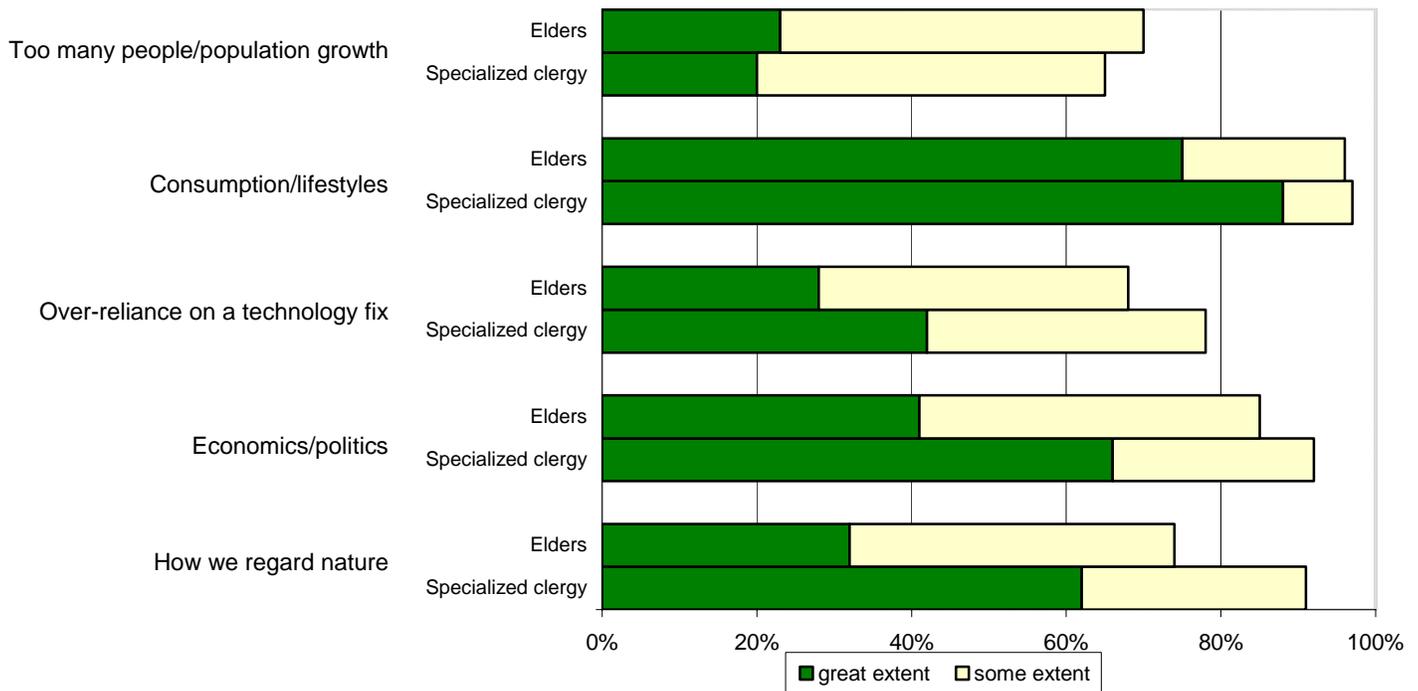
- ✓ Among members, quiz scores are similar across different age groups, genders, education levels, political preferences, and theological orientations (conservative, moderate, liberal). For example, the mean correct score is 3.0 among women, 3.1 among men; 2.7 among those aged less than 40 years, 3.1 among those 40-54, 3.0 among those 55-69, and 3.2 among those 70+; and 2.9 among Democrats, 3.1 among Republicans, and 2.9 among Independents.
- ✓ Among pastors, quiz scores are similar across age groups and genders, but vary significantly by political preferences and theological orientations:
 - Women, mean correct score of 3.7; men, 3.8
 - Aged less than 40 years, 3.7; 40-49 years, 3.7; 50-59 years, 3.6; 60+ years, 4.1
 - Democrat, 4.1; Republican, 3.2; Independent, 3.8
 - Theologically conservative, 3.2; theologically moderate, 3.8; theologically liberal, 4.2

OPINIONS ON ENERGY ISSUES

Factors Affecting Energy-Related Problems

- ✓ Of five broad factors, the one that almost every panelist believes contributes to a *great extent* to “energy-related problems in the U.S.” is “consumption/lifestyles” (elders, 75%; specialized clergy, 88%).
- ✓ The next highest *great extent* totals are found for “economics/politics” (elders, 41%; specialized clergy, 66%) and “how we regard nature” (32%; 62%).
- ✓ For each of the five factors, combined *great extent* and *some extent* responses are a majority for every Panel group; Figure 2 shows responses for elders and specialized clergy.

Figure 2. Contributors to Energy Problems in the United States



extent to which panelists believe each factor contributes to energy problems in the U.S.

Energy Use and Environmental Issues

- ✓ Majorities in every Panel group believe that “energy production and consumption in the U.S.” contribute either to a *great extent* or to *some extent* to (see Figure 3, p. 4):
 - Acid rain (elders, 77%; specialized clergy, 94%)
 - Water pollution (74%; 91%)
 - Habitat destruction (67%; 82%)
 - Global climate change (64%; 86%)
 - Mercury pollution (57%; 81%)
 - Loss of plant and animal species (56%; 78%)
- ✓ Majorities of ministers (pastors, 57%; specialized clergy, 67%) but fewer laity (members, 36%; elders, 41%) believe that “energy production and consumption in the U.S.” contribute either to a *great extent* or to *some extent* to the “rise in ocean levels.” (See Figure 3, p. 4.)

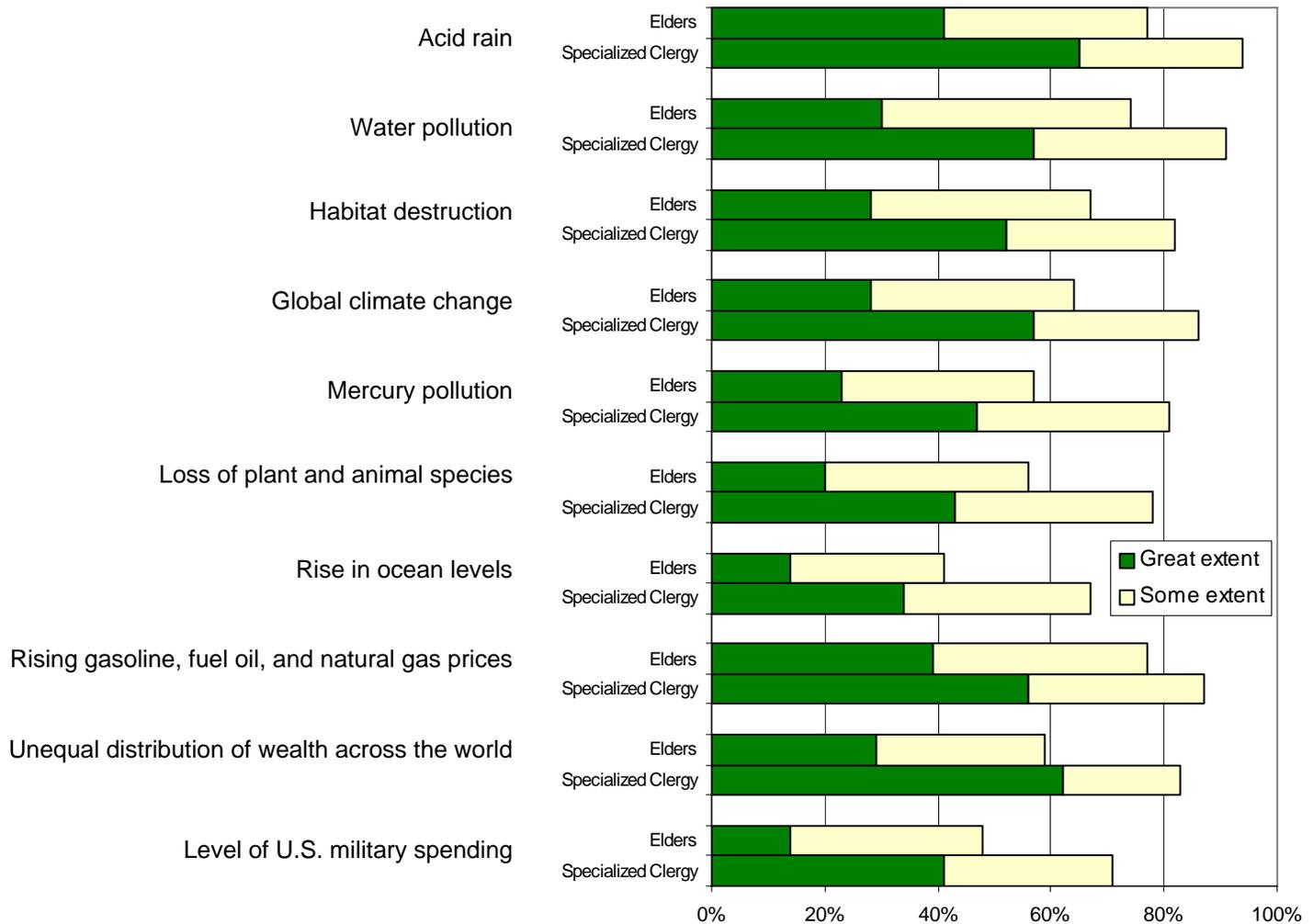
OPINIONS ON ENERGY ISSUES

Energy Use and Social/Economic/Political Issues

- ✓ Majorities believe “energy production and consumption in the U.S.” contribute to a *great extent* or to *some extent* to:
 - rising gasoline, fuel oil, and natural gas prices (elders, 77%; specialized clergy, 87%)
 - unequal distribution of wealth across the world (59%; 83%)
- ✓ Majorities of ministers (pastors, 63%; specialized clergy, 71%) but fewer laity (members, 41%; elders, 48%) believe “energy production and consumption in the U.S.” contribute either to a *great extent* or to *some extent* to the “level of U.S. military spending.”

Figure 3. Consequences of Energy Usage in the United States

Q. To what extent would you say energy production and consumption in the U.S. contribute to the following problems?



extent to which panelists believe energy production and consumption contribute to each problem in the U.S.

- ✓ As Figure 3 shows, for all comparisons more specialized clergy than elders see each problem as a consequence of energy production and consumption. The same pattern obtains when the responses of members and pastors are compared (e.g., 73% of pastors and 53% of members believe energy production and consumption contribute to a *great extent* or to *some extent* to mercury pollution). Overall, the pattern of responses among members and elders are almost identical, but among ministers, more specialized clergy than pastors view each problem as a consequence of energy production and consumption (e.g., 81% of specialized clergy but 73% of pastors believe energy production and consumption contribute to a *great extent* or to *some extent* to mercury pollution).

OPINIONS ON ENERGY ISSUES

Energy, Justice, and Faith

- ✓ Majorities *strongly agree* or *agree* with the statement, “I consider the way I use energy as part of the way I practice stewardship” (members, 51%; pastors, 90%). Similar percentages *strongly agree* or *agree* that “energy conservation reflects values of the Christian/Reformed faith, such as simplicity and frugality” (52%; 94%).
- ✓ Four in ten laity (members, 43%) and majorities of ministers (pastors, 76%) *strongly agree/agree* that “it’s unjust that Americans consume a much higher percentage of world energy than our share of world population.” Similar numbers *strongly agree/agree* that “poorer communities receive a disproportionate share of the burdens of energy production and consumption, such as pollution” (40%; 70%).
- ✓ Around six in ten members (60%), elders (65%), and pastors (60%) *strongly agree* or *agree* that “in God’s eyes, human beings are superior to other species.” Specialized clergy are more evenly split, with 45% responding *strongly agree/agree*, and 39% *strongly disagree/disagree*.

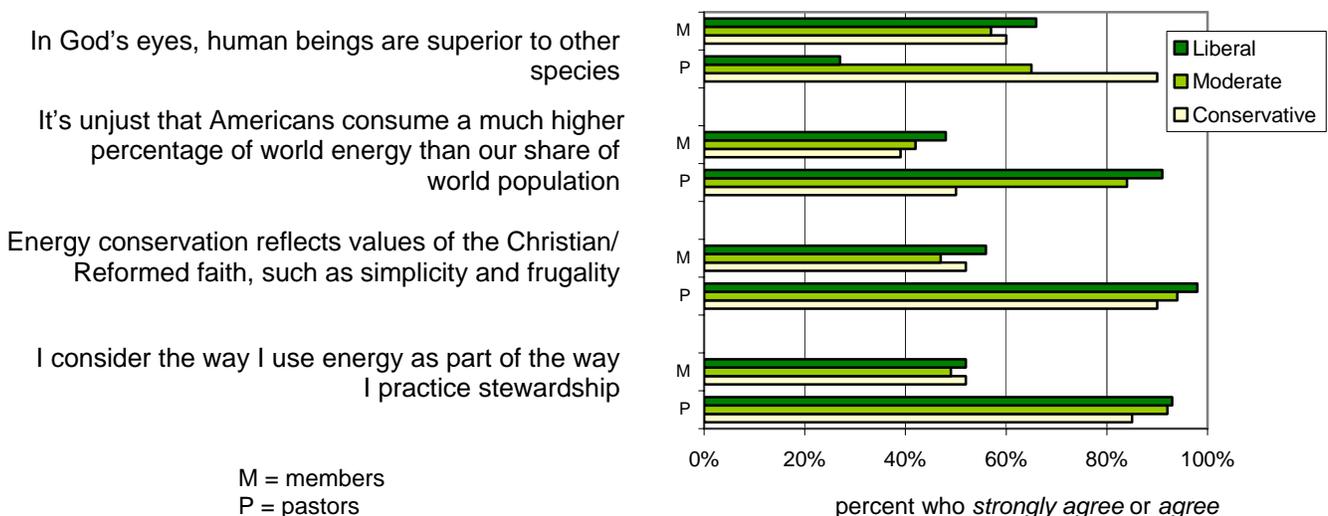
Theological Stance and Responses to Questions on Energy, Justice, and Faith

Among members, one’s theological stance makes little difference when it comes to opinions on questions linking energy, justice, and faith. In response to the statement “in God’s eyes, human beings are superior to other species,” 60% of theological conservatives *strongly agree* or *agree* (90%), as do 57% of theological moderates and 66% of theological liberals. Similarly, responses to “it’s unjust that Americans consume a much higher percentage of world energy than our share of world population” are very similar among conservatives (39%), moderates (42%), and liberals (48%).

For these same two questions, however, responses vary sharply among pastors according to their self-reported theological stance. While nine in ten theologically conservative pastors *strongly agree* or *agree* that “in God’s eyes, human beings are superior to other species,” less than two-thirds of theological moderates (65%) do so, and only about one in four theological liberals (27%). A similar pattern, but in the reverse direction, is found for the statement “it’s unjust that Americans consume a much higher percentage of world energy than our share of world population,” with 50% of theological conservatives, 84% of theological moderates, and 91% of theological liberals in agreement.

Two other statements show no pattern by theological orientation, either for members or for pastors: “energy conservation reflects values of the Christian/Reformed faith, such as simplicity and frugality,” and “I consider the way I use energy as part of the way I practice stewardship.”

Figure 4. Opinions on Energy, Justice, and Faith Issues by Categories of Theological Stance

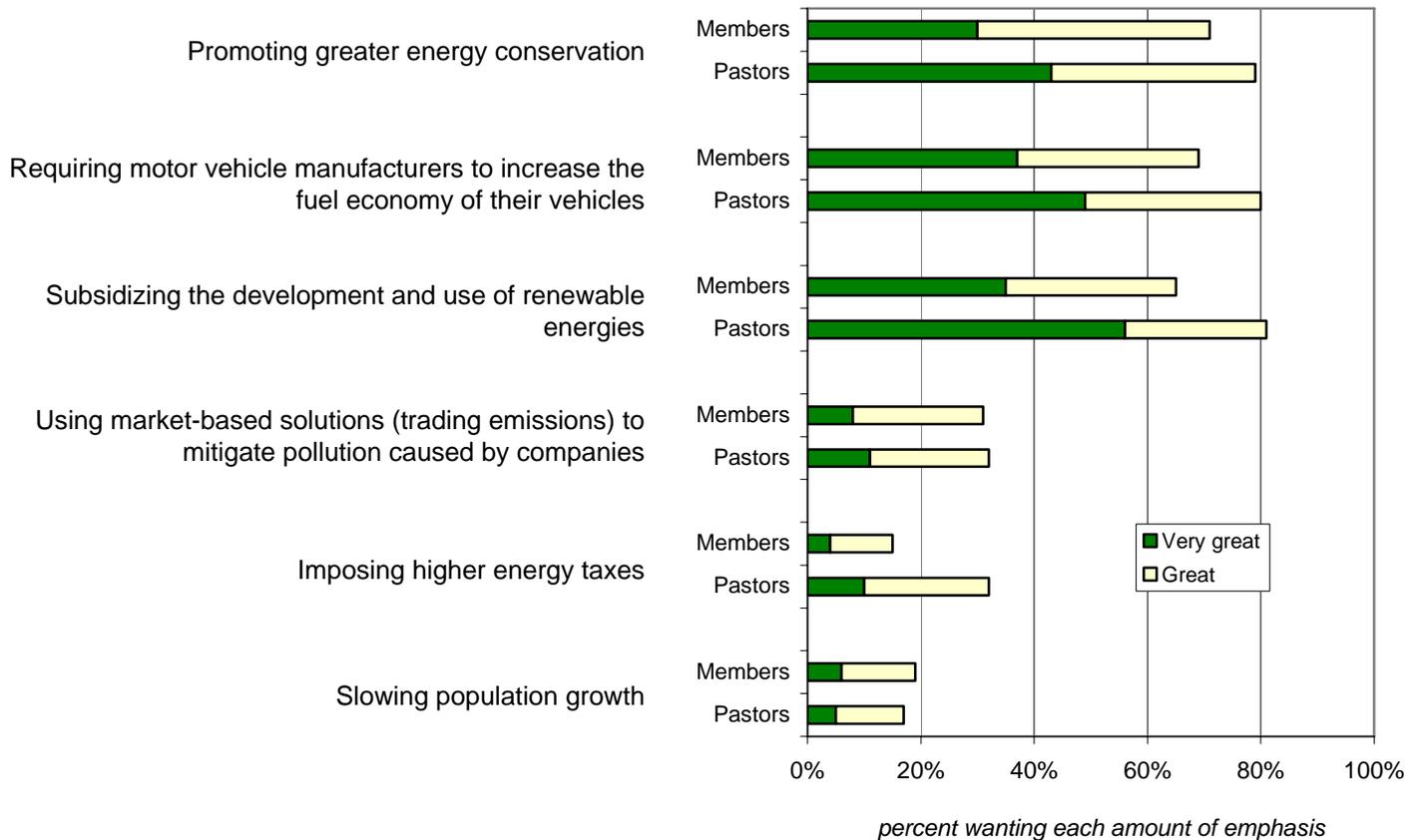


GOVERNMENT POLICY AND PRACTICES

Rating U.S. Government Efforts

- ✓ Less than one in five panelists *strongly agree* or *agree* that “the U.S. government’s leadership and policies concerning energy are effective” (members, 16%; pastors, 13%).
- ✓ Of eleven “possible solutions to energy-related needs and problems in the United States,” half or more in every Panel group want the government to put *very great* or *great emphasis* on these five:
 - Promoting greater energy conservation (elders, 70%; specialized clergy, 88%)
 - Subsidizing development and use of renewable energies (70%; 87%)
 - Requiring motor vehicle manufacturers to increase fuel economy of vehicles (68%; 88%)
 - Requiring periodic motor vehicle inspections to keep emissions within legal limits (57%; 76%)
 - Pursuing incremental technological improvements, such as increasing the efficiency of generators and reducing energy lost during electricity transmission (60%; 69%)
- ✓ Other “possible solutions” that majorities of ministers and more than 40% of laity singled out for *very great* or *great emphasis* are:
 - Funding research and development to achieve a major technological breakthrough, such as cold fusion or hydrogen fuel cells (elders, 60%; specialized clergy, 66%)
 - Encouraging community design to make people less dependent on the automobile (57%; 74%)
 - Subsidizing use/development of public transportation (48%; 70%)
- ✓ Less than half in every group want *very great* or *great emphasis* on these “possible solutions”:
 - Using market-based solutions (trading emissions) to mitigate pollution caused by companies (elders, 33%; specialized clergy, 33%)
 - Imposing higher energy taxes (20%; 34%)
 - Slowing population growth (19%; 26%)

Figure 5. Amount of Emphasis Panelists Want U.S. Government to Put on Selected Energy Issues



Familiarity with Bush Energy Policy

- ✓ More than four in ten in every Panel group are *not familiar* with “the Bush administration’s national energy proposal (2001)” (members, 45%; elders, 44%; pastors, 50%; specialized clergy, 41%). Around a quarter are *very familiar* or *somewhat familiar* (24%; 27%; 22%; 23%); the rest are *only a little familiar* (31%; 29%; 28%; 37%).

Kyoto Protocol

- ✓ Large minorities of members (44%) and elders (47%) and large majorities of pastors (69%) and specialized clergy (79%) want the United States to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, a treaty “to get countries to lower emissions that contribute to global climate change.” Most others respond *no opinion*; only 21%, 21%, 15%, and 5%, respectively, do not want the treaty ratified. (In a 2005 Gallup Poll, 42% of Americans want the U.S. “to abide by ... the Kyoto Agreement.”)

Nuclear Energy

- ✓ Majorities believe that nuclear energy should play either a *very important* (members, 29%; pastors, 18%) or *somewhat important* (37%; 39%) role “in meeting future electricity needs in the United States.” The *very important/somewhat important* total for members, 66%, is similar to the 71% found in a 2003 U.S. survey by the Nuclear Energy Institute.

Political Party Preference and Opinions on Government and Energy

Views on the role of the United States government regarding energy issues differ significantly by political preference among ministers, but hardly at all among laity. Of the 11 items addressing aspects of government and energy in Q6, only one shows significant differences among members (Q6h): fewer Democrats (9%) than Republicans (24%) or Independents (25%) would like to have the government put *very great* emphasis on “encouraging community design that makes people less dependent on the automobile.” (And even this difference attenuates when *very great* and *great* responses are combined: Democrats, 46%; Republicans, 50%; Independents, 53%.)

The pattern among pastors is sharply different. For the same 11 comparisons, nine reach statistical significance (at $p < .05$). The only two that fail to achieve significance are Q6b (“How much emphasis would you like to see the government put on . . . pursuing incremental technological improvements . . .”) and Q6d (“How much emphasis would you like to see the government put on . . . using market-based solutions (trading emissions) to mitigate pollution caused by companies”).

In the other nine comparisons, more Democrats than Republicans or (usually) Independents want greater emphasis by the government for each possible solution to energy-related problems, as Table 1 shows for selected items.

Table 1. Opinions on How Much Emphasis the U.S. Should Put on Possible Energy Solutions, by Political Preference: Pastors’ Responses

Q: How much emphasis would you like to see the government put on each of these possible solutions to energy-related problems in the United States?	Democrat	Republican	Independent
	percent <i>very great</i> or <i>great</i>		
Promoting greater energy conservation.....	90%	56%	81%
Slowing population growth.....	25%	6%	13%
Subsidizing use/development of public transportation.....	78%	36%	67%
Imposing higher energy taxes.....	49%	13%	26%
Encouraging community design that makes people less dependent on the automobile	75%	42%	76%

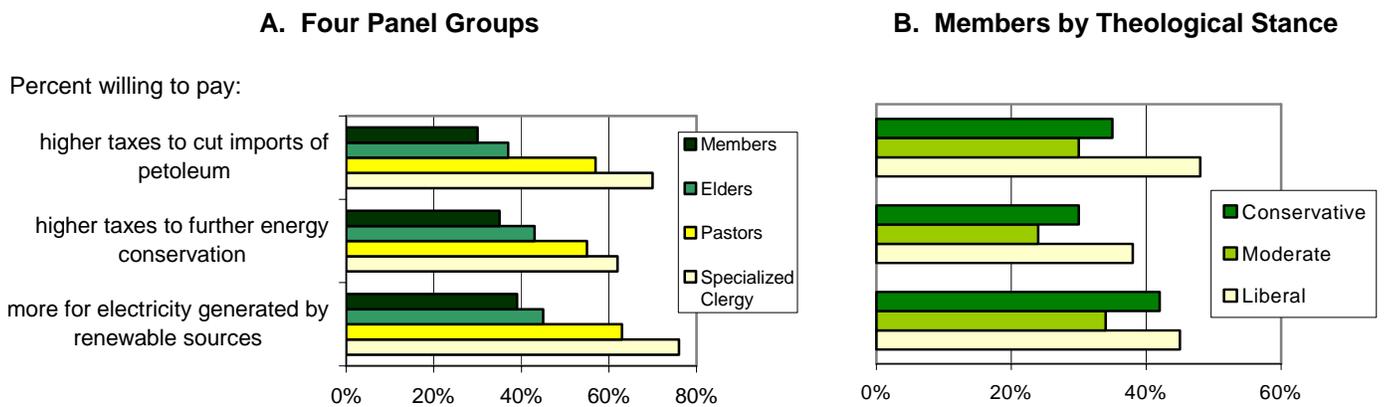
More Production or Conservation?

- ✓ When asked whether encouraging *more energy production* or *more energy conservation* is “the better way to meet U.S. energy needs in the *near future*,” around two-thirds or more choose *conservation* (members, 65%; elders, 68%; pastors, 76%; specialized clergy, 80%), while only a quarter or less choose *production* (24%; 24%; 16%; 10%).
- ✓ In a similar question on a 2005 Gallup Poll, 61% of Americans opted for *conservation over production* (28%).
- ✓ The percentages who favor production over conservation as the better way to meet future energy needs do not differ significantly by political party preference among Panel members (Democrats, 19%; Republicans, 27%; Independents, 20%). Among Americans in general in the Gallup Poll opinions do differ: while 71% of Democrats favor conservation, only 50% of Republicans and 65% of Independents do so.

Willingness to Pay More

- ✓ Around a third of laity (members, 30%; elders, 37%) and majorities of ministers (pastors, 57%; specialized clergy, 70%) are willing “to pay higher taxes to further energy conservation efforts.” Of these, the median percentage increase they would be willing to pay is 5% for members, elders, and pastors, and 10% for specialized clergy.
- ✓ Similar percentages (members, 35%; elders, 43%; pastors, 55%; and specialized clergy, 62%) are willing “to pay higher taxes to help cut U.S. consumption of petroleum from other countries.” Of these, the median percentage increase they would be willing to pay is 5% for members, elders, and pastors, and 10% for specialized clergy.
- ✓ Slightly higher percentages (members, 39%; elders, 45%; pastors, 63%; and specialized clergy, 76%) are willing “to pay more at home for electricity generated by renewable sources such as wind, solar, or geothermal.” The median increase they would be willing to pay is 10% for members, elders, and pastors, and 15% for specialized clergy.

Figure 6. Willingness to Pay Higher Taxes or Higher Prices to Change Energy Practices



In his book, *Two Nations*, Andrew Hacker notes that liberals are often distinguished by a “greater willingness to pay for programs aimed at resolving social and racial ills.” He’s concerned with political liberals, but what about theological liberals—does the same pattern obtain? A look at Q12 through Q14 provides some supportive evidence when we examine energy-related issues (see Figure 6b). More theologically liberal members than theologically conservative members are willing to pay higher taxes “to further energy conservation” (38%, compared to 30%) and “to cut imports of petroleum” (48%; 35%), but not to “pay more at home for electricity generated by renewable sources” (45%; 42%). Oddly, though, theologically moderate members are less willing than either liberals or conservatives to pay higher taxes or higher electricity bills to affect energy issues.

PERSONAL ENERGY-RELATED BEHAVIORS

Transportation

- ✓ Large majorities of employed panelists (members, 84%; pastors, 82%) *drive alone to work most days* rather than *carpool, walk, bike, or take public transportation*.
- ✓ More than four in ten panelists (members, 47%; pastors, 49%) report having done something “in the last year to decrease your use of motor vehicles,” including:
 - Combining multiple trips into a single trip (22%; 19%)
 - Driving less (22%; 15%)
 - Buying a more fuel-efficient vehicle (15%; 22%)
 - Walk, run more (9%; 10%)
 - Carpool more (6%; 4%)
 - Keep car properly tuned, tires properly inflated, etc. (4%; 3%)
 - Drive the more fuel-efficient (of two cars) more often (3%; 2%)

Home

- ✓ At home, more panelists:
 - Use a *clothes dryer* (members, 87%; pastors, 91%) than *air dry* (8%; 5%) (4% in both groups *do both*)
 - Use *fluorescent/compact fluorescent* (58%; 59%) than *incandescent* (26%; 28%) *bulbs* (6% and 8% *do both*)
 - In winter, *sleep in an unheated bed* (82%; 88%) than *use an electric blanket or mattress pad* (16%; 11%) (1% and less than 0.5% *do both*)
- ✓ Majorities of two-thirds or more have “made an effort to decrease your household energy use during the past year” (members, 68%; elders, 69%; pastors, 73%; specialized clergy, 79%). No- or low-cost actions include:
 - Adjusting the thermostat/using heating or air conditioner less (members, 31%; elders, 30%; pastors, 34%; specialized clergy, 34%)
 - Turning off lights/using a timer for lights (19%; 14%; 15%; 17%)
 - Change use of washer or dryer (wash less; wash bigger loads; wash in cold water; air dry) (6%; 4%; 2%; 4%)
 - Turn off/use less often home appliances and electrical devices (3%; 3%; 1%; 2%)
 - Use less water (2%; 1%; 3%; 3%)
 - Install a programmable thermostat (1%; 1%; 3%; 2%)
- ✓ Medium-cost, steps taken to conserve energy at home include (percentage of panelists who took them in parentheses):
 - Purchase fluorescent/low energy light bulbs (member, 5%; elders, 4%; pastors, 10%; specialized clergy, 9%)
 - More use of fans (1%; 1%; 1%; 2%)
- ✓ Finally, a few panelists took high-cost actions to conserve energy at home in the last year, including:
 - Installing energy-efficient windows or doors (members, 6%; elders, 4%; pastors, 9%; specialized clergy, 7%)
 - Installing an energy-efficient furnace or air conditioner (2%; 3%; 2%; 4%)
 - Purchasing energy-efficient appliances (3%; 3%; 4%; 4%)
 - Adding insulation/weather stripping (4%; 5%; 6%; 5%)

Food

- ✓ In food preparation and cooking, more panelists:
 - *Buy mostly whole-food ingredients* (members, 73%; 69%) than *buy mostly ready-made foods* (23%; 26%)
 - *Buy frozen, canned, and other individually wrapped items* (64%; 56%) than *try to avoid packaged foods* (30%; 38%)
 - *Buy produce at any time of year* (81%; 81%) than *buy produce only when it's in season locally* (18%; 16%)
 - *Try as much as possible to buy food grown locally or regionally* (56%; 52%) than *don't pay much attention to where food is grown* (43%; 46%)

PERSONAL ENERGY-RELATED BEHAVIORS

Politicians and Elections

- ✓ One in ten laity and one in six ministers report in the prior year writing “letters to politicians expressing opinions on energy issues” *on a regular basis* (members, 1%; pastors, 2%) or *from time to time* (9%; 13%). Most panelists, however, *did not* write letters to politicians about energy issues in the prior year (members, 89%; pastors, 84%).
- ✓ One in seven laity (members, 14%; elders, 15%), one in four pastors (23%), and one in three specialized clergy (35%) report that in the prior year they “voted for or against a candidate for public office because of that candidate’s stand on energy issues” *on a regular basis*. A similar percentage of laity (13%; 16%) and somewhat fewer ministers (18%; 20%) report having done so *from time to time*.

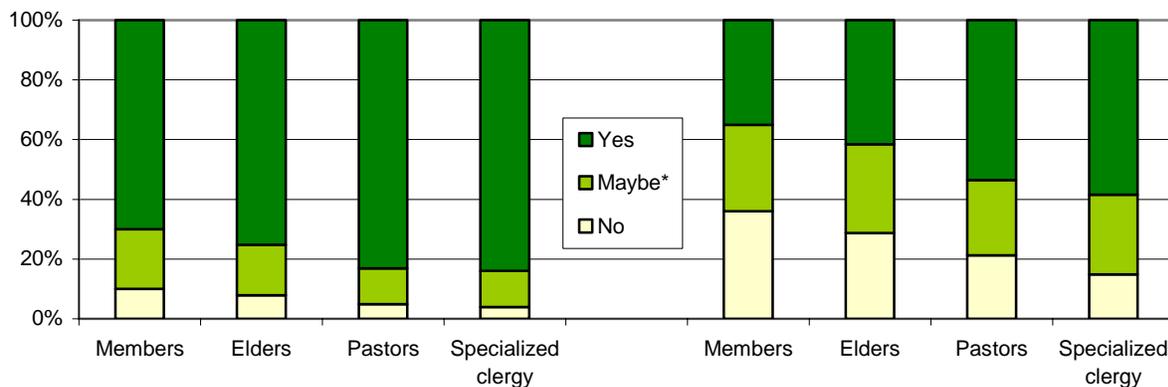
Recycling

- ✓ More than eight in ten panelists (members, 84%; pastors, 87%) report that in the previous year they “recycled items like newspapers, cans, bottles, etc.” *on a regular basis*. Most of the rest (8%; 8%) did so *from time to time*.
- ✓ Considerably fewer “tried to buy products made from, or packaged in, recycled material” *on a regular basis* (members, 26%; pastors, 36%), although many others report doing so *from time to time* (45%; 47%).
- ✓ Even fewer report taking “steps other than recycling to reduce what your household puts into the waste system” *on a regular basis* (members, 22%; pastors, 21%). Another 48% and 39%, respectfully, report doing so *from time to time*.
- ✓ A comparison with the same question on a 1997 Panel survey reveals that recycling participation has stayed about the same, but that there has been a small decline in the prevalence of buying products made from recycled materials.

Table 2. Recycling Behavior: Comparisons with a 1997 Panel Survey: Members’ Responses

	Year	Do on a regular basis	Do from time to time	Don’t do	Not available option
Recycled items like newspapers, cans, bottles, etc.	1997	84%	10%	4%	2%
	2004	84%	8%	5%	3%
Tried to buy products made from, or packaged in, recycled materials	1997	34%	50%	14%	1%
	2004	26%	45%	27%	3%

Figure 7. Panelists’ Opinions on Whether They Can Make a Difference In Energy Conservation and Global Climate Change



Q. Do you think you, as an individual, can make a difference when it comes to energy conservation?

Q. Do you think you, as an individual, can make a difference when it comes to global climate change?

*Includes *no opinion* responses

PERSONAL ENERGY-RELATED BEHAVIORS

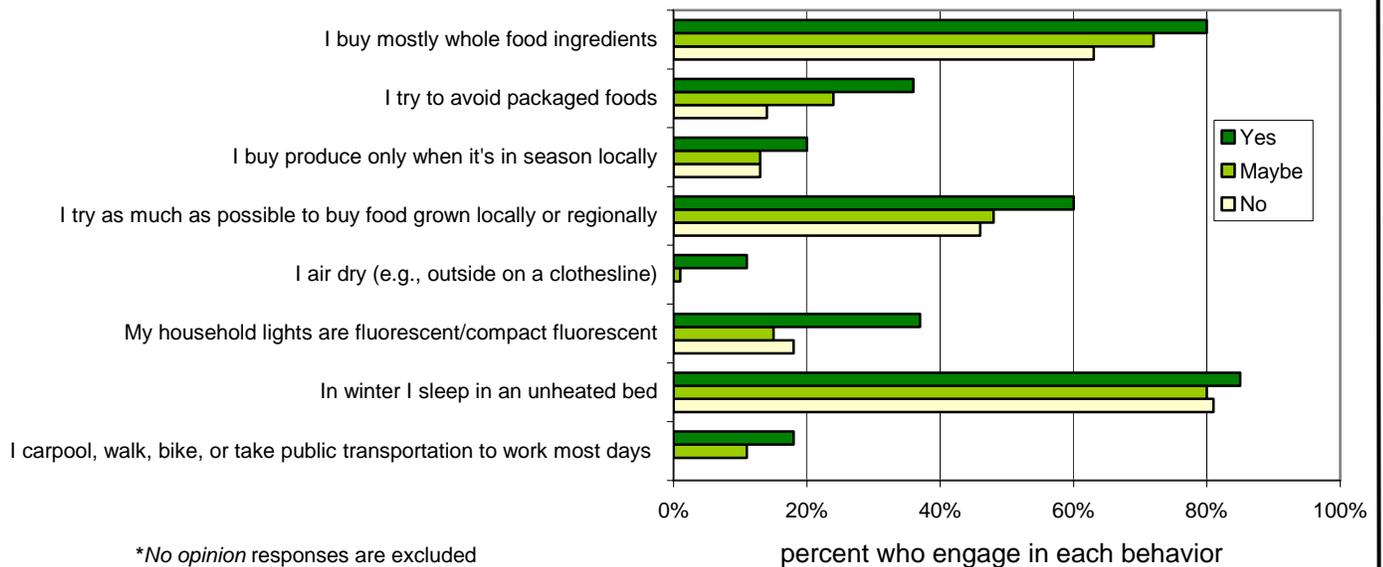
Making a Difference

- ✓ Large majorities in every Panel group believe that, as individuals, they “can make a difference when it comes to energy conservation”: members, 70%; elders, 76%; pastors, 84%; specialized clergy, 84% (combined *yes, definitely* and *yes, probably* responses). Of the rest, most responded *maybe yes, maybe no*. Only 10%, 8%, 5%, and 4%, respectively, believe their individual efforts would not make a difference (combined *no, definitely not* and *no, probably not* responses). (See Figure 7, p. 10.)
- ✓ Considerably fewer in every group believe that, as individuals, they “can make a difference when it comes to global climate change”: members, 35%; elders, 42%; pastors, 53%; specialized clergy, 59%.

Personal Energy-Related Behaviors and Opinions on Making a Difference in Energy Conservation

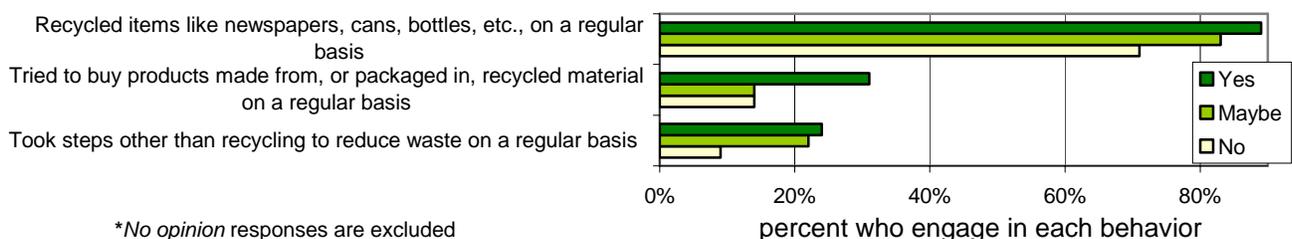
Members who believe they can make a difference when it comes to energy conservation are more likely than others to report each of various energy-conserving behaviors in their own lives. For example, more members who respond *yes, definitely* or *yes, probably* when asked, “Do you think you, as an individual, can make a difference when it comes to energy conservation?” indicate that they use *fluorescent/compact fluorescent lights* in their house (37%) than those members who respond *maybe* (15%) or *no, definitely not/no, probably not* (18%) to the same question.

Figure 8. Percent Who Report Each Energy-Related Behavior by Responses to Q20b, “Do You Think You, as an Individual, Can Make a Difference When it Comes to Energy Conservation?”*



The pattern is similar when recycling and related behaviors are examined:

Figure 9. Percent Who Report Each Energy-Related Behavior by Responses to Q20b, “Do You Think You, as an Individual, Can Make a Difference When it Comes to Energy Conservation?”*



THE PRESBYTERIAN PANEL

ENERGY ISSUES—THE AUGUST 2004 QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix

	Members	Elders	Ministers
Number of questionnaires mailed.....	746	1,069	1,231
Number of questionnaires returned	381	557	724 ‡
Percent returned.....	51%	52%	58%
‡ 465 pastors; 259 specialized clergy			

Q1. How familiar are you with the:

	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
a. Energy Star Congregation program of the Environmental Protection Agency?				
Very familiar.....	2%	1%	3%	4%
Somewhat familiar.....	6%	6%	9%	9%
Only a little familiar.....	6%	6%	8%	9%
Not familiar.....	86%	87%	80%	78%
b. Electric Steward Congregation program of the PC(USA)?				
Very familiar.....	—	—	1%	—
Somewhat familiar.....	1%	2%	4%	2%
Only a little familiar.....	5%	4%	8%	9%
Not familiar.....	94%	94%	87%	88%
c. The Bush Administration’s national energy proposal (2001)?				
Very familiar.....	3%	3%	4%	5%
Somewhat familiar.....	21%	24%	18%	18%
Only a little familiar.....	31%	29%	28%	37%
Not familiar.....	45%	44%	50%	41%

Q2. For each statement, please indicate whether you believe it is true or false.

a. The United States, with 5% of the world’s population, annually consumes more than 40% of all petroleum consumed worldwide				
True.....	76%	83%	90%	91%
False.....	4%	2%	2%	2%
Not sure.....	20%	15%	8%	7%
b. Of renewable energy sources used by electric utilities (such as hydroelectric, geothermal, solar, and wind), wind currently generates the most power				
True.....	14%	15%	13%	14%
False.....	55%	60%	63%	56%
Not sure.....	31%	25%	24%	30%
c. Less than a quarter of all petroleum consumed in the United States is imported				
True.....	8%	8%	8%	8%
False.....	72%	80%	80%	80%
Not sure.....	20%	13%	13%	12%

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

* = 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
Q2. For each statement, please indicate whether you believe it is true or false.				
(Cont.)				
d. Only a little over one-third of the energy used in a conventional oil or coal-fired power plant is converted into electricity				
True.....	30%	33%	37%	36%
False.....	10%	16%	13%	10%
Not sure.....	60%	51%	50%	54%
e. The United States government's long-term plan for dealing with nuclear waste is to ship the waste into outer space				
True.....	8%	8%	12%	13%
False.....	53%	54%	47%	50%
Not sure.....	38%	38%	40%	36%
f. On average, food in the United States travels more than 1,200 miles to get from the farmer to the consumer				
True.....	42%	52%	57%	55%
False.....	19%	16%	12%	10%
Not sure.....	39%	32%	30%	35%
g. The burning of fossil fuels is the primary cause of recent global climate change				
True.....	38%	45%	60%	69%
False.....	28%	28%	18%	9%
Not sure.....	34%	28%	22%	22%
h. Compared to 20 years ago, the overall energy efficiency of U.S. motor vehicles has improved				
True.....	72%	73%	59%	47%
False.....	14%	17%	32%	37%
Not sure.....	14%	10%	9%	15%
Q3. To what extent would you say each of the following factors contributes to energy-related problems in the U.S. today?				
a. Too many people/population growth				
Great extent.....	25%	23%	12%	20%
Some extent	44%	47%	46%	45%
A little extent	21%	22%	29%	24%
No extent.....	5%	6%	10%	8%
No opinion	5%	2%	2%	2%
b. Consumption/lifestyles				
Great extent.....	70%	75%	84%	88%
Some extent	21%	21%	13%	9%
A little extent	4%	2%	2%	1%
No extent.....	1%	1%	1%	1%
No opinion	4%	1%	*	1%
c. Over-reliance on a technology fix				
Great extent.....	28%	28%	34%	42%
Some extent	38%	40%	41%	36%
A little extent	14%	18%	16%	11%
No extent.....	9%	7%	5%	3%
No opinion	11%	8%	4%	8%

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	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q3. To what extent would you say each of the following factors contributes to energy-related problems in the U.S. today?				
(Cont.)				
d. Economics/politics				
Great extent.....	37%	41%	58%	66%
Some extent	42%	44%	34%	26%
A little extent	14%	10%	6%	4%
No extent.....	2%	3%	1%	1%
No opinion	5%	3%	*	3%
e. How we regard nature				
Great extent.....	31%	32%	46%	62%
Some extent	43%	42%	39%	29%
A little extent	14%	19%	12%	5%
No extent.....	4%	4%	2%	2%
No opinion	8%	3%	1%	1%
Q4. To what extent would you say energy production and consumption in the U.S. contribute to the following problems:				
a. Acid rain				
Great extent.....	37%	41%	57%	65%
Some extent	35%	36%	27%	29%
A little extent	12%	15%	8%	2%
No extent.....	3%	2%	2%	*
No opinion	13%	7%	6%	4%
b. Mercury pollution				
Great extent.....	19%	23%	36%	47%
Some extent	34%	34%	37%	34%
A little extent	19%	22%	12%	8%
No extent.....	7%	6%	2%	1%
No opinion	23%	16%	13%	10%
c. Global climate change				
Great extent.....	21%	28%	42%	57%
Some extent	39%	36%	36%	29%
A little extent	22%	23%	13%	7%
No extent.....	8%	8%	5%	1%
No opinion	9%	6%	4%	6%
d. Water pollution				
Great extent.....	34%	30%	47%	57%
Some extent	37%	44%	39%	34%
A little extent	16%	20%	10%	6%
No extent.....	5%	3%	1%	—
No opinion	9%	4%	3%	3%
e. Rise in ocean levels				
Great extent.....	11%	14%	23%	34%
Some extent	25%	27%	34%	33%
A little extent	20%	24%	21%	14%
No extent.....	19%	16%	7%	5%
No opinion	26%	18%	15%	14%

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		Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q4.	To what extent would you say energy production and consumption in the U.S. contribute to the following problems:				
(Cont.)					
f.	Habitat destruction				
	Great extent.....	31%	28%	44%	52%
	Some extent	31%	39%	37%	30%
	A little extent	20%	23%	14%	11%
	No extent.....	7%	5%	2%	2%
	No opinion	12%	4%	4%	5%
g.	Rising gasoline, fuel oil, and natural gas prices				
	Great extent.....	39%	39%	48%	56%
	Some extent	35%	38%	32%	31%
	A little extent	12%	15%	12%	7%
	No extent.....	6%	5%	4%	2%
	No opinion	8%	3%	4%	5%
h.	Unequal distribution of wealth across the world				
	Great extent.....	28%	29%	52%	62%
	Some extent	25%	30%	26%	21%
	A little extent	15%	17%	10%	9%
	No extent.....	18%	16%	6%	2%
	No opinion	14%	8%	5%	6%
i.	Loss of plant and animal species				
	Great extent.....	20%	20%	30%	43%
	Some extent	34%	36%	40%	35%
	A little extent	23%	27%	21%	15%
	No extent.....	10%	12%	4%	3%
	No opinion	13%	6%	5%	5%
j.	Level of U.S. military spending				
	Great extent.....	17%	14%	32%	41%
	Some extent	24%	34%	31%	30%
	A little extent	21%	24%	18%	14%
	No extent.....	21%	18%	10%	6%
	No opinion	17%	9%	8%	9%
Q5.	Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:				
a.	In God's eyes, human beings are superior to other species				
	Strongly agree.....	29%	35%	33%	18%
	Agree	31%	30%	27%	27%
	Neither agree nor disagree	17%	14%	12%	14%
	Disagree	13%	14%	17%	22%
	Strongly disagree	5%	5%	10%	17%
	Not sure.....	4%	2%	1%	2%
b.	It's unjust that Americans consume a much higher percentage of world energy than our share of world population				
	Strongly agree.....	11%	15%	38%	47%
	Agree	32%	28%	38%	35%
	Neither agree nor disagree	21%	22%	11%	6%
	Disagree	22%	23%	9%	8%
	Strongly disagree	9%	8%	4%	2%
	Not sure.....	5%	4%	1%	3%

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Q5. Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:
(Cont.)

c. Energy conservation reflects values of the Christian/ Reformed faith, such as simplicity and frugality				
Strongly agree.....	9%	17%	51%	50%
Agree	43%	47%	43%	42%
Neither agree nor disagree	24%	22%	3%	4%
Disagree	13%	8%	3%	2%
Strongly disagree	3%	2%	*	1%
Not sure.....	8%	4%	*	2%
d. I consider the way I use energy as part of the way I practice stewardship				
Strongly agree.....	11%	16%	42%	42%
Agree	40%	50%	48%	50%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%	20%	6%	6%
Disagree	15%	9%	2%	1%
Strongly disagree	3%	2%	*	—
Not sure.....	5%	3%	1%	1%
e. Poorer communities receive a disproportionate share of the burdens of energy production/consumption, such as pollution				
Strongly agree.....	7%	12%	31%	40%
Agree	33%	34%	39%	40%
Neither agree nor disagree	25%	22%	14%	8%
Disagree	18%	21%	10%	4%
Strongly disagree	4%	4%	1%	2%
Not sure.....	13%	6%	5%	7%
f. The U.S. government’s leadership and policies concerning energy are effective				
Strongly agree.....	1%	1%	1%	1%
Agree	15%	16%	12%	5%
Neither agree nor disagree	23%	22%	12%	10%
Disagree	38%	37%	39%	34%
Strongly disagree	14%	17%	33%	47%
Not sure.....	10%	7%	4%	4%
g. In general, more public lands in the U.S. should be opened to oil, gas, and other energy-related exploration				
Strongly agree.....	15%	13%	6%	3%
Agree	27%	26%	16%	10%
Neither agree nor disagree	14%	11%	9%	8%
Disagree	18%	22%	24%	22%
Strongly disagree	17%	22%	39%	50%
Not sure.....	9%	8%	6%	6%

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Q6. How much emphasis would you like to see the government put on each of these possible solutions to energy-related needs and problems in the United States?

	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
a. Funding the research and development needed to achieve a major technological breakthrough, such as cold fusion or hydrogen fuel cells				
Very great	21%	24%	33%	34%
Great	27%	36%	35%	32%
Fair amount.....	30%	24%	21%	20%
A little.....	7%	6%	6%	8%
None.....	2%	1%	*	*
No opinion	13%	7%	5%	6%
b. Pursuing incremental technological improvements, such as increasing the efficiency of generators and reducing energy loss during electricity transmission				
Very great	17%	20%	19%	27%
Great	33%	40%	42%	42%
Fair amount.....	30%	26%	28%	22%
A little.....	6%	9%	6%	6%
None.....	3%	1%	1%	1%
No opinion	11%	5%	4%	2%
c. Promoting greater energy conservation				
Very great	30%	33%	43%	60%
Great	41%	37%	36%	28%
Fair amount.....	21%	22%	16%	9%
A little.....	4%	5%	3%	1%
None.....	2%	2%	1%	1%
No opinion	4%	2%	1%	1%
d. Using market-based solutions (trading emissions) to mitigate pollution caused by companies				
Very great	8%	9%	11%	12%
Great	23%	24%	21%	21%
Fair amount.....	23%	27%	21%	24%
A little.....	12%	13%	20%	13%
None.....	10%	9%	12%	15%
No opinion	24%	17%	15%	15%
e. Imposing higher energy taxes				
Very great	4%	6%	10%	12%
Great	11%	14%	22%	22%
Fair amount.....	23%	24%	25%	29%
A little.....	19%	20%	18%	18%
None.....	34%	30%	20%	12%
No opinion	9%	5%	6%	7%
f. Slowing population growth				
Very great	6%	9%	5%	12%
Great	13%	10%	12%	14%
Fair amount.....	19%	20%	20%	21%
A little.....	16%	19%	24%	19%
None.....	35%	35%	36%	27%
No opinion	10%	8%	4%	7%

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

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	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q6. How much emphasis would you like to see the government put on each of these possible solutions to energy-related needs and problems in the United States?				
(Cont.)				
g. Subsidizing use/development of public transportation				
Very great	17%	17%	30%	38%
Great	26%	31%	34%	32%
Fair amount.....	29%	29%	22%	20%
A little	14%	14%	10%	5%
None.....	8%	5%	3%	3%
No opinion	6%	4%	1%	2%
h. Encouraging community design that makes people less dependent on the automobile				
Very great	19%	22%	36%	42%
Great	28%	35%	29%	32%
Fair amount.....	26%	24%	23%	16%
A little	13%	11%	6%	5%
None.....	9%	5%	4%	2%
No opinion	5%	3%	2%	2%
i. Requiring motor vehicle manufacturers to increase the fuel economy of their vehicles				
Very great	37%	39%	49%	64%
Great	32%	29%	31%	24%
Fair amount.....	17%	20%	12%	7%
A little	7%	6%	6%	3%
None.....	4%	4%	2%	1%
No opinion	3%	1%	1%	1%
j. Requiring periodic motor vehicle inspections to keep their emissions from exceeding legal limits				
Very great	22%	26%	28%	41%
Great	31%	31%	35%	35%
Fair amount.....	22%	24%	21%	15%
A little	13%	11%	9%	5%
None.....	6%	7%	5%	3%
No opinion	5%	2%	1%	2%
k. Subsidizing the development and use of renewable energies (e.g., wind, solar, geothermal, biomass)				
Very great	35%	41%	56%	68%
Great	30%	29%	25%	19%
Fair amount.....	16%	16%	12%	9%
A little	6%	9%	5%	2%
None.....	6%	3%	1%	1%
No opinion	8%	3%	1%	1%
Q7. The better way to meet U.S. energy needs in the <i>near</i> future is through (✓ <i>only one</i> □):				
Encouraging more energy production	24%	24%	16%	10%
Encouraging more energy conservation	65%	68%	76%	80%
Not sure.....	11%	8%	8%	10%

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

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

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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
Q8. How important a role should nuclear energy play in meeting future electricity needs in the United States?				
Very important.....	29%	31%	18%	14%
Somewhat important.....	37%	43%	39%	36%
Not too important.....	13%	10%	22%	24%
Not at all important.....	7%	7%	14%	15%
No opinion	14%	8%	7%	10%
Q9. The Kyoto Protocol was developed in the 1990s to get countries to lower emissions that contribute to global climate change. So far, the United States has not ratified this treaty. Would you like to see the U.S. ratify the Kyoto Protocol?				
Yes	44%	47%	69%	79%
No	21%	21%	15%	5%
No opinion	36%	32%	16%	16%
Q10. Is your congregation an Energy Star or Electric Steward congregation? (✓ <i>all that apply.</i>)				
	◆	◆	◆	◆ +
Yes, Energy Star	1%	1%	2%	1%
Yes, Electric Steward	1%	1%	1%	1%
No, neither	22%	42%	80%	47%
Don't know	78%	57%	17%	51%
Q11. Assuming the availability of low-cost resources, how interested do you think your congregation would be in holding a four-week program of education on how people in the congregation can be more effective in energy conservation?				
				+
Very interested.....	7%	6%	9%	12%
Generally interested.....	13%	15%	19%	19%
Somewhat interested.....	22%	24%	27%	28%
A little interested	26%	27%	25%	14%
Not interested.....	15%	18%	17%	11%
Don't know	18%	10%	3%	17%
Q12. Would you be willing to pay more at home for electricity generated by renewable sources such as wind, solar, or geothermal?				
Yes.....	39%	45%	63%	76%
No	35%	32%	17%	11%
Not sure.....	26%	23%	19%	12%

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

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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
Q12a. [If “Yes, ”] How much more, expressed as a percentage increase over what you now pay? _____ % more (✓ here □ if you don’t know how much more you’re willing to pay.)				
	n=145	n=246	n=288	n=196
Checked.....	37%	33%	28%	29%
Not checked.....	63%	67%	72%	71%
	n=92	n=165	n=207	n=139
Less than 5%.....	11%	6%	7%	4%
5% - 9%.....	18%	18%	18%	10%
10% - 19%.....	51%	47%	48%	46%
20% - 29%.....	20%	22%	22%	29%
30% or more.....	1%	6%	6%	11%
mean.....	11.2	15.2	14.0	17.6
median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0

Q13. In general, would you be willing to pay higher taxes to further energy conservation efforts?

Yes.....	30%	37%	57%	70%
No.....	48%	45%	31%	20%
Not sure.....	23%	18%	12%	10%

Q13a. [If “Yes, ”] How much more, expressed as a percentage increase over what you now pay in taxes? _____ % more (✓ here □ if you don’t know how much more you’re willing to pay in taxes.)

	n=109	n=199	n=260	n=180
Checked.....	45%	45%	37%	34%
Not checked.....	55%	55%	63%	66%
	n=60	n=109	n=163	n=118
	+			
Less than 5%.....	33%	26%	36%	19%
5% - 9%.....	29%	40%	26%	30%
10% - 19%.....	38%	29%	29%	39%
20% - 29%.....	—	4%	8%	8%
30% or more.....	—	—	1%	4%
mean.....	6.0	6.4	7.4	10.0
median.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0

Q14. More specifically, would you be willing to pay higher taxes to help cut U.S. consumption of petroleum from other countries?

Yes.....	35%	43%	55%	62%
No.....	38%	40%	30%	22%
Not sure.....	27%	18%	15%	16%

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	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q14a. [If “Yes, ”] How much more, expressed as a percentage increase over what you now pay in taxes? _____% more (✓ here □ if you don’t know how much more you’re willing to pay in taxes.)				
	n=131	n=231	n=251	n=160
Checked.....	51%	45%	38%	34%
Not checked.....	49%	55%	62%	66%
	n=64	n=127	n=155	n=105
	+	+		
Less than 5%.....	24%	31%	32%	21%
5% - 9%.....	29%	30%	30%	27%
10% - 19%.....	47%	34%	26%	37%
20% - 29%.....	—	4%	10%	8%
30% or more.....	—	—	1%	6%
mean.....	6.7	6.6	8.1	11.1
median.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0

Q15. Which sentence in each pair describes you better?

I buy mostly whole food ingredients.....	73%	73%	69%	74%
I buy mostly ready-made or prepared foods.....	23%	22%	26%	20%
Not sure.....	4%	4%	5%	6%
[Selected both].....	*	*	*	*
I try to avoid packaged foods.....	30%	34%	38%	40%
I buy frozen, canned, and other individually wrapped items.....	64%	59%	56%	52%
Not sure.....	6%	7%	5%	6%
[Selected both].....	—	*	—	2%
I buy produce only when it’s in season locally.....	18%	15%	16%	15%
I buy produce at any time of year.....	81%	83%	81%	81%
Not sure.....	1%	2%	3%	3%
[Selected both].....	*	1%	*	*
I try as much as possible to buy food grown locally or regionally.....	56%	57%	52%	57%
I don’t pay much attention to where food is grown.....	43%	41%	46%	41%
Not sure.....	2%	2%	2%	2%
[Selected both].....	—	*	*	—
I use a clothes dryer (e.g., gas or electric).....	87%	88%	91%	91%
I air dry (e.g., outside on a clothesline).....	8%	7%	5%	7%
Not sure.....	1%	1%	*	1%
[Selected both].....	4%	4%	4%	1%
My household lights are fluorescent/compact fluorescent.....	26%	23%	28%	36%
My household lights are incandescent.....	58%	61%	59%	52%
Not sure.....	10%	6%	5%	7%
[Selected both].....	6%	9%	8%	6%
In winter I sleep in an unheated bed.....	82%	84%	88%	88%
In winter I use an electric blanket or electric mattress pad on my bed.....	16%	15%	11%	10%
Not sure.....	1%	1%	1%	2%
[Selected both].....	1%	—	*	—

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	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q15. Which sentence in each pair describes you better?				
<i>(Cont.)</i>				
I drive alone to work most days.....	43%	51%	79%	61%
I carpool, walk, bike, or take public transportation to work most days (or work at home).....	8%	8%	17%	18%
Not sure.....	1%	—	—	3%
Not employed	49%	41%	3%	18%
[Selected more than one]	*	*	1%	*
<i>When photocopying a document of several pages:</i>				
I copy only one page per sheet of paper	39%	39%	19%	29%
I copy two pages per sheet of paper (front to back).....	49%	53%	77%	63%
Not sure.....	10%	7%	3%	8%
[Selected both]	1%	2%	1%	—
Q16. Do you own or rent your own home?				
Rent.....	7%	5%	6%	11%
Manse/church owned	*	*	22%	5%
Own (or own with mortgage)	90%	94%	71%	81%
Other (e.g., live with relatives)	2%	1%	*	3%
Q16a. [If “rent” or “manse/church owned,”] Do you pay for electricity separately, or is the cost included?				
	n=29	n=27	n=131	n=43
	+	+	+	+
Pay separately	71%	76%	39%	78%
Cost included	29%	24%	61%	22%
Q17. Have you made an effort to decrease your household energy use during the past year?				
Yes	68%	69%	73%	79%
No	26%	25%	23%	17%
Not sure.....	6%	6%	4%	5%
[If “Yes,”] Briefly describe what you have done:				
<i>Coded from open-ended responses (up to two responses coded per person)</i>				
	n=251	n=377	n=334	n=198
No- or low-cost behaviors:	◆ +	◆ +	◆ +	◆ +
Adjusting thermostat/using heating or air conditioning less	47%	45%	47%	45%
Turning off lights/using a timer for lights	28%	21%	21%	22%
Change use of washer or dryer.....	9%	7%	3%	6%
Turn off/use less often home appliances and electrical devices.....	5%	5%	1%	3%
Use less water.....	4%	2%	4%	4%
Avoid peak times/use appliances in off-peak times	2%	*	1%	—
Install a programmable thermostat	1%	2%	4%	3%
All other no- or low-cost behaviors	7%	9%	6%	6%
TOTAL NO- OR LOW-COST BEHAVIORS	73%	66%	68%	69%

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Q17. Have you made an effort to decrease your household energy use during the past year?

(Cont.)

[If “Yes, ”] Briefly describe what you have done:

Coded from open-ended responses (up to two responses coded per person)

	n=251	n=377	n=334	n=198
Medium-cost behaviors:	◆ +	◆ +	◆ +	◆ +
Purchase fluorescent/low energy light bulbs.....	7%	6%	14%	12%
More use of fans.....	2%	1%	1%	2%
All other medium-cost behaviors.....	1%	1%	1%	3%
TOTAL MEDIUM-COST BEHAVIORS.....	9%	8%	14%	16%
High-cost behaviors:				
Installing energy-efficient windows or doors.....	10%	6%	12%	10%
Installing energy-efficient furnace or air conditioner.....	3%	4%	2%	6%
Purchasing energy-efficient appliances.....	4%	4%	5%	5%
Adding insulation/weather stripping.....	6%	8%	9%	6%
Moving to a smaller or more energy-efficient home.....	*	1%	1%	1%
All other high-cost behaviors.....	5%	6%	4%	4%
TOTAL HIGH-COST BEHAVIORS.....	22%	25%	31%	28%
Response not applicable:				
Automobile/other vehicle related.....	*	1%	*	2%
All other.....	2%	—	1%	1%

Q18. Have you done anything in the last year to decrease your use of motor vehicles or the fuel they consume?

Yes.....	47%	44%	49%	55%
No.....	47%	51%	47%	40%
Not sure.....	6%	5%	4%	5%

[If “Yes, ”] Briefly describe what you have done:

Coded from open-ended response (one response coded per person)

	n=176	n=238	n=224	n=138
Drive less.....	22%	21%	15%	11%
Walk, run more.....	9%	4%	10%	13%
Use bicycle more.....	1%	6%	4%	3%
Use public transportation more.....	1%	3%	1%	4%
Carpool more.....	6%	6%	4%	6%
Combine multiple trips into a single trip.....	22%	25%	19%	20%
Drive the more fuel-efficient (of two cars) more often.....	3%	2%	2%	1%
Shorten commuting distance to work/school; move.....	2%	3%	4%	6%
Get rid of a vehicle.....	4%	2%	2%	4%
Buy a more fuel-efficient vehicle.....	15%	14%	22%	20%
Keep car properly tuned, tires properly inflated, etc.....	4%	5%	3%	4%
Fly instead of drive on a long trip.....	—	1%	1%	—
Keep older car instead of buying new one.....	—	—	1%	1%
Drive a fuel-efficient vehicle one already owns.....	3%	1%	6%	2%
Quit driving.....	1%	—	—	—

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Q18. Have you done anything in the last year to decrease your use of motor vehicles or the fuel they consume?
(Cont.)

[If "Yes,"] Briefly describe what you have done:

Coded from open-ended response (one response coded per person)

	n=176	n=238	n=224	n=138
Work from home more often.....	1%	—	1%	1%
Retired.....	2%	4%	1%	2%
Drive slower, more fuel-efficiently.....	—	1%	2%	2%
Actions not likely to save fuel (e.g., shop for cheapest gas).....	2%	—	1%	1%
Don't own/use a car (question not applicable).....	—	1%	—	—
Response not applicable (e.g., references to energy saving at home) or not clear.....	1%	1%	1%	1%

Q19. Below is a list of activities related to energy issues. For each activity, indicate (by putting a ✓ in the appropriate) whether or not **over the last year** you or someone in your household: (1) has made a real effort to do it on a regular basis, (2) has done it from time to time when it's convenient, or (3) has not done it.

a. Recycled items like newspapers, cans, bottles, etc.				
Did on a regular basis.....	84%	84%	87%	90%
Did from time to time.....	8%	10%	8%	5%
Did not do.....	5%	5%	3%	3%
Not available option.....	3%	1%	2%	2%
b. Tried to buy products made from, or packaged in, recycled material				
Did on a regular basis.....	26%	26%	36%	36%
Did from time to time.....	45%	47%	47%	51%
Did not do.....	27%	24%	15%	11%
Not available option.....	3%	3%	2%	2%
c. Cut down on the use of automobiles by using public transportation, car pooling, bicycling, etc.				
Did on a regular basis.....	12%	9%	16%	16%
Did from time to time.....	18%	24%	25%	30%
Did not do.....	52%	51%	46%	40%
Not available option.....	18%	16%	14%	15%
d. Wrote letters to politicians expressing opinions on energy issues				
Did on a regular basis.....	1%	3%	2%	5%
Did from time to time.....	9%	8%	13%	14%
Did not do.....	89%	88%	84%	79%
Not available option.....	1%	1%	1%	3%
e. Took steps other than recycling to reduce what your household puts into the waste system				
Did on a regular basis.....	22%	20%	21%	27%
Did from time to time.....	27%	30%	38%	34%
Did not do.....	48%	47%	39%	36%
Not available option.....	3%	3%	2%	4%

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Q19. Below is a list of activities related to energy issues. For each activity, indicate (by putting a ✓ in the appropriate) whether or not *over the last year* you or someone in your household: (1) has made a real effort to do it on a regular basis, (2) has done it from time to time when it's convenient, or (3) has not done it.

f. Voted for or against a candidate for public office because of that candidate's stand on energy issues

	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Did on a regular basis	14%	15%	23%	35%
Did from time to time	13%	16%	18%	20%
Did not do	64%	59%	52%	35%
Not available option.....	9%	9%	7%	10%

Q20. Do you think you, as an individual, can make a difference when it comes to:

a. Global climate change?

Yes, definitely	13%	14%	24%	28%
Yes, probably	22%	28%	29%	31%
Maybe yes, maybe no	26%	27%	24%	25%
No, probably not	28%	22%	16%	12%
No, definitely not	8%	7%	5%	3%
No opinion	3%	3%	1%	2%

b. Energy conservation?

Yes, definitely	32%	38%	49%	50%
Yes, probably	38%	38%	35%	34%
Maybe yes, maybe no	19%	16%	12%	12%
No, probably not	8%	6%	4%	4%
No, definitely not	2%	2%	1%	*
No opinion	1%	1%	*	*

Q21. Please use the space below for additional comments. [Not tabulated]

Response form:

Paper	86%	84%	78%	73%
Web.....	14%	16%	22%	27%

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