



The Presbyterian Panel

Listening to Presbyterians



REPORT

The Environment The May 2009 Survey

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What is the Presbyterian Panel?

The Presbyterian Panel consists of three nationally representative samples of groups affiliated with the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.): elders (lay leaders) currently serving on session, other members, and ministers of the Word and Sacrament. (The session is the governing body in Presbyterian congregations.) For analysis, ministers are split into two groups based on current call: *pastors*, serving in congregations, and *specialized clergy*, serving elsewhere. New samples are drawn every three years. Panel surveys are conducted quarterly, primarily by mail but with an online completion option.

For more information on methods used to draw the samples, see the technical appendix in the *Religious and Demographic Profile of Presbyterians 2008* (see the next page for Web availability and ordering information).

The Panel is maintained and directed by the office of Research Services of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). The first Panel was created in 1973 to provide a means for informing leaders of the opinions and activities of the rank and file across the church. Survey topics and questions are usually developed at the request of, and in consultation with, staff or elected members of national church entities. However, ultimate decisions on content and the disposition of Panel data are made by Research Services. Standards developed by the American Association of Public Opinion Research guide Panel surveys.

Current Survey

The current survey is the third completed by the 2009-2011 Panel. Questionnaires were distributed in late May 2009. Most panelists received their copy by U.S. mail, but a subset of panelists (n = 506, or 15%) who had signed up for the service was notified via email. Non-respondents were sent a postcard reminder in June, and non-respondents who were notified by email were sent three email reminders in May and June. Returns were accepted through July 2009. Response rates for this survey are: members, 49%; elders, 55%; ministers, 56%. All panelists had the option of completing the survey on the Web, and 20% of responding members, 29% of responding elders, 38% of responding pastors, and 32% of responding specialized clergy did so.

Sponsor and Topic

This survey was sponsored by the Social Witness Ministry office of what was then the PC(USA) General Assembly Council (now the General Assembly Mission Council). Social Witness Ministry was in the process of reconstituting an Environmental Ministries office and was looking for help identifying resource and program needs that the office might fill. It also wanted an assessment of change in Presbyterians' opinions on environmental issues and involvement in environmentally friendly practices. Panel staff worked with Bill Somplatsky-Jarman, Katie Holmes, and others active in the Presbyterian Center Environmental Ministries staff group.

This Report

The first half of this report uses text and graphics to summarize and explicate findings. A data appendix follows with comparative tables that display the percentage distribution of responses to every question for each of the four Panel groups. Results are subject to sampling and other errors. In general, differences of less than 8% are not statistically meaningful.

Some analyses in this report, including those using political party identification (Figure 13, p. 10), rely on responses of panelists to the initial questionnaire they completed in the fall of 2008. For more information on this earlier survey and responses of panelists to those questions, see the *Religious and Demographic Profile of Presbyterians 2008* (see the next page for Web availability and ordering information). Other analyses rely on congregational membership figures that congregational leaders provide to the Office of the General Assembly in the Session Annual Statistical Report.

A Note on Terminology

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 arithmetic 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.

Suggested Citation

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Author Note

Perry Chang wrote this report and was assisted by the other staff members of the office of Research Services. Perry Chang developed the questionnaire.

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Additional Copies

Additional copies of this *Report* may be purchased for \$10 from Presbyterian Distribution Services (PDS)—call 800-524-2612 and request item #02056-09303. This *Report* is also available on the Web for free download in Adobe Acrobat format; go to www.pcusa.org/research/panel and click on the appropriate link. 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).

Profile Report

The *Religious and Demographic Profile of Presbyterians 2008* is available for free download in Adobe Acrobat format on the Web (www.pcusa.org/research/panel/reports/fall08panel.pdf) or may be purchased for \$10 from PDS—call 800-524-2612 and request item #02056-09301.

Panel on the Web

A catalogue of Panel topics, and *Summaries* and *Reports* of surveys since 1993, are available online at the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Web site: www.pcusa.org/research/panel/index. A catalogue of all surveys since the first Panel was created in 1973 is available here: www.pcusa.org/research/panel/catalog.htm.

Interested in Learning More about Your Congregation?

- ✓ ***10-Year Trend Report for Congregations***—available for free: www.pcusa.org/tenyeartrends.
- ✓ Research Services can help you conduct a congregational survey. Call 888-728-7228, ext. 2040, and ask about the ***U.S. Congregational Life Survey*** or visit: www.USCongregations.org.

HIGHLIGHTS

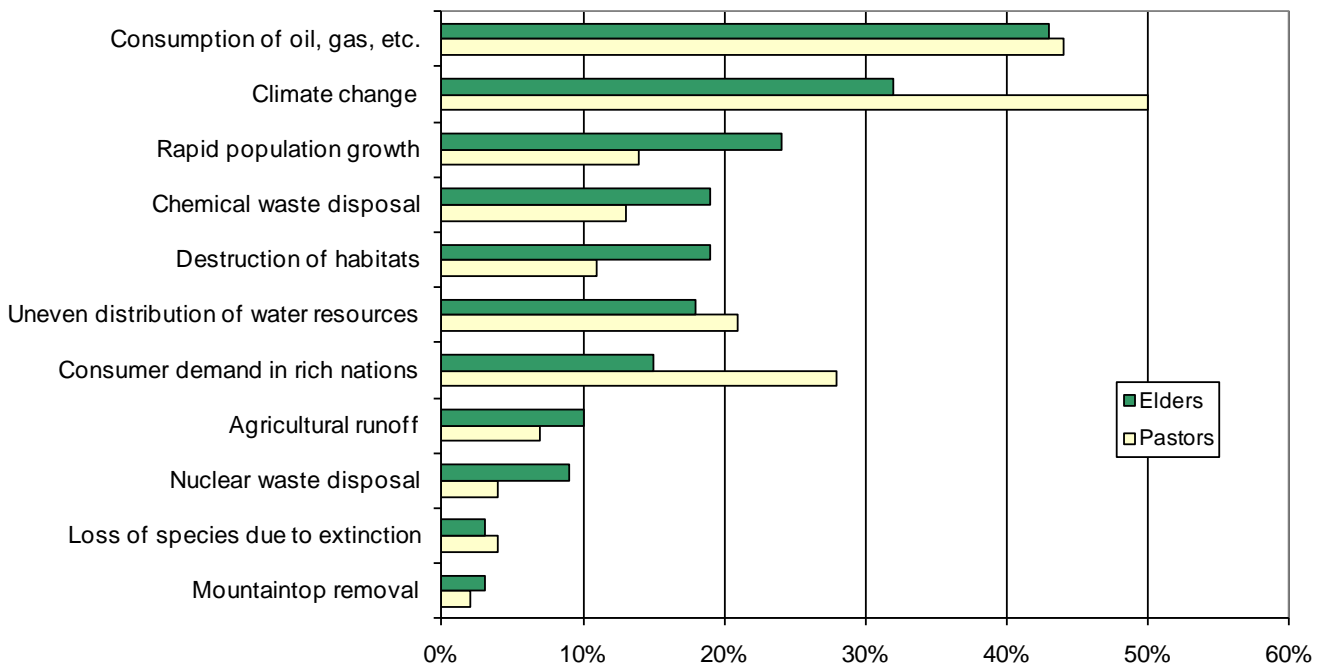
- ✓ Faced with a list of 11 environmental problems, at least three in ten panelists select as the two *most serious* at the present time: consumption of oil, gas, and other nonrenewable resources (members, 48%; elders, 43%; pastors, 44%; specialized clergy, 42%) and climate change (global warming due to the “greenhouse effect”) (42%; 32%; 50%; 60%) (p. 1).
- ✓ Two-thirds of specialized clergy (66%) and half of pastors (50%)—but only about one-third of members (37%) and elders (33%)—believe that there is solid evidence that the earth is warming and that this warming is due to human activity. One-third of members (31%) and elders (35%) and one in five ministers (pastors, 22%; specialized clergy, 18%) believe the evidence for global warming is mixed or don’t know if it is taking place. One in six members (15%) and elders (18%)—but fewer ministers (pastors, 12%; specialized clergy, 4%)—do not believe the earth is warming (p. 3).
- ✓ In the previous 12 months one in five homeowners in each group replaced an old heating or air-conditioning system with a more efficient model (members, 28%; elders, 24%; pastors, 27%; specialized clergy, 29%) or installed a window made of energy-efficient glass (22%; 25%; 26%; 35%) (p. 4).
- ✓ In the previous 12 months most panelists recycled items like newspapers, cans, and bottles (members, 93%; elders, 92%; pastors, 96%; specialized clergy, 97%); moderated the temperature at which a thermostat is set in their home to save energy (89%; 92%; 95%; 96%); and talked about an environmental issue with a friend or family member (78%; 83%; 89%; 93%) (p. 4).
- ✓ In the previous 12 months the congregations of majorities of panelists shared news electronically (on a Web site, by email, etc.) instead of producing hard-copy newsletters (members, 69%; elders, 75%; pastors, 78%; specialized clergy, 76%) and recycled church bulletins (59%; 66%; 77%; 63%) (p. 5).
- ✓ About half of members (57%) and elders (46%)—but only two in five pastors (39%) and specialized clergy (39%)—are either *not at all familiar* with the proposal to develop a nationwide cap on carbon emissions and a system in which companies could buy and sell the right to pollute or, if familiar, *neither support nor oppose* it or are *not sure*. Of those at least *slightly familiar* with the proposal, at least two in five ministers (pastors, 42%; specialized clergy, 47%)—but fewer members (21%) and elders (25%)—*strongly support* or *somewhat support* it (p. 7).
- ✓ At least two in five laypeople (members, 69%; elders, 70%) and even more ministers (pastors, 80%; specialized clergy, 89%) *strongly support* or *somewhat support* U.S. participation in international agreements with other major carbon-emitting countries to lower emissions that contribute to global warming (p. 7).
- ✓ Small majorities of members (52%) and elders (53%) and even more ministers (pastors, 71%; specialized clergy, 78%) are *very willing* or *fairly willing* to pay much higher *prices* to protect the environment (p. 7).
- ✓ Majorities of ministers (pastors, 60%; specialized clergy, 74%)—but only two in five members (42%) and elders (41%)—are *very willing* or *fairly willing* to pay much higher *taxes* to protect the environment (p. 7).
- ✓ One in five members (19%), elders (18%), and pastors (21%) and about one-third of specialized clergy (36%) consider themselves to be *strong environmentalists*. Two in five panelists from each group (38%; 37%; 39%; 37%) consider themselves to be *environmentalists* but are not *strong environmentalists* or are *not sure* if they are *strong environmentalists*. Three in ten members (32%), elders (32%), and pastors (28%)—but only one in six specialized clergy (17%)—do not consider themselves *environmentalists* (p. 9).
- ✓ Nine in ten ministers (pastors, 90%; specialized clergy, 95%) and about two-thirds of members (69%) and elders (66%) *strongly agree* or *somewhat agree* that environmental issues are appropriate social concerns for the church (p. 10).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Highlighting Environmental Problems

- ✓ Asked to select from a list of 11 environmental problems the two that are the *most serious* at the present time, at least three in ten panelists in each group select consumption of oil, gas, and other nonrenewable resources (members, 48%; elders, 43%; pastors, 44%; specialized clergy, 42%) or climate change (global warming due to the “greenhouse effect”) (41%; 32%; 50%; 60%).
- ✓ At least one in five ministers (pastors, 28%; specialized clergy, 21%)—but fewer members (11%) and elders (15%)—choose consumer demand for more material goods in the United States and other wealthy nations as one of the two most serious problems.
- ✓ At least one in five members (20%) and elders (24%)—but fewer ministers (pastors, 14%; specialized clergy, 16%)—choose rapid population growth.
- ✓ About one in six panelists (members, 16%; elders, 18%; pastors, 21%; specialized clergy, 19%) choose uneven distribution of water resources (both clean water and water in general).
- ✓ At least one in six laypeople—but fewer ministers—choose environmental contamination from chemical waste disposal (members, 20%; elders, 19%; pastors, 13%; specialized clergy, 14%) and destruction of natural areas and wildlife habitats from human encroachment (16%; 19%; 11%; 11%).
- ✓ Fewer panelists choose the other problems listed:
 - Agricultural runoff (of pesticides, herbicides, etc.) (members, 13%; elders, 10%; pastors, 7%; specialized clergy, 10%).
 - Environmental contamination from nuclear waste disposal (7%; 9%; 4%; 4%).
 - Loss of species through extinction (4%; 3%; 4%; 3%).
 - Mountaintop removal as a part of the mining of coal, iron, copper, etc. (2%; 3%; 2%; 1%).

Figure 1. The Two Most Serious Environmental Problems

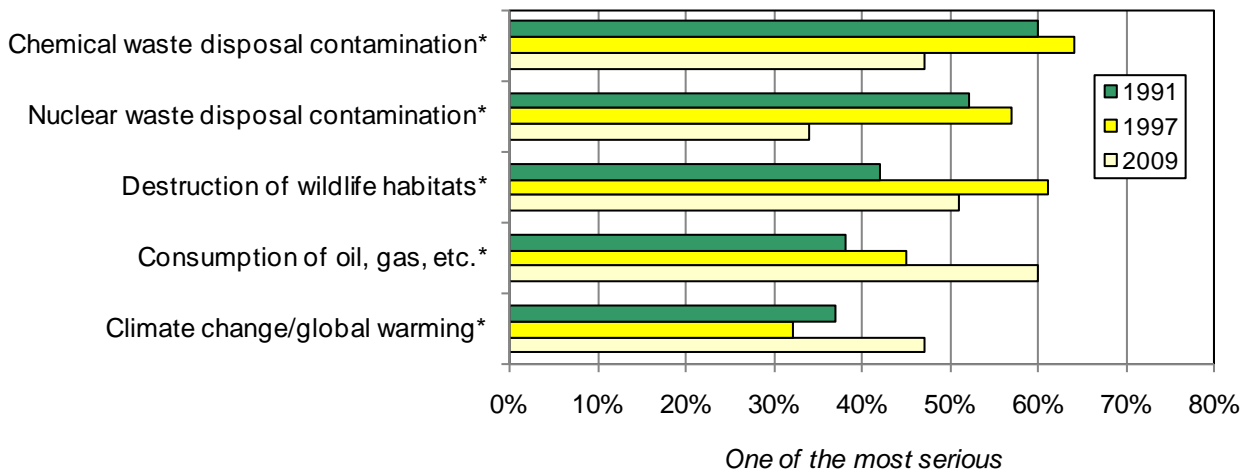


ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Comparing 1991, 1997, and 2009 Assessments of How Serious Environmental Problems Are

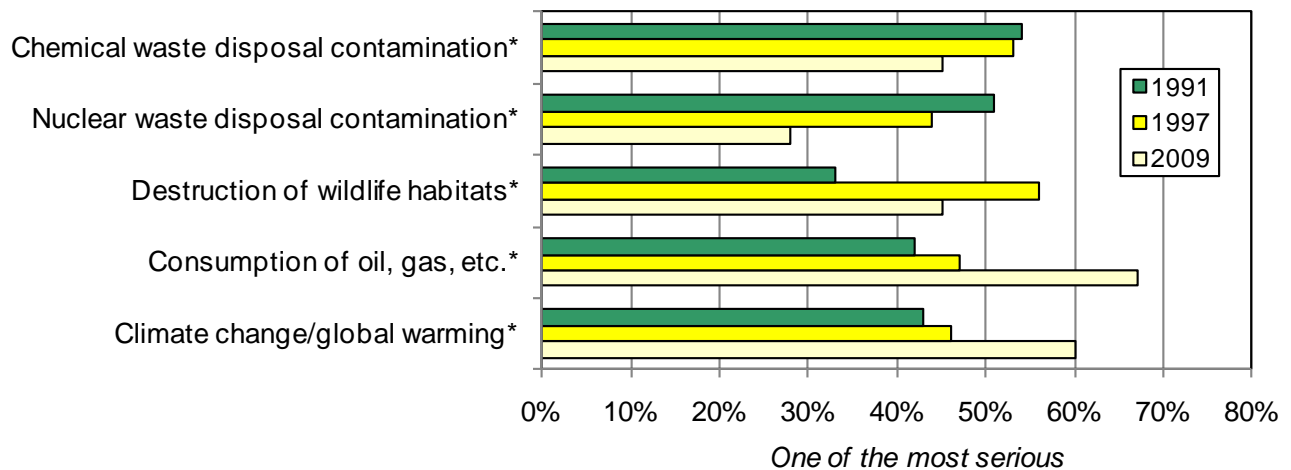
In each of the three Presbyterian Panel surveys on environmental issues (in 1991, 1997, and 2009), panelists were given a list of environmental problems and asked to indicate whether each was *one of the most serious environmental problems*, *no more serious than other environmental problems*, or *one of the least serious environmental problems*. Five environmental problems appeared essentially verbatim in all three surveys. Figures 2 and 3 show that members' and pastors' concern about these problems has ebbed and flowed over the years. In 2009 significantly more members and pastors regard climate change (or global warming) and the consumption of oil, gas, and other nonrenewable resources as among the most serious environmental problems than did so in earlier years. Fewer in 2009 than in a previous year see the other three problems as serious.

Figure 2. Members' Assessment of Environmental Problems



*Statistically significant difference between 2009 responses and the closer of the two previous survey responses ($p < .01$)

Figure 3. Pastors' Assessment of Environmental Problems



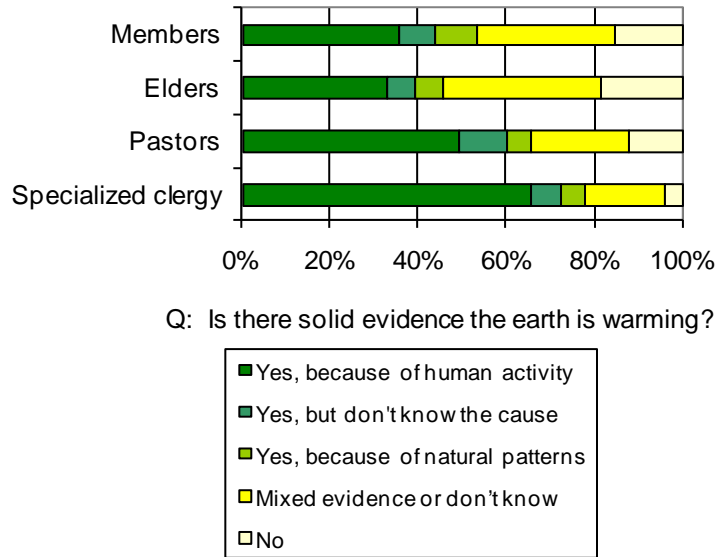
*Statistically significant difference between 2009 responses and the closer of the two previous survey responses ($p < .01$)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Global Warming?

- ✓ Half or more of ministers (pastors, 50%; specialized clergy, 66%)—but only about one-third of members (37%) and elders (33%)—believe that there is solid evidence that the earth is warming and that this warming is because of human activity.
- ✓ One-third of members (31%) and elders (35%) and one in five ministers (pastors, 22%; specialized clergy, 18%) believe that the evidence for global warming is mixed or don't know if warming is taking place.
- ✓ About one in six members (15%) and elders (18%)—but fewer ministers (pastors, 12%; specialized clergy, 4%)—do not believe that the earth is warming.

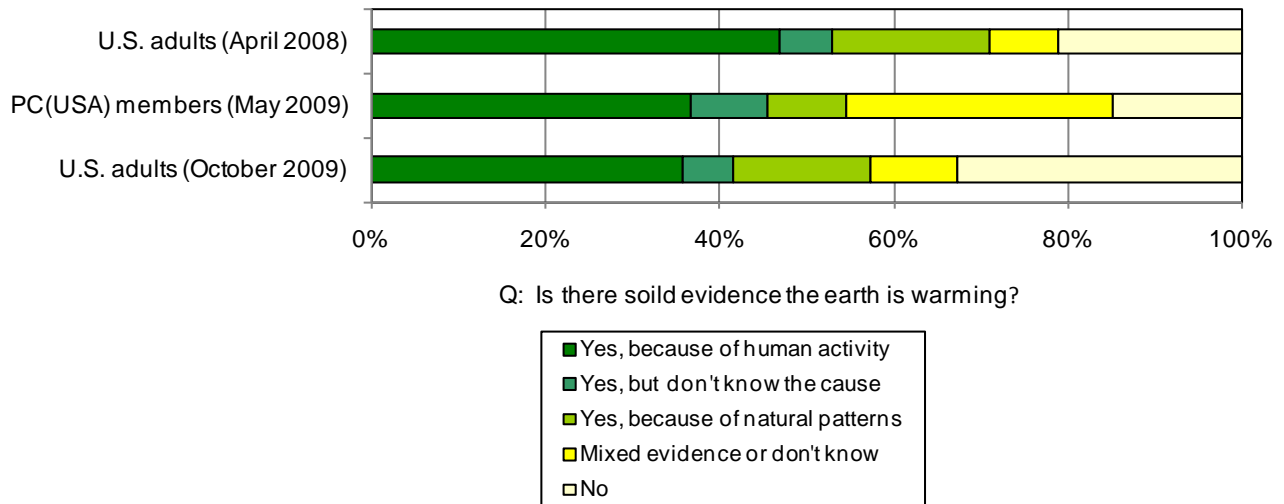
Figure 4. Opinions about Global Warming



Comparing Presbyterian Church Members' and U.S. Adults' Beliefs about Global Warming

PC(USA) members' beliefs about global warming and those of American adults surveyed around the same time as the May 2009 Panel survey are roughly similar. (Figure 5 gives additional information.)

Figure 5. Opinions about the Existence and Causes of Global Warming: Comparing Presbyterian Church Members and U.S. Adults



Note: U.S. adults who indicate they believe there is *mixed evidence* on global warming or they *don't know* whether global warming exists or what its causes are volunteered these responses. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, "Fewer Americans See Solid Evidence of Global Warming," 22 October 2009 <<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/556.pdf>>.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES

Practices at Home

- ✓ In the previous 12 months one in five homeowners in each group have replaced an old heating or air-conditioning system with a more efficient model (members, 28%; elders, 24%; pastors, 27%; specialized clergy, 29%) or installed a window made of energy-efficient glass (22%; 25%; 26%; 35%).
- ✓ Fewer homeowners had an energy audit done (members, 8%; elders, 9%; pastors, 12%; specialized clergy, 14%) or installed a solar panel system (1%; 2%; 1%; 0%).

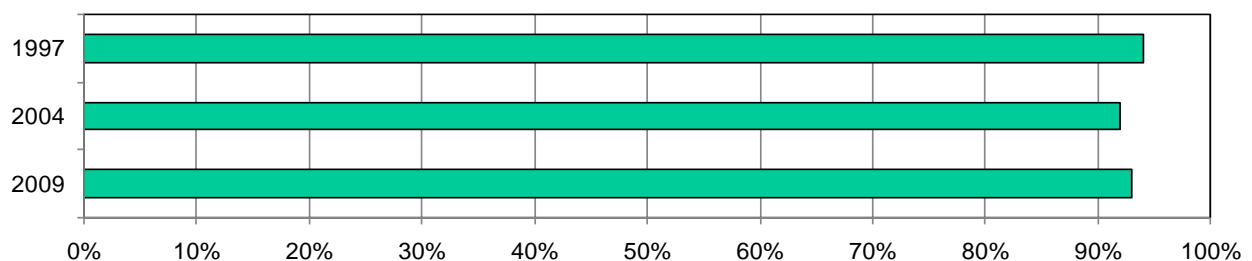
Other Personal Practices

- ✓ In the previous 12 months most panelists recycled, moderated the thermostat in their homes, and talked about environmental issues:
 - Recycled items like newspapers, cans, and bottles (members, 93%; elders, 92%; pastors, 96%; specialized clergy, 97%); about half of those in each group who recycled did so at least daily.
 - Moderated the temperature at which a thermostat is set in their home to save energy (89%; 92%; 95%; 96%); at least three in five in each group who altered the temperature did so at least daily.
 - Talked about an environmental issue with a friend or family member (78%; 83%; 89%; 93%); majorities of those in each group who talked about such an issue did so monthly or less often.
- ✓ As many as three in five in each group made these environmental efforts in the previous 12 months:
 - Carooled, bicycled, walked, or took public transportation to church, work, or school (members, 46%; elders, 45%; pastors, 60%; specialized clergy, 57%); at least one-third in each group who did, did so only once or a few times.
 - Composted food waste (27%; 32%; 35%; 34%); three in five or more panelists in each group who composted did so at least weekly.
 - Wrote a letter, sent an email message, or made a telephone call to a politician expressing opinions on an environmental issue (15%; 18%; 22%; 29%); at least three-quarters of panelists from each group who contacted a politician did so only once or a few times.

Comparing Recycling Involvement in 1997, 2004, and 2009

The August 2004 Panel survey on energy issues and the May 1997 and May 2009 Panel surveys on environmental issues all asked panelists whether they had recycled items like newspapers, cans, and bottles, in the previous 12 months. Recycling was widespread in all three years.

Figure 6. Members' Recycling in the Previous 12 Months, by Year



Note: no statistically significant differences

Note: The questions in the 1997 and 2004 surveys asked whether the panelist or someone in their household had recycled, while the 2009 question asked about the panelist alone.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES

Electric Stewardship Program

- ✓ One in ten ministers (pastors, 10%; specialized clergy, 12%) and even fewer members (5%) and elders (4%) who serve or attend worship in a congregation with its own building are aware of the PC(USA)'s Electric Stewardship program. Congregations in the Electric Stewardship program have an energy audit conducted and implement at least one step that the audit recommends.
- ✓ Fewer than half of panelists who are aware of the Electric Stewardship program report that their congregation is an Electric Steward congregation (members, 35%; elders, 17%; pastors, 12%; specialized clergy, 5%).

Practices at Church

- ✓ Majorities of panelists whose congregations have their own buildings report that their congregation, in the previous 12 months, encouraged users of the building to change the temperature at which the thermostats there are set to save energy (members, 55%; elders, 71%; pastors, 82%; specialized clergy, 64%).
- ✓ Somewhat fewer congregations—but at least one-quarter of pastors' congregations—made these other environmentally friendly changes to their buildings and church property:
 - Changed the church's landscape to include more plants native to the geographical area (members, 32%; elders, 34%; pastors, 40%; specialized clergy, 32%).
 - Had windows installed that can be opened for ventilation as an alternative to air-conditioning (19%; 20%; 26%; 19%).
 - Had windows made of energy-efficient glass installed (16%; 21%; 30%; 20%).
 - Had a low-flow toilet installed (13%; 19%; 30%; 16%).
- ✓ Very few congregations had features such as bioswales, rain barrels, rain gardens, or pervious concrete installed on church property to reduce runoff (members, 8%; elders, 10%; pastors, 15%; specialized clergy, 15%) or composted the congregation's food waste (2%; 4%; 6%; 6%).

Other Congregational Practices

- ✓ In the previous 12 months the congregations of majorities of panelists in each group shared news electronically (on a Web site, by email, etc.) instead of producing hard-copy newsletters (members, 69%; elders, 75%; pastors, 78%; specialized clergy, 76%) and recycled their church bulletins (59%; 66%; 77%; 63%).
- ✓ Fewer panelists report that their congregation has taken these other steps to be "green":
 - Used biodegradable, compostable eating ware or old-fashioned glasses, plates, and silverware instead of conventional disposable eating ware (members, 44%; elders, 54%; pastors, 62%; specialized clergy, 56%).
 - Had an educational event or study group about an environmental issue (25%; 23%; 38%; 43%).
 - Heard someone preach a sermon that emphasized environmental issues (22%; 26%; 44%; 49%).
 - Encouraged members to carpool, bicycle, walk, or take public transportation (such as a bus, train, or subway) to church (16%; 18%; 28%; 31%).
- ✓ Very few congregations asked members to write letters, send email messages, or make telephone calls to a politician expressing their opinion on an environmental issue (members, 8%; elders, 8%; pastors, 13%; specialized clergy, 21%).

ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES

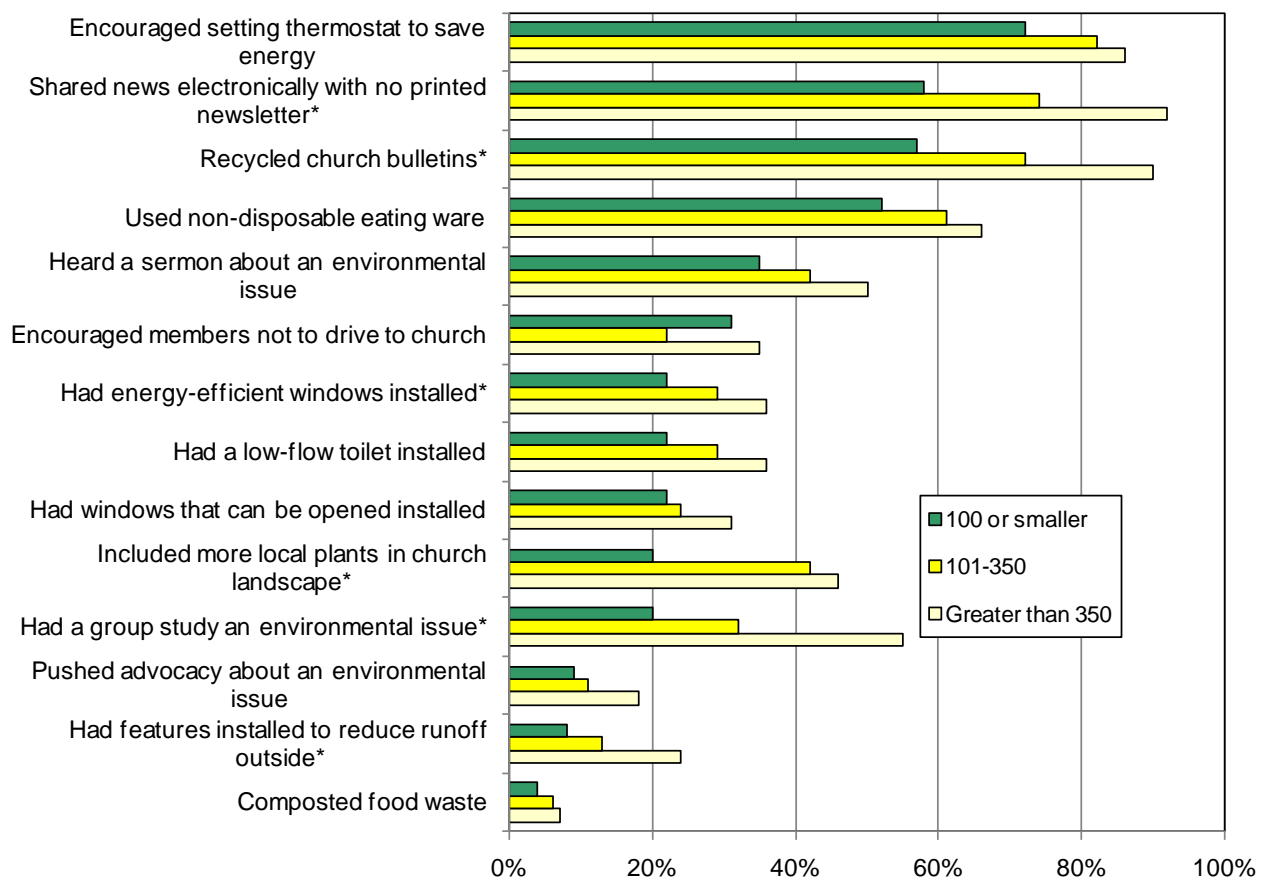
Congregational Size and Environmentally Friendly Practices: Is There a Link?

More large congregations engaged in some environmentally friendly practices during the previous year than did medium-sized congregations, and more medium-sized congregations than small congregations did so.

This was the case for the following practices in pastors' congregations (see Figure 7 for more information):

- Shared congregational news electronically (on a Web site, by email, etc.) instead of producing hard-copy newsletters (membership 100 or smaller, 58%; membership between 101 and 350, 74%; membership greater than 350, 92%).
- Recycled church bulletins (57%; 72%; 90%).
- Had windows made of energy-efficient glass installed (22%; 29%; 36%).
- Changed the church's landscape to include more plants native to the area (20%; 42%; 46%).
- Held an educational event or study group about an environmental issue (20%; 32%; 55%).
- Had features such as bioswales installed on church property to reduce runoff (8%; 13%; 24%).

Figure 7. Congregational Involvement in Environmentally Friendly Practices by Congregational Size, Pastors' Responses



*Statistically significant difference (p < .01)

There are several possible reasons why larger congregations have engaged in more environmental practices. Large congregations: (1) have more diversified ministries and are able to offer activities on a wider range of topics; (2) have larger budgets that can finance more physical changes to church property; and (3) are disproportionately located in metropolitan areas with superior Internet access and recycling options.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

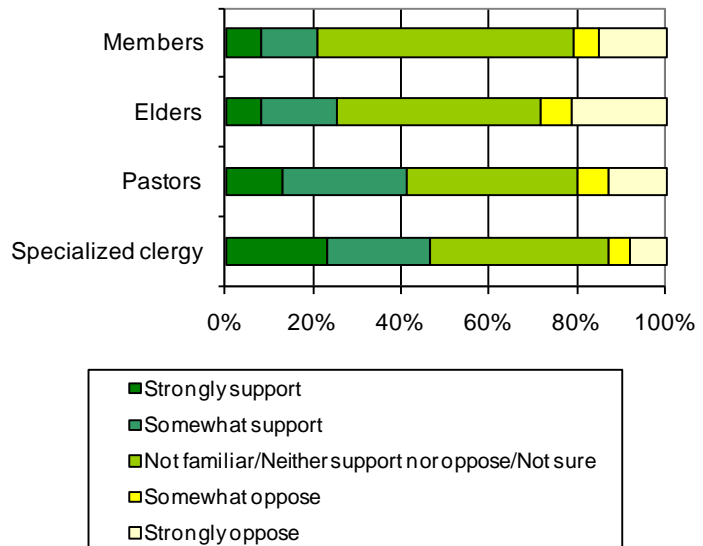
Carbon Emission Cap-and-Trade Proposal

✓ Three in five members (57%)—but only about two in five elders (46%), pastors (39%), and specialized clergy (39%)—are either *not at all familiar* with the proposal to develop a nationwide cap on carbon emissions and a system in which companies could buy and sell the right to pollute or are *very familiar*, *generally familiar*, or *slightly familiar* with the proposal and *neither support nor oppose* it or are *not sure*.

✓ At least two in five ministers (pastors, 42%; specialized clergy, 47%)—but fewer members (21%) and elders (25%)—are familiar with the proposal and *strongly support* or *somewhat support* it.

✓ Three in ten elders (29%)—but only one in five members (22%) and pastors (20%) and one in eight specialized clergy (13%)—are familiar with the proposal and *somewhat oppose* or *strongly oppose* it.

Figure 8. Opinions about the Carbon Emission Cap-and-Trade Proposal



International Agreement to Lower Emissions

✓ Seven in ten laypeople (members, 69%; elders, 70%) and even more ministers (pastors, 80%; specialized clergy, 89%) *strongly support* or *somewhat support* U.S. participation in international agreements with other major carbon-emitting countries to lower emissions that contribute to global warming.

✓ One in six members (16%) and elders (15%)—but only one in ten pastors (9%) and 4% of specialized clergy—*neither support nor oppose* participation in these international agreements or are *not sure* what their position is.

✓ A few panelists (members, 14%; elders, 16%; pastors, 10%; specialized clergy, 7%) *strongly oppose* or *somewhat oppose* participation in these agreements.

Willingness to Pay to Protect the Environment

✓ Small majorities of members (52%) and elders (53%) and even more ministers (pastors, 71%; specialized clergy, 78%) are *very willing* or *fairly willing* to pay much higher *prices* to protect the environment.

✓ Slightly more members (42%) and elders (41%) are willing to pay much higher *taxes* to protect the environment than are *not very willing* or *not at all willing* to do so (34%; 38%).

✓ Majorities of ministers (pastors, 60%; specialized clergy, 74%) are *very willing* or *fairly willing* to pay much higher *taxes* to protect the environment.

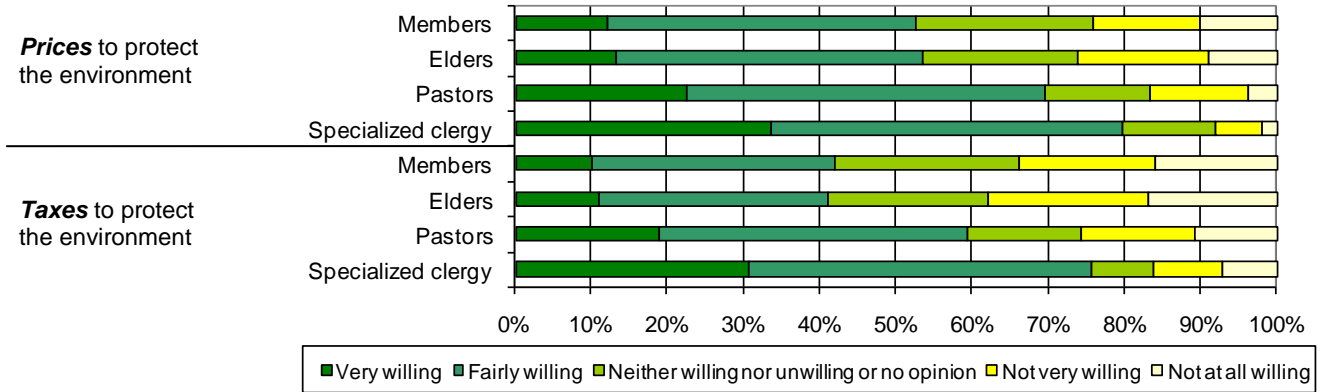
✓ One-quarter of pastors (26%) and one-quarter of specialized clergy (16%) are *not very willing* or *not at all willing* to pay much higher *taxes*. (See Figure 9 for additional information.)

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

Willingness to Pay to Protect the Environment (cont.)

Figure 9. Willingness to Pay Higher Prices and Higher Taxes to Protect the Environment

Q: How willing would you be to pay much higher:

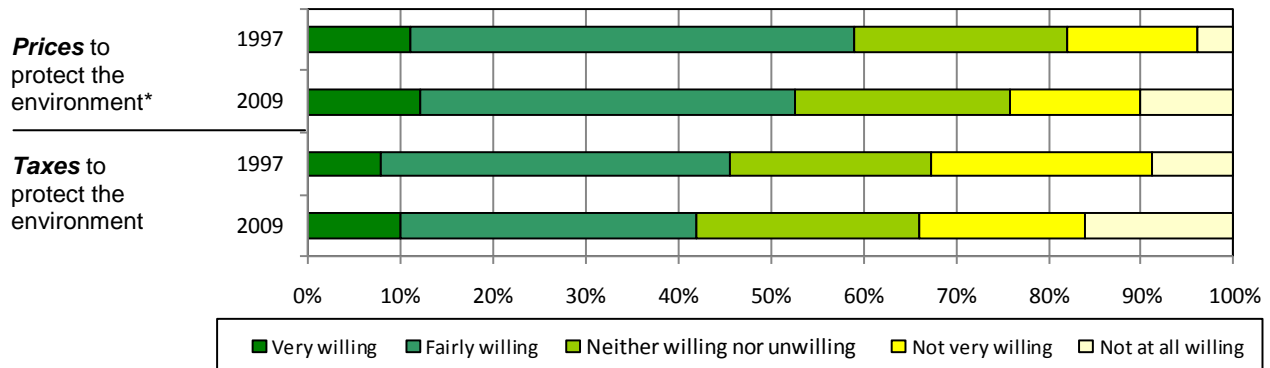


Comparing Willingness to Pay More to Protect the Environment in 1997 and 2009

Both the 1997 and 2009 surveys on the environment asked panelists how willing they were to pay much higher *prices* and much higher *taxes* to protect the environment. Between 1997 and 2009, opinions did not change radically. In fact, the willingness of elders, pastors, and specialized clergy to pay more remained more or less the same. Responses of members, however, did move. Fewer members in 2009 are willing to pay much higher *prices* to protect the environment than were willing to do so in 1997. (Figure 10 gives additional information.)

Figure 10. Members' Willingness to Pay Higher Prices and Higher Taxes to Protect the Environment, by Year

Q: How willing would you be to pay much higher:



*Statistically significant difference (p < .001)

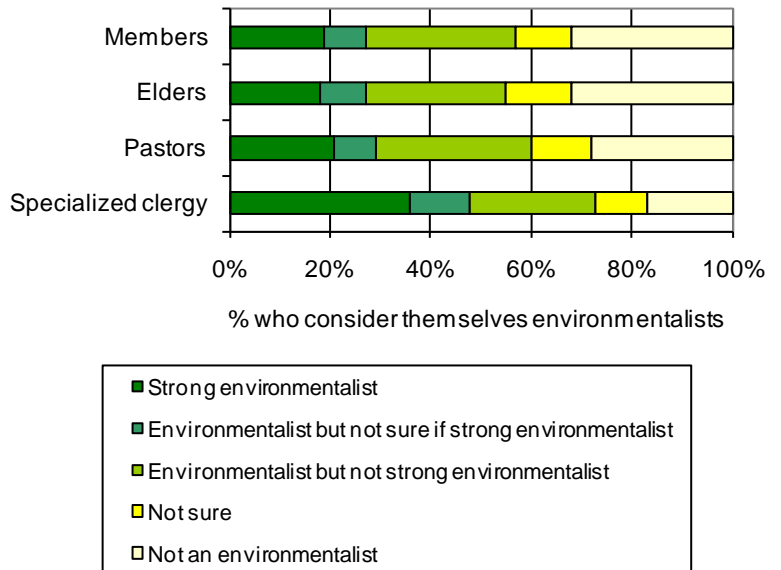
Note: The 2009 survey included a *no opinion* response option that was consolidated with the *neither willing nor unwilling* responses in the figure above.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Environmentalist as a Label

- ✓ One in five members (19%), elders, (18%), and pastors (21%) and about one-third of specialized clergy (36%) consider themselves to be *strong environmentalists*.
- ✓ Two in five panelists in each group (members, 38%; elders, 37%; pastors, 39%; specialized clergy, 37%) consider themselves to be *environmentalists* but not *strong environmentalists* or are environmentalists but are *not sure* if they are *strong environmentalists*.
- ✓ Three in ten members (32%), elders (32%), and pastors (28%)—but only one in six specialized clergy (17%)—do *not* consider themselves to be environmentalists.

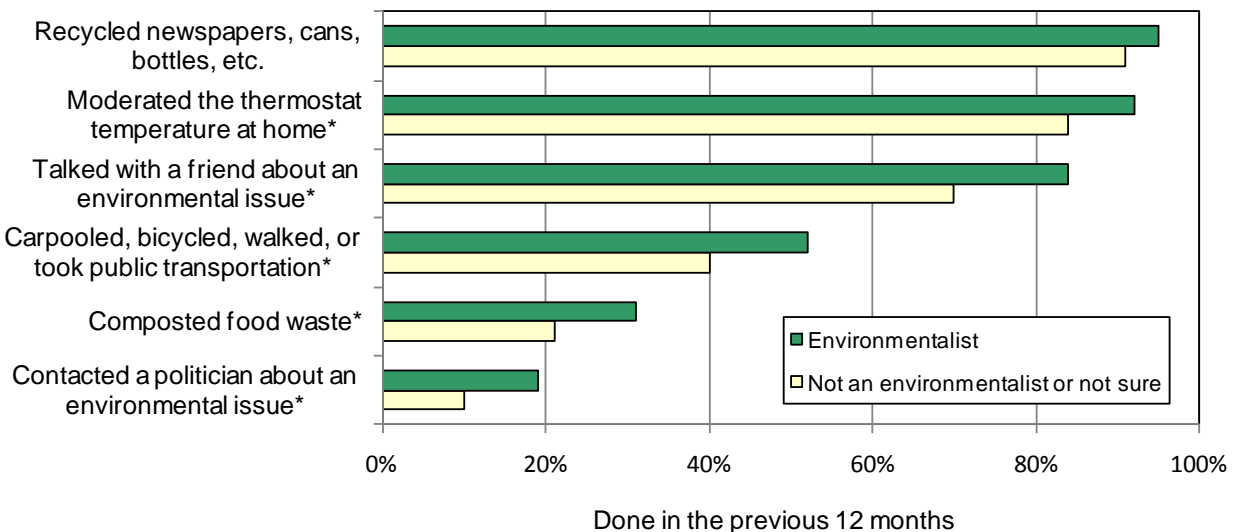
Figure 11. Self-Identification as an Environmentalist



Do Self-Identified Environmentalists Practice What They Preach?

How consistent are panelists' identities and actions? Members who say they are environmentalists do in fact engage in more environmentally friendly activities. Figure 12 shows that more members who consider themselves environmentalists moderated thermostat temperatures, talked about environmental issues, carpoled, composted, and contacted a politician to express an opinion about an environmental issue in the previous year than did those who do not consider themselves environmentalists. An exception is with recycling, which most members did regardless of whether they are environmentalists (95%) or not (91%).

Figure 12. Members' Involvement in Environmentally Friendly Actions in the Previous Year, Based on Whether They Identify Themselves as Environmentalists



*Statistically significant difference ($p < .05$)

ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Environmental Issues and the Church

- ✓ At least nine in ten ministers (pastors, 90%; specialized clergy, 95%) and about two-thirds of members (69%) and elders (66%) *strongly agree* or *somewhat agree* that environmental issues are appropriate social concerns for the church.
- ✓ Majorities of ministers (pastors, 57%; specialized clergy, 72%)—but only about four in nine members (47%) and elders (44%)—*strongly agree* or *somewhat agree* that the PC(USA) should become more involved in environmental issues.

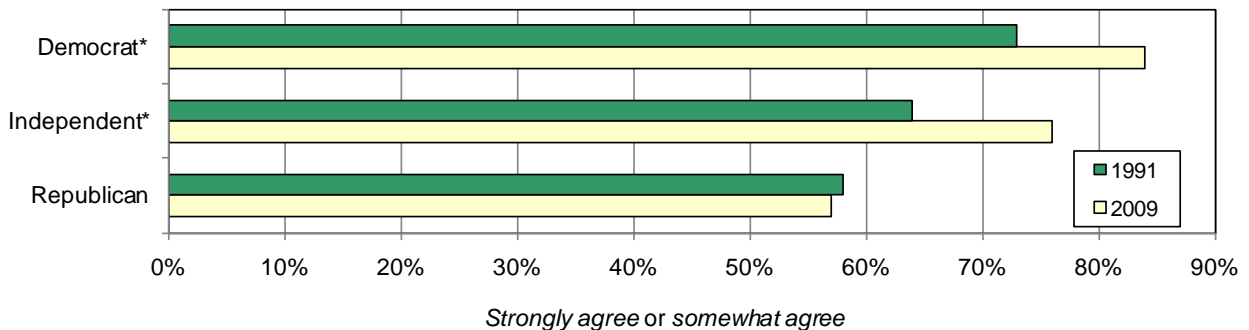
Theological and Political Diversity and Environmental Issues

Opinions on environmental issues consistently divide along theological and political lines. More of the theologically *very liberal* and *liberal* than of the *moderate* panelists and more of the theologically *moderate* than of the *conservative* and *very conservative* panelists believe the earth is warming, support the carbon emission cap-and-trade proposal, identify as environmentalists, and see environmental issues as appropriate social concerns for the church. More Democrats than political Independents hold these positions also, as do more Independents than Republicans.

Have panelist opinions on environmental issues been divided along political lines for a long time? The question in the May 2009 Panel survey about whether environmental issues are appropriate concerns for the church repeated almost identically a question in the September 1991 survey. Figure 13 shows that opinion on this issue was divided by political party in 1991 also. The partisan gap has widened, however. Roughly the same fractions of Republicans support church involvement in environmental issues today as did so in 1991. Compared with 1991, more Independents and Democrats support this involvement today, and this has widened the gap.

Figure 13. Members' Opinions About Whether Environmental Issues Are Proper Church Concerns, by Party and Year

Statement: Environmental issues are appropriate social concerns for the church.



*Statistically significant difference ($p < .05$)

The picture is more mixed for participation in environmentally friendly activities in 2009. More of the theologically liberal and more of the Democratic elders, pastors, and specialized clergy have been involved in some of these activities. With members, however, there is virtually no theological or political gap in involvement in these activities. Among members, theological liberals and conservatives are equally likely to have been involved, as are Democrats and Republicans.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PANEL
THE ENVIRONMENT
MAY 2009 SURVEY
Survey Questions and Responses

	Members	Elders	Ministers
Number of survey invitations sent.....	919	1,083	1,456
Number of undeliverable surveys and ineligible respondents.....	6	3	11
Number of surveys completed.....	455	602	817 ‡
Response rate.....	49%	55%	56%
‡558 pastors; 259 specialized clergy			

Environmental Problems	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q1. Below is a list of things environmentalists have said are problems for us. For each item, please indicate whether you think it is, in your opinion, one of our most serious environmental problems, no more serious than other environmental problems, or one of our least serious environmental problems. (Please check <i>one</i> on <i>each</i> line.)				
a. Agricultural runoff (of pesticides, herbicides, etc.)				
One of the most serious	36%	28%	33%	42%
No more serious than others	51%	59%	57%	52%
One of the least serious	8%	10%	6%	4%
Don't know	4%	2%	4%	2%
b. Climate change (global warming due to the "greenhouse effect")				
One of the most serious	47%	40%	60%	73%
No more serious than others	31%	34%	25%	21%
One of the least serious	18%	22%	13%	6%
Don't know	4%	4%	1%	—
c. Consumer demand for more materials goods in the United States and other wealthy nations				
One of the most serious	25%	28%	46%	44%
No more serious than others	46%	46%	40%	41%
One of the least serious	24%	22%	12%	12%
Don't know	5%	3%	2%	3%

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

Q1. Below is a list of things environmentalists have said are problems for us. For each item, please indicate whether you think it is, in your opinion, one of our most serious environmental problems, no more serious than other environmental problems, or one of our least serious environmental problems. (Please check *one* on *each* line.)

d. Consumption of oil, gas, and other nonrenewable resources

One of the most serious	60%	58%	67%	75%
No more serious than others	31%	34%	27%	23%
One of the least serious	7%	8%	5%	2%
Don't know	2%	1%	1%	—

e. Destruction of natural areas and wildlife habitats from human encroachment

One of the most serious	51%	50%	45%	62%
No more serious than others	38%	40%	49%	34%
One of the least serious	10%	9%	5%	3%
Don't know	1%	1%	1%	*

f. Environmental contamination from chemical waste disposal

One of the most serious	47%	49%	45%	51%
No more serious than others	43%	41%	48%	45%
One of the least serious	8%	8%	5%	3%
Don't know	3%	2%	2%	1%

g. Environmental contamination from nuclear waste disposal

One of the most serious	34%	30%	28%	33%
No more serious than others	39%	42%	49%	51%
One of the least serious	19%	23%	21%	14%
Don't know	7%	5%	2%	2%

h. Loss of species through extinction

One of the most serious	24%	22%	28%	37%
No more serious than others	44%	46%	50%	48%
One of the least serious	25%	29%	21%	13%
Don't know	6%	3%	2%	2%

i. Mountaintop removal as part of the mining of coal, iron, copper, etc

One of the most serious	20%	18%	24%	34%
No more serious than others	48%	53%	59%	54%
One of the least serious	21%	24%	14%	10%
Don't know	10%	6%	3%	2%

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

n = number of respondents eligible to answer this question

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Q1. Below is a list of things environmentalists have said are problems for us. For each item, please indicate whether you think it is, in your opinion, one of our most serious environmental problems, no more serious than other environmental problems, or one of our least serious environmental problems. (Please check **one** on **each** line.)

j. Rapid population growth

One of the most serious	36%	39%	33%	42%
No more serious than others	46%	44%	52%	45%
One of the least serious	14%	16%	14%	12%
Don't know	4%	2%	1%	1%

k. Uneven distribution of water resources (both clean water and water in general)

One of the most serious	39%	37%	56%	56%
No more serious than others	44%	47%	37%	36%
One of the least serious	10%	11%	5%	5%
Don't know	7%	5%	2%	3%

l. Other (please specify): _____

	+	+	+	+
One of the most serious	25%	32%	23%	29%
No more serious than others	15%	10%	10%	10%
One of the least serious	5%	2%	1%	—
Don't know	55%	56%	66%	60%

Q2. Of the potential problems listed above, which **one** do you think is the **most serious environmental problem** at the present time. (Circle the letter corresponding to your choice.)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
a. Agricultural runoff (of pesticides, herbicides, etc.)									4%	4%	3%	5%
b. Climate change (global warming due to the "greenhouse effect")									25%	22%	36%	45%
c. Consumer demand for more materials goods in the United States and other wealthy nations									5%	8%	14%	10%
d. Consumption of oil, gas, and other nonrenewable resources									27%	21%	16%	16%
e. Destruction of natural areas and wildlife habitats from human encroachment									5%	6%	4%	4%
f. Environmental contamination from chemical waste disposal									8%	9%	4%	4%
g. Environmental contamination from nuclear waste disposal									2%	4%	2%	1%
h. Loss of species through extinction									1%	*	1%	1%
i. Mountaintop removal as part of the mining of coal, iron, copper, etc									1%	1%	1%	—
j. Rapid population growth									13%	13%	8%	6%
k. Uneven distribution of water resources (both clean water and water in general)									8%	8%	10%	9%
l. Other (please specify): _____									2%	4%	2%	—

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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

Q3. From the same list of problems, which **one** would you rank **second in importance as a serious problem for the environment?** (Circle the letter corresponding to your choice.)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
a. Agricultural runoff (of pesticides, herbicides, etc.)									9%		6%	4%	5%
b. Climate change (global warming due to the “greenhouse effect”).....									16%		10%	14%	15%
c. Consumer demand for more materials goods in the United States and other wealthy nations									6%		7%	14%	11%
d. Consumption of oil, gas, and other nonrenewable resources.....									21%		22%	28%	26%
e. Destruction of natural areas and wildlife habitats from human encroachment.....									11%		13%	7%	7%
f. Environmental contamination from chemical waste disposal.....									12%		10%	9%	10%
g. Environmental contamination from nuclear waste disposal.....									5%		5%	2%	3%
h. Loss of species through extinction.....									3%		3%	3%	2%
i. Mountaintop removal as part of the mining of coal, iron, copper, etc									1%		2%	1%	1%
j. Rapid population growth									7%		11%	6%	10%
k. Uneven distribution of water resources (both clean water and water in general).....									8%		10%	11%	10%
l. Other (please specify): _____									1%		2%	1%	*

Q4. Is there solid evidence the earth is warming?

Yes	54%	47%	66%	78%
No.....	15%	18%	12%	4%
Mixed evidence	26%	33%	21%	17%
Don’t know.....	5%	2%	1%	1%

Q4a. [If “yes, ”] Why is the earth warming? (Please check **only one**.)

	n=242	n=279	n=364	n=202
Because of human activity	68%	70%	75%	84%
Because of natural patterns.....	17%	17%	8%	7%
Don’t know the cause.....	16%	14%	18%	10%

Environmental Practices

Q5. Do you or another family member in your household own your home?

Yes.....	94%	97%	79%	86%
No → <i>Please skip to Q7</i>	6%	3%	21%	14%

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- ◆ = percentages add to more than 100 because respondents could make more than one response

	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q6. In the last 12 months, has each of the following been done to your home?				
a. Had an energy audit done on it	n=423	n=580	n=440	n=220
Yes	8%	9%	12%	14%
No	90%	91%	88%	84%
Not sure.....	2%	*	1%	2%
b. Installed a solar panel system	n=423	n=580	n=440	n=220
Yes	1%	2%	1%	—
No	99%	98%	99%	100%
Not sure.....	1%	—	*	—
c. Installed a window made of energy-efficient glass	n=423	n=580	n=440	n=220
Yes	22%	25%	26%	35%
No	78%	75%	74%	64%
Not sure.....	1%	1%	1%	1%
d. Replaced an old heating or air-conditioning system with a more efficient model	n=423	n=580	n=440	n=220
Yes	28%	24%	27%	29%
No	71%	76%	73%	71%
Not sure.....	1%	*	—	—
Q7. In the last 12 months, have you personally done each of the following and, if you have done this, how often?				
a. Carooled, bicycled, walked, or taken public transportation (such as a bus, train, or subway) to church, work, or school				
No or not sure	54%	55%	40%	43%
Yes	46%	45%	60%	57%
[If “yes, ”] How often?	n=191	n=247	n=297	n=134
Once, or a few times.....	37%	44%	43%	38%
Monthly	15%	15%	18%	20%
Weekly	29%	24%	25%	28%
At least daily.....	18%	16%	13%	14%
Not sure	1%	1%	1%	—

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Q7. In the last 12 months, have you personally done each of the following and, if you have done this, how often?
[cont.]

b. Composted food waste

No or not sure	73%	68%	65%	66%
Yes	27%	32%	35%	34%
 [If “yes, ”] How often?	 n=112	 n=179	 n=181	 n=81
	+	+	+	
Once, or a few times.....	28%	23%	28%	12%
Monthly	5%	8%	9%	4%
Weekly	22%	21%	28%	29%
At least daily.....	45%	47%	34%	55%
Not sure	—	1%	2%	—

c. Recycled items like newspapers, cans, bottles, etc.

No or not sure	7%	8%	4%	3%
Yes	93%	92%	96%	97%
 [If “yes, ”] How often?	 n=391	 n=510	 n=465	 n=221
	+	+	+	+
Once, or a few times.....	5%	4%	4%	3%
Monthly	10%	9%	7%	6%
Weekly	35%	33%	33%	32%
At least daily.....	50%	53%	55%	59%
Not sure	*	—	1%	—

d. Talked about an environmental issue with a friend or family member

No or not sure	22%	17%	11%	7%
Yes	78%	83%	89%	93%
 [If “yes, ”] How often?	 n=324	 n=451	 n=433	 n=214
	+	+	+	+
Once, or a few times.....	47%	40%	36%	26%
Monthly	18%	24%	31%	29%
Weekly	26%	29%	26%	39%
At least daily.....	5%	5%	5%	6%
Not sure	4%	2%	2%	1%

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

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

n = number of respondents eligible to answer this question

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Q7. In the last 12 months, have you personally done each of the following and, if you have done this, how often?
[cont.]

e. To save energy, moderated the temperature at which a thermostat is set in your home

			+	+
No or not sure	11%	8%	5%	4%
Yes	89%	92%	95%	96%
 [If “yes, ”] How often?	 n=375	 n=515	 n=470	 n=224
	+	+	+	+
Once, or a few times.....	11%	8%	7%	6%
Monthly	9%	8%	8%	6%
Weekly	17%	18%	18%	10%
At least daily.....	62%	66%	65%	78%
Not sure	1%	1%	2%	1%

f. Wrote a letter, sent an email message, or made a telephone call to a politician expressing your opinion on an environmental issue

No or not sure	85%	82%	78%	71%
Yes	15%	18%	22%	29%
 [If “yes, ”] How often?	 n=66	 n=104	 n=115	 n=73
	+	+	+	+
Once, or a few times.....	77%	89%	76%	77%
Monthly	19%	4%	17%	14%
Weekly	2%	—	6%	5%
At least daily.....	—	4%	—	2%
Not sure	2%	3%	1%	2%

g. Other environment-related practice (please specify): _____

			+	+
No or not sure	60%	65%	48%	43%
Yes	40%	35%	52%	57%
 [If “yes, ”] How often?	 n=69	 n=85	 n=102	 n=62
	+	+	+	+
Once, or a few times.....	19%	27%	30%	18%
Monthly	16%	11%	7%	8%
Weekly	19%	22%	28%	33%
At least daily.....	47%	40%	32%	41%
Not sure	—	—	4%	—

Q8. Do you serve or regularly attend worship at a PC(USA) congregation?

Yes	90%	99%	98%	81%
No → <i>Please skip to Q13</i>	10%	1%	2%	19%

If you serve or attend worship regularly at more than one congregation, please respond to Q8 through Q12 with reference to the congregation you serve or where you attend worship most.

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	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q9. Does your congregation own its own building?	n=401	n=594	n=545	n=208
Yes	94%	96%	98%	90%
No → <i>Please skip to Q12</i>	3%	2%	2%	5%
Not sure → <i>Please skip to Q12</i>	2%	1%	—	4%
Q10. In the last 12 months, has your <i>congregation</i> (as a whole, or any group in the congregation) . . .				
a. Changed the church's landscape to include more plants native to your geographic area	n=359	n=545	n=526	n=182
Yes	32%	34%	40%	32%
No	36%	51%	53%	46%
Not sure.....	32%	15%	7%	21%
b. Composted the congregation's food waste	n=359	n=545	n=526	n=182
Yes	2%	4%	6%	6%
No	57%	80%	90%	68%
Not sure.....	41%	15%	4%	26%
c. Encouraged users of church buildings to change the temperature at which thermostats in church buildings are set to save energy	n=359	n=545	n=526	n=182
Yes	55%	71%	82%	64%
No	14%	16%	17%	13%
Not sure.....	31%	12%	1%	23%
d. Had a low-flow toilet installed	n=359	n=545	n=526	n=182
Yes	13%	19%	30%	16%
No	36%	57%	66%	48%
Not sure.....	51%	25%	5%	36%
e. Had features installed on church property to reduce runoff, such as bioswales, rain barrels, rain gardens, or pervious concrete	n=359	n=545	n=526	n=182
Yes	8%	10%	15%	15%
No	49%	70%	80%	59%
Not sure.....	43%	19%	5%	26%
f. Had windows made of energy-efficient glass installed	n=359	n=545	n=526	n=182
Yes	16%	21%	30%	20%
No	48%	64%	67%	58%
Not sure.....	36%	15%	3%	22%
g. Had windows installed that can be opened for ventilation as an alternative to air-conditioning	n=359	n=545	n=526	n=182
Yes	19%	20%	26%	19%
No	48%	67%	72%	57%
Not sure.....	32%	13%	2%	24%

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— = 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
Q11. Are you aware of the PC(USA)'s Electric Stewardship program?	n=359	n=545	n=526	n=182
Yes	5%	4%	10%	12%
No.....	95%	96%	90%	88%
Q11a. [If "yes,"] Is your congregation an Electric Steward congregation?	n=18	n=23	n=54	n=21
Yes.....	35%	17%	12%	5%
No.....	35%	48%	75%	68%
Don't know.....	29%	35%	14%	26%
Q12. In the last 12 months, has your <i>congregation</i> (as a whole, or any group in the congregation) . . .				
a. Asked members to write letters, send e-mail messages, or make phone calls stating their opinions on an environmental issue	n=401	n=594	n=545	n=208
Yes	8%	8%	13%	21%
No	63%	79%	83%	56%
Not sure.....	29%	13%	4%	24%
b. Encouraged members to carpool, bicycle, walk, or take public transportation(such as a bus, train, or subway) to church	n=401	n=594	n=545	n=208
Yes	16%	18%	28%	31%
No	60%	71%	69%	51%
Not sure.....	24%	11%	2%	17%
c. Had an educational event or study group about an environmental issue	n=401	n=594	n=545	n=208
Yes	25%	23%	38%	43%
No	45%	65%	59%	40%
Not sure.....	30%	12%	3%	18%
d. Heard someone preach a sermon during worship that emphasized environmental issues	n=401	n=594	n=545	n=208
Yes	22%	26%	44%	49%
No	56%	63%	53%	36%
Not sure.....	22%	12%	3%	14%
e. Recycled church bulletins	n=401	n=594	n=545	n=208
Yes	59%	66%	77%	63%
No	16%	19%	22%	20%
Not sure.....	24%	14%	1%	16%
f. Shared congregational news electronically (on a Web site, by e-mail, etc.) instead of producing hard-copy newsletters	n=401	n=594	n=545	n=208
Yes	69%	75%	78%	76%
No	20%	21%	22%	18%
Not sure.....	11%	4%	1%	6%

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

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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

Q12. In the last 12 months, has your *congregation* (as a whole, or any group in the congregation) . . .
[cont.]

g. Used biodegradable, compostable eating ware or old-fashioned glasses, plates, and silverware instead of conventional disposable eating ware	n=401	n=594	n=545	n=208
Yes	44%	54%	62%	56%
No	29%	31%	34%	23%
Not sure.....	27%	14%	4%	21%
h. Other (please specify): _____	n=401	n=594	n=545	n=208
	+	+	+	+
Yes	15%	28%	46%	28%
No	26%	27%	31%	26%
Not sure.....	59%	44%	22%	46%

Environmental Policies

Q13. Congress is working to develop a nationwide cap on carbon emissions that would reduce the U.S. contribution to climate change/global warming. Under the system, companies could buy and sell the rights to pollute, with the price of that right set by an open market. Because this system will probably increase the cost of energy and other essential goods for consumers, decision-makers are considering using funds generated by the sale of polluter rights to offset the cost increase for low-income people. How familiar are you with this proposal?

Very familiar	10%	10%	10%	9%
Generally familiar.....	20%	28%	29%	39%
Slightly familiar.....	24%	27%	34%	25%
Not at all familiar	46%	35%	27%	26%

Q13a. [If at all familiar,] Do you support or oppose the establishment of such a system?

	n=239	n=386	n=408	n=190
Strongly support	14%	13%	18%	32%
Somewhat support.....	24%	26%	39%	32%
Neither support nor oppose	14%	12%	8%	9%
Somewhat oppose.....	12%	11%	9%	7%
Strongly oppose.....	28%	33%	18%	11%
Not sure	7%	5%	8%	9%

Q14. Do you support or oppose U.S. participation in an international agreement with other major carbon-emitting countries to lower emissions that contribute to global warming?

Strongly support	43%	43%	57%	74%
Somewhat support.....	26%	27%	23%	15%
Neither support nor oppose	8%	10%	6%	3%
Somewhat oppose.....	3%	5%	3%	3%
Strongly oppose.....	11%	11%	7%	4%
Not sure	8%	5%	3%	1%

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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

Q15. How willing would you be to:

a. Pay much higher prices to protect the environment?

Very willing	12%	13%	23%	33%
Fairly willing	40%	40%	48%	45%
Neither willing nor unwilling	19%	18%	12%	12%
Not very willing	14%	17%	13%	6%
Not at all willing	10%	9%	4%	2%
No opinion	4%	2%	2%	*

b. Pay much higher taxes to protect the environment?

Very willing	10%	11%	19%	30%
Fairly willing	32%	30%	41%	44%
Neither willing nor unwilling	19%	19%	13%	8%
Not very willing	18%	21%	15%	9%
Not at all willing	16%	17%	11%	7%
No opinion	5%	2%	2%	*

Environmental Perspectives

Q16. Do you consider yourself to be an environmentalist?

Yes	57%	55%	60%	73%
No	32%	32%	28%	17%
Not sure	11%	13%	12%	10%

Q16a. [If “yes, ”] Would you say that you are a strong environmentalist?

	n=252	n=328	n=336	n=188
Yes	34%	32%	35%	50%
No	52%	51%	51%	34%
Not sure	14%	17%	14%	17%

Q17. Do you agree or disagree with the each of the following statements?

a. Environmental issues are appropriate social concerns for the church.

Strongly agree	27%	31%	59%	76%
Somewhat agree	42%	35%	31%	19%
Neither agree nor disagree	12%	15%	4%	2%
Somewhat disagree	9%	11%	3%	2%
Strongly disagree	7%	7%	2%	1%
No opinion	3%	1%	*	—

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

Q17. Do you agree or disagree with the each of the following statements?
[cont.]

b. First come economic security and well-being, and then we can worry about environmental problems.

Strongly agree	13%	10%	6%	2%
Somewhat agree	27%	28%	16%	10%
Neither agree nor disagree	20%	22%	18%	14%
Somewhat disagree	24%	25%	33%	31%
Strongly disagree	12%	13%	27%	43%
No opinion	3%	1%	*	1%

c. The PC(USA) should become more involved in environmental issues.

Strongly agree	15%	16%	23%	43%
Somewhat agree	32%	28%	34%	29%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%	25%	21%	17%
Somewhat disagree	10%	15%	11%	6%
Strongly disagree	12%	13%	10%	4%
No opinion	5%	2%	1%	1%

d. To improve the standard of living for people everywhere, those of us in wealthy countries need to simplify our lifestyles.

Strongly agree	29%	31%	53%	66%
Somewhat agree	36%	29%	30%	24%
Neither agree nor disagree	13%	16%	7%	4%
Somewhat disagree	10%	11%	5%	4%
Strongly disagree	10%	12%	4%	1%
No opinion	2%	1%	*	1%

Possible Change for the 2012-2014 Panel

Q18. If, in the future, Presbyterian Panel questionnaires were available on the Web only and all panelists were invited by email to complete new questionnaires, how likely would you be to complete Panel questionnaires?

Very likely	41%	51%	69%	67%
Somewhat likely	18%	24%	19%	18%
Neither likely nor unlikely	5%	3%	4%	2%
Somewhat unlikely	13%	9%	4%	7%
Very unlikely	22%	12%	4%	5%
No opinion	1%	1%	1%	1%

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

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— = 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

Q18. If, in the future, Presbyterian Panel questionnaires were available on the Web only and all panelists were invited [cont.] by email to complete new questionnaires, how likely would you be to complete Panel questionnaires?

Q18a. [If very or somewhat unlikely,] Why? (Please check *all* that apply.)

	n=156	n=123	n=44	n=30
	◆	◆	◆	◆
Don't have access to a computer	21%	27%	7%	7%
Don't have access to the Internet	23%	22%	2%	11%
Don't receive email	21%	24%	9%	4%
Not comfortable using a computer	29%	26%	26%	18%
Prefer completing printed questionnaires	48%	54%	60%	61%
Slow Internet access	6%	10%	12%	11%
Too much trouble	20%	10%	19%	29%
Other (please specify): _____	16%	12%	21%	32%

Q19. Please use this space or another page for any additional comments.

[not tabulated]

Response from:

Paper	80%	71%	62%	68%
Web	20%	29%	38%	32%

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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