



The Presbyterian Panel

Listening to Presbyterians



REPORT

NATURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT—THE MAY 1997 PRESBYTERIAN PANEL

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JOIN US IN CELEBRATING 1998 AS THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN PANEL

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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, 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 present results and analysis of the Panel survey mailed in May 1997. 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.

Response rates for this survey are: members, 71%; elders, 57%; and ministers, 75%. Results are subject to sampling and other errors. As a general rule, differences of less than 6% are not statistically meaningful.

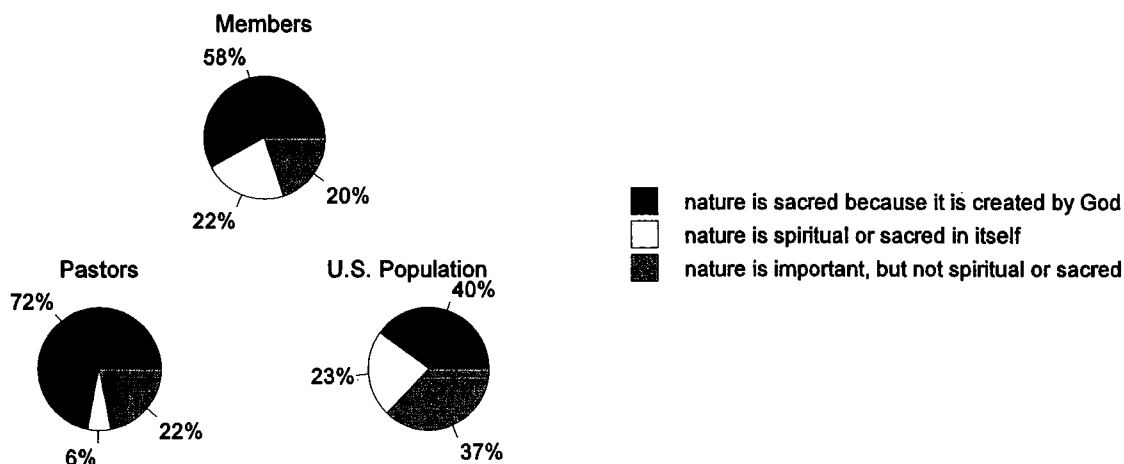
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- Author Note:** John P. Marcum, Administrator of the Presbyterian Panel, wrote this report and was assisted in this study by the staff of the office of Research Services.
- Staff of Research Services:** Keith Wulff, Coordinator; Deborah Bruce, Ida Smith-Williams, Cynthia Woolever, Louella Aker, Charlene Briggs, Amy Noh.
- Sponsor:** The Office of Environmental Justice, National Ministries Division, requested this survey. For more information on environmental resources and programs in the PCUSA, contact William Somplatsky-Jarman, 502-569-5809.
- Additional Copies:** Additional copies of this *Report* may be purchased for \$5 from PDS—call 1-800-524-2612 and request item number 70360-97252. Copies of a four-page *Summary* of results are available for \$1.25 each directly from Research Services. Call for information on quantity discounts (800-469-6390).
- Panel on the Web:** A catalogue of Panel topics, and *Summaries* of recent surveys, are available online at the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) web site: <<http://www.pcusa.org>>. Use the pull-down quick menu to select *Presbyterian Panel*. Or select *Research Services* to learn more about our work.
- Panel by Fax:** *Summaries* of recent surveys are also available through PresbyFax, the denomination's fax-on-demand service. Call 502-569-8850 from your fax machine.
- Panel Data Sets:** Panel data sets may be accessed for further research through the American Religion Data Archive at Purdue University. Contact them at 765-494-0081 (phone) or 765-496-1476 (fax) for current availability.
- U.S. Comparisons:** The comparison data for the U.S. adult population presented in this report were collected in 1993 and 1994 as part of the General Social Survey.

Encountering Nature

God and Nature

- A majority of panelists believe in the sacredness of nature, with most attributing that sacredness to God's role as Creator (Figure 1).

Figure 1
The Sacredness of Nature



- Most panelists—89% or more in each sample—*agree* that they “often feel the presence of God when . . . out in nature.”
- Around nine in every ten panelists in each sample *agree* that one thing they “enjoy most in life is going someplace like the woods, the mountains, or the ocean to be surrounded by nature.”
- More than two-thirds of members (72%) and elders (69%), as well as majorities of pastors (56%) and specialized clergy (51%), *agree* that “nature is far more beautiful than things made by humankind.”

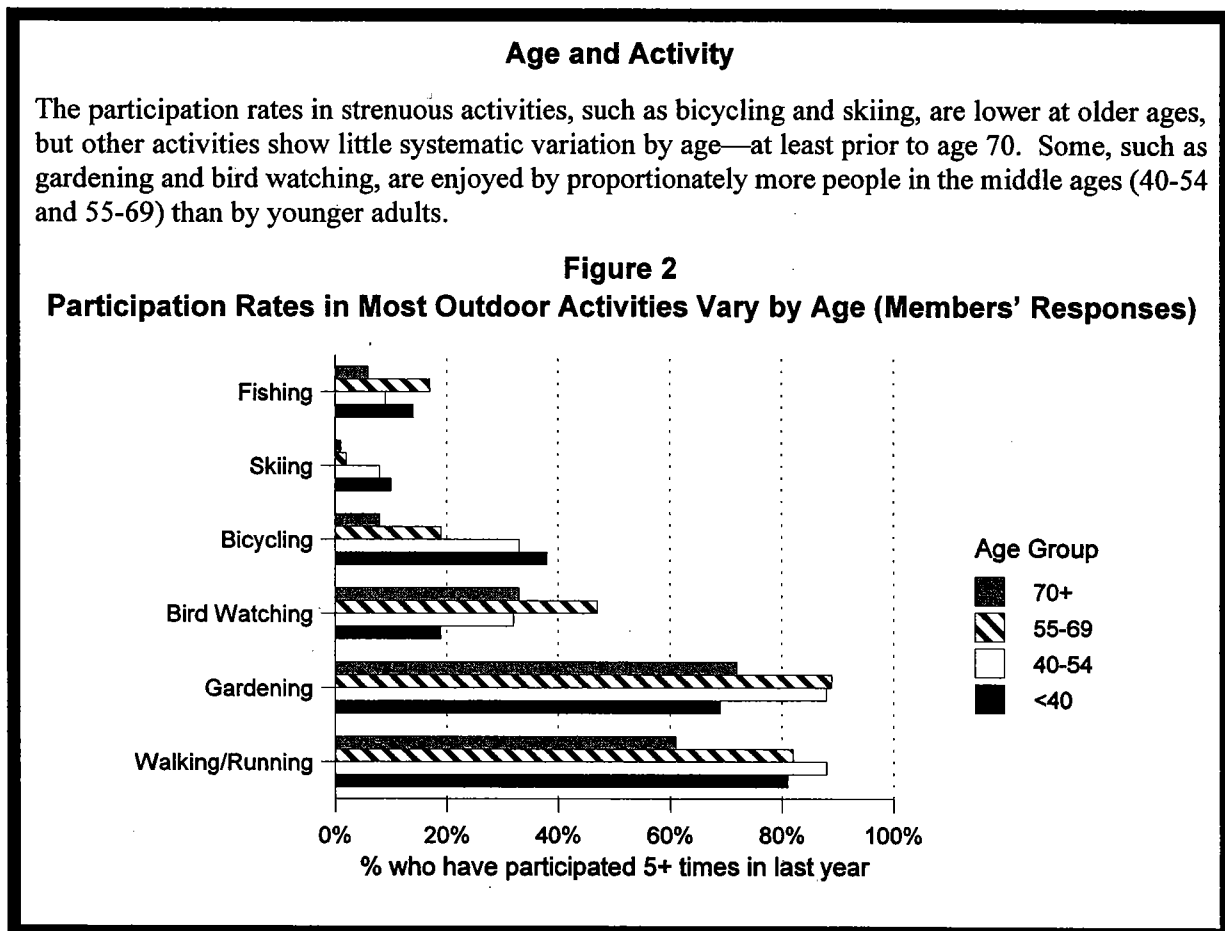
Evolution

- Did human beings evolve from other biological species? Presbyterians hold differing views. Around one-third of members (31%) and elders (32%) *agree* that “human beings developed from earlier species of animals.” However, even more members (47%) and elders (49%) *disagree*.
- On another Darwinian theme, two-thirds of members and elders, and around one-half of clergy, agree to some extent that “nature is really a fierce struggle for survival of the fittest.” But relatively few hold this opinion with intensity: the percentages of *strongly agree* responses range from 7% among clergy to 15% among members.
- Beliefs about the Bible are related to opinions about human origins. Among members who believe that the Bible is “the inspired Word of God . . . without error,” 76% *disagree* or *strongly disagree* that “humans developed from earlier species of animals.” Only 22% of members who view the Bible as “a useful guide for Christians” disagree with this statement.

Encountering Nature

Outdoor Activities

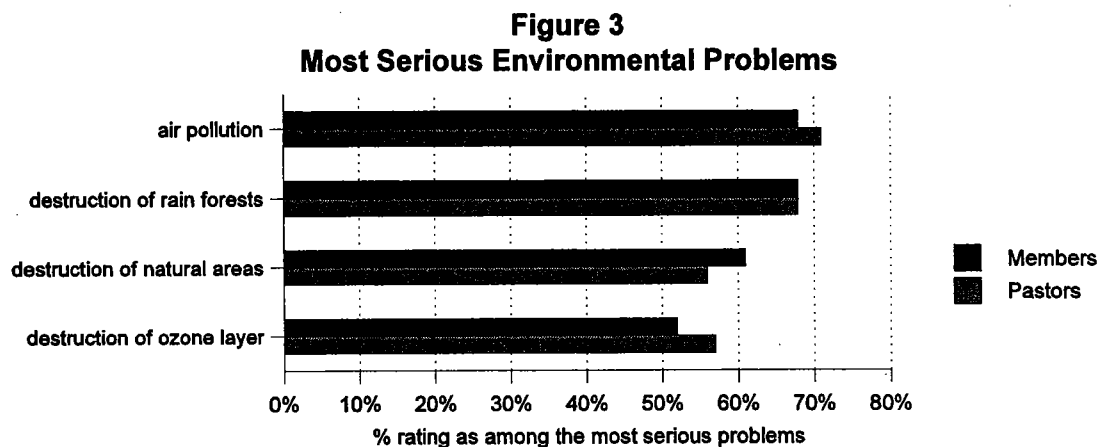
- Four in every five Presbyterians report “gardening/yard work” and “walking/running/jogging” as activities they have participated in *five or more times* in the last year.
- Other outdoor pursuits that a third in every Panel sample have done *five or more times* in the last year include “visiting a local park” (members, 45%; pastors, 60%); “water sports” (36% and 42%, respectively); and “bird watching” (34%, 32%).
- At least one-half of members and elders report that in the past year they have *never* participated in these outdoor activities: “skiing/ice skating” (77% of members and 79% of elders so respond); “camping” (68%, 67%); “fishing” (65%, 61%); “hiking/backpacking” (58%, 57%); and “bicycling” (both 50%).
- Large majorities of pastors report *never* when asked about participation over the previous year in “skiing/ice skating” (69%) and “fishing” (61%), but only a minority report *never* participating in “hiking/backpacking,” “camping,” and “bicycling.” Still, the percentage of pastors who report participating *five or more times* in the past year in “camping” is only 11%; in “hiking/backpacking,” 24%; and in “bicycling,” 30%.



Assessing Environmental Problems and Issues

Ranking the Seriousness of Various Problems

- From a list of 26 “environmental problems,” a majority in each sample rate the following ones as among *the most serious*:



- Other problems that are *one of the most serious* according to a majority in at least one sample are:
 - agricultural runoff
 - consumer demand for more material goods
 - consumption of oil, gas, and other nonrenewable resources
 - destruction of swamps and wetlands
 - environmental contamination from chemical waste disposal
 - environmental contamination from nuclear waste disposal
 - oil spillage from tankers and pipelines in lakes, rivers, oceans
 - rapid population growth in poor countries
 - water pollution from disposal of waste products by manufacturing plants

Education and Opinions on Environmental Problems

Among members, opinions on the seriousness of various environmental problems often vary by educational level. In general, where differences exist, more of the members with fewer years of formal schooling than members with many years of schooling view the particular problem to be a serious one. For example: few panelists view “release of radon gas and other naturally-occurring radiation” as *one of the most serious* environmental problems. Only 17% of members express this view. But the percentage among members with relatively fewer years of formal schooling was much higher (30% among high school graduates and 32% among those whose schooling ended earlier) than among college graduates (12%) or those with graduate degrees (7%). On only two items, “global warming” and “consumption of renewal resources,” was the pattern reversed. Environmental problems rated as *one of the most serious* by at least 10% more high school graduates than those with more years of education are: agricultural runoff; contamination from chemical waste; contamination from nuclear waste; contamination from household waste; oil spills in bodies of water; pesticide residues on food; radiation from nuclear power plants; release of radon gas; crowding in large cities; use of chemicals on residential lawns; and water pollution from industry; water pollution from homes, offices.

Assessing Environmental Problems and Issues

Animal Rights

- Large majorities—ranging from 80% of elders to 87% of specialized clergy—*agree* that “animals . . . as creatures made by God . . . have inherent value in God’s sight.”
- When asked whether or not “animals should have the same moral rights as human beings do,” 48% of members, 57% of elders, 63% of pastors, and 58% of specialized clergy *disagree*. About one in five panelists *agree*, while as many as 31% (members) respond *neither agree nor disagree*.
- Few panelists, ranging from 10% of pastors to 15% of members, describe themselves as *definitely* a “supporter of animal rights.” Another third in each sample refer to themselves as *probably* a supporter. Around one in ten panelists label themselves as *definitely not* an animal rights supporter.
- Few panelists (members, 10%; pastors, 7%) oppose the use of “animals for medical testing if it might save human lives.”
- Majorities of pastors (60%) and specialized clergy (59%) *disagree* that “nature would be at peace and in harmony if only human beings would leave it alone”; 40% of members and 49% of elders also *disagree* with this statement.

Who Supports Animal Rights?

A comparison of the pastor panelists who support animal rights and those who do not reveals these findings:

Supporters of animal rights are more likely to:

- describe themselves as theologically liberal
- see other religions as having as much truth as Christianity
- believe that salvation is possible apart from Jesus
- reject the label “born again”
- be female
- be under age 40 or aged 50 and over
- have had no (or fewer) children
- be a Democrat

At the same time, supporters and non-supporters of animal rights show no significant differences in the percentage who:

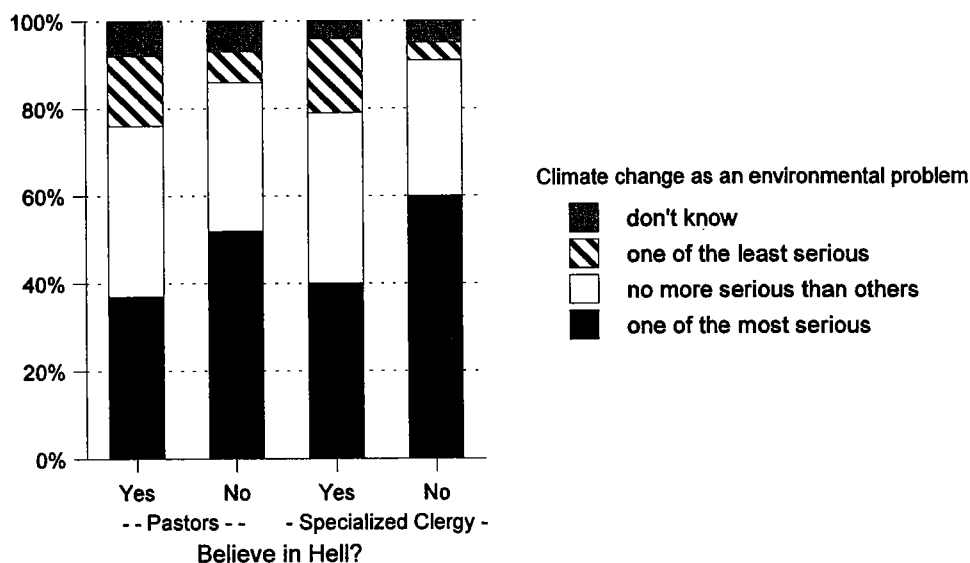
- believe in the existence of heaven and in life after death
- think individuals should arrive at their beliefs independent of the church
- are found at each level of family income

Assessing Environmental Problems and Issues

Global Warming and the Fires of Hell

Pastors and specialized clergy who believe in the existence of Hell are *less* likely than other ministers to rate “climate change” (global warming) as *one of the most serious* environmental problems:

Figure 4
Global Warming and Hell



Put differently, clergy who reject the idea of Hell are *more* likely to view global warming as a very serious environmental threat.

Faith & Science

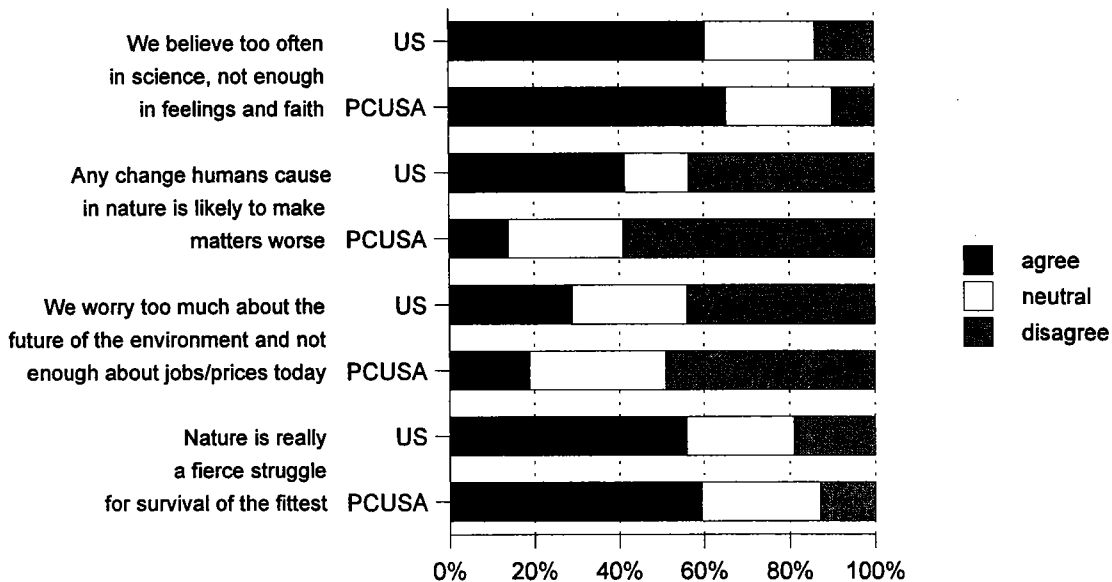
- For most panelists, the pendulum has swung too far toward science and away from “feelings and faith”: One-half or more in every sample (60% of members, 55% of elders, 56% of pastors, and 50% of specialized clergy) believe that, to the detriment of faith, “we believe too often in science and technology”
- Consistently, anywhere from 43% (elders) to 62% (specialized clergy) *disagree* with the statement, “New technologies will surely come along to solve environmental problems before they get out of hand.”
- The sense that faith has been pushed too far into the shadow of science does not mean that most panelists dismiss science out of hand: majorities (elders, 57%; pastors, 58%; and specialized clergy, 55%) or a large minority (members, 49%) in every sample *disagree* that “any change humans cause in nature—no matter how scientific—is likely to make things worse.” Similarly, in every sample many more *disagree* than *agree* that “almost everything we do in modern life harms the environment.”
- Majorities in every sample, ranging from 55% of elders to 78% of specialized clergy, *disagree* that “people worry too much about human progress harming the environment.”

Assessing Environmental Problems and Issues

Comparing Presbyterian and U.S. Opinion

On some issues, the pattern of opinion among Presbyterian members is much like that found in the U.S. population. On most, however, noticeable differences are found. In general, compared to all U.S. adults, Panel members are more concerned about the environment but less concerned about animal rights.

Figure 5
How Presbyterian Members Compare with the U.S. Adult Population
in their Environment-Related Opinions



Population as an Environmental Issue

The relationship between population and environment is a complicated one, linked partly to absolute numbers but also to lifestyles and standards of living. Each new person adds to resource demands and environmental pressures, both directly and indirectly. While the notion of a “population explosion” with devastating consequences for humanity and the environment was popular in the 1960s and 1970s, increasing food production and declining childbearing rates worldwide have lessened such talk. Still, it is worth noting that 42% of members and elders, 41% of pastors, and 50% of specialized clergy rate “rapid population growth in general” as *one of the most serious environmental problems*, and that similar or large percentages—54%, 56%, 45%, and 49%, respectively—rate “rapid population growth in poor countries” as *one of the most serious environmental problems*.

Despite these results—which seem to lay more of the responsibility on poor countries—elsewhere on the survey panelists are more likely to *disagree* than to *agree* that “the high birth rate in poor countries is more of a problem for the environment than the industrial pollution in wealthy countries.” For example, 35% of both members and elders *strongly disagree* or *disagree* with this statement, compared to 28% and 25%, respectively, who *strongly agree* or *agree*. Among pastors the corresponding percentages are 58% (disagree) and 15% (agree), and among specialized clergy, 59% and 13%.

Working as Individuals for a Better World

Recycling & Retrenching

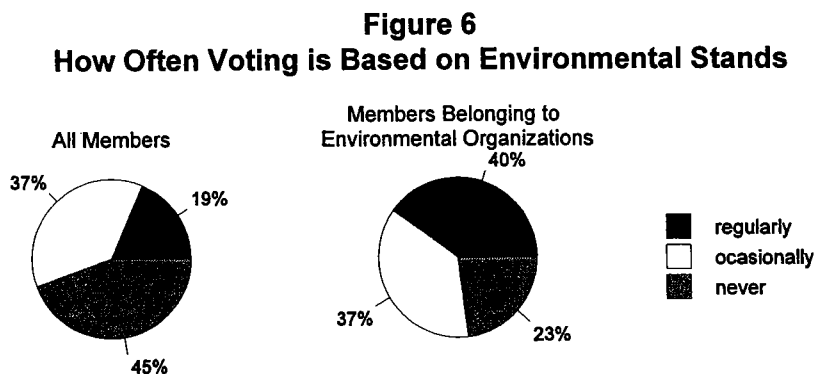
- Most panelists “recycle household items such as newspapers, cans, and bottles.” At least 84% in every sample do so *on a regular basis*, and most of the rest do so *from time to time*.
- In every sample, about one-half of the panelists (48% of pastors, 49% of members and elders, and 51% of specialized clergy) report that, *on a regular basis*, they “take steps to reduce the amount of items their household puts into the waste system.” Of the remainder, most—ranging from 37% of pastors to 39% of specialized clergy—do so *from time to time*.
- “Cutting down on the use of automobiles by using public transportation, car pooling, bicycling, etc.” is not a widespread practice among Presbyterians. Many *never* forsake their cars for more energy-friendly alternatives. And among those who do leave the automobile at home, most do so *from time to time* (e.g., 27% of members, 31% of pastors) rather than *on a regular basis* (8% of members, 12% of pastors).

Voting “Green”

- One-half of members (52%) and elders (50%) have “voted for or against a candidate for public office because of that candidate’s stand on environmental issues,” although relatively few (18% and 15%, respectively) have done so *on a regular basis*. Even more pastors (61%) and, especially, specialized clergy (75%) report political votes that were influenced by environmental issues, including 22% and 34%, respectively, who have *on a regular basis* cast environmentally-influenced votes.
- Anywhere from one-sixth (elders, 16%) to almost one-third (specialized clergy, 29%) of panelists report writing “letters to politicians expressing opinions on environmental issues.” For most, such correspondence has been occasional; only 2% of members, elders, and pastors, and 5% of specialized clergy, have written letters of this type *on a regular basis*.

Organizational Memberships

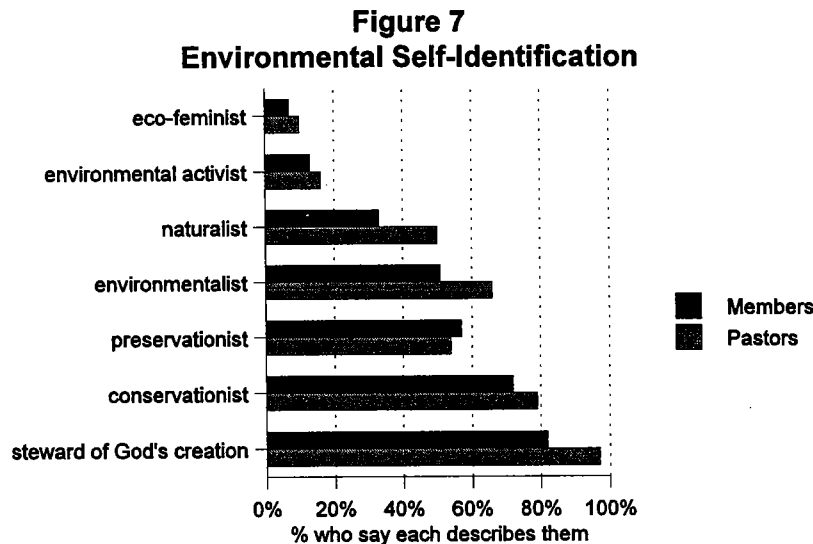
- Around one in five or six members (17%), elders (18%), and pastors (20%) are dues-paying members of an environmentally-related organization, such as the National Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, or Ducks Unlimited. The rate is a bit higher among specialized clergy, at 29%. The proportions who report that they “volunteer time to an organization or program primarily concerned with environmental issues” is similar, including 18% of both members and elders, 20% of pastors, and 23% of specialized clergy.
- Of the minority of members who belong to an environmental organization, the largest share in every sample belong to The Nature Conservancy. Overall, around 6% of specialized clergy, 4% of members and pastors, and 3% of elders belong to The Nature Conservancy.



Working as Individuals for a Better World

Wearing the Environmental Mantle

- One-half or more in every sample label themselves as “stewards of God’s creation,” “conservationists,” “preservationists,” and “environmentalists,” while few would call themselves “environmental activists” or “eco-feminists.”
- Overall, 7% of members are “eco-feminists,” but the relative share is greater among women (10%) than among men (2%). Among pastors, 10% are “eco-feminists,” with the relative shares 27% among women, 6% among men.



Are Environmentalists also Conservationists?

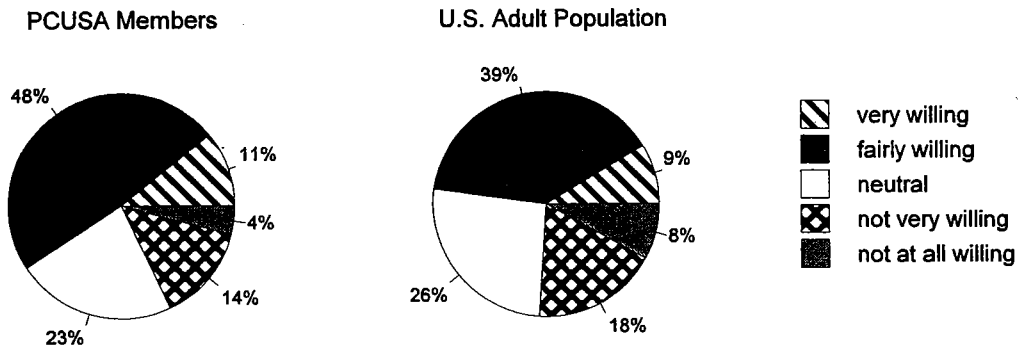
Many labels have been applied to individuals who work for or have concern about the natural environment. Looking at the overlap in self-selection of such labels provides clues as to their broader meaning. For example:

- Almost three-fourths of elders—73%—see themselves as “conservationists,” compared to exactly one half, 50%, who choose the label “environmentalist.” A comparison of individual responses to both terms reveals that:
 - 93% of “environmentalists” describe themselves as “conservationists”
 - 65% of “conservationists” describe themselves as “environmentalists”
 - 46% who reject the “environmentalist” label describe themselves as “conservationists”
 - 7% who reject the “conservationist” label describe themselves as “environmentalists”
- Among the 50% of elders who call themselves “environmentalists”:
 - 97% choose the label “steward of God’s creation”
 - 93% choose the label “conservationist”
 - 75% choose the label “preservationist”
 - 71% choose the label “naturalist”
 - 52% choose the label “supporter of animal rights”
 - 22% choose the label “environmental activist”
 - 12% choose the label “eco-feminist”

Willingness to Pay

- Compared to members and elders, more pastors and other clergy indicate a willingness to make personal financial and consumptive sacrifices “to protect the environment.” A fifth of pastors (21%) and a quarter of specialized clergy (26%), but only 11% of members and 12% of elders, report they are *very willing* to “pay much higher prices” for this purpose.
- Among members, more Democrats (70%) and Independents (68%) than Republicans (51%) are willing “to pay much higher prices to protect the environment.”

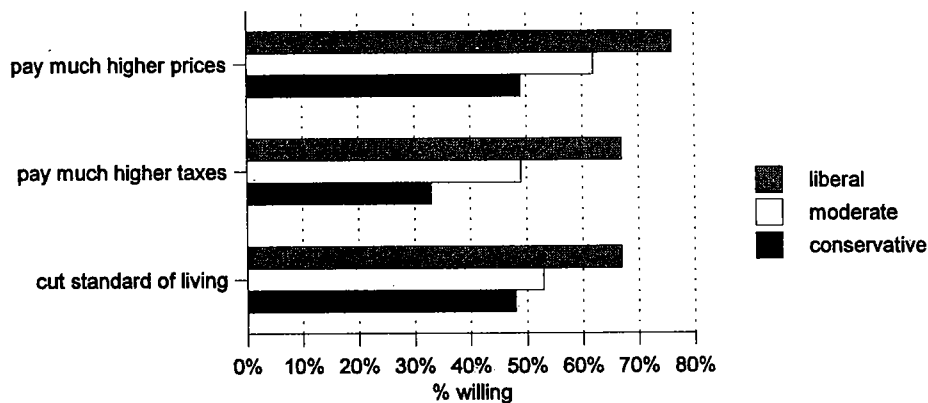
Figure 8
Presbyterians Are More Willing than U.S. Population to Pay Higher Prices to Protect the Environment



Theological Stance and Willingness to Pay

Are theological liberals more generous than theological conservatives? Based on self reports they are, at least when it comes to protecting the environment. Around two-thirds of theologically-liberal members report a willingness to pay higher prices and higher taxes, and to sustain a cut in their standards of living, for that purpose. Fewer than one-half of theologically-conservative members report such willingness. Moderates, as would be expected, fall in between.

Figure 9
More Theologically-Liberal than Theologically-Conservative Members Are Willing to Pay to Protect the Environment



The Greening of the Church

Churches and the Environment: A Good Fit?

- Majorities in every sample (68% of members and elders, 91% of pastors, and 96% of specialized clergy) *agree* that “environmental issues are appropriate social concerns for the church.” In fact, a majority of both pastors (58%) and specialized clergy (74%) *agree completely*.
- More panelists *agree* than *disagree* with the statement, “My congregation should become more involved in environmental issues.” *Agree* responses for each sample are: members, 52%; elders, 51%; pastors, 74%; and specialized clergy, 91%.

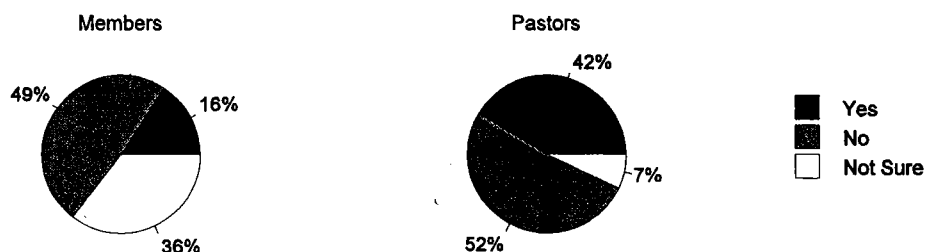
Knowledge of PCUSA Programs, Resources, and Policies

- Few lay panelists (10% or less) express awareness of any PCUSA environmental programs or initiatives. Only 5% of members indicate that they know of the church’s “office of Environmental Justice,” and only 6% indicate knowledge of the General-Assembly-approved policy statement on the environment (“Restoring Creation for Ecology and Justice”). Around one-half of pastors (54%) and specialized clergy (49%) have heard of the Environmental Justice office, and 70% and 59%, respectively, know of the “Restoring Creation” policy.
- Around one-half of pastors and other clergy, but only about 10% of members and elders, indicate awareness that the General Assembly has approved policy statements that “support protection and expansion of public wildlands” and “urge the United States to take the lead in reducing its emissions of ‘greenhouse gases.’”
- Very few panelists—2% of members, 3% of elders, and 12% of both clergy groups—are aware that the General Assembly has “encouraged Presbyterians to have only two children per couple.”

Congregations and the Environment

- More than two-thirds of pastors report that during the last year all or part of their congregations “participated in a community recycling program” (72%) and “took steps to reduce the energy consumption in church buildings” (78%).
- According to pastors, 29% of PCUSA congregations held a Sunday worship service with an environmental theme in the last year, most “on or around Earth Day (April 22).”
- More pastors than laity report at least one sermon “emphasizing environmental issues” in worship in the last year.

Figure 10
In the Last Year: A Sermon Emphasizing Environmental Issues?



The Greening of the Church

Presbyterian Views on Consumerism & Materialism

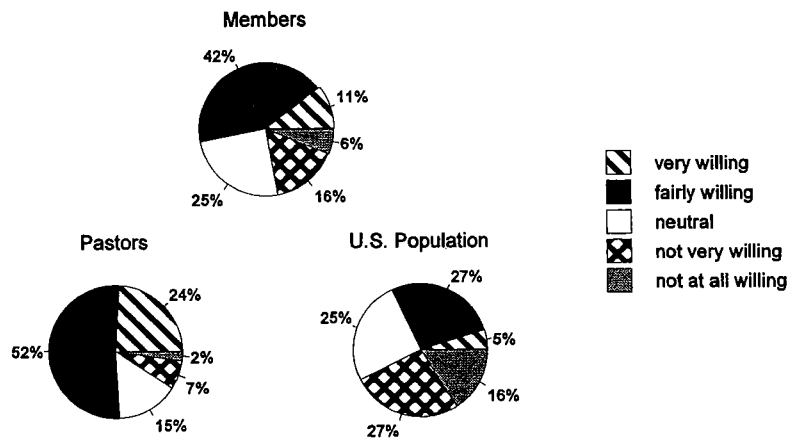
On balance, clergy—both pastors and other ministers—are much more concerned about material consumption as an environmental problem than are either group of laity. “Consumer demand for more material goods in the U.S. and other wealthy nations” is rated as *one of the most serious environmental problems* by 28% of members (ranking it 18th out of 26) and 52% of pastors (6th). Overall, 5% of members and 18% of pastors select this issue as *the* most serious environmental problem from the list of 26.

Pastors and specialized clergy are also much more likely than members and elders to *agree* that “to improve the standard of living for people everywhere, those of us in wealthy countries need to simplify our lifestyles.” While 43% of members and 46% of elders respond *strongly agree* or *agree*, 80% of pastors and 83% of specialized clergy so respond.

Slightly more than one-half of members and elders indicate some degree of willingness, mostly of the hesitant (“fairly willing”) variety, to “accept cuts in your standard of living to protect the environment.” These willingness rates are somewhat lower than those found among pastors and specialized clergy, but noticeably above those found in a survey of the general U.S. population:

Figure 11

Presbyterians—Clergy Especially—More Willing than the U.S. in General to Accept Lifestyle Changes for the Sake of the Environment



Trends in Presbyterian Opinion over Time

How have Presbyterians practices and opinions regarding environmental issues changed in the six years since a similar survey was conducted (Presbyterian Panel, September 1991)? Not a lot, overall. Pastors tend to rate the seriousness of various environmental problems as they did then, and their personal perspectives on nature and science remain relatively static. One change is found in their responses to a question on congregational recycling. In 1991, 69% of pastors reported that their congregations had “taken steps to reduce the amount of non-recyclable waste the congregation produces,” compared to 54% in 1997. On other items, however, such as participation in recycling and efforts to conserve energy, pastors report similar levels of activity in both 1991 and 1997.

Appendix A

Nature and the Environment—May 1997

	Members	Elders	Ministers
Number mailed	1,357	1,315	1,884
Number returned	893	756	1,413
Response rate	71%	57%	75%

	MEMBERS (n=893)	ELDERS (n=756)	PASTORS (n=961)	SPECIALIZED CLERGY (n=447)
Q-1. Do you agree or disagree: "Environmental issues are appropriate social concerns for the church"?				
agree completely	29%	29%	58%	74%
agree mostly	39%	39%	33%	22%
neither agree nor disagree	16%	15%	5%	3%
disagree mostly	10%	12%	2%	2%
disagree completely	4%	4%	1%	---
don't know	2%	1%	*	---
Q-2. Do you agree or disagree: "My congregation should become more involved in environmental issues"?				
agree completely	17%	16%	31%	44%
agree mostly	35%	35%	43%	37%
neither agree nor disagree	27%	26%	19%	14%
disagree mostly	13%	15%	5%	3%
disagree completely	5%	6%	1%	1%
don't know	3%	1%	1%	1%
Q-3. Were you aware (before receiving this survey) that the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) has an office of Environmental Justice?				
no	95%	91%	46%	51%
yes	5%	9%	54%	49%
Q-4. Before receiving this survey, were you aware that the General Assembly had approved a comprehensive policy statement on the environment ("Restoring Creation for Ecology and Justice") for the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)?				
no	94%	88%	30%	41%
yes	6%	12%	70%	59%

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

* = less than 0.5%; rounds to zero

n = number of respondents eligible to answer this item

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

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

Q-5. Were you aware that in previous policy statements on the environment, the General Assembly has . . .

a. encouraged Presbyterians to have only two children per couple?				
yes, aware	2%	3%	12%	12%
no, not aware	98%	97%	88%	88%
b. supported protection and expansion of public wildlands?				
yes, aware	8%	10%	50%	46%
no, not aware	92%	90%	50%	54%
c. urged the U.S. to take the lead in reducing its emissions of "greenhouse gases"?				
yes, aware	8%	10%	53%	49%
no, not aware	92%	90%	47%	51%

Q-6. How familiar are you with each of these resources produced by the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)?

a. "God's Earth Our Home" (education and worship resource packet)				
very familiar	1%	*	3%	3%
somewhat familiar	8%	9%	31%	24%
not familiar at all	91%	91%	66%	72%
b. "Healing and Defending God's Creation: Hands On! Practical Ideas for Congregations"				
very familiar	1%	1%	5%	5%
somewhat familiar	6%	7%	23%	21%
not familiar at all	93%	93%	71%	74%
c. "Between the Flood and the Rainbow" (newsletter from the office of Environmental Justice)				
very familiar	1%	*	3%	3%
somewhat familiar	3%	4%	14%	12%
not familiar at all	97%	96%	83%	84%

Q-7. In the last year, has your *congregation* (as a whole, or any group in the congregation) . . .

a. participated in a recycling program in your community?				
yes	49%	56%	72%	60%
no	20%	28%	25%	20%
not sure	31%	16%	3%	21%
b. taken steps to reduce the amount of non-recyclable waste the congregation produces?				
yes	33%	42%	54%	45%
no	22%	33%	40%	27%
not sure	45%	26%	7%	28%
c. taken steps to reduce the energy consumption in church buildings?				
yes	50%	67%	78%	56%
no	11%	15%	18%	18%
not sure	39%	18%	4%	26%

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

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	MEMBERS	ELDERS	PASTORS	SPECIALIZED CLERGY
Q-7. In the past year, has your <i>congregation</i> (as a whole, or any group in the congregation) . . .				
[cont]				
d. had a series of study sessions on environmental issues?				
yes	4%	7%	12%	14%
no	53%	72%	83%	60%
not sure	43%	21%	5%	26%
e. been actively involved in a public policy debate concerning the environment?				
yes	2%	3%	11%	10%
no	54%	79%	85%	67%
not sure	44%	18%	5%	23%
f. heard a sermon that emphasized environmental issues during a Sunday worship service?				
yes	16%	18%	42%	34%
no	49%	60%	52%	43%
not sure	36%	22%	7%	23%
g. had a special theme or emphasis related to environmental issues during a Sunday worship service?				
yes	11%	12%	29%	22%
no	51%	66%	66%	52%
not sure	38%	22%	5%	26%

Q-8. If you answered "yes" to Q-7g, when did this occur? (✓ all that apply.)	n=97	n=90	n=281	n=89
	◆	◆	◆	◆
on or around Earth Day (April 22)	54%	64%	57%	56%
on or around Soil and Conservation Sunday (May)	10%	7%	19%	9%
Environmental Sunday (June)	19%	12%	12%	16%
as part of an overall stewardship emphasis	29%	30%	37%	39%
other (please specify): _____	18%	9%	14%	17%

Q-9. Below is a list of activities related to environmental issues. For each activity, indicate (by putting a ✓ in the appropriate box) 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. recycle items like newspapers, cans, bottles, etc.				
do on a regular basis	84%	88%	88%	90%
do from time to time	10%	8%	8%	7%
do not do	4%	2%	2%	1%
not available option	2%	1%	1%	1%
b. try to buy products made from, or packaged in, recycled material				
do on a regular basis	34%	32%	41%	46%
do from time to time	50%	53%	46%	45%
do not do	14%	15%	13%	7%
not available option	1%	1%	---	2%

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

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Q-9. Below is a list of activities related to environmental issues. For each activity, indicate (by putting a ✓ in the appropriate box) 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.

c. cut down on the use of automobiles by using public transportation, car pooling, bicycling, etc.				
do on a regular basis	8%	8%	12%	15%
do from time to time	27%	24%	31%	29%
do not do	46%	47%	40%	38%
not available option	18%	21%	17%	17%
d. write letters to politicians expressing opinions on environmental issues				
do on a regular basis	2%	2%	2%	5%
do from time to time	15%	14%	20%	24%
do not do	82%	83%	78%	70%
not available option	1%	*	*	1%
e. volunteer time to an organization or program primarily concerned with environmental issues				
do on a regular basis	4%	4%	4%	6%
do from time to time	14%	14%	16%	17%
do not do	78%	81%	78%	74%
not available option	3%	2%	2%	3%
f. take steps to reduce the amount of items your household puts into the waste system				
do on a regular basis	49%	49%	48%	51%
do from time to time	38%	38%	37%	39%
do not do	12%	12%	14%	10%
not available option	1%	*	1%	1%
g. vote for or against a candidate for public office because of that candidate's stand on environmental issues				
do on a regular basis	18%	15%	22%	34%
do from time to time	34%	35%	39%	41%
do not do	42%	44%	35%	22%
not available option	7%	5%	4%	3%

Q-10. The term "environmental problems" covers many specific topics. Below is a list of some 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, or no more serious than other environmental problems, or one of our least serious environmental problems. (For each problem, please check [✓] the appropriate box to indicate your response.)

a. agricultural runoff (of pesticides, herbicides, etc.)				
one of the most serious	49%	53%	51%	54%
no more serious than others	44%	41%	42%	41%
one of the least serious	4%	3%	3%	1%
don't know	4%	3%	5%	4%

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Q-10. The term "environmental problems" covers many specific topics. Below is a list of some 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, or no more serious than other environmental problems, or one of our least serious environmental problems. (For each problem, please check [✓] the appropriate box to indicate your response.)

b.	air pollution			
	one of the most serious	68%	65%	71%
	no more serious than others	28%	32%	28%
	one of the least serious	2%	1%	1%
	don't know	1%	1%	1%
c.	climate change (global warming through the "greenhouse effect")			
	one of the most serious	32%	36%	46%
	no more serious than others	40%	37%	36%
	one of the least serious	18%	20%	12%
	don't know	10%	8%	7%
d.	consumer demand for more material goods in the U.S. and other wealthy nations			
	one of the most serious	28%	28%	52%
	no more serious than others	41%	42%	36%
	one of the least serious	23%	24%	9%
	don't know	8%	7%	3%
e.	consumption of oil, gas, and other nonrenewable resources			
	one of the most serious	45%	42%	47%
	no more serious than others	44%	44%	48%
	one of the least serious	7%	11%	4%
	don't know	4%	3%	1%
f.	destruction of natural areas and wildlife habitats from human encroachment			
	one of the most serious	61%	55%	56%
	no more serious than others	31%	37%	38%
	one of the least serious	6%	7%	4%
	don't know	2%	1%	2%
g.	destruction of rain forests			
	one of the most serious	68%	68%	68%
	no more serious than others	24%	24%	27%
	one of the least serious	4%	6%	2%
	don't know	4%	2%	2%
h.	destruction of swamps and wetlands			
	one of the most serious	51%	48%	47%
	no more serious than others	38%	40%	46%
	one of the least serious	8%	9%	5%
	don't know	4%	3%	2%

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Q-10. The term "environmental problems" covers many specific topics. Below is a list of some things [cont] 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, or no more serious than other environmental problems, or one of our least serious environmental problems. (For each problem, please check [✓] the appropriate box to indicate your response.)

	MEMBERS	ELDERS	PASTORS	SPECIALIZED CLERGY
i. destruction of the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere				
one of the most serious	52%	53%	57%	62%
no more serious than others	31%	30%	32%	29%
one of the least serious	9%	11%	7%	4%
don't know	7%	6%	4%	4%
j. environmental contamination from chemical waste disposal				
one of the most serious	64%	58%	53%	49%
no more serious than others	30%	34%	42%	48%
one of the least serious	3%	4%	3%	1%
don't know	3%	4%	3%	1%
k. environmental contamination from nuclear waste disposal				
one of the most serious	57%	50%	44%	44%
no more serious than others	29%	33%	42%	43%
one of the least serious	8%	11%	10%	9%
don't know	6%	5%	4%	4%
l. environmental contamination from disposal of household waste in landfills				
one of the most serious	27%	25%	21%	19%
no more serious than others	55%	56%	59%	66%
one of the least serious	14%	16%	17%	12%
don't know	3%	3%	3%	3%
m. loss of species through extinction				
one of the most serious	36%	30%	32%	38%
no more serious than others	36%	39%	47%	44%
one of the least serious	22%	26%	18%	14%
don't know	6%	4%	3%	4%
n. methane gas emissions from animal "residues"				
one of the most serious	7%	6%	5%	5%
no more serious than others	37%	35%	40%	40%
one of the least serious	42%	46%	45%	42%
don't know	14%	13%	10%	12%
o. oil spillage from tankers and pipelines in lakes, rivers, oceans				
one of the most serious	52%	43%	32%	34%
no more serious than others	36%	43%	54%	55%
one of the least serious	9%	12%	12%	9%
don't know	3%	3%	2%	2%

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p.	pesticide residues on food eaten by humans			
	one of the most serious	43%	35%	29%
	no more serious than others	38%	42%	51%
	one of the least serious	16%	19%	16%
	don't know	4%	4%	4%
q.	radiation from nuclear power plants			
	one of the most serious	37%	31%	23%
	no more serious than others	30%	32%	42%
	one of the least serious	24%	31%	30%
	don't know	9%	6%	5%
r.	rapid population growth in poor countries			
	one of the most serious	54%	56%	45%
	no more serious than others	35%	34%	44%
	one of the least serious	6%	6%	9%
	don't know	5%	4%	3%
s.	rapid population growth in general			
	one of the most serious	42%	42%	41%
	no more serious than others	43%	44%	45%
	one of the least serious	9%	9%	11%
	don't know	5%	4%	3%
t.	release of radon gas and other naturally-occurring radiation			
	one of the most serious	17%	12%	6%
	no more serious than others	44%	42%	46%
	one of the least serious	28%	38%	38%
	don't know	12%	8%	10%
u.	soil erosion			
	one of the most serious	26%	24%	22%
	no more serious than others	54%	54%	60%
	one of the least serious	15%	18%	14%
	don't know	4%	4%	4%
v.	strip mining of coal, iron, copper, etc.			
	one of the most serious	21%	18%	16%
	no more serious than others	54%	56%	64%
	one of the least serious	17%	21%	15%
	don't know	8%	5%	4%

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Q-10. The term "environmental problems" covers many specific topics. Below is a list of some things [cont] 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, or no more serious than other environmental problems, or one of our least serious environmental problems. (For each problem, please check [✓] the appropriate box to indicate your response.)

w.	too many people living in the small spaces of large cities				
	one of the most serious	27%	23%	20%	26%
	no more serious than others	46%	46%	51%	50%
	one of the least serious	21%	26%	26%	20%
	don't know	6%	5%	4%	4%
x.	use of chemical weed and bug killers in residential areas				
	one of the most serious	22%	20%	15%	20%
	no more serious than others	51%	50%	55%	56%
	one of the least serious	23%	26%	26%	20%
	don't know	4%	3%	4%	4%
y.	water pollution from disposal of waste products by manufacturing plants				
	one of the most serious	59%	50%	48%	53%
	no more serious than others	32%	41%	45%	42%
	one of the least serious	5%	6%	5%	3%
	don't know	4%	3%	3%	2%
z.	water pollution caused by seepage from homes and offices				
	one of the most serious	26%	21%	15%	17%
	no more serious than others	46%	47%	54%	57%
	one of the least serious	21%	27%	25%	21%
	don't know	7%	5%	6%	6%

Q-11. Of the problems listed in Q-10, which *one* do you think is the *most serious environmental problem* at the present time? Write the letter corresponding to your choice here:

a.	agricultural runoff (of pesticides, herbicides, etc.)	3%	4%	3%	2%
b.	air pollution	16%	16%	14%	10%
c.	climate change (global warming through the "greenhouse effect")	6%	7%	11%	14%
d.	consumer demand for more material goods in the U.S. and other wealthy nations	5%	8%	18%	16%
e.	consumption of oil, gas, and other nonrenewable resources	3%	4%	4%	4%
f.	destruction of natural areas and wildlife habitats	7%	4%	3%	4%
g.	destruction of rain forests	10%	8%	9%	10%
h.	destruction of swamps and wetlands	1%	*	*	*
i.	destruction of the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere	7%	9%	8%	8%

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Q-11. Of the problems listed in Q-10, which *one* do you think is the *most serious environmental problem* at the present time? Write the letter corresponding to your choice here:

j.	environmental contamination from chemical waste disposal	6%	5%	4%	4%
k.	environmental contamination from nuclear waste disposal	5%	6%	3%	3%
l.	environmental contamination from disposal of household waste in landfills	1%	1%	1%	*
m.	loss of species through extinction	1%	1%	1%	1%
n.	methane gas emissions from animal "residues"	*	---	---	---
o.	oil spillage from tankers and pipelines in lakes, rivers, oceans	2%	1%	1%	---
p.	pesticide residues on food eaten by humans	3%	2%	1%	1%
q.	radiation from nuclear power plants	1%	1%	*	1%
r.	rapid population growth in poor countries	6%	6%	3%	3%
s.	rapid population growth in general	9%	10%	9%	10%
t.	release of radon gas and other naturally-occurring radiation	1%	*	*	*
u.	soil erosion	1%	1%	*	1%
v.	strip mining of coal, iron, copper, etc.	*	*	*	*
w.	too many people living in the small spaces of large cities	1%	2%	1%	1%
x.	use of chemical weed and bug killers in residential areas	1%	*	*	---
y.	water pollution from disposal of waste products by manufacturing plants	5%	4%	3%	4%
z.	water pollution caused by seepage from homes and offices	*	---	*	---

Q-12. From the same list of problems, which one would you rank *second in importance* as a *serious problem for the environment*? Again, write the letter corresponding to your choice here:

a.	agricultural runoff (of pesticides, herbicides, etc.)	5%	6%	4%	4%
b.	air pollution	10%	13%	12%	12%
c.	climate change (global warming through the "greenhouse effect"	3%	6%	8%	9%
d.	consumer demand for more material goods in the U.S. and other wealthy nations	3%	3%	9%	7%
e.	consumption of oil, gas, and other nonrenewable resources	5%	6%	7%	6%
f.	destruction of natural areas and wildlife habitats	6%	6%	6%	7%
g.	destruction of rain forests	10%	9%	9%	10%
h.	destruction of swamps and wetlands	2%	2%	2%	2%
i.	destruction of the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere	8%	7%	7%	10%

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Q-12. From the same list of problems, which one would you rank *second in importance* as a *serious problem for the environment*? Again, write the letter corresponding to your choice here:

j.	environmental contamination from chemical waste disposal	8%	7%	5%	4%
k.	environmental contamination from nuclear waste disposal	5%	4%	3%	3%
l.	environmental contamination from disposal of household waste in landfills	1%	1%	1%	1%
m.	loss of species through extinction	2%	1%	2%	1%
n.	methane gas emissions from animal "residues"	*	---	*	1%
o.	oil spillage from tankers and pipelines in lakes, rivers, oceans	4%	2%	1%	1%
p.	pesticide residues on food eaten by humans	2%	2%	2%	1%
q.	radiation from nuclear power plants	3%	2%	1%	*
r.	rapid population growth in poor countries	5%	6%	5%	6%
s.	rapid population growth in general	6%	4%	6%	7%
t.	release of radon gas and other naturally-occurring radiation	---	*	*	---
u.	soil erosion	1%	1%	1%	2%
v.	strip mining of coal, iron, copper, etc.	*	*	1%	*
w.	too many people living in the small spaces of large cities	2%	2%	2%	1%
x.	use of chemical weed and bug killers in residential areas	1%	*	1%	---
y.	water pollution from disposal of waste products by manufacturing plants	6%	6%	5%	4%
z.	water pollution caused by seepage from homes and offices	1%	1%	1%	1%

Q-13. And, which one would you rank *third in importance* as a serious environmental problem? Write the letter of your choice here:

a.	agricultural runoff (of pesticides, herbicides, etc.)	3%	5%	4%	3%
b.	air pollution	7%	7%	9%	8%
c.	climate change (global warming through the "greenhouse effect"	5%	4%	6%	6%
d.	consumer demand for more material goods in the U.S. and other wealthy nations	3%	3%	7%	8%
e.	consumption of oil, gas, and other nonrenewable resources	5%	6%	6%	8%
f.	destruction of natural areas and wildlife habitats	7%	6%	7%	8%
g.	destruction of rain forests	8%	11%	10%	11%
h.	destruction of swamps and wetlands	3%	2%	2%	3%

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Q-13. And, which one would you rank *third in importance* as a serious environmental problem? Write the letter of [cont] your choice here:

i.	destruction of the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere	6%	6%	6%	8%
j.	environmental contamination from chemical waste disposal	6%	7%	5%	4%
k.	environmental contamination from nuclear waste disposal	5%	5%	4%	2%
l.	environmental contamination from disposal of household waste in landfills	3%	3%	2%	1%
m.	loss of species through extinction	3%	2%	3%	4%
n.	methane gas emissions from animal "residues"	---	*	*	*
o.	oil spillage from tankers and pipelines in lakes, rivers, oceans	5%	3%	3%	2%
p.	pesticide residues on food eaten by humans	4%	5%	2%	2%
q.	radiation from nuclear power plants	2%	1%	1%	*
r.	rapid population growth in poor countries	6%	4%	4%	3%
s.	rapid population growth in general	5%	5%	6%	7%
t.	release of radon gas and other naturally-occurring radiation	1%	---	*	---
u.	soil erosion	2%	2%	2%	2%
v.	strip mining of coal, iron, copper, etc.	1%	1%	1%	1%
w.	too many people living in the small spaces of large cities	3%	4%	3%	3%
x.	use of chemical weed and bug killers in residential areas	1%	1%	*	*
y.	water pollution from disposal of waste products by manufacturing plants	7%	6%	6%	7%
z.	water pollution caused by seepage from homes and offices	1%	1%	1%	1%

Q-14. How willing would you be to . . .

a.	pay <i>much higher prices</i> to protect the environment?				
	very willing	11%	12%	21%	26%
	fairly willing	48%	47%	52%	54%
	neither willing nor unwilling	23%	19%	14%	11%
	not very willing	14%	17%	10%	7%
	not at all willing	4%	6%	2%	2%
b.	pay <i>much higher taxes</i> to protect the environment?				
	very willing	8%	8%	62%	38%
	fairly willing	38%	34%	42%	46%
	neither willing nor unwilling	22%	24%	18%	15%
	not very willing	24%	21%	18%	14%
	not at all willing	9%	13%	7%	4%

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Q-14. How willing would you be to ...
[cont]

c. accept cuts in your standard of living to protect the environment?				
very willing	11%	13%	24%	29%
fairly willing	42%	43%	52%	50%
neither willing nor unwilling	25%	22%	15%	13%
not very willing	16%	18%	7%	7%
not at all willing	6%	5%	2%	1%

Q-15. Below is a list of several organizations that work with environmental issues. For each organization, please indicate to the best of your knowledge the extent to which its views match those of your own.

a. Ducks Unlimited				
all of the time	6%	4%	2%	1%
most of the time	17%	23%	15%	16%
some of the time	19%	20%	20%	20%
never	1%	2%	2%	2%
not familiar with organization	57%	52%	60%	60%
b. Earth First				
all of the time	2%	2%	1%	2%
most of the time	9%	8%	9%	13%
some of the time	12%	12%	15%	19%
never	5%	6%	5%	2%
not familiar with organization	73%	72%	70%	64%
c. Environmental Defense Fund				
all of the time	2%	2%	3%	7%
most of the time	10%	9%	16%	22%
some of the time	18%	17%	20%	18%
never	5%	6%	4%	3%
not familiar with organization	66%	66%	57%	50%
d. Global Climate Coalition				
all of the time	1%	1%	2%	4%
most of the time	6%	5%	6%	7%
some of the time	10%	11%	10%	10%
never	6%	6%	5%	2%
not familiar with organization	77%	76%	77%	77%
e. Greenpeace				
all of the time	4%	4%	4%	7%
most of the time	20%	18%	27%	37%
some of the time	40%	43%	50%	44%
never	14%	17%	8%	6%
not familiar with organization	23%	18%	10%	7%

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Q-15. Below is a list of several organizations that work with environmental issues. For each organization, please [cont] indicate to the best of your knowledge the extent to which its views match those of your own.

f. Humane Society of America

all of the time	14%	10%	9%	14%
most of the time	33%	36%	39%	36%
some of the time	27%	30%	30%	31%
never	2%	2%	3%	1%
not familiar with organization	24%	22%	20%	18%

g. Izaak Walton League

all of the time	3%	2%	2%	4%
most of the time	10%	11%	10%	12%
some of the time	13%	14%	12%	12%
never	1%	2%	2%	1%
not familiar with organization	74%	72%	74%	70%

h. National Audubon Society

all of the time	14%	13%	15%	17%
most of the time	41%	45%	46%	50%
some of the time	26%	28%	28%	25%
never	1%	1%	1%	1%
not familiar with organization	18%	14%	11%	8%

i. National Wetlands Coalition

all of the time	6%	6%	7%	9%
most of the time	20%	20%	26%	31%
some of the time	22%	22%	19%	17%
never	4%	3%	2%	2%
not familiar with organization	48%	48%	46%	41%

j. The Nature Conservancy

all of the time	11%	11%	13%	18%
most of the time	19%	23%	28%	35%
some of the time	18%	18%	17%	16%
never	3%	2%	2%	1%
not familiar with organization	50%	47%	41%	30%

k. Sierra Club

all of the time	6%	6%	11%	17%
most of the time	22%	23%	40%	42%
some of the time	30%	38%	33%	31%
never	9%	8%	4%	2%
not familiar with organization	32%	24%	12%	8%

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Q-15. Below is a list of several organizations that work with environmental issues. For each organization, please [cont] indicate to the best of your knowledge the extent to which its views match those of your own.

1. World Wildlife Fund

	MEMBERS	ELDERS	PASTORS	SPECIALIZED CLERGY
all of the time	9%	8%	9%	13%
most of the time	22%	21%	27%	31%
some of the time	20%	21%	20%	21%
never	4%	2%	2%	1%
not familiar with organization	45%	47%	42%	33%

Q-16. Are you a member of any group (including those listed above) whose main aim is to preserve or protect the environment?

no	83%	82%	80%	71%
yes	17%	18%	20%	29%

Please name the group(s)	n=146	n=130	n=180	n=122
Ducks Unlimited	10%	11%	6%	3%
Earth First	---	---	1%	1%
Environmental Defense Fund	1%	1%	3%	8%
Greenpeace	4%	6%	11%	7%
Humane Society of America	5%	9%	5%	7%
Izaak Walton League	1%	---	1%	---
National Audubon Society	15%	10%	11%	15%
National Wetlands Coalition	---	---	1%	1%
The Nature Conservancy	22%	18%	18%	21%
Sierra Club	10%	4%	15%	12%
World Wildlife Fund	10%	7%	9%	7%
National Parks [&] Conservation Assn. (incl. National Parks Association)	---	---	1%	1%
National Resources Defense Council/NRDC	1%	1%	---	---
National Wildlife Federation	1%	2%	---	2%
PIRG/Public Interest Research Group (e.g., OSPIRG, New York Public Interest Research Group)	1%	3%	2%	2%
State/local/regional organization (e.g., Oklahoma Wildlife Federation, volunteer at state park, local homeowners' association, 1000 Friends of Oregon, Keep Fremont Beautiful)	10%	16%	7%	7%
Other national/international sport/wildlife organization (e.g., Federation of Fly Fishers)	3%	6%	1%	2%
Other national/international organizations (e.g., International Hydrogen Assn.)	---	1%	1%	---
All Other	6%	5%	7%	3%

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Q-17. In your opinion, does each of the following terms or phrases describe you or not?

a. conservationist				
yes, definitely	19%	21%	23%	31%
yes, probably	53%	52%	56%	50%
not sure	13%	12%	11%	10%
no, probably not	12%	12%	9%	8%
no, definitely not	3%	3%	2%	2%
b. eco-feminist				
yes, definitely	1%	1%	2%	6%
yes, probably	6%	6%	8%	13%
not sure	31%	28%	19%	24%
no, probably not	27%	26%	25%	24%
no, definitely not	35%	40%	46%	33%
c. environmental activist				
yes, definitely	2%	2%	3%	4%
yes, probably	11%	10%	13%	19%
not sure	18%	14%	14%	14%
no, probably not	44%	44%	47%	48%
no, definitely not	26%	30%	23%	14%
d. environmentalist				
yes, definitely	10%	10%	16%	26%
yes, probably	41%	40%	50%	49%
not sure	21%	17%	14%	13%
no, probably not	19%	24%	14%	8%
no, definitely not	8%	8%	6%	4%
e. naturalist				
yes, definitely	12%	10%	11%	16%
yes, probably	41%	38%	39%	33%
not sure	24%	26%	24%	27%
no, probably not	18%	20%	21%	21%
no, definitely not	5%	5%	5%	4%
f. preservationist				
yes, definitely	11%	10%	9%	16%
yes, probably	46%	46%	45%	42%
not sure	24%	26%	27%	26%
no, probably not	14%	14%	15%	13%
no, definitely not	5%	5%	4%	3%
g. steward of God's creation				
yes, definitely	36%	36%	63%	60%
yes, probably	46%	53%	34%	35%
not sure	12%	8%	2%	3%
no, probably not	4%	3%	1%	1%
no, definitely not	1%	1%	---	*

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Q-17. In your opinion, does each of the following terms or phrases describe you or not?
[cont]

h. supporter of animal rights

yes, definitely	15%	12%	10%	12%
yes, probably	36%	33%	30%	33%
not sure	19%	17%	20%	21%
no, probably not	20%	26%	29%	29%
no, definitely not	10%	12%	11%	5%

Q-18. In the last year, about how often have you taken part in the following outdoor activities?

a. bicycling

never	50%	50%	34%	48%
once or twice	17%	20%	24%	20%
three or four times	9%	10%	12%	9%
five or more times	24%	20%	30%	22%

b. bird watching

never	30%	30%	31%	32%
once or twice	23%	24%	25%	24%
three or four times	13%	11%	13%	13%
five or more times	34%	35%	32%	31%

c. boating/canoeing/sailing

never	49%	47%	32%	49%
once or twice	24%	28%	38%	26%
three or four times	12%	10%	15%	12%
five or more times	15%	16%	15%	13%

d. camping

never	68%	67%	47%	63%
once or twice	19%	19%	33%	20%
three or four times	6%	6%	10%	9%
five or more times	7%	7%	11%	8%

e. fishing

never	65%	61%	61%	72%
once or twice	15%	19%	22%	17%
three or four times	9%	9%	6%	5%
five or more times	12%	11%	12%	7%

f. gardening/yard work

never	6%	4%	4%	6%
once or twice	5%	4%	7%	6%
three or four times	9%	8%	9%	10%
five or more times	80%	84%	81%	78%

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Q-18. In the last year, about how often have you taken part in the following outdoor activities?

[cont]

g. hiking/backpacking				
never	58%	57%	33%	38%
once or twice	19%	19%	26%	24%
three or four times	10%	10%	17%	17%
five or more times	14%	14%	24%	22%
h. walking/running/jogging				
never	8%	6%	3%	4%
once or twice	6%	7%	5%	5%
three or four times	8%	6%	7%	6%
five or more times	78%	81%	85%	84%
i. skiing/ice skating				
never	77%	79%	69%	77%
once or twice	13%	11%	18%	13%
three or four times	5%	3%	6%	4%
five or more times	5%	7%	8%	7%
j. water sports (swimming, boating, water skiing, canoeing, etc.)				
never	36%	30%	19%	32%
once or twice	14%	18%	20%	16%
three or four times	14%	14%	18%	15%
five or more times	36%	38%	42%	37%
k. visiting a local/city/county park				
never	10%	8%	4%	6%
once or twice	25%	26%	13%	19%
three or four times	20%	24%	23%	25%
five or more times	45%	42%	60%	50%
l. visiting a national park				
never	36%	35%	29%	28%
once or twice	40%	40%	43%	39%
three or four times	12%	15%	14%	18%
five or more times	12%	10%	14%	14%
m. visiting a state park				
never	25%	21%	12%	14%
once or twice	41%	45%	41%	40%
three or four times	17%	18%	25%	25%
five or more times	17%	16%	22%	20%
n. other (please specify):				

[not tabulated]

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Q-19. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

a. We believe too often in science and technology, and not enough in feelings and faith.				
strongly agree	14%	13%	14%	15%
agree	46%	42%	42%	35%
neither agree nor disagree	28%	29%	29%	31%
disagree	11%	13%	11%	15%
strongly disagree	2%	3%	3%	4%
b. Any change humans cause in nature—no matter how scientific—is likely to make things worse.				
strongly agree	3%	3%	2%	2%
agree	16%	12%	11%	12%
neither agree nor disagree	32%	28%	30%	32%
disagree	41%	47%	48%	48%
strongly disagree	8%	10%	10%	7%
c. New technologies will surely come along to solve environmental problems before they get out of hand.				
strongly agree	1%	2%	1%	1%
agree	19%	20%	13%	11%
neither agree nor disagree	36%	37%	27%	26%
disagree	39%	37%	51%	51%
strongly disagree	6%	6%	8%	11%
d. We worry too much about the future of the environment, and not enough about prices and jobs today.				
strongly agree	3%	1%	1%	2%
agree	11%	12%	6%	2%
neither agree nor disagree	27%	22%	17%	13%
disagree	44%	54%	56%	54%
strongly disagree	15%	11%	20%	29%
e. Almost everything we do in modern life harms the environment.				
strongly agree	2%	2%	2%	5%
agree	22%	20%	24%	22%
neither agree nor disagree	23%	22%	24%	29%
disagree	46%	47%	44%	40%
strongly disagree	6%	8%	5%	3%
f. No new nuclear energy reactors should be built until a permanent solution for disposing of radioactive waste has been devised.				
strongly agree	26%	22%	26%	34%
agree	36%	32%	35%	38%
neither agree nor disagree	20%	20%	18%	12%
disagree	14%	19%	16%	13%
strongly disagree	5%	8%	4%	3%

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	MEMBERS	ELDERS	PASTORS	SPECIALIZED CLERGY
Q-19. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?				
[cont]				
g. As creatures made by God, animals have inherent value in God's sight.				
strongly agree	27%	24%	32%	35%
agree	54%	56%	54%	52%
neither agree nor disagree	14%	13%	9%	8%
disagree	4%	5%	4%	4%
strongly disagree	1%	1%	1%	1%
h. Animals should have the same moral rights that humans beings do.				
strongly agree	7%	5%	4%	6%
agree	15%	12%	13%	14%
neither agree nor disagree	31%	24%	20%	22%
disagree	31%	38%	40%	43%
strongly disagree	17%	19%	23%	15%
i. Human beings developed from earlier species of animals.				
strongly agree	11%	12%	18%	29%
agree	20%	20%	28%	32%
neither agree nor disagree	22%	20%	22%	20%
disagree	23%	24%	14%	9%
strongly disagree	24%	25%	18%	9%
j. Humans should respect nature because it was created by God.				
strongly agree	48%	50%	71%	68%
agree	47%	44%	28%	30%
neither agree nor disagree	4%	4%	1%	2%
disagree	1%	1%	*	---
strongly disagree	*	*	*	1%
k. People worry too much about human progress harming the environment.				
strongly agree	3%	3%	2%	1%
agree	18%	20%	9%	7%
neither agree nor disagree	22%	22%	17%	14%
disagree	44%	48%	55%	51%
strongly disagree	12%	7%	18%	27%
l. Nature would be at peace and in harmony if only human beings would leave it alone.				
strongly agree	4%	3%	2%	3%
agree	21%	18%	10%	9%
neither agree nor disagree	35%	32%	28%	29%
disagree	34%	41%	48%	50%
strongly disagree	6%	8%	12%	9%
m. It is right to use animals for medical testing if it might save human lives.				
strongly agree	17%	20%	17%	14%
agree	53%	55%	58%	59%
neither agree nor disagree	20%	16%	19%	17%
disagree	7%	6%	6%	8%
strongly disagree	3%	3%	1%	2%

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Q-19. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

[cont]

n. Nature is really a fierce struggle for survival of the fittest.

strongly agree	15%	12%	7%	7%
agree	51%	53%	42%	43%
neither agree nor disagree	25%	24%	30%	30%
disagree	8%	11%	19%	17%
strongly disagree	2%	*	2%	3%

o. Economic growth always harms the environment.

strongly agree	2%	1%	1%	1%
agree	14%	12%	11%	13%
neither agree nor disagree	28%	25%	26%	28%
disagree	50%	55%	57%	53%
strongly disagree	5%	7%	5%	4%

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

strongly agree	1%	1%	1%	1%
agree	9%	10%	4%	3%
neither agree nor disagree	28%	24%	16%	13%
disagree	54%	57%	67%	62%
strongly disagree	8%	8%	12%	20%

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

strongly agree	7%	7%	29%	32%
agree	36%	39%	51%	51%
neither agree nor disagree	28%	25%	11%	9%
disagree	26%	24%	7%	7%
strongly disagree	4%	4%	2%	1%

r. The high birth rate in poor countries is more of a problem for the environment than the industrial pollution in wealthy countries.

strongly agree	6%	5%	3%	2%
agree	22%	20%	12%	11%
neither agree nor disagree	37%	39%	27%	28%
disagree	31%	31%	46%	46%
strongly disagree	4%	4%	12%	13%

s. One thing I enjoy most in life is going someplace like the woods, mountains, or the ocean to be surrounded by nature.

strongly agree	43%	39%	48%	47%
agree	46%	48%	42%	43%
neither agree nor disagree	9%	9%	8%	7%
disagree	2%	3%	3%	4%
strongly disagree	---	1%	*	---

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Q-19. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

[cont]

t. Setting aside more land for parks and wilderness should be a national priority.

strongly agree	21%	20%	25%	33%
agree	46%	44%	48%	45%
neither agree nor disagree	23%	24%	22%	17%
disagree	8%	10%	4%	5%
strongly disagree	2%	1%	1%	1%

u. Nature is far more beautiful than things made by humankind.

strongly agree	34%	31%	23%	22%
agree	38%	38%	33%	29%
neither agree nor disagree	22%	22%	31%	36%
disagree	6%	8%	11%	12%
strongly disagree	1%	*	1%	2%

v. I often feel the presence of God when I am out in nature.

strongly agree	52%	54%	46%	46%
agree	40%	41%	44%	43%
neither agree nor disagree	6%	4%	8%	8%
disagree	1%	1%	1%	2%
strongly disagree	1%	*	*	---

Q-20. Please indicate the statement that is closest to *your* views.

nature is sacred because it is created by God. . . .	58%	64%	72%	70%
nature is spiritual or sacred in itself.	22%	15%	6%	12%
nature is important, but not spiritual or sacred. . .	20%	21%	22%	18%

Q-21. What is the highest level of education completed by you and, if married, by your spouse? (✓ *one* box in each column.)

a. your education

less than 8 years of formal education *		*	*	---
completed 8th grade	1%	1%	*	*
some high school	3%	1%	*	---
high school diploma	14%	9%	*	*
some college	25%	19%	*	*
graduated from college	24%	25%	1%	*
some graduate work	13%	14%	1%	*
a graduate degree	24%	34%	99%	99%

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Q-21. What is the highest level of education completed by you and, if married, by your spouse? (✓ *one* box in each [cont] column.)

b. your spouse's education

less than 8 years of formal education	1%	*	*	---
completed 8th grade	1%	*	*	*
some high school	1%	1%	*	1%
high school diploma	17%	12%	3%	4%
some college	20%	25%	14%	12%
graduated from college	32%	28%	26%	17%
some graduate work	9%	8%	14%	12%
a graduate degree	25%	27%	44%	55%

Q-22. Please use the space below to made any additional comments.

[not tabulated]