



Joint Center National Survey Results African Americans on Climate Change and Conservation

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Dr. David A. Bositis
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies
Senior Political Analyst





This is a report on the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies' National Survey of African Americans on Climate Change and Conservation. The findings are from a random digit dialing telephone survey of 750 African American adults conducted between July 20, 2009 and July 30, 2009. The survey has a margin of error of " 3.6 percentage points.

Summary

While African Americans are underrepresented in the public debates on climate change and environmental issues generally, they are as aware of these issues as other groups in American society, and committed to action--both personal and governmental--to deal with the problems associated with climate change.

A majority of African Americans believe climate change (and global warming) is a major problem, and they believe that global warming will have significant negative effects on public health and economic instability through severe weather events. A majority believe these problems will be worse for future generations. Majorities of African Americans believe government at all levels can take actions to limit these problems. They also believe individuals can help mitigate the effects of climate change--and a majority of them recycle and purchase energy saving appliances and light bulbs, while nearly half of them purchased products in the last year that were better for the environment even though the products were more costly than similar non-environmentally friendly items.

Like all Americans, there are limits to what they will buy into on public policy choices for the environment. While African Americans are willing to pay more for energy in some circumstances--especially those with higher incomes--they oppose higher gasoline taxes. Similarly, while about two-in-five African Americans support building more nuclear power plants, fewer than one-in-four would support building a nuclear power plant in their own community.

Like all Americans, African Americans are wedded to their cars--with about half of black households having two or more cars and only one-sixth of households carless. While a majority of African Americans are attracted to hybrids and fuel efficient cars, most say their cars get only average or poor mileage. Since most of the African American population in the U.S. lives in major metropolitan regions, they have access to mass transportation. However, only one-sixth use mass transportation regularly, and about one-third use it occasionally.

African American households have a high incidence of diseases connected with bad air, including asthma, high blood pressure, and heart disease. A majority in the survey described the environment where they live as either fair or poor. While they describe the dominant causes of air pollution in their neighborhoods as being from transportation – cars, trucks, buses and trains – one-fifth say their neighborhoods are affected by pollution from industrial plants and another eighth say they live near polluting power plants. A large percentage of African Americans say that extreme heat is a problem where they live, and a majority of those living in such places say there are times when it is too hot inside their homes.

Finally, a majority of African Americans express support for the cap-and-trade legislation passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, and large majorities say they would be even more supportive with strong provisions for green jobs and incentives to buy more energy efficient cars and improve the energy efficiency of their homes.

The Problem of Climate Change/Global Warming and Its Consequences

The respondents in the survey were randomly divided into two groups and asked whether global warming or climate change is a major, moderate, or minor problem, or not a problem at all. A majority of each group identified each (global warming/climate change) as a major problem. The usage of the term "global warming" (58 percent) elicited the major problem response more often than the term "climate change" (52 percent). An additional one-in-five respondents in each group said global warming or climate change were moderate problems. Very few African Americans said global warming or climate change is not a problem, with about one-in-ten giving that response.

The respondents were read three statements about global warming and asked which was the closest to their views: (1) global warming is an environmental problem that is causing serious problems now, (2) the problems from global warming won't happen until sometime in the future, and (3) global warming is unlikely to create any serious problems at all. A majority of African Americans (54 percent) believe that global warming is causing serious problems now; an additional third of those surveyed thought the problems from global warming will happen in the future, and one-in-nine did not think global warming would cause any serious problems. Younger African Americans, those living outside the South, and those with higher education were more likely to believe global warming was causing serious problems now.

The respondents were presented with a list of the predicted effects of global warming and were asked how much of problem each is now and would be in the near future, and also how much of a problem each would be for future generations. Solid majorities of African Americans thought

each was a major problem now or would be in the near future, and even larger majorities thought these would be major problems for future generations. Among the problems presented, majorities thought worsening public health (59 percent), economic instability (61 percent), increasing flooding, fires, and droughts (60 percent), and energy dependence (64 percent) were major problems now or would be in the near future; only a negligible number of respondents thought these were not or would not be problems. Even larger majorities thought these would be major problems for future generations with worsening public health (74 percent), economic instability (69 percent), increasing flooding, fires, and droughts (68), and energy dependence (70 percent) all being seen as major problems for future generations.

A majority of African Americans (59 percent) believe environmental conditions will be worse for future generations, while only one-in-six believe environmental conditions will be better. Black seniors (42 percent) and low-income African Americans (47 percent) were less likely to believe that environmental conditions will be worse in the future.

Most African Americans say they get most of their information about climate change from the mass media (74.4 percent) Other sources identified included church (six percent), schools (5.6 percent), and political (4.8 percent) and community (4.7 percent) leaders.

In summary, solid majorities of African Americans believe climate change is a major problem with serious consequences now and in the future.

Dealing with Climate Change

While African Americans believe global warming is a major problem, large majorities of them also believe that everyone – including governments and individuals – can do something to reduce it. Respondents were asked about how much federal, state, and local governments, as well as individuals like themselves, can do to reduce global warming. A large majority believe government and individuals can do things to reduce global warming. About one-third of African Americans believe the federal government can do a lot to reduce global warming, and only slightly fewer believe state governments can do a lot (29 percent); between 44 and 46 percent believe the federal and state governments can do – if not a lot – then something to reduce global warming. Further, about a quarter of those interviewed thought local government can do a lot to reduce global warming with an additional 45 percent thinking local government can do something. Perhaps the most important finding is that 26 percent of African Americans think they – and others like them – can do a lot to reduce global warming, and an additional 44 percent believe they can do something to reduce global warming. Finally, averaged across governments

and individuals, about one-quarter of African Americans believe not much can be done at all to reduce global warming.

While African Americans believe global warming is a major problem that government and individuals can help reduce, it is clear there are policy choices that are more and less attractive to them – especially in the current poor economy. Increased gas taxes are clearly in the latter category, with two-thirds of African Americans opposed to increasing taxes on gasoline. African Americans living in the Midwestern and southern states are most opposed to gas tax increases, while those with the most education and who regularly use mass transit are the most supportive of the proposition.

While opposition to gas tax increases is strong, a solid majority of African Americans (63 percent) believe that people they know would be willing to change their driving habits or drive less to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Younger African Americans (50 percent likely vs. 49 percent unlikely) and African Americans living in the western states (53 vs. 49 percent) are the groups least likely to believe that people they know would change their habits and drive less.

African Americans also express a willingness to pay more for electricity to combat global warming. A solid majority of African Americans (61 percent) are willing to pay an additional \$10 per month to fight global warming. Further, 30 percent were willing to pay an additional \$25 per month to fight global warming, and 16 percent were willing to pay an additional \$50 per month. Responses to this question were, as expected, income-sensitive, with lower income respondents expressing less willingness to commit to higher bills, and individuals with higher levels of education and income more willing to commit to higher bills. Between 40 and 50 percent of African Americans with advanced degrees or higher incomes were willing to pay \$25 more per month for electricity (\$300 per year), and between 20 and 30 percent of them expressed a willingness to pay \$50 more per month (\$600 per year).

To put this finding into context, it is important to remember the U.S. economy is under substantial stress at the present time, and the average income of African Americans is significantly less than non-Hispanic whites' incomes [2007 non-Hispanic white per capita income was \$31,051, while African American per capita income was \$18,428, according to the 2008 Annual Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics and the US Bureau of the Census], their unemployment rate is almost double that of whites [July 2009 BLS: non-Hispanic white unemployment rate was 8.6 percent, while the black unemployment rate was 14.5 percent], African American household asset levels are 10 percent that of non-Hispanic whites [2007 Federal Reserve Board survey of consumer finances reported \$170,400 as the median non-Hispanic white family's net worth versus \$17,000 for the median black family], and about a quarter of African



Americans live in poverty [2008 Annual CPS, 24.5 percent of black households live in poverty, while 8.2 percent of white households live in poverty].

African Americans' willingness to commit to any increased costs to deal with global warming suggests that their concerns about global warming are genuine. Further, the percentage of African Americans in this survey supporting \$25 per month and \$50 per month increases in electricity bills to combat global warming was slightly higher than in a comparable survey conducted in early summer 2008, when the condition of the U.S. economy was considered much better than at the present time. This suggests that concern for global warming is not diminishing even in the economic downturn.

A majority (57 percent) of African Americans expressed support for “cap-and-trade” proposals to lower greenhouse gas emissions. The question was:

The U.S. House of Representatives recently passed legislation to reduce global warming that would have the government set a limit on the amount of those emissions that companies could produce each year. Companies that exceed the limit would face fines or higher taxes, but they could avoid those penalties by paying money to other companies that produced fewer emissions than allowed. In general, do you support or oppose this type of proposal?

Black senior citizens were the only group opposing cap-and-trade legislation, with 38 percent in favor and 40 percent opposed. African Americans living in the northeastern and western states and those with advanced degrees were the most supportive of cap-and-trade, while black Midwesterners were the least supportive.

The respondents were asked about four proposals that have been discussed to expedite the passage of climate change legislation, and a strong majority indicated each would make their support for climate change legislation more likely. Clearly the most popular sweetener to climate change legislation for African Americans would be a green jobs program, which 71 percent of those surveyed said would make them much more likely to support climate change legislation. Small majorities of African Americans said a \$10,000 line of credit to make their homes more energy efficient (53 percent) and a \$3,000 tax rebate to buy a more fuel efficient car (52 percent) would make their support much more likely. Also, 45 percent said their support would be much more likely with a tax credit to offset any energy price increases from the legislation. Fewer than one-in-five African Americans said each proposal would make their support less likely.

Green jobs programs represent an especially attractive feature of climate change legislation for African Americans. There is almost universal support among them for government investment in green-collar jobs (91 percent), green vocational educational programs at high schools and community colleges (96 percent), and tax breaks and government loans for small businesses and start-up companies that create green collar jobs. African Americans also say that climate change issues influence their voting decisions. When asked how important climate change issues were in voting in state and federal elections, 43 percent said they were very important and an additional 35 percent said they were somewhat important.

Transportation

Five out of six black households have at least one car. African Americans living in the northeast and those with the lowest family incomes are the least likely to have cars; these households are at least twice as likely not to have a car as wealthier African Americans and those living outside the northeast. Almost half (49 percent) of African American households have two or more cars, while 35 percent have one car. Black seniors (65 percent) and those with low incomes (68 percent) are the most likely to have only one car among black households that have cars; upper income black households are the most likely to have three or more autos. The respondents in the survey were not especially sanguine about the efficiency of their cars. While 42 percent of those surveyed said their cars got good gas mileage, a majority said their mileage was either fair (46 percent) or poor (nine percent).

The respondents expressed a considerable amount of interest in gas-electric hybrid cars, with 61 percent saying they would seriously consider buying or leasing a gas-electric hybrid when replacing their current vehicle(s). Men (69 percent), younger people (66-69 percent), those living in the western states (68 percent), those with a college degree or higher levels of education (67-78 percent), and upper income African Americans (63-71 percent) expressed the greatest interest in gas-electric hybrids.

Since the black population in the U.S. is preponderantly a metropolitan population, it is not surprising that most African Americans report access to mass transportation. Almost three-in-four African Americans said that buses or other forms of mass transportation are conveniently located to where they live. The strongest correlate to whether mass transit was available to African Americans was region, with 90 percent of those living in the northeast saying it was conveniently available but only 62 percent of those in the South saying it was conveniently available. The most important policy finding from this question is from the breakdown by mass transit use. All of those who said they regularly used mass transit, and 84 percent of those who said they occasionally used mass transit, reported that it was conveniently available where they

lived. However, of those who said they never used mass transit – more than half of those surveyed – 43 percent said it was not conveniently available where they live. This suggests that more African Americans might use mass transit if it were more conveniently available.

Fewer than half of African Americans use mass transit. Of those who use mass transit, occasional users (29 percent) outnumber regular users (17 percent). Clearly the dominant center for mass transit use among African Americans is the northeast, where 39 percent report being regular users and an additional 36 percent are occasional users; thus, three-quarters of African Americans living in the northeast use mass transit. In contrast, only nine percent of African Americans living in the South use mass transit regularly and 27 percent use it occasionally.

Transportation sourced pollution is what African Americans are most likely to report affecting air quality in their communities. Automobiles (62.5 percent) followed by trucks (36.1 percent) and buses (30.9 percent) were identified by survey respondents as the principal sources of pollution in their communities. They also identified industrial plants (19.6 percent) and power plants (12.4 percent) as major sources of air pollution in their communities.

Conservation Behaviors

Most African Americans are conscious of the environmental impacts of their behaviors. As such, they engage in a variety of environmentally-friendly practices. About two-thirds of African Americans recycle newspapers, cans, and glass bottles. The most significant group differences among African Americans nationwide are regional. Those living in the northeast and western states (85 percent) are much more likely to recycle than African Americans living in southern (58 percent) or Midwestern (56 percent) states. Also, African Americans with college or advanced degrees are more likely to recycle than those with less education.

About three-quarters of African Americans also use energy-saving compact fluorescent bulbs. Again there are differences based on region and education similar to those found on recycling, with northerners and westerners and those with more education more likely to report using energy-saving fluorescents than southerners, Midwesterners, and those with less education; there are also differences based on household income similar to those for education (with which income is strongly correlated). Also, among those surveyed, about half reported purchasing home appliances over the last three years, and three-quarters of them said they considered energy efficiency in the purchase of their new appliances. Further, among those who purchased home appliances and considered energy-efficiency in their purchases, 93 percent reported that their appliances were 'energy star' rated.

The respondents were asked whether, during the past year, they had purchased any specific products because they were better for the environment – even though they were more costly. About half of African Americans reported such purchases. African Americans living in the northeast, those with advanced degrees, and those between 25 and 34 years old were more likely to report such purchases. African American seniors and those in the lowest income group were the least likely to report such purchases. When asked about these purchases, household products (55 percent) topped the list followed by energy-efficient light bulbs (48 percent); energy-efficient appliances (25 percent); organic food (20 percent); home energy improvements, e.g., windows and insulation (10 percent); and hybrid and fuel-efficient cars (five percent).

Environment and Health

A plurality (45 percent) of African Americans rate the condition of the environment where they live as excellent or good. However, a roughly comparable number (40 percent) rate their environment as only fair, and one-in-seven rate their environment as poor. This environmental rating was not significantly correlated with any subgroup characteristic except household income, and even that statistical relationship was fairly weak. Black households with the highest income levels were more likely to rate the environment where they live as excellent or good, and less likely to describe it as poor. The lowest income households were more likely to describe the environment where they live as poor.

A substantial proportion of black households (44 percent) were reported to have someone suffering from asthma or some other breathing disorder. Those who reported that the environment where they live was excellent or good were somewhat less likely to report someone in the household having asthma than those from environments described as fair or poor; earlier in the survey, it was found that 80 percent of African Americans believe asthma and other breathing disorders are related to environmental factors. As in earlier analyses, respondents with higher levels of education (31-35 percent) reported less asthma than those with lower levels (46-54 percent), as did those with higher income levels compared to those from poorer households.

A majority of African American households (57 percent) were reported to have at least one person suffering from high blood pressure or heart disease. There were significant subgroup differences based on the age of the respondent, region, and income. Respondents over 50 (70-76 percent) were much more likely to report high blood pressure/heart disease than those under 34 (40-50 percent). African American households in the northeast (51 percent) and western states (41 percent) had lower reported incidents of high blood pressure/heart disease than those in the Midwestern and southern states (61-62 percent). Similarly, African Americans in households

making at least \$35,000 (47-53 percent) were less likely to report someone with high blood pressure/heart disease than those in households making below that amount (61-70 percent).

Extreme Heat

One of the significant health issues related to global warming is the impact of extreme heat. A substantial portion (44 percent) of African Americans interviewed for this survey reported that where they live, extreme heat is sometimes a problem. Extreme heat is concentrated in the South (58 percent) and secondarily in the western states (41 percent); only about one-quarter of the respondents living in northeastern and Midwestern states report extreme heat being a problem. This is significant for African Americans since a majority of the black population of the U.S. resides in the southern states. There also appears to be a relationship between those respondents' descriptions of their environments and extreme heat: those who describe the environment where they live as excellent or good as less likely to experience extreme heat (38-41 percent) than those who describe their environments as fair or poor (46-49 percent).

About half of African Americans who live in areas where extreme heat is a problem report they are sometimes too hot inside their homes. African Americans living in the South are less likely to say it is sometimes too hot in their homes (44 percent) than those living elsewhere in the country (68-71 percent). The reason why those living in the South – the region with the most extreme heat – are least likely to say they are sometimes too hot inside their homes is that a much higher percentage of respondents in the South have air conditioning compared to elsewhere in the country. Southern black households are more than 50 percent more likely to have central air conditioning than black households in the northeastern states (85 vs. 53 percent). For the same reason, respondents from higher income black households are less likely to report being too hot in their homes compared to respondents in lower income black households. There is also a strong correlation between respondents' reports of the conditions of the environments in which they live and reports of being too hot inside their homes: those who describe their environments as poor (64 percent) are three times more likely to be too hot inside their homes than those who describe their environments as excellent (21 percent).

During times of extreme heat, most African Americans say they get information about heat warnings from television (89 percent). They also report getting information about heat warnings from radio (24 percent), newspapers (21 percent), the internet (19 percent), and family and friends (six percent).

Slightly more than three-fourths of black households where respondents report extreme heat have central air conditioning. Of the 23 percent in households without central air, 72 percent have

window units and 28 percent have no air conditioning whatever; in total, about 6.5 percent of black households in areas where respondents report extreme heat have no air conditioning. Of those African Americans who reported living in areas of extreme heat, 56 percent were homeowners and 44 percent lived in rental property. Among those living in rental property, 80 percent report they (or their families) had to pay for air conditioning, while 20 percent said it was included in the rent.

Among those who live in areas of extreme heat and have air conditioning, 38 percent report there are times when they do not use their air conditioning even when the weather is very hot. About half of these people say cost is the reason for not using their air conditioning; 24 percent say they turn off their air conditioning while away from home, and 10 percent say they open windows if there is a breeze blowing.

A high percentage (85 percent) of African Americans living in areas of extreme heat say they are physically able to go to an air conditioned place like a mall or a cooling center, with malls (53 percent) being the favored destination followed by individual stores (16 percent). Of those who say they are unable to physically travel to an air conditioned place, 37 percent say they have difficulty getting around or lack transportation, and 27 percent say such destinations are too far distant.



Finally, another factor that may keep individuals in home environments that are too hot is safety. When asked if there are places near their homes where they would be afraid to walk alone at night, 45 percent of African Americans said yes. Black women (51 percent), seniors (61 percent), those from lower income households (50-51 percent), and those who describe the environment where they live as fair (51 percent) or poor (59 percent) were more likely to say there were unsafe places near where they lived.

Table 1a. Do you think that **global warming** is a major problem, a moderate problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all?

	Major %	Moderate %	Minor %	Not a Problem %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	58	20	11	9	2	375
NE	68	16	6	6	3	63
MW	59	15	18	6	2	61
SO	56	23	10	9	2	214
W	49	16	14	22	-	37

Table 1b. Do you think that **climate change** is a major problem, a moderate problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all?

	Major %	Moderate %	Minor %	Not a Problem %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	52	22	13	11	2	375
NE	47	22	11	18	1	72
MW	53	26	15	7	-	74
SO	55	20	10	13	3	191
W	50	18	24	-	8	38

TABLE 2. Which of the following statements is closer to your views?

	Global warming is an environmental problem that is causing serious problems now %	The problems from global warming won't happen until some time in the future %	Global warming is unlikely to create any serious problems at all %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	54	31	11	4	750
18-24	56	29	14	2	118
25-34	62	27	4	7	127
35-49	52	33	12	3	219
50-64	53	32	12	3	191
65+	48	31	10	12	82
NE	59	31	7	3	135
MW	59	29	8	4	135
SO	51	33	12	4	405
W	57	21	16	5	75
Less than HS	47	31	17	5	83
HS Graduate	51	32	12	5	210
Some College/Tech	57	30	10	3	277
BA/BS	61	26	9	3	128
Postgrad	54	37	2	7	46

Table 3a. How much of a problem will this be now or in the near future?

	Major %	Minor %	Not a Problem at All %	DK/RA %	(N)
Worsening public health, such as heat waves or tropical diseases	59	7	2	2	750
Economic Instability	61	30	6	3	750
Increased Flooding, Fires, and Droughts	60	33	6	2	750
Energy Dependence	64	28	7	2	750

Table 3b. How much of a problem will this be for future generations?

	Major %	Minor %	Not a Problem at All %	DK/RA %	(N)
Worsening public health, such as heat waves or tropical diseases	74	19	6	1	750
Economic Instability	69	22	6	3	750
Increased Flooding, Fires, and Droughts	68	25	6	1	750
Energy Dependence	70	20	8	2	750

TABLE 4. Do you think the conditions of the environment for the next generation will be better, worse, or about the same as it is now?

	Better %	Same %	Worse %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	16	22	59	3	750
Men	15	22	60	4	334
Women	17	22	58	2	416
18-24	24	13	59	4	118
25-34	16	14	69	1	127
35-49	12	27	59	2	219
50-64	15	22	60	4	191
65+	21	34	42	4	82
NE	18	21	59	3	135
MW	14	29	55	3	135
SO	17	20	61	3	405
W	13	24	59	4	75
Less than HS	18	27	52	4	83
HS Graduate	16	23	58	3	210
Some College/Tech	19	17	61	3	277
BA/BS	11	26	62	2	128
Postgrad	13	26	61	-	46
<\$15,000	24	24	47	5	120
\$15-35,000	15	26	57	2	172
\$35-60,000	16	17	65	2	196
\$60-75,000	13	20	66	1	95
\$75-90,000	16	29	55	-	51
>\$90,000	13	13	72	2	46
Home Environment Excellent	19	23	53	5	64
Home Environment Good	14	23	60	2	273
Home Environment Fair	17	22	58	3	302
Home Environment Poor	15	21	61	3	106
Regularly Use Mass Transit	22	23	54	2	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	19	22	57	3	219
Never Use Mass Transit	13	22	62	3	399

TABLE 5A. Is reducing global warming something the federal government can do a lot about, can do something about, or cannot do much about? What about your state government?

	Federal Government			State Government			(N)
	A lot %	Something %	Not Much %	A lot %	Something %	Not Much %	
Total	33	44	20	29	46	22	750
Men	37	40	22	31	43	25	334
Women	30	48	18	27	48	20	416
18-24	36	36	26	28	43	27	118
25-34	40	43	17	39	39	21	127
35-49	36	44	19	35	43	21	219
50-64	31	50	16	25	53	19	191
65+	16	40	29	11	49	29	82
NE	36	42	19	39	36	24	135
MW	27	47	24	30	45	23	135
SO	33	45	19	25	49	22	405
W	37	39	19	33	44	19	75
Less than HS	33	42	23	30	41	28	83
HS Graduate	24	49	22	24	50	21	210
Some College/Tech	39	40	21	31	43	24	277
BA/BS	35	47	16	31	47	20	128
Postgrad	39	48	9	33	52	13	46
<\$15,000	31	43	23	30	44	23	120
\$15-35,000	29	42	23	27	43	26	172
\$35-60,000	29	51	20	27	46	25	196
\$60-75,000	38	53	8	34	55	12	95
\$75-90,000	43	37	16	33	49	16	51
>\$90,000	50	28	20	33	48	15	46
Regularly Use Mass Transit	53	33	13	49	35	13	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	34	44	19	32	45	20	219
Never Use Mass Transit	26	48	22	21	49	26	399

TABLE 5B. What about your local government? What about people like you-- can they do a lot, something, or not much about global warming?

	Local Government			People Like You			(N)
	A lot %	Something %	Not Much %	A lot %	Something %	Not Much %	
Total	25	45	27	26	44	29	750
Men	26	43	30	28	43	28	334
Women	23	48	25	24	45	29	416
18-24	24	47	28	28	48	25	118
25-34	29	42	28	38	40	22	127
35-49	30	43	26	29	44	27	219
50-64	20	51	26	23	46	29	191
65+	13	42	34	5	39	51	82
NE	33	35	30	36	40	23	135
MW	23	44	33	25	44	30	135
SO	21	51	25	23	46	30	405
W	32	36	25	25	43	32	75
Less than HS	23	48	23	21	34	45	83
HS Graduate	18	46	32	21	41	36	210
Some College/Tech	28	43	28	30	45	25	277
BA/BS	27	48	23	29	52	19	128
Postgrad	30	48	20	33	50	15	46
<\$15,000	29	44	26	19	36	43	120
\$15-35,000	26	43	27	24	41	34	172
\$35-60,000	23	45	31	26	49	25	196
\$60-75,000	25	51	22	28	55	17	95
\$75-90,000	28	49	20	33	47	20	51
>\$90,000	22	52	26	41	44	15	46
Regularly Use Mass Transit	46	32	18	37	43	18	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	26	48	25	32	41	27	219
Never Use Mass Transit	17	49	32	19	46	33	399

TABLE 6. In order to cut down on energy consumption and reduce global-warming, would you support increased taxes on gasoline?

	Yes %	No %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	31	66	4	750
Men	34	64	2	334
Women	28	67	5	416
18-24	32	66	2	118
25-34	36	61	2	127
35-49	34	60	6	219
50-64	24	74	3	191
65+	32	62	6	82
NE	39	59	3	135
MW	18	78	4	135
SO	30	66	4	405
W	44	55	1	75
Less than HS	31	66	2	83
HS Graduate	24	73	3	210
Some College/Tech	31	64	5	277
BA/BS	38	58	5	128
Postgrad	39	61	-	46
<\$15,000	23	73	3	120
\$15-35,000	31	66	3	172
\$35-60,000	31	65	4	196
\$60-75,000	41	54	5	95
\$75-90,000	28	67	6	51
>\$90,000	46	52	2	46
Regularly Use Mass Transit	40	57	3	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	33	62	5	219
Never Use Mass Transit	27	70	3	399

TABLE 7. How likely is that people you know would be willing to change their driving habits and drive less in order to save energy and cut down on greenhouse gases -- would you say it is very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely or not at all likely?

	Likely %	Not Likely %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	63	36	1	750
Men	59	40	2	334
Women	66	33	1	416
18-24	50	49	1	118
25-34	60	40	-	127
35-49	70	30	-	219
50-64	67	30	3	191
65+	56	43	1	82
NE	62	37	1	135
MW	61	39	-	135
SO	65	33	2	405
W	53	47	-	75
Less than HS	60	37	3	83
HS Graduate	62	37	1	210
Some College/Tech	61	39	-	277
BA/BS	66	31	3	128
Postgrad	76	22	2	46
Home Environment Excellent	58	41	1	64
Home Environment Good	66	33	1	273
Home Environment Fair	65	34	1	302
Home Environment Poor	54	46	-	106
Regularly Use Mass Transit	62	37	1	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	70	29	1	219
Never Use Mass Transit	59	40	1	399

TABLE 8A. Would you support legislation to fight global warming if it meant a small increase in energy prices, say \$10 per month?

	Yes %	No %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	61	35	4	750
18-24	58	41	2	118
25-34	70	24	6	127
35-49	66	31	3	219
50-64	55	40	5	191
65+	54	40	6	82
NE	67	29	4	135
MW	55	42	4	135
SO	61	36	4	405
W	63	32	5	75
Less than HS	59	36	5	83
HS Graduate	59	37	4	210
Some College/Tech	62	34	4	277
BA/BS	61	38	2	128
Postgrad	67	28	4	46
<\$15,000	55	39	6	120
\$15-35,000	58	38	2	172
\$35-60,000	68	30	5	196
\$60-75,000	68	32	-	95
\$75-90,000	65	30	6	51
>\$90,000	63	33	4	46
Home Environment Excellent	56	38	6	64
Home Environment Good	65	32	4	273
Home Environment Fair	62	35	4	302
Home Environment Poor	54	43	3	106
Regularly Use Mass Transit	65	30	5	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	67	28	5	219
Never Use Mass Transit	56	40	3	399

TABLE 8B. Would you support legislation to fight global warming if it meant a small increase in energy prices, say \$25 per month.

	Yes %	No %	D/K-R/A %	(N)
Total	30	67	3	750
Men	34	64	2	334
Women	26	70	4	416
18-24	31	67	2	118
25-34	38	58	4	127
35-49	34	63	3	219
50-64	23	74	4	191
65+	21	76	4	82
NE	40	57	4	135
MW	27	72	2	135
SO	29	68	4	405
W	25	73	1	75
Less than HS	35	64	1	83
HS Graduate	27	70	3	210
Some College/Tech	30	68	2	277
BA/BS	27	67	6	128
Postgrad	46	52	2	46
<\$15,000	26	70	4	120
\$15-35,000	27	70	4	172
\$35-60,000	29	67	4	196
\$60-75,000	38	62	-	95
\$75-90,000	43	55	2	51
>\$90,000	48	50	2	46
Regularly Use Mass Transit	33	65	2	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	37	60	3	219
Never Use Mass Transit	25	72	3	399

TABLE 8C. Would you support legislation to fight global warming if it meant a small increase in energy prices, say \$50 per month.

	Yes %	No %	D/K-R/A %	(N)
Total	16	84	1	750
Men	19	80	2	334
Women	13	87	-	416
18-24	19	81	-	118
25-34	16	83	2	127
35-49	19	81	-	219
50-64	14	84	2	191
65+	5	95	-	82
NE	19	80	2	135
MW	15	84	2	135
SO	16	84	-	405
W	12	88	-	75
Less than HS	22	78	-	83
HS Graduate	13	87	1	210
Some College/Tech	15	83	1	277
BA/BS	16	84	-	128
Postgrad	22	78	-	46
<\$15,000	18	82	1	120
\$15-35,000	11	88	1	172
\$35-60,000	13	86	1	196
\$60-75,000	21	78	1	95
\$75-90,000	22	78	-	51
>\$90,000	30	70	-	46
Regularly Use Mass Transit	19	80	2	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	22	78	1	219
Never Use Mass Transit	11	89	-	399

TABLE 9. Would you approve or disapprove of building more nuclear power plants to generate electricity? Would you approve or disapprove if a nuclear power plant to generate electricity is built in your community?

	Approve Generally %	Disapprove Generally %	Approve in Own Community %	Disapprove in Own Community %	(N)
Total	40	51	23	72	750
18-24	37	57	14	86	118
25-34	38	54	33	63	127
35-49	35	56	22	70	219
50-64	45	47	22	74	191
65+	49	34	26	71	82

TABLE 10. The U.S. House of Representatives recently passed legislation to reduce global warming that would have the government set a limit on the amount of those emissions that companies could produce each year. Companies that exceed the limit would face fines or higher taxes, but they could avoid those penalties by paying money to other companies that produced fewer emissions than allowed. In general, do you support or oppose this type of proposal?

	Support %	Oppose %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	57	34	10	750
Men	60	32	8	334
Women	55	34	11	416
18-24	59	34	8	118
25-34	63	32	6	127
35-49	66	29	6	219
50-64	51	37	12	191
65+	38	40	22	82
NE	71	24	5	135
MW	47	41	12	135
SO	54	35	11	405
W	65	28	7	75
Less than HS	54	39	7	83
HS Graduate	52	37	11	210
Some College/Tech	60	32	8	277
BA/BS	57	33	10	128
Postgrad	72	20	9	46

TABLE 11. I'm going to mention some proposals being debated for inclusion in climate change legislation. Please tell me whether each proposal would make you much more likely, somewhat more likely, somewhat less likely, and much less likely to support such legislation.

	Much More Likely %	Somewhat More Likely %	Somewhat/Much Less Likely %	DK/RA %	(N)
A tax credit to offset any energy price increases from the legislation	45	32	19	4	750
A \$10,000 line of credit to make your home more energy efficient	53	28	17	2	750
A \$3,000 tax rebate to buy a more fuel efficient car	52	28	18	3	750
A green jobs program with good paying jobs	71	22	5	2	750

TABLE 12. When you vote in federal and state elections, how important is climate change in deciding which candidates to vote for? Would you say it's very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?

	Very Important %	Somewhat Important %	Not too/Not Important at all %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	43	35	21	2	750
NE	47	30	20	3	135
MW	39	34	26	1	135
SO	44	35	19	2	405
W	32	40	28	-	75
Less than HS	55	22	20	2	83
HS Graduate	49	30	19	2	210
Some College/Tech	39	37	24	1	277
BA/BS	39	41	19	-	128
Postgrad	28	50	19	2	46
Home Environment Excellent	50	25	22	3	64
Home Environment Good	45	35	19	1	273
Home Environment Fair	40	38	21	1	302
Home Environment Poor	40	29	29	2	106

TABLE 13A. Do you, or someone in your household, own a car?

	Yes %	No %	(N)
Total	84	16	750
NE	66	34	135
MW	90	10	135
SO	87	13	405
W	84	16	75
<\$15,000	67	33	120
\$15-35,000	84	16	172
\$35-60,000	88	12	196
\$60-75,000	90	10	95
\$75-90,000	90	10	51
>\$90,000	98	2	46

TABLE 13B. How many cars do the members of your household own?
[Households with cars only]

	One %	Two %	Three+ %	(N)
Total	42	38	20	627
Men	34	38	27	282
Women	48	37	15	345
18-24	36	36	27	99
25-34	32	47	21	105
35-49	44	39	17	183
50-64	40	36	24	162
65+	65	25	10	68
NE	51	36	12	89
MW	44	43	12	122
SO	38	37	25	353
W	41	35	22	63
<\$15,000	68	25	8	80
\$15-35,000	49	34	17	144
\$35-60,000	40	38	21	172
\$60-75,000	33	47	20	85
\$75-90,000	26	46	28	46
>\$90,000	11	40	49	45
Regularly Use Mass Transit	44	44	12	66
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	42	34	24	196
Never Use Mass Transit	41	39	20	362

TABLE 14. Would you say these cars get good gas mileage, average gas mileage, or poor gas mileage?

	Good %	Average %	Poor %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	42	46	9	2	750
Men	37	50	11	2	334
Women	46	43	8	3	416
18-24	42	49	5	4	118
25-34	43	42	14	1	127
35-49	34	50	14	2	219
50-64	47	45	6	2	191
65+	52	41	4	3	82
NE	37	43	15	6	135
MW	40	49	8	3	135
SO	43	47	10	2	405
W	48	44	8	-	75
<\$15,000	43	46	10	1	120
\$15-35,000	40	50	8	2	172
\$35-60,000	41	47	11	2	196
\$60-75,000	39	52	9	-	95
\$75-90,000	52	37	11	-	51
>\$90,000	42	44	9	4	46
Regularly Use Mass Transit	18	71	7	3	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	46	42	9	3	219
Never Use Mass Transit	44	44	10	2	399

TABLE 15. From what you've seen or heard about the hybrid cars now on the market that use a combination of gas and electric power, would you seriously consider buying or leasing a hybrid car when replacing a vehicle you now drive, or not?

	Yes %	No %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	61	36	4	750
Men	69	29	2	334
Women	55	41	5	416
18-24	66	31	3	118
25-34	69	27	4	127
35-49	64	33	3	219
50-64	57	40	3	191
65+	43	49	9	82
NE	56	42	2	135
MW	61	35	4	135
SO	62	35	4	405
W	68	27	5	75
Less than HS	51	46	4	83
HS Graduate	53	43	3	210
Some College/Tech	65	30	4	277
BA/BS	67	30	3	128
Postgrad	78	20	2	46
<\$15,000	53	43	4	120
\$15-35,000	59	37	5	172
\$35-60,000	66	30	4	196
\$60-75,000	71	28	1	95
\$75-90,000	69	29	2	51
>\$90,000	63	35	2	46
Regularly Use Mass Transit	66	32	2	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	55	32	4	219
Never Use Mass Transit	58	38	4	399

TABLE 16. Are buses or other forms of mass transit conveniently available where you live?

	Yes %	No %	(N)
Total	72	28	750
18-24	81	20	118
25-34	76	24	127
35-49	71	29	219
50-64	65	35	191
65+	68	32	82
NE	90	10	135
MW	82	18	135
SO	62	39	405
W	79	21	75
Less than HS	71	30	83
HS Graduate	74	26	210
Some College/Tech	75	25	277
BA/BS	67	33	128
Postgrad	61	39	46
Home Environment Excellent	61	39	64
Home Environment Good	70	30	273
Home Environment Fair	73	27	302
Home Environment Poor	83	17	106
Regularly Use Mass Transit	98	2	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	84	16	219
Never Use Mass Transit	57	43	399

TABLE 17. Do you take mass transit regularly, or is that something you do occasionally, or is taking mass transit something you do not do?

	Regularly %	Occasionally %	Do Not %	(N)
Total	17	29	53	750
18-24	25	31	43	118
25-34	23	30	47	127
35-49	18	31	51	219
50-64	11	28	61	191
65+	10	24	65	82
NE	39	36	26	135
MW	18	33	50	135
SO	9	27	64	405
W	24	25	51	75
Less than HS	11	22	68	83
HS Graduate	21	28	50	210
Some College/Tech	20	32	48	277
BA/BS	13	26	60	128
Postgrad	9	37	54	46
<\$15,000	17	24	59	120
\$15-35,000	17	34	49	172
\$35-60,000	17	28	54	196
\$60-75,000	21	31	48	95
\$75-90,000	18	31	49	51
>\$90,000	8	39	52	46
Home Environment Excellent	11	20	67	64
Home Environment Good	16	29	54	273
Home Environment Fair	18	31	50	302
Home Environment Poor	21	30	49	106

TABLE 18. Do you separate out newspapers, cans or glass bottles in your household for recycling?

	Yes %	No %	(N)
Total	65	35	750
Men	63	37	334
Women	67	33	416
18-24	53	47	118
25-34	69	31	127
35-49	70	30	219
50-64	65	35	191
65+	65	35	82
NE	85	15	135
MW	56	44	135
SO	58	42	405
W	85	15	75
Less than HS	51	49	83
HS Graduate	66	34	210
Some College/Tech	65	35	277
BA/BS	69	31	128
Postgrad	83	17	46
<\$15,000	58	42	120
\$15-35,000	65	35	172
\$35-60,000	71	29	196
\$60-75,000	68	32	95
\$75-90,000	75	25	51
>\$90,000	63	37	46

TABLE 19. Do you use energy saving compact fluorescent light bulbs in fixtures in your home?

	Yes %	No %	(N)
Total	74	26	750
Men	72	28	334
Women	76	24	416
18-24	68	32	118
25-34	76	24	127
35-49	74	26	219
50-64	80	20	191
65+	63	37	82
NE	76	24	135
MW	73	27	135
SO	72	28	405
W	81	19	75
Less than HS	65	35	83
HS Graduate	73	27	210
Some College/Tech	75	25	277
BA/BS	75	25	128
Postgrad	83	17	46
<\$15,000	65	35	120
\$15-35,000	69	31	172
\$35-60,000	82	18	196
\$60-75,000	79	21	95
\$75-90,000	71	29	51
>\$90,000	83	27	46

TABLE 20. [RESPONDENTS WHO BOUGHT HOME APPLIANCES WITHIN THE LAST THREE YEARS] When you made your purchase, did you consider the energy efficiency of the appliance you purchased?

	Yes %	No %	(N)
Total	74	26	386
Men	70	30	183
Women	77	23	203
18-24	61	39	67
25-34	75	25	81
35-49	71	29	103
50-64	87	13	97
65+	71	29	31
NE	69	31	74
MW	70	30	71
SO	76	24	199
W	79	21	33
Less than HS	59	41	41
HS Graduate	74	26	86
Some College/Tech	75	25	158
BA/BS	73	27	71
Postgrad	85	15	26

TABLE 21. In the past year, have you chosen to buy any specific products because they were better for the environment, even though they cost more?

	Yes %	No %	(N)
Total	49	51	750
Men	46	54	334
Women	51	49	416
18-24	49	51	118
25-34	69	31	127
35-49	47	53	219
50-64	46	54	191
65+	26	74	82
NE	56	44	135
MW	44	56	135
SO	48	52	405
W	49	51	75
Less than HS	42	58	83
HS Graduate	42	58	210
Some College/Tech	53	57	277
BA/BS	51	49	128
Postgrad	65	35	46
<\$15,000	39	61	120
\$15-35,000	47	53	172
\$35-60,000	53	47	196
\$60-75,000	52	48	95
\$75-90,000	59	41	51
>\$90,000	52	48	46
Regularly Use Mass Transit	54	46	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	52	48	219
Never Use Mass Transit	45	55	399

TABLE 22. How would you rate the condition of the environment where you live -- is it excellent, good, fair, or poor?

	Excellent/ Good %	Fair %	Poor %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	45	40	14	1	750
<\$15,000	46	35	18	2	120
\$15-35,000	45	38	16	1	172
\$35-60,000	42	45	13	-	196
\$60-75,000	42	45	13	-	95
\$75-90,000	51	39	10	-	51
>\$90,000	67	26	7	-	46

TABLE 23. Do you or someone in your household suffer from asthma or other breathing-related disorders?

	Yes %	No %	(N)
Total	44	56	750
Men	38	62	334
Women	49	51	416
18-24	45	55	118
25-34	48	52	127
35-49	43	57	219
50-64	44	56	191
65+	37	63	82
NE	40	60	135
MW	44	56	135
SO	44	56	405
W	49	51	75
Less than HS	54	46	83
HS Graduate	46	54	210
Some College/Tech	47	53	277
BA/BS	31	69	128
Postgrad	35	65	46
<\$15,000	55	45	120
\$15-35,000	45	55	172
\$35-60,000	42	58	196
\$60-75,000	43	57	95
\$75-90,000	43	57	51
>\$90,000	30	70	46
Home Environment Excellent	42	58	64
Home Environment Good	41	59	273
Home Environment Fair	45	55	302
Home Environment Poor	50	50	106
Regularly Use Mass Transit	51	49	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	43	57	219
Never Use Mass Transit	42	58	399

TABLE 24. Do you or someone in your household suffer from high blood pressure or heart disease?

	Yes %	No %	(N)
Total	57	42	750
Men	55	45	334
Women	60	40	416
18-24	40	60	118
25-34	50	50	127
35-49	53	47	219
50-64	70	30	191
65+	76	24	82
NE	51	49	135
MW	62	38	135
SO	61	39	405
W	41	59	75
Less than HS	66	34	83
HS Graduate	60	40	210
Some College/Tech	54	46	277
BA/BS	54	46	128
Postgrad	57	43	46
<\$15,000	70	30	120
\$15-35,000	61	39	172
\$35-60,000	53	47	196
\$60-75,000	51	49	95
\$75-90,000	47	53	51
>\$90,000	52	48	46
Regularly Use Mass Transit	54	46	129
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	51	49	219
Never Use Mass Transit	62	38	399

TABLE 25. Do you live in an area of the country where extreme heat is ever a problem?

	Yes %	No %	DK/RA %	(N)
Total	44	56	1	750
NE	25	75	-	135
MW	23	77	-	135
SO	58	42	1	405
W	41	56	3	75
Home Environment Excellent	38	61	2	64
Home Environment Good	41	58	1	273
Home Environment Fair	46	54	-	302
Home Environment Poor	49	50	1	106

TABLE 26. Are you ever too hot inside your home in the summer? [Those living in an area of the country where extreme heat is a problem]

	Yes %	No %	(N)
Total	51	50	329
Men	47	53	150
Women	55	45	179
18-24	62	38	45
25-34	47	53	62
35-49	55	45	97
50-64	56	44	89
65+	24	76	29
NE	71	29	34
MW	71	29	31
SO	44	56	233
W	68	32	31
Less than HS	63	37	38
HS Graduate	49	51	87
Some College/Tech	53	47	108
BA/BS	52	48	66
Postgrad	36	64	28
<\$15,000	60	40	57
\$15-35,000	59	41	71
\$35-60,000	52	48	89
\$60-75,000	45	55	47
\$75-90,000	47	53	19
>\$90,000	27	73	22
Home Environment Excellent	21	79	24
Home Environment Good	51	49	113
Home Environment Fair	53	47	138
Home Environment Poor	64	36	52
Regularly Use Mass Transit	67	33	58
Occasionally Use Mass Transit	55	45	88
Never Use Mass Transit	45	55	181

TABLE 27. Are there any areas near where you live that you would be afraid to walk alone at night?

	Yes %	No %	(N)
Total	45	55	750
Men	37	63	334
Women	51	50	416
18-24	36	64	118
25-34	43	58	127
35-49	43	58	219
50-64	46	55	191
65+	61	39	82
Less than HS	48	52	83
HS Graduate	47	53	210
Some College/Tech	42	58	277
BA/BS	47	53	128
Postgrad	35	65	46
<\$15,000	50	50	120
\$15-35,000	52	48	172
\$35-60,000	44	56	196
\$60-75,000	41	59	95
\$75-90,000	24	77	51
>\$90,000	28	72	46
Home Environment Excellent	16	84	64
Home Environment Good	38	62	273
Home Environment Fair	51	49	302
Home Environment Poor	59	41	106