

Table 2.x Studies Finding a Little to No Effect of Religion on Environmental Concern

Study	Summary of Major Findings	Religious Groups
Boyd 1999	"Overall, religion variables appear to be weak predictors of <i>environmentalism</i> in America."	Protestant Christian
Dekker, Ester & Nas 1997	"no evidence so far that <i>national environmental concern</i> (both in terms of <i>attitudes</i> and <i>willingness to pay</i>) is negatively related with percentages of people who belong to a Christian denomination. "	Judeo-Christian & Non-Judeo-Christian
Djupe & Hunt 2009	"little support for the White thesis on a number of fronts—members hold fairly pronounced <i>pro-environmental views</i> , communication from clergy is overwhelmingly in favor of <i>environmental protection</i> , and religious beliefs have little to no effect once social communication is controlled."	Protestant Mainline
Greeley 1993	"Low levels of environmental concern correlate with biblical literalism ..., being Christian, and with confidence in the existence of God." When other variables are controlled, "correlations between religion and environmental attitudes seem to be spurious."	Judeo-Christian & Non-Judeo-Christian
Hayes & Marangudakis 2001	"there is no significant difference between Christians and non-Christians concerning <i>environmental attitudes</i> "	Judeo-Christian & Non-Judeo-Christian
Hayes & Marangudakis 2000	"...in general, Christians and non-Christians do not significantly differ regarding their concern for the environment. ... religious identification is an [sic] relatively weak and inconsistent predictor of <i>environmental attitudes and behavior</i> across nations."	Judeo-Christian & Non-Judeo-Christian
Hornsby-Smith & Procter 1995	" religion has little or no discernable impact on the emergent forms of the <i>environmentalist politics</i> that are increasingly found in advanced industrial societies today."	Catholic & Non-Catholic
Kanagy & Nelson 1995	Christians are found to be less <i>environmentally supportive</i> in some measures, but effects diminish with the addition of controls. "Overall, our interpretation of these findings challenges the dominant view that those in Judeo-Christian traditions - particularly religiously conservative individuals in these traditions - are less concerned about environmental issues than are other individuals."	Judeo-Christian & Non-Judeo-Christian
Swartz 2008 (MA)	" Evangelicals in this analysis do not appear to be significantly less likely to profess <i>concern over climate change</i> " "evangelicals are less likely to support green laws —largely because of their Republican affiliations and their anti-government sentiment"	Protestant Evangelicals & Non-Evangelicals
Wolkomir, Woodrum, et al. 1997	"denominational differences in dominion belief do not translate into difference in denominational <i>environmentalism</i> "	Judeo-Christian (Catholic, Protestant, Jewish)
Woodrum & Hoban 1994	"... dominion beliefs ... are not significantly associated with conventional religiosity on the individual level. On the institutional level this study finds no empirical basis for singling out churches as culpable for environmental problems."	Judeo-Christian & Non-Judeo-Christian