



Research

## Resilient but not sustainable? Public perceptions of shale gas development via hydraulic fracturing

*Darrick Evensen*<sup>1</sup>, *Richard Stedman*<sup>2</sup> and *Benjamin Brown-Steiner*<sup>3</sup>

**ABSTRACT.** Complex energy development, such as associated with extraction and processing of shale gas, may affect the future sustainability and resilience of the small, often rural communities where development occurs. A difficulty for understanding the connection between sustainability, resilience, and shale gas development (hereafter “SGD”) is that definitions of sustainability and resilience are often muddled and unclear. Nevertheless, the ways in which development could affect sustainability and resilience have been discussed and contested in academic literature. Little is known, however, about the general public’s thoughts on how SGD relates to sustainability and resilience. Despite the overlap and conflation of these two concepts, research indicates some differences between characterizations of the two. While acknowledging difficulties in defining the terms, we included questions on a few broad attributes of the two concepts in a survey ( $n = 1202$ ) of a random sample of residents in the Marcellus Shale region of NY and PA, to explore the relationship between support for / opposition to SGD and perceived importance of community sustainability and resilience. Our survey revealed that beliefs about the importance of sustainability, as measured by three items that clearly pool together as a single factor, are associated with opposition to SGD; beliefs about the importance of resilience, measured by four clearly connected items, are associated with support for SGD. This finding is particularly intriguing and relevant for communication and policy about sustainability and resilience in connection with energy development, because of the common conflation of the two terms.

**Key Words:** *hydraulic fracturing; perceptions; resilience; shale gas; sustainability*

### INTRODUCTION

Shale gas development via hydraulic fracturing, often called “fracking,” has strong potential to affect environmental, economic, and social well-being in communities throughout the USA and the world (Davis and Robinson 2012, Adgate et al. 2014, Jacquet 2014). Shale gas development (hereafter “SGD”) is an increasingly prominent and controversial political issue in the USA, Canada, much of Europe, and beyond (Mazur 2014, Williams et al. 2015, Thomas et al. 2016). Research on this topic has proliferated exponentially over the last half decade; much research focuses on impacts associated with development (Sovacool 2014). Scientists have afforded particular attention to effects on the following: (1) water quality (Entrekin et al. 2011, Jackson et al. 2013, Olmstead et al. 2013, Vidic et al. 2013, Vengosh et al. 2014, Llewellyn et al. 2015), (2) air quality (Moore et al. 2014), (3) global climate change (Alvarez et al. 2012, Allen et al. 2013, Newell and Raimi 2014), (4) biota/ecosystems (Drohan et al. 2012, Kiviat 2013, Souther et al. 2014, Milt et al. 2015), (5) human health (New Brunswick Department of Health 2012, Kibble et al. 2013, Adgate et al. 2014, Kovats et al. 2014, Maryland Institute for Applied Environmental Health 2014), (6) local and regional economics (Kinnaman 2011, Weber 2012, Fry et al. 2015), and (7) community well-being (Jacquet 2014, Jacquet and Stedman 2014, Evensen 2015). These impacts could contribute to or challenge the prospects for sustainable and resilient futures in the communities where they are experienced.

Mass media offer quotidian coverage of the topic of fracking and its potential effect on national and global energy futures. For example, on the morning we finalized this article, news coverage from the BBC (2016) examined the role shale gas development in the UK could play in contributing to reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions or exacerbating this problem. This issue

of shale gas’s effect on the global carbon budget has attracted substantial attention in public and academic discourse because of ever-increasing attention to the effects of climate change and the need to reduce emissions, especially since the Paris climate agreement that was signed in December 2015 and entered in force in November 2016.

Researchers have debated the following: (1) the lifecycle emissions of shale gas versus coal (Howarth et al. 2011, Wigley 2011, Weber and Clavin 2012, Jenner and Lamadrid 2013), (2) rates of methane leakage from wellhead production and transmission infrastructure (Alvarez et al. 2012, Allen et al. 2013, Sanchez and Mays 2015), (3) the extent to which gas actually displaces coal use globally (Sovacool 2014), (4) 20- versus 100-year time frames for warming potential (Cathles et al. 2012, Howarth et al. 2012), (5) surface versus airborne methane measurements (Zavala-Araiza et al. 2015), (6) the effect of lowered energy prices on gas consumption (Newell and Raimi 2014), (7) competition between low-cost gas and renewables/carbon capture and storage (Schrag 2012), and the role of shale gas as a “bridge fuel” (Duggan-Haas et al. 2013, Gilbert and Sovacool 2014, Evensen 2016a). There is currently no scientific, political, or public consensus on whether shale gas development exacerbates or mitigates climate change, but strong evidence exists that public perceptions of shale gas’s effect on climate change directly relates to support for/opposition to development, at least in Europe (O’Hara et al. 2016).

Beyond the role of shale gas in shaping our energy future through its relationship to climate change, governments (particularly in Europe) have advocated for shale gas because of the role it could play in advancing energy independence, often called energy security in the U.S. (HM Treasury 2016, Sagener 2016). National and European arguments about such broad goals, however, have

<sup>1</sup>School of Psychology, Cardiff University, <sup>2</sup>Human Dimensions Research Unit, Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University, <sup>3</sup>Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

clashed with claims that policy on SGD does not give enough authority to local communities to govern development and mitigate attendant impacts (Cotton 2016). This line of argumentation is rooted in distributive and procedural justice claims about SGD (Evensen 2016b) and the place-based nature of many impacts associated with development (Jacquet 2014, Fernando and Cooley 2016, Jerolmack and Berman 2016, Kroepsch 2016, Sangaramoorthy et al. 2016).

The rootedness of many impacts of SGD in rural communities makes the concepts of sustainability and resilience particularly relevant to this form of natural resource development. Sustainability and resilience are two core constructs associated with well-being, particularly in resource-dependent communities (Beckley et al. 2002, Scott 2012). Although politicians, government entities, industry groups, academics, and environmental groups have frequently employed the language and/or concepts of sustainability and resilience in supporting or opposing SGD (Weigle 2011, Clarke et al. 2012, Hughes 2013, Mazur 2014, Wang et al. 2014, Williams et al. 2015), no academic research to our knowledge has sought to establish the degree to which a connection exists between the general public's thoughts about SGD and attributes of sustainability or resilience. Herein, we present results from a representative survey of residents from the Marcellus Shale region in southern New York State and northern Pennsylvania, USA. Our data analysis links perceived importance of attributes of sustainability and of resilience to support for/opposition to SGD. Broadly, we find that opponents of SGD are more likely to specify the importance of attributes of sustainability, while supporters of SGD are more likely to indicate the importance of attributes of resilience. We discuss possible explanations for these results and consider their implications for policy and communication about SGD.

### Sustainability and resilience

While fully explicating and integrating decades of definitions offered for sustainability and resilience is beyond the remit or capacity of this article, we offer here an introduction to the range, diversity, and overlap of definitions for the two concepts.

#### *Sustainability*

Sustainability is notorious as an extremely poorly defined and operationalized concept (Böhringer and Jochem 2007, Wilson et al. 2007, Davidson 2010, Mori and Christodoulou 2012). For example, differing measures of national sustainability have placed the same nation in the top five in the world on one metric while in the bottom five in the world on a different metric (Wilson et al. 2007). Common definitions range from proverb-like maxims (see Lyons's Opening Statement to the United Nations "The Year of Indigenous Peoples" in Johansen 2010) to abstract principles and complex mathematical equations (Arrow et al. 2004, Ulanowicz et al. 2009). Yet, the wealth of academic attention to sustainability also confirms the generally agreed upon importance of measuring and understanding sustainability for policy making and public communication (Singh et al. 2009).

Even as a standard definition remains elusive, some generally agreed upon characteristics can be gleaned from previous work. From even before the seminal 1987 Brundtland Report, the needs of future generations were considered in definitions of sustainability (Allen 1980). Virtually all work on sustainability additionally acknowledges the necessity of accounting for

environmental, economic, and social indicators of well-being (Mori and Christodoulou 2012). Mori and Christodoulou (2012) and Moldan and colleagues (2012) provide additional basic characteristics of sustainability that this construct could be checked against (see Table 1).

**Table 1.** Attributes of sustainability and resilience.

Attributes of Sustainability	
Consideration of present and future consequences <sup>†</sup>	
Acknowledgment of uncertainties <sup>†</sup>	
Engagement of the public <sup>†</sup>	
Consideration of equity <sup>†</sup>	
Understanding of nonlinear evolution (e.g., thresholds, tipping points) <sup>‡</sup>	
Taking feedbacks (positive and negative) into account <sup>‡</sup>	
Regard for different time scales <sup>‡</sup>	
Flexibility (to react to changing situations) <sup>‡</sup>	
Respect for living nature <sup>‡</sup>	
Attributes of Resilience	
Capacity to absorb shocks and still maintain function <sup>§</sup>	
Capacity for renewal, reorganization, and development <sup>§</sup>	
Sustained diversity and individuality of components <sup>§</sup>	
Localized interactions among those components <sup>§</sup>	
Ability to plan, learn, and reorganize <sup>  </sup>	
Perception of the ability to cope with change <sup>  </sup>	
The level of interest in adapting to change <sup>  </sup>	
The perception of risk in approaching change <sup>  </sup>	

<sup>†</sup> Mori and Christodoulou (2012), <sup>‡</sup> Moldan et al. (2012), <sup>§</sup> Folke (2006), <sup>||</sup> Marshall and Marshall (2007)

#### *Resilience*

The concept of resilience has also been muddled by many definitions. Resilience has been studied and promoted for over four decades (Holling 1973); in the 1960s and 1970s it emerged in relation to ecological processes. Starting in the 1990s, resilience was applied more holistically to social-ecological systems (Costanza et al. 1993, Berkes and Folke 1998, Berkes et al. 2003, Davidson-Hunt and Berkes 2003). In a review of literature on resilience as a tool for analyzing social-ecological systems, Folke (2006) and Marshall and Marshall (2007) highlight major ways in which resilience has been defined and operationalized (see Table 1).

Folke (2006:259) defines resilience as "the capacity of a system to absorb disturbance and re-organize while undergoing change so as to still retain essentially the same function, structure, identity and feedbacks." Similarly, Folke and colleagues (2002:437) offer the following definition, "the capacity to buffer change, learn and develop." Lebel and colleagues (2006) explain resilience as "a measure of the amount of change a system can undergo and still retain the same controls on structure and function or remain in the same domain of attraction." Folke (2006:259) explicitly links resilience to "adaptive capacity" and offers that "it is also about the opportunities that disturbance opens up in terms of recombination of evolved structures and processes." A unifying theme across these definitions is the ability to deal with change gracefully.

**Table 2.** Importance of sustainability and resilience to community future. “How important do you think the following are to a positive future for communities like yours?” Please check one per row.<sup>†</sup>

	Not at all important	Not very important	Moderately important	Important	Very important	Extremely important	Mean
Being a community that can “reinvent” itself	3	7	16	38	22	14	4.12
Integrating economic, environmental, and social issues in decision making	1	2	9	36	30	22	4.58
Being able to absorb and adapt to change	1	2	12	40	28	17	4.43
Considering future consequences of decisions	0	0	4	25	29	41	5.05
Having a diverse economy	1	2	12	38	28	19	4.45
Understanding “tipping points” in how much stress the local environment can handle	1	2	7	29	24	37	4.85

<sup>†</sup>The numbers in this table represent the percentage of respondents who selected each variable in each category. The final column presents the mean (average) value for each variable, based on the six-point (1-6) scale.

#### *Linking and differentiating the two*

The aforementioned research literature clearly connects sustainability and resilience in important and notable ways. Indeed, Folke and colleagues (2002:253) explicitly link the concepts when they write, “Another aspect of resilience concerns the capacity for renewal, re-organization and development, which has been less in focus but is essential for the sustainability discourse.” Similarly, Lebel and colleagues (2006) assert, “In situations in which uncertainties and change are key features of the ecological landscape and social organization, critical factors for sustainability are resilience, the capacity to cope and adapt, and the conservation of sources of innovation and renewal.” As a third example of the overlap between the concepts, Walker and Salt (2006:9) assert, “The bottom line for sustainability is that any proposal for sustainable development that does not explicitly acknowledge a system’s resilience is simply not going to keep delivering the goods (or services). The key to sustainability lies in enhancing the resilience of social-ecological systems.” Even in relation to SGD specifically, these concepts are amalgamated; Adgate and colleagues (2014:8314) assert, “Community resilience, defined as the ability of a community to sustainably utilize available resources to withstand, respond to, and/or recover from adverse events, may be affected by UNG [unconventional natural gas] development.” Several of these definitions see resilience as a key aspect of sustainability, while the final one characterizes “sustainable use” as part of resilience.

The concepts of sustainability and resilience, nevertheless, remain distinct in some ways because of sustainability’s greater focus on maintaining (e.g., maintaining well-being, maintaining nature’s services at a suitable level) and resilience’s enhanced attention to absorbing changes while persisting and managing by change (Davidson 2010). A useful way to highlight differences in the concepts might be through their antonyms: unsustainable for sustainability, vulnerable for resilience.

For the purposes of our study, a sufficient summary is that the terms sustainability and resilience are often afforded multiple

meanings, some of which are unclear and some of which parallel closely the other term. Despite the overlap and/or conflation of the two concepts, distinct differences remain. By focusing on repeatedly asserted and frequently accepted characterizations of each concept in our research, we sought to test the relationship between perceived importance of both concepts and support for or opposition to SGD.

#### **METHODS**

To investigate the ways in which perceived importance of sustainability and resilience relates to perceptions of SGD, we included in a survey of residents in the Marcellus Shale region multiple variables that asked respondents about the importance of aspects of sustainability or resilience in communities like theirs. We selected the wording for these variables based on the foregoing review of academic literature on sustainability and resilience (see Table 1). The survey contained three statements for each construct that captured core aspects of sustainability and resilience. We ultimately operationalized sustainability with the second, fourth, and sixth statements in Table 2; the first, third, and fifth statements in Table 2 operationalized resilience. Additionally, the second statement, which we primarily selected to characterize sustainability, also speaks clearly to the commonly proffered definitions of social-ecological resilience.

We included these items in a survey with several other questions designed to measure public attitudes and beliefs about SGD. The only other item analyzed in this article was a question that asked respondents: “Considering everything, do you support or oppose shale gas development in the following areas?” (Areas: in your community, in your state, in the USA). For analysis, we combined these three measures of support/opposition into a single variable because of extremely high factor loadings between the measures.

We mailed the survey to a stratified random sample of residents in 34 municipalities in the Marcellus Shale region of southern New York and northern Pennsylvania (17 municipalities in each state, total N = 1202). Each of these communities has either seen substantial development already or was in an area with legitimate

potential for development. While NY State had a moratorium on SGD at the time of the survey, the full ban in NY was not instated until December 2014, meaning that the respondents in both states could readily be exposed to development and its attendant effects. Discourse about SGD was palpable and heated in all areas surveyed; many of the municipalities had enacted legislation supporting or opposing development.

The sample frame was compiled by cross-referencing the most recently available U.S. Postal Service records with telephone book white pages. We were able to exclude seasonal addresses, addresses that had been vacant for over 90 days, and “drops” (single delivery points that service multiple residences) from the sample frame. We included all other address types, i.e., regular street addresses, PO boxes, street addresses that actually go to PO boxes, rural routes, and deliveries contracted out to third parties by the USPS. We mailed surveys in a four-wave mailing, i.e., survey, reminder, second survey, second reminder.

Data collection for this survey occurred during October–November 2013. We contracted with an independent research firm to conduct a telephone nonrespondent follow-up survey, to occur in late November 2013. The nonrespondent follow-up sample included 150 completed interviews, 75 each from residents in NY and residents in PA. We incorporated a subset of the questions from the original survey in this follow-up survey. Both the sample and the nonrespondent follow up varied from population means in terms of age, sex, and education. The sample was more educated, more male, and older than the general population in this region. Therefore, we used 2010 U.S. Census data for the six counties in NY (averaged across these counties) and four counties in PA (again, averaged) to generate proportional weights, based on age, sex, education, and state, which we applied to the data set for all subsequent analysis.

## RESULTS

Overall, our respondents believed that attributes of sustainability and resilience are important for positive futures in their communities (Table 2); the lowest mean response was 4.12, equivalent to between “important” and “very important” on our six-point scale. All measures of sustainability displayed higher means than each measure of resilience. Additionally, a higher percentage of individuals considered each measure of sustainability to be “extremely important,” compared to each measure of resilience.

For all subsequent analysis, save the structural equation modeling, we used IBM SPSS Statistics, version 23 (2015). Our first multivariate analysis was an exploratory factor analysis of the six items (principal axis factoring with promax [oblique] rotation because of suspected correlation between the factors). We tested for separation of the resilience and sustainability attributes into individual constructs; two distinct factors emerged as predicted. The highest cross-loading between factors had an absolute value of 0.11, not counting the one item intended to load on both factors, i.e., “integrating economic, environmental, and social issues in decision making.” The eigenvalues were 3.31 for resilience and 1.14 for sustainability, leading to an explained variance of 55.1% and 18.9%, for a total of 74.0%. A reliability analysis of the four items in resilience produced a Cronbach’s alpha of 0.832. A reliability analysis of the three items in sustainability produced a Cronbach’s alpha of 0.794. The data

from this factor analysis and these reliability analyses confirm the strong separation into two distinct concepts of the items intended to measure sustainability and resilience.

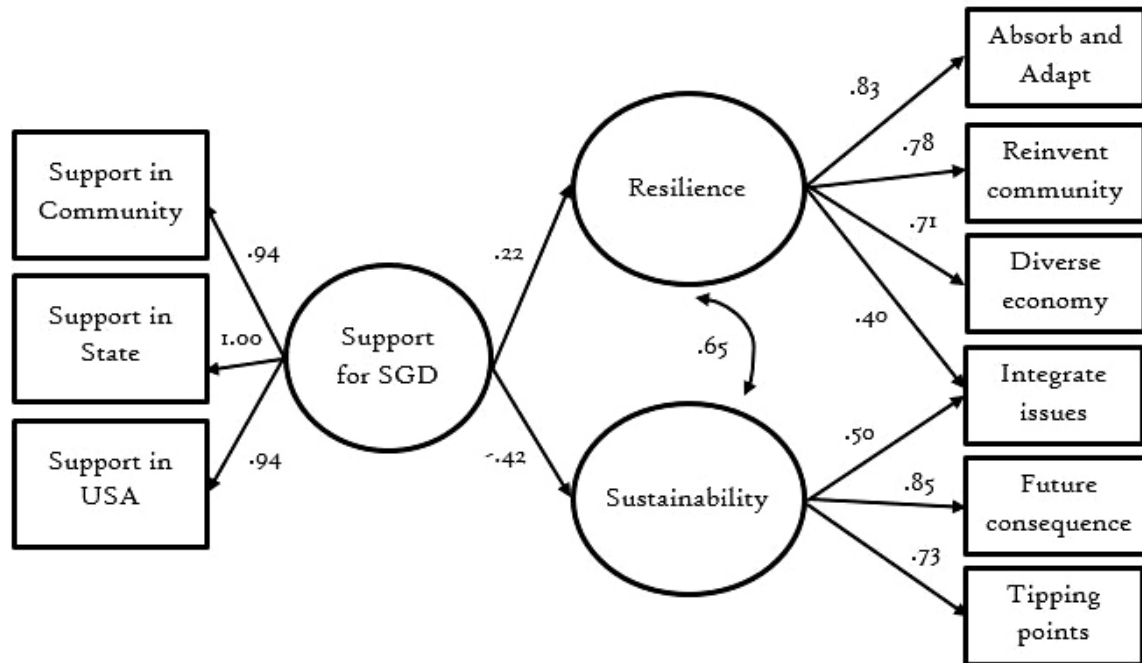
Following the exploratory factor analysis, we conducted a linear regression to test the relationship between support/opposition and the two factors. We created composite variables for sustainability and resilience by averaging the values of the component items. We then regressed these two composite variables on a composite variable for support/opposition, i.e., a variable that averaged responses on support/opposition across community, state, and USA. The results of this regression provided a strong indication that support for development is associated with beliefs about the importance of resilience (standardized beta coefficient of 0.49,  $p < 0.001$ ), and that opposition to development is associated with beliefs about the importance of sustainability (standardized beta coefficient of -0.58,  $p < 0.001$ ; because the question on support/opposition contained a six-point scale 1 equal to strongly oppose and 6 equal to strongly support, a negative beta coefficient equates to increased opposition). The model adjusted  $R^2$ —the amount of variance in support/opposition explained by the two independent variables—was 0.29, i.e., 29% of variance explained.

We next designed two structural equation models (SEMs), which effectively combine regression pathways with (confirmatory) factor analyses. For SEM analysis, we used Mplus, version 7.3 (2014). In our SEMs, we specified the causal directionality of the regression pathways between support/opposition and sustainability/resilience in reverse from the linear regression (see Fig. 1). We believe it makes greater theoretical sense to posit that support/opposition affects resilience and sustainability, than vice versa, because the survey question about these two factors asked “How important do you think the following are to a positive future for communities like yours?” Because of these questions looking into the future, prior experience with and views on SGD would likely be viewed as antecedent. We acknowledge that causality in this relationship cannot be determined with certainty; the relationship likely operates to some extent in both directions (a structural equation model with all the same variables and pathways as in Figure 1, but with the only variation being that the pathways between support/opposition and resilience and sustainability were reversed, still had good fit [RMSEA = 0.053, CFI = 0.990, SRMR = 0.021]). The causal direction of the relationship is not particularly important for our analysis or interpretation here; what matters is that the relationship between importance of sustainability or resilience and support for/opposition to SGD is clear.

Both SEMs contain structural (regression) pathways from the latent variable “support” to the latent variables representing sustainability and resilience (again, for the attribute variables, see Table 2). These pathways reveal that strong relationships exist between support/opposition and respondent beliefs about the importance of sustainability and resilience for a positive future in communities like theirs. In our first model (Fig. 1), the standardized beta coefficients of 0.22 for resilience and -0.42 for sustainability indicate that respondents supporting development find greater importance in the four items making up the resilience factor, whereas respondents opposing development find greater importance in the three items comprising the sustainability factor.



**Fig. 1.** Structural equation model; effects of support for/opposition to shale gas development on importance of sustainability and resilience. Rectangular boxes represent measured variables from the survey, ovals represent latent variables generated from the boxes to which the associated arrows point; coefficients on pathways from ovals to boxes represent factor loadings, coefficients on pathways from ovals to ovals represent standardized beta coefficients as in a regression; the curved arrow is an error covariance between the residuals for the latent variables representing sustainability and resilience.



All pathways in Figure 1 are significant at  $p < 0.01$ . The model in Figure 1 equates to Model 1 in Table 3. The second model in Table 3 includes a set of covariates to assess whether these variables, i.e., sex, age, political views, and education, add explanatory power to the model. Although several of the relationships between the covariates and the latent variables are significant, the measures of fit reveal that they do not meaningfully affect the suitability of the model. Both models have excellent fit.

## DISCUSSION

The pathways from support/opposition to the latent variables representing sustainability and resilience in the SEMs, along with the generally strong factor loadings on the component items for sustainability and resilience, demonstrate that people who oppose SGD are more likely to think that sustainability is important for the future of communities like theirs, while people who support SGD are more likely to think that resilience is important. This finding, of course, is based on a characterization of sustainability as (1) integrating economic, environmental, and social issues, (2) considering future consequences, and (3) understanding tipping points, while resilience consists of the following: (1) being able to reinvent one's community, (2) being able to absorb and adapt to change, (3) having a diverse economy, and (4) integrating economic, environmental, and social issues. One could easily argue that aspects of both concepts are not captured in these definitions; yet, the operationalizations do include central aspects

of sustainability and resilience offered by the scholars cited in the introduction. It could further be observed that not all of the measures of the two concepts may be equally understandable to the general public; for example, considering future consequences and having a diverse economy might be initially clearer than attributes such as understanding tipping points and being a community that can reinvent itself. Both sustainability and resilience, however, contained clear and more complex measures in the survey, raising the question of whether this could affect our results. Furthermore, the strong split into two factors in the exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses confirms the existence of conceptually distinct items.

The opposite direction of the association of support/opposition with sustainability and resilience is initially surprising, because much scholarly work on the concepts of sustainability and resilience links these two items as working toward similar goals. For example, Folke (2006:260) writes, "The resilience approach provides one among several arenas for generating integrative science and interdisciplinary collaboration on issues of fundamental importance for governing and managing a transition toward more sustainable development paths." Resilience is often seen as leading to sustainable development. Although sustainable development and sustainability are not the same thing, we have not yet heard it suggested that sustainability and resilience are opposed to each other. Nevertheless, support/opposition for development has the opposite relationship with the four attributes of resilience as it does with the three measures of sustainability.

**Table 3.** Parameter coefficient estimates and measures of model fit for structural equation models.

Standardized parameter estimates	Model 1	Model 2
resilience on support <sup>†</sup>	0.215***	0.257***
sustainability on support	-0.416***	-0.369***
resilience on sex <sup>‡</sup>	---	-0.085*
sustainability on sex	---	-0.067*
resilience on age	---	-0.040
sustainability on age	---	-0.069*
resilience on political	---	-0.078
sustainability on political	---	-0.040
resilience on education	---	-0.031
sustainability on education	---	0.129***
support on sex	---	0.114***
support on age	---	0.340***
support on education	---	-0.080**
Measures of fit <sup>§</sup>		
$\chi^2$ (d.f.)	88.1*** (23)	150.6*** (48)
CFI	0.985	0.981
RMSEA	0.049	0.044
RMSEA (90% C.I.)	0.038 - 0.060	0.036 - 0.052
SRMR	0.022	0.021

\*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05

<sup>†</sup>The word “on” in this table means “regressed on”; for example, “resilience on support” is read as “the latent variable representing ‘importance of resilience’ regressed on the latent variable representing ‘support for shale gas development’”. The variable following the word “on” is the predictor variable; for example, the beta coefficient for “resilience on support” explains the degree to which “support” affects “resilience.”

<sup>‡</sup>Variable definitions: “Sex” is a dichotomous variable (0 = female, 1 = male); “age” is a linear variable measured in years; “political” is a linear variable representing political views, measured on a scale from 1 (very liberal) to 7 (very conservative); “education” is an ordinal variable with five categories (“didn’t graduate high school” to “completed graduate degree”).

<sup>§</sup>Measures of fit: “ $\chi^2$  (d.f.)” = the chi-squared value (degrees of freedom in parentheses), CFI = Comparative Fit Index, RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation, RMSEA (90% C.I.) = the 90% confidence interval for the RMSEA, SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual. For additional definitions of these measures of fit, see Hooper et al. 2008.

The finding that higher levels of support for SGD relate to lower perceived importance of sustainability for a community’s future, but to higher importance of resilience for a community’s future, is intriguing. This novel finding might harken back to a century-old debate that is epitomized by the conflict between two great figures in the environmental movement in the United States, John Muir and Gifford Pinchot. Muir represented the ideals of the preservationist, while Pinchot displayed those of the conservationist. Muir and the preservationists sought to keep the natural world in its current state, unspoiled and unadulterated; Pinchot and the conservationists thought that using the environment and natural resources available to improve well-being, while still keeping the resource in good/useable condition, was the best way to care for the natural environment.

People opposed to SGD may be, in part, displaying ideals associated with preservationists (at least abstractly, in terms of commitment to “preserving” environmental and social states of

being), while people supporting SGD reflect, to some extent, values of conservationists, e.g., using resources in a way that changes the landscape but which they believe promotes overall well-being. An additional question in our survey asked respondents to agree or disagree with the following statement: “My community is special to me as it is; I would not want anything to change.” The response to this question had a correlation of -0.31 with the support/opposition composite variable (thus, stronger agreement with the statement was associated with stronger opposition) and the variable alone explained 10% of the variance in responses to the support/opposition composite variable. This provides additional evidence that those opposed to SGD are more committed to maintaining (akin to various academic operationalizations of sustainability), while supporters of SGD are more dedicated to adapting to change (often aligned with resilience).

In response to the aforementioned relationships, one might contest our choice of items measuring sustainability and/or resilience in the survey, or argue that some of our items measuring sustainability also apply to resilience (and vice versa). This is to be expected because of the inability of the academic community to even approach a consensus on the definition of either term. Nevertheless, it is clear that at least some of the attributes that characterize these two terms are conceptually distinct. The exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses revealed clear separation into two distinct factors of the items designed to capture sustainability and resilience; therefore, at least members of the general public differentiate between these attributes. Attributes of resilience common in academic literature, i.e., absorbing, adapting, diversity, and reinventing, paired with support for SGD, while attributes of sustainability, i.e., understanding tipping points and considering future consequences, paired with opposition to SGD.

SGD is a novel approach to energy resource extraction; we do not claim that the observed bifurcation in support/opposition based on perceived import of sustainability and resilience would necessarily transfer to other contentious environmental and social issues. Nevertheless, the relationship could likely find currency in respect to other fossil fuel development projects that substantially transform the landscape and local communities.

The findings herein could be useful for further interpreting the burgeoning academic literature that links place attachment, place meanings, and place identity to extractive industries that transform rural communities (e.g., Perry 2012, Jacquet and Stedman 2013, 2014, Morrone et al. 2015, Schafft and Biddle 2015, Fernando and Cooley 2016, Jerolmack and Berman 2016, Kroepsch 2016, Sangaramoorthy et al. 2016). This emerging research broadly asserts that place attachment (an emotional bond between people and their environment) and place meanings (thoughts about what kind of place the focal environment is) strongly shape support for or opposition to extractive development.

Although the first decade of social scientific research on SGD attributed support/opposition mostly to perceptions of environmental, economic, and social impacts (see Thomas et al. 2016 for a review), the aforementioned recent work on place attachment and place meanings suggests that it is not the impacts on water quality, roads, and economic development, for example,

that matter themselves, but rather it is the effect of these impacts on place attachment and place meanings that matters for support/opposition. The oppositional tendencies of one seeking (or being open to) change or contrastingly seeking to maintain and preserve a place in its current state connect the concepts of resilience/sustainability and place meanings. If people's definition of their community (place meaning) is of a place needing or benefiting from change, it seems likely they would value resilience and be more open to SGD. If people's place meaning is of an ideal location that is perfectly unique in its peace and aesthetic tranquility, it seems likely they would value sustainability and be opposed to SGD. As Stedman (2016) argues, place attachment and place meanings can help us understand better the social dimension of social-ecological systems; one way in which this could work is through attributes of sustainability or resilience being components of an individual's or community's place meaning.

Finally, we must note that we are not advocating for or critiquing the concepts of sustainability or resilience or their applicability to issues such as SGD. In this article, we merely seek to demonstrate the extent to which and ways in which members of the general public associate perceived importance of these concepts with the controversial issue of SGD. The nature of this relationship has implications for policy on and communication about SGD.

#### **Implications for policy and communication**

##### *Policy*

Both sustainability and resilience are frequently cited as important for policy, particularly for policy on issues with complex environmental, economic, and social implications. The survey results advise that policy constructed to promote sustainability and/or resilience could be well received. Some interviews we have conducted with opinion leaders in communities affected by SGD, however, suggest that the words "resilience" and (particularly) "sustainability" should not be used, because of additional cultural baggage attached to these words; rather, the concepts presented in Table 2 could instead be communicated. Especially in areas where sentiment on this issue is split, policy makers might consider regulation that addresses components of sustainability and resilience; by speaking to both concepts, their messages could appeal to a wider segment of the general public.

The foregoing research highlights the relationship between fundamental values, which will not necessarily be easily changed by additional information about risks and benefits, and support for/opposition to SGD. For example, if local residents in areas slated for development have concerns about future generations, more data about near-term local economic growth and limited water contamination over a relatively short time period might not matter much. If residents care strongly about diverse economic opportunities and the ability for their community to "reinvent" itself, data showing certain levels of environmental contamination and/or induced seismicity might be an acceptable trade-off. Policy on this issue must respond not only to impacts associated with SGD, but also to how and why people value those impacts.

##### *Communication*

Whether one is in favor of SGD, opposed to it, or is simply trying to ensure that the general public is informed on this topic, the

concepts of sustainability and resilience could be useful in strategic communication. When communicating with audiences opposed to shale gas development, using the concepts of sustainability (although not necessarily the word "sustainability" itself) for discussing how to move forward on the topic of development could be advantageous. When communicating with audiences supportive of shale gas development, using the concepts of resilience (although not necessarily the word "resilience" itself) to discuss development could be opportune.

Partisans on any side of this issue or people simply interested in forwarding the policy process could benefit from this finding. For example, opponents of SGD seeking to broaden their message to individuals who do not necessarily agree with them might seek to explain why and how they believe SGD undermines aspects of resilience. Alternatively, they may choose to avoid the contentious topic of SGD altogether and seek to explain other actions their community/region/state could take to increase resilience, seeking to reveal that SGD is not the only option for added resilience. Supporters of SGD reaching out to a wider audience could focus on how aspects of sustainability can still be achieved in light of SGD, e.g., by limiting the pace and scale of development.

When communicating to audiences in support or opposition, acknowledging the importance of resilience or sustainability, whichever concept is more relevant to the audience, could be an important first step to approaching a conversation with parties opposed to one's own view on development. Neutral parties simply seeking to further discourse on SGD could use both concepts and explain ways in which aspects of both sustainability and resilience are needed to make decisions on this controversial issue.

#### **CONCLUSION**

The findings herein reveal the following: (1) most of the randomly sampled respondents to the survey in the Marcellus Shale region believe that attributes of sustainability and resilience are important to the future of communities like theirs, but (2) the more respondents support SGD, the more likely they are to think attributes of resilience are important and the less likely they are to think attributes of sustainability are important for a positive future in such communities. Similarly, as respondents increasingly oppose SGD, they are more likely to think attributes of sustainability are important and less likely to think attributes of resilience are important.

These initially surprising findings are intelligible in light of a major factor affecting support for/opposition to shale gas development: the propensity to not want one's community to change, but to remain "as is." This complements recent research that identifies place meanings as an essential factor conditioning support for or opposition to SGD. Sustainability, in many senses, seems inherently more conservative than resilience. For example, "considering future consequences" and "understanding tipping points" as a policy approach would likely lead to greater avoidance of change than "being a community that can reinvent itself" and "being able to absorb and adapt to change." This is consistent with a framing, at least in the minds of the general public, of sustainability being more in line with preservationist considerations while resilience is more consistent with conservationist leanings.

Responses to this article can be read online at:  
<http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/issues/responses.php/9022>

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