

# **THE EUROPEAN AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT**

THIS SURVEY WAS CARRIED OUT IN THE TEN MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES.

IN OCTOBER 1982 AN IDENTICAL QUESTIONNAIRE WAS PUT TO REPRESENTATIVE NATIONAL SAMPLES OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER, I.E. TO 9700 PERSONS IN ALL, WHO WERE INTERVIEWED AT HOME IN PERSON BY PROFESSIONAL INTERVIEWERS.

THE SURVEY WAS CARRIED OUT BY TEN SPECIALIST INSTITUTES, ALL MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEY, AND WAS COORDINATED BY MRS. H. RIFFAULT, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF FAITS ET OPINIONS, PARIS.

THE NAMES OF THE INSTITUTES AND ALL THE OTHER TECHNICAL DETAILS ARE GIVEN IN THE ANNEXES.

THE REPORT, WHICH WAS EDITED BY MRS. RIFFAULT, DOES NOT BIND THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES IN ANY WAY.

## Introduction

The plan to carry out a Community opinion survey on the environment sprang from the observation that much national research in recent years - notably in France, Germany, Japan and the USA - had clearly shown a high degree of public concern about this subject.

In 1980, the OECD asked Mr RC Mitchell from Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C. to draw up a conceptual research framework for a coordinated international survey of public attitudes to the environment. Mr Mitchell's report, based largely on meticulous study of the surveys already carried out in various countries, included a very comprehensive questionnaire.

The present survey is the result of a cooperative effort by the Commission of the European Communities and the OECD. The advantage of such cooperation is that experience gained in different parts of the world can be utilized and subsequent comparisons made with surveys carried out in OECD countries that are not members of the Community.

After several joint meetings, and on the basis of Mr Mitchell's preparatory work, the Directorate-General for the Environment and Consumer Protection in the Commission decided in 1982 to carry out an exploratory survey using the standing infrastructure of Eurobarometer, the Commission's opinion-research instrument run by special adviser Mr J Rabier.

The exploratory survey, which was limited to fifteen questions, was carried out at the same time as Eurobarometer No 18 (October 1982). Covering a representative sample of the population of the ten Member States (9700 persons), it focussed on three important aspects of the state of European opinion:

- (a) the perception of nuisances in the everyday, local environment;
- (b) the level of concern about the national and global environment; and
- (c) the question of whether an environment policy should be encouraged, accepting if necessary higher costs to industry and, possibly, curtailed growth.

This is the first time, as far as the environment is concerned, that strictly comparable data gathered simultaneously in ten different countries have been available.

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## S Y N O P S I S

1. *Ten years ago - in September 1973 - one of the first opinion surveys carried out on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities in all the Member States (then the "Nine") showed that there was a high degree of public interest in the subject of the environment. Asked at that time - a few weeks before the first oil crisis - about the relative importance of ten or so problems of national or global concern, Europeans put pollution of the environment first, before rising prices, poverty and unemployment.*

*A few years later, in October 1976 and then again in October 1978, in an international context already characterized by slower growth and economic difficulties, Europeans put nature conservation and pollution control among the three most important problems of the day.*

*The European public's sensitivity concerning the environment is thus not a new phenomenon.*

2. The present survey, which was devised in conjunction with the OECD to allow subsequent comparison with similar surveys carried out in the United States, Japan and elsewhere, explores three important aspects of European opinion at the end of the 1982:

(a) the degree to which nuisances are perceived in the everyday, local environment; (b) the level of concern about the national and the global environment; and (c) sentiment as to whether or not environmental policy should be preferred, if necessary at the risk of higher industrial costs and a possible restriction of growth.

As can be seen, the survey is very limited in scope, which is why we have called it "exploratory". Its claim to originality lies in the fact that, for the first time and using an identical method, the same questions have been asked in ten different countries. Altogether nearly ten thousand persons were interviewed.

3. Summarized, the results show that the majority of Europeans do not feel that they have very much to complain about as regards their local environment, although at the same time they are very concerned by all aspects of the national or the global environment, giving high priority to an environmental protection policy, to the detriment of price stability and economic growth.

Does this amount to a contradiction? Should one conclude that fear of pollution in its various forms has been artificially implanted in peoples' minds by the media?

Such a conclusion would be based surely on a misconception of what public opinion really is. One can for instance be well off and yet be concerned about poverty, or one may have no children of school age and yet be worried by shortcomings in education. One's opinions are not determined solely by one's personal situation.

Furthermore, the observed concern about the major problems facing society - whether political, economic, social or moral - often originates in the sentiment that a situation which is currently regarded as still satisfactory may in the long run deteriorate. It is very likely that both these phenomena simultaneously influence attitudes and opinions relating to the environment.

4. The objective environment context, as evaluated by the public itself, is very satisfactory for about half the Europeans: 55 % say they have no reason at all to complain about their local environment. For the others, the most widespread causes of dissatisfaction are deterioration of the landscape, noise and air pollution; in each case, roughly a quarter of Europeans said they had a great deal or a fair amount to complain about where they lived. Cumulative dissatisfaction with a large number of topics was relatively rare: one in ten of the persons interviewed complained about four or more of the six topics researched.

Differences in persons' assessments were explained by several factors, whose effects are presented and discussed in the main body of the report. Overall, the analyses reflected the expected influence of population density, but they also revealed a link between individuals' sensitivity to nuisances and their psychological equilibrium. Finally, they suggested that there are certain national norms: for instance, the Germans and Italians appear particularly sensitive to nuisances at local level, irrespective of the objective characteristics of the region they live in.

5. *Concern about environment problems at national or global level is explained in a substantially different manner. The first noteworthy feature is the very low number of Europeans (less than one in ten) who show no concern at all, and the very high number (one in two) who show themselves to be systematically worried - i.e. by at least eight of the nine specific topics about which they were asked. In other words, all the problems appear - at European level - to be of nearly equal importance. At the head of the list come damage to sea life and beaches from tanker spills or discharges, the disposal of industrial chemical waste and the disposal of nuclear waste. At the bottom of the list come air pollution and the risk of changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide. The differences in degrees of concern, however, are generally low at European level.*

*Analysed by country, the responses are more varied. For instance, the Netherlands appears to be the country that shows most concern, especially as regards pollution from other countries and the disposal of industrial chemical waste. In Germany and Italy - second and third respectively - concern is high but not very diversified. In Denmark and Luxembourg - fourth equal - people are especially concerned about the depletion of the world's forests resources and the extinction of animal species. In Greece, the chief fears relate to industrial chemical waste, damage to sea life and beaches, and air pollution. In France, the level and ranking of concerns is very close to the European average. In the United Kingdom, the level of concern is everywhere slightly below that average, except as regards the disposal of nuclear waste. Finally, in Ireland and Belgium - the countries showing least concern - the most sensitive items were nuclear waste, chemical waste, and (Ireland only) damage to sea life and beaches.*



6. *The tendency of nationals of the different countries to be rather more or rather less concerned about environmental problems does not explain everything. In all the countries it was found that certain socio-demographic or socio-political factors were associated with greater sensitivity about the environment. Sensitivity increases with the level of education, income and capacity for leadership, and peaks with persons of a post-materialistic turn of mind.*
  
7. *In 1982, as in 1973, environmental protection policy is a priority for the large majority of the European public, even if it means higher industrial costs and might mean curbing growth. Ireland excepted, this is the dominant view everywhere in Europe, even in regions of economic difficulty and high unemployment.*

*Hélène Riffault*

PART I

SENSITIVITY OF EUROPEANS TO VARIOUS  
ASPECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

PART I: Sensitivity of Europeans to various aspects of the environment

Summary of the results

The aim of the first part of the exploratory survey was to gauge the sensitivity of the European public to various aspects of the problems of the environment. The research covered a list of specific points which, while not claiming to be exhaustive, reflected a wide field of concern.

The originality of the approach lay in discerning (a) what the public felt to be a threat to the immediate environment and (b) its wider concern about the national and the global environment.

In the familiar context of everyday, local life, six items were canvassed by asking the following question:

*"Where you live now, do you have reason to complain (a great deal/a fair amount/not very much/not at all) of:*

*drinking-water purity;*  
*noise;*  
*air pollution;*  
*lack of access to open space;*  
*loss of good farmland;*  
*deterioration of the landscape?"*

A further six were canvassed in relation to the general context of the interviewee's country.

*"Concerning this country as a whole, I would like to know how worried or concerned you are (a great deal/a fair amount/not very much/not at all) about a number of problems I am going to mention:*

*pollution of rivers and lakes;*  
*damage caused to sea life and beaches by spillage or discharges from oil tankers;*  
*air pollution;*  
*disposal of industrial chemical waste;*

*disposal of nuclear waste;*

*pollution from other countries, such as acid rain from another country's polluted air, damage to beaches and fisheries due to foreign oil tankers wrecked offshore or discharging oil, water polluted by industrial waste brought down by rivers from other countries."*

Lastly, there were three items concerning more general, global problems.

*"Finally, and more generally still, how worried or concerned are you (a great deal/a fair amount/not very much/not at all) by:*

*the extinction of certain species of plant and animal;*

*the depletion of the world's forest resources;*

*possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide resulting from the combustion of coal and petroleum products?"*

It will be seen that air pollution is a topic in both the first and second series of questions; this made for some interesting comparisons, which are discussed later in the paper.

Interviewees, of whom there were nearly 10 000 in all, were very interested in the topic of the environment, as witness the very small proportion of non-responses.

The first conclusion which can be drawn from this part of the study is a two-fold one, namely:

- i) the proportion of Europeans who say they have reason to complain (either a great deal or a fair amount) about environmental problems where they live is roughly 20-30 %;
- ii) the proportion of those who say they are worried or concerned (either a great deal or a fair amount) about the environmental situation or trend in their own country or in the world is roughly 70-80 %.

Clearly, the concern voiced by Europeans that the environment might deteriorate is acute and very widespread, even among those who do not suffer from particular nuisances in their ordinary surroundings; a specific example of this - air pollution - is discussed below (pp. 19-20). This phenomenon as regards opinion is not a unique case: all polls on unemployment, for instance, show the latter

to be a subject which generates a great deal of concern, even among people who do not consider their own jobs to be threatened.

The second conclusion, to judge by the overall answers, is that the ranking of problems perceived at local level is wider than that which results at national or global level. In other words, individual experience of nuisance in everyday, local life is differentiated, and the responses are specific. Ideas and concern about the national or global environment are more general. This is a point to which we shall revert later.

The following two pages set out the overall responses of the European public to each of the fifteen items researched, firstly as a tabulation showing the breakdown by response, and secondly as a graph showing the ranking of interviewees' concerns.

To summarize the responses (solicited by using the four-point scale: a great deal/a fair amount/not very much/not at all) there was devised a sensitivity index, which will be used systematically in the rest of the report as a way of simplifying presentation of the analyses while still taking into account the nuances expressed by each interviewee. The index is calculated by allocating a coefficient of 3 to "a great deal", 2 to "a fair amount", 1 to "not very much", and 0 to "not at all". The index thus ranges from 0 to 3, and the centre point is 1.5; non-responses are not included.

These initial remarks relate to the overall responses of Europeans in the ten Member States of the Community. National divergences are set out at a later stage. The reader in a hurry will find in Annex A the ten national tables corresponding to the overall table on page 5.

Table 1. Overall results: European Community

*Where you live now, do you have reason to complain about:*

	A great deal %	A fair amount %	Not very much %	Not at all %	? %	Total %	Index <sup>1</sup>
Drinking-water purity	7	11	16	64	2	100	.60
Noise	11	14	21	53	1	100	.83
Air pollution	9	15	20	54	2	100	.79
Lack of access to open space and countryside	8	10	15	65	2	100	.62
Loss of good farmland	8	13	16	53	10	100	.75
Deterioration of the landscape	12	15	19	50	4	100	.88

*In relation to this country as a whole, how worried or concerned are you about:*

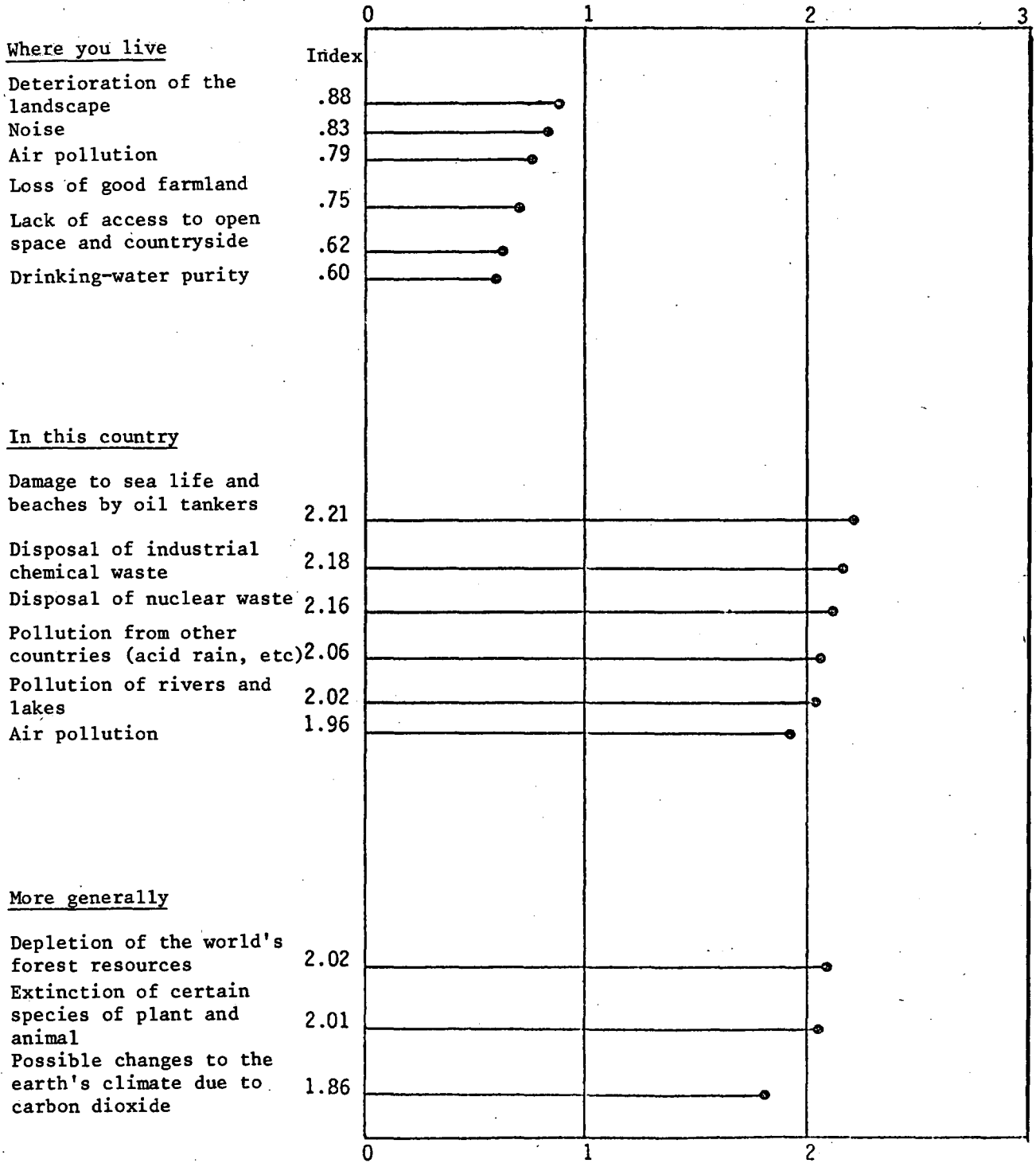
The pollution of rivers and lakes	35	38	15	9	3	100	2.02
Damage caused to sea life and beaches by oil tankers	45	34	12	6	3	100	2.21
Air pollution	34	35	19	9	3	100	1.96
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	43	33	12	7	5	100	2.18
Disposal of nuclear waste	45	27	13	8	7	100	2.16
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	38	33	15	9	6	100	2.06

*More generally, how worried or concerned are you about:*

The extinction of certain species of plant or animal	36	34	18	9	3	100	2.01
The depletion of the world's forest resources	36	34	18	8	4	100	2.02
Possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	30	32	21	11	6	100	1.86

<sup>1</sup>The index is derived by allocating a coefficient of 3 to the response "A great deal" ... and 0 to "Not at all"; "don't know" are not included.

Figure 1. Synopsis of the overall results



The everyday, local environment

At local level, the ranking (in descending order of importance) of the six items surveyed was as follows:

	<u>Sensitivity index</u>
	(0 - 3)
1. Deterioration of the landscape	.88
2. Noise	.83
3. Air pollution	.79
4. Loss of good farmland	.75
5. Lack of access to open space and countryside	.62
6. Drinking-water purity	.60.

It should be remembered that the index of .88 for deterioration of the landscape corresponds to the fact that 12 % of Europeans say they have reason to complain "a great deal" in this connection, 15 % "a fair amount", 19 % "not very much" and 50 % "not at all". At the other end of the list, the index of .60 for drinking-water purity corresponds to the fact that 7 % say they have reason to complain "a great deal", 11 % "a fair amount", 16 % "not very much" and 64 % "not at all".

All sorts of factors influence the public's sensitivity to environmental problems:

- contextual data, such as surroundings (town or country), type of dwelling (detached house or block of flats) and country or region (more/less exposed to pollution);
- socio-demographic characteristics such as age, income, and level of education;
- psychological equilibrium (e.g. more/less satisfied with the life one leads);
- socio-political attitudes (e.g. more to the left or the right on the political scale; capacity for leadership) and system of values (more/less "materialistic", or "post-materialistic").



The large number of persons interviewed in the survey has made it possible to carry out many analyses, which show that all these variables have an effect on the public's sensitivity to environmental problems. In this chapter we discuss the differences observed in contextual data - the other variables are discussed in Part II with reference to both the local and the national environments.

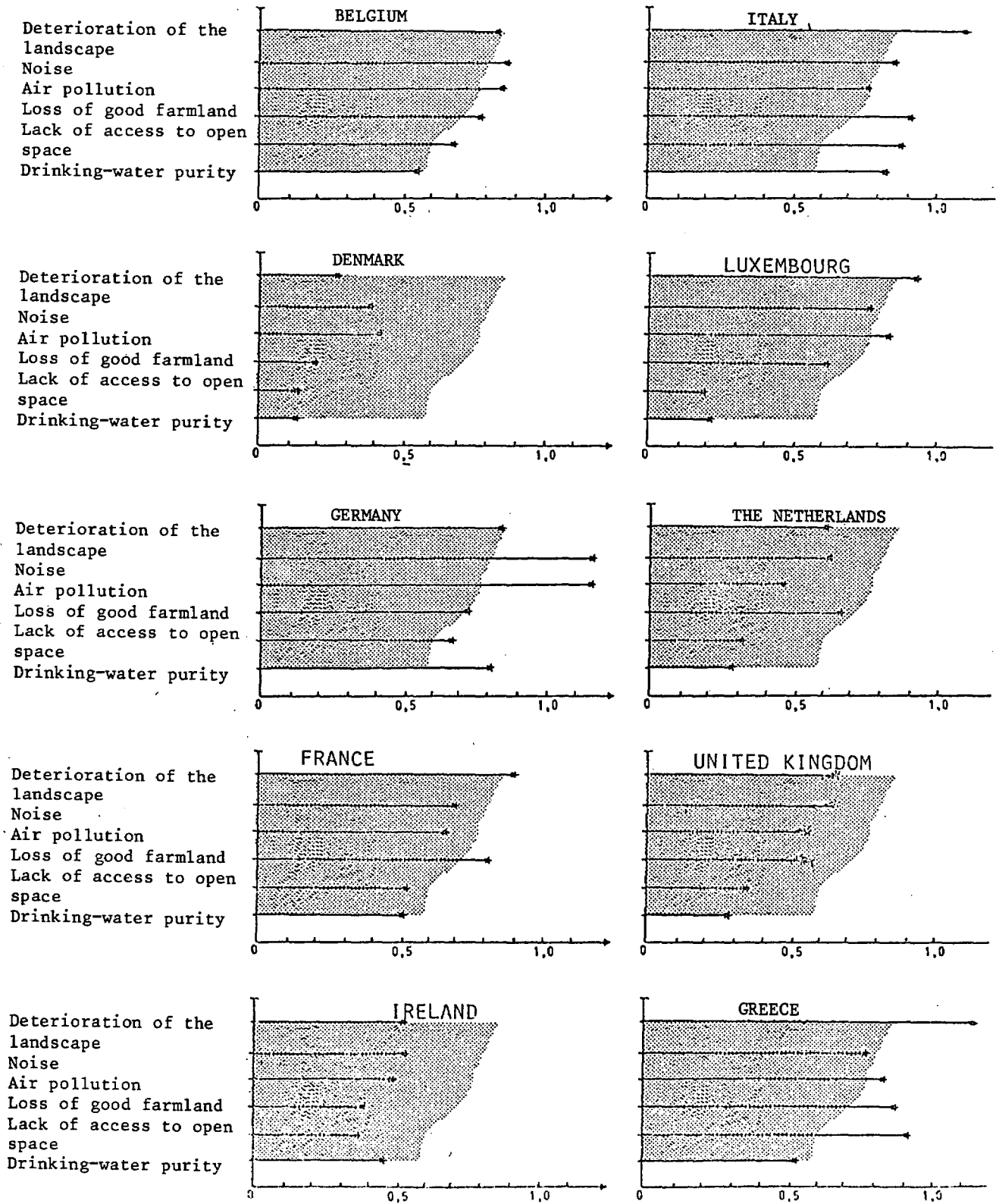
#### Differences from country to country

Compared with the average European view (discussed above) it is clear that in Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom people say they are faced with few environmental problems. There may be two reasons for this: either such problems are in fact few, or opinion in these countries is considerably less aware of them. In Belgium, Germany, Greece and Italy, people are clearly less satisfied than the Community average with their environment - and with regard to almost all the items surveyed. Finally, the position of two countries - Luxembourg and France - can be described as intermediate. In the former there were few complaints about lack of access to open space or drinking-water quality, but frequent complaints about deterioration of the landscape and air pollution. In the case of France, the most sensitive points were deterioration of the landscape and the loss of good farmland, whereas the other items scored below the average European rating.

The series of graphs on page 9 shows the responses in each country, i.e. the sensitivity indices (as defined on p. 4), the shaded zone in each graph representing the European average. Thus, for each country, the ranking of problems is clearly shown. In Germany, for instance, noise, air pollution and drinking-water quality are the main sources of dissatisfaction. The Greeks complain principally about the deterioration of the landscape, lack of access to open space and the loss of good farmland.

N.B. The breakdown of the tabulation for each country is given in Annex A.

Figure 2. Local environment: Sensitive topics by country



N.B. The shaded zone represents the European average.

Differences on the basis of population density

Within each country, however, there may be regional differences, especially on a population-density basis. The responses within each country were analysed by differentiating between densely populated (i.e. with 250 and more inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>) and other regions.<sup>1</sup>

In Denmark, France and Greece, sensitivity was much higher in the densely populated regions, irrespective of the category of nuisance (deterioration of the landscape, noise, air pollution, lack of access to open space).

In Germany and Italy, responses concerning the local environment were the same in densely populated and other regions.

Finally, in Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom there were differences in sensitivity on the basis of population density, but they were less significant than in the first group of countries.

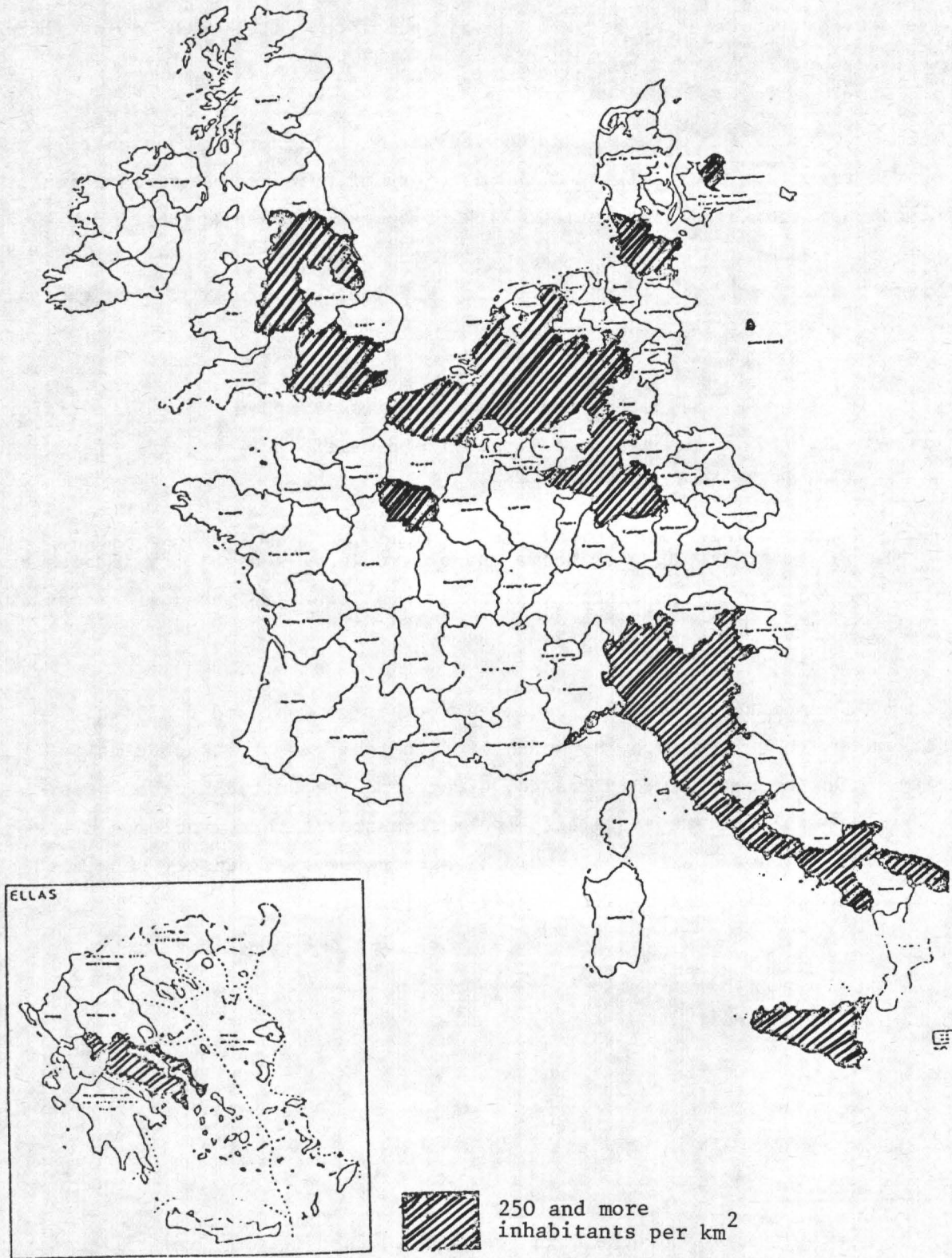
The table on the following page shows the breakdown of sensitivity indices by country for (a) densely populated regions and (b) other regions; it also shows the average index for each country.

The item "loss of good farmland" requires further comment and analysis. Concern about this item is by no means limited to areas of low population density. On the contrary, in France, Greece and the United Kingdom people in the most populated areas are also the most aware of this problem; in the other countries, awareness is slightly higher in the less densely populated regions, but the differences are relatively slight.

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<sup>1</sup>The Eurostat definition of the word "region" is used here: "Level II - Basic administrative unit".

Figure 3. Map showing densely populated regions<sup>1</sup>



(1) Source : Regional Development Atlas, Commission of the European Communities.

Table 2. Comparison of sensitivity indices for (a) densely populated regions (250 and more inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>) and (b) other regions

(NB: the column marked  $\bar{X}$  shows the average index for the country)

	Deterioration of the landscape			Noise			Air pollution			Lack of access to open space			Loss of farmland		
	A	B	$\bar{X}$	A	B	$\bar{X}$	A	B	$\bar{X}$	A	B	$\bar{X}$	A	B	$\bar{X}$
<u>Countries with large differences in sensitivity</u>															
Greece	1.57	.85	1.15	1.10	.54	.78	1.50	.34	.83	1.43	.51	.91	1.23	.60	.86
France	1.41	.71	.91	1.00	.59	.70	1.15	.49	.67	1.04	.34	.53	1.21	.70	.83
Denmark	.42	.21	.26	.59	.31	.39	.70	.32	.42	.21	.11	.13	.19	.14	.15
<u>Countries with medium differences in sensitivity</u>															
Belgium	.87	.81	.86	.87	.83	.87	.88	.78	.87	.72	.40	.69	.77	.94	.79
Netherlands	.90	.78	.89	.64	.48	.63	.69	.35	.67	.32	.35	.32	.68	.67	.68
United Kingdom	.75	.50	.65	.75	.49	.65	.64	.39	.54	.46	.25	.38	.60	.43	.53
<u>Countries with no differences in sensitivity</u>															
Germany	.87	.88	.88	1.18	1.14	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.16	.72	.69	.71	.71	.83	.76
Italy	1.11	1.12	1.11	.88	.85	.87	.79	.79	.79	.88	.94	.90	.91	1.01	.95

Further analysis involved the Mediterranean basin, i.e. Greece, Italy and the south of France, where, generally speaking, good farmland is a scarcer natural resource than in the rest of the Community. The following zones were distinguished on a priori basis:

Table 3. C zones (a priori very concerned) and D zones (rest of the country)

	<u>C Zones</u>	<u>D Zones</u>
Greece	Athens, Central Greece, Euboea, Thessaly, Macedonia	Other regions
Sensitivity index	1.08	.49
Italy	Other regions	Trentino, Friuli- Venezia, Giulia, Piedmont
Sensitivity index	.98	.70
France	Provence-Alpes- Côte d'Azur	Other regions
Sensitivity index	1.04	.81

As can be seen, the differences in sensitivity to loss of farmland are clear; in the case of Greece, they are particularly marked.

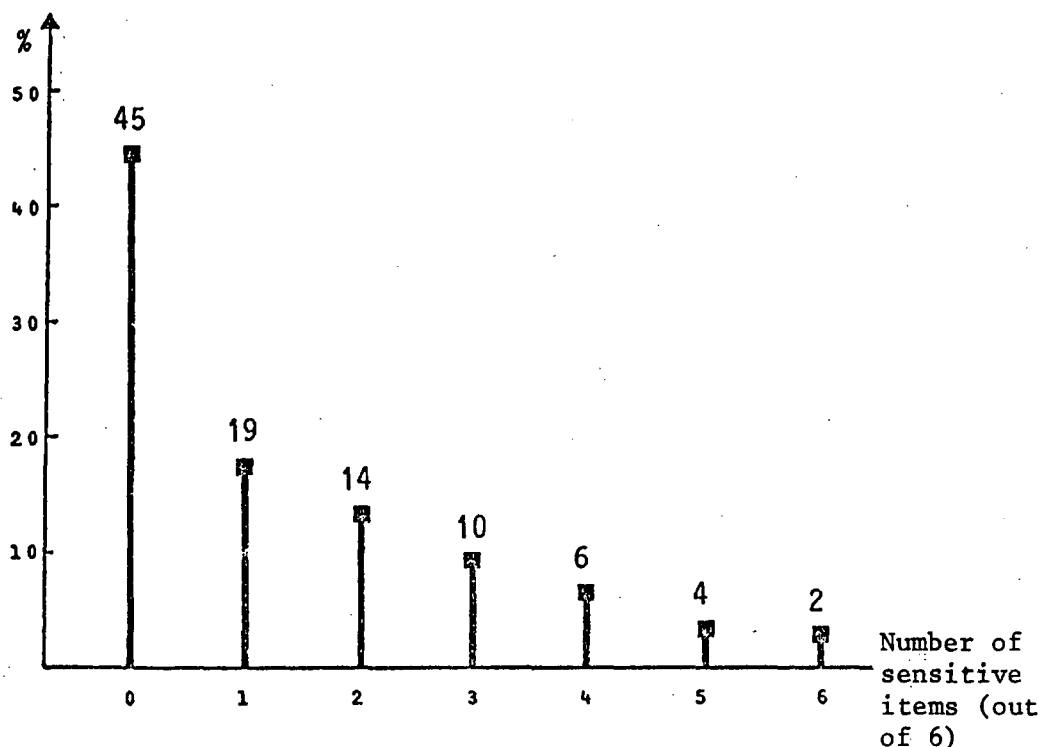
Cumulative dissatisfaction scores regarding the local environment

So far, the various local-environment topics have been surveyed analytically, item by item. We have now to determine whether there are any Europeans - and how many - who think they have no reason to complain about their local environment, and whether there are any - and how many - who feel they have reason to complain about everything.

This has in fact been done, by first studying the distribution of responses according to the number of sensitive topics among the six researched.

Figure 3.

Community  
as a whole



Thus the dominant - but still minority - response (45 %) is that there is no need to complain about the local environment. One third of Europeans (33 %) complain about one or two topics and nearly one quarter (22 %) complain about three topics or more.

As one might expect from the foregoing analysis of the individual sensitive topics, overall appreciation of the local environment varies considerably from one country to another.

Two points require examination: the proportion in each country of those who have no criticism of their environment, and the number of sensitive topics for those who have reason to complain. The data, which are presented below, show that there are four groups of countries. Thus:

1. Italy, Greece and Germany. A minority feels there is no problem; others complain about several topics (2.6 on average);
2. Luxembourg, France and the Netherlands. About half feel there is no problem; others complain about a small number of topics (roughly 1.8);
3. Belgium, the United Kingdom and Ireland. Slightly more than half feel there is no problem, but those who complain mention a high number of sensitive topics (two to three on average);
4. Finally, there is Denmark, where seven out of ten inhabitants feel there is no problem and where the others complain about a small number of topics only (1.5 on average).

Table 4. Cumulative dissatisfaction scores regarding the local environment, by country

	No problem	One or more problems	TOTAL	Average number of sensitive topics for those who feel there are problems
	%	%	%	
( Italy	33	67	100	2.61
( Greece	41	59	100	2.62
( Germany	42	58	100	2.56
( Luxembourg	45	55	100	1.93
( France	46	54	100	1.78
( Netherlands	51	49	100	1.91
( Belgium	52	48	100	2.86
( United Kingdom	52	48	100	2.05
( Ireland	67	33	100	2.27
( Denmark	71	29	100	1.50
Community	45	55	100	2.42



Differences on the basis of surroundings and type of dwelling

The term "surroundings" was defined by interviewees' responses to a very simple question: "Would you say you lived in the country, a small town or a large town?"

Type of dwelling was defined by a question which had already been tried in other Community surveys (notably on noise)<sup>1</sup> and which referred to progressive degrees of concentration of inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of the respondent:

Table 5.

	Community (%)
Farmhouse or dwelling in the country	5
Detached house	24
Semi-detached house	17
Terrace house	18
Maisonnette	5
Flat in a block of up to ten flats	14
Flat in a block of 11-50 flats	13
Flat in a block of over 50 flats	<u>4</u>
	100

It is clear from the table on the following page that environmental problems increase with the type of surrounding, and even more so with the type of dwelling.

The reader who wishes to examine the effect of these two variables on each of the environment topics researched is referred to the complete table in Annex B. Irrespective of the nuisance researched (deterioration of the landscape, noise, air pollution, lack of access to open space, etc.), the greater the concentration of inhabitants, the greater the dissatisfaction with the environment.

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<sup>1</sup>Exploratory study on Noise, DG XII, 1981.

Table 6. Perception of the local environment, on the basis of surroundings and type of dwelling

	No problem %	One or more sensitive topics %	Three or more sensitive topics %	TOTAL %
<u>Type of surroundings</u>				
Country	61	29	10	100
Small town	42	36	22	100
Large town	28	35	37	100
<u>Type of dwelling</u>				
Farmhouse or country dwelling	66	27	7	100
Detached house	58	31	11	100
Semi-detached house	52	33	15	100
Terrace house	42	36	22	100
Maisonnette	42	34	25	100
Flat in a block of up to 10 flats	32	37	31	100
Flat in a block of 11-50 flats	25	35	39	100
Flat in a block of more than 50 flats	22	34	44	100

The national and the global environment

With regard to the nine topics raised in these sections of the interview, the majority of respondents said they were worried and concerned, without distinguishing very clearly between them.

The highest levels of concern were manifested with regard to:

- damage to sea life and beaches by spillage or discharges from tankers;
- disposal of industrial chemical waste, and
- disposal of nuclear waste.

(See table on p. 6 and graph on p. 7).

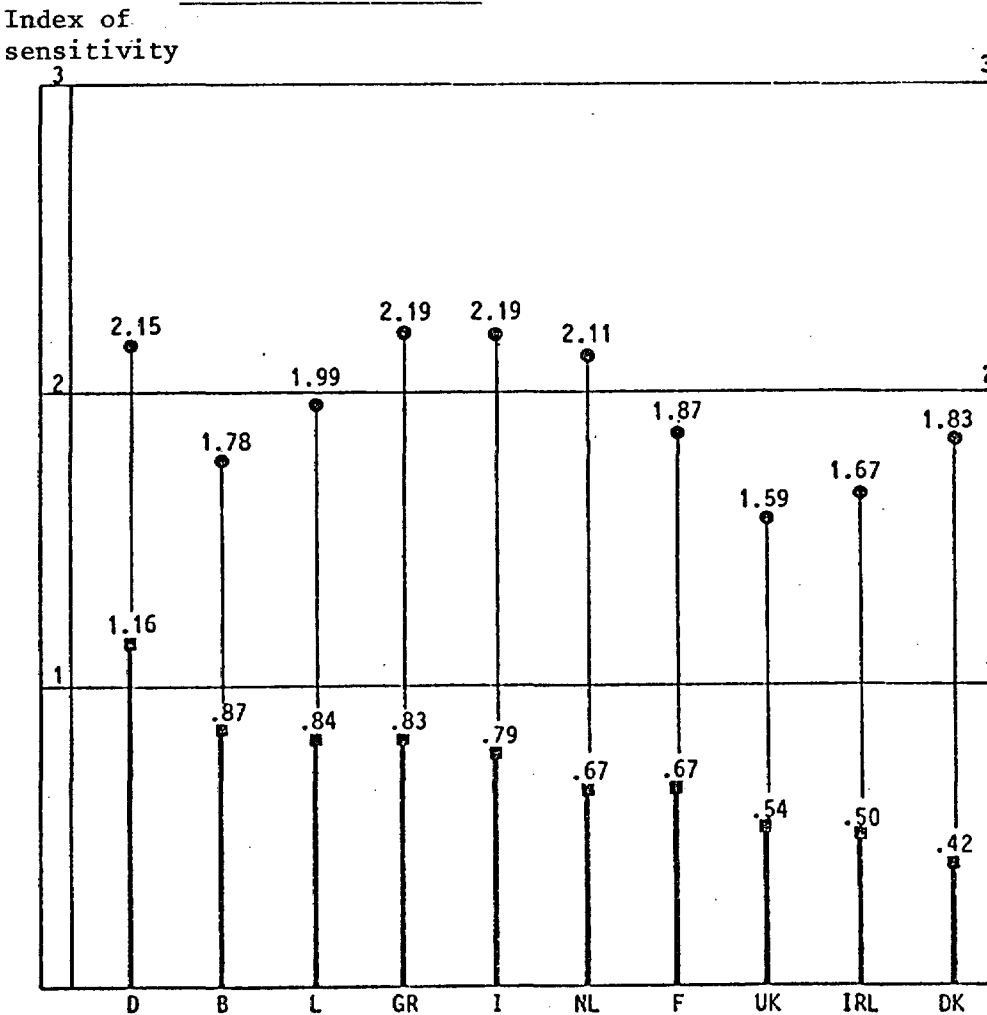
Almost three times as many persons believe that pollution (and in several forms) is generalized as acknowledge incidents of pollution at local level. Proof of this phenomenon is provided by the topic of air pollution, which was included in both the local and national environment sections of the questionnaire.

Table 7.

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	Not at all	?	Total	Sensitivity index
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Where you live, do you have reason to complain of air pollution?	9	15	20	54	2	100	.79
Concerning the country as a whole, how worried or concerned are you about air pollution?	34	35	19	9	3	100	1.96

A significant difference between the two series of responses was observed in all countries, with the largest differences being recorded in Denmark and the Netherlands.

Figure 4. Index of sensitivity to air pollution, by country, at national (1) and local (2) level



A similar difference was found in a survey conducted in the United States (Resources for the Future, January-February 1980).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>(a) How serious do you feel air pollution is in this country?  
 (b) How about this area, how serious do you think air pollution is here?

	In the country	In this area
Very serious	35	11
Somewhat serious	55	39
Not serious at all	8	48
No opinion	2	2
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Differences in sensitivity from country to country

Concern about the national and the global environment varies slightly from one country to another, as does the ranking of items. The differences are slight, however, as is shown by the table on the following page (sensitivity indices by country for each of the two themes researched). The breakdown of the responses is given in Annex A.

The figures show that:

1. The Netherlands, Germany and Italy are the three countries with the highest degree of sensitivity and concern. Denmark and Luxembourg are commensurate with the European average, slightly below which come Greece, France and the United Kingdom. The two countries which show the least concern are Ireland and Belgium.
2. Within each country, the sensitivity indices for each of the nine topics researched show little variation. The two countries with slightly more differentiation in the responses are the Netherlands, where the public is particularly worried about pollution originating abroad and industrial chemical waste, and the United Kingdom, where nuclear waste gives the most cause for concern and air pollution the least.
3. Among the nine topics researched, the differences recorded between countries were smallest as regards concern about nuclear waste and greatest as regards air pollution.

Table 8. Sensitivity of Europeans to environmental problems at national and global levels, by Country<sup>1</sup>

	Sensitivity index, Community	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR
Damage to sea life and beaches	2.21	1.81	2.17	2.25	2.24	1.91	2.21	2.13	2.38	2.19	2.20
Industrial chemical waste	2.18	1.88	2.11	2.25	2.14	1.95	2.15	2.03	2.45	2.16	2.33
Nuclear waste	2.16	1.96	2.16	2.16	2.17	1.97	2.07	2.05	2.40	2.23	2.06
Pollution from other countries <sup>2</sup>	2.06	1.72	2.03	2.19	2.02	1.84	1.95	1.94	2.49	2.02	1.93
Pollution of rivers and lakes	2.02	1.70	1.95	2.20	1.97	1.85	2.17	1.86	2.25	1.76	1.86
Depletion of the world's forest resources	2.02	1.89	2.16	1.99	1.95	1.61	2.15	2.39	1.95	2.03	1.94
Extinction of certain animal species	2.01	1.76	2.05	2.18	1.92	1.60	1.98	2.23	2.12	2.01	1.81
Air pollution	1.96	1.78	1.83	2.15	1.87	1.67	2.19	1.99	2.11	1.59	2.19
Risk of changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	1.86	1.64	2.03	2.06	1.67	1.67	2.03	1.81	1.68	1.74	1.83
AVERAGE INDEX	2.05	1.79	2.05	2.16	2.00	1.79	2.10	2.05	2.21	1.97	2.02
ORDER OF COUNTRIES	-	9	4	2	7	9	3	4	1	8	6

<sup>1</sup> The framed scores are at least one standard deviation above the Community average.

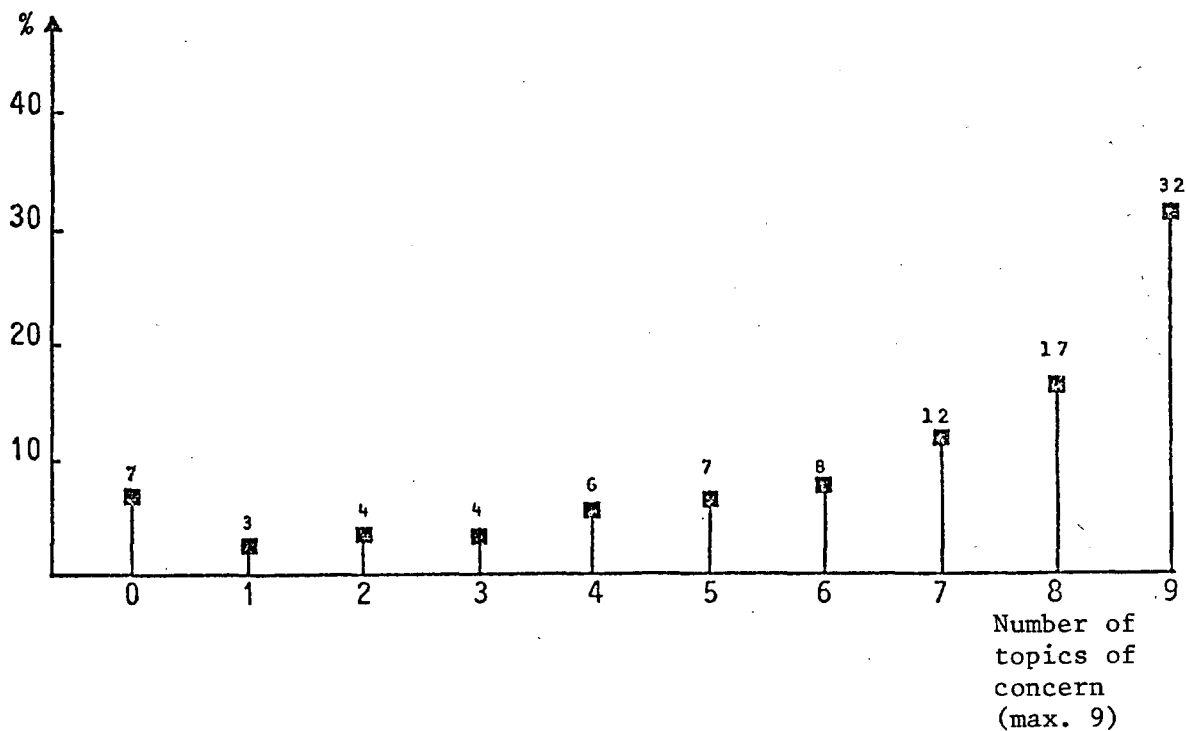
<sup>2</sup> For the full wording of this item see p. 3.

Cumulative concern scores in respect of the national and the global environment.

The foregoing tables and comments show that the number of interviewees who feel no concern is very small, and that a large number of persons systematically express generalized concern for the national or global environment. The graph below shows the distribution of responses by number of item (nine items in all).

Figure 5.

Total,  
Community



Half the sample (32 % + 17 % = 49 %) said they were either very or fairly worried or concerned about at least eight of the nine environmental topics mentioned.

Fewer than one in ten said they were not worried by any of these topics.

Only in Belgium, Ireland and Greece does the proportion of persons who are not at all worried by their national environment exceed 10 %. Elsewhere, almost the whole population is worried or concerned, and with regard to nearly all the topics researched.

Table 9. Cumulative concern scores in respect of the national and the global environment

	Not worried at all	Worried about one or more topics	TOTAL	Average number of topics of concern for those who are worried
	%	%	%	
Netherlands	2	98	100	7.07
Luxembourg	4	96	100	6.51
Germany	4	96	100	7.11
United Kingdom	5	95	100	6.57
France	7	93	100	6.72
Denmark	8	92	100	6.76
Italy	8	92	100	7.16
Greece	12	88	100	6.32
Ireland	15	85	100	6.58
Belgium	19	81	100	6.60
Community	7	93	100	6.90



Generally speaking, even if they have no reason to complain about their local environment, almost all Europeans feel worried about general environment problems at national or global level. And the more they say they have reason to complain of their local environment, the more worried generally they are about all aspects of the environment.

Table 10.

Attitude to local environment		Attitude to the national and the global environment	
		Worried about one or more topics %	Average number of topics of concern (max. = 9) for those who are worried
	<u>Score</u>		
No problem	(45%)	89	6.32
One problem	(19%)	95	6.73
Two problems	(14%)	97	6.90
Three problems	(10%)	98	7.48
Four problems	( 6%)	99	7.84
Five problems	( 4%)	99	8.15
Six problems	( 2%) <u>(100%)</u>	100	8.62

N.B. Of those who feel there is no problem at local level, 89 % are worried by the national or the global environment, on average in respect of 6.32 of the nine topics researched.

PART II

ANALYSIS OF THE VARIABLES DETERMINING SENSITIVITY  
TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

PART II: Analysis of the variables determining sensitivity to environmental problems

Part I discussed the levels of public sensitivity to six local, and nine national or global, environmental problems. In so doing, we emphasized - and as far as we know this had never been shown so clearly - the very large difference observed in all countries between complaints about the local environment and worry or concern about the national or the global environment.

It is unlikely that the difference in response levels can be explained by the difference in vocabulary used ("complaint"/"worry" or "concern"). There are in fact two kinds of problem, which correspond to two ways of perceiving space and society. In one instance we are concerned mainly with what each person experiences in his everyday life and the environment where he lives; in the other, we are concerned with the broad social space that each individual perceives (admittedly as a function of the variables just mentioned, but also - and in particular - as a function of the priority values and ideological preferences which characterize his personality). In specific terms, one individual may not feel any cause for complaint about the water he drinks, the air he breathes or the open space to which he has access, but at the same time may be concerned about the possible deterioration thereof or worried about the nuisances and pollution which spoil other peoples' environment, his country's beaches, the world's forest resources, and so on.

Both sets of problems form part of the reality. The two different ways of perceiving are not independent of each other: but the gravity of the problems is perceived differently in each case. This will be seen, initially, from the graphs (in the synopsis) of the sensitivity of interviewees to each category of problem and, secondly, in the multidimensional analysis of the responses.

Synopsis of the variables

The following graphs show the variation in the average sensitivity index for the local environment (six problems) and the national or the global environment (nine problems) respectively, by different socio-demographic, cognitive or ideological variables.

In all cases, as expected, the curve for local problems is well below that for national or global problems.<sup>1</sup>

The results can be summarized by variable as follows:

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<sup>1</sup>The corresponding tabulations are given in Annex B, pp. 55 and 56.

Table 11.

	<u>Local environment</u>	<u>National or global environment</u>
<u>Socio-demographic variables</u>		
Sex	No difference	Women slightly less aware
Age	Very slight differences	Worry increases with age up to 50 years old, then declines sharply
Level of education (duration of full-time study)	Sensitivity increases with the level of education	Same tendency, more pronounced
Family income	Less sensitivity in the low-income group	Worry increases significantly in higher-income groups
<u>Cognitive variable</u>		
Cognitive mobilization (or leadership capacity) <sup>1</sup>	Sensitivity increases with leadership capacity	Same tendency, more pronounced
<u>Ideological variables</u>		
Satisfaction with the life one leads	Very close link between dissatisfaction and sensitivity about local environment	Similar effect, but slight
Priority values (materialistic or post-materialistic) <sup>1</sup>	"Post-materialists" are much more sensitive	Same effect, more pronounced. Of all the population segments interviewed, the "post-materialists" were the most worried or concerned
Position (own indication) on left-right ideological scale	Sensitivity is greater at both ends of the scale, especially on the left	Same phenomenon

<sup>1</sup>These variables are defined in Annex B.

Figure 6. Variation in average sensitivity indices: 1. At local level (—) and 2. At national and global levels (—)

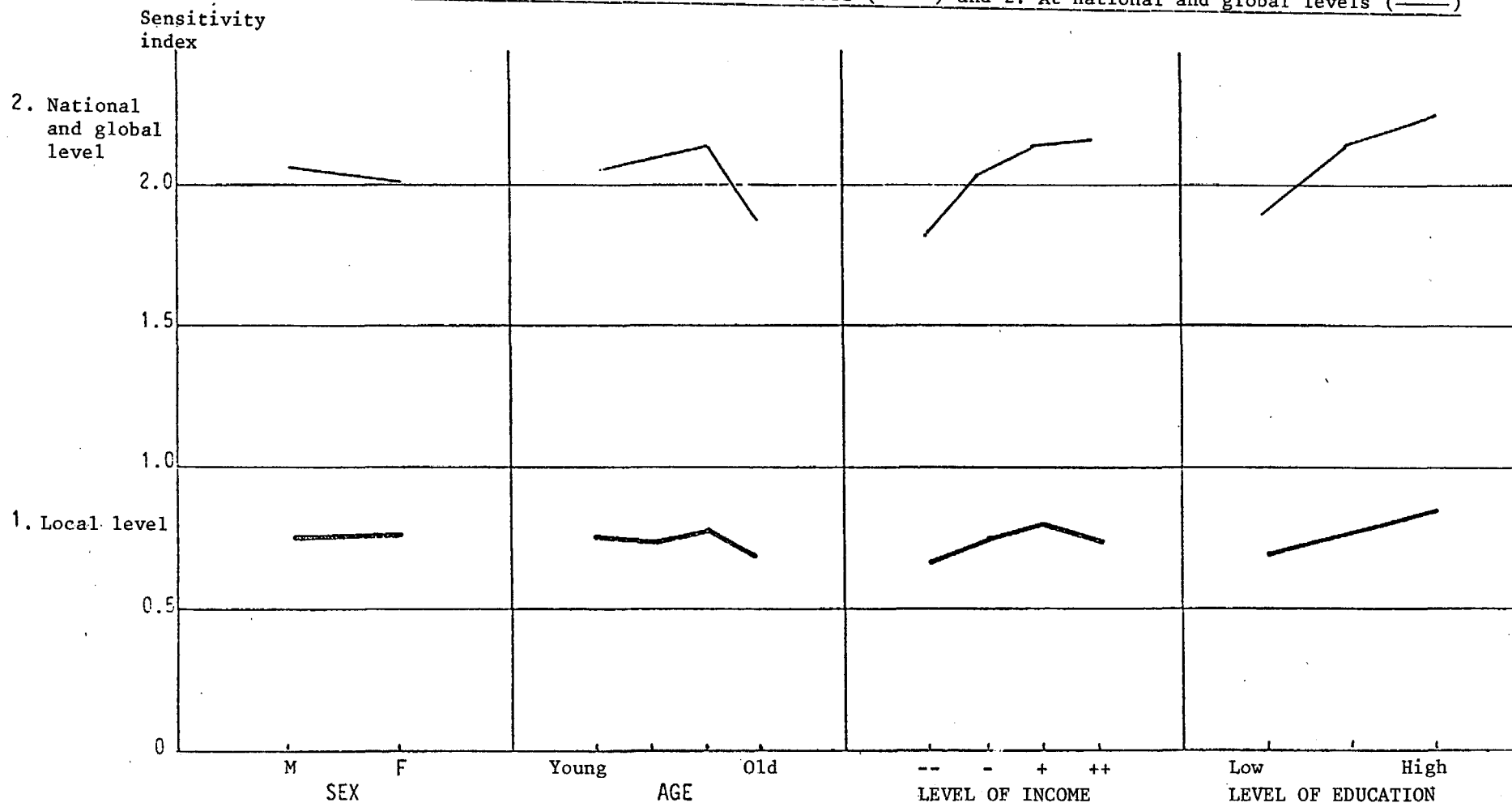
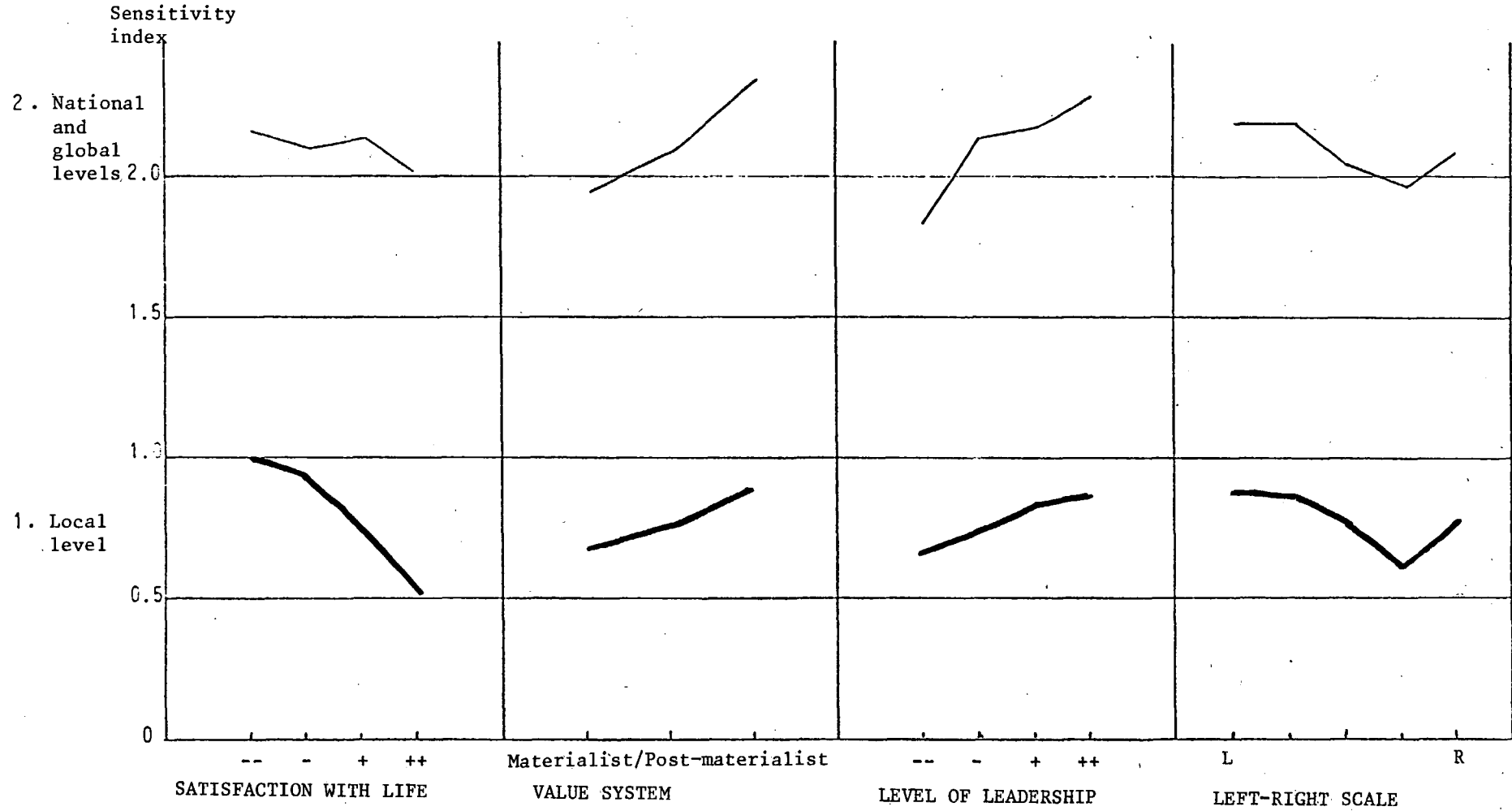


Figure 7. Variation in average sensitivity indices: 1. At local level (—) and 2. At national and global levels (—)



### Multidimensional analysis

Given the significance of the observed phenomenon and in order to understand more fully the relative weights of the different variables which seem likely to determine dissatisfaction with the local environment and the worries or concerns associated with the national or the global environment, a more thorough analysis was carried out.

Multidimensional analysis makes it possible to measure the influence of each explanatory variable on the variable to be explained and takes into account the interrelationships between all the explanatory variables (e.g. age is linked to education, income, political preferences, etc).

After several tests, the following analytical factors were decided on:

(a) the variable to be explained

the average number of "a-good-deal" responses (high degree of sensitivity) given by each respondent to each of the two sets of topics;<sup>1</sup>

(b) explanatory variables

a series of "objective" variables (nationality, size of place where respondent lives, type of dwelling, sex, age, level of education and family income); cognitive mobilization (or leadership capability); and three ideological variables (priority values, position on the left-right scale, basic attitude towards society).

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<sup>1</sup> More specifically, in order to optimize the results and, in particular, to allow for possible contamination of the responses owing to the proximity of the questions, the following answers were selected:

- in the first set, the responses to questions 163 to 166 (drinking-water purity, noise, air pollution and access to open space);
- in the second set, the responses to questions 169, 171, 173 and 175 (pollution of rivers and lakes, air pollution, nuclear waste, extinction of certain species of plant and animal).



The results are striking. The first part of the following table clearly shows that perception of the local environment (i.e. of the quality of life) is determined principally by three "objective" variables: the nationality of the respondent, the size of the place where he lives and his surroundings.

By contrast, perception of the national or the global environment (i.e. of global society) is determined principally by the respondent's system of values and his political tendency.

Table 12. Variables determining public concern about environmental problems

Multidimensional analysis of the determinants<sup>1</sup>

	Local environment (or quality-of-life problems)	National or global environment (or problems of society)
<u>Objective variables</u>		
Nationality	.159	.096
Size of place	.154	(.038)
Surroundings	.126	.073
Sex	.023	(.019)
Age	.072	.075
Level of education	.056	.085
Family income	.048	(.035)
<u>Cognitive variable</u>		
Cognitive mobilization (leadership capacity)	(.30)	.035
<u>Ideological variables</u>		
Priority values	.84	.134
Position on left-right scale	.83	.112
Basic attitude towards society	(.60)	(.043)
Variations explained	10.8%	9.9%

<sup>1</sup>This multidimensional classification analysis (MCA) for the University of Michigan's OSIRIS IV program preserves the respective relation ( $\beta$  coefficients) between each of the dependant variables and each of the eleven predictions selected, taking the interrelationships between the predictions into account. Coefficient values below 0.070 are disregarded.

PART III

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - VIEWED BY THE  
PUBLIC AS A PRIORITY

PART III: Environmental protection - viewed as a priority by the public

Since opinion research was first conducted in the Community as a whole - research which now goes by the name of Eurobarometer - environmental protection is a subject which has been touched on more than once, notably in the following question: "Here is a list of various problems. Would you tell me if you consider each problem very important, important, not very important or not important at all?" A list of twelve problems, including nature protection and pollution control, was then shown to the interviewee. The following results were obtained:

Table 13.

	Community	
	October 1976	October 1978
Nature protection and pollution control is	%	%
- very important	63	57
- important	31	35
- not very important	4	5
- not at all important.	1	1
- Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100
In both cases the topic came third out of 12, behind unemployment and rising prices.		

In all the countries involved, and in both surveys, more than 8 out of 10 persons regarded this problem as important or very important. In addition, more than half the Europeans thought that environment policy decisions should be taken by the European Community rather than by each country individually.

It is also known, incidentally, thanks to a European survey of April 1982, that nature protection movements are supported by nearly 90 % of the population

in the Ten (wholeheartedly approve: 53 %, tend to approve: 35 %).

The present survey included two "trade-off" questions (i.e. ones which force the interviewee to choose between the respective advantages of two solutions), to test the public's determination to support an environmental protection policy.

(i) "Sometimes, environmental protection measures oblige individuals to spend more money and hence increase their prices. In your opinion which is more important?"

	<u>Community</u> %
To protect the environment	60
To keep prices under control	19
Not sure	17
Don't know	<u>4</u>
	100

(ii) "Here are two opinions which are sometimes heard in discussion of the environment and economic growth. Which of them is closer to your point of view?"

	%
Priority should be given to protecting the environment, even if this means restricting economic growth	59
Priority should be given to economic growth, even if the environment suffers a little as a result	27
Other responses	4
Don't know	<u>10</u>
	100

As can be seen, the public was very much in favour, in both cases, of protecting the environment, and in all countries except Ireland, which adopted a contrary position to all the others.

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<sup>1</sup>A similar question put on three separate occasions in the United States (NBC News/Associated Press; results published in "Public Opinion", February-March 1982) showed a significant shift in attitude: in favour of the environment rather than price control: June 1978, 60 %; December 1978, 57 %; October 1981, 52 %.

Table 14. Position of the different countries on the "trade-off" questions

	Choice 1: protection of the environment or price control?				Choice 2: protection of the environment or economic growth?			
	Env. %	Prices %	? %	Total %	Env. %	Growth %	? %	Total %
Community	60	19	21	100	59	27	14	100
Belgium	50	30	20	100	50	30	20	100
Denmark	74	9	17	100	75	14	11	100
Germany	54	12	34	100	64	21	15	100
France	63	19	18	100	58	30	12	100
Ireland	34	53	13	100	29	58	13	100
Italy	66	18	16	100	67	20	13	100
Luxembourg	69	16	15	100	64	26	10	100
Netherlands	72	13	15	100	56	34	10	100
UK	57	28	15	100	50	36	14	100
Greece	67	17	16	100	56	26	18	100

Comparison of the positions expressed in each country, as regards each of the choices in turn, provides us with further information. Some countries - the Netherlands, Greece, France, UK and Luxembourg - accept the risk of rising prices more easily than restriction of growth.

Germany tended to take the opposite attitude, although many Germans hesitated to choose between protecting the environment and keeping prices under control.

In Denmark, Italy and Belgium, the responses were the same for both choices.

Finally, Ireland, as has already been seen, appears quite determined to rate environmental protection below price control and growth.

Differences in opinion on the basis of regional economic situation

One may reasonably ask whether the economic situation of the region in which Europeans live influenced their choice in favour of protecting the environment.

Two analyses were carried out, one distinguishing regions with a high unemployment rate from other regions, especially in Belgium, France, Italy and the UK, and the other highlighting the regions with a high level of economic development, especially in Belgium, Germany, France and the Netherlands.

In the following tables, the regions were divided as follows:

(A) those with a high unemployment rate:

Belgium: Limburg, Liège, Hainaut

France : Nord/Pas-de-Calais, Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur

Italy : Lazio, Campania, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, Sardinia

UK : Scotland, North of England, Northern Ireland,

as opposed to (B) other regions;

(C) the regions with a high level of economic development

Belgium: Antwerp, Brabant (Brussels + Flemish Brabant and Walloon Brabant)

Germany: Hannover, Düsseldorf, Köln, Darmstadt, Rheinhessen-Pfalz, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Berlin, Mittelfranken, Tübingen, Upper Bavaria, Bremen, Giessen

France : Upper Normandy, Ile-de-France

Netherlands: Groningen, North Holland, South Holland,

as opposed to (D) other regions.

Source: Regional Development Atlas, Commission of the European Communities



Irrespective of the economic situation of their region, the majority of Europeans believe that an environmental protection policy should be promoted, even if higher industrial prices and restricted economic growth should result.<sup>1</sup>

In Belgium, France, the UK and the Netherlands, slight variations in opinion were observed depending on the severity of unemployment and the level of economic development of the region lived in. In Germany and Italy, however, responses were the same regardless of the regional situation.

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<sup>1</sup>The first of these two options is generally more discriminative than the second.

Table 15. Analysis of responses to "trade-off" questions on the basis of regional economic situation

Assumption 1: Environmental protection v. keeping prices under control

	A. Regions of high unemployment				B. Other			
	Env. %	Prices %	? %	Total %	Env. %	Prices %	? %	Total %
Belgium	50	34	16	100	50	28	22	100
France	62	20	18	100	63	19	18	100
Italy	65	21	13	100	66	17	17	100
UK	50	40	10	100	58	25	17	100

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	D. Other				C. Regions with a high level of economic development			
	Env. %	Prices %	? %	Total %	Env. %	Prices %	? %	Total %
Belgium	47	33	20	100	55	25	20	100
Germany	55	13	32	100	53	11	36	100
France	61	21	18	100	70	13	17	100
Netherlands	68	13	19	100	75	12	13	100

Table 16. Analysis of responses to "trade-off" questions on the basis of regional economic situation

Assumption 2: Environmental protection v. economic growth

	A. Regions of high unemployment				B. Other			
	Env. %	Prices %	? %	Total %	Env. %	Prices %	? %	Total %
Belgium	55	32	13	100	48	29	23	100
France	53	<u>36</u>	11	100	58	29	13	100
Italy	66	21	13	100	67	20	13	100
UK	49	<u>41</u>	10	100	51	35	14	100

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	D. Other				C. Regions with a high level of economic development			
	Env. %	Prices %	? %	Total %	Env. %	Prices %	? %	Total %
Belgium	49	<u>34</u>	17	100	52	25	23	100
Germany	64	21	15	100	63	22	15	100
France	55	<u>31</u>	14	100	<u>64</u>	27	9	100
Netherlands	55	33	12	100	58	34	8	100

ANNEXES

- A. Breakdown of responses by country
- B. Influence of socio-demographic and socio-political factors
- C.
  - 1. Leadership index
  - 2. Post-materialism indicator
- D. Description of the survey

ANNEX A

BELGIUM

*Where you live now, do you have reason to complain about:*

	A great deal %	A fair amount %	Not very much %	Not at all %	?	Total %	Index <sup>1</sup>
Drinking-water purity	7	9	16	65	3	100	.56
Noise	11	16	21	50	2	100	.87
Air pollution	10	17	23	48	2	100	.87
Lack of access to open space and countryside	7	14	19	57	3	100	.69
Loss of good farmland	8	15	20	51	6	100	.79
Deterioration of the landscape	11	14	21	49	5	100	.86

*Concerning your country as a whole, how worried or concerned are you about:*

Pollution of rivers and lakes	24	33	23	15	5	100	1.70
Damage to sea life and beaches by oil tankers	29	30	25	11	5	100	1.81
Air pollution	25	35	23	12	5	100	1.78
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	29	33	21	10	7	100	1.88
Disposal of nuclear waste	35	30	17	11	7	100	1.96
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	24	30	25	13	8	100	1.72

*More generally, how worried or concerned are you by:*

The extinction of certain species of plant and animal	25	34	24	12	5	100	1.76
The depletion of the world's forest resources	32	31	21	11	5	100	1.89
Possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	22	29	26	15	8	100	1.64

<sup>1</sup> The index is calculated by allocating a coefficient of 3 to the response "a great deal" ... and 0 to "not at all" ("don't know" are not included).

DENMARK

*Where you live now, do you have reason to complain about:*

	A great deal %	A fair amount %	Not very much %	Not at all %	? %	Total %	Index <sup>1</sup>
Drinking-water purity	1	2	5	91	1	100	.13
Noise	5	8	9	78	-	100	.39
Air pollution	4	8	13	74	1	100	.42
Lack of access to open space and countryside	3	1	3	93	-	100	.13
Loss of good farmland	2	2	3	76	17	100	.15
Deterioration of the landscape	3	5	6	76	10	100	.26

*Concerning your country as a whole, how worried or concerned are you about:*

Pollution of rivers and lakes	38	27	23	10	2	100	1.95
Damage to sea life and beaches by oil tankers	48	26	19	6	1	100	2.17
Air pollution	34	26	25	12	3	100	1.83
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	45	24	19	8	4	100	2.11
Disposal of nuclear waste	51	17	11	12	9	100	2.16
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	41	25	18	10	6	100	2.03

*More generally, how worried or concerned are you by:*

The extinction of certain species of plant and animal	41	27	21	8	3	100	2.05
The depletion of the world's forest resources	46	26	16	7	5	100	2.16
Possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	38	26	20	8	8	100	2.03

<sup>1</sup> The index is calculated by allocating a coefficient of 3 to the response "a great deal" ... and 0 to "not at all" ("don't know" are not included).

ANNEX A

GERMANY

Where you live now, do you have reason to complain about:

	A great deal %	A fair amount %	Not very much %	Not at all %	? %	Total %	Index <sup>1</sup>
Drinking-water purity	9	16	27	45	3	100	.88
Noise	14	19	33	32	2	100	1.16
Air pollution	12	23	30	31	4	100	1.16
Lack of access to open space and countryside	7	12	24	54	3	100	.71
Loss of good farmland	5	12	28	43	12	100	.76
Deterioration of the landscape	7	16	32	40	5	100	.88

Concerning your country as a whole, how worried or concerned are you about:

Pollution of rivers and lakes	35	47	13	1	4	100	2.20
Damage to sea life and beaches by oil tankers	39	39	14	1	7	100	2.25
Air pollution	36	41	16	3	4	100	2.15
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	39	42	11	3	5	100	2.25
Disposal of nuclear waste	40	32	17	4	7	100	2.16
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	38	40	14	3	5	100	2.19

More generally, how worried or concerned are you by:

The extinction of certain species of plant and animal	38	37	17	2	6	100	2.18
The depletion of the world's forest resources	31	36	25	3	5	100	1.99
Possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	34	35	20	4	7	100	2.06

<sup>1</sup> The index is calculated by allocating a coefficient of 3 to the response "a great deal" ... and 0 to "not at all" ("don't know" are not included).

ANNEX A

FRANCE

*Where you live now, do you have reason to complain about:*

	A great deal %	A fair amount %	Not very much %	Not at all %	?	Total %	Index <sup>1</sup>
Drinking-water purity	6	9	15	69	1	100	.51
Noise	10	11	18	61	-	100	.70
Air pollution	8	11	19	61	1	100	.67
Lack of access to open space and countryside	8	9	10	72	1	100	.53
Loss of good farmland	11	15	11	53	10	100	.82
Deterioration of the landscape	16	14	15	55	-	100	.91

*Concerning your country as a whole, how worried or concerned are you about:*

Pollution of rivers and lakes	34	38	16	11	1	100	1.97
Damage to sea life and beaches by oil tankers	48	33	11	7	1	100	2.24
Air pollution	28	37	23	9	3	100	1.87
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	42	33	13	8	4	100	2.14
Disposal of nuclear waste	45	27	13	9	7	100	2.17
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	37	34	16	9	4	100	2.02

*More generally, how worried or concerned are you by:*

The extinction of certain species of plant and animal	33	35	21	10	1	100	1.92
The depletion of the world's forest resources	34	34	19	10	3	100	1.95
Possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	23	31	26	14	6	100	1.67

<sup>1</sup> The index is calculated by allocating a coefficient of 3 to the response "a great deal" ... and 0 to "not at all" ("don't know" are not included).



ANNEX A

IRELAND

*Where you live now, do you have reason to complain about:*

	A great deal %	A fair amount %	Not very much %	Not at all %	? %	Total %	Index <sup>1</sup>
Drinking-water purity	4	9	16	70	1	100	.47
Noise	4	10	21	65	-	100	.53
Air pollution	4	9	20	66	1	100	.50
Lack of access to open space and countryside	3	8	12	77	-	100	.36
Loss of good farmland	3	7	13	71	6	100	.38
Deterioration of the landscape	5	10	17	67	1	100	.53

*Concerning your country as a whole, how worried or concerned are you about:*

Pollution of rivers and lakes	29	39	19	12	1	100	1.85
Damage to sea life and beaches by oil tankers	33	36	19	11	1	100	1.91
Air pollution	24	34	25	16	1	100	1.67
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	37	33	15	13	2	100	1.95
Disposal of nuclear waste	40	26	15	14	5	100	1.97
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	31	30	16	15	8	100	1.84

*More generally, how worried or concerned are you by:*

The extinction of certain species of plant and animal	21	35	25	17	2	100	1.60
The depletion of the world's forest resources	21	34	26	17	2	100	1.61
Possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	25	32	23	16	4	100	1.67

<sup>1</sup> The index is calculated by allocating a coefficient of 3 to the response "a great deal" ... and 0 to "not at all" ("don't know" are not included).

ITALY

*Where you live now, do you have reason to complain about:*

	A great deal %	A fair amount %	Not very much %	Not at all %	? %	Total %	Index <sup>1</sup>
Drinking-water purity	13	14	17	54	2	100	.85
Noise	12	15	22	51	-	100	.87
Air pollution	11	14	17	56	2	100	.79
Lack of access to open space and countryside	15	14	16	54	1	100	.90
Loss of good farmland	13	18	14	49	6	100	.95
Deterioration of the landscape	18	18	17	44	3	100	1.11

*Concerning your country as a whole, how worried or concerned are you about:*

Pollution of rivers and lakes	43	35	13	7	2	100	2.17
Damage to sea life and beaches by oil tankers	46	32	12	7	3	100	2.21
Air pollution	43	35	14	5	3	100	2.19
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	44	30	14	8	4	100	2.15
Disposal of nuclear waste	41	26	14	10	8	100	2.07
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	34	30	19	10	7	100	1.95

*More generally, how worried or concerned are you by:*

The extinction of certain species of plant and animal	35	35	18	10	2	100	1.98
The depletion of the world's forest resources	41	38	12	7	1	100	2.15
Possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	37	34	14	10	5	100	2.03

<sup>1</sup> The index is calculated by allocating a coefficient of 3 to the response "a great deal" ... and 0 to "not at all" ("don't know" are not included).

LUXEMBOURG

*Where you live now, do you have reason to complain about:*

	A great deal %	A fair amount %	Not very much %	Not at all %	?	Total %	Index <sup>1</sup>
Drinking-water purity	3	4	5	88	-	100	.21
Noise	12	12	18	58	-	100	.78
Air pollution	10	15	24	51	-	100	.84
Lack of access to open space and countryside	2	3	6	88	1	100	.19
Loss of good farmland	5	13	20	61	1	100	.62
Deterioration of the landscape	13	15	23	48	1	100	.94

*Concerning your country as a whole, how worried or concerned are you about:*

Pollution of rivers and lakes	33	21	22	12	2	100	1.86
Damage to sea life and beaches by oil tankers	45	28	13	10	4	100	2.13
Air pollution	37	33	20	9	1	100	1.99
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	44	24	16	12	4	100	2.03
Disposal of nuclear waste	45	22	16	12	5	100	2.05
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	41	22	23	12	2	100	1.94

*More generally, how worried or concerned are you by:*

The extinction of certain species of plant and animal	50	28	16	5	1	100	2.23
The depletion of the world's forest resources	57	29	10	4	-	100	2.39
Possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	28	31	26	10	5	100	1.81

<sup>1</sup> The index is calculated by allocating a coefficient of 3 to the response "a great deal" ... and 0 to "not at all" ("don't know" are not included).

ANNEX A

NETHERLANDS

*Where you live now, do you have reason to complain about:*

	A great deal %	A fair amount %	Not very much %	Not at all %	? %	Total %	Index <sup>1</sup>
Drinking-water purity	2	4	12	80	2	100	.27
Noise	7	12	19	61	1	100	.63
Air pollution	6	11	25	57	1	100	.67
Lack of access to open space and countryside	2	6	15	77	-	100	.32
Loss of good farmland	4	13	19	49	15	100	.68
Deterioration of the landscape	9	18	23	46	4	100	.89

*Concerning your country as a whole, how worried or concerned are you about:*

Pollution of rivers and lakes	46	36	12	5	1	100	2.25
Damage to sea life and beaches by oil tankers	55	30	11	3	1	100	2.38
Air pollution	38	39	16	5	2	100	2.11
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	59	26	9	3	3	100	2.45
Disposal of nuclear waste	58	25	9	5	3	100	2.40
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	62	27	8	2	1	100	2.49

*More generally, how worried or concerned are you by:*

The extinction of certain species of plant and animal	42	33	16	7	2	100	2.12
The depletion of the world's forest resources	33	31	20	9	7	100	1.95
Possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	18	34	26	10	12	100	1.69

<sup>1</sup> The index is calculated by allocating a coefficient of 3 to the response "a great deal" ... and 0 to "not at all" ("don't know" are not included).

UNITED KINGDOM

*Where you live now, do you have reason to complain about:*

	A great deal %	A fair amount %	Not very much %	Not at all %	? %	Total %	Index <sup>1</sup>
Drinking-water purity	2	7	7	83	1	100	.28
Noise	8	13	13	65	1	100	.65
Air pollution	7	11	11	70	1	100	.54
Lack of access to open space and countryside	5	7	9	78	1	100	.38
Loss of good farmland	7	10	8	66	9	100	.53
Deterioration of the landscape	8	13	12	63	4	100	.65

*Concerning your country as a whole, how worried or concerned are you about:*

Pollution of rivers and lakes	27	37	19	15	2	100	1.76
Damage to sea life and beaches by oil tankers	45	36	10	8	1	100	2.19
Air pollution	24	30	23	20	3	100	1.59
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	45	32	10	10	3	100	2.16
Disposal of nuclear waste	52	25	8	11	4	100	2.23
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	38	31	13	12	6	100	2.02

*More generally, how worried or concerned are you by:*

The extinction of certain species of plant and animal	39	34	14	12	1	100	2.01
The depletion of the world's forest resources	40	33	13	12	2	100	2.03
Possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	28	30	21	16	5	100	1.74

<sup>1</sup> The index is calculated by allocating a coefficient of 3 to the response "a great deal" ... and 0 to "not at all" ("don't know" are not included).

ANNEX A

GREECE

*Where you live now, do you have reason to complain about:*

	A great deal %	A fair amount %	Not very much %	Not at all %	?	Total %	Index <sup>1</sup>
Drinking-water purity	9	6	10	73	2	100	.51
Noise	16	8	14	62	-	100	.78
Air pollution	18	8	14	60	-	100	.83
Lack of access to open space and countryside	18	12	10	56	4	100	.91
Loss of good farmland	14	11	13	52	10	100	.86
Deterioration of the landscape	24	12	12	46	6	100	1.15

*Concerning your country as a whole, how worried or concerned are you about:*

Pollution of rivers and lakes	37	23	15	17	8	100	1.86
Damage to sea life and beaches by oil tankers	52	21	10	11	6	100	2.20
Air pollution	52	22	12	11	3	100	2.19
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	54	20	7	9	10	100	2.33
Disposal of nuclear waste	42	12	8	14	24	100	2.06
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	35	19	14	13	19	100	1.93

*More generally, how worried or concerned are you by:*

The extinction of certain species of plant and animal	32	26	16	16	10	100	1.81
The depletion of the world's forest resources	37	22	13	15	13	100	1.94
Possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	34	19	16	16	15	100	1.83

<sup>1</sup> The index is calculated by allocating a coefficient of 3 to the response "a great deal" ... and 0 to "not at all" ("don't know" are not included).

## Influence of socio-demographic factors

Overall	Sex		Age				Age at end of studies				Income level				Surroundings			Type of dwelling								
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	65 & +	15	16-19	20 & +	un-completed	--	-	+	++	Coun-try	Small town	Large town	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Drinking-water purity	.60	.57	.62	.60	.59	.64	.58	.57	.61	.61	.70	.59	.58	.58	.64	.48	.65	.69	.42	.58	.46	.55	.61	.78	.75	.64
Noise	.83	.81	.85	.76	.80	.89	.86	.80	.86	.83	.85	.80	.87	.84	.83	.54	.84	1.17	.37	.57	.66	.91	.94	1.09	1.20	1.19
Air pollution	.79	.75	.82	.78	.78	.83	.76	.71	.85	.87	.86	.69	.79	.83	.83	.44	.74	1.25	.29	.59	.59	.77	.90	1.03	1.22	1.23
Lack of access to open space	.62	.60	.63	.72	.67	.60	.50	.56	.63	.65	.86	.55	.67	.66	.66	.26	.61	1.05	.17	.31	.40	.65	.67	.90	1.12	1.15
Loss of good farmland	.75	.77	.74	.74	.74	.84	.70	.73	.75	.86	.75	.68	.81	.85	.75	.55	.75	1.03	.60	.55	.62	.74	.80	.92	1.14	1.14
Deterioration of the landscape	.88	.92	.85	.96	.92	.94	.75	.76	.89	1.15	1.17	.75	.87	1.01	.96	.58	.89	1.26	.46	.64	.71	.87	.95	1.07	1.34	1.55
Pollution of rivers and lakes	2.02	2.07	1.98	1.99	2.09	2.11	1.89	1.92	2.09	2.21	2.09	.85	2.00	2.08	2.16	1.93	2.06	2.08								
Damage to sea life and beaches by tankers	2.21	2.22	2.20	2.25	2.28	2.24	2.08	2.08	2.32	2.38	2.32	2.03	2.22	2.45	2.34	2.06	2.29	2.29								
Air pollution	1.96	1.97	1.95	2.05	2.04	2.07	1.66	1.84	2.02	2.16	2.17	1.72	2.02	2.10	2.15	1.90	1.94	2.06								
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	2.18	2.19	2.18	2.22	2.22	2.24	1.96	1.96	2.28	2.38	2.30	1.96	2.22	2.20	2.34	2.08	2.21	2.26								
Disposal of nuclear waste	2.16	2.15	2.17	2.24	2.24	2.18	2.00	2.03	2.26	2.27	2.30	2.00	2.18	2.22	2.21	2.08	2.22	2.18								
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	2.06	2.04	2.07	2.01	2.10	2.15	1.96	1.96	2.16	2.18	2.02	1.90	2.08	2.10	2.13	1.92	2.13	2.12								
Extinction of certain species of plant and animal	2.01	2.05	1.98	2.09	2.04	2.06	1.87	1.87	2.10	2.22	2.15	1.81	2.02	2.08	2.11	1.91	2.04	2.09								
Depletion of world's forest resources	2.02	2.06	1.98	2.00	2.07	2.12	1.90	1.88	2.10	2.33	2.05	1.79	2.01	2.08	2.14	1.89	2.08	2.09								
Possible changes in earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	1.86	1.86	1.87	1.88	1.92	1.96	1.72	1.56	1.94	2.01	1.90	1.70	1.87	1.90	1.99	1.73	1.93	1.94								

Influence of socio-political factors

	Overall	Satisfaction with life				Value system			Leadership				Position on the left-right scale				
		--	-	+	++	Mat.	Mixed	Post-Mat.	--	-	+	++	1/2	3/4	5/6	7/8	9/10
Drinking-water purity	.60	.88	.83	.57	.43	.57	.58	.66	.52	.59	.64	.62	.66	.68	.61	.44	.66
Noise	.83	1.01	.99	.84	.62	.76	.82	.94	.76	.81	.89	.91	.92	.85	.84	.75	.84
Air pollution	.79	.98	.94	.79	.62	.70	.79	.96	.69	.73	.90	.89	.85	.86	.80	.67	.81
Lack of access to open space	.62	1.02	.90	.58	.39	.51	.62	.81	.53	.58	.70	.68	.82	.73	.60	.42	.66
Loss of good farmland	.75	1.16	.94	.74	.55	.68	.76	.83	.65	.77	.77	.89	.84	.86	.74	.67	.76
Deterioration of the landscape	.88	1.22	1.10	.87	.65	.74	.90	1.14	.72	.83	1.00	1.12	1.07	1.04	.85	.73	.80
Pollution of rivers and lakes	2.02	2.17	2.10	2.02	1.95	1.93	2.05	2.26	1.76	2.02	2.13	2.32	2.17	2.19	2.01	1.91	2.10
Damage to sea life and beaches by tankers	2.21	2.39	2.25	2.20	2.20	2.12	2.24	2.48	1.99	2.19	2.31	2.50	2.39	2.35	2.20	2.13	2.28
Air pollution	1.96	2.14	2.09	1.95	1.86	1.88	1.96	2.23	1.71	1.96	2.08	2.25	2.18	2.11	1.94	1.84	1.88
Disposal of industrial chemical waste	2.18	2.23	2.23	2.16	2.20	2.06	2.22	2.48	1.94	2.18	2.29	2.45	2.31	2.38	2.16	2.06	2.20
Disposal of nuclear waste	2.16	2.22	2.23	2.14	2.18	2.05	2.18	2.52	1.97	2.15	2.26	2.36	2.30	2.31	2.15	2.11	2.15
Pollution from other countries (acid rain, etc.)	2.06	2.21	2.09	2.04	2.08	1.93	2.10	2.32	1.87	2.02	2.17	2.25	2.18	2.16	2.04	2.00	2.12
Extinction of certain species of plant and animal	2.01	2.05	2.05	2.00	2.01	1.85	2.06	2.33	1.79	1.97	2.15	2.26	2.09	2.15	2.02	1.94	2.07
Depletion of world's forest resources	2.02	2.10	2.05	2.01	2.00	1.89	2.05	2.31	1.75	2.01	2.14	2.23	2.11	2.11	2.00	2.04	2.10
Possible changes in earth's climate due to carbon dioxide	1.85	2.06	1.88	1.86	1.82	1.77	1.87	2.17	1.67	1.86	1.96	2.03	1.99	1.98	1.86	1.78	1.95



1. Leadership index

What is an "opinion leader"? Answer: Someone who, within a context of certain social functions, generally exerts on other peoples' opinions more influence than others exert on him. If all members of a social grouping were equivalent, and could be substituted for each other as regards the forming of opinions, attitudes and group behaviour, the grouping would continue to function in some fashion if any member left. The leader is the one who makes the difference: he influences the others - we repeat - more than he is influenced by them, and not only now and again, but in a relatively constant and predictable way.

One of the aims of market and opinion research, and more generally of socio-psychological studies, is to identify leaders. There are only three ways of doing this:

1. Sociometric study of the different influences within a group, although this method is hardly feasible except in a laboratory or in small groups;
2. Questioning of special informants, who say who, in their view, shows "leadership" within a particular group. This method is subject to the same limitations as the one above and, moreover, is likely to produce "notable" individuals, i.e. people whose social situation is manifestly important, rather than the "leaders" actually involved in the life of the group.
3. Self-revelation of leaders as a result of research, i.e. a method which consists in defining leaders as individuals possessing certain characteristics of what is generally regarded as a "leadership" attitude, e.g. interest in certain problems, level of activity (in extent and intensity) within the group.

It is the third method which we have adopted here, as it is the only one in our view which can be used in the field for surveys based on representative samples of large, varied populations.

Analysis of the results of the previous polls showed that it was statistically significant to construct a leadership index based on the responses given by all interviewees to two questions relating to their propensity to discuss politics among friends and to their propensity to persuade others to adopt an opinion which they themselves held firmly.

The index was designed to contain four levels, the highest corresponding to those persons who from now on we shall designate as "opinion leaders", i.e. about 12 % of the European population and the lowest to non-leaders (about 25 %). The two intermediate levels thus correspond to individuals who are respectively slightly more/slightly less leaders than the average.

The following table shows the composition of the index:

Discussion of politics	<u>Persuasion of others</u>				
	<u>Often</u>	<u>Occasionally</u>	<u>Rarely</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Often	++	++	+	+	+
Occasionally	+	+	-	-	-
Never	-	-	--	--	--

2. Indicator of post-materialism

The post-materialism indicator, which was designed to measure each respondent's predilection for post-materialistic or, on the contrary, materialistic ideas, was derived from the responses to the following question:

"One hears a lot about the aims which (your country) should try to achieve over the next 10 to 15 years. This list mentions aims which some people would like to see achieved as a priority. Would you tell me which one seems the most important to you personally in the long term?  
(SHOW CARD; ONLY ONE ANSWER).

Which seems to you to be the next most important?

<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	
1	1	Maintaining law and order
2	2	Increasing citizens' involvement in the decisions of the Government
3	3	Controlling rising prices
4	4	Guaranteeing freedom of expression
0	0	Don't know

The respondent, who is placed in a forced-choice situation, expresses a preference either for materialistic views ("maintaining order" and "controlling rising prices") or for post-materialistic views ("increasing involvement" or "guaranteeing freedom of expression"). As he has to make two choices, there are three possible combinations: two post-materialistic responses; one post-materialistic and one materialistic response; or two materialistic responses. The persons who make only one choice, or no choice at all, are not classified. Individuals can be divided into four groups, using the matrix below:

		<u>1st response</u>				
		Maintaining law and order	Increasing involvement	Controlling rising prices	Guaranteeing freedom of expression	Don't know
<u>2nd response</u>	Maintaining law and order	-	Mixed	Materialist	Mixed	Not classified
	Increasing involvement	Mixed	-	Mixed	Post-materialist	Not classified
	Controlling rising prices	Materialist	Mixed	-	Mixed	Not classified
	Guaranteeing freedom of expression	Mixed	Post-materialist	Mixed	-	Not classified
	Don't know	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified

### Description of the survey

The study was carried out by the European Omnibus Survey at the same time as Eurobarometer No 18. It was based on a questionnaire (see this Annex) in two language versions: French and English.

The questionnaire was put to representative national samples of the population aged 15 and over in the ten Member States (9 700 persons altogether). All the interviews were carried out by professional interviewers in the respondents' homes in October 1982.

The institutes involved in the research and the number of interviews carried out in each country are given in the table on the following page. The results given in this report for the Community as a whole were derived by weighting the national samples, each country being allocated, in the total, a weight proportional to the size of its population.

### Sampling

The objective of the sampling method was to cover in a representative manner the whole population aged 15 and over in the ten Member States.

The sample for each country was made up in two stages:

#### 1. Regions and survey areas

The survey was conducted in 126 of the 129 regions into which the Statistical Office of the European Communities divides up the Ten, i.e. excluding Corsica, Greenland and Valle d'Aosta.

Each country drew up a random master-plan of sampling areas so that all categories of habitat were represented in proportion to their share of the national population.

Altogether, the European Omnibus Survey conducts interviews in about 1 150 sampling points.

2. Selection of interviewees

Different persons were interviewed in all cases. The abovementioned random master-plan showed how many persons should be interviewed at each sampling point. The next step was to designate the respondents:

- either            (i) by drawing lots on the basis of a list in those countries where access to exhaustive lists of individuals or households is possible, i.e. Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands;
- or                (ii) by stratified sampling on the basis of census statistics, the sample being based on sex, age and job criteria: France, Germany, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom;
- or                (iii) by a combination of (i) and (ii), i.e. systematic random way, as in the case of Greece.

Institutes involved in the survey

<u>Country</u>	<u>Institute responsible</u>	<u>Survey dates</u>	<u>No of interviews</u>
Belgium	Dimarso	2-20 October 1982	1 020
Denmark	Gallup Markedsanalyse	9-17 October 1982	995
Germany	EMNID	14-24 October 1982	1 012
France	Institut de Sondage Lavalie	10-23 October 1982	939
Ireland	Irish Marketing Surveys	15-22 October 1982	1 007
Italy	Doxa	11-29 October 1982	1 025
Luxembourg	ILRES	12-20 October 1982	300
Netherlands	NIPO	8-18 October 1982	1 056
United Kingdom	Social Surveys (Gallup Poll) Ltd	11-23 October 1982	1 335
Greece	ICAP-Hellas	10-23 October 1982	1 000

QUESTIONNAIRE

163 Là où vous habitez, avez-vous des raisons de  
à vous plaindre des choses suivantes:  
168. beaucoup, assez, peu, pas du tout?  
(Si vous n'avez aucune raison de vous plaindre, n'hésitez pas à le dire).

	Beau-	As-	Peu	Pas	?
	coup	sez		du	
				tout	
163 A La pureté de l'eau potable	1	2	3	4	0
164 B Le bruit	1	2	3	...	
165 C La pollution de l'air					
166 D Le manque d'accès aux espaces verts et à la campagne					
167 E La disparition de bonnes terres de culture					
168 F L'enlaidissement du paysage					

163 Where you live now, do you have reason to com-  
to plain a great deal, a fair amount, not very  
168. much or not at all about the following?  
If you have no reason to complain, please  
don't hesitate to say so.

	A great	A fair	Not	Not	?
	deal	amount	very	at	
			much	all	
163 A Drinking-water purity	1	2	3	4	0
164 B Noise	1	2	3	...	
165 C Air pollution					
166 D Lack of access to open space and countryside					
167 E Loss of good farmland					
168 F Deterioration of the landscape					

169 Maintenant, à propos de (votre pays) d'une  
à manière générale, j'aimerais savoir dans  
174. quelle mesure vous êtes inquiet ou préoccupé  
au sujet d'un certain nombre de problèmes  
que je vais mentionner?

	Beau-	As-	Peu	Pas	?
	coup	sez		du	
				tout	
169 G La pollution de l'eau des rivières et des lacs	1	2	3	4	0
170 H Les dommages causés à la faune marine et aux plages par les accidents ou les dégazages de pétroliers	1	2	3	4	0
171 I La pollution de l'air	1	2	3	...	
172 J La manière de se débarrasser des déchets de l'industrie chimique					
173 K La manière de se débarrasser des déchets nucléaires					
174 L La pollution venant d'autres pays: pluies acides causées par l'air pollué d'un autre pays, les dommages créés aux plages ou aux exploitations de pêche par des pétroliers étrangers qui font naufrage ou qui rejettent du mazout à la mer, l'eau des rivières polluée en amont par les déchets industriels d'un pays étranger.					

169 Now, concerning this country as a whole, I  
to would like to find out how worried or concern-  
174. ed you are about a number of problems I am  
going to mention (a great deal, a fair amount,  
not very much or not at all).

	A great	A fair	Not	Not	?
	deal	amount	very	at	
			much	all	
169 G Pollution of rivers and lakes	1	2	3	4	0
170 H Damage to sea life and beaches by spillage or discharge from oil tankers	1	2	3	4	0
171 I Air pollution	1	2	3	...	
172 J Disposal of industrial waste					
173 K Disposal of nuclear waste					
174 L Pollution from other countries, such as acid rain from another country's polluted air, damage to beaches and fisheries due to foreign oil tankers wrecked off-shore or discharging oil, water polluted by industrial waste brought down by rivers from other countries					

175 Finally, plus généralement, dans quelle  
à mesure êtes-vous inquiet ou préoccupé par les  
178. choses suivantes?

	Beau-	As-	Peu	Pas	?
	coup	sez		du	
				tout	
175 M La disparition, dans le monde de certaines plantes ou espèces animales	1	2	3	4	0
176 N L'épuisement des ressources forestières mondiales	1	2	3	...	
177 O Les possibilités de changement du climat terrestre causées par le gaz carbonique provenant de la combustion du charbon et des produits pétroliers.					

175 Finally, and more generally still how worried  
to or concerned are you about the following (a  
178. great deal, a fair amount, not very much or  
not at all)?

	A great	A fair	Not	Not	?
	deal	amount	very	at	
			much	all	
175 M The extinction of certain species of plant and animal	1	2	3	4	0
176 N The depletion of the world's forest resources	1	2	3	...	
177 O Possible changes in the earth's climate due to carbon dioxide resulting from the combustion of coal and oil products.					

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>178. Parfois, des mesures qui sont prises pour protéger l'environnement obligent les industriels à dépenser plus d'argent et par conséquent augmentent leurs prix. A votre avis, qu'est-ce qui est le plus important?</p> <p>1 Plus important de protéger l'environnement<br/>                 2 Plus important de maintenir les prix<br/>                 3 N'est pas sûr<br/>                 0 ?</p>  | <p>178. Sometimes, measures that are designed to protect the environment cause industry to spend more money and therefore raise its prices. Which do you think is more important: to protect the environment, or to keep prices down?</p> <p>1 To protect the environment<br/>                 2 To keep prices down<br/>                 3 Not sure<br/>                 0 ?</p>   |
| <p>179. Voici deux opinions que l'on entend quelquefois lorsque les gens discutent de l'environnement et de la croissance économique (Montrer la carte B).</p> <p>A. On devrait donner la priorité à la protection de l'environnement, même si cela risque de freiner la croissance économique.<br/>                 B. On devrait donner la priorité à la croissance économique, même si l'environnement en souffre quelque peu.</p> <p>Laquelle de ces deux opinions se rapproche le plus de votre point de vue?</p> <p>1 A<br/>                 2 B<br/>                 3 Autre réponse (NE PAS SUGGERER).<br/>                 0 ?</p>   | <p>179. Here are two statements which people sometimes make when discussing the environment and economic growth (show card B).</p> <p>A. Protection of the environment should be given priority, even at the risk of curbing economic growth.<br/>                 B. Economic growth should be given priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent.</p> <p>Which of these statements comes closer to your own point of view?</p> <p>1 A<br/>                 2 B<br/>                 3 Other answer (volunteered)<br/>                 0 ?</p> |
| <p>180. Dans cette liste (MONTRER LA CARTE C), qu'est-ce qui décrit le mieux votre habitation?</p> <p>1 Ferme ou maison isolée à la campagne<br/>                 2 Maison indépendante<br/>                 3 Maison mitoyenne<br/>                 4 Maison avec des maisons accolées à droite et à gauche<br/>                 5 Logement indépendant, dans une maison qui compte plusieurs logements (3 ou 4)<br/>                 6 Appartement dans un immeuble de 10 appartements ou moins<br/>                 7 Appartement dans un immeuble de 11 à 50 appartements<br/>                 8 Appartement dans un immeuble de plus de 50 appartements<br/>                 9 Autre cas (Quoi: .....)</p> | <p>180. Which of these best describes where you live (show card C)?</p> <p>1 Farmhouse or isolated country dwelling<br/>                 2 Detached house<br/>                 3 Semi-detached house<br/>                 4 Terrace-house<br/>                 5 Maisonnette<br/>                 6 Flat in a block of up to 10 flats<br/>                 7 Flat in a block of 11-50 flats<br/>                 8 Flat in a block of over 50 flats<br/>                 9 Other (describe: .....)</p>  |

Please use columns 60, 61, 62 ... 80

60. Are you: (Read out)

1	Single
2	Married
3	Living as married
4	Divorced
5	Separated
6	Widowed

61. How old were you when you finished your full-time education?

1	14 or under
2	15
3	16
4	17
5	18
6	19
7	20
8	21
9	22 or over
X	Still studying

62/ If there were a General Election tomorrow (Say if contact under 18: and you had a vote), which party would you support?	SEE LOCAL CODES
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64/65 BLANK

66. Sex:

1	Male
2	Female

67. Can you tell me your date of birth please? (Write in date of birth AND age.)

    Born:.....  
    Age: .....

69. How many persons live in your home, including yourself, all adults and children?

    Write in number : .....

70. How many children are living at home:

(a) between the ages of 8 and 15 ? .....

(b) under 8? .....

72. We would like to analyse the survey results according to the income of persons interviewed.

Show INCOME CARD: Here is a scale of incomes and we would like to know in what group you would place your combined family income, counting all wages, salaries, pensions and any other form of income.

Just give me the number of the group your household falls into before tax and other deductions.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 X V

I hereby declare that this is a true record of an interview, made strictly in accordance with your requirements, with a person who is a stranger to me. The whole of this form was completed at the time of interview.

Signed: ..... Date: .....

73. Occupation of self:(Write in, with code)

-----

Self-employed:

1 Farmer, fisherman (skipper)  
2 Professional - lawyer, accountant, etc.  
3 Business - shopowner, craftsman, proprietor

Employed:

4 Manual worker  
5 White collar - office worker  
6 Executive, top management, director

Not employed:

7 Retired  
8 Housewife, not otherwise employed  
9 Student, military service  
0 Unemployed

74. If self-employed or employed: Others go to Q. 75  
How many people work where you work: .....?  
(Organisation, company, shop, factory, etc.)

1 Less than 5  
2 5 - 49  
3 50 - 499  
4 500 and over

75. Are you head of your household?

1 Yes - go to Q. 78  
2 No - ask Q. 76

76. Occupation of head of household: (Write in, with code)

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Self-employed:

1 Farmer, fisherman (skipper)  
2 Professional - lawyer, accountant, etc.  
3 Business - shopowner, craftsman, proprietor

Employed:

4 Manual worker  
5 White collar - office worker  
6 Executive, top management, director

Not employed:

7 Retired  
8 Housewife, not otherwise employed  
9 Student, military service  
0 Unemployed

77. Size of locality

Local codes

78. Would you say you live in a: (Read out)

1 Rural area or village  
2 Small or medium-sized town  
3 Large town

79/ Regions

80. Local codes

Name and address of contact      PLEASE PRINT

Mr/

Mrs/ .....

Miss:

Address: .....