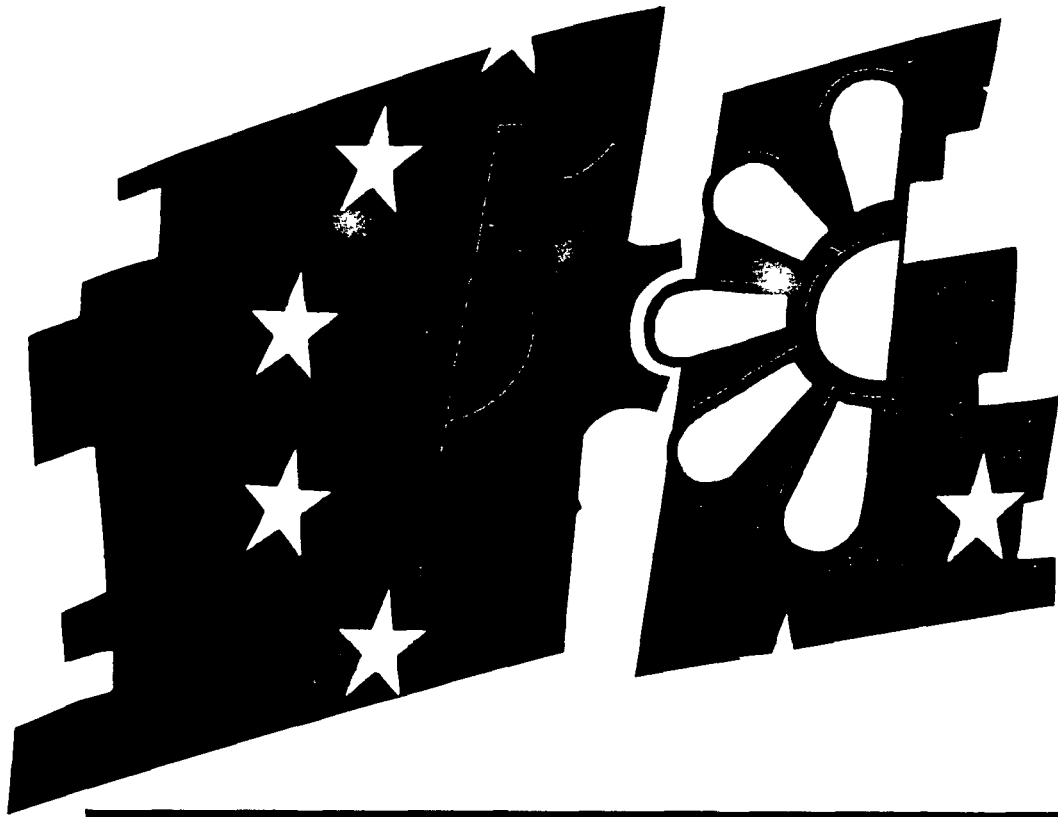


Europeans and the Environment

Survey conducted in the context
of the Eurobarometer 43.1 bis



EUROBAROMETER 43.1 BIS

EUROPEANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN 1995

Report produced

for

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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by

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THE STUDY AT A GLANCE

This opinion poll was carried out at the request of the European Commission (Directorate General "Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection" - Unit XI/A/3 : "Information and Communication").

It was carried out in all the countries of the European Union, between 19 May and 26 June 1995, under the overall coordination of INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office, located in Brussels.

The questionnaire, the name of the institutes involved in the research and the various technical information (sampling methods, composition of the sample, etc.) are enclosed.

The European Commission does not accept any liability for the contents of this report.

This report was originally written in French.

SOME MAJOR RESULTS OF THE SURVEY IN SUMMER 1995

- 82% of Europeans - which is **3 points less than in 1992 but 8 and 10 points more than in 1988 and 1986** - consider that protecting the environment is an "immediate and urgent problem". 14% (respectively +3, -6 and -8 points) see it as "more a problem for the future" and only 2% think that it is "not really a problem".
Between 1988 and 1992, this "feeling of urgency" had increased throughout the Community. Between 1992 and 1995, it slowed down in almost all countries, with the exception of Spain and Greece (unchanged), Portugal (+8 points), Ireland (+6 points) and Luxembourg (+4 points); this regression varies, depending on the country from 1 point (in Denmark) to 22 points (in Belgium).
As in 1992, **in all member states**, at least seven citizens out of ten share this feeling. One exception, however, is Belgium where there is a much lower level of this feeling of urgency. While it had increased regularly between 1986 and 1992, the latest survey shows that it has fallen to 63% (level reached in 1986).
- 72% of Europeans (3 **points more than in 1992**) consider that it is necessary to **ensure economic development while protecting the environment**. 18% (- 4 **points**) state that the environment should take precedence over the economy, and barely 6% (+2 **points**) consider that economic development should be given priority.
- **88-89% of Europeans** claimed to be "quite worried" or "very worried" about the disappearance from the world of the tropical rain forests, the ozone layer or the extinction of plants, animals species or natural habitats. This concern, although very clear, is still less pronounced than in 1992, when it had reached 92-93% of the citizens of the European Community. The threat posed by the extinction of plants, animals species or natural habitats did not receive the same number votes, and was 5 points down on 1992.
- **Nearly 9 out of 10 Europeans** are "quite worried" or "very worried" about the threats posed to their own country by pollution of the seas and coastlines, pollution of rivers and lakes, harm caused to animals, plants and the natural environment and industrial waste. This degree of concern is still high, but once again, less significant than in 1992.

- As far as their local environment is concerned, Europeans complain first of all about the **amount of road traffic** (this complaint is made by 51% of respondents, which is 3 points lower than in 1992), and then about **air pollution** (41%, -1 point).
- As in 1992, the concerns and complaints about the environment seem to be linked more to **major and general risks** (even global) than at daily nuisance. This is confirmed by the fact that the closer the questions move towards the individual's sphere (i.e. if one considers in succession world, country and local environment), the **number** of concerns or complaints tends to fall.
- Problems that Europeans consider as **serious environmental damage** are mainly:
 - ⇒ factories releasing chemicals into the air or water (68% - unchanged from 1992);
 - ⇒ oil pollution of the seas and coasts (48%, +5 points);
 - ⇒ global pollution like the disappearance of tropical forests or the destruction of the ozone layer (40%, -8 points); and
 - ⇒ storage of nuclear waste (39%, -3 points).
- Avoiding dropping paper or other waste on the ground (95% - +1 point), sorting household waste for recycling (84%, +1 point), saving mains (82%, +1 point), saving energy (81%, -3 points), making less noise (79%, +6 points), or buying a product respecting the environment - even at a higher price (67%, -3 points) are the top six **concrete actions** that Europeans have "already done" or are "prepared to do more often or start to do" in favour of the environment. It can be seen that compared with 1992, the majority of these actions have gained a few points, which seems to indicate that behaviour aimed at protecting the environment is increasingly becoming part of people's habits. A three-point drop observed in buying products respecting the environment, even at a higher price, can be understood in a context of a relatively difficult economic conditions.
- **Environmental protection associations** are cited almost everywhere as being the source of information most likely to "**tell the truth** about the state of the environment". Scientists come in second place, followed by consumers' associations. These three sources are the same as those cited in 1992.

- Concerns about the environment seems to be due to an **overall, complex attitude**: the average number of things that people say that they have already done or are prepared to do is linked to the total number of complaints/fears about the environment at global, national or local level, and never to one particular type of complaint or concern.
- Like in 1992, the citizens of the European Union appear **highly critical** of the effectiveness of the actions of public authorities in the field of environmental protection: whatever the level of government under consideration, the proportion of Europeans who consider that the public authorities are acting effectively never exceeds the proportion who think the opposite.
- At European level, action by public authorities is deemed to be effective by 23% of the people interviewed (-4 points on 1992), which puts it in fourth place after national action (28% - unchanged) and ahead of global action (17% compared with 20% in 1992), but it is considered ineffective by "only" 48% of them (or - 3 points compared with 1992). The levels of "DK/NA" are particularly high (30%). Actions at local and regional level are considered as ineffective by 46% of Europeans, which is the lowest level recorded.
- Based on the question asked in EUROBAROMETER 43.1, it can be seen that 69% of respondents (or 3 points less than in 1992) believe that decisions on the environment should be taken at Community level rather than at national level.
This transfer from the national to Community sphere followed a **slightly upward trend** between 1989 and 1992, and **declined regularly until Autumn 1994, when it reached the lowest level ever recorded, since when it has been rising again.**
- The vast majority of Europeans see the "green taxes", which should be introduced gradually, as a solution which would enable the harmful effects of our lifestyle on the environment to be slowed down.

- If the imposition of green taxes were to result in a slight slow-down in economic growth, Europeans would still be in favour of introducing them.
- Changing their consumption behaviour is a step that Europeans are prepared to take to slow down or perhaps even stop the deterioration in the environment. So the proposal to increase taxes on packages that pollute the environment is well received within the European Union (83% of "totally agree/tend to agree" responses). The proposal to reduce income taxes and impose equivalent amounts of tax on processes and products that harm the environment recorded a high level of agreement (73%).
- Although it is not expressed in these terms, the polluter pays principle (PPP) (individual or collective) is a recognised principle that is preferred by nearly 90% of Europeans. In their view, application of the polluter pays principle would be the best solution for funding the elimination of pollution.

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INTRODUCTION

The main opinion poll analysed in this report was carried out in the context of EUROBAROMETER¹ n° 43.1 bis, at the request of the European Commission's Directorate General for "Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Defence" (XI/A/3: "Information and Communication"), between 19 May and 26 June 1995, simultaneously in the fifteen countries of the European Union.

The survey was intended to give a clearer picture of how Europeans perceive environmental issues, and the questions it contains can also be grouped into six large themes:

- 1) Urgency and priority to be allocated to the problem of environmental protection
- 2) Concerns or complaints about various threats to the environment
- 3) Personal actions in favour of the environment
- 4) Information concerning the environment
- 5) Efficiency of the various levels of public authorities in environmental policy
- 6) Attitude towards "green taxes"

¹ EUROBAROMETER surveys ("standard EUROBAROMETER surveys") have been carried out since September 1973 (EB No. 8) for the European Commission's Directorate General for "Information, Communication, Culture and Audiovisual". They have included Greece since Autumn 1980, Portugal and Spain since Autumn 1985, East Germany since Autumn 1990, as well as Austria, Finland and Sweden since Spring 1995.

In every country, these questions were put to a representative sample of the national population of at least 15 years of age. In total, some 15 800 people were interviewed, with at least 1 000 in each country except for Luxembourg (500), Germany (2 000: 1 000 in East Germany and 1 000 in West Germany) and the United Kingdom (1 300: 1 000 in Great Britain and 300 in Northern Ireland).

This opinion poll follows on from four other similar "EUROBAROMETER" surveys:

- The first was carried out in Autumn 1982 (EUROBAROMETER 18), in the **ten countries** which belonged to the European Community at that time. It covered a sample of approximately 9 600 individuals. The scope of this study was very broad, as it was an exploratory study. ("Europeans and their Environment", Commission of the European Communities, November 1983)
- The second was carried out in Spring 1986 (EUROBAROMETER 25), in the **Twelve**. It covered a total sample of 11 600 people. This second survey included the same questions as the previous survey, and added others. ("Europeans and their Environment in 1986", Commission of the European Communities, March 1987)
- The third was carried out in Spring 1988 (EUROBAROMETER 29), in the **Twelve**. It covered a sample of 11 600 people. It contained the same questions as the previous survey, as well as additional questions aimed at measuring the impact of the "European Year of the Environment". ("Europeans and their Environment in 1988", Commission of the European Communities, October 1988)
- The fourth was carried out in Spring 1992 (EUROBAROMETER 37.0) in the **Twelve**. It covered a sample of some 12 800 people. This survey included the same main themes as the previous one. Nevertheless, many finer details, changes and updates were considered necessary. Likewise, topical issues were included. This study also covered East Germany. ("Europeans and their Environment in 1992", Commission of the European Communities, August 1992).

The main survey examined in this report is the one carried out in the context of EUROBAROMETER 43.1 bis, which covers the same major issues as in 1992. After three years, it was considered necessary to update and modify the survey, and topical issues were added. New themes, mainly concerning sustainable development and "green taxes" were included.

It should be borne in mind that for 1995, the results in this report also cover Austria, Finland and Sweden.

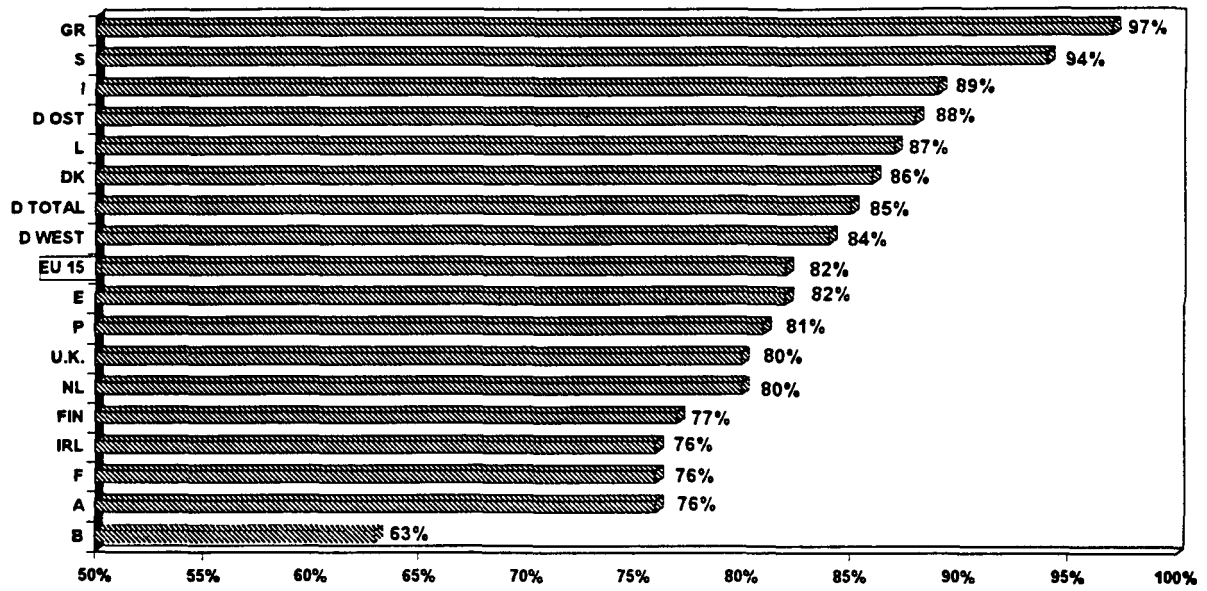
It is also important to indicate that figures relating to the European Union as a whole, which appear in this report, are a weighted average of national data. For each country, the weighting used is the proportion of the national population over 15 years of age within the Community population of the same age.²

It is also worth noting that the total percentages shown in the tables in this study may exceed 100%, where the respondent is allowed to give several answers to the same question. It is also possible for this total to deviate from 100% by a small amount (e.g.: 99% or 101%), due to rounding of figures.

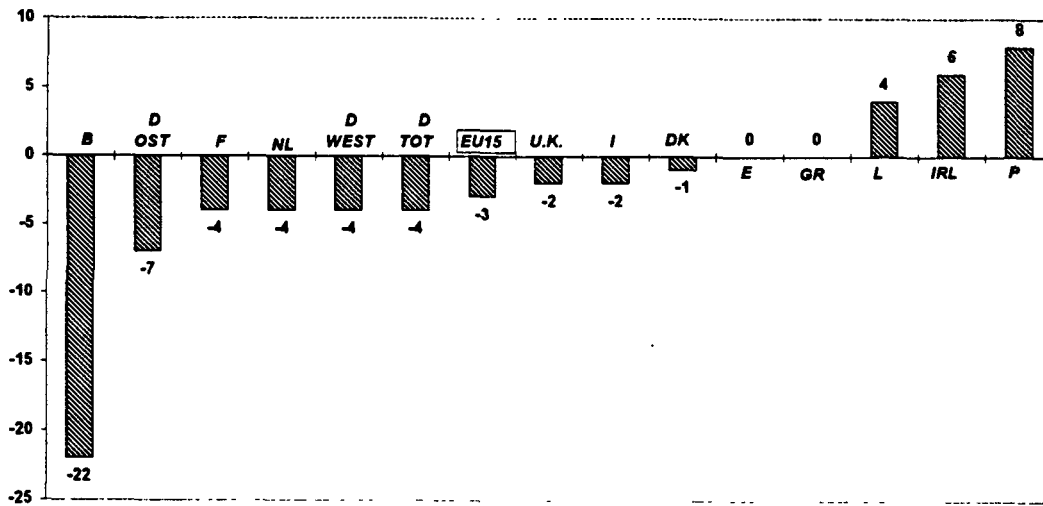
And finally, it is important to point out that, in this report, the abbreviation "NA" means "No Answer" (i.e. "refusal to answer the question asked") and the abbreviation "DK" stands for "Don't know".

CHAPTER 1

Graph 1.1 : Protecting the environment -
An immediate and urgent problem
(national % -1995)



Graph 1.2 : Protecting the environment -
An immediate and urgent problem
(Variation in national % between 1992 and 1995)



CHAPTER 1 : URGENCY AND PRIORITY TO BE ALLOCATED TO THE PROBLEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

1.1. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT: AN IMMEDIATE AND URGENT PROBLEM...

It can be seen from table 1.1 and graph 1.1 that only 2% of citizens of the Fifteen consider that protecting the environment and fighting pollution are not really a problem, while 14% think that is "more a problem for the future", ...and 82% believe it is an "immediate and urgent problem"! In Greece and Sweden, this figure far exceeds 90%, while in Belgium, where it is lowest, it reaches 63%.

This feeling of urgency is no longer as manifest as in the previous two surveys. However, it is greater than in 1986 (72%) and 1988 (74%). The sharpest fall is in Belgium, which records the same result as in 1986.

So, the proportion of people considering environmental protection as a problem has hardly changed (96%, 96%, 94% and 94% respectively for 1995, 1992, 1988 and 1986), ...but the urgency of the problem, after being closer together in 1992, has become more divergent, and now appears a less pressing issue.

This phenomenon of a lesser impression of urgency is particularly pronounced in Belgium (-12 points since 1992), Germany, the Netherlands and France (-4 points). Increased urgency can be observed in Portugal (+8 points), Ireland (+6 points) and Luxembourg (+4 points). (Graph 1.2)

If we examine the way in which the perception of the problem breaks down according to socio-demographic variables, it can be seen that the impression of urgency (in table 1.2) varies as follows:

- it is slightly less common amongst men than women and amongst people over 54 years of age than their juniors;
- it rises as the level of education, unlike the proportion of "DK/NA"; students are likely to have this impression to a lesser extent than those who continued studying beyond the age of 20;

1.2. ...TO RECONCILE WITH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

When Europeans are asked if economic development is more important than protecting the environment, or vice versa, or whether economic development should be ensured at the same time as protecting the environment, the majority (72%) are in favour of this last proposal (Table 1.3, graphs 1.3 and 1.4).

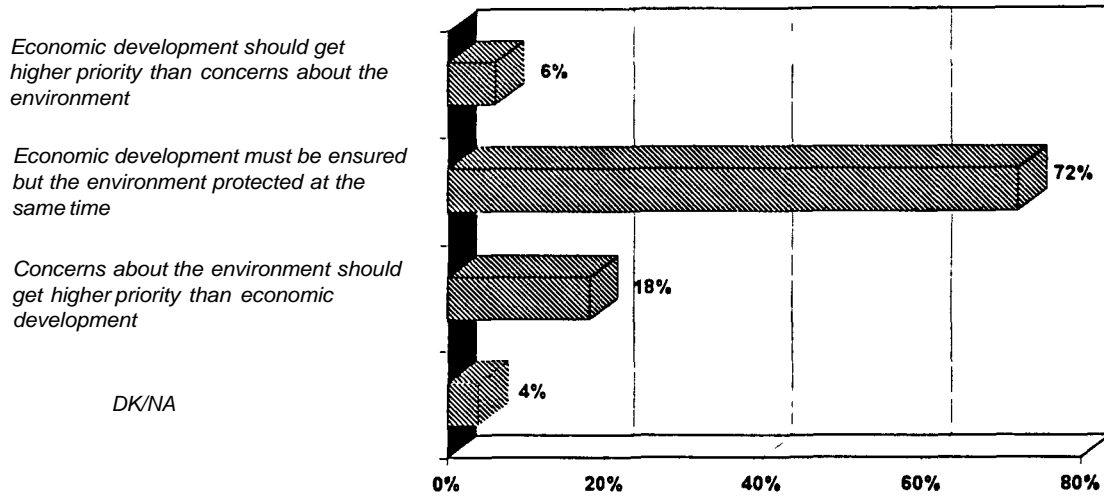
Amongst those who choose one of the two opposing views in the alternatives proposed, the majority consider that it is concern for the environment that should come before economic development and not vice versa (18% as against 6%).

Bearing in mind the major differences in wording between 1986 and 1992, a clear trend can be perceived towards a wish for harmony between the two (concept of sustainable development, see Chapter 6): in 1986 and 1988, 50% and 55% of Europeans stated that "protecting the environment and conserving natural resources are essential conditions to ensure economic development"; in 1992 and 1995, 69% and 72% respectively wanted economic development, "but at the same time protecting the environment".

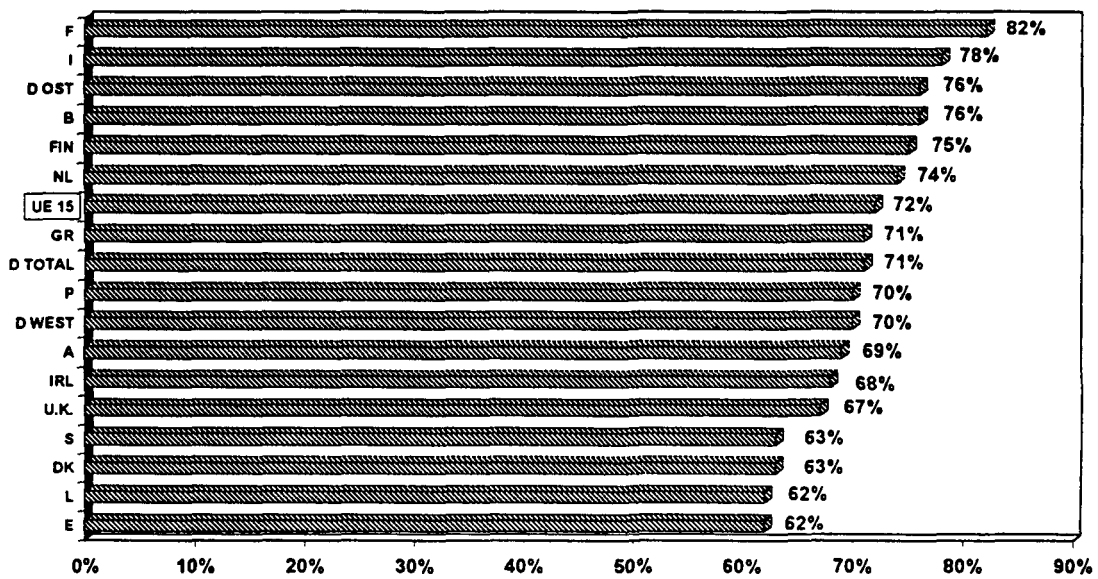
As far as the influence of socio-demographic variables are concerned, it should be emphasised that:

- 21% of young people of between 15 and 24 years of age want the environment to take precedence over the economy, and 71% prefer "harmony", ...while amongst people aged between 40 and 54, these percentages are 17 and 75% respectively, and for those aged over 54 years, they are 15 and 70%;
- the percentage of responses in favour of harmony is slightly greater amongst people with a high level of education than those with low educational levels;
- the wish for harmony is in inverse proportion to income;
- people with very low "opinion leadership" the ("--") are least inclined towards a balance in their choices: only 66% of them want to "ensure economic development, while at the same time protecting the environment"; moreover, 8% of them did not express a view (while amongst leaders "++", this figure is only 1%).

Graph 1.3 : Environmental protection or economic development •
 Priority objective ?
 (EU15%for1995)



Graph 1.4 : " Economic development must be ensured but the environment protected at the same time "
 (national %-1995)



CHAPTER 2

CHAPTER 2 : CONCERNS OR COMPLAINTS ABOUT VARIOUS THREATS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

2.1. WHAT CONSTITUTES "SERIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE"?

Problems that European consider as serious environmental damage are basically (table 2.1, graph 2.1) as follows:

- factories releasing dangerous chemicals into the air or water;
- oil pollution of the seas and coasts;
- global pollution (gradual disappearance of tropical forests, destruction of the ozone layers, greenhouse effect, etc.); and
- storage of nuclear waste.

You will have noticed that this harm concerns problems that are both **global and long-term** (e.g. tropical rain forests) rather than **more local and sporadic** (e.g. factories).

While all the countries agree that top of the list of serious environmental damage is the fact that factories are spreading dangerous chemicals, and while the majority (with the exception of Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and Greece) put oil pollution second, one can still identify a number of specific national features:

- the Greeks, Irish and Belgians place more emphasis than other nationalities on pollution due to industrial waste. Italians and Danes also point the finger at agricultural pollution, but are less worried about oil pollution;
- the Greeks and Portuguese mention refuse in public open spaces the most often (they put these in second place). On the other hand, few Portuguese cite global pollution;
- the French, Finns and Swedes are proportionally the most worried about nuclear waste;
- in the United Kingdom, Italy and Portugal, more than one in four people cite the problem of pollution from cars.

The differences vary greatly depending on the fields examined. For some fields these are very pronounced, while for others they are insignificant.

However, a large number of socio-demographic variables have a decisive influence on global pollution: the seriousness of this pollution is emphasised particularly by the youngest, those with the longest period spent in education, and those with the highest incomes, as well as opinion leaders "+" and "++".

For the other problems raised, it should be noted that:

- people with the lowest level of education or income are proportionally more likely to consider that the problem of sewage, litter or pollution caused by cars are serious threats to the environment;
- the youngest Europeans are more sensitive to oil pollution and global pollution, while older people more often cite litter in the streets, pollution from cars, noise and excessive use of herbicides, insecticides and fertilisers in agriculture;
- leaders "++" are more often concerned by storage of nuclear waste, excessive use of herbicides, insecticides and fertilisers in agriculture and global pollution, while leaders "--" are more influenced by pollution due to sewage and litter.

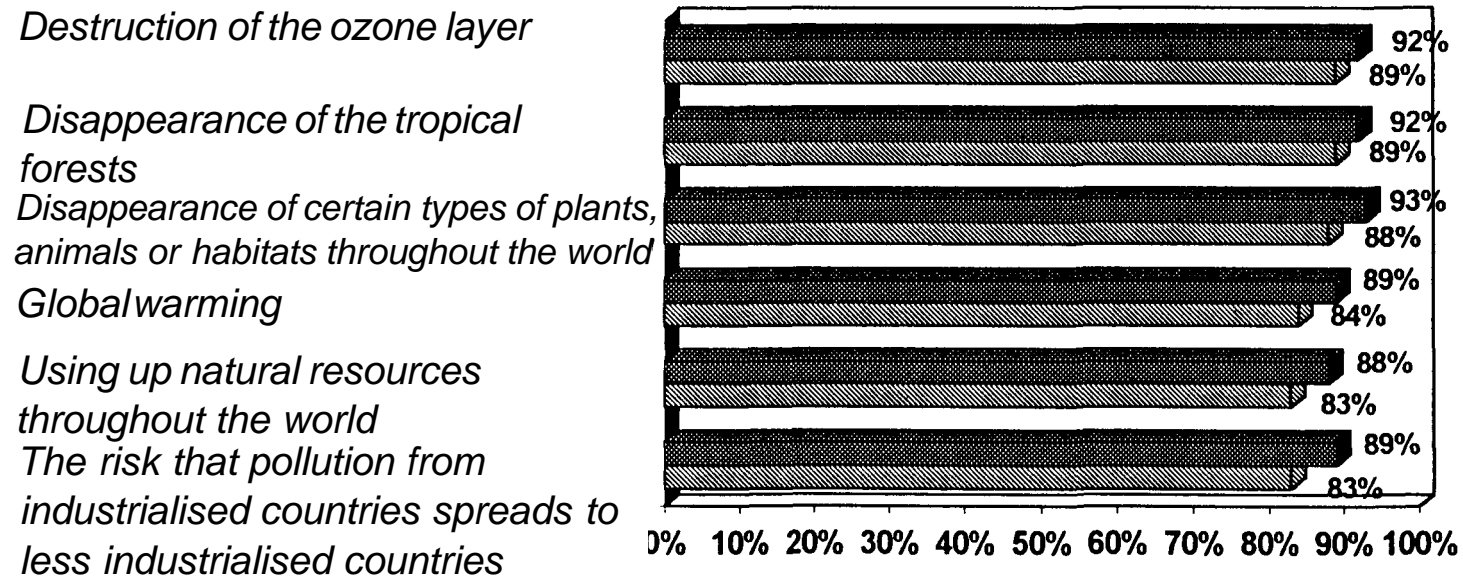
Here, there are few differences between city-dwellers and people living in the country, except for pollution from cars (mentioned by 41 % of the former and 34% of the latter), and excessive use of herbicides (39% compared with 32%).

Depending whether one considers that protecting the environment is "not really a problem" or, on the other hand, it is a problem "more for the future" or an "immediate and urgent problem" there are very marked differences for eight of the thirteen "nuisances" under consideration. They are slight for "oil polluting the sea and the coasts", "industrial waste", "sewage", "acid rain" and "uncontrolled mass tourism in some areas".

As in 1992, the most striking divergence (26 points) is for **global pollution**. Amongst people who consider that the protection of the environment is not really a problem, only 18% rate it as "serious environmental damage".

On the other hand, amongst people who consider that protecting the environment is more a problem for the future, this percentage is 28% and for those who see it as an immediate and urgent problem, it is 44%.

Graph 2.2 : Concerns about various threats to the environment in the world
 (EU15 % of "very/quite worried" for 1995 et EC12 % for 1992)



2.2. CONCERNS ABOUT VARIOUS THREATS TO THE ENVIRONMENT WORLDWIDE

Six problems were put to the people interviewed, and for each problem, they were asked to say how much it worried them.

As shown in table 2.2 and graph 2.2, the proportion of Europeans who state that they are "quite worried" or "very worried" is between **8 and 9 out of 10**, for each of the problems put to them. The lowest rate, which deals with the risk that pollution from industrialised countries may spread to less industrialised countries around the world and, *ex aequo*, the depletion of world natural resources, is 83%!

The most acute worry is about the **destruction of the ozone layer** (62% of very worried") and the **disappearance of the tropical forests** (60%). This concern re-emerges, but to a lesser extent than in 1992.

On a four-point scale ("very worried" = 4, ... "not at all worried" = 1 ; the mid-point is therefore 2.5), the "average worry" ranges, **whatever the problem concerned**, from 3.3 to 3.5 out of 4. Moreover, **in all countries**, this average never falls below 3.1.

By comparison with the results obtained in 1992 (the same questions were asked), it can be observed that there is an overall **slight decrease in the average worry** (of the order of 0.1 to 0.2 point), as well as the proportion of "very worried" (of the order of 0.1 to 0.2 point), as well as the proportion of "very worried" (of the order of 7 to 10 points)!

Overall, Europeans are "very worried" or "quite worried" about **5.2 (out of 6!)** of the problems submitted to them (which is equivalent to nearly **9 out of 10**). As for the differences per country, the maximum discrepancy is 0.9. The highest numbers are to be found in **Greece** (5.8), and the lowest in the Netherlands and France (4.9). (Table 2.3).

As for the influence of the socio-demographic variables, it is very limited. This emphasises just how **massive and widespread** this concern is.

2.3 WORRIES ABOUT VARIOUS THREATS TO THE ENVIRONMENT WITHIN ONE'S OWN COUNTRY

Nearly nine out of ten Europeans state that they are "quite worried" or very worried" about threats to their own country from pollution of seas and coasts, industrial waste, pollution of rivers and lakes, damage caused to animals, plants and the natural habitat and air pollution. For the eight other risks mentioned, they each scored **at least** 40% in this case. (Table 2.5, graph 2.4.a and 2.4.b)

On a four-point scale ("very worried" = 4, ..., "not at all worried" = 1 ; mid-point = 2.5), the "average worry" for seven of the fourteen problems under consideration (problems A, B etc.), **whatever the country**, of at least 2.6/4. And for the other seven problems **still whatever the country** (apart from Luxembourg) it never falls below the floor of 1.8 ("not very worried").

As for the concerns about the environment in the world (see above, section 2.2), the concerns about the environment within one's own country seems to have eased slightly since 1992.

For all the threats considered, the **Greeks** are the most worried.

For agricultural pollution, air pollution, that caused by agriculture, that caused by hunting and industry, the Italians are the most worried; for pollution of rivers, damage caused to animals, plants, damage caused by biotechnology, damage caused by natural disasters, it is the Portuguese; for pollution of the sea, it is the Italians and the Portuguese; for motor sports, it is the Dutch; the Spanish are proportionally more "worried" about the effects that uncontrolled tourism may have on the environment, while the Portuguese and Dutch are worried about urban expansion.

(see Chapter 1, section 1.2).

As in 1992, **Greece** has the highest "average worry". Greece also has the highest percentage (97%!) of people who consider that protecting the environment is an "immediate and urgent problem" (see Chapter 1, section 1.1). It can also be seen that the factor of **proximity** of the problem does not seem to accentuate the worry experienced about certain specific problems.

2.4. COMPLAINTS ABOUT ONE'S LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

As far as their immediate environment is concerned, Europeans complain first about the **density of road traffic** (51%). Quite a way behind come complaints about air pollution (41%), damage done to the landscape (39%) and waste disposal (35%). (Table 2.6, graph 2.4)

On a four-point scale ("very much reason to complain" = 4, ..., "no reason at all to complain" = 1; mid-point = 2.5), the "average worry" varies in the European Union from 2.0 to 2.5 out of 4, depending on the problem under consideration.

For all the items proposed in 1992, it can be observed that there are **fewer or the same number of complaints in 1995 about the local environment** (likewise, the decrease of concerns about the global environment and the national environment have already been expressed (see above, sections 2.2. et 2.3.)). In these comparisons, the reservations raised in the introduction to this chapter should be borne in mind.

On average, people interviewed considered that they had "very much" or "quite a lot of reason to complain" about **2.6 (out of 7!)** of the problems submitted to them (which is equivalent to **3.7 out of 10**). This number is **significantly lower** than those recorded for concerns about the global environment (nearly 9 out of 10) or the national environment (6.8 out of 10). (Table 2.8)

The closer one is to the individual sphere (in sequence: world, country and habitat), **the lower the number of concerns or complaints** (9, 6.8 and 3.7 out of ten). Likewise, the closer one is to the individual sphere, the **more the "average worry" decreases**: for the "world", it varies between 3.3 and 3.5 out of 4; for the "country", it varies between 2.3 and 3.4 out of 4; and for the "habitat", it varies between 2.0 and 2.5 out of 4.

The observation that concern about the environment seems to be firstly about global, general, more fundamental risks, rather than everyday problems is obviously **encouraging**, because it probably indicates an **awareness** of the fact that the environment forms a **whole** and that the problem of protecting it must be solved in a **global manner**.

A similar observation can be made when analysing, from this viewpoint, what Europeans consider as "serious environmental damage" and the reasons they give justifying their description (see above, section 2.1).

CHAPTER 3

CHAPTER 3 : PERSONAL ACTIONS IN FAVOUR OF THE ENVIRONMENT

3.1. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE METHOD USED

The information dealt with in this chapter is drawn mainly from a question with three sections.

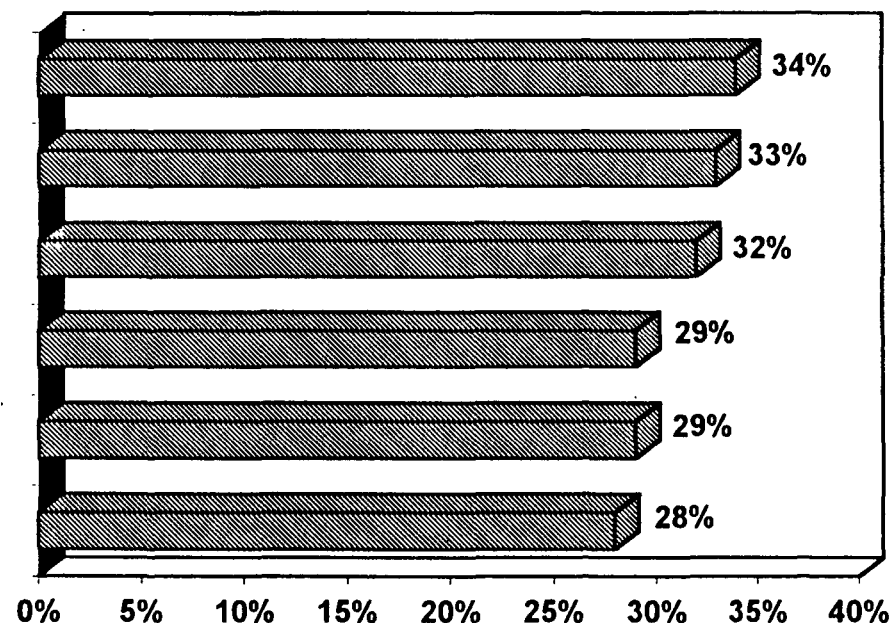
- **section one** : from a list of thirteen proposed actions (to help the environment), the respondent is asked to identify those he/she has already carried out;
- **section two** : from the same list, the respondent is then asked to identify those actions already carried out and those which he/she would be prepared to carry out more often or those which he/she has not yet done but would be prepared to start doing.
- **section three** : still from this list, the respondent is asked to choose those things he/she would be prepared to do to contribute to improving the lot of future generations.

This three-pronged question enabled two aggregates to be assembled: the first takes the positive answers from the first and/or second section; the second takes the positive answers from the first and/or third section. Of course, it would have been possible to settle for just asking about actual actions and considering the others as just good intentions, but adopting that kind of approach would have over-estimated the importance of the first question, while under-estimating the interest of the other two. However, these two groups of questions are complementary.

The first includes both regular habits and one-off actions; it does not necessarily reflect greater commitment, and more firmly-rooted behaviour. The second not only includes "pure" intentions (what people would be "prepared to do"), but also practices which they would be prepared to adopt again. And the third covers all actions that would be put into practice in a show of solidarity with generations to come.

Graph 3.2 : The top six "things one would be prepared to do more often or at all" to protect the environment (EU15% for 1995)

- Buy an environmentally friendly product, even if it is more expensive*
- Sort out certain types of household waste ... for recycling*
- Save tap water*
- Use less polluting means of transport... than your car*
- Save energy by using less hot water, by closing doors and windows to save heat*
- Take part in a local environment initiative for example, cleaning a bench or a park*



We combined these three sections into one aggregate (which for mnemotechnical reasons we shall call only: "actual actions/potential actions") in order to identify individuals aware of various types of action, whether or not they were active in this field, i.e. whether or not they put them into practice.

This will enable clearer definition of the **potential audience** that would be most likely a *priori* to react favourably to an information campaign on this subject, or to a campaign aimed at promoting a particular type of action.

Rather like in marketing, it is a matter of establishing the "**maximum target group**" of potential consumers, which is an essential pre-condition for setting objectives in terms of actual consumers.

Wherever this may be useful, a distinction will be made between the three aspects of the problem and three sections of the question.

3.2. PERSONAL ACTIONS

From table 3.1 and graphs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, the first thing that emerges is that the things Europeans are doing (or at least, claim to be doing) most often are: avoiding dropping paper or litter on the ground (90% of people interviewed said they have already done this), saving energy (67%), sorting certain household refuse with a view to recycling (67%), avoiding making excessive noise (65%) or saving tap water (63%). For one of these items (avoiding making too much noise), the aggregate "actual actions/potential actions" (see above, section 2.1) is 73%. For the other four, it fluctuates between 81% and 94%!

At the other extreme, it will be noted that barely 7% of Europeans claim to be (or have been) "a member of an association for the protection of the environmental", 9% claim to have "demonstrated against a project that could harm the environment", 11% to have already "given financial support to an association for environmental protection" and 12% have already "taken part in a local action to help the environment". It can also be seen that:

- for each of these "actions", from 19% to 28% of respondents state that they are ready to do them again or, if appropriate, "start doing them"; and
- from 20% to 22% of respondents are ready to start doing them for future generations;
- if the "actual actions/potential actions" aggregate is derived for each of these "actions", the percentages obtained vary between 25% and 37%.

Comparison of the aggregates of "**actual actions/potential actions**" within the various countries of the European Union shows that:

- a) national aggregates relating to "**avoid dropping paper or other waste on the ground**" are very high everywhere (except in Austria): they vary between 90% in Luxembourg and Finland and 98% in Spain and in Italy. In Austria, they only reach 72%.

In thirteen out of fifteen cases, this is the action which records the highest aggregate. This is the second-highest in Austria and in West Germany and the third-highest in East Germany.

- b) Germany (East and West), the Netherlands and Finland have the highest national aggregates (89-96%) with regard to **"sorting out certain types of household waste for recycling"**. In Ireland (61%), and particularly Greece (37%), this aggregate is lowest. In Germany and Austria, this is the action for which the highest aggregate is recorded.
- c) for **saving tap water**, the aggregates are highest (89-95%) in Spain, Germany and Portugal (89%) and in Austria (64%) and Ireland (61%), they are lowest;
- d) national aggregates relating to **energy saving** are high in Germany (90%), Denmark, Spain and in the United Kingdom (85%-88%). In Greece (57%) and Austria (55%) this aggregate is lowest.

As far as other types of action are concerned, what is striking is the great variation (factor of one to three or more!) in national aggregates for "actual actions/potential actions" for the following "items":

- **Go on a type of holiday that is less harmful to the environment:** the Irish aggregate was only 15%, while for Italy it was 59%;
- **take part in a local environmental action:** the Greek aggregate is only 17% while the Finnish figure is 57%;
- **demonstrate against a project that could harm the environment:** the Dutch aggregate was only 10%, while in Luxembourg, it was 48%;
- **give financial support to an association for the protection of the environment:** the Greek aggregate is only 4%, and the Luxembourg aggregate is 59%;
- **being a member of an association for the protection of the environment:** the Greek aggregate is only 6%, while in Luxembourg, it is 51%.

Bearing in mind the reservations which should be attached particularly to these comparisons (see introduction to this chapter), it can be stated that overall, Europeans seem to be **proportionally more numerous in 1995 than in 1992 and 1988** in protecting the environment (and wanting to do more/start doing it) via the various actions about which they were asked in these three surveys. (Table 3.2)

If we look at the **average number** of actions, rather than the various **types** of actions, it can be seen that on average, citizens of the European Union (table 3.3 and graphs 3.4 and 3.5):

- have "already done" 5.4 of the 13 items proposed;
- are "ready to do more often or start doing" 3.4 of the 13 items proposed;
- in addition to the actions mentioned above, are "ready to do for future generations" 1.6 of the 13 actions proposed;
- they have "already done" and/or are "ready to do more often or start to do" 7.7 of the 13 actions proposed (to make the text easier to read, this number of actual actions/potential actions" will henceforth be referred to as "action potential"),

As far as national differences are concerned, it should be pointed out that:

- in Sweden, West Germany and Luxembourg we see the largest number of things already done. Whereas Sweden comes out top for "intentions" rather than "practice", Germany and Luxembourg have scores very close to the EU average;
- Ireland is well below the EU 15 average for "practice", and moves closer to this average, without reaching it, once it is a matter of "intentions";
- Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom are in line with the average as far as practice is concerned, and below or well below the average where "intentions" are concerned;
- Denmark, is at a comparable level whether one considers practice or intentions;
- Spain and Portugal, which are only left behind by Sweden in terms of "action potential", nevertheless have scores below the EU average for actions already carried out. These two countries (especially Portugal) make up for this poor showing with a record number of "intentions" (which is itself significantly below the number of intentions" cited in Sweden).

These remarks highlight the **advisability** of concentrating on the "**action potential**" rather than on actual practice and/or intentions.

The "action potential" is higher amongst 25-39 year-olds, amongst those who studied longer, those with the highest income, amongst opinion leaders"++" or "+", and amongst those who are on the left of the political spectrum.

Once the "action potential" is studied more closely, two comments seem to be necessary:

1) in 1992, this potential was the greatest amongst 15-24 year-olds, which was explained exclusively by the fact that the average number of things that they were prepared to do or start doing again was higher. It was and still is amongst young people that the number of things already done is lowest. In view of the type of actions analysed, this result can be attributed at least partly to age (i.e. to the fact that older people have had more opportunity to take these actions. In 1995, it was still amongst young people that the number of things already done is lowest, and on the other hand, the age bracket just above them outdid them in action potential. This can be explained by the fact that this age group obtains high scores both for potential actions and actual actions.

2) as far as "opinion leadership" is concerned, it can be seen that the number of things that people would be "ready to do more often or start doing" ("intentions") differs very little (except for leaders "--", where it is the actual taking of the action which explains the difference recorded previously.

The case of "subjective urbanisation" is interesting, because the "action potential" of the people who claim to live in a rural village hardly seems to differ from that of people who claim to live in town; this is true both for the "practical" aspects and for the "intentions" aspect.

However, chapter 2 (section 2.4.) showed us that people living in a large city complain on average about their immediate environment about 3.5 problems (out of the 7 mentioned), whereas those who state that they live in a rural area only complain of 1.8 problems. In this case, the most discontented people do not seem to be the most inclined to take action. As we shall see later, this "**inconsistency**" is far from being a general pattern.

In this regard, it can be pointed out that:

- The 15-24 year-olds stand out from older groups by the lack of actions in practice and by their intentions;
- Percentages relating to intentions ("Question 2") are slightly higher amongst young people than older ones, both for "DAY TO DAY BEHAVIOUR" ("B1", i.e. avoiding dropping litter on the ground, saving water, avoiding making noise etc.) and for "ENERGY" ("B2", i.e.: saving energy, using less polluting transport etc.) or "ACTION/DEMAND" ("B3", i.e.: adopting a mode of tourism that is better for the environment, demonstrating against a project that can harm the environment etc.) As for "practices" (or the aggregate "actual actions/potential actions", i.e. "Question 3"), it can be seen that in comparison with older people, the young are less present in the energy category.

For practices relating to "day to day behaviour", there are no significant differences according to age; on the other hand, as far as this type of practice is concerned, none of the variables included in the table (Level of education, income, political persuasion, nationality, ...) has a decisive influence on these percentages: in this A1 column, all the percentages are at least 93%! Austria is the one exception, with a figure of 91%.

- For the "intentions" and especially for "practices", the percentages relating to "action/demands" and to a lesser extent, "energy" tend to increase with the level of education.
- The actual practices and intentions for "action/demands" tend to be more frequent as the level of income increases.
They are also more widespread amongst people who claim to be "on the left" than those "on the right".
- The aggregate "actual action/potential actions" relating to "energy" is particularly high in Germany (both West and East) and particularly low in Greece.
- The aggregate for "effective actions/potential actions" relating to "action/demands" reaches a peak in Luxembourg and Italy and a trough in Greece. It should be noticed that the situation has been reversed since 1992, when this aggregate was highest in Greece and lowest in Italy.
- etc.

3.3. AN EXPRESSION OF AN OVERALL ATTITUDE RATHER THAN A PARTICULAR CONCERN

Table 3.5 indicates that the number of things which people have "already done" (1-1), as well as the number of things that people would be "prepared to do more often or start doing" (1-2), or the "action potential" (1-3) is **practically constant**, whatever the **type of concern** felt about the environment worldwide (these concerns were analysed in depth in chapter 2, section 2.2.).

These two numbers and the action potential would therefore not depend on a fear about a particular subject (it should be remembered that each of these themes put to the people interviewed was a cause for concern for nearly nine Europeans out of ten: therefore it is necessary to be careful with this interpretation!).

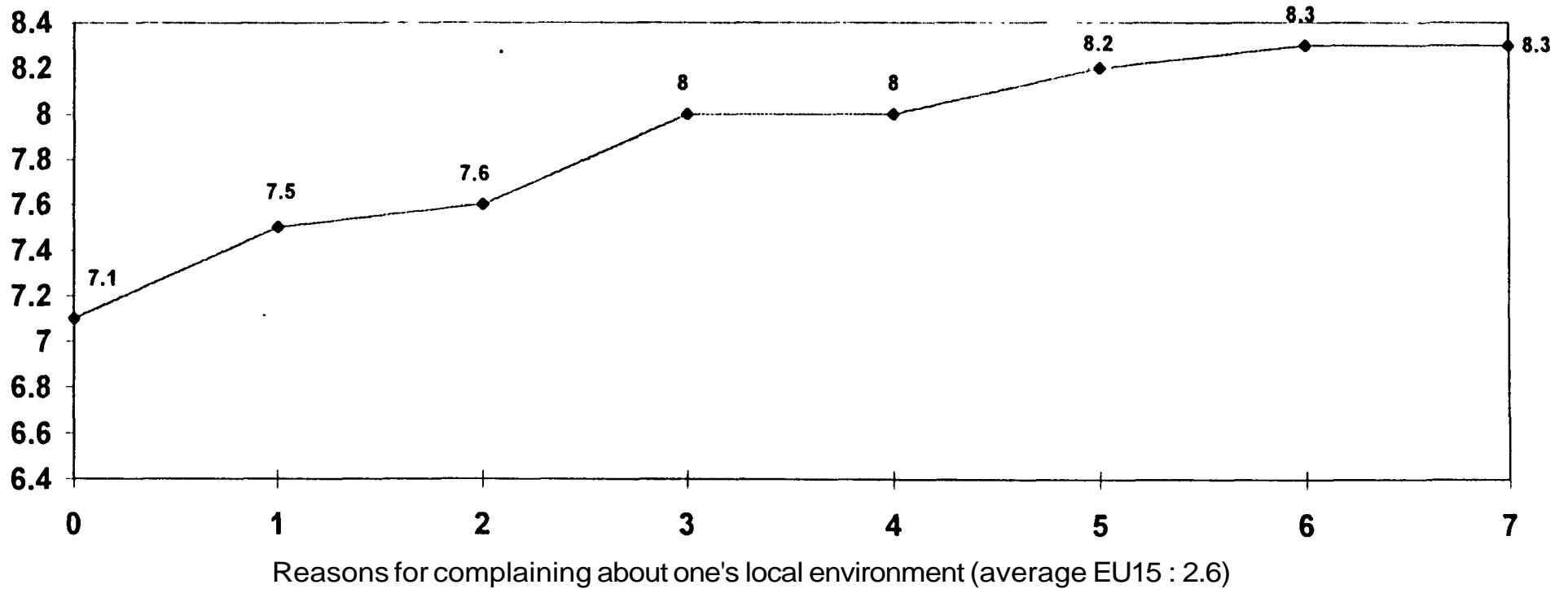
On the other hand, graph 3.6 shows that the action potential grows with the **number of concerns** that are felt with regard to the environment worldwide: on average, a person who says that they are not "very/quite concerned" about any of the six global problems put to them only has an action potential of 5.1 (out of 13); on the other hand, still on average, a person who says they are "very/somewhat worried" about these six problems has an action potential of 8.1.

If we move on from the global environment to turn to concerns about the environment in one's own country (see Chapter 2, section 2.3.), we **find the same phenomenon**. However, unlike matters affecting the global environment, concern about various "national problems" put to people interviewed depends heavily on the type of problem under consideration (hunting, for example, is only a worry for 38% of respondents, while pollution of the sea and coasts worried 89%). Therefore, the remark made above does not apply any more. (Table 3.6, graph 3.7)

Finally, if one examines the complaints made about its immediate environment, which also varies greatly depending on the type of problem under consideration (see Chapter 2, section 2.4.) -, **this result recurs**. (Table 3.7, graph 3.8)

Graph 3.10 : Personal actions in favour of the environment/ Reasons for complaining (from 7 proposed) about one's local environment - What relationship ? (EU15 results for 1995)

Average number (out of 13) of "things already done" and/or "things one would be prepared to do more often or at all" to protect the environment (EU15 average : 7.7)



CHAPTER 4

CHAPTER 4 : INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ENVIRONMENT

4.1. THE MOST RELIABLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

Except in Finland **environmental protection organisations** are most often described (44% in Austria, 43% in the East Germany, 20% in Finland, EU 15 average: 35%) as the **information source most likely to "tell the truth about environmental protection"** (Table 4.6, graph 4.5)

Then come scientists (8% in Portugal and Luxembourg, 38% in Sweden and 31% in Finland, EU 15 average: 19%) and consumer organisations (5% in Greece,.... 24% in France; EU 15 average: 16%).

In nine out of fifteen countries, these three information sources form the leading trio. The media form the third credible source in Austria, Greece, Luxembourg and Portugal, whereas in Ireland, teachers in schools and universities are in third place. In Finland, government has this distinction.

If we look beyond **THE** most reliable information source to all sources that "tell the truth about environmental protection" it can be seen that the sources mentioned above account for 62%, 51% and 41% of the people interviewed - are a long way ahead. Once again, teachers are part of the leading trio in Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Portugal and the United Kingdom, while this place is occupied by the media in Austria. Government bodies are only cited by 13% of respondents.

It should be noted that 10% of Europeans do not trust any of the sources proposed, and that this figure rises to 14% in Greece, the Netherlands and Portugal.

CHAPTER 5

CHAPTER 5 : EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

In Chapter 3, emphasis was placed on actions carried out by individuals. However, all the results presented in this study show clearly that a large number of the concerns which Europeans feel about the environment go beyond their day-to-day life and their immediate environment.

Very often, the problems worrying them are very general - or even global - and therefore need to be treated at supra-national level through common solutions.

It needs to be examined how Europeans assess the effectiveness of actions by public authorities (from local up to global level) in terms of environmental protection. That is the purpose of this chapter.

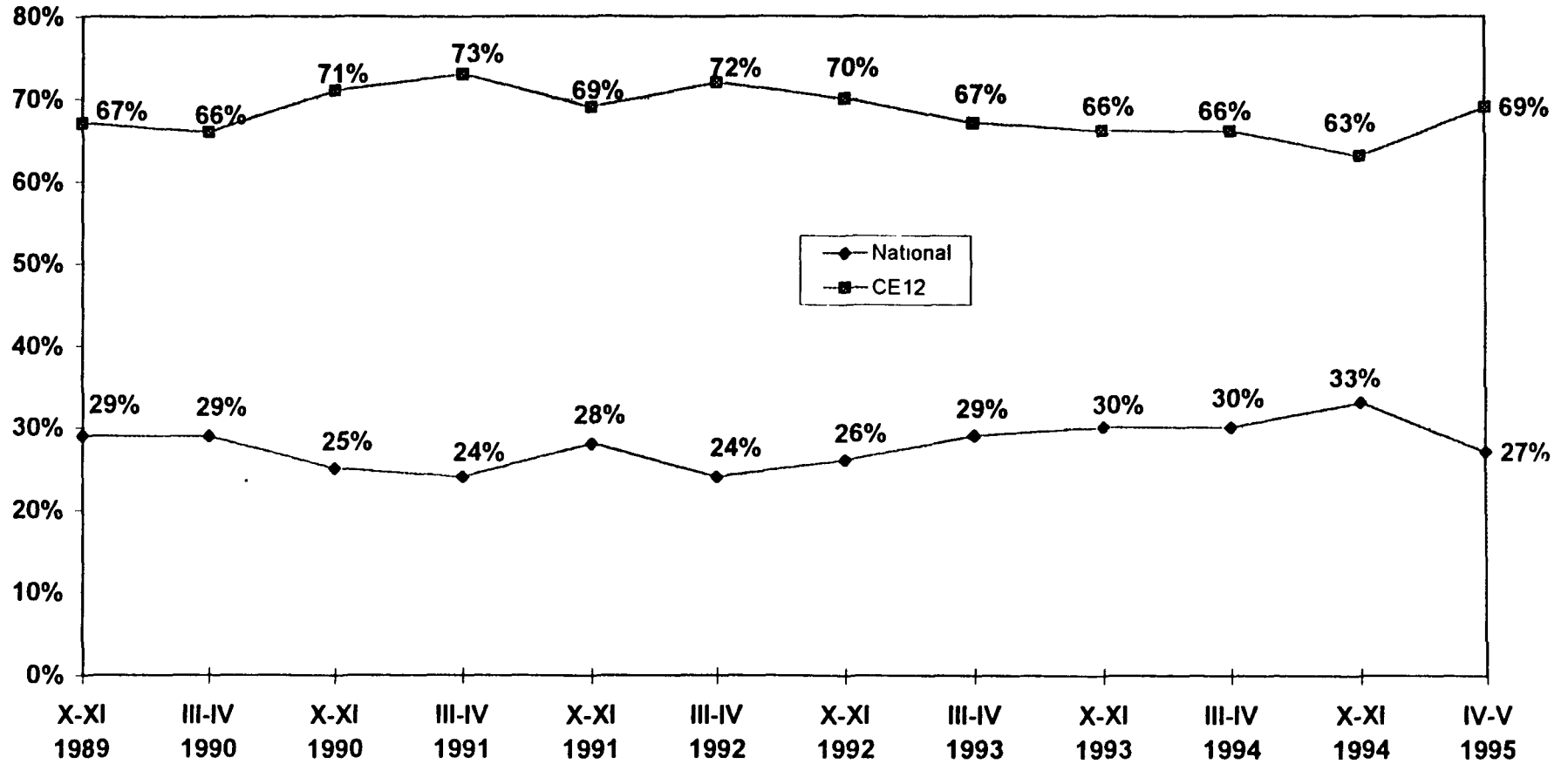
In general, Europeans are **highly critical** of the effectiveness of these actions. Whatever the level of government under consideration, the proportion of Europeans who consider that the public authorities are acting effectively never exceeds the proportion who think the opposite.

(Table 5.1, graph 5.1)

And whatever the level of government under consideration, it underscores the fact that the **'ineffectiveness ratio'** (proportion of "-" over "+"):

- is higher amongst men ;
- has a different breakdown in the same age brackets and various levels of government. The data needs to be read one level at a time. It shows that:
 - ==>at local level, this ratio is lower amongst older individuals;
 - ==>at regional and national levels, it was also lowest amongst the oldest people, then amongst the youngest;
 - ==>that at European Union level, it is lowest amongst the youngest and highest amongst 25-39 year-olds;
 - ==>that at global level, it is highest amongst people aged between 25 and 54;
- it is greater amongst people with a high level of education;
- it tends to rise with the level of leadership;

Graph 5.2 : Decisions concerning environmental protection - To be taken
 at national or EU level ?
 (%CE12: evolution 1989-1994)



CHAPTER 6

PRELIMINARY REMARK

It should be remembered that the subject dealt with in this chapter, that of "green taxes" had not been dealt with in previous surveys on the environment. To set this subject in an overall context, we have referred to documents published by various organisations. These sources are appropriately identified.

CHAPTER 6 : "GREEN TAXES" AND FUNDING OF ELIMINATION OF POLLUTION

6.1. INTRODUCTION OF "GREEN TAXES" AS A SOLUTION TO SLOW DOWN THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF OUR LIFESTYLE.

Graph 6.1 and table 6.1 show that the vast majority of citizens of the European Union see the introduction of "green taxes"⁴ as a solution enabling the harmful effects of our lifestyle on the environment to be slowed down (73% of "totally/tend to agree" responses).

In order to obtain averages for each Member State and each socio-demographic variable, we used a four-point scale where "totally agree" = 4, "tend to agree" = 3, "tend to disagree" = 2 and "totally disagree" = 1, with the mid-point being 2.5.

This is why the "average agreement" is never below 3.0, whichever country we look at. Furthermore, countries in which higher averages are found are Denmark, Luxembourg and Portugal (3.3).

Women are slightly more in favour of introducing "green taxes" than men, as are the youngest individuals and students.

Neither does it come as a surprise to note that those who consider that protecting the environment is an immediate and urgent problem that the highest levels of agreement are to be found (3.2 - above the European average). While those who do not think that protecting the environment is really a problem express the lowest level of agreement (2.2 - below the mid-point). Those for whom it is more a problem for the future show a degree of agreement in between the previous two, and above the mid-point, but still below the European average.

⁴ It should be borne in mind that these "green taxes" were presented during the interview as being intended to make products respecting the environment less expensive while increasing the price of those that harm the environment.

6.2. SHOULD "GREEN TAXES" BE INTRODUCED GRADUALLY OR IMPLEMENTED QUICKLY?

To obtain support from the majority of Europeans, they should be introduced gradually (56% of the citizens of the European Union are in favour of this option while 31% prefer rapid implementation of "green taxes". The proportion of waverers is relatively high since it includes 13% of the European population (Graph 6.2 and table 6.2)

The conclusion that can be drawn from the above is that when dealing with a change in the taxation system, Europeans consider that the option of allowing them to change their consumption behaviour should take precedence over allowing the environment to benefit immediately from this application of new taxes.

In the various Member States, it can be seen that Finland and Denmark (73%), as well as the Netherlands (70%), Sweden (67%) and the United Kingdom (64%) express the greatest inclination for introducing these taxes gradually.

In the former FRG in particular, and Germany in general, as well as Austria and Portugal, this alternative attracted the least votes.

The other option in the alternative proposed, i.e. that "green taxes" should be introduced quickly with immediate benefits for the environment attracted most support in the former FRG and Austria. Surely there is no need to re-iterate that the environment is a major concern in these countries?

It should be pointed out that the proportions of waverers (those who answered "DK") are particularly high, especially in the former GDR (20%), Spain (19%), Germany (18%), Portugal (17% and Austria (17%).

In terms of demographic variables, men are slightly more in favour of gradual introduction than women, while these proportions are equal where the solution of rapid introduction is at issue. Age does not play a decisive role in preferences for gradual introduction of "green taxes", and neither does the "level of education". On the other hand, those who consider that protecting the environment is more a problem for the future that these proportions are higher. Likewise, those who perceive the urgency of the problem connected with the protection of the environment voted more heavily in favour of rapid introduction of "green taxes".

6.3. SHOULD "GREEN TAXES" BE INTRODUCED DESPITE THEIR IMPACT ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY?

In the opinion of 44% of Europeans, "green taxes" should be introduced even if they have an impact by slowing economic growth, provided that this was not excessive.

A serious slowdown in economic growth due to the introduction of these taxes would turn almost the entire European population away from this option (only 13% choose this option).

Introducing them with a *sine qua non* condition that they would not slow down economic growth attracts support from over a quarter of Europeans (28%).

The proportion of "DK" responses is relatively high at European level (16%).

Choosing the European preferred option is influenced by socio-economic variables in the following way:

- men are slightly more favourable than women;
- people aged over 55 choose this solution less frequently than their juniors;
- the longer people have studied, the more likely they are to prefer this option;
- the same applies with regard to the income variable;
- people on the left of the political spectrum choose this option more often than others;
- only 23% of people who think that protecting the environment is not really a problem prefer this solution, compared with 37% amongst those who do not feel concerned in the immediate future and 46% amongst those who feel the problem is urgent.

At national level, deviations of 30 points can be observed (32% in Luxembourg compared with 62% in Sweden). The Scandinavian countries record high percentages. The countries where the lowest percentages are recorded are, apart from Luxembourg, Belgium (33%), the ex-GDR (34%), Austria (36%) and Spain (38%).

Belgium is the only country where the proportion who would prefer these taxes to be introduced only if they do not slow down economic growth is greater than that of individuals who would opt for introduction of "green taxes" if they only have a moderate impact on economic growth.

6.4. SCALING THE TAXES ON PACKAGING TO REFLECT THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT - AN ATTRACTIVE APPROACH?

In the preceding analysis, we can see that the "prophylactic" solution of green taxes is a success, which can undoubtedly be explained by a new awareness on the part of Europeans of the problems generated by pollution.

It is already common knowledge that application of economic instruments to clearly-defined sectors such as packaging is the subject of debates within international organisations. These discussions are intended, amongst other things, to analyse the effects of their possible application.

Packaging in particular poses serious problems of air and water pollution as well as taking up space, and the generation of waste due to its manufacture. It should be borne in mind that packaging represents between a quarter and half of household waste.

Changing consumption habits is a step that Europeans are prepared to take to curb or even stop the deterioration of the environment. This change would be initiated by imposing specific taxes. So the proposal to increase taxes on packages that pollute the environment and reduce them on those that respect it has been well received within the European Union as well as the idea of reducing income taxes or social security and putting equivalent taxes on processes and products⁵ that harm the environment (this aspect will be dealt with later in this report).

(Graphs and tables 6.4 and 6.6)

As for section 6.1, we used the same four-point scale (to refresh your memory: "Totally agree" = 4, "Tend to agree" = 3, ... "Totally disagree" = 1; the mid-point is 2.5).

The European average is 3.3. The only countries below this line are Belgium (3.0) and Austria (3.2). Greece (3.7), Denmark (3.6), Spain, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden exceed it. The gap between the lowest average and the highest is 0.7.

⁵ Such as chemicals that deplete the ozone layer, waste, transport, carbon dioxide (CO₂), energy and pesticides.

Amongst the socio-demographic variables that we have used regularly in this report, only segmentation based on the feeling of urgency connected with protection of the environment enables nuances in views to be expressed. So, the average is higher amongst those who think that protecting the environment is an immediate, urgent problem (3.4), it is lower amongst those for whom it is not really a problem (2.6) and always below the European average for those who consider that it is not an immediate problem (3.1).

6.5. THE VARIOUS WAYS OF FUNDING THE ELIMINATION OF POLLUTION

What we have already seen confirms the opinion according to which the use of economic instruments can create a powerful incentive to change behaviour (and does not prejudice the same effect on technological innovation)⁶.

The polluter pays principle (PPP) (individually or collectively) is a recognised principle preferred by almost 90% of Europeans. In their view, its application is the best solution to guarantee the financing of elimination of pollution.

In fact, 49% of Europeans are in favour of each polluter (firm or individual) paying to eliminate his own pollution; 37% of them would like that each group of polluters, for example the chemical industry or the transport industry, should pay into a special fund to eliminate their own pollution. The percentages attracted by the other two options (that the costs of eliminating the pollution should be paid both by polluters and citizens with existing taxes or only citizens and not polluters should pay with existing taxes) are very low, or virtually zero.

The first two proposals were adopted by the largest number of interviewees in Italy and Finland, as well as Denmark, Germany and Ireland. In Greece and Sweden, the percentages are lower. In these two countries, the low percentage observed is due to a below-average choice of the collective solution, of the PPP and a proportion above the European average of individuals who think the costs of eliminating pollution should be paid jointly by polluters and citizens.

Once again, the socio-economic variables cast little or no light on the various profiles connected with the responses given. Only the impression of urgency connected with protecting the environment enables us to say that the less environmental protection is considered a problem (either it is postponed for future consideration, or its existence is merely denied), the less likelihood there is that the solution implementing the PPP will be chosen.

⁶ Opinion expressed by the Ministers of Environment [OCDE (1991c), par.20]

6.6. TAXING PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES THAT DAMAGE THE ENVIRONMENT

As we saw in section 6.4, the proposal to reduce income taxes or social security charges and impose equivalent amounts of tax on processes and products that harm the environment was well received in the European Union. (Graph and Table 6.6)

Indeed, nearly three-quarters of Europeans either totally agree with this solution, or are rather favourable towards it.

The gap between the lowest and highest averages recorded is only 0.3, with the range running from 3.0 to 3.3. In Austria, the ex-GDR, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Finland they are lowest, while in Denmark, Luxembourg and Portugal, they are highest.

There is no difference between the opinion expressed by men and women. Age is not a discriminatory factor. The averages based on income tell us that the opinion expressed by higher earners is similar to that of the lowest-paid. One could put forward the hypothesis that in the former case, their sources of income are linked to products and processes that would be taxed, while in the second case, any form of taxation would be regarded with suspicion.

Tables

**Table 1.1 : Urgency to be allocated to the problem of protecting the environment
(EU15 and national percentages for 1986.1988.1992 and 1995)**

Question

Many people are concerned about protecting the environment and fighting pollution. In your opinion, is this

A. an immediate and urgent problem
B. more of a problem for the future

C. not really a problem
D. DK/NA

		A	B	C	D
TOTAL EU15	1995	82	14	2	2
	1992	85	11	2	3
	1988	74	20	3	3
	1986	72	22	3	4
Austria*	1995	76	15	4	5
Belgium	1995	63	32	4	2
	1992	85	11	2	3
	1988	73	18	5	4
	1986	63	26	4	8
Denmark	1995	86	11	3	1
	1992	87	10	3	1
	1988	82	13	3	2
	1986	77	15	1	7
West Germany	1995	84	12	3	2
	1992	88	10	1	2
	1988	84	11	3	2
	1986	80	16	3	2
East Germany	1995	88	9	2	2
	1992	95	4	0	1
Germany	1995	85	11	2	2
	1992	89	9	1	2
Greece	1995	97	3	0	0
	1992	97	3	0	1
	1988	82	12	1	5
	1986	84	10	1	5
Spain	1995	82	15	1	2
	1992	82	12	1	5
	1988	74	17	3	6
	1986	72	17	3	8
France	1995	76	20	2	2
	1992	80	17	2	1
	1988	59	37	2	2
	1986	56	38	5	2
Ireland	1995	76	14	3	7
	1992	70	19	8	3
	1988	63	27	5	5
	1986	56	31	6	7

* These figures have only been available since 1995 for Austria, Finland and Sweden

Table 1.2 : Urgency to be allocated to the problem of protecting the environment (Percentages for EU15 according to a selection of socio-demographic variables : 1995 data)

<u>Question</u>	see table 1.1.			
	A	B	C	D
Total EU15	82	14	2	2
<u>Sex</u>				
Men	80	15	3	2
Women	84	13	2	2
<u>Age</u>				
15-24	82	15	2	2
25-39	85	12	2	2
40-54	84	12	2	2
55+	79	16	3	2
<u>Level of education</u>				
-16	79	16	3	3
16-19	82	14	2	2
20+	87	10	2	1
Still in education	84	14	1	1
<u>Level of income*</u>				
++	85	12	1	1
+	86	12	1	1
-	84	12	3	1
--	77	17	4	2
<u>Leadership</u>				
++	87	10	3	1
+	85	12	2	2
-	82	14	2	1
--	75	19	3	4
<u>Political spectrum</u>				
Left	87	11	2	2
Centre	82	14	2	2
Right	79	16	3	2

* Quartiles in each country

**Table 1.3 : Environmental protection or economic development -
A priority objective ?
(EU15 and national percentages : 1995 and 1992 data)**

	A		B		C		D	
	1995	1992	1995	1992	1995	1992	1995	1992
Total EU 15	6	4	72	69	18	22	4	5
<u>National percentages</u>								
Austria	10	-	69	-	19	-	3	-
Belgium	7	5	76	67	12	23	6	5
Denmark	3	2	63	61	33	34	2	4
West Germany	6	3	70	63	21	31	3	2
East Germany	4	2	76	74	17	22	2	1
Germany	6	3	71	66	20	29	3	2
Greece	7	6	71	71	20	21	2	3
Spain	10	6	62	69	18	19	10	6
France	6	5	82	79	11	13	1	4
Ireland	9	12	68	59	16	15	6	14
Italy	5	4	78	71	14	18	3	6
Luxembourg	8	6	62	59	26	28	5	7
Netherlands	5	2	74	65	20	31	1	2
Portugal	9	9	70	62	13	18	9	11
Sweden	2	-	63	-	33	-	2	-
Finland	3	-	75	-	21	-	1	-
United Kingdom	6	5	67	66	23	25	4	5

Table 2.1 : What constitutes "serious environmental damage"?
(% ED 15 according to a selection of socio-demographic variables/attitudes and national percentages: 1995 and 1992 data)

QUESTION

If I mention serious damage to the environment, what do you think of? Please choose four things that come to mind from this list.

- A. *Rubbish in the streets, in green spaces or on beaches*
- B. *Factories which release dangerous chemical products into the air or the water*
- C. *Air pollution from cars*
- D. *Sewage*
- E. *Noise generated by building or public works, heavy traffic, airports*
- F. *Excessive use of herbicides, insecticides and fertilisers in agriculture*
- G. *Oil pollution of the sea and coasts*
- H. *Industrial waste*
- I. *Acid rain*
- J. *Global pollution like the progressive disappearance of tropical forests, the destruction of the ozone layer, greenhouse effect*
- K. *Storage of nuclear waste*
- L. *Uncontrolled mass tourism in some areas (coasts, mountains)*
- M. *DK/NA*

Table 2.1 : What constitutes "serious environmental damage"?
 (% EU15 according to a selection of socio-demographic variables/attitudes : 1995 data)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Total EU15	30	68	36	18	9	35	48	32	17	40	39	5	1
<u>Sex</u>													
Men	31	68	35	17	9	35	48	33	18	41	38	6	1
Women	30	68	37	18	9	35	47	31	16	40	39	5	1
<u>Age</u>													
15-24	29	72	37	17	7	27	54	32	17	46	38	4	0
25-39	26	72	31	17	8	34	49	35	17	46	43	6	1
40-54	27	67	35	17	9	40	46	32	18	40	41	6	1
55+	37	63	41	18	11	38	44	29	17	32	33	5	1
<u>Level of education</u>													
-16	39	64	39	21	10	37	44	31	14	32	33	5	1
16-19	28	70	35	16	9	35	50	33	18	41	41	5	1
20+	22	69	34	16	9	39	47	30	19	49	43	7	1
Still in education	29	71	36	15	8	26	51	34	20	50	38	5	0
<u>Level of income*</u>													
++	22	71	32	16	9	38	49	33	19	48	41	6	0
+	28	70	35	18	7	35	49	31	19	45	40	5	0
-	31	69	37	17	9	37	47	33	17	38	38	4	1
--	33	65	39	19	10	35	50	30	16	31	37	4	1
<u>Leadership</u>													
++	28	66	35	15	9	39	44	34	19	46	43	7	1
+	28	70	36	17	9	36	47	32	18	44	39	5	1
-	31	70	36	17	8	36	48	31	17	40	40	5	1
--	35	62	38	21	10	31	48	31	15	31	34	4	2
<u>Do you live in a</u>													
rural village	32	66	34	19	8	39	47	33	16	39	38	6	1
small or medium-sized town	30	70	35	17	9	35	47	32	17	41	40	5	1
city	28	67	41	17	12	32	49	31	19	42	37	5	1
<u>Protecting the environment</u>													
An immediate and urgent problem	29	70	37	17	9	37	48	32	17	44	39	5	0
More of a problem for the future	33	62	34	21	10	31	48	32	20	28	37	6	1
Not really a problem	36	49	28	20	17	24	44	29	18	18	26	8	5

* Quartiles in each country

**Table 2.2 (continued) Concerns about various threats to the environment
worldwide:**

(EU 15 and national averages for 1995)

1995	A	B	C	D	E	F
EU15 averages	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3
<u>National averages*</u>						
Austria	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3
Belgium	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2
Denmark	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4
East Germany	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.2
Germany (total)	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.2
West Germany	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.2
Greece	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Spain	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4
France	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2
Ireland	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Italy	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4
Luxembourg	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3
Netherlands	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.1
Portugal	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5
Sweden	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.6
Finland	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3
United Kingdom	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4
1992	A	B	C	D	E	F
EC12 average	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5
<u>National average (*)</u>						
Belgium	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.3
Denmark	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6
West Germany	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4
East Germany	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4
Germany	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4
Greece	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
Spain	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6
France	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4
Ireland	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
Italy	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6
Luxembourg	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.4
Netherlands	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3
Portugal	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
U.K.	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5

• Averages of 4 points, calculated by assigning the coefficients 4, 3, 2 and 1 to the responses "Very worried", "Somewhat worried", "Not very worried" and "Not at all worried"; "DN/NAs" are left out of the calculation. The mid-point corresponds to the score 2.5.

Table 2.3 (continued): Concerns about various threats to the environment worldwide**(EU 15 and national breakdown: 1995 data)***Question : see. table 2.3*

	A	B	C
Total EU 15	5.2	0.7	0.1
<u>National breakdown</u>			
Austria	5.1	0.8	0.1
Belgium	5.0	1.0	0.1
Denmark	5.3	0.7	0.0
East Germany	5.2	0.7	0.1
Germany (total)	5.1	0.8	0.1
West Germany	5.1	0.8	0.1
Greece	5.8	0.1	0.1
Spain	5.3	0.6	0.1
France	4.9	1.0	0.1
Ireland	5.2	0.7	0.1
Italy	5.5	0.4	0.1
Luxembourg	5.2	0.7	0.1
Netherlands	4.9	1.0	0.1
Portugal	5.4	0.4	0.2
Sweden	5.5	0.4	0.1
Finland	5.0	0.9	0.1
United Kingdom	5.2	0.7	0.1
1992			
AverageEC12	5.4	0.5	0.1
<u>National averages</u>			
Belgium	5.4	0.6	0.1
Denmark	5.5	0.4	0.1
West Germany	5.4	0.5	0.1
East Germany	5.5	0.5	0.1
Germany	5.4	0.5	0.1
Greece	5.7	0.1	0.2
Spain	5.4	0.4	0.2
France	5.3	0.6	0.1
Ireland	5.0	0.8	0.2
Italy	5.6	0.3	0.1
Luxembourg	5.3	0.6	0.2
Netherlands	5.2	0.7	0.1
Portugal	5.4	0.4	0.2
U.K.	5.4	0.5	0.1

**Table 2.4 : Concerns about various threats to the environment
with one's own country
(EU15 and EC12 and national averages for 1995 and 1992)**

1995	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
EU 15 and national averages*	33	34	33	33	32	34	32	23	32	24	24	26	30	29
Austria	31	31	32	32	30	33	28	21	34	26	26	26	30	29
Belgium	34	34	32	33	32	34	30	24	32	23	25	27	32	29
Denmark	32	34	32	30	32	33	30	18	30	22	21	20	26	19
East Germany	32	32	33	33	29	33	27	19	32	24	24	24	29	28
Germany (total)	32	33	33	33	30	33	28	20	31	25	24	24	30	28
West Germany	32	33	32	33	30	33	28	20	31	25	24	24	30	28
Greece	39	39	38	39	38	39	37	31	37	29	30	33	38	38
Spain	34	35	34	33	32	34	32	25	33	25	27	26	32	33
France	33	34	32	33	31	34	30	21	33	22	25	26	30	29
Ireland	34	34	33	31	33	34	31	22	33	20	18	22	29	23
Italy	34	36	34	36	34	36	31	27	33	25	25	27	33	33
Luxembourg	33	10	33	34	32	33	28	21	34	23	22	25	31	31
Netherlands	29	30	30	29	28	31	27	22	30	27	25	28	27	25
Portugal	36	36	35	35	33	35	33	26	34	26	25	28	33	35
Sweden	34	35	33	33	31	33	28	18	30	25	23	22	26	23
Finland	31	32	29	30	29	31	26	18	29	24	19	19	25	21
United Kingdom	34	35	33	33	32	33	30	25	31	22	21	25	28	22
1992	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		
EC12 and nationale averages (*)	35	36	35	35	33	36	32	27	35	26	26	28		
Belgium	35	35	33	34	32	35	31	28	33	27	27	29		
Denmark	33	34	33	31	30	34	30	21	34	24	22	22		
West Germany	35	35	34	35	32	36	30	23	34	28	27	27		
East Germany	35	35	34	35	30	36	27	20	34	25	24	25		
Germany	35	35	34	35	32	36	29	23	34	27	27	27		
Greece	39	39	38	39	35	39	36	32	38	25	29	32		
Spain	36	36	35	36	33	36	34	28	36	28	30	30		
France	35	35	34	35	33	36	32	25	34	26	27	29		
Ireland	33	34	32	32	32	34	31	26	35	22	20	24		
Italy	35	37	35	37	36	36	33	29	35	26	25	28		
Luxembourg	34	34	35	35	33	35	30	25	35	26	24	27		
Netherlands	33	34	33	33	32	35	29	23	32	28	26	27		
Portugal	35	35	34	34	33	35	33	29	34	28	27	29		
U K	35	36	35	34	33	36	32	30	34	24	23	27		

• Averages of 4 points, calculated by assigning the coefficients 4, 3, 2 and 1 to the responses 'Very worried', 'Somewhat worried', 'Not very worried' and 'Not at all worried', 'DN/NAs' are left out of the calculation. The mid-point corresponds to the score 2.5

**Table 2.5 (suite) : Concerns about various threats to the environment within
one's own countries**

(EU 15 and national averages for 1995)

1995	A	B	C
EU 15 averages	9.6	4.0	0.4
<u>National averages</u>			
Austria	9.1	4.4	0.5
Belgium	9.7	3.9	0.4
Denmark	8.2	5.7	0.2
East Germany	8.9	4.7	0.4
Germany (total)	9.1	4.5	0.4
West Germany	9.1	4.5	0.4
Greece	12.2	1.5	0.3
Spain	10.3	3.1	0.6
France	9.7	3.9	0.4
Ireland	8.9	4.6	0.4
Italy	10.6	3.0	0.4
Luxembourg	8.3	4.2	1.5
Netherlands	8.5	5.3	0.2
Portugal	10.7	2.7	0.6
Sweden	8.8	4.8	0.4
Finland	7.8	5.9	0.3
United Kingdom	9.2	4.5	0.4

1992	A	B	C
EC12 averages	9.8	2.8	0.3
<u>National averages</u>			
Belgium	9.9	2.8	0.4
Denmark	8.4	4.4	0.2
West Germany	9.7	3.0	0.3
East Germany	8.7	3.8	0.4
Germany	9.5	3.1	0.3
Greece	10.6	1.8	0.6
Spain	10.0	2.4	0.6
France	9.9	2.8	0.2
Ireland	8.8	3.8	0.4
Italy	10.2	2.4	0.4
Luxembourg	9.1	3.3	0.6
Netherlands	9.2	3.5	0.3
Portugal	9.8	2.8	0.4
U.K.	9.9	2.8	0.2

* Averages A, B and C vary between 0 and 14. The sum of these averages may be a figure close to but not exactly 14, due to rounding

Table 2.6 : Complaints about one's immediate environment

(EC 12 breakdown for 1992 : EU 15 and national breakdown for 1995)

1995

National averages

Austria	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.5
Belgium	2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5
Denmark	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
former GDR	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.9
Germany (total)	2	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.6
former FRG	2	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.5
Greece	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4
Spain	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
France	2.1	2	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4
Ireland	1.9	1.6	1.9	2	1.6	1.9	2.1
Italy	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.7
Luxembourg	2	2.1	2.4	2.1	2	2.1	2.5
Netherlands	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.2
Portugal	1.9	2.1	2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
Sweden	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.9	2
Finland	1.7	1.7	2	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9
United Kingdom	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	2	2.6

National average for 1992

(¹)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Belgium	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5
Denmark	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
West Germany	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.3	.7
East Germany	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.4	.2
Germany	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.8
Greece	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5
Spain	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
France	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.5
Ireland	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9
Italy	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.6
Luxembourg	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.7
Netherlands	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3
Portugal	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
U.K.	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.6

Table 2.7. (continued): One's complaints about their immediate environment

(EU 15 and national breakdown for 1995)

Question :

see table 2.6.

- A. Average number of "VERY MUCH REASON" and "QUITE A LOT OF REASONS" answers given for all 7 problems submitted to the interviewees*
- B. Average number of "NOT VERY MUCH REASON" and "NO REASON AT ALL" answers given for all 7 problems submitted to the interviewees*
- C. Average number of "DN/NR" answers given for all 7 problems submitted to the interviewees*

	A	B	C
<u>National breakdown</u>			
Austria	2.4	4.6	0.1
Belgium	2.6	4.3	0.1
Denmark	0.9	6.1	0.0
East Germany	2.7	4.2	0.1
Germany (total)	2.4	4.5	0.1
West Germany	2.4	4.6	0.1
Greece	3.1	3.9	0.0
Spain	3.4	3.6	0.1
France	2.5	4.5	0.0
Ireland	1.7	5.2	0.1
Italy	3.6	3.4	0.1
Luxembourg	2.5	4.4	0.1
Netherlands	1.3	5.7	0.0
Portugal	2.5	4.5	0.1
Sweden	1.8	5.2	0.0
Finland	1.3	5.7	0.0
United Kingdom	2.0	5.0	0.0
1992			
<u>National breakdown</u>			
Belgium	2.6	4.4	0.1
Denmark	0.8	6.1	0.0
West Germany	2.6	4.3	0.1
East Germany	3.4	3.6	0.1
Germany	2.8	4.1	0.1
Greece	3.1	3.9	0.0
Spain	2.9	4.0	0.1
France	2.6	4.3	0.1
Ireland	1.5	5.5	0.0
Italy	3.3	3.7	0.0
Luxembourg	2.5	4.4	0.1
Netherlands	1.5	5.5	0.1
Portugal	2.3	4.6	0.1
U.K.	2.2	4.8	0.0

**Tableau 3.1 : Personal actions in favour of the environment
(EU 15 and EC12 and national percentages for 1995 and 1992)**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
<u>National breakdown</u>															
Austria	60	45	35	30	12	17	67	16	11	35	30	14	41	3	2
Belgium	91	62	64	19	6	12	71	7	6	46	43	36	66	1	1
Denmark	86	65	55	20	17	26	79	10	5	61	45	13	79	1	0
East Germany	83	77	62	46	3	4	88	12	7	34	47	30	82	0	1
Germany (total)	88	73	62	51	8	13	89	16	12	47	57	34	76	0	1
West Germany	90	71	62	53	10	15	89	16	14	50	59	36	75	0	0
Greece	91	60	73	17	2	2	22	9	9	28	42	20	49	1	0
Spain	94	82	67	12	4	4	58	7	7	36	44	15	68	0	1
France	92	60	72	17	4	5	59	9	11	40	42	31	62	1	0
Ireland	89	42	50	11	7	16	39	16	7	43	28	7	60	3	1
Italy	91	61	62	23	6	5	55	9	9	33	47	34	57	1	0
Luxembourg	87	69	67	42	24	39	78	20	18	61	42	32	55	2	1
Netherlands	89	57	50	31	21	25	85	8	5	49	42	11	63	0	0
Portugal	87	67	71	6	4	4	34	7	6	23	35	17	55	2	4
Sweden	92	56	72	37	15	26	83	33	7	76	64	29	69	0	0
Finland	88	55	59	24	9	28	83	43	7	55	62	36	68	1	0
United Kingdom	90	51	72	23	8	16	61	13	6	58	50	13	77	1	0
1992															
<u>Agrégats nationaux (%)</u>															
Belgium	92	72	66	48	28	31	77	34	31	59	54	52	79		
Denmark	91	72	52	43	29	37	87	26	19	70	47	22	88		
West Germany	93	85	68	68	27	34	94	37	36	75	69	48	84		
East Germany	92	93	69	55	16	21	92	40	34	53	59	44	93		
Germany	93	86	68	65	25	31	93	38	35	71	67	47	86		
Greece	98	84	90	50	49	45	64	52	54	66	69	51	76		
Spain	97	96	89	64	48	47	76	50	43	71	67	55	85		
France	96	77	79	56	36	34	84	48	52	73	64	54	82		
Ireland	93	66	56	40	37	39	69	46	37	67	44	27	79		
Italy	94	81	76	57	42	37	82	50	43	68	63	51	80		
Luxembourg	90	75	68	73	43	64	90	50	47	83	60	46	68		
Netherlands	86	69	53	48	39	42	92	27	24	70	61	33	80		
Portugal	98	92	90	58	59	58	82	66	72	75	78	75	90		
U.K.	92	70	64	48	30	31	75	33	25	69	53	28	86		

Tableau 3.2 : Personal actions in favour of the environment

(EC 12 percentages for 1992)

Question 1

Which, if any, of these things have you ever done? (several answers allowed)

Question 2

And which of these things would you be prepared to do more often or to do at all if you have never done them? ((several answers allowed)

A.	Avoid dropping papers or other waste on the ground			
	Q.1.:	88	Q.2.:	24
B.	Save energy, for example by using less hot water, by closing doors and windows to save heat			
	Q.1.:	65	Q.2.:	35
C.	Sort out certain types of household waste (glass, papers, motor oil) for recycling			
	Q.1.:	60	Q.2.:	39
D.	Save tap water			
	Q.1.:	58	Q.2.:	36
E.	Not make too much noise			
	Q.1.:	58	Q.2.:	26
F.	Buy an environmentally friendly product, even if it is more expensive			
	Q.1.:	46	Q.2.:	35
G.	Using less polluting means of transport (walking, cycling, public transport etc.) than your car			
	Q.1.:	41	Q.2.:	31
H.	Have your car fitted with equipment that limits the pollution such as for example a catalytic converter			
	Q.1.:	19	Q.2.:	43
I.	Go on a type of holiday that is less harmful to the environment			
	Q.1.:	23	Q.2.:	27
J.	Take part in local environmental initiative, for example cleaning a beach or a park			
	Q.1.:	10	Q.2.:	35
K.	Demonstrate against a project that could harm the environment			
	Q.1.:	9	Q.2.:	32
L.	Financially support an association for the protection of the environment			
	Q.1.:	10	Q.2.:	29
M.	Be a member of an association for the protection of the environment			
	Q.1.:	7	Q.2.:	30

Tableau 3.3 : Personal actions in favour of the environment

(EU 15 and EC12 and national breakdown : 1995 and 1992 *data*)

1995	Index I1	Index I2	Index I3	Index I4
<u>National breakdown</u>				
Austria	4.2	2.8	1.3	5.6
Belgium	5.3	2.4	2.3	6.8
Denmark	5.6	3.4	0.9	7.3
East Germany	5.7	3.4	1.5	7.9
Germany (total)	6.3	3.6	1.4	8.4
West Germany	6.4	3.6	1.4	8.6
Greece	4.3	2.9	2.4	5.2
Spain	5.0	3.9	1.4	8.5
France	5.0	3.7	1.9	7.6
Ireland	4.1	2.9	1.6	5.8
Italy	4.9	3.6	1.7	8.2
Luxembourg	6.4	3.5	0.9	8.7
Netherlands	5.4	1.9	1.2	6.5
Portugal	4.2	4.2	3.0	7.8
Sweden	6.6	4.9	0.9	8.1
Finland	6.2	3.7	1.0	7.4
United Kingdom	5.4	3.0	1.2	6.9
1992	I-1	I-2		I-4
<u>National breakdown</u>				
Belgium	4.7	3.7		7.2
Denmark	5.0	3.8		6.8
West Germany	6.1	4.2		8.2
East Germany	5.3	4.8		7.6
Germany	5.9	4.4		8.1
Greece	4.2	5.8		8.5
Spain	4.1	4.9		8.9
France	4.9	4.1		8.4
Ireland	3.7	4.1		7.0
Italy	4.6	3.6		8.3
Luxembourg	5.8	4.2		8.6
Netherlands	4.9	3.7		7.3
Portugal	4.5	6.2		9.9
U.K.	4.7	3.9		7.0

Table 3.4 (continued): Personal actions in favour of the environment

(EU 15 percentages according to a selection of socio-demographic variables/attitudes and national percentages: 1995 data)

	Question 1			Question 2			Question 1+2		
	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3
Total EU 15	98	81	40	68	57	54	99	92	68
<u>Sex</u>									
Men	97	80	40	68	60	54	99	91	68
Women	98	82	40	68	55	54	99	92	68
<u>Age</u>									
15-24	97	73	42	74	64	61	99	90	73
25-39	98	84	44	70	60	60	99	93	73
40-54	98	83	43	67	57	54	99	92	69
55+	98	82	35	63	51	45	99	91	61
<u>Level of education</u>									
-16	98	79	31	67	54	48	99	90	60
16-19	98	82	41	68	57	53	99	92	68
20+	99	85	51	66	58	59	100	95	77
Still in education	97	75	47	74	65	66	99	91	78
<u>Level of income*</u>									
++	99	85	48	68	60	61	100	94	75
+	98	85	44	68	59	57	100	94	72
-	98	81	39	68	57	51	100	91	67
—	97	79	34	67	52	48	99	91	61
<u>Do you live in</u>									
.a rural village	98	80	39	67	57	55	99	91	68
a small or medium-sized town	98	83	41	67	57	53	99	93	68
large city	98	80	42	70	58	56	99	91	69
<u>Protecting the environment</u>									
An urgent and immediate problem	98	83	42	68	58	57	99	93	71
More a problem for the future	97	73	32	69	56	45	99	89	59
Not really a problem	88	64	31	62	45	29	95	80	46

Table 3.5 : Actions carried out in favour of "the environment by people concerned about the subject of the environment in the world

(ED 15 breakdown 1995)

Question 1 :

Which, if any, of these things have you overdone? (several answers allowed)

For the list of the 13 'actions' proposed, see table 3.1.

Question 2 :

And which of these things would you be prepared to do more often or to do at all if you have never done them?

((several answers allowed)

For the list of the 13 'actions' proposed, see table 3.1.

Question 3 :

Are you very worried, somewhat worried, not very worried or not at all worried about the following problems. For the list of the 6 "problems" proposed, see table 2.3

Index 1-1 : Number of answers given to question 1 (*)

Index 1-2 : Number of answers given to question 2 (*)

Index 1-3 : Number of answers given to question 1 and/or question 2 (*)

1995	People "very worried" or "somewhat worried" about (Q.3 above)					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Index 1-1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Index 1-2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
Index 1-3	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9

1992	...	A	B	C	D	E	F
Index 1-1		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Index 1-2		4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Index 1-3		8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2

() The indexes vary from 0 to 13*

Table 3.7 : Actions carried out in favour of the environment by people claiming to have many or sufficient reasons to complain about their immediate environment

(EU 15 breakdown for 1995)

Question 1 :

Which, if any, of these things have you ever done⁷ (several answers allowed)

For the list of the 13 'actions' proposed, see table 3 1

Question 2

And which of these things would you be prepared to do more often or to do at all if you have never done them⁷ ((several answers allowed)

For the list of the 13 "actions" proposed, see table 3 1.

Question 3:

Where you live, do you have very much reason, or sufficient reasons, few reasons or no reasons to complain. For the list of the 7 'problems' proposed, see table 2.7

Index 1-1 : Number of answers given to question 1 (*)

Index 1-2 : Number of answers given to question 2 (*)

Index 1-3 : Number of answers given to question 1 and/or question 2 (*)

1995	People "very worried " or "somewhat worried" about (Q.3 above)						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Index I-1	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.5
Index I-2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5
Index I-3	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.0	7.9

1992	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Index I-1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9
Index I-2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Index I-3	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4

(*) The indexes vary from 1 to 14

Table 3.8 (continued): Actions carried out in favour of the environment by people concerned and/or unhappy about the environment

(EU 15 breakdown for 1995)

	Question1			Question 2			Question 1+2		
	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3
Concerns about the global environment									
Q-3 = 0	84	60	14	61	47	25	93	77	33
Q-3 = 1	95	66	19	65	43	33	99	81	42
Q-3 = 2	97	75	28	64	46	33	99	83	46
Q-3 = 3	97	75	32	69	51	44	99	87	59
Q-3 = 4	98	81	35	68	54	47	99	91	62
Q-3 = 5	99	82	39	70	59	52	100	93	65
Q-3 = 6	98	83	44	68	59	59	99	93	74
Concerns about the environment in one's own country									
Q-4 = 0	91	62	14	58	45	29	97	80	34
Q-4 = 1	91	67	22	73	45	23	98	82	40
Q-4 = 2	94	79	21	61	48	24	98	86	34
Q-4 = 3	94	68	29	59	43	32	97	81	47
Q-4 = 4	96	82	31	66	53	38	98	92	53
Q-4 = 5	97	75	29	66	53	39	99	87	55
Q-4 = 6	97	78	33	67	53	43	99	91	58
Q-4 = 7	98	80	35	69	59	51	99	92	64
Q-4 = 8	98	83	37	70	56	49	99	92	63
Q-4 = 9	99	83	38	71	60	55	100	94	69
Q-4 = 10	99	83	41	71	59	56	100	93	70
Q-4 = 11	99	85	42	68	60	60	100	94	74
Q-4 = 12	99	83	47	67	58	63	100	93	76
Q-4 = 13	98	84	53	66	60	63	100	94	79
Q-4 = 14	97	78	47	67	57	61	99	91	77
Concerns about one's immediate environment									
Q-5 = 0	97	80	35	67	55	47	99	89	60
Q-5 = 1	98	82	38	69	57	51	100	92	67
Q-5 = 2	98	82	39	66	58	53	99	93	67
Q-5 = 3	98	84	41	68	57	55	100	93	69
Q-5 = 4	99	81	44	68	59	58	100	93	71
Q-5 = 5	98	79	48	69	59	62	99	92	76
Q-5 = 6	98	82	43	71	60	64	99	94	78
Q-5 = 7	97	80	50	69	58	62	99	92	78

Table 4.1: Reliable information sources concerning the condition of the environment

(EU 15 percentages : 1995 data)

Question

Now I would like to ask you which sources of information, in your opinion, tell the truth about the state of the environment

A. Please choose the source of information you have most confidence in, from this list

B. Which other sources of information do you think tell the truth about the state of the environment

	A		B		D OST		D TOTAL		D WEST		DK		UE 15	
	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B
Consumer associations	7	30	11	31	16	51	15	50	15	50	23	49	16	41
Environmental protection associations	44	71	34	56	43	74	42	70	42	70	25	51	35	62
Professional tourism associations	1	7	2	12	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	2	1	6
Political parties	2	9	1	5	1	5	2	6	2	6	1	4	1	4
Trade unions	1	7	2	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	3	1	5
Public authorities	8	27	2	9	2	17	3	17	3	17	6	22	3	13
Industry	0	3	1	5	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	2
Teachers, at school or university	5	30	6	33	3	23	3	23	3	23	3	21	5	28
Scientists	15	46	20	48	13	55	14	50	15	51	24	54	19	51
The media	10	32	5	19	5	31	5	32	5	32	7	21	5	24
Nobody	4	4	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	8	8	10	10
DK/NA	2	17	4	33	3	20	2	20	2	20	2	24	3	23

	E		F		GR		I		IRL		L		UE 15	
	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B
Consumer associations	16	38	24	51	5	27	15	37	8	27	19	34	16	41
Environmental protection associations	38	66	26	55	42	63	40	68	36	64	40	59	35	62
Professional tourism associations	0	3	1	7	2	10	1	9	3	13	1	3	1	6
Political parties	1	4	1	3	0	2	0	2	1	4	1	6	1	4
Trade unions	0	3	1	4	2	12	1	7	2	7	2	8	1	5
Public authorities	2	9	2	10	3	9	2	9	4	14	1	6	3	13
Industry	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	2
Teachers, at school or university	5	30	4	24	5	41	6	29	11	42	6	21	5	28
Scientists	22	53	22	51	16	49	20	55	17	48	8	33	19	51
The media	5	29	4	23	8	33	3	18	8	30	9	24	5	24
Nobody	4	4	13	13	14	14	7	7	9	9	9	9	10	10
DK/NA	7	27	2	23	2	24	4	21	3	16	5	35	3	23

	NL		P		S		SF		U.K.		UE 15	
	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B	A	A+B
Consumer associations	22	43	16	36	12	34	9	23	16	33	16	41
Environmental protection associations	30	57	30	56	38	67	20	44	31	56	35	62
Professional tourism associations	0	4	1	10	0	4	0	1	1	6	1	6
Political parties	1	4	1	4	1	5	0	1	1	3	1	4
Trade unions	1	4	1	6	1	3	1	3	2	6	1	5
Public authorities	2	12	2	9	3	11	11	32	4	13	3	13
Industry	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	2
Teachers, at school or university	3	22	8	43	4	26	4	24	10	36	5	28
Scientists	21	52	8	38	28	65	31	60	15	42	19	51
The media	4	18	10	35	3	17	10	31	7	17	5	24
Nobody	14	14	14	14	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
DK/NA	2	27	10	36	3	22	3	23	4	27	3	23

Table 5.1 : Actions by public bodies to protect the environment - are they effective?

(Breakdown EU 15 according to various socio-demographic criteria and national breakdown:: 1995 data)

Question

Public bodies at different levels can act to protect the environment. In your opinion, do public bodies act efficiently or not?

A.1. at local level

A.3. at national level

A. 5. at global level

A.2. at regional level

A.4. at European Union level

"+" : Efficiently

"-" : Not efficiently

"-/+ " : Ineffectiveness ratio

	A1			A2			A3			A4			A5		
	+	-	-/+	+	-	-/+	+	-	-/+	+	-	-/+	+	-	-/+
Total EU 15	42	46	1.1	36	46	1.3	28	54	1.9	23	48	2.1	17	58	3.4
Sex															
Men	42	49	1.2	37	49	1.3	29	57	2.0	23	52	2.3	16	62	3.9
Women	42	43	1.0	35	43	1.2	27	51	1.9	23	44	1.9	17	53	3.1
Age															
15-24	39	47	1.2	36	44	1.2	29	52	1.8	27	45	1.7	19	56	2.9
25-39	41	48	1.2	35	49	1.4	27	59	2.2	23	52	2.3	17	63	3.7
40-54	42	49	1.2	37	48	1.3	29	56	1.9	23	51	2.2	16	61	3.8
54+	44	42	1.0	37	41	1.1	29	50	1.7	20	44	2.2	16	52	3.3
Level of education															
-16 years	43	44	1.0	36	43	1.2	28	49	1.8	22	42	1.9	17	51	3.0
16-19 years	43	45	1.0	38	45	1.2	29	55	1.9	23	49	2.1	18	57	3.2
+19 years	42	48	1.1	35	50	1.4	27	60	2.2	22	55	2.5	14	68	4.9
Still in education	35	51	1.5	33	47	1.4	27	56	2.1	27	47	1.7	16	60	3.8
Leadership															
++	41	53	1.3	34	55	1.6	28	63	2.3	25	55	2.2	17	66	3.9
+	43	46	1.1	37	47	1.3	29	56	1.9	24	50	2.1	17	60	3.5
-	42	45	1.1	37	44	1.2	28	53	1.9	22	47	2.1	16	57	3.6
--	40	42	1.1	35	40	1.1	27	47	1.7	21	41	2.0	17	48	2.8
Political spectrum															
Left	41	49	1.2	34	50	1.5	25	61	2.4	23	51	2.2	16	64	4.0
Centre	43	46	1.1	37	45	1.2	28	55	2.0	21	50	2.4	15	60	4.0
Right	44	45	1.0	40	44	1.1	33	51	1.5	25	47	1.9	19	57	3.0

Table 5.2 : National decisions or joint decisions with the European Union

(EU 15 and national percentages for 1995)

Question : Some people believe that certain areas of policy should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government while other areas of policy should be decided jointly within the European Union. Which of the following policy areas, do you think should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government, and which should be decided jointly within the European Union?

1st column : % national 2 nd column : % EU 15	A		B		DK		D WEST		D TOTAL		D OST		GR		E	
	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU
Defence	42	48	27	64	56	40	36	59	34	61	26	68	63	33	41	51
Environmental protection	39	53	28	65	36	63	24	72	23	73	18	78	30	66	24	70
Currency	41	49	21	71	43	53	42	52	41	53	37	57	40	55	32	58
Development aid	22	66	13	76	20	77	19	73	18	74	14	79	25	68	11	78
Health and social security	63	30	53	38	80	19	48	47	50	45	57	37	47	50	52	41
Education	60	33	60	32	66	32	51	44	53	42	61	34	57	40	55	38
Basic rules for radio/TV/press	52	38	39	49	66	31	47	44	48	44	52	40	44	49	41	46
Scientific and technical research	22	69	11	78	19	78	25	69	24	71	20	75	20	74	15	76
VAT rates	31	56	21	66	43	52	32	57	33	56	36	52	41	47	38	46
Foreign policy towards non-EU countries	27	62	11	76	32	64	19	73	18	74	15	78	32	60	19	68
Worker participation and representation in firms	48	35	42	38	72	18	47	42	47	42	48	40	40	49	52	34
Industrial policy	31	56	24	63	53	41	36	57	35	58	32	60	29	66	39	49
Cultural policy	57	31	48	40	78	19	44	48	45	47	51	43	55	40	50	40
Immigration policy	55	36	29	61	53	45	35	60	34	60	32	63	35	57	27	62
Rules on political asylum	52	39	26	62	51	47	35	60	35	61	32	63	33	59	25	61
Health and safety at work	60	31	46	46	70	28	49	46	50	44	54	39	44	52	51	41
Battle against unemployment	37	54	27	65	42	54	33	62	34	62	36	60	32	65	40	54
Battle against drug abuse	21	72	15	7	17	81	16	79	15	81	10	86	26	71	27	68
Agriculture	47	45	26	62	45	52	32	61	32	60	35	58	49	47	53	39
Sexual equality	29	57	16	72	40	57	25	68	26	67	31	61	30	64	22	68
Consumer policy	44	46	25	61	59	37	37	57	37	57	38	56	32	60	22	69
Aid to regions in economic difficulties	28	62	17	72	24	72	26	67	25	68	21	73	28	63	18	73

(*) The difference between 100 and the sum of the NAs and CEs gives the percentage of "DK/NA"

Table 5.2 (continued): National decisions or joint decisions with the European Union

(EU 15 and national percentages for 1995)*

1st column % national 2nd column % EU 15	S		FIN		UK		EU 15	
	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU
Defence	78	18	88	10	50	45	40	55
Environmental protection	42	56	41	56	31	65	27	69
Currency	52	39	54	41	54	41	36	58
Development aid	28	65	22	74	16	76	14	78
Health and social security	71	26	84	15	55	41	54	41
Education	53	44	66	32	68	28	56	40
Basic rules for radio/TV/press	64	31	30	64	59	35	46	45
Scientific and technical research	26	68	18	76	22	71	18	76
VAT rates	53	39	56	39	53	38	34	54
Foreign policy towards non-EU countries	41	50	43	51	31	61	20	70
Worker participation and representation in firms	62	24	63	29	44	41	46	39
Industrial policy	56	36	55	38	50	42	36	55
Cultural policy	70	24	61	34	58	35	50	42
Immigration policy	55	41	69	28	57	38	36	58
Rules on political asylum	51	44	59	38	48	44	33	59
Health and safety at work	71	26	78	20	44	52	47	48
Battle against unemployment	40	56	39	58	39	56	34	62
Battle against drug abuse	29	69	18	80	25	72	19	77
Agriculture	56	39	57	40	51	43	41	52
Sexual equality	45	49	42	54	27	66	23	69
Consumer policy	57	34	48	46	43	48	35	56
Aid to regions in economic difficulties	37	56	36	61	23	70	26	67

**Table 5.2 (continued): National decisions or joint decisions with the
European Union**

(CE12 and national percentages for 1992)*

1st col. : "national" % 2nd col. : "EC" %	I		L		NL		P		UK		CE 12		CE 12+			
	NA	CE	NA	CE	NA	CE	NA	CE	NA	CE	NA	CE	NA	CE		
Security and defence	62	33	27	69	30	64	24	74	39	55	53	45	40	56	40	56
Environmental protection	35	61	21	75	31	64	13	86	25	69	28	71	24	72	24	72
Currency	35	60	15	78	34	60	37	56	31	60	61	35	98	56	38	56
Development aid	14	78	7	85	15	78	20	77	13	78	16	81	14	79	14	80
Health and social security	58	38	42	52	61	33	54	43	39	55	69	29	55	40	56	40
Education	68	29	35	58	53	41	63	32	51	43	73	25	55	40	55	40
basic rules for radio/TV/pres	46	47	39	52	41	49	48	47	46	43	59	37	46	46	46	46
Scientific and technical research	13	78	7	85	10	82	14	81	15	77	22	75	17	77	17	77
VAT rates	34	58	29	56	51	40	21	71	40	44	63	31	38	52	38	52
Foreign policy towards non-EC countries	23	66	11	78	21	71	22	72	20	70	29	67	21	70	21	70
Workers participation and representation in companies	39	44	36	42	59	26	51	35	47	43	55	33	48	38	48	38
Data protection	54	34	32	41	55	34	52	43	48	39	62	32	47	41	47	41
Industrial policy	35	57	22	69	32	56	26	68	28	65	54	40	35	57	35	57
Cultural policy	57	36	25	37	48	43	52	39	40	53	53	42	42	51	42	51
Immigration policy	41	51	15	49	46	45	40	54	28	63	59	38	36	58	36	58
Rules on political asylum	36	52	16	74	44	47	41	55	30	58	49	44	35	57	35	57
Health and safety at work	40	56	31	63	62	31	48	49	35	60	51	47	47	49	48	48
Fight against unemployment	39	57	27	68	53	40	46	51	35	61	64	34	46	49	47	49

Table 6.1 (continued): Introduction of green taxes as a solution to slow down the harmful effects of our lifestyle

(EU 15 according to a selection of socio-demographic variables and national percentages: 1995 data)

<u>Sex</u>	
Men	3.0
Women	3.1
<u>Age</u>	
15-24	3.2
25-39	3.1
40-54	3.0
55+	3.0
<u>Level of education</u>	
-16	3.1
16-19	3.0
20+	3.1
Still in education	3.3
<u>Level of income</u>	
++	3.1
+	3.1
-	3.1
--	3.0
<u>Leadership</u>	
++	3.1
+	3.1
-	3.1
--	3.1
<u>Protecting the environment</u>	
An immediate, urgent problem	3.2
More a problem for the future	2.8
Not really a problem	2.2

Table 6.2 (continued): Should "Green taxes" be introduced gradually or quickly?

(Percentages for EU 15 according to a selection of socio-demographic variables and national percentages: 1995 data)

	a.	b.	c.
National breakdown			
Austria	43	40	17
Belgium	62	25	13
Denmark	73	22	5
East Germany	48	32	20
Germany (total)	43	39	18
West Germany	42	41	18
Greece	55	38	7
Spain	51	30	19
France	58	31	11
Ireland	66	19	15
Italy	59	30	12
Luxembourg	58	34	8
Netherlands	70	22	8
Portugal	47	37	17
Sweden	67	26	7
Finland	73	17	10
United Kingdom	64	26	10

Table 6.3 (continued): Should "green taxes" be introduced despite their impact on economic activity?
(EU15 percentages according to a selection of socio-demographic variables and national percentages: 1995 data)

	a.	b.	c.	d.
<u>National breakdown</u>				
Austria	30	36	15	19
Belgium	45	33	9	11
Denmark	18	59	18	6
East Germany	33	34	11	21
Germany (total)	27	39	16	17
West Germany	25	41	17	16
Greece	22	50	20	8
Spain	24	38	10	28
France	36	44	7	13
Ireland	28	45	9	19
Italy	27	46	11	17
Luxembourg	23	32	31	14
Netherlands	21	56	13	10
Portugal	16	49	13	23
Sweden	20	62	9	9
Finland	21	56	13	11
United Kingdom	27	45	14	13

Table 6.4 (continued): Scaling taxes on packages to reflect their
environmental impact - an attractive approach?

(EU 15 percentages according to a selection of socio-demographic
variables and national percentages: 1995 data)

<u>TOTAL EU 15</u>	3.3
<u>Sex</u>	
Men	3.3
Women	3.4
<u>Age</u>	
15-24	3.4
25-39	3.4
40-54	3.3
55+	3.3
<u>Level of education</u>	
-16	3.3
16-19	3.3
20+	3.4
Still in education	3.4
<u>Level of income*</u>	
++	3.4
+	3.4
-	3.3
--	3.3
<u>Leadership</u>	
++	3.4
+	3.4
-	3.4
--	3.3
<u>Protecting the environment</u>	
An urgent and immediate problem	3.4
More a problem for the future	3.3
Not really a problem	3.4

* *Quartiles in each country*

Table 6.5 (continued): Various ways of financing the elimination of pollution

(EU 15 percentages according to a selection of socio-demographic variables and national percentages: 1995 data)

	A	B	A+B	C	D
TOTAL EU 15	49	37	86	10	1
<u>Sex</u>					
Men	50	36	86	11	1
Women	48	37	85	10	1
<u>Age</u>					
15-24	47	37	84	13	1
25-39	47	39	86	10	1
40-54	49	37	86	10	1
55+	51	34	85	9	1
<u>Level of education</u>					
-16	50	35	85	9	1
16-19	48	38	86	10	1
20+	48	38	86	12	1
<u>Still in education</u>	48	36	84	13	1
<u>Level of income*</u>					
++	47	39	86	12	1
+	50	36	86	11	1
-	49	37	86	10	1
--	52	33	85	9	1
<u>Leadership</u>					
++	50	36	86	13	1
+	49	37	86	11	1
-	49	37	86	9	1
--	47	35	84	9	1
<u>Protecting the environment</u>					
An urgent and immediate problem	50	36	86	10	1
More a problem for the future	43	39	82	13	1
Not really a problem	41	27	68	20	4

* *Quartiles in each country*

Table 6.6 (continued): Taxing products and processes that damage the environment

(EU 15 percentages according to a selection of socio-demographic variables and national percentages: 1995 data)

<u>TOTAL EU 15</u>	
Agree strongly	35
Agree somewhat	38
Disagree somewhat	9
Disagree strongly	8
<u>Sex</u>	
Men	3.1
Women	3.1
<u>Age</u>	
15-24	3.1
25-39	3.2
40-54	3.1
55+	3.1
<u>Level of education</u>	
-16	3.1
16-19	3.1
20+	3.2
Still in education	3.1
<u>Level of income*</u>	
++	3.1
+	3.2
-	3.2
--	3.0
<u>Leadership</u>	
++	3.1
+	3.1
-	3.1
--	3.1
<u>Protecting the environment</u>	
An urgent, immediate problem	3.2
More a problem for the future	2.9
Not really a problem	2.3

* *Quartiles in each country*

Appendix

EUROBAROMETER 43. 1 bis TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between May, 19 and June, 26 1995, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market- and Public Opinion Research agencies, earned out wave 43.1 bis of the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION.

The EUROBAROMETER 43.1 bis covers the population of the respective nationality of the European Union membercountries, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the Member States. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from all "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Member States according to the EUROSTAT-NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>INSTITUTES</u>	<u>N° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>FIELDWORKDATES</u>	<u>POPULATION 15+ (x 000)</u>
Austria	SPECTRA	1015	23/05 - 13/06	6 044
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1071	29/05 - 16/06	8 356
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	27/05 - 19/06	4 087
Germany(East)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1032	26/05 - 15/06	13 608
Germany(West)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1058	26/05 - 16/06	52 083
Greece	KEME	1002	29/05 - 16/06	7 474
Spain	CIMEI	1000	29/05 - 13/06	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	1001	29/05 - 15/06	43 590
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1006	20/05 - 20/06	2 549
Italy	PRAGMA	1070	27/05 - 13/06	44 495
Luxemburg	ILRES	501	19/05 - 23/06	372
The Netherlands	NIPO	1008	29/05 - 26/06	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	1000	01/06 - 15/06	7 338
Sweden	TEMO	1092	31/05 - 22/06	7 808
Finland	MARK DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1032	31/05 - 21/06	4 017
Great Britain	NOP Corporate and Financial	1096	29/05 - 15/06	44 225
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	316	29/05 - 15/06	1 159

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from EUROSTAT population data or from national statistics. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum sex, age, region NUTS II were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as published by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook of 1989 or national CENSUS data. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the EUROBAROMETER studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text (English and French) on top, the results are expressed 1) as a percentage on total base and 2) as a percentage on the number of "valid" responses (i.e. "Don't Know" and "No Answer" excluded). All EUROBAROMETER datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universitat Koln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-5000 Koln 41). They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research. The results of the EUROBAROMETER surveys are analysed and made available through the Unit Survey Research (EUROBAROMETER) of DGX.B of the European Commission, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1.000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits :

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

**EUROBAROMETER 43.1 bis
CO-OPERATING AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EXECUTIVES**

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Let us now turn to another topic : the protection of the environment

Q.15.

Many people are concerned about protecting the environment and fighting pollution.

In your opinion, is this ... ? (READ OUT)

... an immediate and urgent problem

... more a problem for the future

... not really a problem

DK

EB37.0 - Q.74 - TREND

Q.16.

Are you very worried, somewhat worried, not very worried or not at all worried about the following problems ? (SHOW CARD)

VERY WORRIED

SOMEWHAT WORRIED

NOT VERY WORRIED

NOT AT ALL WORRIED

DK

The disappearance of certain types of plants, animals and habitats throughout the world

Using up natural resources throughout the world

The disappearance of tropical forests

Global warming (the greenhouse effect)

The destruction of the ozone layer

The risk that pollution from industrialised countries spreads to less industrialised countries

EB37.0- Q.75 -TREND

Q.17.

Where you live, do you have very much reason, quite a lot of reason, not very much reason or no reason at all to complain about ... ? (SHOW CARD)

VERY MUCH REASON
QUITE A LOT OF REASON
NOT VERY MUCH REASON
NO REASON AT ALL
DK

the quality of drinking water
noise
air pollution
waste disposal
lack of green spaces
damage done to the landscape
the amount of traffic

EB37.0 - Q.78 - TREND

Q.18.

Now, thinking about (OUR COUNTRY), are you very worried, somewhat worried, not very worried or not at all worried about the following problems ? (SHOW CARD)

VERY WORRIED
SOMEWHAT WORRIED
NOT VERY WORRIED
NOT AT ALL WORRIED
DK

Pollution in rivers and lakes
Pollution of the sea and coasts
Damage to animals, plants and habitats
Air pollution
Agricultural pollution (insecticides, herbicides, slurry ...)
Industrial waste
The possible risks to the environment of the development of biotechnology
Hunting and shooting
The risks related to the use of nuclear energy
Motor sports in the natural environment such as motor boats, motorbike scrambling, all-terrain vehicles, jet skis, snow-scooters
The damage caused by tourism
The expansion of cities
The risks related to industrial activities
Natural disasters such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, fire

EB37.0 - Q.79 - TREND MODIFIED

Q.19.

If I mention serious damage to the environment, what do you think of ?

Please choose the first four things that come to mind from this list.

(SHOW CARD - FOUR ANSWERS POSSIBLE - READ OUT)

- Rubbish in the streets, in green spaces or on beaches .
- Factories which release dangerous chemical products into the air or the water
- Air pollution from cars
- Sewage
- Noise generated by building or public works, heavy traffic, airports,
- Excessive use of herbicides, insecticides and fertilisers in agriculture
- Oil pollution of the sea and coasts
- Industrial waste
- Acid rain
- Global pollution such as the progressive disappearance of tropical forests, the destruction of
the ozone layer, the greenhouse effect
- The storage of nuclear waste
- Uncontrolled mass tourism in some areas (coasts, mountains)
- DK

EB37.0 - Q.80 - TREND

Q.20.

Nowadays there are many suggestions as to how to solve traffic congestion problems.

Here is a list of possible solutions, could you please indicate, for each one, if you think it is an effective or ineffective solution ? (SHOW CARD)

- EFFECTIVE
- INEFFECTIVE
- DK

- Putting tight restrictions on where you can park in town centres
- Strictly limiting car traffic in town centres
- Making motorists pay a toll for entering town centres
- Creating more pedestrian areas in town centres
- Developping public transport
- Building new urban highways
- Putting up the cost of petrol

EB35.1 - Q.34 -TREND

Q.21.

I am going to read you three opinions which you sometimes hear about environmental problems. Which one comes closest to your own ? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY - READ OUT)

Economic development should get higher priority than concerns about the environment
Economic development must be ensured but the environment protected at the same time
Concerns about the environment should get higher priority than economic development
DK

EB37.0 - Q.76 -TREND

Q.22.

There are a number of ways of funding the costs of cleaning up pollution. Which one of these you think is most appropriate? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY - READ OUT)

Each polluter - whether a company or an individual - should pay for cleaning up their own pollution
Each group of polluters, such as the chemical sector or the transport sector, should pay into a special fund for cleaning up their own pollution
Cleaning up costs should be paid for by both polluters and citizens through existing taxes
Only citizens, and not polluters, should pay for cleaning up pollution through existing taxes
DK

EB43.1BIS - NEW

Q.23.

a) Which, if any, of these things have you ever done ?

(SHOW CARD - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

b) And which of these things would you be prepared to do more often or to do at all if you have never done them ?

(SHOW SAME CARD - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

c) And finally, if we accept that we should adapt our behaviour and expectations for the sake of future generations, which other of these things would you be willing to do?

(SHOW SAME CARD - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

EVER DONE

PREPARED TO DO MORE OFTEN

OTHER THINGS WILLING TO DO

Avoid dropping papers or other waste on the ground

Save tap water

Not make too much noise

Have your car fitted with equipment to limit the pollution such as for example, a catalytic converter

Be a member of an association for the protection of the environment

Financially support an association for the protection of the environment

Sort out certain types of household waste (glass, papers, motor oil, batteries, ...) for recycling

Take part in a local environmental initiative for example, cleaning a beach or a park

Demonstrate against a project that could harm the environment

Buy an environmentally friendly product even if it is more expensive

Use less polluting means of transport (walking, bicycle, public transport) than your car, whenever possible

Go on a type of holiday that is less harmful to the environment

Save energy, for example, by using less hot water, by closing doors and windows to save heat

None of these (SPONTANEOUS)

DK

EB37.0 - Q.82 - TREND MODIFIED

Q.24.

Public bodies at different levels can act to protect the environment. In your opinion, do public bodies act efficiently or not ...?

EFFICIENTLY

NOT EFFICIENTLY

DK

At local level

At regional level

At national level

At European Community level

At worldwide level

EB37.0 - 0.83 - TREND MODIFIED

Q.25:

Here are some ways in which governments can deal with environmental matters. Would you support the following proposals, or not ? (SHOW CARD)

Providing greater funding for scientific research and technological development related to the environment

Ensuring that schools include environmental education as an important part of children's education

Spending more money on educating the public about important environmental issues.

Implementing tougher legislation to control companies which pollute the environment

Allocating greater resources to the enforcement of existing legislation

Training professional managers so that they themselves can take steps to protect the environment

Ensuring that environmental problems are identified and appropriate measures taken

Applying special taxes on goods and processes which harm the environment

EB43.1BIS-NEW

Q.26.

Now, I would like to ask you which sources of information, in your opinion, tell the truth about the state of the environment.

a) Please choose the source of information you have most confidence in, from this list ?
(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY - READ OUT)

b) Which other sources of information do you think tell the truth about the state of the environment ?
(SHOW SAME CARD - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - READ OUT)

Consumer associations

Environmental protection associations

Professional tourism organisations

Political parties

Trade unions

Public authorities

Industry

Teachers, at school or university

Scientists

The media

Nobody

DK

EB37.0 - Q.85 - TREND

Q.27.

A possible means of slowing down the damaging effects of human lifestyle on the environment would be to introduce environmental taxes, "eco-taxes". These taxes would, for example, make environmentally-friendly goods less expensive, and environmentally-harmful goods more expensive. Please tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat or disagree strongly with this idea ?

- Agree strongly
- Agree somewhat
- Disagree somewhat
- Disagree strongly
- DK

EB43.1bis - NEW

Q.28.

Whether you agree or not with these environmental taxes, "eco-taxes", do you think that...?
(READ OUT)

- ... they should be implemented gradually over a period of time so that people can adapt their habits and behaviour
- ... or that, they should be implemented quickly, with immediate benefits for the environment
- DK

EB43.1bis- NEW

Q.29.

And do you think that these "eco-taxes" should be introduced ... (READ OUT)?

- ... only if they do not slow down economic growth, or
- ... even if they slow down economic growth slightly, or
- ... even if they slow down economic growth significantly
- DK

EB43.1BIS - NEW

Q.30.

It has been proposed to increase taxes on product packaging that pollutes the environment, and decrease taxes on environmentally-friendly packs. Please tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat or disagree strongly with this idea ?

- Agree strongly
- Agree somewhat
- Disagree somewhat
- Disagree strongly
- DK

EB39.1 - Q.18 - TREND MODIFIED

Q.31.

Imagine that in (OUR COUNTRY) it was proposed to cut income taxes or social security contributions. But an equivalent amount of taxes would be put on goods and processes which damage the environment such as ozone-destroying chemicals, wastes, transport, carbon dioxide (CO₂), energy and pesticides. Please tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat or disagree strongly with this idea ?

- Agree strongly
- Agree somewhat
- Disagree somewhat
- Disagree strongly
- DK

EB43.1BIS - NEW

Q.32.

I am going to read you four opinions about the environment. Which one of them comes closest to your opinion? (READ OUT-SHOW CARD)

- Current levels of human activity are causing catastrophe, endangering all forms of life on earth
- Current levels of human activity need to be very significantly changed if the general deterioration of the environment is to be stopped
- Current levels of human activity are not fundamentally in conflict with the environment
- There is no problem at all with the environment
- DK

EB43.1BIS - NEW

LES CLASSIFICATIONS SPÉCIALES DANS LES ENQUÊTES EUROBAROMETRE

INDICE DE LEADERSHIP

Il est utile, pour analyser les résultats d'enquêtes portant sur des échantillons représentatifs de l'ensemble du public, de distinguer, dans cet ensemble, ceux des individus qui présentent certaines caractéristiques constitutives de ce que l'on considère généralement comme une attitude de "leadership" : intérêt pour certains problèmes, degré d'activité dans la vie du groupe, etc...

L'analyse des résultats accumulés au cours des sondages de l'Euro-Baromètre a montré qu'il était statistiquement significatif de construire un indice suivant les réponses données par l'ensemble des personnes interrogées à deux questions. Cet indice a été construit de telle façon qu'il comporte quatre degrés, le degré le plus élevé correspondant à ceux que nous désignerons désormais comme étant des leaders d'opinion, soit environ 10 % de la population européenne, et le degré le plus bas aux non-leaders (environ 22 %); les deux degrés intermédiaires correspondent, par construction, à des individus qui sont respectivement légèrement plus et légèrement moins leaders que la moyenne du public.

QUESTIONS :

- A. "Quand vous avez une opinion à laquelle vous tenez beaucoup, vous arrive-t-il de convaincre vos amis, vos camarades de travail, vos relations d'adopter cette opinion ? Cela vous arrive-t-il souvent, de temps en temps, rarement, jamais, NSP. "
- B. "Quand vous êtes entre amis, diriez-vous qu'il vous arrive souvent, de temps en temps, ou jamais de discuter polit/Que?"

CONSTRUCTION :

Le tableau suivant indique comment a été construit l'indice de mobilisation cognitive.

A.		de temps			sans
	souvent,	en temps	rarement	j a m a i s	réponse
B.					
<u>souvent</u>	++	++	+	+	+
<u>de temps en temps</u>	+	+	-	-	-
<u>jamais</u>	-	-	--	--	--
<u>sans réponse</u>	--	--	--

NIVEAU DE REVENUS

Cette variable est établie au départ des réponses à la question :

"Nous désirons en plus des informations sur les revenus des foyer pour analyser les résultats de cette étude se/on /es différents types. Voie/ une série de revenus mensuels (MONTRER LA CARTE D29). Veuillez compter l'ensemble des gains et sa/aires MENSUELS de tous les membres du foyer, toutes pensions ou allocations sociales ou familiales comprises, ainsi Que tout autres revenus tels que /es loyers, ...

Bien-sûr, votre réponse, comme toutes celles de cette interview sera traitée confidentiellement et toute référence à vous ou votre foyer sera impossible. Veuillez me donner la lettre correspondant aux revenus de votre foyer et ce, avant toutes taxes ou déductions..

B	T	P	F	E	H	L	N	R	M	S	K
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Refus,

NSP

Les répondants sont regroupés en quartiles pour chaque pays. Puis ils sont fusionnés pour établir la distribution communautaire.

POSITION POLITIQUE

Cette variable est établie au départ des réponses à la question : *"A propos de politique, /es gens parlent de "droite" et de "gauche". Vous-même, voudriez-vous situer votre position sur cette échelle ?"* (Instructions pour les enquêteurs : Ne rien suggérer, la personne doit se situer dans une case; si elle hésite, insister) :

GAUCHE

DROITE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Refus,

NSP

Dans ce rapport, les répondants sont regroupés en tertiles pour chaque pays : ceux qui se placent le plus à gauche, ceux qui se placent le plus à droite et le tiers restant, constitué de ceux qui se placent le plus au centre. La pondération habituelle est alors utilisée pour établir la distribution communautaire.

NIVEAU D'INSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION :

Niveau faible : études terminées à 15 ans ou avant

Niveau moyen : études terminées entre 16 et 19 ans

Niveau fort : études terminées après 19 ans

INDICATEUR DE SENSIBILITE AUX PROBLEMES D'ENVIRONNEMENT

Questions utilisées :

Voici une liste de problèmes pouvant toucher notre environnement. Quels sont ceux sur lesquels vous pourriez discuter ?

1. L'effet-serre
2. Les pluies acides
3. La destruction de la couche d'ozone
4. Autre
0. ?

(POUR CHAQUE PROBLEME CITE) Veuillez me dire s'il s'agit, selon vous, d'un problème très sérieux, assez sérieux ou pas très sérieux ?

CONSTRUCTION :

: Aucun problème considéré comme très sérieux

: Un problème considéré comme très sérieux

+ : Deux problèmes considérés comme très sérieux

+ + : Les trois problèmes considérés comme très sérieux

Sans opinion : Ne peut discuter sur aucun des trois problèmes

CONSTRUCTION :

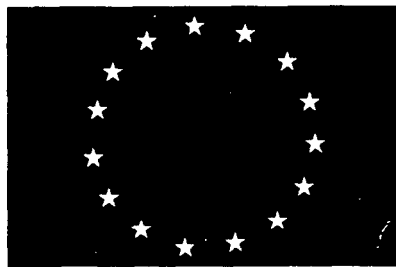
Un problème est considéré comme connu lorsque le nombre de bonnes réponses est au moins égal à 5.

: Aucun problème connu

: Un problème connu

+ : Deux problèmes connus

+ + : Les trois problèmes connus



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