## Annex A Explanation of terms

The following gives explanations and definitions of the derived variables presented in the tables

### **Greenest activists**

2 This classification was created from the results to Question 16 concerning domestic actions respondents may have taken for environmental reasons. Respondents' answers were scored as follows.

On a regular basis +2
Once or a few times +1

The scores were added for all respondents replies and the 'green activists' group made up of those with the highest scores (about a tenth of all respondents)

### **Greenest consumers**

3 This classification was created from the results to Question 17 concerning products respondents may have bought or avoided for environmental reasons. Respondents' answers were scored as follows.

On a regular basis +2
Once or a few times +1

The scores were added for all respondents replies and the 'green consumers' group made up of those with the highest scores (about a quarter of all respondents)

### Most concerned

This classification was created to show respondents' overall level of concern about the environment and is based on the concern about each of the 27 separate issues in Question 2 For each issue, each response was scored as follows

Very worried +2
Quite worried +1
Not very worried 0
Not at all worried -1

Scores were then added across all the issues for all respondents, the distribution of scores was then divided into five approximately equal groups. The 'most concerned' group represents the 20 per cent of respondents who had demonstrated the greatest concern over all 27 issues.

### Contributing factors to global warming

Question 13 required respondents to pick from eight options those which they thought were major contributors to global warming. Six options were correct and two were incorrect Respondents were allowed to select as many options as they wished and so the percentages for individual answers add to more than 100 (Table 16). The table also presents the individual results grouped into four broad categories of 'Best', 'Reasonable', 'Confused' and 'Wrong'. These groups have been formed according to combinations of respondents' answers and are mutually exclusive, so the percentages add to 100.

6. The 'Best' group of responses consists of combinations of correct answers including the principal contribution, *emissions of carbon dioxide*. The 'Reasonable' group is combinations of correct answers which exclude *emissions of carbon dioxide*. The 'Confused' group is made up of combinations of one of the incorrect answers and one or more correct answers. The 'Wrong' group contains respondents which picked either or both of the wrong options alone or both in combination with others. There was also an 'Other' category for those respondents who mentioned answers which were not given on the showcard.

### **Environmental actions**

- 7. Three sets of questions were asked about environmental actions. The first concerned green actions in the home, the second those taken as a consumer, and the third actions taken to avoid, or as a result of, environmental problems. For each of a range of possible actions, respondents were asked whether they had taken that action on a regular basis, once or a few times, or not at all in the last 12 months. Respondents could also indicate that the action was not applicable to them (eg they did not have access to a car) (Tables 21a and 21b).
- 8. Table 21c shows the percentages of respondents claiming to have taken personal actions on a regular basis for environmental reasons. For each action, respondents for whom that action was not applicable have been excluded from the calculations. For example, people without access to a car have been excluded from the total used to the calculate the percentage of people who claimed to use unleaded petrol regularly.

# Annex B Survey sampling and methodology

## Sampling and fieldwork

- The 1993 survey was carried out by NOP Market Research Limited. A pilot survey was conducted in June 1993, before the main fieldwork, to test the draft questionnaire and a number of amendments were made as a result. The final survey was based on a random sample of 3,200 adults (aged 18 and over) drawn from the electoral register in England and Wales Constituencies were stratified by region, urban/rural mix, and social class. 160 constituencies were selected with the probability of being selected proportionate to the population size, and a sample of 20 electors drawn from each of these constituencies. For previous surveys in 1986 and 1989, 81 constituencies had been selected and 32 electors sampled from each (Table B1)
- The main fieldwork was conducted in July and August 1993. Considerable efforts were made to maximise the response rate. For example, a minimum of five return calls were made to each address to try and establish contact and to arrange an interview. A total of 2,038 people were interviewed face-to-face in their homes giving an effective response rate of 64 per cent, which was slightly higher than for the previous two surveys. Table B1 shows the main sampling features and differences between the three surveys.

England and Wales		Numbers and percentages				
	1986	1989	1993			
Date of fieldwork	Sept	May-Jun	Jul-August			
Sample size	2,610	2,696	3,206			
Number of constituencies	81	81	160			
Sample within constituency	32	32	20			
Number interviewed	1,575	1,567	2,038			
Response rate	62	60	64			

The fieldwork included 248 interviews with non-electors aged 18 and over, who were chosen by an additional sampling procedure. The combined sample of electors and non-electors was then weighted to take account of the elector/non-elector split in the population as a whole, to give a weighted sample of 2002. The weighted sample is used as the base for deriving the 1993 results presented in the tables.

### Sampling errors

Table B2 gives some examples of 95 per cent confidence intervals for estimated proportions by the sex and age groups presented in many of the tables. The errors vary according to sample size and the magnitude of each proportion being estimated and those given in the table correspond to a simple random sample. However, the 1993 survey sample was clustered into 160 sampling points. The clustering increases the errors by a factor known as the sample design effect. This effect varies for each variable and cannot easily be built into each error calculation. In the

absence of this calculation, and given the nature of the sample, NOP advise that a reasonable estimate of an average sample design effect for most variables would be about 1.3. Thus more realistic estimates of errors may be calculated by multiplying the errors in the table by 1.3. On this assumption it can be seen that estimated proportions based on all respondents are likely to be within 3 percentage points of the proportion for the population in England and Wales as a whole, ie the 95 per cent confidence limits for an estimated proportion of 50 per cent are ±3 percentage points.

Sample			Subsample size	Estimated proportion	95% confidence interval (+/-)
All			2,002	50% 20 or 80%	2.2 1.8
Females	i		1,058	50% 20 or 80%	3.0 2.4
Males			944	50% 20 or 80%	3.2 2.6
Ages	-	18-24	221	50% 20 or 80%	6.6 5.3
	-	25-44	754	50% 20 or 80%	3.6 2.9
	-	45-64	632	50% 20 or 80%	3.9 3.1
	-	over 64	395	50% 20 or 80%	4.9 3.9

### Bias

- 5. The survey estimates are subject to sampling errors and probably other systematic errors and biases. For example, non-respondents may have been generally less concerned about the environment and this may have introduced a bias into the results. The efforts in 1993 to maximise the response rate may have helped to reduce such biases.
- 6. Poor questionnaire design (eg leading questions) can also influence the results and encourage respondents to give answers they think are expected of them. Efforts were made to limit such problems. For example, the core of the 1993 questionnaire was based on the previous tried and tested surveys of 1986 and 1989 and most of the new questions were based on questions included in other successful surveys. The questionnaire was also piloted before the main fieldwork. For the green actions section, respondents were asked what they had done in the last 12 months rather than what they were prepared to do in the future, to help limit over-claiming. In at least one case responses were consistent with other independent environmental information. The proportion of respondents who claimed they used unleaded petrol regularly (53 per cent) was very close to the actual proportion of sales of unleaded petrol in July and August 1993.
- 7. Responses can also be biased by media coverage of events around the time of the survey (eg the THORP reprocessing plant). The 1993 survey was carried out a year later than originally planned, in part to avoid any possible short term effects of the 1992 General Election campaign and of coverage of the United Nation's Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

## Interview techniques

- The survey included a substantial section covering attitudes to 27 given environmental issues. These were illustrated by 27 picture cards (see Figure 1), some of which were used in previous surveys. Seven issues were added to those used in 1989 and one was omitted. Some of the pictures used in previous surveys had to be changed. For instance, most aerosol cans are no longer damaging to the ozone layer and so were not shown on the 1993 picture card.
- Respondents used these cards to answer a series of questions by dealing them into piles according to their responses. So, for example, the cards were sorted into piles according to respondents' level of concern for each of the issues. The respondent was then asked to indicate how much they felt could be done about each issue and who should do something about it. To help respondents sort the cards for these exercises basecards were used with the options marked on them. The answers to these questions are given in Tables 1, 6, 7, 9 and 11
- 10 For most questions, respondents were prompted with a list of possible answers or options. These were given on showcards, or respondents used the 27 picture cards mentioned above. The issues or options which were available are listed in tables where relevant. In some cases, respondents could pick more than one option and so the percentages can add to more than 100.
- Three questions in the survey were unprompted. For these, respondents were required to answer in their own words rather than select from a choice of answers or options. A wide range of answers were given for each question. The results for the most popular answers are presented in Tables 4a, 4b, 8 and 20.

### Comparisons with previous surveys

12 A number of questions were repeated from previous surveys to enable comparisons of attitudes to be made over time. The results are given in Tables 1, 2, 4a, 6b and 10a. In some cases, it was necessary to change slightly the wording of a question or the depiction of an environmental issue on a picture card (see footnotes to these tables). Some comparisons therefore must be treated with a degree of caution.

NOP	/ 4	20	0.	7
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Name	

CARD 2 (10)

### ENVIRONMENT SURVEY 1993

Hello, my name is from NOP the market research company. We are conducting a survey about environmental issues.

What do you think are the most important issues the government should be dealing with? Any others? CODE ALL THAT APPLY DO NOT PROMPT Q1a

			(11-14)		
			Unemployment1		
			Rising prices/Inflation 2		
			Economy in general 3		
			Council tax4		
			Defence/Nuclear weapons 5		
			Education 6		
			Crime/Law and order 7		
			Pollution/Environment 8		
			Public transport9		
			Health/Social Services 0		
			Housing/Mortgage rates X		
			Income Tax/VAT Y		
			(15-16)		
			Pensions/Social Security/Child Benefits 1		~
			Other (WRITE IN)		
			_ 2		
			Don't know 3		
-			we will be a second of the sec	-	-
Qib			concerned are you about the environment in general?		
	_	Are	you		
			(17)		
			Very concerned 1		
-	4		Quite concerned2	<del>-</del>	4
,	1		Not at all concerned 4	_	.1
				=	71
	-		Don't know 5		2
			,		
	.~		•		
	•	-	a commission of a section of the sec		~
	<b>1</b>	~ ~	***		
			- 1		1

6

### Q2. HAND RESPONDENT PROBLEM CARDS AND BOARD "A".

How worried do you personally feel about each of these environmental issues? Please place each of the cards on this larger card to show whether you generally feel very worried, quite worried, not very worried or not at all worried about it. If there are any cards which you don't understand, or issues you have never heard of, please put these cards to one side.

# GO THROUGH EACH PILE OF CARDS AND CODE BELOW. REMOVE ANY CARDS NOT HEARD OF AND DO NOT SHOW AGAIN

Very Quite Not very Not at all Don's worried worried worried worried know	Never heard
A 1 2 3 4 5	6 A (18)
B 1 2 3 4 5	
C 1 2 3 4 5	6 C (20)
D 1 2 3 4 5	
E 1 2 3 4 5	
F 1 2 3 4 5	6 F (23)
•	
G 1 2 3 4 5	
H 1 2 3 4 5	
I 1 2 3 4 5	6 I (26)
J 1 2 3 4 5	
K 1 2 3 4 5	
L 1 2 3 4 5	6 L (29)
M 1 2 3 4 5	6 M (30)
N 1 2 3 4 5	
0 1 2 3 4 5	6 0 (32)
P 1 2 3 4 5	
Q 1 2 3 4 5	
R 1 2 3 4 5	6 R (35)
S 1 2 3 4 5	
T 1 2 3 4 5	
U 1 2 3 4 5	6 U (38)
V 1 2 3 4 5	
W 1 2 3 4 5	
X 1 2 3 4 5	6 X (41)
Y 1 2 3 4 5	6 Y (42)
21 1 2 3 4 5	6 Z1(43)
22 1 2 3 4 5	6 Z2(44)

4.

I am now going to ask you to tell me which issues are of the greatest importance to you firstly in terms of your local area, then in terms of Britain, and finally in terms of global issues

Q3a	look only at those car	ARDS Thinking about the area you live in, can you do you feel are issues <u>locally</u> to see which two or ortant. Which one do you feel is the most important in LETTER.
		(46) Don't know 1 None 2
Q3b	Which is the next most	Don't know 1 None 2
Q3c	And which is the next	most important issue?  (50)  Don't know 1  None 2
Q4	<pre>in general local envir they were five years were five years ago?</pre>	mis area was about five years ago, do you think that conmental problems are worse now in this area than ago, or better, or are they much the same as they  (51)  Worse
Q5a	somewhere in Britain three of these do you	CARDS. Most of these environmental issues affect Taking the country as a whole now, which two or feel are the most important in Britain as a whole?    Sample
Q5b	Which is the next most	Don't know 1 None 2 (54)
Q5c	And which is the next	most important?    Don't know 1   None 2

. 8

Q6a.	SHOW ALL "HEARD OF" CARDS. Thinking now of the world as a whole, which two or three of these do you feel are the most important <u>global</u> issues, that is issues affecting the whole world. Firstly, which is the most important global issue. WRITE IN LETTER  (59)
	Don't know 1 None 2
Q6b.	Which is the next most important:    Don't know 1   None 2
Q6c.	And which is the next most important? (63)
	Don't know 1 None 2
	(62)
	en grande en la companya de la comp La companya de la co La companya de la co
34. 34. 34. 34. 34. 34. 34. 34. 34. 34.	endra de la compania de la compania En la compania de la En la compania de la En la compania de la

SHOW ALL "HEARD OF" CARDS AND BOARD B Please look at the cards again Some people think that there is quite a lot that can be done to deal with these issues, while others think that there isn't a lot that can be done, and we will just have to live with them What do you think? Please sort out the cards into those issues which you think quite a lot could be done about, and those which you think we'll just have to live with

	Lot cou	ld	be done	Have to	1:	ive with	Not a	<u>a I</u>	Problem	Don	t kn	<u>w</u>	
Α		1			2			3			4	A	(11)
В		1			2			3			4	В	(12)
C		1			2			3			4	С	(13)
D		1			2			3			4	D	(14)
Ε		1			2			3			4	Ε	(15)
F		1			2			3		<del>-</del>	4	F	(16)
G		1			2			3			4	G	(17)
Н		1			2			3		<del>-</del>	4	Н	(18)
I		1			2			3			4	I	(19)
J		1			2			3			4	J	(20)
к		1			2			3		<b>_</b>	4	К	(21)
L		1			2			3			4	L	(22)
	•			-	-								
М		1			2			3		<del>_</del>	4	M	(23)
N	<b>-</b>	1			2			3		<del>-</del>	4	N	(24)
0		1			2			3			4	0	(25)
				~ .		-	-						
₽		1			2			3	`	<del>-</del>	4	ъ.	(26)
Q		1			2			3			4	Q	(27)
R		1			2			3		<del>-</del>	4	R	(28)
			-			F-F-F	1	-		-			
S		1			2			3			4	S	(29)
T		1			2			3			4	T	(30)
U		1			2			3		<b>-</b>	4	U	(31)
v		1			2			3		<b>-</b>	4	v	(32)
W		1			2			3			4	W	(33)
x		1			2			3			4	x	(34)
Y		1			2			3			4	Y	(35)
23		1			2			3			4	21	(36)
z2	·	1			2			3			4	Z2	(37)

Q8. SHOWCARDS WHICH A LOT COULD BE DONE ABOUT, AND BOARD C. Let's take only those issues you thought quite a lot could be done about. Who do you think ought to do something about each one? Please put the cards into piles on this board, to show who you think ought to do something about it. IF RESPONDENT WANTS TO PUT A CARD ON MORE THAN ONE PILE ASK WHICH ONE SHOULD DO ACTUALLY ACT ON THAT ISSUE.

1	2 3	4	5 6	7 int. Indiv.	8
People People	e/firms Briti	sh Local Eur	opean Other	int. Indiv.	Don't
affected caus	sing it Govt	· conucite c	omm. bodie	es <u>everyone</u> O	ther know
A - 1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9 (38)
B - 1					
C - 1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9 (40)
D - 1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9 (41)
E - 1					
F - 1					
£ - 1	25		J 0		0 3 (43)
G - 1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9 (44)
H - 1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9 (45)
I - 1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9 (46)
			-		•
J - 1	2 3		5 6	7	8 9 (47)
K - 1					
L - 1	2 3	+ 4	5 6	7	8 9 (49)
					**
M - 1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9 (50)
N - 1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9 (51)
0 - 1					
	- ·			THE STATE OF STATE	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 0 450
P - 1	23	4	5 6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8 9 (53)
Q - 1					
R - 1	2 3	4	5 6	7 <sub></sub>	8 9 (55)
s - 1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9 (56)
T - 1					
U - 1					
<b>V</b> - <b>L</b>	<b>2</b> , ,	•	,	,	0 ) (30)
_	_	_		_	
V - 1					
W - 1					
X - 1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9 (61)
Y - 1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9 (62)
z1- 1					•
22- 1	2 3	4	5 6	T	8 9 (64)

Q9		SHOWCARD 1 Still thinking about the environmental issues that you feel a lot could be done about, what do you feel is the fairest way of finding any money that is needed to deal with these issues? Please read out the letter on the card beside the option you think is generally the fairest CODE ONE ONLY
	A	The government and councils should find the money by (65) making us all pay more taxes and council tax1
	В	The organisation, industry or person causing the pollution should pay even if this means goods & services may
	С	cost you more2 The government and councils should find the money by
	•	cutting back on the other areas of public spending ~ 3
	D	Nothing should be spent on solving environmental problems
		because Britain can't afford the money 4
		Don't know 5
Q10		SHOWCARD 2 Which one of these phrases do you think best describes what global warming is?  (66)
	Α	A hole in the ozone layer letting in too much heat 1
	В	Increased gases around the Earth trapping more of the sun's
		heat2
	С	The effects of acid rain 3
	D	A general build up of pollution 4
		Other (WRITE IN)
		Don't know 6
Q11	Ą	SHOWCARD 3 Which of the following do you think are major contributors to global warming? CODE ALL THAT APPLY Any others? PROBE UNTIL 'NO'  (67-75)  The hole in the ozone layer
	3	Emissions of carbon diovide (CO)
	2	Emissions from power stations 3 Use of gas/electricity in the home 4
I		Use of gas/electricity in the home 4
E		Use of gas/electricity by industry 5 Cars not using unleaded petrol 6
E		Cars not using unleaded petrol
	3 -1	Destruction of forests8
	1	Other 9
		Don't know 0
Q12		SHOWCARD 4 In this country how much do you think individuals, as opposed
		to business and industry, contribute to global warming? ONE ANSWER ONLY (76)
	A	About 10% individuals 1
	В	About 20% individuals 2
	С	About 40% individuals 3
	D	About 80% individuals 4 Don't know 5
		NOU.L KUOM

¥.5.	help prevent global warming? Any others? PROBE UNTIL 'NO' CODE ALL THAT APPLY.
	CARD 4 (10)
	(11-17)
	A. Make sure your home is properly insulated1
	B. Use energy in the home as efficiently as possible 2
	C. Keep down the amount your family use their car(s) 3
	D. Recycle glass, cans, paper etc 4
	E. Persuade others to control their CO' emissions 5
	F. Try to buy only appliances that are labelled as energy
	efficient 6
	G. Other (WRITE IN)
	Nothing I can do 8
	Don't know 9
	2011 - 1.104
014a	SHOWCARD 6 Do you feel that the Government provides the right amount of
Arda	information needed by people in order to assess environmental damage?
	(18)
	Much more than we need1
	Slightly more than we need 2
	About the amount we need 3
	Slightly less than we need 4
	Much less than we need 5
	Don't know 6
Q14b.	SHOWCARD 6 AGAIN Do you feel that manufacturers provide the right amount of information needed by people in order to assess environmental impact of their products?  (19)
	Much more than we need 1
	Slightly more than we need 2
	About the amount we need 3
	Slightly less than we need 4
	Much less than we need 5
	Don't know 6
	Don't know 6
Q15.	
	it? CODE ALL THAT APPLY. DO NOT READ OUT
	(20-27)
	CEEFAX/TELETEXT/ORACLE1
	DOE telephone information line 2 Newspapers 3
	TV weather forecasts 4
	TV Weather Forecasts
	Local authority/Environmental Health Officers 5 Radio 6
	Other (WRITE IN)
	Don't know 8
	DOIL C KILOW

Q16	SHOWCARD 7 I am now going to read out a list of actions which you
	might take at home for environmental reasons. For each one I read out,
	please use one of the phrases on this card to tell me whether you (or your
	household) have done it in the last 12 months ROTATE ORDER AND CODE START
	BELOW

BELOW					
	Starte	d at top	of list		1
	Starte	d at bott	om of 1	ıst :	2 (28)
	1	2	3	4	
R	egular Ond	_	,	Not	
Deliberately used sublic transport	basis	<u>tımes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>applı</u>	<u>c</u>
Deliberately used public transport instead of a car because it is more environmentally friendly	1	2	3	4	(29)
Cut down the use of a car for short domestic journeys	1	2	3	<del>-</del> 4	(30)
Taken glass or bottles to a bottle bank	k 1	2	3	4	(31)
Used a "poop scoop" or other means to pick up your dog's mess					(32)
Made compost out of kitchen waste					(33)
Kept down the amount of electricity/ga your household uses for environmental reasons	5				(34)
Kept old cans for recycling					(35)
Cut down on use of water					(36)
Made sure that your noise did not				•	(30)
disturb others		~		•	_(37)
Saved newspapers or other paper for recycling	1 <del></del> -	2	3	4	(38)
Q17 SHOWCARD 7 I am now going to reto help the environment for each phrases on this card to tell me have not done it in the last 12:	th one I r whether <u>y</u> months RO Started	ead out, ou (or y	please our hous DER AND of list	use one osehold) ha	of the
	1	2	3	4	
•	_	Once/fev	,	Not	
		<u>tımes</u>	<u>No</u>		
Used unleaded petrol in your car	I·	2	3 -	4	(40)
Bought phosphate free washing powder or liquid	1	<b></b> 2	3 -	4	(41)
Avoided using pesticides in the garden					(42)
Used recycled paper at home	1	2	3 -	4	(43)
Used water based rather than solvent based gloss when decorating	1	2	3 -	4	(44)
Selected one product over another because of its environmentally friend packaging (eg recycled, recyclable or less packaging)	ly				(45)
Bought organically produced food	1	2	3 -	4	(46)
Used low energy light bulbs in the hom					(47)
Bought other products for domestic use because you believe they are environmentally friendly					(48)
<u> </u>	•	_	•		•

Q18. SHOWCARD 7 I am now going to read out a list of effects which environmental problems may have had on you or your household. For each one I read out, please use one of the phrases on this card to tell me whether you (or your household) have taken any of these actions during the last 12 months because of environmental problems. ROTATE ORDER AND CODE START BELOW

	arted at top of list 1 arted at bottom of list 2	(49)
	1 2 3 4  Regular Once/few Not  basis times No applic	<u>2</u>
Not bathed in the sea or rivers in this country because of pollution	1 2 3 4	(50)
Used a filtering mask to protect yourself against traffic fumes when cycling	1 2 3 4	(51)
Used bottled water or filtered tap water home because you thought the water qual or taste of tap water was poor	ity	(52)
Reduced your sunbathing or taken greater when in the sun because of increased ul violet rays	tra	(53)
Shut windows or kept them closed because noise from outside	of 1 2 3 4	(54)
Stopped using a park or open space becaus dog fouling or litter	e of 2 3 4	(55)
Been prevented from using a public right way while in the countryside	of 1 2 3 4	(56)

ı

SHOWCARD 8 I am now going to read out a list of things which might be done by central or local government or other appropriate bodies to improve the environment Each of these may have a direct cost to you or your family, for example higher prices, higher taxation or cuts in other public expenditure, etc For each one I read out, please use one of the phrases on this card to tell me the degree of support/opposition you have to this policy ROTATE ORDER AND CODE START BELOW

Started at top of list ---- 1 Started at bottom of list --- 2 (57)

<u>s</u>			Tend to Neither oppose	
Provide more recycling facilities	1	2	3 4	5 6 (58)
Encourage deposits on bottles/cans	1	2	- 3 4	5 6 (59)
Encourage better labelling on products of their environmental impacts		2	3 4	5 6 (60)
Introduce domestic water metering everywhere	1	2	- 34	5 6 (61)
Pay farmers to protect and restore threatened landscapes	-	2	3' 4	5 6 (62)
Only pay agricultural subsid to farmers if they protect the environment		2	3 4	5 6 (63)
Plant trees and hedgerows where possible	1	2	- 3 4	5 6 (64)
Make the environment part of the core curriculum in schools	1	2	3 4	5 6 (65)
Aid and support developing countries to protect their wildlife	1	2	3 4	5 6 (66)

Q20a <u>SHOWCARD 9</u> I am going to read out two statements. Use one of the phrases on the card to tell me whether you agree or disagree with the statements.

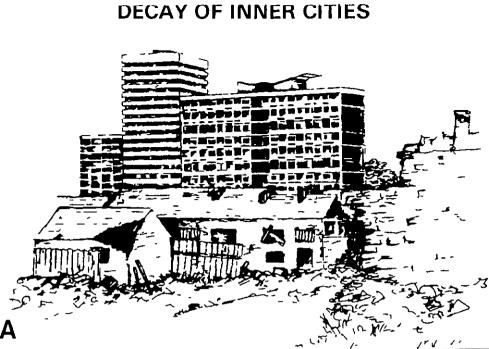
Definitely Tend to Neither agree Tend to Definitely Don't agree agree nor disagree disagree know

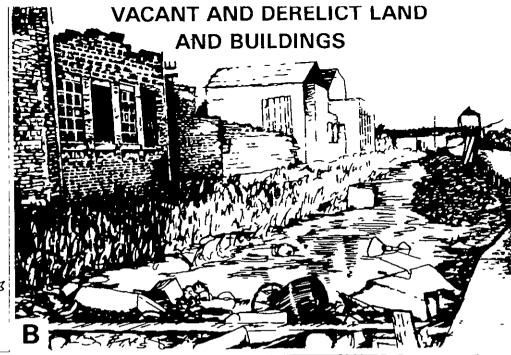
Q20b	CARD 5 (10) Some people believe that policies on the protection of the environment in the UK should be decided by the British Government, while others believe they should be decided jointly within the European Community. Do you think they should be decided by the British Government or decided jointly within the European Community?  (11)
	British Government1  Jointly within the European Community 2  Don't know 3
Q21.	SHOWCARD 8 AGAIN I am now going to read out a list of things which might be done by central or local government or other appropriate bodies to improve the environment. For each one I read out, please use one of the phrases on this card to tell me the degree of support/opposition you have to this policy.
	Strongly Tend to Tend to Strongly Don't support Support Neither oppose oppose know
Limit	the use of cars sities 5 6 (12)
Charg	a drivere for the nee
	ertain roads 1 2 3 4 5 6 (13) ter controls on motor
vehi	cle emissions 1 2 3 4 5 6 (14)
Make	public transport  per 3 4 5 6 (15)
Provi	de more or more reliable
	olic transport 1 2 3 4 5 6 (16) eter controls on factory
emis	sions to the air.rivers
	the sea 5 6 (17) re factories for harmful
emis	sions to the air, rivers
and	the sea 1 2 3 4 5 6 (18)
tax)	duce an energy tax (carbon on household electricity
	other fuels 1 2 3 4 5 6 (19) sase the use of renewable
ener	gv sources such as solar
	l and water 1 2 3 4 5 6 (20)
the	the release of sewage into sea by finding alternative
land	d disposal sites 1 2 3 4 5 6 (21)
Q22.	SHOWCARD 10 How satisfied are you with the following local authority
_	services: ROTATE ORDER AND CODE START BELOW
	(22) Started at top of list 1
	Started at bottom of list 2
	Very sati- Fairly Neit- Fairly dis Very dis Don't Don't know
	fied satisfied her satisfied satisfied know if provided
Refus	se collection 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (23)
Noise	e control 1 2 3 5 6 7 (24)
Provi	sion of recycling   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (25)
Clean	nliness of streets -1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (26)
Provi	dog-mess bins 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (27)
Monit	oring of air
	Lity 1 2 3 5 6 7 (28) Lision of
envi	ronmental
info	ormation 1 2 3 5 6 7 (29)

Q23	Looking ahead now to the future, what environment trends or issues do you
7	think will cause the most concern in about 20 year's time  DO NOT PROMPT, CODE ALL THAT APPLY - DO NOT LET THE RESPONDENT GO THROUGH
	THE PICTURE CARDS USED EARLIER FOR Q2-Q8
	(30-36)
	Population growth 1
	Global warming/climate change 2
	Sea level rise 3
	Sea level rise 3 Depletion of the Ozone layer 4
	Acid rain 5 Loss of tropical rain forests 6
	Loss of tropical rain forests 6
	ross of rare species from the world (including the UK) /
	Using up the world's natural-resources(eg oil,-minerals, etc)
	(N B exclude tropical rain forests ) 8
	Loss of countryside to urban development 9
	Destruction of natural and/or heritage sites by tourism 0,
	Traffic (congestion or fumes or noise) X
	Too many roads/motorways
	Docay of longer of large ending to a san just (37-41)
	Level of pollution in the arrangement of pollution in the arra
	Level of pollution in the air 2 Level of pollution lakes, rivers, Ksea; Detcu 30
	Disposal@ofwhousehold waste
	Radioactive waste 5
	Toxic waste
* 314"	1NGeneticallyemodified organisms7
	Other (write in) # 3 with a min in the control of t
-	None9
	None ————————————————————————————————————
Q24	I would-finally_like to_ask some_questions to_help us to analyse the
	results What was your age last birthday?
-	
	(42-43)
	(42-43)
Q25	Respondent is Male1
Q-J	Female 2
	. Chiac
026	Are you (45)
	Single 1
	Married 2
	- Widowed 3
	Divorced 4
	or. <b>Separated</b> 5
	•
Q27	SHOWCARD 11 Which of these best describes you?
	(46)
	Working full-time 1
	Working part-time 2
	Retired 3
	Unemployed 4
	A student 5
	Looking after house/family 6
	Other 7

Q28.	SHOWCARD 12  Do you have any of these qualifications listed on this card? Which ones?
	(47–50)
	A 1 B 2
	C 3
	D 4
	E 5
	F 6
	Other (PLEASE WRITE IN)
	None 8
	Refused9
Q29.	Respondent is (51)
	Head of household 1
÷	Not head of household 2
	and the contract of the contra
;	
Q30 <sup>°</sup> .	ESTABLISH WHETHER HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IS: (READ OUT AND CIRCLE)
	Working (either full or part-time)
	Retired or not working with PRIVATE PENSIONS/MEANS 2 PRESENT OR LAST
	Unemployed less than 2 months
	Unemployed over 2 months
	Not working with STATE BENEFIT only
	Student
	TICK WHETHER OCCUPATION IS TRAT OF Head of Household of Chief Wage Earner
	Job Title
	Job Description
	Job Description
	Indus Size of company
	Our company
	Quantizations
	If Manager/Supervisor/Self-Employed Number of People Responsible for:
	· ·
AB	1 C1 2 C2 3 DE 4 (52)
AL .	1 C1 4 (52)
	· · · ·
Q31.	SHOWCARD 13 Would you please give me the letter from this card for the
	group in which you would place your total family income from all sources
	before TAX and other deductions.
	(53)
	A 1
	B 2
	C 3
	D 4 E 5
	F 6
	G 7
	H A
	Don't know 9
	Refused 0
	··

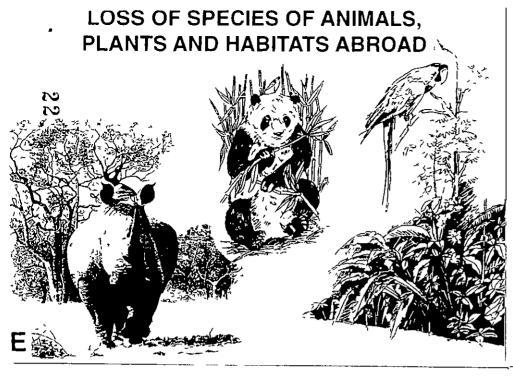
Q32	Is this house	(54)
	Owned outrice Rented from Rented from Rented from	on a mortgage
Q33	Are there any child they?	dren under 15 living in your household? What ages are
	Children age	(55-57)  1  ed 0-5 2  ed 5-9 3  ed 10-14 4
Q34	(Including any chil household, including	dren living at home), how many people are there in your ng yourself?
	WRITE	USING LEADING ZEROS WHERE NECESSARY
		-
		(58-59)
Q35	Is there a car or household?	van available for use by you or any member of your  (60) Yes1
		No 2
Q36	INTERVIEWER ASSESS	(61)
		Inner area of major city 1
		Suburb of major city 2 Centre of large town 3
		Outskirts of large town 4
		Small town 5 Village/rural area 6
DATE	OF INTERVIEW	
D3.V	MONTH	7 - JULY, 8 - AUGUST
DAY	L MONTA	, = 00H1, 0.= R00001
	(62-63)	(64)

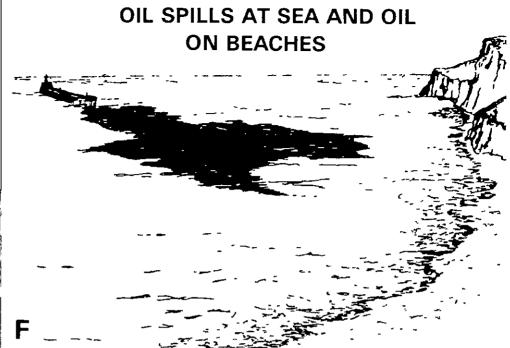








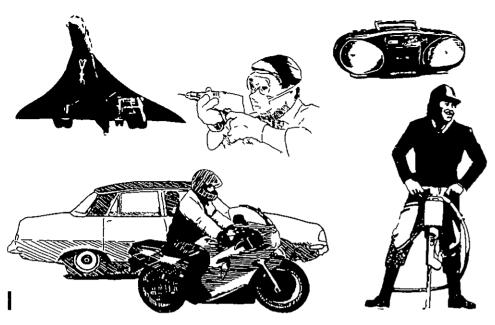


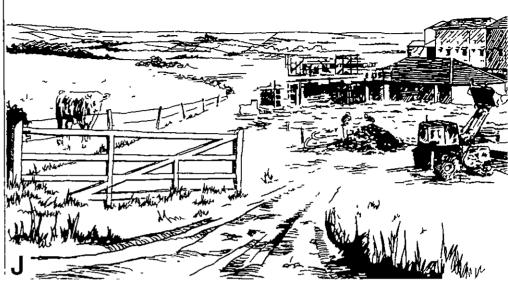


# LOSS OF TREES AND HEDGEROWS CONTAMINATION OF BEACHES AND BATHING WATER BY SEWAGE

# NOISE

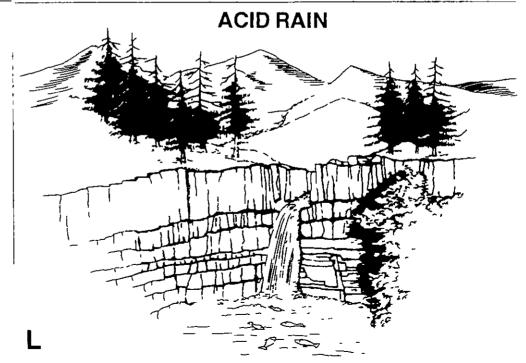
# LOSING 'GREEN BELT' LAND



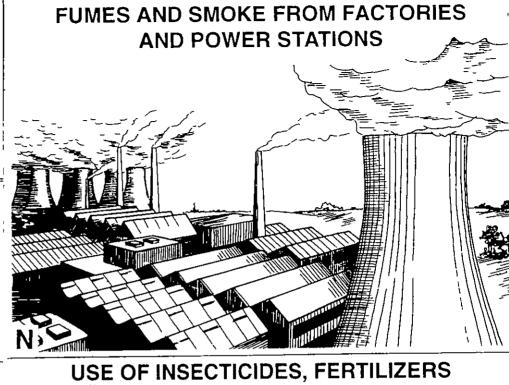


# **FOULING BY DOGS**



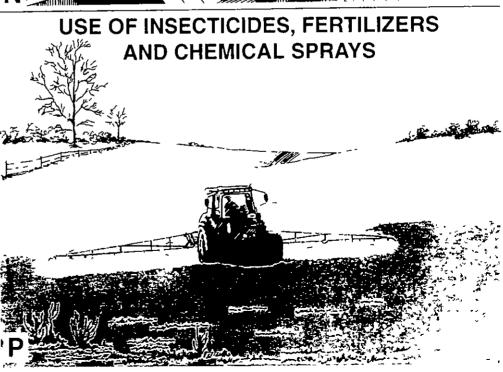




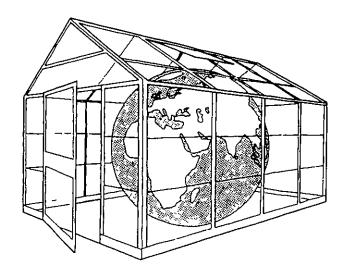


# CHEMICALS PUT INTO RIVERS AND THE SEA



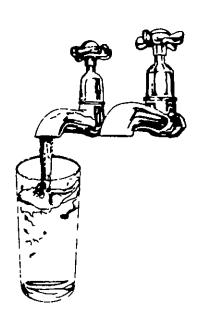


# GLOBAL WARMING BY 'GREENHOUSE EFFECT'



# Q

# **QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER**



# TRAFFIC EXHAUST FUMES AND URBAN SMOG



# **DESTRUCTION OF TROPICAL FORESTS**

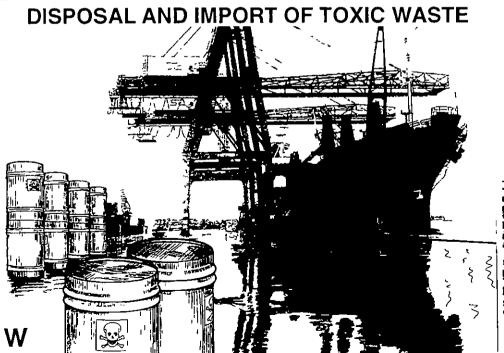


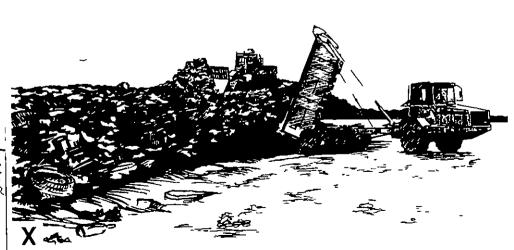
# DESTRUCTION OF THE OZONE LAYER

# TRAFFIC CONGESTION

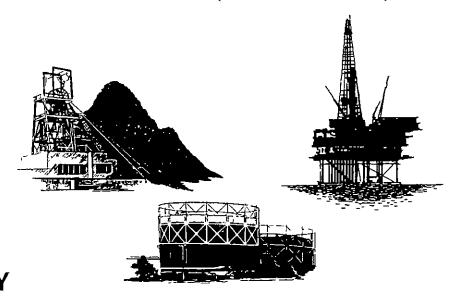


**HOUSEHOLD WASTE DISPOSAL** 





# USING UP THE UK'S NATURAL RESOURCES (COAL, GAS, OIL)



# NEED FOR GREATER ENERGY CONSERVATION

27

# **NOT ENOUGH RECYCLING**

