



PUBLIC AND LEADERSHIP ATTITUDES TO THE ENVIRONMENT IN FOUR CONTINENTS

A Report of a Survey in 14 Countries



Conducted for

The United Nations Environment Programme

By Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.



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Conducted for:
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Fieldwork:
February to June 1988

Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10111
(212) 698-9600

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a large multinational survey of public and leadership attitudes to environmental issues, conducted in 14 countries by Louis Harris and Associates for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). When funds are available the survey will eventually cover 22 countries*, whose populations account for more than 64% of the world's population. Additional funds are being sought for conducting surveys in 8 more countries.

Technically, it is misleading to describe this project as one survey. It is, in fact, 28 separate surveys, conducted in 14 countries. However, because the same questionnaire was used in each survey of public and leaders it is possible to compare and contrast the different answers given by the public and by leaders in each country. The only difference between the different questionnaires is that they were translated into the appropriate languages for each country surveyed.

The Countries Surveyed

The survey covered the following countries:

Africa

Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Zimbabwe

Asia & Pacific

China, India, Japan, Saudi Arabia

Latin America & the Caribbean

Argentina, Jamaica, Mexico

Eastern Europe

Hungary

Western Europe & North America

Norway, West Germany

*The 8 additional countries where surveys may be conducted when funds are available are Egypt, Brazil, Poland, USSR, Canada, France, United Kingdom and United States.

Key Elements of Opinion

Public opinion comprises a variety of interrelated elements, which include: awareness and perceptions of environmental issues; levels of concern about environmental issues; perceptions of causes of pollution and environmental degradation; attitudes to global and regional interdependence; and attitudes to possible policies for addressing environmental problems. All of these are measured in this survey.

Survey Design

The results in this report are based on 28 separate sample surveys, in 14 countries. In each country, surveys were conducted with a cross-section of between 300-1,000 people aged 16 and above, and a separate sample of 50 leaders. The same questionnaire, translated into local languages, was used for each country and for both the public and leader samples.

Samples of the Public

Sampling methodology varied from country to country and is described in Appendix A. In most developed countries the sample was designed to be representative of all persons aged 16 and over. In most developing countries the sample was limited to major metropolitan areas and urban centers, because of the impracticality of surveying rural populations there. In some countries the sample was drawn from electoral registers; in others, area probability samples were used. In some developed countries where the survey was conducted by telephone, census-based random-digit dialing was used. Other countries used "random walk" techniques or quota samples. The method employed was generally the one that is most widely used for surveys of public opinion in each country.

In Saudi Arabia the sample was limited to men.

Samples of Leaders

Approximately 50 interviews were conducted in each country with leaders drawn from a designated list of elected and appointed government officials, civil servants, news media, business, religious, trade union, and medical leaders. The number of interviews obtained within each category depended upon the relative importance of each group in the particular country. The number of leaders surveyed in each category, in each country, are shown in Appendix A.

Data Collection

The fieldwork was conducted by experienced interviewers resident in each of the 14 countries surveyed; the majority of whom are nationals of the country. In each country the questionnaire was carefully translated into the local language (or languages) and then translated back into English to check the translation. A copy of the English version of the questionnaire appears in Appendix B. All interviewing in these 14 countries was conducted between February and July 1988. Interviewing dates for each country appear in Appendix A.

Acknowledgements

This survey was made possible by the generous financial support of thirteen organizations. They are:

- The government of the Federal Republic of Germany
- The government of Finland
- The government of France
- The government of the Netherlands
- The government of Norway
- Chase Manhattan Bank
- Dow-Chemical Canada, Inc.
- EMCO International, Canada

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- The Foundation of Earth Environment, Japan (towards the Asia part of the survey)
- Lawrence Cement, Canada
- The Manitoba Department of the Environment, Workplace Safety and Health, Canada
- The Nova Scotia Department of the Environment, Canada
- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

In addition, Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. contributed its services in kind.

Louis Harris and Associates is deeply indebted to the United Nations Environment Programme for making this survey possible. In particular, Dr. Mustafa Tolba, Ms. Joan Martin-Brown, Mr. Donald Kaniaru, Mr. Anthony Brough, and Dr. Noel Brown of UNEP lent Louis Harris and Associates considerable insight and understanding into the urgent need for this research as well as the development of the questionnaire. We would also like to thank the governments and individual research organizations that made the survey work possible in each of the countries. Louis Harris and Associates, however, is responsible for final determination of the topics, question wording, and analysis and interpretation in this report.

A Word About the Tables

When interpreting the tables that are found at the end of each chapter, readers should note that the percentages reported may not always add to 100% because all percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

The tables show aggregate results for each region and for all the countries surveyed. These totals should not be interpreted as representative samples of the regions nor as representative of the world as a whole. They are no more than the aggregate of the survey data for each region, against which the results of individual countries can be compared.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The survey found deep and widespread concern about the quality of the environment.

1. Most people, in 13 of the 14 countries surveyed, rated the environments of their countries as only fair or poor. Only in Saudi Arabia did a majority of the public describe their environment as excellent or pretty good. Most leaders in 3 of the 14 countries rated their environments as excellent or pretty good -- Zimbabwe, Saudi Arabia, and Norway.

2. Majorities or pluralities of the public and leaders in all of the countries surveyed, except Saudi Arabia, believed that their environments had become worse in the last 10 years.

3. Large majorities of both the public and leaders in all countries believed that there was a direct link between the quality of the environment and public health. Younger people were more likely to perceive this link than older people. Younger people were more likely to perceive this link than older people.

4. In every country surveyed, large majorities believed that their countries should be doing more to protect the environment, and that environmental protection should be a major governmental priority.

5. Only tiny minorities of any of the samples of the public or leaders surveyed said they were usually opposed to environmentalist leaders and organizations.

6. Majorities of the public in 13 of the 14 countries agreed with the statement that:

"Unless something urgently is done about controlling the environment in the world, the land will become desert, the oceans will flood over on to the land, and the earth will hardly be fit for human life."

7. Very high levels of anxiety and concern were expressed almost everywhere about the pollution of drinking water, of rivers and lakes, of the air and of the land.

Sizable majorities in almost all countries also expressed grave concern about the loss of agricultural land, the cutting down of trees and forests, radioactivity, desertification, toxic wastes and acid rain. There was less awareness of, and less concern about, climatic change such as that attributable to the greenhouse effect or the shrinking ozone layer.

Man, not nature, was almost universally seen as the cause of environmental degradation.

8. Industrial activity and governmental inaction were seen as the two most serious causes of pollution.

Most people and most leaders were pessimistic about both the 5-year and the 50-year outlooks for the environment. Younger people and women expressed more concern about the future outlook than older people or men.

9. There was a broad consensus among public and leaders, in most countries, that things would get worse not better. The public in most countries was more concerned about the 5-year outlook while the leaders were generally more pessimistic about the environment 50 years on.

Majorities of both the public and leaders in all the countries surveyed expected that the air would get dirtier, farm land would shrink (except in Saudi Arabia), wild animals, birds, insects and plants would decline and that rivers, lakes, oceans and seas will be more polluted.

In spite of all this gloom and pessimism, most people did not believe that environmental degradation was inevitable.

10. Majorities of both the public and leaders in every country surveyed appeared to believe that the environment could be protected and that the world could become a cleaner and healthier place if protecting the

environment were to become a major priority at both the national and the international level.

11. Indeed, substantial majorities of the public in every country and of leaders in twelve countries agreed with the statement:

"If the United Nations and world leaders made the facts about the danger of environmental pollution known to the people, then steps would be taken to clean up the environment and the threat to human life and health."

In Norway and West Germany, only minorities of leaders believed this would happen.

Protecting the environment should involve governments, international organizations, business, farmers, voluntary organizations, and individual men and women -- most people believed.

12. Majorities of the public in all 14 countries, and of the leaders in every country except Senegal, believed that their governments and "international organizations like the United Nations" should have a major role in protecting the environment.

Majorities in most countries believed that business and farmers should also have a major role. One exception was China where relatively few people -- public or leaders -- saw business or farmers playing a major role. In Senegal only about 40% saw business as having a major role.

13. There was general consensus in 11 of the 14 countries that their governments should be spending more to protect the environment and reduce pollution. In Zimbabwe, public -- but not leadership -- opinion was divided. In Saudi Arabia and Kenya, majorities of the public felt that their governments were already spending too much on the environment.

There is a global consensus, if these 14 countries are representative, that stronger action is needed from both government and international organizations.

14. Between 75% and 100% of the public and leaders surveyed in all 14 countries agreed on the need for stronger action by their governments, stronger

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action by international organizations such as the United Nations, and stronger laws to contain industrial pollution.

15. Majorities of both the public and leaders in all the countries except China, India, and Saudi Arabia believed that protecting their environments must be done in cooperation with other countries and cannot be done by their countries acting alone.

16. Only tiny minorities in any country surveyed believed that their environmental laws were too strict. Majorities of the public almost everywhere (the lowest percentage was 45%) favored the passage of stricter laws to address air and water pollution, soil erosion, toxic pesticides and toxic waste, nuclear radiation, and deforestation. Leaders in most countries agreed, although leaders in Hungary, Norway, and West Germany were more selective in targeting areas where tougher laws are needed.

Most people were willing to make material sacrifices and to make personal contributions in order to protect the environment. Younger people were more willing to do so than older people.

17. Majorities of the public in all the countries surveyed, except Nigeria (and of leaders everywhere, except Nigeria and Zimbabwe), said they would choose a situation with a lower standard of living and less risks to health over one with a higher standard of living with more health risks.

18. Majorities of both the public and leaders in all countries said they would be willing to pay "somewhat higher taxes to the government if they knew the money would be spent to protect the environment". In most countries these majorities were two-to-one or three-to-one.

19. In 13 of the 14 countries big majorities, from 62% to 100%, said they would be willing to work with other people in their communities to improve the environment there, either by spending two hours a week working on environmental projects or by contributing money. The one exception was Japan where

only 44% of the public (but 77% of leaders) said they would be willing to do this.

Older and younger people tend to have somewhat different attitudes.

20. In general, older people were more inclined to perceive major problems existing with the environment, and to hold governments, businesses, and farmers responsible for environmental protection. Younger people, on the other hand, were more concerned about changes and deteriorating conditions of the environment and were more willing to participate in environmental protection, either through paying higher taxes, volunteering time, or contributing money.

Women in general were more aware of various environmental degradation problems than men.

21. Women were more critical of their governments' effort in environmental protection and were more likely to say that various environmental problems will become very serious in the next five years. Compared to men, women were more likely to choose a lower living standard with fewer health risks (over a higher living standard with more health risks).

In the United States and most of the member states of the European Community where the UNEP survey was not carried out, high levels of concern about environmental protection were reported by other survey sources.

22. The greatest environmental concerns of the public both in the European Community and the United States were about the pollution of oceans and beaches and the pollution of drinking water.

23. The public in the UNEP survey would not choose increased living standards over reduced health risks. In the same vein, the public in the twelve European countries felt that economic development should not take priority over environmental protection.

24. Similar to the public in the UNEP survey, the majority in the United States would also favor more government spending, even if it meant higher taxes, to control environmental degradation.

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CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PERCEPTIONS OF THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Most people in all of the countries surveyed, with one exception, rated the environments in their countries as only fair or poor. Only small minorities rated their environments as excellent or pretty good. The one exception was Saudi Arabia* where 63% rated their environment positively. The countries with the largest proportions rating the environment as only fair or poor were Senegal (86%), Hungary (86%), Mexico (85%), and China (85%).

Overall, the samples of leaders surveyed in each country gave answers to this question which are somewhat similar to those of the general public. However, within some countries there were big differences between the leaders and the public. The leaders were much more positive about their environments in Zimbabwe and Norway, and somewhat more positive in Saudi Arabia, Argentina and Jamaica. But in Kenya, Nigeria, and China, they were even more negative than the public (Table 1-1).

Not only did the great majority of people almost everywhere rate their environments unfavorably, they tended to see their environments as deteriorating. Majorities of both public and leaders in most countries said that the environment had gotten worse in the last ten years. In Zimbabwe (40%), Kenya (44%), Nigeria (46%), and Japan (39%) less than majorities of the public believed the environment was deteriorating. In Saudi Arabia, only 41% of the public and 38% of leaders believed this to be true.

The countries with the largest number of people saying that the environment had deteriorated were Argentina (76%), Hungary (68%), Jamaica (63%), and Norway (62%) (Table 1-2).

*In Saudi Arabia the survey was limited to men. Everywhere else the survey covered both men and women.

Virtually everybody in the countries surveyed believed that there was a direct link between the environment and public health. Large majorities in every country believed that when the environment grows worse there is at least some danger to health. This finding holds true across both public and leaders in all of the countries surveyed. In most countries, majorities of the public and of leaders believed that there is a great deal of danger to health when the environment deteriorates (Table 1-3).

The widespread perception that environmental standards are not high and that the environment is deteriorating triggered an obvious response. The overwhelming majority of both public and leaders in all the countries surveyed thought that their countries should be doing more than they were doing to protect the environment and curb pollution (Table 1-4). Almost equally large majorities (from 63% to 100%) of the public and of leaders thought that preserving the environment and protecting the land, oceans, rivers and the air for future generations should be a major priority for government (Table 1-5).

In some countries environmentalist leaders and organizations have been criticized as being too outspoken in their advocacy of environmental policies or their criticisms of business or government. Notwithstanding these criticisms, very large majorities of both the public and leaders in all of the countries surveyed, except Japan, said that they usually support them. In no country other than Japan was the percentage of those who said they usually oppose environmentalist leaders higher than 9% (Table 1-6). In Japan, however, 15% of the leaders said they usually oppose the environmentalists and pluralities of both the public and leaders said they neither support nor oppose them.

In order to provide a more detailed understanding of opinion on environmental issues, the populations surveyed were asked to say whether they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements about the environment. Major-

ities, often substantial majorities, of the public in almost all countries agreed with each of the following statements:

With industry dumping dangerous toxic wastes, people polluting the air with fumes from cars, and factories giving off polluted smoke, the health of future generations of children is in real danger (all countries) (Table 1-7).

The environment here in this country is steadily getting worse, because too little is being done to protect it (all countries except Japan and Saudi Arabia) (Table 1-8).

Those who build and run factories and cut down forests do not care about the environment and cause pollution dangerous to health (all countries except Japan) (Table 1-9).

Unless something is done urgently about controlling the environment in the world, the land will become desert, the oceans will flood over onto the land, and the earth will hardly be fit for human life (all countries except Japan) (Table 1-10).

Majorities of the public (except in Kenya) and the overwhelming majorities of the leaders in all countries disagreed with the statement that:

People have always lived with some pollution in the air and the water, so why be upset by it now (Table 1-11).

Majorities of the public and of leaders in most countries (but not in Kenya, India, Jamaica, Senegal, or Nigeria) also disagreed with the statement that:

Life in this country is so difficult today that what's happening to the environment is not a top concern (Table 1-12).

RATING OF OWN COUNTRY'S ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-1A

Q.2 - How would you rate the environment in this country?

	TOTAL		AFRICA									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent	5%	6%	9%	5%	19%	2%	7%	2%	2%	-	7%	14%
Pretty good	21%	23%	21%	22%	23%	22%	20%	2%	10%	8%	34%	56%
Fair	47%	43%	49%	49%	51%	56%	46%	62%	55%	52%	49%	26%
Poor	24%	26%	19%	24%	4%	20%	27%	32%	31%	40%	8%	4%
Not sure	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	-	*	2%	1%	-	3%	-
_____ Positive	26%	30%	30%	27%	42%	24%	27%	4%	13%	8%	40%	70%
_____ Negative	71%	70%	69%	73%	56%	76%	73%	94%	86%	92%	57%	30%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

RATING OF OWN COUNTRY'S ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-1B

Q.2 - How would you rate the environment in this country?

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent	5%	6%	7%	8%	1%	-	3%	-	3%	-	27%	33%
Pretty good	21%	23%	18%	16%	13%	2%	12%	8%	14%	12%	36%	40%
Fair	47%	43%	49%	42%	52%	58%	54%	40%	56%	46%	31%	23%
Poor	24%	26%	25%	33%	33%	40%	29%	48%	27%	42%	5%	4%
Not sure	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	-	2%	4%	*	-	1%	-
Positive	26%	30%	25%	24%	14%	2%	15%	8%	16%	12%	63%	73%
Negative	71%	70%	74%	75%	85%	98%	83%	88%	83%	88%	36%	27%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

RATING OF OWN COUNTRY'S ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-1C

Q.2 - How would you rate the environment in this country?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent	5%	6%	3%	5%	4%	2%	2%	4%	4%	8%
Pretty good	21%	23%	21%	31%	31%	46%	21%	40%	10%	8%
Fair	47%	43%	43%	40%	45%	34%	53%	54%	34%	33%
Poor	24%	26%	31%	24%	19%	18%	20%	2%	51%	50%
Not sure	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	-	5%	-	1%	2%
_____ Positive	26%	30%	24%	36%	35%	48%	23%	44%	14%	15%
_____ Negative	71%	70%	74%	64%	64%	52%	73%	56%	85%	83%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

RATING OF OWN COUNTRY'S ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-1D

Q.2 - How would you rate the environment in this country?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent	5%	6%	*	2%	*	2%
Pretty good	21%	23%	7%	4%	7%	4%
Fair	47%	43%	46%	51%	46%	51%
Poor	24%	26%	39%	43%	39%	43%
Not sure	2%	1%	7%	-	7%	-
_____ Positive	26%	30%	7%	6%	7%	6%
_____ Negative	71%	70%	86%	94%	86%	94%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

RATING OF OWN COUNTRY'S ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-1E

Q.2 - How would you rate the environment in this country?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent	5%	6%	3%	10%	5%	20%	1%	-
Pretty good	21%	23%	29%	39%	37%	72%	14%	9%
Fair	47%	43%	45%	38%	42%	8%	53%	65%
Poor	24%	26%	19%	13%	13%	-	30%	26%
Not sure	2%	1%	3%	-	3%	-	3%	-
_____ Positive	26%	30%	33%	49%	42%	92%	15%	9%
_____ Negative	71%	70%	64%	51%	54%	8%	83%	91%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

PERCEIVED CHANGE IN ENVIRONMENT IN LAST 10 YEARS

TABLE 1-2A

Q.1a - Do you feel that the environment where you live has become better or worse in the last 10 years, or has it stayed about the same?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better	22%	19%	37%	16%	39%	14%	46%	24%	14%	12%	39%	14%
Worse	56%	68%	47%	73%	44%	82%	46%	70%	60%	70%	40%	68%
Stayed the same	20%	12%	13%	11%	13%	4%	7%	6%	23%	16%	16%	18%
Not sure	2%	1%	3%	1%	4%	-	2%	-	4%	2%	5%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

PERCEIVED CHANGE IN ENVIRONMENT IN LAST 10 YEARS

TABLE 1-2B

Q.1a - Do you feel that the environment where you live has become better or worse in the last 10 years, or has it stayed about the same?

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better	22%	19%	31%	26%	36%	32%	20%	2%	28%	27%	45%	44%
Worse	56%	68%	49%	61%	49%	58%	63%	98%	39%	52%	41%	38%
Stayed the same	20%	12%	19%	11%	15%	4%	16%	-	33%	21%	9%	17%
Not sure	2%	1%	1%	1%	*	6%	1%	-	-	-	5%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

PERCEIVED CHANGE IN ENVIRONMENT IN LAST 10 YEARS

TABLE 1-2C

Q.1a - Do you feel that the environment where you live has become better or worse in the last 10 years, or has it stayed about the same?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better	22%	19%	12%	16%	10%	4%	14%	32%	12%	12%
Worse	56%	68%	67%	78%	76%	92%	63%	54%	61%	88%
Stayed the same	20%	12%	19%	5%	13%	4%	17%	12%	28%	-
Not sure	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	-	6%	2%	-	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

PERCEIVED CHANGE IN ENVIRONMENT IN LAST 10 YEARS

TABLE 1-2D

Q.1a - Do you feel that the environment where you live has become better or worse in the last 10 years, or has it stayed about the same?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better	22%	19%	10%	14%	10%	14%
Worse	56%	68%	68%	69%	68%	69%
Stayed the same	20%	12%	20%	14%	20%	14%
Not sure	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

PERCEIVED CHANGE IN ENVIRONMENT IN LAST 10 YEARS

TABLE 1-2E

Q. 1a - Do you feel that the environment where you live has become better or worse in the last 10 years, or has it stayed about the same?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better	22%	19%	7%	19%	7%	10%	7%	28%
Worse	56%	68%	61%	57%	62%	64%	59%	50%
Stayed the same	20%	12%	30%	23%	28%	26%	32%	20%
Not sure	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	-	2%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

IMPACT ON HEALTH OF CHANGE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-3A

Q.3b - How much danger do you feel there is to the health of people when the environment grows worse?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Great deal of danger	64%	60%	75%	65%	87%	78%	80%	76%	63%	58%	67%	46%
Some danger	28%	34%	19%	31%	8%	22%	16%	20%	29%	38%	24%	42%
Not much danger	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	-	3%	2%	4%	-	7%	8%
No danger at all	1%	1%	*	1%	1%	-	*	-	-	-	1%	2%
Not sure	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	-	1%	2%	4%	4%	1%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

IMPACT ON HEALTH OF CHANGE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-3B

Q.3b - How much danger do you feel there is to the health of people when the environment grows worse?

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Great deal of danger	64%	60%	66%	61%	71%	76%	77%	64%	56%	40%	58%	65%
Some danger	28%	34%	29%	36%	25%	20%	20%	34%	40%	58%	33%	33%
Not much danger	6%	5%	4%	2%	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	2%	7%	2%
No danger at all	1%	1%	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	1%	-
Not sure	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	-	-	-	2%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

IMPACT ON HEALTH OF CHANGE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-3C

Q.3b - How much danger do you feel there is to the health of people when the environment grows worse?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Great deal of danger	64%	60%	84%	78%	86%	82%	81%	62%	83%	90%
Some danger	28%	34%	13%	18%	12%	16%	14%	32%	13%	6%
Not much danger	6%	5%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	4%	3%	-
No danger at all	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	-	2%	2%	1%	4%
Not sure	1%	1%	*	-	*	-	1%	-	1%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

IMPACT ON HEALTH OF CHANGE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-3D

Q.3b - How much danger do you feel there is to the health of people when the environment grows worse?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Great deal of danger	64%	60%	55%	33%	55%	33%
Some danger	28%	34%	37%	59%	37%	59%
Not much danger	6%	5%	6%	8%	6%	8%
No danger at all	1%	1%	*	-	*	-
Not sure	1%	1%	2%	-	2%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

IMPACT ON HEALTH OF CHANGE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-3E

Q.3b - How much danger do you feel there is to the health of people when the environment grows worse?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Great deal of danger	64%	60%	38%	36%	34%	18%	45%	52%
Some danger	28%	34%	45%	45%	47%	58%	41%	33%
Not much danger	6%	5%	14%	17%	15%	22%	11%	13%
No danger at all	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	-
Not sure	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	-	3%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

WHETHER OR NOT COUNTRIES SHOULD BE DOING MORE TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-4A

Q.11 - Do you think this country should be doing more or less than it does now to protect the environment and curb pollution?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Doing more	89%	92%	91%	93%	92%	92%	94%	98%	87%	90%	86%	90%
Doing less	4%	2%	3%	2%	4%	6%	4%	-	1%	2%	3%	-
Doing about what we do now	5%	5%	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	-	7%	10%
Not sure	2%	2%	3%	2%	*	-	1%	-	10%	8%	4%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WHETHER OR NOT COUNTRIES SHOULD BE DOING MORE TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-4B

Q.11 - Do you think this country should be doing more or less than it does now to protect the environment and curb pollution?

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Doing more	89%	92%	84%	89%	96%	98%	74%	88%	91%	92%	72%	77%
Doing less	4%	2%	7%	4%	2%	2%	20%	10%	1%	-	3%	6%
Doing about what we do now	5%	5%	7%	5%	2%	-	3%	-	7%	6%	19%	13%
Not sure	2%	2%	2%	2%	*	-	2%	2%	1%	2%	6%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WHETHER OR NOT COUNTRIES SHOULD BE DOING MORE TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-4C

Q.11 - Do you think this country should be doing more or less than it does now to protect the environment and curb pollution?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Doing more	89%	92%	92%	94%	97%	98%	85%	88%	92%	96%
Doing less	4%	2%	2%	-	1%	-	2%	-	5%	-
Doing about what we do now	5%	5%	3%	3%	2%	-	6%	6%	2%	4%
Not sure	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	7%	6%	1%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WHETHER OR NOT COUNTRIES SHOULD BE DOING MORE TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-4D

Q.11 - Do you think this country should be doing more or less than it does now to protect the environment and curb pollution?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Doing more	89%	92%	98%	100%	98%	100%
Doing less	4%	2%	*	-	*	-
Doing about what we do now	5%	5%	1%	-	1%	-
Not sure	2%	2%	1%	-	1%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WHETHER OR NOT COUNTRIES SHOULD BE DOING MORE TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 1-4E

Q.11 - Do you think this country should be doing more or less than it does now to protect the environment and curb pollution?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Doing more	89%	92%	87%	89%	89%	86%	83%	93%
Doing less	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	-	3%	2%
Doing about what we do now	5%	5%	9%	10%	7%	14%	11%	6%
Not sure	2%	2%	2%	-	2%	-	3%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

WHETHER THE ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE A PRIORITY FOR GOVERNMENT

TABLE 1-5A

Q.13 - Do you think that preserving the environment and protecting the land, oceans, rivers and the air for future generations should be a major priority for government, a minor priority, or not a priority?

	TOTAL		AFRICA									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Major priority	87%	90%	90%	93%	96%	100%	91%	92%	76%	80%	94%	98%
Minor priority	9%	9%	7%	5%	3%	-	6%	4%	17%	14%	3%	2%
Not a priority	1%	*	1%	1%	*	-	1%	2%	2%	-	-	-
Not sure	3%	1%	3%	2%	1%	-	3%	2%	4%	6%	2%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WHETHER THE ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE A PRIORITY FOR GOVERNMENT

TABLE 1-5B

Q.13 - Do you think that preserving the environment and protecting the land, oceans, rivers and the air for future generations should be a major priority for government, a minor priority, or not a priority?

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Major priority	87%	90%	80%	81%	81%	72%	89%	92%	63%	67%	89%	94%
Minor priority	9%	9%	18%	17%	16%	26%	9%	6%	36%	31%	7%	6%
Not a priority	1%	*	1%	*	2%	2%	1%	-	*	-	2%	-
Not sure	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	-	*	2%	-	2%	3%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WHETHER THE ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE A PRIORITY FOR GOVERNMENT

TABLE 1-5C

Q.13 - Do you think that preserving the environment and protecting the land, oceans, rivers and the air for future generations should be a major priority for government, a minor priority, or not a priority?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Major priority	87%	90%	94%	98%	96%	100%	91%	94%	93%	100%
Minor priority	9%	9%	3%	2%	2%	-	3%	6%	3%	-
Not a priority	1%	*	2%	-	*	-	2%	-	4%	-
Not sure	3%	1%	2%	-	2%	-	4%	-	-	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WHETHER THE ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE A PRIORITY FOR GOVERNMENT

TABLE 1-5D

Q.13 - Do you think that preserving the environment and protecting the land, oceans, rivers and the air for future generations should be a major priority for government, a minor priority, or not a priority?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Major priority	87%	90%	78%	75%	78%	75%
Minor priority	9%	9%	13%	24%	13%	24%
Not a priority	1%	*	3%	2%	3%	2%
Not sure	3%	1%	5%	-	5%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WHETHER THE ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE A PRIORITY FOR GOVERNMENT

TABLE 1-5E

Q.13 - Do you think that preserving the environment and protecting the land, oceans, rivers and the air for future generations should be a major priority for government, a minor priority, or not a priority?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Major priority	87%	90%	91%	97%	94%	100%	85%	94%
Minor priority	9%	9%	4%	2%	3%	-	6%	4%
Not a priority	1%	*	1%	-	*	-	1%	-
Not sure	3%	1%	4%	1%	2%	-	7%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

ATTITUDES TOWARD ENVIRONMENTALIST LEADERS

TABLE 1-6A

Q.20 - How do you feel about "environmentalist" leaders of organizations who work to protect the environment and prevent industrial pollution?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Usually support	76%	81%	92%	94%	97%	98%	94%	98%	80%	80%	94%	100%
Usually oppose	4%	3%	2%	-	2%	-	2%	-	3%	-	2%	-
Neither	14%	13%	3%	4%	1%	2%	3%	2%	6%	10%	3%	-
Not sure	5%	3%	3%	3%	-	-	1%	-	11%	10%	1%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

ATTITUDES TOWARD ENVIRONMENTALIST LEADERS

TABLE 1-6B

Q.20 - How do you feel about "environmentalist" leaders of organizations who work to protect the environment and prevent industrial pollution?

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Usually support	76%	81%	68%	72%	92%	88%	85%	86%	26%	31%	66%	83%
Usually oppose	4%	3%	5%	4%	*	2%	8%	-	5%	15%	4%	-
Neither	14%	13%	20%	22%	5%	10%	4%	12%	48%	46%	26%	17%
Not sure	5%	3%	8%	2%	3%	-	3%	2%	20%	8%	5%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

ATTITUDES TOWARD ENVIRONMENTALIST LEADERS

TABLE 1-6C

Q.20 - How do you feel about "environmentalist" leaders of organizations who work to protect the environment and prevent industrial pollution?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Usually support	76%	81%	79%	85%	73%	80%	80%	92%	84%	83%
Usually oppose	4%	3%	4%	2%	2%	-	-	2%	9%	4%
Neither	14%	13%	13%	12%	21%	18%	11%	4%	6%	13%
Not sure	5%	3%	4%	1%	4%	2%	9%	2%	1%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

ATTITUDES TOWARD ENVIRONMENTALIST LEADERS

TABLE 1-6D

Q.20 - How do you feel about "environmentalist" leaders of organizations who work to protect the environment and prevent industrial pollution?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Usually support	76%	81%	89%	92%	89%	92%
Usually oppose	4%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Neither	14%	13%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Not sure	5%	3%	7%	4%	7%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

ATTITUDES TOWARD ENVIRONMENTALIST LEADERS

TABLE 1-6E

Q.20 - How do you feel about "environmentalist" leaders of organizations who work to protect the environment and prevent industrial pollution?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Usually support	76%	81%	66%	66%	72%	66%	55%	67%
Usually oppose	4%	3%	5%	8%	6%	8%	4%	7%
Neither	14%	13%	23%	22%	19%	26%	32%	19%
Not sure	5%	3%	5%	4%	4%	-	8%	7%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

WHETHER OR NOT INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION HARMS THE HEALTH OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

TABLE 1-7A

Q.19-7 - Do you agree or disagree...With industry dumping dangerous toxic wastes, people polluting the air with fumes from cars, and factories giving off polluted smoke, the health of future generations of children is in real danger....?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	88%	87%	85%	88%	87%	94%	88%	88%	75%	88%	86%	82%
Disagree	6%	9%	7%	8%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	2%	8%	16%
Not sure	6%	4%	8%	4%	7%	-	5%	4%	17%	10%	6%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WHETHER OR NOT INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION HARMS THE HEALTH OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

TABLE 1-7B

Q.19-7 - Do you agree or disagree....With industry dumping dangerous toxic wastes, people polluting the air with fumes from cars, and factories giving off polluted smoke, the health of future generations of children is in real danger....?

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	88%	87%	88%	87%	94%	98%	96%	92%	78%	67%	84%	92%
Disagree	6%	9%	5%	8%	2%	-	1%	6%	9%	21%	7%	4%
Not sure	6%	4%	7%	5%	3%	2%	3%	2%	13%	12%	9%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WHETHER OR NOT INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION HARMS THE HEALTH OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

TABLE 1-7C

Q.19-7 - Do you agree or disagree...With industry dumping dangerous toxic wastes, people polluting the air with fumes from cars, and factories giving off polluted smoke, the health of future generations of children is in real danger....?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	88%	87%	88%	94%	94%	100%	86%	92%	83%	90%
Disagree	6%	9%	8%	4%	2%	-	5%	6%	17%	6%
Not sure	6%	4%	4%	2%	4%	-	9%	2%	*	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WHETHER OR NOT INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION HARMS THE HEALTH OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

TABLE 1-7D

Q.19-7 - Do you agree or disagree....With industry dumping dangerous toxic wastes, people polluting the air with fumes from cars, and factories giving off polluted smoke, the health of future generations of children is in real danger....?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL		TOTAL		HUNGARY	
	COUNTRIES		REGION			
	Pub- lic	Lead -ers	Pub- lic	Lead -ers	Pub- lic	Lead -ers
%	%	%	%	%	%	
Agree	88%	87%	93%	84%	93%	84%
Disagree	6%	9%	3%	12%	3%	12%
Not sure	6%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WHETHER OR NOT INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION HARMS THE HEALTH OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

TABLE 1-7E

Q.18-7 - Do you agree or disagree....With industry dumping dangerous toxic wastes, people polluting the air with fumes from cars, and factories giving off polluted smoke, the health of future generations of children is in real danger....?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	88%	87%	90%	77%	92%	76%	88%	78%
Disagree	6%	9%	6%	18%	5%	24%	7%	13%
Not sure	6%	4%	4%	5%	3%	-	5%	9%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

WHETHER OR NOT TOO LITTLE IS BEING DONE TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT IN COUNTRIES

TABLE 1-8A

Q.18-1 - Do you agree or disagree....The environment here in this country is steadily getting worse, because too little is being done to protect it....?

	TOTAL		AFRICA									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	70%	68%	69%	69%	64%	60%	77%	84%	73%	72%	54%	60%
Disagree	22%	28%	24%	28%	30%	40%	20%	12%	17%	20%	34%	38%
Not sure	8%	4%	7%	4%	6%	-	4%	4%	10%	8%	12%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WHETHER OR NOT TOO LITTLE IS BEING DONE TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT IN COUNTRIES

TABLE 1-8B

Q.19-1 - Do you agree or disagree....The environment here in this country is steadily getting worse, because too little is being done to protect it....?

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	70%	68%	59%	60%	82%	78%	89%	96%	36%	35%	20%	33%
Disagree	22%	28%	31%	35%	13%	14%	9%	4%	40%	56%	70%	63%
Not sure	8%	4%	10%	5%	5%	8%	2%	-	25%	10%	10%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WHETHER OR NOT TOO LITTLE IS BEING DONE TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT IN COUNTRIES

TABLE 1-8C

Q.19-1 - Do you agree or disagree...The environment here in this country is steadily getting worse, because too little is being done to protect it....?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	70%	68%	85%	81%	93%	84%	74%	70%	83%	88%
Disagree	22%	28%	11%	14%	5%	14%	12%	18%	15%	12%
Not sure	8%	4%	5%	5%	2%	2%	13%	12%	1%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WHETHER OR NOT TOO LITTLE IS BEING DONE TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT IN COUNTRIES

TABLE 1-8D

Q.19-1 - Do you agree or disagree...The environment here in this country is steadily getting worse, because too little is being done to protect it....?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	70%	68%	75%	63%	75%	63%
Disagree	22%	28%	16%	37%	16%	37%
Not sure	8%	4%	9%	-	9%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WHETHER OR NOT TOO LITTLE IS BEING DONE TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT IN COUNTRIES

TABLE 1-8E

Q.19-1 - Do you agree or disagree....The environment here in this country is steadily getting worse, because too little is being done to protect it....?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	70%	68%	75%	64%	77%	68%	71%	61%
Disagree	22%	28%	17%	33%	14%	32%	23%	33%
Not sure	8%	4%	8%	3%	9%	-	6%	6%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

WHETHER OR NOT THOSE WHO BUILD FACTORIES AND CUT DOWN FORESTS CAUSE POLLUTION

TABLE 1-9A

Q.19-3 - Do you agree or disagree....Those who build and run factories and cut down forests do not care about the environment and cause pollution dangerous to health....?

	TOTAL		AFRICA									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	68%	63%	76%	67%	82%	76%	74%	72%	83%	72%	68%	46%
Disagree	22%	29%	16%	25%	12%	20%	19%	20%	10%	18%	21%	42%
Not sure	10%	8%	8%	9%	6%	4%	7%	8%	7%	10%	11%	12%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WHETHER OR NOT THOSE WHO BUILD FACTORIES AND CUT DOWN FORESTS CAUSE POLLUTION

TABLE 1-9B

Q.19-3 - Do you agree or disagree....Those who build and run factories and cut down forests do not care about the environment and cause pollution dangerous to health....?

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	68%	63%	62%	61%	65%	48%	89%	92%	33%	38%	58%	67%
Disagree	22%	29%	26%	30%	25%	40%	9%	6%	47%	52%	25%	23%
Not sure	10%	8%	12%	8%	10%	12%	2%	2%	20%	10%	17%	10%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WHETHER OR NOT THOSE WHO BUILD FACTORIES AND CUT DOWN FORESTS CAUSE POLLUTION

TABLE 1-9C

Q.19-3 - Do you agree or disagree...Those who build and run factories and cut down forests do not care about the environment and cause pollution dangerous to health....?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	68%	63%	75%	79%	92%	84%	58%	66%	70%	87%
Disagree	22%	29%	20%	15%	5%	16%	27%	20%	29%	10%
Not sure	10%	8%	5%	6%	3%	-	15%	14%	1%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WHETHER OR NOT THOSE WHO BUILD FACTORIES AND CUT DOWN FORESTS CAUSE POLLUTION

TABLE 1-9D

Q.19-3 - Do you agree or disagree...Those who build and run factories and cut down forests do not care about the environment and cause pollution dangerous to health...?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	68%	63%	65%	53%	65%	53%
Disagree	22%	29%	20%	35%	20%	35%
Not sure	10%	8%	15%	12%	15%	12%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WHETHER OR NOT THOSE WHO BUILD FACTORIES AND CUT DOWN FORESTS CAUSE POLLUTION

TABLE 1-9E

Q.19-3 - Do you agree or disagree....Those who build and run factories and cut down forests do not care about the environment and cause pollution dangerous to health....?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	68%	63%	64%	39%	56%	32%	79%	46%
Disagree	22%	29%	23%	54%	28%	66%	13%	43%
Not sure	10%	8%	13%	7%	16%	2%	7%	11%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

WHETHER OR NOT SOMETHING TO CONTROL THE ENVIRONMENT NEEDS TO BE DONE URGENTLY

TABLE 1-10A

Q.19-B - Do you agree or disagree....Unless something is done urgently about controlling the environment in the world, the land will become desert, the oceans will flood over onto the land, and the earth will hardly be fit for human life....?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	64%	59%	66%	70%	73%	82%	68%	52%	60%	82%	60%	64%
Disagree	20%	29%	18%	20%	12%	14%	18%	26%	19%	10%	22%	30%
Not sure	15%	12%	16%	10%	14%	4%	14%	22%	20%	8%	18%	6%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WHETHER OR NOT SOMETHING TO CONTROL THE ENVIRONMENT NEEDS TO BE DONE URGENTLY

TABLE 1-10B

Q.19-B - Do you agree or disagree...Unless something is done urgently about controlling the environment in the world, the land will become desert, the oceans will flood over onto the land, and the earth will hardly be fit for human life....?

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	64%	59%	65%	63%	59%	58%	86%	76%	49%	63%	64%	56%
Disagree	20%	29%	18%	20%	23%	14%	10%	18%	23%	21%	16%	25%
Not sure	15%	12%	17%	17%	18%	28%	4%	6%	27%	15%	20%	19%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WHETHER OR NOT SOMETHING TO CONTROL THE ENVIRONMENT NEEDS TO BE DONE URGENTLY

TABLE 1-10C

Q.19-5 - Do you agree or disagree...Unless something is done urgently about controlling the environment in the world, the land will become desert, the oceans will flood over onto the land, and the earth will hardly be fit for human life....?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	64%	59%	70%	61%	78%	58%	55%	56%	72%	67%
Disagree	20%	29%	20%	29%	12%	36%	23%	26%	26%	25%
Not sure	15%	12%	10%	11%	10%	6%	22%	18%	2%	8%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WHETHER OR NOT SOMETHING TO CONTROL THE ENVIRONMENT NEEDS TO BE DONE URGENTLY

TABLE 1-10D

Q.18-B - Do you agree or disagree....Unless something is done urgently about controlling the environment in the world, the land will become desert, the oceans will flood over onto the land, and the earth will hardly be fit for human life....?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	64%	59%	59%	35%	59%	35%
Disagree	20%	29%	25%	59%	25%	59%
Not sure	15%	12%	16%	6%	16%	6%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WHETHER OR NOT SOMETHING TO CONTROL THE ENVIRONMENT NEEDS TO BE DONE URGENTLY

TABLE 1-10E

Q.19-5 - Do you agree or disagree...Unless something is done urgently about controlling the environment in the world, the land will become desert, the oceans will flood over onto the land, and the earth will hardly be fit for human life....?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	64%	59%	60%	38%	64%	24%	54%	50%
Disagree	20%	29%	24%	53%	22%	72%	29%	35%
Not sure	15%	12%	16%	10%	15%	4%	17%	15%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

WHETHER OR NOT PEOPLE SHOULD BE UPSET BY POLLUTION

TABLE 1-11A

Q. 19-4 - Do you agree or disagree....People have always lived with some pollution in the air and the water, so why be upset by it now....?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	20%	11%	25%	16%	47%	42%	22%	8%	18%	6%	14%	8%
Disagree	74%	87%	63%	82%	42%	58%	67%	92%	62%	86%	78%	92%
Not sure	6%	3%	12%	2%	11%	-	11%	-	20%	8%	7%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WHETHER OR NOT PEOPLE SHOULD BE UPSET BY POLLUTION

TABLE 1-11B

Q.18-4 - Do you agree or disagree....People have always lived with some pollution in the air and the water, so why be upset by it now....?

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	20%	11%	22%	12%	19%	6%	37%	10%	6%	2%	27%	29%
Disagree	74%	87%	73%	85%	77%	90%	60%	88%	90%	96%	66%	65%
Not sure	6%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	4%	2%	7%	6%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WHETHER OR NOT PEOPLE SHOULD BE UPSET BY POLLUTION

TABLE 1-11C

Q.19-4 - Do you agree or disagree....People have always lived with some pollution in the air and the water, so why be upset by it now....?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	20%	11%	23%	9%	15%	2%	14%	8%	39%	15%
Disagree	74%	87%	73%	89%	84%	98%	77%	88%	59%	83%
Not sure	6%	3%	4%	2%	1%	-	9%	4%	2%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WHETHER OR NOT PEOPLE SHOULD BE UPSET BY POLLUTION

TABLE 1-11D

Q.19-4 - Do you agree or disagree....People have always lived with some pollution in the air and the water, so why be upset by it now....?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	20%	11%	8%	2%	8%	2%
Disagree	74%	87%	86%	94%	86%	94%
Not sure	6%	3%	6%	4%	6%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WHETHER OR NOT PEOPLE SHOULD BE UPSET BY POLLUTION

TABLE 1-11E

Q.18-4 - Do you agree or disagree...People have always lived with some pollution in the air and the water, so why be upset by it now....?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	20%	11%	12%	6%	9%	2%	17%	9%
Disagree	74%	87%	84%	91%	87%	98%	77%	85%
Not sure	6%	3%	4%	3%	3%	-	6%	6%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

WHETHER OR NOT THE ENVIRONMENT IS A TOP CONCERN

TABLE 1-12A

Q.19-2 - Do you agree or disagree....Life in this country is so difficult today that what's happening to the environment is not a top concern....?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	37%	37%	58%	49%	58%	34%	66%	70%	65%	52%	35%	38%
Disagree	56%	61%	35%	49%	37%	64%	29%	28%	26%	44%	53%	60%
Not sure	7%	3%	7%	3%	5%	2%	6%	2%	9%	4%	11%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WHETHER OR NOT THE ENVIRONMENT IS A TOP CONCERN

TABLE 1-12B

Q.19-2 - Do you agree or disagree...Life in this country is so difficult today that what's happening to the environment is not a top concern....?

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	37%	37%	32%	30%	22%	16%	72%	78%	8%	2%	18%	25%
Disagree	56%	61%	63%	66%	75%	78%	24%	22%	82%	96%	75%	67%
Not sure	7%	3%	6%	4%	2%	6%	4%	-	9%	2%	8%	8%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WHETHER OR NOT THE ENVIRONMENT IS A TOP CONCERN

TABLE 1-12C

Q.19-2 - Do you agree or disagree....Life in this country is so difficult today that what's happening to the environment is not a top concern....?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	37%	37%	43%	40%	35%	44%	49%	54%	47%	23%
Disagree	56%	61%	53%	58%	62%	56%	41%	40%	52%	77%
Not sure	7%	3%	4%	2%	3%	-	10%	6%	1%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WHETHER OR NOT THE ENVIRONMENT IS A TOP CONCERN

TABLE 1-12D

Q.19-2 - Do you agree or disagree....Life in this country is so difficult today that what's happening to the environment is not a top concern....?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	37%	37%	36%	47%	36%	47%
Disagree	56%	61%	57%	53%	57%	53%
Not sure	7%	3%	8%	-	8%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WHETHER OR NOT THE ENVIRONMENT IS A TOP CONCERN

TABLE 1-12E

Q.18-2 - Do you agree or disagree...Life in this country is so difficult today that what's happening to the environment is not a top concern....?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree	37%	37%	19%	16%	19%	10%	21%	22%
Disagree	56%	61%	71%	81%	70%	90%	73%	72%
Not sure	7%	3%	9%	3%	11%	-	6%	6%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

CHAPTER 2: DETAILED PERCEPTIONS OF DIFFERENT
TYPES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

The environment is a multi-faceted issue involving a broad range of different issues touching on many different aspects of the world we live in and the lives we live. Very large majorities of both the public and leaders in most countries saw the following as major problems. Scarcely anyone believed that they are not problems at all:

- The pollution of drinking water;
- The pollution of lakes and rivers;
- Air pollution by cars or industries; and
- The pollution of the land with chemicals dumped by industry.

Sizable majorities in almost all countries also believed that the following are major problems (although the numbers thinking they were only a minor problem or not a problem at all were somewhat higher than for the items listed above):

- The loss of agricultural and farm land;
- The cutting down of trees and forests;
- The danger of radioactivity from nuclear power plants/ reactors (however, there was much less concern about this in 3 of the 4 African countries);
- Deserts expanding and taking over farm land;
- The dangerous use of chemicals used to control pests or weeds; and
- Pollution called "acid rain" caused by electric power plants and factories (here again, 3 of the 4 African countries were less concerned).

Opinion was more divided on "changes in the climate". Majorities of the public in Hungary, India, Kenya, Japan, Argentina, and Mexico saw this as a

major problem, but in Saudi Arabia, Jamaica, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Nigeria, China, Norway, and West Germany only a minority did so.

In general, the similarities between the replies of the leaders and those of the public were more striking than the differences. However, the public in most countries was more concerned about radioactivity from power plants than were their leaders (Table 2-1).

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION SEEN AS MAJOR PROBLEMS

TABLE 2-1A

Q.5 - Do you think...is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world? Those saying "Major Problem"

	TOTAL		AFRICA									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The loss of agricultural and farm land	68%	65%	81%	79%	88%	90%	75%	62%	91%	96%	74%	66%
Deserts expanding and taking over farm land	61%	59%	73%	78%	80%	78%	73%	78%	79%	88%	62%	66%
The cutting down of trees and forests, leaving land that cannot grow crops	67%	68%	77%	84%	88%	88%	67%	70%	85%	90%	81%	86%
The pollution of drinking water	80%	76%	73%	69%	77%	78%	73%	76%	75%	74%	69%	46%
The pollution of lakes and rivers	77%	77%	61%	65%	72%	78%	62%	74%	51%	68%	61%	38%
Changes in the climate	43%	37%	37%	39%	56%	54%	41%	30%	23%	38%	27%	34%
The danger of radioactivity from nuclear power plants/reactors	67%	55%	47%	45%	43%	60%	49%	62%	41%	40%	53%	16%
Air pollution by cars or industry	71%	70%	53%	49%	67%	76%	51%	40%	46%	52%	52%	26%
The pollution of the land with chemicals dumped by industry	72%	66%	60%	51%	69%	64%	62%	54%	48%	54%	60%	30%

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION SEEN AS MAJOR PROBLEMS

TABLE 2-1A

Q.5 - Do you think...is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world?
Those saying "Major Problem"

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The dangerous use of chemicals used to control pests or weeds	62%	60%	49%	50%	55%	60%	50%	36%	49%	56%	43%	48%
Pollution called "acid rain" caused by electric power plants and factories	65%	61%	47%	38%	51%	44%	49%	48%	44%	48%	39%	12%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION SEEN AS MAJOR PROBLEMS

TABLE 2-1B

Q.5 - Do you think....is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world? Those saying "Major Problem"

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The loss of agricultural and farm land	68%	65%	83%	76%	87%	96%	92%	70%	81%	69%	69%	69%
Deserts expanding and taking over farm land	61%	59%	76%	68%	77%	76%	83%	54%	81%	77%	58%	65%
The cutting down of trees and forests, leaving land that cannot grow crops	67%	68%	73%	76%	77%	90%	85%	86%	79%	83%	44%	48%
The pollution of drinking water	80%	76%	92%	87%	96%	92%	92%	84%	92%	90%	84%	83%
The pollution of lakes and rivers	77%	77%	79%	80%	77%	80%	84%	78%	91%	94%	60%	69%
Changes in the climate	43%	37%	48%	45%	32%	28%	61%	40%	67%	75%	25%	35%
The danger of radioactivity from nuclear power plants/reactors	67%	55%	78%	69%	76%	68%	71%	52%	87%	73%	76%	83%
Air pollution by cars or industry	71%	70%	73%	76%	69%	74%	77%	82%	85%	87%	59%	63%
The pollution of the land with chemicals dumped by industry	72%	66%	74%	75%	70%	78%	78%	66%	85%	87%	60%	71%

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION SEEN AS MAJOR PROBLEMS

TABLE 2-1B

Q.5 - Do you think...is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world? Those saying "Major Problem"

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The dangerous use of chemicals used to control pests or weeds	62%	60%	61%	60%	59%	54%	64%	66%	81%	75%	34%	46%
Pollution called "acid rain" caused by electric power plants and factories	65%	61%	66%	58%	68%	62%	72%	48%	81%	73%	37%	48%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION SEEN AS MAJOR PROBLEMS

TABLE 2-1C

Q.5 - Do you think...is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world?
Those saying "Major Problem"

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The loss of agricultural and farm land	68%	65%	85%	68%	84%	58%	83%	68%	88%	77%
Deserts expanding and taking over farm land	61%	59%	71%	57%	76%	48%	59%	48%	75%	75%
The cutting down of trees and forests, leaving land that cannot grow crops	67%	68%	78%	74%	79%	68%	65%	66%	87%	87%
The pollution of drinking water	80%	76%	90%	74%	95%	84%	85%	62%	89%	77%
The pollution of lakes and rivers	77%	77%	85%	81%	93%	88%	75%	64%	85%	90%
Changes in the climate	43%	37%	51%	30%	55%	26%	28%	22%	63%	42%
The danger of radioactivity from nuclear power plants/reactors	67%	55%	74%	55%	78%	56%	65%	56%	76%	54%
Air pollution by cars or industry	71%	70%	78%	75%	87%	84%	57%	46%	86%	94%
The pollution of the land with chemicals dumped by industry	72%	66%	82%	76%	88%	76%	74%	68%	83%	83%

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION SEEN AS MAJOR PROBLEMS

TABLE 2-1C

Q.5 - Do you think....is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world? Those saying "Major Problem"

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The dangerous use of chemicals used to control pests or weeds	62%	60%	75%	70%	82%	68%	67%	68%	73%	75%
Pollution called "acid rain" caused by electric power plants and factories	65%	61%	75%	70%	83%	76%	60%	50%	79%	83%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION SEEN AS MAJOR PROBLEMS

TABLE 2-1D

Q.5 - Do you think....is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world?
Those saying "Major Problem"

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The loss of agricultural and farm land	68%	65%	59%	37%	59%	37%
Deserts expanding and taking over farm land	61%	59%	47%	37%	47%	37%
The cutting down of trees and forests, leaving land that cannot grow crops	67%	68%	71%	41%	71%	41%
The pollution of drinking water	80%	76%	85%	90%	85%	90%
The pollution of lakes and rivers	77%	77%	92%	86%	92%	86%
Changes in the climate	43%	37%	52%	6%	52%	6%
The danger of radioactivity from nuclear power plants/reactors	67%	55%	75%	39%	75%	39%
Air pollution by cars or industry	71%	70%	87%	94%	87%	94%
The pollution of the land with chemicals dumped by industry	72%	66%	86%	75%	86%	75%

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION SEEN AS MAJOR PROBLEMS

TABLE 2-1D

Q.5 - Do you think...is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world? Those saying "Major Problem"

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The dangerous use of chemicals used to control pests or weeds	62%	60%	79%	73%	79%	73%
Pollution called "acid rain" caused by electric power plants and factories	65%	61%	68%	80%	68%	80%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION SEEN AS MAJOR PROBLEMS

TABLE 2-1E

Q.5 - Do you think...is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world? Those saying "Major Problem"

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The loss of agricultural and farm land	68%	65%	28%	29%	31%	20%	23%	37%
Deserts expanding and taking over farm land	61%	59%	28%	18%	29%	2%	25%	33%
The cutting down of trees and forests, leaving land that cannot grow crops	67%	68%	38%	25%	35%	8%	43%	41%
The pollution of drinking water	80%	76%	63%	63%	61%	54%	66%	72%
The pollution of lakes and rivers	77%	77%	78%	85%	79%	94%	76%	76%
Changes in the climate	43%	37%	32%	43%	30%	38%	36%	48%
The danger of radioactivity from nuclear power plants/reactors	67%	55%	65%	57%	64%	48%	67%	65%
Air pollution by cars or industry	71%	70%	74%	83%	76%	84%	70%	81%
The pollution of the land with chemicals dumped by industry	72%	66%	69%	60%	66%	40%	76%	78%

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION SEEN AS MAJOR PROBLEMS

TABLE 2-1E

Q.5 - Do you think....Is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world?
Those saying "Major Problem"

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The dangerous use of chemicals used to control pests or weeds	62%	60%	61%	60%	55%	36%	72%	81%
Pollution called "acid rain" caused by electric power plants and factories	65%	61%	72%	87%	72%	90%	72%	83%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

CHAPTER 3: PERCEIVED CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Man, not nature, is seen to be the main cause of environmental degradation. Of those people who felt there has been a noticeable change in the environment in the last 10 years, the overwhelming majority of both the public and leaders attributed the change to mankind rather than to uncontrollable natural forces. The public in Jamaica, Kenya, and Senegal were the most inclined to attribute the changes to nature, but even in those countries, at least 66% said it was man's doing. In all the other countries, between 77% and 97% of the public felt that way (Table 3-1).

Majorities of both the public and leaders in all countries except Senegal, Jamaica, and Argentina believed that their countries had done a good job of providing people with clean drinking water. Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Saudi Arabia had the highest percentages saying "a good job"; Argentina the lowest.

On each of eight other types of environmental protection, only minorities of the public and leaders in most of the countries said their countries had done a good job. These include:

- Maintaining forests and trees;
- Protecting the fertility of our farmland;
- Protecting people from nuclear radiation from nuclear power plants;
- Keeping the lakes and rivers clean;
- Keeping the air people breathe clean;
- Disposing safely of dangerous chemicals and industrial wastes;
- Keeping the air free of chemicals which poison forests and trees;
- Keeping the atmosphere free of chemicals which may change the climate (Table 3-2).

However, on these items there were huge differences between different countries. In several countries large majorities gave their countries high marks for a job well done, particularly in Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Saudi Arabia.

Kenya, Hungary, and Mexico provided examples of powerful differences between public and leadership opinions. In Kenya, the public was many times more positive than the leaders. In Hungary, only 39% of the public sample said their country had done "a good job on protecting people from nuclear radiation from nuclear power plants", whereas their leaders strongly endorsed their country's efforts, with 82% of this group saying a good job had been done. Mexican leaders, on the other hand, were much more critical of their country's job in "disposing safely of dangerous chemicals and industrial wastes" than was the Mexican public. Only 8% of Mexican leaders thought Mexico had done a good job, compared to 32% of the Mexican public (Table 3-2).

Industrial activity and governmental inaction head the list of perceived causes of environmental degradation. Industries were seen as major contributors to damaging the environment and causing pollution through such acts as putting dangerous chemicals into rivers and lakes, the air and atmosphere, and dumping dangerous chemicals in the land. Majorities in all countries surveyed except Kenya and Nigeria also said "the failure of governments to adopt effective policies to control pollution" was a major cause of damage to the environment as was "the failure of countries around the world to work together". Leaders in all countries except Argentina and Nigeria were more critical of governmental failure than was the public (Table 3-3).

WHETHER THE ENVIRONMENT HAS CHANGED MAINLY BECAUSE OF MAN OR BECAUSE OF NATURAL FORCES

TABLE 3-1A

Q.1b - Do you think the environment has changed mainly because of things done by human beings -- by people, industry or government -- or mainly because of natural forces outside the control of people?
 base: Environment better/worse in last 10 years

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Changed because of mankind	88%	93%	80%	88%	72%	96%	91%	91%	66%	71%	77%	90%
Changed because of uncontrollable natural forces	8%	4%	17%	9%	24%	2%	7%	9%	29%	24%	20%	2%
Not sure	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	2%	2%	-	5%	5%	3%	7%
unweighted base	5129	620	1261	177	250	48	551	47	221	41	239	41

WHETHER THE ENVIRONMENT HAS CHANGED MAINLY BECAUSE OF MAN OR BECAUSE OF NATURE

TABLE 3-1B

Q.1b - Do you think the environment has changed mainly because of things done by human beings -- by people, industry or government -- or mainly because of natural forces outside the control of people?
 base: Environment better/worse in last 10 years

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Changed because of mankind	88%	93%	90%	93%	89%	89%	86%	100%	97%	83%	90%	98%
Changed because of uncontrollable natural forces	8%	4%	6%	2%	7%	7%	10%	-	2%	-	4%	-
Not sure	3%	4%	4%	6%	4%	4%	4%	-	1%	17%	6%	2%
unweighted base	5129	620	1577	179	433	45	456	50	344	41	344	43

WHETHER THE ENVIRONMENT HAS CHANGED MAINLY BECAUSE OF MAN OR BECAUSE OF NATU

TABLE 3-1C

Q.1b - Do you think the environment has changed mainly because of things done by human beings -- by people, industry or government -- or mainly because of natural forces outside the control of people?
 base: Environment better/worse in last 10 years

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Changed because of mankind	88%	93%	87%	96%	94%	100%	76%	91%	88%	96%
Changed because of uncontrollable natural forces	8%	4%	8%	1%	4%	-	12%	-	10%	4%
Not sure	3%	4%	4%	3%	1%	-	12%	9%	2%	-
unweighted base	5129	620	865	143	345	48	231	43	289	52

WHETHER THE ENVIRONMENT HAS CHANGED MAINLY BECAUSE OF MAN OR BECAUSE OF NATURE

TABLE 3-1D

Q.1b - Do you think the environment has changed mainly because of things done by human beings -- by people, industry or government -- or mainly because of natural forces outside the control of people?

base: Environment better/worse in last 10 years

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Changed because of mankind	88%	93%	93%	98%	93%	98%
Changed because of uncontrollable natural forces	8%	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Not sure	3%	4%	4%	-	4%	-
unweighted base	5129	620	389	42	389	42

WHETHER THE ENVIRONMENT HAS CHANGED MAINLY BECAUSE OF MAN OR BECAUSE OF NATU

TABLE 3-1E

Q.1b - Do you think the environment has changed mainly because of things done by human beings -- by people, industry or government -- or mainly because of natural forces outside the control of people?
 base: Environment better/worse in last 10 years

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Changed because of mankind	88%	93%	94%	96%	93%	95%	94%	98%
Changed because of uncontrollable natural forces	8%	4%	4%	-	4%	-	4%	-
Not sure	3%	4%	2%	4%	3%	5%	1%	2%
unweighted base	5129	620	1037	79	696	37	341	42

THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEIR COUNTRIES HAVE DONE A GOOD JOB IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 3-2A

Q.6 - Do you think that in this country a good or not good job has been done on....?
Those saying "Good Job"

	TOTAL		AFRICA									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Providing people with clean drinking water	58%	61%	65%	59%	90%	68%	50%	28%	48%	44%	90%	96%
Keeping the lakes and rivers clean	30%	24%	45%	29%	74%	24%	33%	4%	7%	4%	78%	82%
Keeping the air people breathe clean	29%	24%	42%	25%	73%	28%	33%	2%	6%	2%	63%	68%
Protecting the fertility of our farm land	38%	38%	55%	42%	92%	66%	40%	14%	25%	22%	80%	66%
Maintaining trees and forests	42%	41%	63%	53%	95%	76%	42%	24%	54%	54%	81%	56%
Disposing safely of dangerous chemicals and industrial wastes	24%	19%	34%	20%	58%	20%	28%	4%	6%	4%	50%	52%
Protecting people from nuclear radiation from nuclear power plants	32%	32%	29%	14%	52%	32%	26%	-	5%	2%	35%	22%
Keeping the air free of chemicals which poison forests and lakes	24%	19%	34%	17%	58%	18%	27%	-	7%	2%	52%	48%
Keeping the atmosphere free of chemicals which may change the climate	24%	17%	33%	14%	59%	12%	27%	-	4%	-	46%	42%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEIR COUNTRIES HAVE DONE A GOOD JOB IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 3-2B

Q.6 - Do you think that in this country a good or not good job has been done on....?
Those saying "Good Job"

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Providing people with clean drinking water	58%	61%	63%	57%	50%	40%	56%	26%	60%	67%	95%	92%
Keeping the lakes and rivers clean	30%	24%	32%	24%	21%	16%	40%	16%	11%	10%	64%	52%
Keeping the air people breathe clean	29%	24%	33%	32%	24%	16%	32%	14%	12%	23%	72%	73%
Protecting the fertility of our farm land	38%	38%	41%	41%	22%	18%	48%	34%	18%	31%	85%	81%
Maintaining trees and forests	42%	41%	44%	38%	27%	22%	53%	26%	19%	21%	83%	81%
Disposing safely of dangerous chemicals and industrial wastes	24%	19%	31%	30%	32%	24%	32%	20%	11%	19%	57%	56%
Protecting people from nuclear radiation from nuclear power plants	32%	32%	43%	46%	58%	58%	35%	28%	30%	50%	50%	48%
Keeping the air free of chemicals which poison forests and lakes	24%	19%	29%	26%	22%	18%	31%	20%	13%	21%	53%	44%
Keeping the atmosphere free of chemicals which may change the climate	24%	17%	28%	25%	23%	16%	31%	16%	13%	15%	52%	50%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEIR COUNTRIES HAVE DONE A GOOD JOB IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 3-2C

Q.8 - Do you think that in this country a good or not good job has been done on....?
Those saying "Good Job"

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Providing people with clean drinking water	58%	61%	40%	59%	23%	50%	47%	72%	52%	54%
Keeping the lakes and rivers clean	30%	24%	22%	14%	6%	-	21%	36%	39%	8%
Keeping the air people breathe clean	29%	24%	23%	15%	11%	16%	19%	24%	38%	6%
Protecting the fertility of our farm land	38%	38%	28%	20%	11%	18%	29%	30%	45%	13%
Maintaining trees and forests	42%	41%	30%	16%	14%	10%	32%	26%	45%	12%
Disposing safely of dangerous chemicals and industrial wastes	24%	19%	18%	14%	3%	6%	19%	28%	32%	8%
Protecting people from nuclear radiation from nuclear power plants	32%	32%	22%	20%	6%	32%	24%	18%	37%	12%
Keeping the air free of chemicals which poison forests and lakes	24%	19%	18%	10%	4%	-	21%	22%	31%	8%
Keeping the atmosphere free of chemicals which may change the climate	24%	17%	19%	9%	4%	-	18%	20%	34%	8%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEIR COUNTRIES HAVE DONE A GOOD JOB IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 3-2D

Q.6 - Do you think that in this country a good or not good job has been done on...?

Those saying "Good Job"

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Providing people with clean drinking water	58%	61%	47%	67%	47%	67%
Keeping the lakes and rivers clean	30%	24%	20%	29%	20%	29%
Keeping the air people breathe clean	29%	24%	16%	8%	16%	8%
Protecting the fertility of our farm land	38%	38%	34%	71%	34%	71%
Maintaining trees and forests	42%	41%	26%	47%	26%	47%
Disposing safely of dangerous chemicals and industrial wastes	24%	19%	13%	12%	13%	12%
Protecting people from nuclear radiation from nuclear power plants	32%	32%	39%	82%	39%	82%
Keeping the air free of chemicals which poison forests and lakes	24%	19%	13%	14%	13%	14%
Keeping the atmosphere free of chemicals which may change the climate	24%	17%	14%	12%	14%	12%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEIR COUNTRIES HAVE DONE A GOOD JOB IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 3-2E

Q.6 - Do you think that in this country a good or not good job has been done on....?
Those saying "Good Job"

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Providing people with clean drinking water	58%	61%	61%	72%	63%	82%	58%	63%
Keeping the lakes and rivers clean	30%	24%	21%	30%	19%	26%	24%	33%
Keeping the air people breathe clean	29%	24%	20%	25%	17%	30%	26%	20%
Protecting the fertility of our farm land	38%	38%	26%	37%	19%	34%	39%	39%
Maintaining trees and forests	42%	41%	33%	57%	35%	80%	29%	35%
Disposing safely of dangerous chemicals and industrial wastes	24%	19%	12%	8%	10%	4%	17%	11%
Protecting people from nuclear radiation from nuclear power plants	32%	32%	25%	32%	23%	26%	29%	37%
Keeping the air free of chemicals which poison forests and lakes	24%	19%	16%	25%	14%	30%	19%	20%
Keeping the atmosphere free of chemicals which may change the climate	24%	17%	17%	21%	17%	22%	17%	20%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

TABLE 3-3A

Q.7 - Do you think...has been a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of pollution or damage to the environment?

Those saying "Major Cause" of pollution or damage to the environment

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The growth of the population	45%	50%	53%	54%	70%	66%	40%	36%	58%	36%	56%	78%
The cutting down of forests	58%	67%	53%	69%	78%	86%	28%	36%	64%	66%	67%	86%
Industries putting dangerous chemicals into the air and atmosphere	81%	83%	71%	77%	75%	78%	70%	82%	70%	76%	70%	72%
Industries dumping dangerous chemicals in the land	79%	76%	70%	72%	72%	76%	72%	72%	64%	72%	70%	66%
The use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds	54%	56%	40%	50%	46%	54%	39%	34%	46%	56%	30%	54%
Industries putting dangerous chemicals into rivers and lakes	81%	82%	70%	71%	70%	76%	71%	76%	67%	60%	74%	70%
Soil erosion caused by poor farming methods	43%	53%	49%	69%	65%	82%	34%	40%	55%	64%	58%	88%
The rapid growth of cities and towns	50%	58%	46%	58%	52%	74%	40%	48%	52%	50%	47%	58%
The growth and development of industry	61%	61%	55%	65%	57%	74%	50%	66%	58%	54%	57%	64%

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

TABLE 3-3A

Q.7 - Do you think...has been a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of pollution or damage to the environment?
Those saying "Major Cause" of pollution or damage to the environment

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The failure of governments to adopt effective policies to control pollution	68%	74%	63%	69%	41%	54%	75%	70%	70%	72%	55%	78%
The failure of countries around the world to work together	60%	67%	53%	70%	44%	76%	49%	58%	63%	70%	59%	76%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

TABLE 3-3B

Q.7 - Do you think...has been a Major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of pollution or damage to the environment?
Those saying "Major Cause" of pollution or damage to the environment

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The growth of the population	45%	50%	49%	51%	37%	34%	79%	80%	39%	56%	37%	35%
The cutting down of forests	58%	67%	64%	70%	73%	82%	81%	86%	69%	87%	21%	25%
Industries putting dangerous chemicals into the air and atmosphere	81%	83%	82%	85%	80%	88%	78%	88%	87%	83%	81%	83%
Industries dumping dangerous chemicals in the land	79%	76%	77%	83%	61%	74%	76%	80%	86%	87%	85%	90%
The use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds	54%	56%	44%	46%	23%	28%	56%	58%	64%	63%	30%	35%
Industries putting dangerous chemicals into rivers and lakes	81%	82%	79%	86%	72%	86%	77%	88%	89%	88%	77%	81%
Soil erosion caused by poor farming methods	43%	53%	32%	33%	17%	16%	54%	40%	38%	62%	16%	13%
The rapid growth of cities and towns	50%	58%	50%	55%	27%	26%	65%	80%	65%	81%	41%	33%
The growth and development of industry	61%	61%	59%	57%	47%	52%	63%	64%	64%	50%	64%	62%

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

TABLE 3-3B

Q.7 - Do you think...has been a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of pollution or damage to the environment?

Those saying "Major Cause" of pollution or damage to the environment

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The failure of governments to adopt effective policies to control pollution	68%	74%	69%	74%	82%	86%	66%	82%	63%	54%	61%	75%
The failure of countries around the world to work together	60%	67%	55%	55%	49%	38%	61%	54%	54%	62%	56%	65%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

TABLE 3-3C

Q.7 - Do you think...has been a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of pollution or damage to the environment?
Those saying "Major Cause" of pollution or damage to the environment

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The growth of the population	45%	50%	54%	44%	36%	18%	47%	46%	78%	67%
The cutting down of forests	58%	67%	59%	59%	60%	44%	42%	50%	71%	81%
Industries putting dangerous chemicals into the air and atmosphere	81%	83%	89%	82%	95%	92%	81%	62%	89%	92%
Industries dumping dangerous chemicals in the land	79%	76%	83%	68%	94%	84%	81%	56%	75%	65%
The use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds	54%	56%	69%	61%	83%	62%	59%	50%	61%	71%
Industries putting dangerous chemicals into rivers and lakes	81%	82%	91%	83%	99%	92%	83%	64%	89%	92%
Soil erosion caused by poor farming methods	43%	53%	56%	53%	69%	36%	36%	62%	59%	60%
The rapid growth of cities and towns	50%	58%	62%	58%	52%	38%	53%	60%	79%	75%
The growth and development of industry	61%	61%	72%	61%	74%	44%	55%	60%	81%	77%

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

TABLE 3-3C

Q.7 - Do you think...has been a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of pollution or damage to the environment?
Those saying "Major Cause" of pollution or damage to the environment

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The failure of governments to adopt effective policies to control pollution	68%	74%	73%	77%	86%	78%	70%	78%	63%	75%
The failure of countries around the world to work together	60%	67%	68%	66%	78%	72%	66%	66%	61%	62%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

TABLE 3-3D

Q.7 - Do you think....has been a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of pollution or damage to the environment?

Those saying "Major Cause" of pollution or damage to the environment

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The growth of the population	45%	50%	22%	27%	22%	27%
The cutting down of forests	58%	67%	81%	49%	81%	49%
Industries putting dangerous chemicals into the air and atmosphere	81%	83%	94%	94%	94%	94%
Industries dumping dangerous chemicals in the land	79%	76%	90%	82%	90%	82%
The use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds	54%	56%	76%	67%	76%	67%
Industries putting dangerous chemicals into rivers and lakes	81%	82%	95%	90%	95%	90%
Soil erosion caused by poor farming methods	43%	53%	58%	53%	58%	53%
The rapid growth of cities and towns	50%	58%	45%	63%	45%	63%
The growth and development of industry	61%	61%	64%	69%	64%	69%

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

TABLE 3-30

Q.7 - Do you think...has been a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of pollution or damage to the environment?
 Those saying "Major Cause" of pollution or damage to the environment

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The failure of governments to adopt effective policies to control pollution	68%	74%	65%	71%	65%	71%
The failure of countries around the world to work together	60%	67%	70%	78%	70%	78%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

TABLE 3-3E

Q.7 - Do you think....has been a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of pollution or damage to the environment?

Those saying "Major Cause" of pollution or damage to the environment

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The growth of the population	45%	50%	33%	58%	30%	62%	39%	54%
The cutting down of forests	58%	67%	47%	77%	39%	70%	63%	83%
Industries putting dangerous chemicals into the air and atmosphere	81%	83%	79%	86%	76%	78%	84%	93%
Industries dumping dangerous chemicals in the land	79%	76%	83%	76%	80%	62%	87%	89%
The use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds	54%	56%	62%	72%	56%	62%	74%	81%
Industries putting dangerous chemicals into rivers and lakes	81%	82%	84%	89%	82%	86%	87%	93%
Soil erosion caused by poor farming methods	43%	53%	34%	64%	33%	82%	35%	48%
The rapid growth of cities and towns	50%	58%	45%	61%	46%	70%	42%	52%
The growth and development of industry	61%	61%	60%	62%	60%	64%	61%	59%

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

TABLE 3-3E

Q.7 - Do you think....has been a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of pollution or damage to the environment?
Those saying "Major Cause" of pollution or damage to the environment

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The failure of governments to adopt effective policies to control pollution	68%	74%	68%	83%	69%	84%	67%	81%
The failure of countries around the world to work together	60%	67%	65%	81%	63%	86%	71%	76%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

CHAPTER 4: THE LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT
DIFFERENT CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

The greatest environmental concerns of both the public and leaders in most countries concerned industrial pollution and nuclear radiation. Approximately two-thirds of the public in most countries was concerned that industries are dumping dangerous chemicals without taking safety precautions to protect people from being poisoned, and that radiation will escape from nuclear power plants. Other major environmental concerns include air and water pollution, acid rain, and industrial and automobile pollution. There was much less concern about climatic change (such as the greenhouse effect or the deterioration of the ozone layer) than about all other types of environmental risk. The greatest concern about climatic change was found in Kenya (public and leaders) and in India (public) (Table 4-1).

The Kenyans and Saudi Arabians were most concerned about the quality of the air they breathe; Zimbabweans, Kenyans, Indians, and Mexicans were particularly concerned that forests are being cut down and not replaced; Kenyans, Indians, Zimbabweans, and Nigerians were the most concerned about the shrinking amount of available farm land.

In many countries there were sizeable differences between the public's concerns and those of leaders. While 78% of the public in Jamaica said they were very concerned about the deteriorating quality of the air they breathe, only 48% of the leaders felt that way. Eighty-three percent of the Jamaican public was very concerned about the water they drink, but only 40% of Jamaican leaders shared this concern. In China, leaders (74%) were much more concerned about the pollution of rivers and lakes by man-made chemicals from industry than was the public (49%). In Hungary, the issue of nuclear radiation was once again

a major concern for the public (76%) while only relatively few leaders were concerned at all (25%). In Japan, also, the public (59%) was much more concerned about nuclear radiation than were leaders (25%). In Argentina, the public was more concerned about air quality (73%) than were leaders (44%) (Table 4-1).

THOSE VERY CONCERNED BY VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 4-1A

Q.4 - How concerned are you that...Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?
Those saying "Very Concerned"

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The air you breathe is becoming less healthy	61%	57%	75%	67%	86%	76%	76%	72%	78%	74%	60%	46%
The water you drink is becoming less safe and a danger to health	61%	57%	78%	72%	87%	82%	79%	74%	74%	84%	70%	46%
Lakes and rivers are being polluted by man-made chemicals from industry	59%	63%	61%	69%	73%	84%	63%	68%	42%	54%	64%	70%
The climate is becoming worse, such as becoming too hot or too cold	34%	28%	44%	41%	61%	60%	49%	42%	28%	34%	34%	26%
The chemicals used to control pests and weeds are making food and water supplies unsafe	53%	55%	60%	64%	67%	76%	63%	62%	61%	68%	46%	48%
The forests are being cut down and not replaced, so that good crops cannot be raised on the land	50%	52%	71%	74%	87%	92%	66%	58%	62%	68%	74%	76%

THOSE VERY CONCERNED BY VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 4-1A

Q.4 - How concerned are you that...Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?
Those saying "Very Concerned"

	TOTAL		AFRICA									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Chemicals from factories and cars are going into the atmosphere and making the climate worse	56%	59%	57%	62%	71%	78%	59%	70%	47%	48%	51%	50%
Good land available for farming is shrinking	48%	41%	73%	59%	87%	78%	71%	54%	60%	48%	75%	54%
Radiation from nuclear power plants will escape and kill thousands of people	62%	51%	59%	63%	50%	70%	62%	68%	47%	44%	73%	68%
Many types of animals, birds, fish, insects and plants are dying off	54%	51%	60%	60%	59%	76%	61%	54%	55%	46%	65%	62%
Chemicals from industries and factories are causing acid rain which is killing forests and life in many lakes	58%	54%	60%	59%	60%	70%	65%	58%	44%	40%	64%	66%
Dangerous chemicals are being dumped by industry without taking safety precautions to protect people from being poisoned	69%	71%	73%	79%	73%	94%	78%	82%	58%	62%	80%	76%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

THOSE VERY CONCERNED BY VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 4-1B

Q.4 - How concerned are you that...Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?
Those saying "Very Concerned"

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The air you breathe is becoming less healthy	61%	57%	63%	57%	72%	74%	68%	46%	34%	33%	80%	77%
The water you drink is becoming less safe and a danger to health	61%	57%	64%	63%	80%	80%	74%	62%	23%	21%	84%	88%
Lakes and rivers are being polluted by man-made chemicals from industry	59%	63%	52%	58%	49%	74%	72%	74%	43%	37%	42%	50%
The climate is becoming worse, such as becoming too hot or too cold	34%	28%	33%	30%	25%	26%	52%	46%	22%	12%	28%	37%
The chemicals used to control pests and weeds are making food and water supplies unsafe	53%	55%	48%	45%	49%	58%	62%	48%	36%	25%	40%	50%
The forests are being cut down and not replaced, so that good crops cannot be raised on the land	50%	52%	41%	47%	32%	62%	70%	80%	26%	21%	32%	25%

THOSE VERY CONCERNED BY VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 4-1B

Q.4 - How concerned are you that....Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?
Those saying "Very Concerned"

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Chemicals from factories and cars are going into the atmosphere and making the climate worse	56%	59%	52%	55%	45%	64%	72%	70%	33%	23%	57%	65%
Good land available for farming is shrinking	48%	41%	44%	43%	31%	54%	75%	52%	25%	25%	42%	40%
Radiation from nuclear power plants will escape and kill thousands of people	62%	51%	63%	52%	60%	62%	66%	50%	59%	25%	68%	71%
Many types of animals, birds, fish, insects and plants are dying off	54%	51%	43%	43%	35%	42%	59%	48%	37%	27%	40%	54%
Chemicals from industries and factories are causing acid rain which is killing forests and life in many lakes	58%	54%	47%	42%	39%	44%	67%	46%	39%	29%	38%	48%
Dangerous chemicals are being dumped by industry without taking safety precautions to protect people from being poisoned	69%	71%	63%	64%	61%	72%	76%	76%	55%	44%	57%	65%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

THOSE VERY CONCERNED BY VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 4-1C

Q.4 - How concerned are you that....Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?
Those saying "Very Concerned"

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The air you breathe is becoming less healthy	61%	57%	71%	59%	73%	44%	78%	48%	63%	83%
The water you drink is becoming less safe and a danger to health	61%	57%	74%	51%	78%	58%	83%	40%	63%	54%
Lakes and rivers are being polluted by man-made chemicals from industry	59%	63%	74%	67%	83%	76%	71%	36%	66%	88%
The climate is becoming worse, such as becoming too hot or too cold	34%	28%	39%	20%	39%	14%	30%	20%	48%	25%
The chemicals used to control pests and weeds are making food and water supplies unsafe	53%	55%	68%	63%	74%	68%	72%	52%	59%	69%
The forests are being cut down and not replaced, so that good crops cannot be raised on the land	50%	52%	65%	61%	66%	54%	59%	50%	68%	77%

THOSE VERY CONCERNED BY VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 4-1C

Q.4 - How concerned are you that...Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?
Those saying "Very Concerned"

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Chemicals from factories and cars are going into the atmosphere and making the climate worse	56%	59%	71%	63%	76%	68%	68%	44%	69%	77%
Good land available for farming is shrinking	48%	41%	62%	41%	60%	32%	63%	36%	64%	54%
Radiation from nuclear power plants will escape and kill thousands of people	62%	51%	72%	47%	74%	46%	73%	42%	70%	52%
Many types of animals, birds, fish, insects and plants are dying off	54%	51%	68%	61%	77%	64%	58%	44%	67%	75%
Chemicals from industries and factories are causing acid rain which is killing forests and life in many lakes	58%	54%	70%	61%	79%	68%	63%	38%	66%	75%
Dangerous chemicals are being dumped by industry without taking safety precautions to protect people from being poisoned	69%	71%	80%	78%	87%	88%	82%	66%	70%	79%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

THOSE VERY CONCERNED BY VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 4-1D

Q.4 - How concerned are you that...Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?
Those saying "Very Concerned"

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The air you breathe is becoming less healthy	61%	57%	56%	45%	56%	45%
The water you drink is becoming less safe and a danger to health	61%	57%	54%	33%	54%	33%
Lakes and rivers are being polluted by man-made chemicals from industry	59%	63%	65%	61%	65%	61%
The climate is becoming worse, such as becoming too hot or too cold	34%	28%	31%	6%	31%	6%
The chemicals used to control pests and weeds are making food and water supplies unsafe	53%	55%	63%	39%	63%	39%
The forests are being cut down and not replaced, so that good crops cannot be raised on the land	50%	52%	57%	16%	57%	16%

THOSE VERY CONCERNED BY VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 4-1D

Q.4 - How concerned are you that...Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?
Those saying "Very Concerned"

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Chemicals from factories and cars are going into the atmosphere and making the climate worse	56%	59%	63%	59%	63%	59%
Good land available for farming is shrinking	48%	41%	36%	8%	36%	8%
Radiation from nuclear power plants will escape and kill thousands of people	62%	51%	76%	25%	76%	25%
Many types of animals, birds, fish, insects and plants are dying off	54%	51%	63%	27%	63%	27%
Chemicals from industries and factories are causing acid rain which is killing forests and life in many lakes	58%	54%	66%	51%	66%	51%
Dangerous chemicals are being dumped by industry without taking safety precautions to protect people from being poisoned	69%	71%	73%	63%	73%	63%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

THOSE VERY CONCERNED BY VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 4-1E

Q.4 - How concerned are you that...Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?
Those saying "Very Concerned"

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The air you breathe is becoming less healthy	61%	57%	41%	43%	39%	28%	45%	57%
The water you drink is becoming less safe and a danger to health	61%	57%	35%	41%	35%	36%	36%	46%
Lakes and rivers are being polluted by man-made chemicals from industry	59%	63%	52%	59%	46%	54%	64%	63%
The climate is becoming worse, such as becoming too hot or too cold	34%	28%	22%	21%	23%	24%	21%	19%
The chemicals used to control pests and weeds are making food and water supplies unsafe	53%	55%	40%	52%	35%	38%	49%	65%
The forests are being cut down and not replaced, so that good crops cannot be raised on the land	50%	52%	28%	30%	27%	26%	32%	33%

THOSE VERY CONCERNED BY VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 4-1E

Q.4 - How concerned are you that...Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?
Those saying "Very Concerned"

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Chemicals from factories and cars are going into the atmosphere and making the climate worse	56%	59%	49%	56%	45%	46%	56%	65%
Good land available for farming is shrinking	48%	41%	22%	21%	24%	10%	19%	31%
Radiation from nuclear power plants will escape and kill thousands of people	62%	51%	54%	49%	56%	42%	51%	56%
Many types of animals, birds, fish, insects and plants are dying off	54%	51%	49%	48%	44%	38%	59%	57%
Chemicals from industries and factories are causing acid rain which is killing forests and life in many lakes	58%	54%	58%	60%	57%	58%	62%	61%
Dangerous chemicals are being dumped by industry without taking safety precautions to protect people from being poisoned	69%	71%	64%	63%	63%	60%	67%	65%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

CHAPTER 5: FUTURE EXPECTATIONS 5 AND 50 YEARS FROM NOW

Most people and most leaders were pessimistic about the future of the environment, both in the near (5-year) and long (50-year) term outlook. There was broad consensus that in individual countries as well as in the world as a whole, things are going to get worse rather than better. In most countries the public was more pessimistic about the 5-year outlook; leaders were generally more concerned about the world's environment 50 years from now.

The large percentages of both the public and leaders in most of the countries believed that the increased pollution of lakes and rivers in the next five years will be a very serious problem. Increased pollution of the oceans and seas, air pollution, and the cutting down of trees and forests were other areas where large numbers of both the public and leaders expected very serious problems in the next five years (Table 5-1).

In Kenya and India the greatest pessimism for the next five years concerned the cutting down of trees and resultant loss of farm land. The public in Argentina and Mexico was particularly concerned about polluted drinking water, and the pollution of lakes, rivers, and the oceans. Major differences in public versus leadership opinion was found primarily in Zimbabwe, India, Argentina, Norway, and West Germany, where the public was much more concerned about the state of the environment in five years' time than was the leadership (Table 5-1).

Large majorities of the public and leaders in all the countries except China believed that if present trends continue, the environment in the world as a whole will be either be a little worse or much worse in 50 years' time. Majorities in most countries, and pluralities in all countries except China

believed it will be much worse. In general, leaders were even more concerned about the 50-year trend than was the public (Table 5-2).

Majorities of both the public and leaders in most countries foresaw the following conditions:

- The air will be dirtier;
- Drinking water will be dirtier;
- There will be less good land for farming;
- The climate will be worse;
- Famines will be more common;
- There will be fewer wild animals, birds, insects, and plants;
- There will be more deserts;
- Rivers and lakes will be more polluted; and
- Oceans and seas will be more polluted.

The Chinese public and their leaders were generally less pessimistic about the 50-year outlook for these trends than other nations; the Indians, Mexicans, Jamaicans, Japanese, and Argentineans notably more pessimistic. There were substantial differences between public and leadership opinion in many countries. For example, in Nigeria, 69% of the public, but 96% of leaders anticipated a loss of agricultural land. In West Germany, 49% of the public, but 70% of leaders expected adverse climatic change. In Kenya, 65% of the public, but 98% of leaders expected that fauna and flora will diminish (Table 5-3).

PROBLEMS BELIEVED TO BECOME VERY SERIOUS IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

TABLE 5-1A

Q.3a - How much of a danger do you think these kinds of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious, or not serious at all?
Those saying "Very Serious"

	TOTAL		AFRICA									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drinking water that will make people sick	46%	35%	53%	48%	61%	60%	52%	56%	59%	56%	44%	20%
Land which is so dry and dusty that it will not yield good crops	40%	30%	59%	54%	66%	66%	53%	58%	70%	60%	51%	32%
Air which is polluted and makes breathing more difficult	51%	39%	53%	48%	69%	60%	48%	60%	57%	56%	44%	14%
Climates which are too hot or too cold	23%	12%	26%	18%	39%	32%	24%	18%	17%	20%	23%	-
Land which will not produce enough food to feed the people who live there	42%	31%	60%	55%	73%	80%	56%	58%	68%	62%	49%	18%
More land that is turning into desert	43%	31%	60%	55%	71%	58%	50%	58%	78%	82%	52%	20%
An environment where each year there are fewer birds, insects, wild animals and plants	44%	34%	43%	37%	44%	54%	38%	30%	50%	52%	46%	12%
The lakes and rivers become more polluted each year	59%	49%	56%	48%	67%	70%	50%	62%	60%	50%	50%	8%

PROBLEMS BELIEVED TO BECOME VERY SERIOUS IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

TABLE 5-1A

Q.3a - How much of a danger do you think these kinds of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious, or not serious at all?
Those saying "Very Serious"

	TOTAL		AFRICA									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The oceans and seas become more polluted each year	54%	44%	52%	51%	58%	64%	44%	64%	63%	54%	49%	22%
Many trees are cut down and the dry land that is left will not grow good crops	52%	44%	67%	63%	79%	78%	55%	58%	76%	70%	68%	46%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

PROBLEMS BELIEVED TO BECOME VERY SERIOUS IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

TABLE 5-1B

Q.3a - How much of a danger do you think these kinds of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious, or not serious at all?
Those saying "Very Serious"

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drinking water that will make people sick	46%	35%	43%	26%	53%	34%	66%	48%	12%	6%	40%	17%
Land which is so dry and dusty that it will not yield good crops	40%	30%	36%	25%	34%	32%	67%	32%	15%	12%	25%	27%
Air which is polluted and makes breathing more difficult	51%	39%	49%	30%	54%	36%	73%	40%	23%	10%	45%	35%
Climates which are too hot or too cold	23%	12%	25%	11%	12%	2%	52%	20%	17%	6%	13%	15%
Land which will not produce enough food to feed the people who live there	42%	31%	37%	26%	35%	34%	69%	32%	15%	10%	27%	31%
More land that is turning into desert	43%	31%	39%	28%	36%	32%	68%	36%	16%	23%	31%	21%
An environment where each year there are fewer birds, insects, wild animals and plants	44%	34%	39%	29%	31%	26%	70%	46%	27%	29%	23%	17%
The lakes and rivers become more polluted each year	59%	49%	53%	48%	56%	64%	76%	74%	40%	35%	36%	21%

PROBLEMS BELIEVED TO BECOME VERY SERIOUS IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

TABLE 5-18

Q.3a - How much of a danger do you think these kinds of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious, or not serious at all?
Those saying "Very Serious"

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The oceans and seas become more polluted each year	54%	44%	46%	35%	42%	36%	62%	44%	40%	27%	38%	35%
Many trees are cut down and the dry land that is left will not grow good crops	52%	44%	48%	41%	48%	52%	79%	64%	31%	27%	28%	23%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

PROBLEMS BELIEVED TO BECOME VERY SERIOUS IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

TABLE 5-1C

Q.3a - How much of a danger do you think these kinds of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious, or not serious at all?
Those saying "Very Serious"

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drinking water that will make people sick	46%	35%	64%	42%	72%	46%	47%	18%	70%	62%
Land which is so dry and dusty that it will not yield good crops	40%	30%	55%	28%	54%	24%	45%	14%	64%	46%
Air which is polluted and makes breathing more difficult	51%	39%	69%	49%	75%	44%	59%	18%	70%	83%
Climates which are too hot or too cold	23%	12%	31%	13%	33%	4%	22%	4%	36%	31%
Land which will not produce enough food to feed the people who live there	42%	31%	61%	32%	57%	28%	60%	18%	67%	50%
More land that is turning into desert	43%	31%	55%	31%	58%	28%	46%	10%	58%	54%
An environment where each year there are fewer birds, insects, wild animals and plants	44%	34%	58%	39%	64%	36%	40%	16%	65%	65%
The lakes and rivers become more polluted each year	59%	49%	75%	59%	86%	64%	59%	28%	76%	85%

PROBLEMS BELIEVED TO BECOME VERY SERIOUS IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

TABLE 5-1C

Q.3a - How much of a danger do you think these kinds of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious, or not serious at all?
Those saying "Very Serious"

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The oceans and seas become more polluted each year	54%	44%	73%	57%	83%	56%	57%	44%	75%	69%
Many trees are cut down and the dry land that is left will not grow good crops	52%	44%	68%	54%	70%	46%	61%	40%	71%	75%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

PROBLEMS BELIEVED TO BECOME VERY SERIOUS IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

TABLE 5-10

Q.3a - How much of a danger do you think these kinds of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious, or not serious at all?
Those saying "Very Serious"

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drinking water that will make people sick	46%	35%	23%	25%	23%	25%
Land which is so dry and dusty that it will not yield good crops	40%	30%	9%	6%	9%	6%
Air which is polluted and makes breathing more difficult	51%	39%	43%	41%	43%	41%
Climates which are too hot or too cold	23%	12%	9%	-	9%	-
Land which will not produce enough food to feed the people who live there	42%	31%	12%	-	12%	-
More land that is turning into desert	43%	31%	10%	-	10%	-
An environment where each year there are fewer birds, insects, wild animals and plants	44%	34%	37%	24%	37%	24%
The lakes and rivers become more polluted each year	59%	49%	53%	35%	53%	35%

PROBLEMS BELIEVED TO BECOME VERY SERIOUS IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

TABLE 5-1D

Q.3a - How much of a danger do you think these kinds of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious, or not serious at all?
Those saying "Very Serious"

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The oceans and seas become more polluted each year	54%	44%	32%	4%	32%	4%
Many trees are cut down and the dry land that is left will not grow good crops	52%	44%	36%	8%	36%	8%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

PROBLEMS BELIEVED TO BECOME VERY SERIOUS IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

TABLE 5-1E

Q.3a - How much of a danger do you think these kinds of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious, or not serious at all?
Those saying "Very Serious"

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drinking water that will make people sick	46%	35%	35%	22%	39%	2%	26%	41%
Land which is so dry and dusty that it will not yield good crops	40%	30%	25%	9%	30%	-	17%	17%
Air which is polluted and makes breathing more difficult	51%	39%	41%	23%	42%	4%	40%	41%
Climates which are too hot or too cold	23%	12%	15%	5%	16%	2%	13%	7%
Land which will not produce enough food to feed the people who live there	42%	31%	26%	6%	31%	2%	15%	9%
More land that is turning into desert	43%	31%	35%	5%	47%	2%	12%	7%
An environment where each year there are fewer birds, insects, wild animals and plants	44%	34%	43%	33%	41%	10%	48%	54%
The lakes and rivers become more polluted each year	59%	49%	58%	46%	59%	36%	58%	56%

PROBLEMS BELIEVED TO BECOME VERY SERIOUS IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

TABLE 5-1E

Q.3a - How much of a danger do you think these kinds of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious, or not serious at all?
Those saying "Very Serious"

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The oceans and seas become more polluted each year	54%	44%	59%	49%	57%	28%	61%	69%
Many trees are cut down and the dry land that is left will not grow good crops	52%	44%	38%	16%	39%	4%	35%	28%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

ANTICIPATED STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN 50 YEARS' TIME

TABLE 5-2A

Q.8 - Do you think that in 50 years' time, the environment in the world as a whole will be much better, a little better, a little worse, or much worse than it is today?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Much better	7%	4%	17%	4%	12%	2%	24%	4%	6%	8%	17%	2%
Little better	13%	11%	13%	8%	11%	4%	11%	4%	20%	12%	11%	10%
Little worse	21%	20%	16%	18%	17%	6%	11%	32%	17%	16%	23%	18%
Much worse	52%	60%	46%	68%	53%	88%	45%	58%	46%	60%	41%	66%
Not sure	7%	4%	8%	3%	7%	-	8%	2%	11%	4%	8%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

ANTICIPATED STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN 50 YEARS' TIME

TABLE 5-2B

Q.8 - Do you think that in 50 years' time, the environment in the world as a whole will be much better, a little better, a little worse, or much worse than it is today?

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Much better	7%	4%	7%	4%	9%	-	5%	4%	2%	-	14%	13%
Little better	13%	11%	16%	13%	34%	20%	7%	6%	9%	10%	15%	15%
Little worse	21%	20%	24%	23%	26%	26%	9%	16%	32%	29%	30%	19%
Much worse	52%	60%	46%	52%	20%	40%	72%	68%	57%	58%	31%	42%
Not sure	7%	4%	7%	8%	12%	14%	6%	6%	-	4%	10%	10%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

ANTICIPATED STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN 50 YEARS' TIME

TABLE 5-2C

Q.8 - Do you think that in 50 years' time, the environment in the world as a whole will be much better, a little better, a little worse, or much worse than it is today?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Much better	7%	4%	3%	7%	2%	-	3%	10%	6%	12%
Little better	13%	11%	6%	9%	5%	2%	5%	16%	8%	8%
Little worse	21%	20%	18%	12%	20%	20%	16%	16%	18%	-
Much worse	52%	60%	68%	70%	70%	76%	67%	54%	66%	81%
Not sure	7%	4%	4%	2%	4%	2%	10%	4%	2%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

ANTICIPATED STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN 50 YEARS' TIME

TABLE 5-2D

Q.8 - Do you think that in 50 years' time, the environment in the world as a whole will be much better, a little better, a little worse, or much worse than it is today?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Much better	7%	4%	5%	-	5%	-
Little better	13%	11%	11%	14%	11%	14%
Little worse	21%	20%	19%	39%	19%	39%
Much worse	52%	60%	57%	45%	57%	45%
Not sure	7%	4%	8%	2%	8%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

ANTICIPATED STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN 50 YEARS' TIME

TABLE 5-2E

Q.8 - Do you think that in 50 years' time, the environment in the world as a whole will be much better, a little better, a little worse, or much worse than it is today?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Much better	7%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Little better	13%	11%	15%	17%	11%	18%	22%	17%
Little worse	21%	20%	24%	23%	21%	16%	29%	30%
Much worse	52%	60%	51%	56%	58%	64%	38%	48%
Not sure	7%	4%	8%	2%	7%	-	8%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

HOW ENVIRONMENT IN 50 YEARS' TIME WILL COMPARE WITH TODAY

TABLE 5-3A

Q.9 - If things go on the way they are now, how do you think things will have changed in 50 years' time?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The air will be more dirty	74%	80%	63%	84%	69%	94%	55%	86%	76%	76%	60%	80%
Drinking water will be more dirty	65%	68%	51%	66%	63%	92%	41%	48%	61%	66%	46%	58%
There will be less good land for farming	74%	82%	75%	92%	87%	98%	69%	96%	75%	86%	77%	86%
The climate will be worse	58%	64%	47%	65%	62%	86%	43%	58%	49%	60%	37%	56%
Famines will be more common	59%	62%	66%	77%	72%	92%	64%	72%	74%	82%	56%	62%
There will be fewer wild animals, birds, insects and plants	76%	86%	68%	88%	65%	98%	70%	84%	65%	84%	68%	86%
There will be more deserts	59%	70%	57%	80%	62%	84%	52%	74%	71%	76%	51%	84%
The rivers and lakes will be more polluted	73%	82%	64%	89%	70%	96%	59%	92%	72%	84%	60%	84%
The oceans and seas will be more polluted	74%	83%	65%	91%	71%	94%	60%	94%	78%	90%	55%	86%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

HOW ENVIRONMENT IN 50 YEARS' TIME WILL COMPARE WITH TODAY

TABLE 5-3B

Q.9 - If things go on the way they are now, how do you think things will have changed in 50 years' time?

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC											
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION				CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
The air will be more dirty	74%	80%	70%	72%	51%	62%	85%	84%	84%	79%	59%	62%		
Drinking water will be more dirty	65%	68%	59%	56%	39%	52%	81%	70%	68%	63%	43%	38%		
There will be less good land for farming	74%	82%	75%	75%	72%	96%	84%	82%	90%	87%	46%	35%		
The climate will be worse	58%	64%	59%	61%	45%	66%	77%	68%	65%	65%	46%	46%		
Famines will be more common	59%	62%	48%	45%	15%	24%	72%	58%	50%	48%	55%	50%		
There will be fewer wild animals, birds, insects and plants	76%	86%	74%	75%	67%	70%	75%	76%	91%	83%	60%	69%		
There will be more deserts	59%	70%	54%	59%	40%	52%	66%	64%	69%	87%	38%	33%		
The rivers and lakes will be more polluted	73%	82%	71%	73%	54%	76%	82%	84%	85%	77%	60%	56%		
The oceans and seas will be more polluted	74%	83%	71%	75%	54%	68%	77%	78%	85%	85%	65%	69%		
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52		

HOW ENVIRONMENT IN 50 YEARS' TIME WILL COMPARE WITH TODAY

TABLE 5-3C

Q.9 - If things go on the way they are now, how do you think things will have changed in 50 years' time?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The air will be more dirty	74%	80%	89%	88%	91%	94%	80%	78%	94%	90%
Drinking water will be more dirty	65%	68%	86%	81%	89%	90%	74%	64%	92%	88%
There will be less good land for farming	74%	82%	82%	87%	80%	86%	79%	84%	88%	90%
The climate will be worse	58%	64%	73%	72%	74%	72%	56%	62%	86%	81%
Famines will be more common	59%	62%	78%	76%	72%	70%	73%	72%	88%	85%
There will be fewer wild animals, birds, insects and plants	76%	86%	85%	91%	85%	94%	76%	94%	91%	85%
There will be more deserts	59%	70%	66%	74%	71%	82%	61%	58%	66%	83%
The rivers and lakes will be more polluted	73%	82%	90%	88%	94%	96%	82%	78%	92%	90%
The oceans and seas will be more polluted	74%	83%	88%	88%	88%	94%	81%	78%	94%	90%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

HOW ENVIRONMENT IN 50 YEARS' TIME WILL COMPARE WITH TODAY

TABLE 5-3D

Q.9 - If things go on the way they are now, how do you think things will have changed in 50 years' time?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The air will be more dirty	74%	80%	81%	82%	81%	82%
Drinking water will be more dirty	65%	68%	77%	78%	77%	78%
There will be less good land for farming	74%	82%	66%	65%	66%	65%
The climate will be worse	58%	64%	54%	27%	54%	27%
Famines will be more common	59%	62%	50%	41%	50%	41%
There will be fewer wild animals, birds, insects and plants	76%	86%	83%	94%	83%	94%
There will be more deserts	59%	70%	57%	53%	57%	53%
The rivers and lakes will be more polluted	73%	82%	76%	80%	76%	80%
The oceans and seas will be more polluted	74%	83%	77%	71%	77%	71%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

HOW ENVIRONMENT IN 50 YEARS' TIME WILL COMPARE WITH TODAY

TABLE 5-3E

Q.9 - If things go on the way they are now, how do you think things will have changed in 50 years' time?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The air will be more dirty	74%	80%	75%	80%	82%	86%	63%	74%
Drinking water will be more dirty	65%	68%	69%	69%	77%	78%	53%	61%
There will be less good land for farming	74%	82%	68%	77%	74%	84%	56%	70%
The climate will be worse	58%	64%	59%	72%	64%	74%	49%	70%
Famines will be more common	59%	62%	54%	59%	56%	58%	51%	59%
There will be fewer wild animals, birds, insects and plants	76%	86%	80%	93%	83%	98%	75%	89%
There will be more deserts	59%	70%	64%	79%	71%	90%	50%	69%
The rivers and lakes will be more polluted	73%	82%	71%	80%	78%	86%	59%	74%
The oceans and seas will be more polluted	74%	83%	74%	82%	78%	84%	67%	80%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

CHAPTER 6: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INTERDEPENDENCE

Most people did not believe that environmental degradation is inevitable. Indeed, they believed it can be reversed. In spite of widespread concern about current and future environmental trends, the public and leaders of all the countries surveyed felt that with proper attention paid to the environment and a cooperative undertaking between individual governments and worldwide organizations, environmental pollution can be contained and the world can be a cleaner and healthier place. But they did not believe it can be done by countries acting independently.

The majority of the public and leaders in most of the countries surveyed felt that protecting the environment in their own countries is something that can be done only in cooperation with the governments and peoples of other countries (China and India were the only countries where majorities of the public felt they can solve their problems without multinational cooperation) (Table 6-1). Majorities also acknowledged that voluntary and community organizations which are not a part of government can play a major part in solving environmental problems (the Japanese were less willing to endorse the role of voluntary and community groups) (Table 6-2). In other words, most people in the countries surveyed believed that environmental problems are a world concern and need to be addressed as such, even though they also acknowledged that governments, industry and individual groups within countries can also play a substantial role (see also Table 7-1).

Large majorities of the public in all the countries surveyed agreed that "if the United Nations and world leaders made the facts about the dangers of environmental pollution known to the people, then steps would be taken to clean up the environment and the threat to human health and life". Majorities

of leaders in twelve countries also believed this to be the case (the two exceptions were West Germany and Norway). Furthermore, majorities of both the public and leaders in most countries also agreed that "the nations of the world will get together in time to protect the environment for future generations". Nigeria, India, Mexico, Argentina, and Hungary were more inclined to feel that things would improve once the facts were known, while Argentina and Mexico expressed the most optimism that nations will get together in time to protect the environment. The public in Jamaica and West Germany were the least optimistic about this (Table 6-3).

WHETHER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 6-1A

Q.17a - Do you feel that protecting the environment in this country is something which can be done by the government and the people of this country alone, or is it something which can only be done in cooperation with the governments and people of other countries?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Can be done by this country alone	31%	26%	33%	25%	25%	10%	44%	34%	35%	34%	19%	22%
Can only be done in cooperation	64%	71%	65%	75%	74%	90%	55%	66%	61%	64%	79%	78%
Not sure	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	-	1%	-	4%	2%	3%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WHETHER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 6-18

Q.17a - Do you feel that protecting the environment in this country is something which can be done by the government and the people of this country alone, or is it something which can only be done in cooperation with the governments and people of other countries?

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Can be done by this country alone	31%	26%	47%	45%	58%	44%	60%	52%	27%	37%	42%	48%
Can only be done in cooperation	64%	71%	46%	48%	37%	40%	37%	46%	61%	63%	51%	42%
Not sure	4%	2%	7%	7%	5%	16%	3%	2%	12%	-	7%	10%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WHETHER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 6-1C

Q.17a - Do you feel that protecting the environment in this country is something which can be done by the government and the people of this country alone, or is it something which can only be done in cooperation with the governments and people of other countries?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Can be done by this country alone	31%	26%	35%	24%	32%	18%	23%	32%	47%	21%
Can only be done in cooperation	64%	71%	62%	76%	66%	82%	70%	68%	51%	77%
Not sure	4%	2%	3%	1%	2%	-	7%	-	2%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WHETHER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 6-1D

Q.17a - Do you feel that protecting the environment in this country is something which can be done by the government and the people of this country alone, or is it something which can only be done in cooperation with the governments and people of other countries?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Can be done by this country alone	31%	26%	21%	4%	21%	4%
Can only be done in cooperation	64%	71%	75%	96%	75%	96%
Not sure	4%	2%	4%	-	4%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WHETHER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 6-1E

Q.17a - Do you feel that protecting the environment in this country is something which can be done by the government and the people of this country alone, or is it something which can only be done in cooperation with the governments and people of other countries?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Can be done by this country alone	31%	26%	10%	8%	11%	6%	9%	9%
Can only be done in cooperation	64%	71%	86%	92%	87%	94%	85%	91%
Not sure	4%	2%	4%	-	3%	-	5%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

WHETHER VOLUNTARY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS CAN PLAY A MAJOR PART IN SOLVING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

TABLE 6-2A

Q.17b - Do you think that voluntary and community organizations who are not part of government can play a major part in solving environmental problems?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Can play major part	73%	80%	83%	88%	87%	92%	84%	94%	83%	80%	78%	86%
Cannot play major part	18%	16%	12%	11%	11%	8%	14%	6%	10%	16%	12%	12%
Not sure	9%	4%	5%	2%	2%	-	2%	-	7%	4%	10%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WHETHER VOLUNTARY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS CAN PLAY A MAJOR PART IN SOLVING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

TABLE 6-2B

Q.17b - Do you think that voluntary and community organizations who are not part of government can play a major part in solving environmental problems?

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Can play major part	73%	80%	59%	73%	53%	60%	74%	86%	47%	75%	63%	71%
Cannot play major part	18%	16%	27%	20%	35%	24%	19%	14%	30%	19%	22%	23%
Not sure	9%	4%	14%	7%	12%	16%	7%	-	23%	6%	14%	6%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WHETHER VOLUNTARY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS CAN PLAY A MAJOR PART IN SOLVING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

TABLE 6-2C

Q.17b - Do you think that voluntary and community organizations who are not part of government can play a major part in solving environmental problems?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Can play major part	73%	80%	85%	76%	84%	88%	84%	92%	86%	50%
Cannot play major part	18%	16%	10%	21%	10%	10%	7%	4%	12%	48%
Not sure	9%	4%	5%	3%	6%	2%	9%	4%	1%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WHETHER VOLUNTARY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS CAN PLAY A MAJOR PART IN SOLVING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

TABLE 6-2D

Q.17b - Do you think that voluntary and community organizations who are not part of government can play a major part in solving environmental problems?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Can play major part	73%	80%	75%	80%	75%	80%
Cannot play major part	18%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Not sure	9%	4%	9%	4%	9%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WHETHER VOLUNTARY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS CAN PLAY A MAJOR PART IN SOLVING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

TABLE 6-2E

Q.17b - Do you think that voluntary and community organizations who are not part of government can play a major part in solving environmental problems?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Can play major part	73%	80%	73%	86%	77%	90%	64%	81%
Cannot play major part	18%	16%	18%	13%	16%	10%	23%	15%
Not sure	9%	4%	9%	2%	7%	-	13%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

THOSE AGREEING WITH 2 STATEMENTS ABOUT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

TABLE 6-3A

Q. 19 - Do you agree or disagree?
Those who "Agree"

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The nations of the world will get together in time to protect the environment for future generations	64%	59%	59%	56%	62%	60%	63%	62%	50%	42%	58%	60%
If the UN and world leaders made the facts about the danger of environmental pollution known to the people then steps would be taken to clean up the environment and the threat to human health and life	76%	69%	82%	80%	83%	84%	85%	84%	78%	78%	76%	74%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

THOSE AGREEING WITH 2 STATEMENTS ABOUT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

TABLE 6-3B

Q.19 - Do you agree or disagree?
Those who "Agree"

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The nations of the world will get together in time to protect the environment for future generations	64%	59%	71%	69%	77%	62%	75%	64%	66%	75%	63%	75%
If the UN and world leaders made the facts about the danger of environmental pollution known to the people then steps would be taken to clean up the environment and the threat to human health and life	76%	69%	73%	73%	73%	62%	84%	78%	61%	79%	73%	73%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

THOSE AGREEING WITH 2 STATEMENTS ABOUT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

TABLE 6-3C

Q. 19 - Do you agree or disagree?
Those who "Agree"

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The nations of the world will get together in time to protect the environment for future generations	64%	59%	65%	55%	81%	68%	23%	36%	80%	60%
If the UN and world leaders made the facts about the danger of environmental pollution known to the people then steps would be taken to clean up the environment and the threat to human health and life	76%	69%	83%	68%	86%	74%	74%	54%	87%	77%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

THOSE AGREEING WITH 2 STATEMENTS ABOUT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

TABLE 6-3D

Q.18 - Do you agree or disagree?
Those who "Agree"

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The nations of the world will get together in time to protect the environment for future generations	64%	59%	76%	78%	76%	78%
If the UN and world leaders made the facts about the danger of environmental pollution known to the people then steps would be taken to clean up the environment and the threat to human health and life	76%	69%	87%	84%	87%	84%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

THOSE AGREEING WITH 2 STATEMENTS ABOUT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

TABLE 6-3E

Q.19 - Do you agree or disagree?
Those who "Agree"

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The nations of the world will get together in time to protect the environment for future generations	64%	59%	56%	39%	60%	52%	49%	28%
If the UN and world leaders made the facts about the danger of environmental pollution known to the people then steps would be taken to clean up the environment and the threat to human health and life	76%	69%	64%	37%	66%	32%	62%	41%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

CHAPTER 7: POLICY OPTIONS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS

Both the public and leaders in all the countries surveyed wanted stronger governmental and international commitment to improving the environment. Generally, they viewed the cleaning up of the environment as the responsibility of government, business, and international organizations such as the U.N., but individual men and women were also willing to do what they can to help.

When asked whom they thought have a major responsibility for protecting the land, air, and water and controlling pollution, overwhelming majorities of the public and leaders in all countries said that "the government" had a major responsibility. This was followed by "international organizations like the United Nations", which large majorities of the public and leaders also saw as having a major responsibility. "Business" was also ranked high, by both the public and leaders; followed by "individual men and women" and "farmers". The Chinese were the least willing to put the responsibility on business, farmers, and individual men and women. The public in Kenya, India, Mexico, Hungary, and Argentina were the most inclined to say that private individuals have a major responsibility for improving the environment (Table 7-1).

Data in Chapter One (Table 1-4) showed that overwhelming majorities of the public and leaders everywhere thought their countries should be doing more to protect the environment and curb pollution.

In most countries, majorities of both the public and leaders thought that their countries are not spending enough money to protect the environment and reduce pollution; Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Saudi Arabia were the only exceptions, thinking that their countries are already spending enough or too much (Table 7-2).

In almost all countries, approximately nine out of ten in both the public and leadership favored:

- Stronger action by the government of their countries to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water;
- Stronger laws to keep industrial pollution from factories and power plants to a minimum; and
- stronger action by international organizations such as the United Nations to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water.

The principal exception was Japan where the majorities were lower but still substantial (Table 7-3).

Large majorities of both public and leaders in most of the countries surveyed also wanted stricter laws in such areas as:

- Controlling the dumping of dangerous industrial chemicals;
- Controlling pollution of rivers and lakes;
- Controlling air pollution;
- Keeping drinking water clean;
- Protecting against the risk of accidents of nuclear power plants;
- Protecting forests from being cut down;
- Limiting the use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds; and
- Protecting farm land from erosion.

Kenyan and Zimbabweans were the strongest advocates of stricter laws to protect farm land from erosion. Argentinians, Mexicans, and West Germans were the strongest advocates of limiting the use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds.

The only countries where less than majorities favored stronger laws were Saudi Arabia (on limiting agricultural chemicals), Japan and West Germany (on protecting agricultural land from erosion) (Table 7-4).

Overwhelming majorities of the public and leaders in all the countries surveyed wanted their governments and international organizations to do

something about protecting the environment. They wanted them to assume more responsibility, to take stronger action, to enact stricter laws, to spend more money, and, in general, to make the protection of the environment a higher priority. The survey also found that many individual men and women were willing to play a role, and to make sacrifices in order to protect or improve the environment.

By large margins in all the countries, the public put a higher priority on reducing health risks than they did on increasing living standards. In other words, they would prefer a healthier environment with a lower standard of living to a higher standard of living in a more polluted environment. Leaders chose the same option by large margins, except in Nigeria, and Zimbabwe. The public in Mexico and Norway was the most likely to choose health over a better standard of living (Table 7-5).

Most people in all of the countries except Argentina (48%) would be willing to pay to see an improvement in the environment, and substantial majorities everywhere except Japan (44%) would be willing to spend some of their time or money helping to improve the environment. There was overwhelming support on the part of individuals to take part in activities that would promote a safer and cleaner environment. The key to this willingness to pay somewhat higher taxes is the condition, in the question, that the money be spent to protect the environment. The proportion who said they would be willing to contribute time or money to environmental projects in their communities ranged from over 90% of the public in Kenya, Nigeria, and Mexico to 62% of the public in West Germany. Japan was the only country where this number was less than 62%.

Leaders were even more inclined than the public to say they would volunteer their time or money. The percentages ranged from 100% of leaders in Kenya and Nigeria to 73% in Saudi Arabia (Tables 7-6 and 7-7).

WHO SHOULD HAVE A MAJOR ROLE IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-1A

Q.10 - Who do you think has a major responsibility for protecting the land, air, and water, and controlling pollution. Do you think....should have a major role, a minor role, or have no role?
Those saying "Major Role"

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The government	91%	96%	94%	99%	96%	100%	95%	100%	92%	94%	93%	100%
Business	71%	80%	65%	77%	74%	96%	67%	82%	38%	40%	75%	88%
Farmers	57%	59%	64%	66%	81%	92%	47%	32%	62%	50%	84%	88%
International organizations like the United Nations	74%	77%	74%	73%	84%	96%	68%	68%	69%	44%	84%	84%
Individual men and women	63%	65%	66%	75%	78%	90%	55%	50%	72%	70%	69%	88%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WHO SHOULD HAVE A MAJOR ROLE IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-1B

Q.10 - Who do you think has a major responsibility for protecting the land, air, and water, and controlling pollution. Do you think...should have a major role, a minor role, or have no role?
Those saying "Major Role"

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The government	91%	96%	91%	99%	98%	100%	87%	98%	84%	98%	96%	98%
Business	71%	80%	56%	70%	23%	26%	60%	90%	81%	94%	63%	69%
Farmers	57%	59%	42%	44%	29%	26%	56%	50%	48%	56%	33%	42%
International organizations like the United Nations	74%	77%	69%	77%	67%	60%	62%	78%	77%	85%	72%	85%
Individual men and women	63%	65%	54%	56%	26%	14%	73%	78%	71%	77%	43%	56%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WHO SHOULD HAVE A MAJOR ROLE IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-1C

Q.10 - Who do you think has a major responsibility for protecting the land, air, and water, and controlling pollution. Do you think....should have a major role, a minor role, or have no role?
Those saying "Major Role"

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The government	91%	96%	92%	94%	94%	96%	89%	96%	93%	90%
Business	71%	80%	81%	89%	89%	86%	61%	98%	89%	85%
Farmers	57%	59%	60%	60%	69%	52%	45%	76%	62%	52%
International organizations like the United Nations	74%	77%	75%	80%	78%	80%	73%	82%	74%	79%
Individual men and women	63%	65%	59%	49%	85%	64%	-	-	78%	81%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WHO SHOULD HAVE A MAJOR ROLE IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-1D

Q.10 - Who do you think has a major responsibility for protecting the land, air, and water, and controlling pollution. Do you think...should have a major role, a minor role, or have no role?
Those saying "Major Role"

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The government	91%	96%	92%	94%	92%	94%
Business	71%	80%	81%	82%	81%	82%
Farmers	57%	59%	74%	73%	74%	73%
International organizations like the United Nations	74%	77%	75%	78%	75%	78%
Individual men and women	63%	65%	76%	75%	76%	75%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WHO SHOULD HAVE A MAJOR ROLE IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-1E

Q.10 - Who do you think has a major responsibility for protecting the land, air, and water, and controlling pollution. Do you think....should have a major role, a minor role, or have no role?
Those saying "Major Role"

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The government	91%	96%	88%	93%	90%	100%	83%	87%
Business	71%	80%	84%	94%	85%	92%	80%	96%
Farmers	57%	59%	62%	72%	67%	68%	51%	76%
International organizations like the United Nations	74%	77%	77%	81%	81%	90%	68%	72%
Individual men and women	63%	65%	70%	83%	69%	80%	73%	85%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

ATTITUDES TO CURRENT LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-2A

Q.14 - Do you think this country is spending too much money, not enough money or about the right amount of money to protect the environment and reduce pollution?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Spending too much	12%	5%	19%	4%	60%	8%	8%	6%	2%	-	18%	2%
Not spending enough	59%	72%	47%	68%	13%	62%	63%	70%	59%	80%	35%	58%
Spending about the right amount	15%	15%	16%	18%	16%	24%	14%	12%	12%	-	26%	36%
Not sure	14%	8%	18%	11%	11%	6%	15%	12%	28%	20%	22%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

ATTITUDES TO CURRENT LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-2B

Q.14 - Do you think this country is spending too much money, not enough money or about the right amount of money to protect the environment and reduce pollution?

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Spending too much	12%	5%	17%	9%	2%	2%	21%	8%	1%	-	53%	25%
Not spending enough	59%	72%	57%	67%	82%	90%	54%	80%	69%	69%	13%	31%
Spending about the right amount	15%	15%	16%	17%	5%	2%	17%	10%	24%	29%	19%	25%
Not sure	14%	8%	10%	7%	12%	6%	8%	2%	6%	2%	15%	19%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

ATTITUDES TO CURRENT LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-2C

Q.14 - Do you think this country is spending too much money, not enough money or about the right amount of money to protect the environment and reduce pollution?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Spending too much	12%	5%	12%	3%	3%	-	3%	2%	27%	8%
Not spending enough	59%	72%	63%	76%	67%	80%	69%	80%	53%	69%
Spending about the right amount	15%	15%	9%	9%	7%	12%	7%	8%	12%	6%
Not sure	14%	8%	17%	12%	24%	8%	20%	10%	8%	17%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

ATTITUDES TO CURRENT LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-2D

Q.14 - Do you think this country is spending too much money, not enough money or about the right amount of money to protect the environment and reduce pollution?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Spending too much	12%	5%	5%	2%	5%	2%
Not spending enough	59%	72%	68%	82%	68%	82%
Spending about the right amount	15%	15%	11%	14%	11%	14%
Not sure	14%	8%	15%	2%	15%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

ATTITUDES TO CURRENT LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-2E

Q.14 - Do you think this country is spending too much money, not enough money or about the right amount of money to protect the environment and reduce pollution?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Spending too much	12%	5%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Not spending enough	59%	72%	70%	78%	70%	84%	69%	72%
Spending about the right amount	15%	15%	18%	17%	19%	14%	16%	20%
Not sure	14%	8%	11%	3%	10%	-	12%	6%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

THOSE FAVORING STRONGER ACTION TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-3A

Q.12 - Do you favor or oppose....?
Those in "Favor"

	TOTAL		AFRICA									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stronger action by the government of this country to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water	94%	98%	96%	100%	98%	100%	96%	100%	90%	98%	98%	100%
Stronger action by international organizations such as the United Nations to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water	90%	92%	91%	93%	93%	100%	93%	92%	81%	84%	93%	94%
Stronger laws to keep industrial pollution from factories and power plants to a minimum	92%	93%	92%	96%	94%	98%	94%	100%	87%	88%	93%	98%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

THOSE FAVORING STRONGER ACTION TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-3B

Q.12 - Do you favor or oppose....?
Those in "Favor"

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stronger action by the government of this country to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water	94%	98%	93%	97%	99%	100%	91%	94%	87%	98%	96%	96%
Stronger action by international organizations such as the United Nations to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water	90%	92%	86%	90%	96%	96%	85%	86%	78%	90%	85%	87%
Stronger laws to keep industrial pollution from factories and power plants to a minimum	92%	93%	89%	92%	97%	96%	88%	96%	78%	75%	93%	100%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

THOSE FAVORING STRONGER ACTION TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-3C

Q.12 - Do you favor or oppose....?
Those in "Favor"

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stronger action by the government of this country to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water	94%	98%	96%	99%	98%	100%	93%	96%	96%	100%
Stronger action by international organizations such as the United Nations to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water	90%	92%	90%	93%	90%	90%	88%	90%	92%	98%
Stronger laws to keep industrial pollution from factories and power plants to a minimum	92%	93%	95%	94%	99%	88%	93%	96%	93%	98%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

THOSE FAVORING STRONGER ACTION TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-3D

Q.12 - Do you favor or oppose....?
Those in "Favor"

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stronger action by the government of this country to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water	94%	98%	97%	100%	97%	100%
Stronger action by international organizations such as the United Nations to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water	90%	92%	95%	96%	95%	96%
Stronger laws to keep industrial pollution from factories and power plants to a minimum	92%	93%	97%	98%	97%	98%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

THOSE FAVORING STRONGER ACTION TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-3E

Q.12 - Do you favor or oppose....?
Those in "Favor"

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Stronger action by the government of this country to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water	94%	98%	93%	93%	92%	94%	94%	93%
Stronger action by international organizations such as the United Nations to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water	90%	92%	91%	95%	93%	94%	89%	96%
Stronger laws to keep industrial pollution from factories and power plants to a minimum	92%	93%	93%	88%	94%	86%	90%	89%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

THOSE FAVORING STRICTER LAWS OF DIFFERENT TYPES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-4A

Q.16 - How about the laws...Do you think they should be more strict, less strict, or about as strict as they are now?
Those saying "More Strict"

	TOTAL		AFRICA									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Keeping drinking water clean	80%	76%	93%	90%	94%	98%	92%	92%	96%	96%	90%	74%
Protecting farm land from erosion	69%	70%	90%	92%	95%	100%	86%	88%	87%	88%	96%	90%
Limiting the use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds	68%	71%	67%	79%	67%	90%	71%	76%	71%	76%	54%	74%
Protecting forests from being cut down	74%	75%	87%	90%	93%	92%	81%	86%	86%	92%	92%	88%
Protecting against the risk of accidents of nuclear power plants	76%	69%	78%	78%	81%	90%	79%	80%	70%	78%	84%	62%
Controlling air pollution	84%	78%	86%	81%	92%	90%	91%	94%	69%	72%	86%	68%
Controlling pollution of rivers and lakes	84%	82%	89%	90%	93%	96%	91%	100%	80%	80%	91%	84%
Controlling the dumping of dangerous industrial chemicals	86%	84%	90%	90%	91%	94%	93%	100%	81%	86%	91%	78%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

THOSE FAVORING STRICTER LAWS OF DIFFERENT TYPES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-4B

Q.18 - How about the laws...Do you think they should be more strict, less strict, or about as strict as they are now?
Those saying "More Strict"

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Keeping drinking water clean	80%	76%	81%	79%	87%	70%	93%	100%	63%	63%	80%	85%
Protecting farm land from erosion	69%	70%	64%	67%	65%	56%	82%	90%	49%	56%	55%	65%
Limiting the use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds	68%	71%	59%	65%	54%	50%	68%	86%	66%	69%	45%	56%
Protecting forests from being cut down	74%	75%	76%	78%	88%	86%	88%	96%	69%	79%	51%	52%
Protecting against the risk of accidents of nuclear power plants	76%	69%	76%	74%	74%	72%	82%	86%	81%	73%	65%	65%
Controlling air pollution	84%	78%	85%	78%	87%	74%	87%	96%	84%	69%	80%	75%
Controlling pollution of rivers and lakes	84%	82%	80%	83%	79%	84%	86%	100%	85%	83%	66%	65%
Controlling the dumping of dangerous industrial chemicals	86%	84%	83%	86%	75%	78%	88%	98%	89%	85%	78%	85%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

THOSE FAVORING STRICTER LAWS OF DIFFERENT TYPES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-4C

Q.18 - How about the laws...Do you think they should be more strict, less strict, or about as strict as they are now?
Those saying "More Strict"

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Keeping drinking water clean	80%	76%	92%	87%	95%	80%	90%	84%	91%	96%
Protecting farm land from erosion	69%	70%	87%	87%	89%	82%	83%	80%	86%	98%
Limiting the use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds	68%	71%	84%	89%	91%	88%	75%	82%	85%	96%
Protecting forests from being cut down	74%	75%	86%	93%	88%	90%	79%	90%	89%	98%
Protecting against the risk of accidents of nuclear power plants	76%	69%	86%	80%	90%	76%	76%	80%	88%	83%
Controlling air pollution	84%	78%	93%	91%	98%	86%	87%	90%	92%	96%
Controlling pollution of rivers and lakes	84%	82%	92%	92%	98%	94%	85%	86%	91%	96%
Controlling the dumping of dangerous industrial chemicals	86%	84%	93%	94%	97%	94%	92%	90%	90%	98%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

THOSE FAVORING STRICTER LAWS OF DIFFERENT TYPES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-4D

Q.18 - How about the laws...Do you think they should be more strict, less strict, or about as strict as they are now?
Those saying "More Strict"

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Keeping drinking water clean	80%	76%	56%	35%	56%	35%
Protecting farm land from erosion	69%	70%	50%	31%	50%	31%
Limiting the use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds	68%	71%	55%	47%	55%	47%
Protecting forests from being cut down	74%	75%	55%	27%	55%	27%
Protecting against the risk of accidents of nuclear power plants	76%	69%	50%	14%	50%	14%
Controlling air pollution	84%	78%	67%	65%	67%	65%
Controlling pollution of rivers and lakes	84%	82%	68%	65%	68%	65%
Controlling the dumping of dangerous industrial chemicals	86%	84%	67%	65%	67%	65%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

THOSE FAVORING STRICTER LAWS OF DIFFERENT TYPES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-4E

Q. 16 - How about the laws... Do you think they should be more strict, less strict, or about as strict as they are now?
Those saying "More Strict"

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Keeping drinking water clean	80%	76%	67%	44%	65%	32%	70%	56%
Protecting farm land from erosion	69%	70%	49%	28%	50%	22%	48%	33%
Limiting the use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds	68%	71%	72%	56%	67%	40%	80%	70%
Protecting forests from being cut down	74%	75%	57%	39%	51%	26%	69%	52%
Protecting against the risk of accidents of nuclear power plants	76%	69%	75%	54%	75%	48%	75%	59%
Controlling air pollution	84%	78%	80%	63%	80%	62%	82%	63%
Controlling pollution of rivers and lakes	84%	82%	84%	60%	83%	52%	86%	67%
Controlling the dumping of dangerous industrial chemicals	86%	84%	90%	66%	90%	60%	89%	72%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

TRADING OFF STANDARD OF LIVING AGAINST HEALTH RISK

TABLE 7-5A

Q.3c - Which would you choose -- a situation where there would be a better standard of living but with real health risks, or a less good standard of living but much less risk to human health?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better standard of living but with health risks	15%	20%	21%	31%	12%	18%	25%	46%	14%	10%	32%	48%
Less good standard of living but with much less health risk	76%	70%	70%	62%	84%	76%	65%	46%	75%	78%	62%	48%
Not sure	9%	9%	9%	8%	4%	6%	10%	8%	11%	12%	7%	4%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

TRADING OFF STANDARD OF LIVING AGAINST HEALTH RISK

TABLE 7-5B

Q.3c - Which would you choose -- a situation where there would be a better standard of living but with real health risks, or a less good standard of living but much less risk to human health?

	TOTAL				ASIA & PACIFIC							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better standard of living but with health risks	15%	20%	15%	15%	18%	14%	20%	22%	4%	4%	19%	21%
Less good standard of living but with much less health risk	76%	70%	72%	73%	75%	76%	77%	70%	64%	67%	73%	77%
Not sure	9%	9%	13%	12%	7%	10%	3%	8%	32%	29%	7%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

TRADING OFF STANDARD OF LIVING AGAINST HEALTH RISK

TABLE 7-5C

Q.3c - Which would you choose -- a situation where there would be a better standard of living but with real health risks, or a less good standard of living but much less risk to human health?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better standard of living but with health risks	15%	20%	12%	17%	10%	12%	19%	18%	9%	21%
Less good standard of living but with much less health risk	76%	70%	81%	76%	81%	80%	67%	70%	90%	77%
Not sure	9%	9%	7%	7%	9%	8%	14%	12%	1%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

TRADING OFF STANDARD OF LIVING AGAINST HEALTH RISK

TABLE 7-5D

Q.3c - Which would you choose -- a situation where there would be a better standard of living but with real health risks, or a less good standard of living but much less risk to human health?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better standard of living but with health risks	15%	20%	10%	27%	10%	27%
Less good standard of living but with much less health risk	76%	70%	84%	71%	84%	71%
Not sure	9%	9%	6%	2%	6%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

TRADING OFF STANDARD OF LIVING AGAINST HEALTH RISK

TABLE 7-5E

Q.3c - Which would you choose -- a situation where there would be a better standard of living but with real health risks, or a less good standard of living but much less risk to human health?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better standard of living but with health risks	15%	20%	10%	12%	6%	10%	20%	13%
Less good standard of living but with much less health risk	76%	70%	81%	75%	88%	76%	69%	74%
Not sure	9%	9%	8%	13%	7%	14%	11%	13%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

WILLINGNESS TO PAY HIGHER TAXES TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-6A

Q.15 - How willing would you be to pay somewhat higher taxes to the government if you knew the money would be spent to protect the environment and prevent land, water and air pollution?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very willing	33%	48%	54%	58%	79%	80%	49%	48%	56%	58%	38%	44%
Somewhat willing	37%	34%	25%	27%	15%	14%	31%	40%	16%	14%	32%	40%
Not very willing	12%	10%	9%	7%	2%	2%	11%	4%	8%	12%	12%	8%
Not at all willing	12%	6%	9%	8%	2%	4%	8%	8%	12%	12%	14%	8%
Not sure	5%	2%	4%	1%	2%	-	2%	-	8%	4%	5%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WILLINGNESS TO PAY HIGHER TAXES TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-68

Q.15 - How willing would you be to pay somewhat higher taxes to the government if you knew the money would be spent to protect the environment and prevent land, water and air pollution?

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers	Pub- 11c	Lead -ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very willing	33%	48%	26%	40%	19%	24%	41%	68%	9%	25%	35%	44%
Somewhat willing	37%	34%	44%	42%	55%	60%	37%	18%	53%	62%	28%	29%
Not very willing	12%	10%	16%	9%	16%	12%	6%	6%	31%	13%	12%	6%
Not at all willing	12%	6%	10%	4%	5%	2%	15%	8%	7%	-	15%	6%
Not sure	5%	2%	4%	4%	6%	2%	2%	-	-	-	10%	15%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WILLINGNESS TO PAY HIGHER TAXES TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-6C

Q.15 - How willing would you be to pay somewhat higher taxes to the government if you knew the money would be spent to protect the environment and prevent land, water and air pollution?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very willing	33%	48%	28%	51%	20%	44%	25%	46%	37%	63%
Somewhat willing	37%	34%	34%	27%	28%	30%	31%	24%	43%	27%
Not very willing	12%	10%	12%	15%	14%	16%	16%	24%	8%	6%
Not at all willing	12%	6%	20%	7%	34%	10%	15%	6%	10%	4%
Not sure	5%	2%	6%	-	5%	-	13%	-	2%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WILLINGNESS TO PAY HIGHER TAXES TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-6D

Q.15 - How willing would you be to pay somewhat higher taxes to the government if you knew the money would be spent to protect the environment and prevent land, water and air pollution?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very willing	33%	48%	28%	31%	28%	31%
Somewhat willing	37%	34%	32%	49%	32%	49%
Not very willing	12%	10%	13%	20%	13%	20%
Not at all willing	12%	6%	20%	-	20%	-
Not sure	5%	2%	7%	-	7%	-
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WILLINGNESS TO PAY HIGHER TAXES TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-6E

Q.15 - How willing would you be to pay somewhat higher taxes to the government if you knew the money would be spent to protect the environment and prevent land, water and air pollution?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very willing	33%	48%	27%	47%	31%	42%	20%	52%
Somewhat willing	37%	34%	45%	35%	47%	48%	42%	22%
Not very willing	12%	10%	11%	9%	7%	8%	19%	9%
Not at all willing	12%	6%	8%	9%	7%	2%	12%	15%
Not sure	5%	2%	8%	1%	9%	-	7%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

WILLINGNESS TO CONTRIBUTE TIME OR MONEY TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-7A

Q.18 - Would you, yourself, be willing to work with other people in your community to improve the environment there -- either by spending two hours a week working on environmental projects or by contributing money?

	TOTAL				AFRICA							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		KENYA		NIGERIA		SENEGAL		ZIMBABWE	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes, would be willing	79%	90%	92%	96%	98%	100%	95%	100%	85%	88%	85%	94%
No, would not be willing	9%	5%	4%	3%	1%	-	4%	-	7%	6%	7%	4%
Not sure	12%	5%	4%	2%	1%	-	1%	-	8%	6%	8%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1500	200	300	50	600	50	300	50	300	50

WILLINGNESS TO CONTRIBUTE TIME OR MONEY TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-7B

Q.18 - Would you, yourself, be willing to work with other people in your community to improve the environment there -- either by spending two hours a week working on environmental projects or by contributing money?

	TOTAL		ASIA & PACIFIC									
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		CHINA		INDIA		JAPAN		SAUDI ARABIA	
	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers	Pub- lic	Lead- ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes, would be willing	79%	90%	72%	85%	83%	92%	89%	98%	44%	77%	70%	73%
No, would not be willing	9%	5%	9%	4%	7%	-	8%	2%	11%	2%	10%	12%
Not sure	12%	5%	19%	11%	10%	8%	4%	-	45%	21%	20%	15%
unweighted base	6572	711	1955	204	509	50	538	50	510	52	398	52

WILLINGNESS TO CONTRIBUTE TIME OR MONEY TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-7C

Q.18 - Would you, yourself, be willing to work with other people in your community to improve the environment there -- either by spending two hours a week working on environmental projects or by contributing money?

	TOTAL		LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		ARGENTINA		JAMAICA		MEXICO	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes, would be willing	79%	90%	84%	88%	77%	88%	85%	94%	91%	83%
No, would not be willing	9%	5%	8%	9%	13%	12%	3%	4%	6%	12%
Not sure	12%	5%	8%	3%	11%	-	12%	2%	3%	6%
unweighted base	6572	711	1099	152	400	50	300	50	399	52

WILLINGNESS TO CONTRIBUTE TIME OR MONEY TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-7D

Q.18 - Would you, yourself, be willing to work with other people in your community to improve the environment there -- either by spending two hours a week working on environmental projects or by contributing money?

	TOTAL		EASTERN EUROPE			
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		HUNGARY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes, would be willing	79%	90%	84%	90%	84%	90%
No, would not be willing	9%	5%	11%	4%	11%	4%
Not sure	12%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%
unweighted base	6572	711	499	51	499	51

WILLINGNESS TO CONTRIBUTE TIME OR MONEY TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 7-7E

Q.18 - Would you, yourself, be willing to work with other people in your community to improve the environment there -- either by spending two hours a week working on environmental projects or by contributing money?

	TOTAL		WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA					
	ALL COUNTRIES		TOTAL REGION		NORWAY		WEST GERMANY	
	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers	Pub-lic	Lead-ers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes, would be willing	79%	90%	71%	90%	76%	88%	62%	93%
No, would not be willing	9%	5%	13%	8%	10%	10%	18%	6%
Not sure	12%	5%	16%	2%	14%	2%	20%	2%
unweighted base	6572	711	1519	104	1006	50	513	54

CHAPTER 8: AGE AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Age Differences

On most of the issues addressed in the survey, there were no large differences across different age groups of the public. But on some key issues where differences did occur, older people were more inclined to perceive major problems existing with the environment and to hold governments, businesses, and farmers responsible for environmental protection. Younger people, on the other hand, were more concerned about changes and deteriorating conditions of the environment and more willing to participate in environmental protection, either through paying higher taxes, volunteering time or contributing money.

Compared to those under the age of 30, those who were 50 or older were more likely to see major problems existing with industrial or chemical pollutions such as the use of chemicals to control pests or weeds and acid rain caused by electric power plants and factories (Table 8-1).

However, the same group aged 50 or older was less likely to see major problems existing with the loss of farm land or with deserts expanding and taking over farm land (Table 8-1).

Younger people were found to be more positive about the work their countries had done to protect the environment than older people. By a margin of at least 5 percentage points, more people under 30 than those aged 50 and over said that their countries had done a good job in various aspects of environmental protection, including:

- Providing people with clean drinking water;
- Protecting the fertility of farm land;

- Maintaining trees and forests;
- Disposing safely of dangerous chemicals and industrial waste;
- Keeping the atmosphere free of chemicals which may change the climate (Table 8-2).

Despite these differences, only minorities in each of the age groups said that their countries had done a good job in these aspects, with one exception. Majorities of all age groups, in the 14 countries together, said their governments had done a good job of providing people with clean drinking water.

While majorities of every age group perceived governmental inaction as major causes of environmental degradation, those aged 50 and over were more critical of government failure than were people under the age of 30. Those under 30 were more likely to identify the growth of population as a major cause of environmental problems (48%) than were those aged 50 and over (40%) (Table 8-3).

Compared to people under 30, older people were also more inclined to say that business and farmers have a major role in protecting the environment, and that environmental protection in their own countries can only be done in cooperation with other governments (Table 8-4).

In some instances, younger people appeared to be more fatalistic than older people about environmental degradation. Twenty-two percent of those under 30 agreed that "people have always lived with some pollution, so why be upset by it now", compared to only 17% of those aged 50 or older who said the same. Whereas only 34% of the older group said environment is not a top concern because life is so difficult today, fully 40% of the under-30 group said the same (Table 8-5).

However, younger people were more inclined to believe pollution

problems will become very serious in the next five years (Table 8-6) and to be very concerned about various changes in the environment (Table 8-7). This could be due to a more wide-spread belief among people under 30 (69%) than among people aged 50 and over (56%) that there is a great deal of danger to the health of people when the environment grows worse (Table 8-8).

Younger people also showed more willingness to pay taxes if they knew the money would be spent on environmental protection and to volunteer their time or contribute money to environmental protection work (Table 8-8).

Differences Between Men and Women

There were fewer differences between men and women than between older and younger people. Where there were differences, women were more inclined to see major problems existing with the environment (Table 8-9) and to see environmental problems becoming very serious in the next five years (Table 8-10). Women were more critical of their governments' effort in environmental protection (Table 8-11). Women were also more likely to choose a lower standard of living with fewer health risks (over a higher standard of living with more health risks) (Table 8-12).

Although the age and gender differences discussed in this chapter are significant, it should be pointed out that they are differences of degree not differences of direction.

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION SEEN AS MAJOR PROBLEMS
(AGE DIFFERENCES)

Table 8-1

Q.5 - Do you think that (READ EACH ITEM) is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under 30</u>	<u>Ages 30-49</u>	<u>50 and Over</u>
Base	6572	2405	2609	1553
	%	%	%	%
The loss of agricultural farm land	68	71	69	63
Deserts expanding and taking over farm land	61	64	62	56
The pollution of lakes and rivers	77	75	77	81
Air pollution by cars or industry	71	68	71	75
The dangerous use of chemicals used to control pests or weeds	62	58	62	69
Pollution called "acid rain" caused by electric power plants and factories	65	63	64	69

*THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEIR COUNTRIES HAVE DONE
A GOOD JOB PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT
(AGE DIFFERENCES)*

Table 8-2

**Q.6 - Do you think that in this country a good or not good job has been done on
(READ EACH ITEM)?**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under 30</u>	<u>Ages 30-49</u>	<u>50 and Over</u>
Base	6572	2405	2609	1553
	%	%	%	%
Providing people with clean drinking water	58	60	58	55
Keeping the lakes and rivers clean	30	33	29	26
Protecting the fertility of our farm land	38	43	37	31
Maintaining trees and forests	42	46	42	36
Disposing safely of dangerous chemicals and industrial wastes	24	28	23	18
Protecting people from nuclear radiation from nuclear power plants	32	34	31	29
Keeping the air free of chemicals which poison forests and lakes	24	27	24	19
Keeping the atmosphere free of chemicals which may change the climate	24	27	24	19

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION
(AGE DIFFERENCES)

Table 8-3

Q.7 - Do you think (READ EACH ITEM) has been a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of pollution or damage to the environment?

Those saying "Major Cause" of pollution or damage to the environment.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under 30</u>	<u>Ages 30-49</u>	<u>50 and Over</u>
Base	6572	2405	2609	1553
	%	%	%	%
The growth of population	45	48	45	40
The use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds	54	47	55	63
Soil erosion caused by poor farming methods	43	41	42	46
The failure of governments to adopt effective policies to control population	68	65	69	70
The failure of countries around the world to work together	60	57	61	63

**WHO SHOULD HAVE A MAJOR ROLE IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT
AND WHETHER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS
NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT*
(AGE DIFFERENCES)**

Table 8-4

Base	Percent Who Say			
	<u>Total</u> 6572 %	<u>Under 30</u> 2405 %	<u>Ages 30-49</u> 2609 %	<u>50 and Over</u> 1553 %
Business has a major role in protecting the land, air, and water, and controlling pollution	71	67	73	73
Farmers have a major role in protecting the land, air, and water, and controlling pollution	57	54	57	63
They feel protecting the environment in this country is something which can be done only in cooperation with the governments and people of other countries	64	62	64	70

*Questions used for this table are Q.10.2, Q.10.3, and Q.17a.

GENERAL ATTITUDES REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION*
(AGE DIFFERENCES)

Table 8-5

Base	Percent Who Say			
	Total	Under 30	Ages 30-49	50 and Over
	6572	2405	2609	1553
	%	%	%	%
They agree that people have always lived with some pollution in the air and water, so why be upset by it now	20	22	19	17
Agree that life is so difficult today that what's happening to the environment is not a top concern	37	40	36	34
The environment where they live has become better in the last ten years	22	24	24	16

*Questions used for this table are Q.19.4, Q.19.2, and Q.1a.

PROBLEMS BELIEVED TO BECOME VERY SERIOUS IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS
(AGE DIFFERENCES)

Table 8-6

Q.3a - How much of a danger do you think these kinds of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious or not serious at all?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under 30</u>	<u>Ages 30-49</u>	<u>50 and Over</u>
Base	6572	2405	2609	1553
	%	%	%	%
Drinking water that will make people sick	46	49	44	42
Land which is so dry and dusty that it will not yield good crops	40	45	39	34
Air which is polluted and makes breathing more difficult	51	56	49	48
Land which will not produce enough food to feed the people who live there	42	47	41	36
More land that is turning into desert	43	48	42	37
The lakes and rivers become more polluted each year	59	62	57	56
The oceans and seas become more polluted each year	54	57	53	51
Many trees are cut down and the dry land that is left will not grow good crops	52	56	52	48

THOSE VERY CONCERNED BY VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT
(AGE DIFFERENCES)

Table 8-7

Q.4 - How concerned are you that (READ EACH ITEM). Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under 30</u>	<u>Ages 30-49</u>	<u>50 and Over</u>
Base	6572	2405	2609	1553
	%	%	%	%
The air you breathe is becoming less healthy	61	64	64	54
The water you drink is becoming less safe and a danger to health	61	65	63	53
Good land available for farming is shrinking	45	50	49	42

IMPACT ON HEALTH OF CHANGE IN THE ENVIRONMENT AND
WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION*
(AGE DIFFERENCES)

Table 8-8

	Percent Who Say			
	<u>Total</u> 6572 %	<u>Under 30</u> 2405 %	<u>Ages 30-49</u> 2609 %	<u>50 and Over</u> 1553 %
Base				
They feel there is a great deal of danger to the health of people when the environment grows worse	64	69	64	56
They would be very willing to pay somewhat higher taxes to the government if they knew the money would be spent to protect the environment and prevent land, water and air pollution	33	37	33	27
They would be willing to work with other people in your community to improve the environment either by spending two hours a week working on environmental projects or by contributing money	79	82	78	77

*Questions used for this table are Q.3b, Q.15, and Q.18.

*TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION SEEN AS MAJOR PROBLEMS
(GENDER DIFFERENCES)*

Table 8-9

Q.5 - Do you think that (READ EACH ITEM) is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Base	6572	3510	3062
	%	%	%
Changes in the climate	43	40	46
Air pollution by cars or industry	71	68	74
The dangerous use of chemicals used to control pests or weeds	62	59	66
Pollution called "acid rain" caused by electric power plants and factories	65	62	68

PROBLEMS BELIEVED TO BECOME VERY SERIOUS IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS
(GENDER DIFFERENCES)

Table 8-10

Q.3a - How much of a danger do you think these kinds of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious, or not serious at all?

Base	<u>Total</u> 6572 %	<u>Male</u> 3510 %	<u>Female</u> 3062 %
Drinking water that will make people sick	46	43	48
Climates which are too hot or too cold	23	20	25
Land which will not produce enough food to feed the people who live there	42	40	45
The lakes and rivers become more polluted each year	59	56	61

*THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEIR COUNTRIES HAVE DONE
A GOOD JOB IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT
(GENDER DIFFERENCES)*

Table 8-11

**Q.6 - Do you think that in this country a good or not good job has been done on
(READ EACH ITEM)?**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Base	6572	3510	3062
	%	%	%
Keeping the air people breathe clean	29	32	26
Protecting the fertility of our farm land	38	42	34
Maintaining trees and forests	42	45	38
Disposing safely of dangerous chemicals and industrial wastes	24	26	21
Protecting people from nuclear radiation from nuclear power plants	32	34	29
Keeping the air free of chemi- cals which poison forests and lakes	24	27	21

TRADING OFF STANDARD OF LIVING AGAINST HEALTH RISK
(GENDER DIFFERENCES)

Table 8-12

Q.3c - Now, if you had to make a choice between having building and industrial development which might endanger the health of some people but would make jobs for people and a better standard of living, or living conditions where the air was good, the water was good, and the health of people was much better, which would you choose -- a situation where there would be a better standard of living but with real health risks, or a less good standard of living but with much less risk to human health?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Base	6572	3510	3062
	%	%	%
Better standard of living but with health risks	15	17	11
Less good standard of living but with much less health risks	76	74	78

CHAPTER 9: ATTITUDES IN TWELVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
AND THE UNITED STATES

Although the UNEP survey was not carried out in the United States and most of the member states of the European Community, high levels of concern about environmental protection have been reported by other surveys* in these countries. Like majorities in the fourteen countries in the UNEP survey (Table 1-10), majorities in the twelve European Community countries, ranging from 85% in Italy to 56% in France and Ireland, perceived environmental protection as an urgent and immediate problem (Table 9-1).

The Level of Concern About Various Environmental Problems

The greatest environmental concerns of the public both in the European Community (E.C.) and the United States were about the pollution of oceans and beaches and the pollution of drinking water. Sizable majorities were also concerned about air pollution, disposal of industrial waste, and garbage disposal (Tables 9-2 and 9-3). Among the twelve E.C. countries, Italy showed the highest level of public concern over various national environmental problems and Belgium the lowest (still ranging from 56% to 61%).

Other environmental concerns in the E.C. survey included plant or animal extinction in the world, the loss of the world's natural resources, and the possible atmospheric damage affecting the world's weather. As in the UNEP survey (Table 2-1), there was less concern in the E.C. survey about changes of the world's weather, compared to other environmental concerns (Table 9-4).

* Sources include: The 1986 European Omnibus Survey published by The Commission of The European Communities; the September 1988 survey conducted by The Gallop Organization in the United States; the April 1986 survey and the February 1989 survey conducted by Louis Harris and Associates in the United States; and the 1988 survey conducted by Cambridge Reports, Inc. in the United States.

Perceptions of Different Types of Environmental Problems

Very large majorities of the American public saw the following as either "very" or "somewhat serious" problems:

- Pollution of lakes and rivers by toxic substances from factories;
- Disposal of hazardous wastes;
- Contaminated drinking water;
- Pollution by radioactive wastes from nuclear power plants;
- Pollution from acid rain; and
- Air pollution by coal-burning electric power plants (Table 9-5).

Policy Options and Individual Commitment

The UNEP survey showed that majorities in most of the fourteen countries did not think their countries were doing a good job to protect the environment (Table 3-2). In the same vein, majorities in the European Community did not believe that authorities in their countries were doing an effective job to protect the environment. This feeling was especially strong in Italy, Ireland, and Portugal (Table 9-6).

In the United States, most people said that there was too little government regulation and involvement in the area of environmental protection (Table 9-7). A larger majority of the American public believed that industry was doing too little to solve the waste disposal problem (Table 9-8).

The public in all countries in the UNEP survey put a higher priority on reducing health risks than they did on increasing living standards (Table 7-5). Similarly, the E.C. survey showed that the public in the twelve European countries felt that economic development should not take priority over environmental protection (Table 9-9).

Majorities in most countries of the UNEP survey would be willing to pay higher taxes to see an improvement in the environment (Table 7-6), and the majority in the United States would also favor more government spending, even if it meant higher taxes, to control environmental degradation (Table 9-10).

Sizable proportions of the public in the European Community and the United States were already engaged in various actions to protect the environment. For example, 39% in the E.C. survey and 42% in a U.S. survey reported recycling household products (Tables 9-11 and 9-12); donations to, or participation in, other environmental protection efforts and organizations were also reported by quite a few Europeans and Americans (Tables 9-11 and 9-13).

URGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
(European Community*)

TABLE 9-1

Q. - Many people are concerned about the protection of the environment and the struggle against pollution. Would you say that, in your opinion, this is an urgent and immediate problem, more of a problem for the future, or not really a problem at all?

	<u>Base</u>		<u>An Urgent And Immediate Problem</u>	<u>More Of A Problem For The Future</u>	<u>Not Really A Problem At All</u>
European Community	11840	%	72	22	3
Italy	1106	%	85	10	1
Greece	1000	%	84	10	1
Luxembourg	299	%	83	17	0
Germany	987	%	80	15	3
Denmark	1043	%	77	15	1
Spain	1008	%	72	17	3
Portugal	1000	%	71	15	4
United Kingdom	1383	%	67	26	4
Netherlands	1001	%	63	30	5
Belgium	1008	%	62	26	4
France	1003	%	56	38	5
Ireland	1002	%	56	31	6

*The survey, published by the Commission of the European Communities, was carried out by member institutions of the European Omnibus Survey in 1986.

THOSE WHO ARE CONCERNED ABOUT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THEIR COUNTRY
(European Community*)

TABLE 9-2

Q. - Now, about this country as a whole, I would like to find out how worried or concerned you are about a number of problems I am going to mention. Those saying "A Great Deal" or "A Fair Amount".

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Damage Caused To Sea Life And Beaches</u>	<u>Pollution Of Waters, Of Rivers And Lakes</u>	<u>Disposal Of Industrial Waste</u>	<u>Air Pollution</u>
European Community	11840	%	82	81	79	77
Belgium	1008	%	56	59	59	61
Denmark	1043	%	79	77	79	72
Germany	987	%	81	84	77	82
France	1003	%	79	76	72	72
Ireland	1002	%	70	71	71	62
Italy	1106	%	91	91	89	89
Luxembourg	299	%	74	78	69	74
Netherlands	1001	%	84	85	86	85
United Kingdom	1383	%	81	76	80	65
Greece	1000	%	73	65	63	69
Spain	1008	%	83	86	80	82
Portugal	1000	%	73	75	73	70

*The survey, published by the Commission of the European Communities, was carried out by member institutions of the European Omnibus Survey in 1986.

*THOSE WHO ARE CONCERNED ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS
(The United States*)*

Table 9-3

Q. - If "6" represents someone who is extremely concerned about something, and "1" represents someone who is not at all concerned about something, where on this scale of "6" to "1" would you place yourself in terms of your concern for each of the following problems?

Those concerned (choosing "6", "5", or "4").

Base: 1001

Pollution of drinking water	%	92
Pollution of oceans, beaches	%	91
Air pollution	%	86
Garbage, trash disposal	%	77

*The survey was conducted by the Gallup Organization in September, 1988.

*THOSE WHO ARE CONCERNED ABOUT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE WORLD
(European Community*)*

Table 9-4

**Q. - Finally, more generally, how concerned or worried are you about the following?
Those saying "A Great Deal" or "A Fair Amount".**

Base	European Community 11840 %
The extinction in the world of plants or animal species	79
The loss of natural resources in the world	72
The possible atmospheric damage affecting the world's weather brought about by the gas (carbon dioxide) emitted from burning coal and oil products	71

*The survey, published by the Commission of the European Communities, was carried out by member institutions of the European Omnibus Survey in 1986.

*ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS PERCEIVED TO BE SERIOUS
(The United States*)*

Table 9-5

Q. - I'm going to read you some different kinds of environmental problems. For each, would you please tell me if it is a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, only a small problem, or no problem at all in this country. Those saying "Very Serious" or "Somewhat Serious".

Base	1254
	%
Pollution of lakes and rivers by toxic substances from factories	93
Disposal of hazardous wastes	92
Contaminated drinking water	86
Pollution by radioactive wastes from nuclear power plants	79
Pollution from acid rain	79
Air pollution by coal-burning electric power plants	75

*This survey was conducted by Louis Harris and Associates in April 1986.

WHETHER OR NOT AUTHORITIES ARE CONCERNED
AND EFFECTIVE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
(European Community*)

TABLE 9-6

Q. - Do you know if (in your country) the responsible authorities are concerned with the protection of the environment? (IF YES) Do you think the authorities are doing an effective job, or not?

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Concerned And Effective</u>	<u>Concerned But Not Effective</u>	<u>Not Concerned</u>
European Community	11840	%	19	47	16**
Denmark	1043	%	38	44	5
Germany	987	%	30	51	13
Netherlands	1001	%	29	55	4
Greece	1000	%	23	42	10
France	1003	%	23	49	7
Luxembourg	299	%	16	63	6
United Kingdom	1383	%	15	42	23
Spain	1008	%	15	32	29
Belgium	1008	%	14	56	16
Portugal	1000	%	12	36	28
Ireland	1002	%	9	48	28
Italy	1106	%	6	54	18

*The survey, published by the Commission of the European Communities, was carried out by member institutions of the European Omnibus Survey in 1986.

**Eighteen percent of all respondents say they do not know the answer.

WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS TOO LITTLE GOVERNMENT
REGULATION AND INVOLVEMENT IN THE AREA OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
(The United States*)

Table 9-7

Q. - In general, do you think there is too much, too little, or about the right amount of government regulation and involvement in the area of environmental protection?

Base	1500
	%
Too much	12
Too little	53
Right amount	25
Don't know	10

*This survey was conducted by Cambridge Reports, Inc.
of the United States in 1988.

WHETHER OR NOT INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES ARE DOING
TOO LITTLE TO SOLVE WASTE DISPOSAL PROBLEM
(The United States*)

Table 9-8

Q. - In your opinion, are most industrial companies doing too much, too little, or about the right amount to solve waste disposal problems?

Base	1500
	%
Too much	3
Too little	73
Right amount	13
Don't know	10

*This survey was conducted by Cambridge Reports, Inc.
of the United States in 1988.

TRADE-OFF OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
(European Community*)

Table 9-9

Q. - I would like to give you certain opinions which are often expressed about the problems of the environment, which of these opinions are you most in agreement with?

	European Community
Base	11840 %
Development of the economy should take priority over questions of the environment	9
Sometimes it is necessary to choose between economic development or protection of the environment	32
Protecting the environment and preserving natural resources are essential to economic development	50
Don't know	9

*The survey, published by the Commission of the European Communities, was carried out by member institutions of the European Omnibus Survey in 1986.

*FAVOR MORE GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND TAXES OR NOT
(The United States*)*

Table 9-10

Q. - If you had to choose, would you favor more government spending on stricter control of acid rain and toxic waste dumping even if it means raising taxes, or would you favor no more federal spending on stricter control of acid rain and toxic waste dumping and not raising taxes?

Base	1250
	%
Favor federal spending with more taxes	68
No more federal spending, no tax raise	30
Not sure	2

*The survey was conducted by Louis Harris and Associates
in February 1989.

VARIOUS ACTIONS TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT
(European Community*)

Table 9-11

Q. - Among the following things are there some that you have already done yourself?

Those saying "Yes".

Base		European Community 11840 %
Be careful about not throwing away rubbish or papers on the ground	%	79
Be careful about not making too much noise	%	51
Not wasting tap water	%	49
Do what you can about recycling household products	%	39
Contribute money to efforts to protect the environment	%	11
Get involved in local action on restoring the environment, for example, cleaning a beach	%	7
Equip your car with equipment to limit the amount of carbon dioxide in exhaust gases	%	7
Get involved personally with an association concerned with protecting the environment	%	6
Demonstrate against projects that might damage the environment	%	6

*The survey, published by the Commission of the European Communities, was carried out by member institutions of the European Omnibus Survey in 1986.

*ACTION OF RECYCLING HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS
(The United States*)*

Table 9-12

Q. - Within the last seven days, have you or other household members sorted glass, metal or paper for re-use or recycling?

Q. - Does your community require the sorting of glass, metal and paper garbage so that these materials can be re-used or recycled, or not?
Those saying "Yes".

Base: 1001

Done by household	%	42
Required by community	%	15

*The survey was conducted by the Gallup Organization
in September 1988.

*DONATION TO OR PARTICIPATION IN
ORGANIZATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
(The United States*)*

Table 9-13

Q. - In the past year, have you or has anyone in your household donated to or been active in a group or organization working to protect the environment?

Base	1500 %
Yes	17
No	75
Not sure	8

*This survey was conducted by Cambridge Reports, Inc.
of the United States in 1988.

APPENDIX A:
SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

ARGENTINA

Public

A representative sample of 400 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed in the greater Buenos Aires area. All interviews were conducted in-person.

Clusters of residential homes in the greater Buenos Aires area were randomly selected. Within each cluster, homes were randomly selected. Individuals within selected homes were then interviewed for the survey. Quotas for the sex and age distribution in the sample were set in accordance with census statistics.

Burke Argentina in Buenos Aires conducted the fieldwork under the supervision of Mr. Juan Carlos Licera. Twenty percent of all interviewers work was validated at the completion of the research.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed in Argentina. A quota sample was drawn up by Burke Argentina based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in Argentina included interviews with 10 political leaders in government, 5 political leaders in opposition, 5 senior civil servants, 5 editors or policy makers of major news media, 10 business leaders, 5 religious leaders, 5 trade union leaders, and 5 health care leaders.

CHINA

Public

A representative sample of 509 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed in 3 cities in China: Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou. One hundred and seventy in-person interviews were conducted in Shanghai and Guangzhou, and 169 in Beijing. All interviewing took place between 24 March - 12 April 1988.

The Primary Sampling Unit was the "Resident Committee", an administrative office at which every household in every city in China must be registered. Thirty-four Primary Sampling Units per city were randomly selected in order to generate 170 interviews (5 per each Primary Sampling Unit, less one in Beijing). Respondents were then contacted on a quota basis. Quotas were set by sex and age in proportion to the population distribution, thereby yielding a representative cross-section.

Survey Research Hong Kong, Ltd., conducted the fieldwork, under the direction of Ms. Magdalena Wong. Ten percent of all interviewers' work was validated at the completion of the research.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed in Beijing. A quota sample was drawn up by Survey Research Hong Kong, Ltd., based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in China included interviews with: 15 political leaders in government, 7 senior civil servants, 7 editors (or policy makers) of major news media, 7 business leaders, 7 industrial managers, and 7 health care leaders.

All interviews were conducted in-person between 24 March - 9 April 1988.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Public

A representative sample of 513 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed in all of the ten states (Bundeslander) of the FRG and West Berlin. All interviews were conducted in-person between 28 April - 14 May 1988.

The sampling procedure used a mastersample-network, which gives a totally representative picture of the adult German population concerning their regional distribution and the size of community. The sample was drawn using a multi-stage probability technique. In the first stage, the total sample was divided into 210 sample points (corresponding to electoral districts) of one mastersample-network. For each sample point, a starting address was fixed. Starting at this address, the target household and the respondent were selected by fixed-walking instructions. Next most recent birthday was the method used to determine a respondent within each household contacted.

EMNID Institute in Bielefeld, West Germany conducted the fieldwork, under the direction of Herr Franz Kilzer. Ten percent of all interviewers' work was validated upon completion of the research.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed throughout the FRG. A quota sample was drawn up by EMNID Institute from the German "Who's Who", based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in West Germany included interviews with: 9 political leaders in government, 7 political leaders in opposition, 5 senior civil servant, 5 editors of (or policy makers) major news media, 12 business leaders or industrial managers, 4 religious leaders, 5 trade union leaders, and 7 health care leaders.

All interviews were conducted by telephone between 5 May - 10 May 1988.

HUNGARY

Public

A representative sample of 500 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed in three different areas in Hungary. Twenty percent of the interviews were conducted in Budapest, 39% were conducted in cities outside Budapest (Miskolc, Mezokovesd, Szolnok, Pecs, Szekesfehervar, Kecskemet, Vac, and Gyor); and 41% of the interviews were conducted in 16 towns and villages throughout Hungary. These percentages were based on population statistics from the Hungarian Statistical Yearbook. The interviews were conducted in-person between 18 - 28 March 1988.

Quotas were established by age and sex in proportion to the population distribution, thereby yielding a representative cross-section.

Hungarian Institute for Market Research in Budapest conducted the fieldwork, under the direction of Dr. Eموke Lengyel. Ten percent of all interviewers' work was validated at the completion of the research.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed in Budapest and other cities in the country. A quota sample was drawn up by Hungarian Institute for market Research based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in Hungary included interviews with: 16 political leaders in government, 10 senior civil servants, 5 editors (or policy makers) of major news media, 10 business leaders, 5 trade union leaders, and 5 health care leaders.

All interviews were conducted in-person between 17 March - 7 April 1988.

INDIA

Public

A representative sample of 538 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed in eight metropolitan areas (Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, and Madras) and smaller cities (Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Cochin, and Lucknow) across India. All interviewing was conducted in-person between 29 April - 27 May 1988.

Quotas were selected by age, sex, and income in lower, middle, upper, and upper-upper class localities in order to ensure that all classes were represented. A "random walk" method was employed, whereby interviewers were given a set quota to obtain and did so by randomly stopping at addresses in a predetermined area.

India Market Research Bureau in Bombay conducted the fieldwork, under the supervision of Ms. Katy Merchant and Ms. Sylvia Jacobs. Twenty percent of all interviewers' work was validated at the completion of the research.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed in each of the areas where interviews of the public took place. A quota sample was drawn up by Indian Market Research Bureau based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in India included interviews with: 10 political leaders in government, 5 political leaders in opposition, 5 senior civil servants, 5 policy makers in major news media, 10 business leaders and industrial managers, 5 religious leaders, 5 trade union leaders, and 5 medical leaders.

All interviews took place in-person during April - May 1988.

JAMAICA

Public

A representative sample of 300 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed in the greater Kingston area. All interviews were conducted in-person between 21 March - 31 March 1988.

Interviewers used a "random walk" method whereby they were given set quotas to obtain and did so by randomly stopping at addresses in a predetermined area. Quotas were based on age and sex in proportion to the population distribution, thereby yielding a representative cross-section.

Market Research Services, Ltd., in Kingston, conducted the fieldwork, under the direction of Mr. Donald Anderson. Fifteen percent of all interviewers' work was validated at the completion of the research.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed in the greater Kingston area, by a combination of telephone and in-person interviews. A quota sample was drawn up by Market Research Services, Ltd., based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in Jamaica included interviews with: 2 political leaders in government, 2 political leaders in opposition, 13 senior civil servants, 4 editors (or policy makers) of major news media, 16 business leaders, 6 religious leaders, 1 trade union leader, and 6 health care leaders.

All interviews were between 21 March - 2 May 1988.

JAPAN

Public

A representative sample of 510 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed throughout Japan between 16 June - 4 July 1988.

A four-stage probability sampling design was used. The first stage was a selection of cities (shi), wards (ku), towns (cho) and villages (son) with probabilities proportional to their census population. The second stage was a selection of clusters of resident units in cities, wards, towns and villages. At the third stage, households in clusters were selected with systematic random sampling. Finally, individual respondents were selected within households.

Japan Market Research Bureau, Inc., conducted the fieldwork under the supervision of Mr. Yasuo Miki, with consultation from Dr. K. Fukuoka of the Foundation for Earth Environment in Tokyo, Japan. Ten percent of all interviewers' work was validated at the completion of the research.

Leaders

A total of 52 leaders were interviewed in Japan. A quota sample was drawn up by Japan Market Research Bureau based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in Japan included interviews with 8 political leaders in government, 7 political leaders in opposition, 5 senior civil servants, 2 editors or policy makers of major news media, 12 business leaders, 6 religious leaders, 4 trade union leaders, and 8 health care leaders.

Interviews were conducted in June and July 1988.

KENYA

Public

A representative sample of 300 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed in Kenya. The method used was a combination of random and quota sampling.

Twenty-five primary sampling units and starting points were selected in four areas and interviews were given a "random route" to follow from each starting point. They were also given quotas of interlocking cells based on sex, age and socio-economic status.

Forty-six interviews were conducted in the greater Nairobi area, 84 in Central Province, 85 in Eastern Province, and 85 in the Rift Valley Province.

Ten percent of all interviews were conducted in the presence of supervisors and 15% were later validated by re-interviews.

Research Bureau, Ltd., in Nairobi conducted the interviews under the supervision of Mr. Martin Buckley.

All interviews were conducted in-person in April and May 1988.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed in Kenya. A quota sample was drawn up based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in Kenya included interviews with 9 political leaders in government, 8 senior civil servants, 5 editors or policy makers of major news media, 13 business leaders, 5 religious leaders, 5 trade union leaders, and 5 health care leaders.

MEXICO

Public

A representative sample of 399 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed in 3 different areas in Mexico: cities (ciudades) of populations from 50,000 up; towns (pueblos) of populations between 5,000 - 49,999; and small villages (porlados) of populations of 4,999 or less. Sampling quotas for each of the three areas were defined by the population of the set in relation to the total population of the country. One hundred and fifty in-person interviews were conducted in porlados, 80 in pueblos, and 170 in ciudades. All interviewing took place between 20 March - 17 April 1988.

Interviewers used a "random walk" method whereby they were given set quotas to obtain and did so by randomly stopping at addresses in a predetermined area. Quotas were based on sex and age in proportion to the population distribution, thereby yielding a representative cross-section.

INRA Mexicana in Mexico City conducted the fieldwork, under the direction of Messrs. Luis Mercader and Miguel Angel Martinez. Thirty-seven percent of all interviewers' work was validated at the completion of the research.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed in Mexico City and other areas of the country. A quota sample was drawn up by INRA Mexicana based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in Mexico included interviews with: 12 political leaders in government, 5 political leaders in opposition, 5 senior civil servants, 6 editors (or policy makers) of major news media, 11 business leaders, 5 religious leaders, 4 trade union leaders, and 4 medical leaders.

All interviews were conducted in-person between 7 March - 22 April 1988.

NIGERIA

Public

A representative sample of 600 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed in four locations in Nigeria: Lagos, Jos, Kano, and Enugu. All interviews were conducted in-person between March - June 1988.

Quotas were based on age, sex, and education in proportion to the population distribution, thereby yielding a representative cross-section.

Research Bureau Nigeria, Ltd., in Lagos conducted the fieldwork, under the direction of Ms. Jolly Nwapa.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed in Lagos, Jos, Kano, and Enugu. A quota sample was drawn up by Research Bureau Nigeria, Ltd., based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in Nigeria included interviews with: 10 political leaders in government, 5 political leaders in opposition, 5 senior civil servants, 5 editors (or policy makers) of major news media, 10 business leaders, 5 religious leaders, 5 trade union leaders, and 5 health care leaders.

All interviews were conducted in-person.

NORWAY

Public

A representative sample of 1,006 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed throughout Norway. The interviews were conducted in-person during April 1988.

A three-stage probability sample was used. The first stage consisted of drawing sample areas with a probability proportional to their size among primary areas. The primary areas are stratified according to size, geographical region, and type of economic activity. The second stage is a random sample of households based on specific starting addresses. From the starting addresses, the interviewers have predetermined walk-routes by which the households are selected. The third stage is determining the person within each household to be interviewed, based upon most recent birthday.

Norsk Gallup Institutt A/S, in Oslo, conducted the fieldwork, under the supervision of Mssrs. Henrichsen and Skjak at the Norsk Samfunnsvitenslapelig Datajeneste in Oslo.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed in Norway. A quota sample was drawn up by Norsk Gallup Institutt based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in Norway included interviews with: 10 political leaders in government, 5 political leaders in opposition, 5 senior civil servants, 5 editors (or policy makers) of major news media, 10 business leaders, 5 religious leaders, 5 trade union leaders, and 5 health care leaders.

All interviews were conducted by telephone during the end of April 1988.

SAUDI ARABIA

Public

Only males were interviewed in Saudi Arabia, due to cultural and religious considerations. All interviews were conducted with males aged 16 and above in three different urban areas in Saudi Arabia: Jeddah, Riyadh, and Dammam/Al Khobar. The interviews were conducted in-person at the respondent's place of work or recreation; cultural and legal considerations make it impractical to conduct in-home interviews. All interviews took place between 26 March - 28 April 1988.

A quota sampling method was used for the selection of respondents. Detailed interlocking quotas of age and socioeconomic group within nationality were specified for each urban area. The quotas were drawn up so that the final sample was representative of the total male adult population living in urban areas.

Middle East Market Research Bureau (MEMRB), in Nicosia, Cyprus, conducted the fieldwork, under the direction of Mr. Tony Rhodes. A minimum of 15% of all interviewers work was validated at the completion of the research.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed in Jeddah, Riyadh, and Dammam/Al Khobar. A sample was drawn up by MEMRB based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in Saudi Arabia included interviews with: senior civil servants, editors (or policy makers) of major news media, business leaders, religious leaders, academics, and health care leaders.

All interviews were conducted in-person between 26 March - 8 May 1988.

SENEGAL

Public

A representative sample of 300 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed in three areas in Senegal. Fifty-five percent of the interviews were conducted in the Dakar area, 32% were conducted in the St. Louis area and 13% were conducted in the Thies area.

Quotas were established by age, sex and employment status in proportion to the population distribution, thereby yielding a representative cross-section.

The interviews were conducted in-person between 7 April and 10 June 1988. The Demographics and Surveys Division of the State Department of Economics and Finance in Dakar conducted the survey under the direction of Messrs. Salif N'Diaye and Ibrahima Saar.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed in Senegal. A quota sample was drawn up based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in Senegal included interviews with 5 political leaders in government, 10 political leaders in opposition, 20 senior civil servants, 2 editors or policy makers of major news media, 6 business leaders, 2 religious leaders, 2 trade union leaders, and 3 health care leaders.

ZIMBABWE

Public

A representative sample of 300 individuals aged 16 and over was interviewed in two different urban areas in Zimbabwe. Two hundred and two interviews were conducted in Harare and 98 were conducted in Bulawayo. All interviews were conducted in-person between 22 April - 27 May 1988.

Quotas were established by racial and socioeconomic factors in proportion to the population distribution. Quotas were established within high density (Low income, all black) and low density (high income, mixed races) dwellers.

Probe Market Research (Private), Ltd., in Harare, conducted the fieldwork, under the direction of Ms. Margaret Bond. Ten percent of all interviewers' work was validated at the completion of the research.

Leaders

A total of 50 leaders were interviewed in Harare and Bulawayo. A quota sample was drawn up by Probe Market Research (Private), Ltd., based upon guidelines given by Louis Harris and Associates. The leadership sample in Zimbabwe included interviews with 13 political leaders in government, 6 senior civil servants, 5 editors (or policy makers) of major news media, 11 business or industrial leaders, 5 religious leaders, 5 trade union leaders, and 5 health care leaders.

All interviews were conducted in-person between 22 April - 27 May 1988.

APPENDIX B:
THE QUESTIONNAIRE

LOUIS HARRIS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10111

/ FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:
/
/ 4002
/ 1-4
/
/ Questionnaire No.: _____
/ 5-6-7-8

CARD (9)=1

Study No. 884002

February 25, 1988

10-16 Blank

Time Started: _____ A.M./P.M.

Country Code _____
(17-18)

Interviewer: _____ Date: _____

19-28 Blank

Hello, I'm _____ from _____ (e.g., Louis Harris and Associates, the national survey research firm in New York). We are conducting a survey of public opinion in this country and other countries about the environment -- the world we all live in.

FROM OBSERVATION: Respondent Sex

Male.....(29(____-1
Female.....____-2

Public sample.....(30(____-1

Leadership sample

- Government (in power).....-2
- Government (in opposition).....-3
- Civil servants.....-4
- News media.....-5
- Business.....-6
- Religious.....-7
- Trade union.....-8
- Medical.....-9

1a. The word "environment" is used to describe the world around us, the land, the sea, the air, the rivers and lakes, and the climate. Do you feel that the environment where you live has become better or worse in the last 10 years, or has it stayed about the same?

Better.....(31(____-1 } (ASK Q.1b)
Worse....._____ -2 }

Stayed same....._____ -3 } (SKIP TO Q.2)
Not sure....._____ -4 }

1b. Do you think the environment has changed mainly because of things done by human beings -- by people, industry or government -- or mainly because of natural forces outside the control of people?

Changed because of mankind.....(32(____-1
Changed because of uncontrollable natural forces....._-2
Not sure....._____ -3

2. How would you rate the environment in this country -- excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?

Excellent.....(33(____-1
Pretty good....._-2
Fair....._____ -3
Poor....._____ -4
Not sure....._____ -5

3a. Now I want to ask you about different kinds of environmental pollution. For each, I want to know how much of a danger you think that kind of pollution will be in your country in the next five years -- very serious, somewhat serious, not very serious, or not serious at all? READ LIST AND RECORD BELOW

<u>ROTATE -- START AT "X"</u>	<u>Very</u> <u>Serious</u>	<u>Somewhat</u> <u>Serious</u>	<u>Not Very</u> <u>Serious</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>at All</u> <u>Serious</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>Sure</u>
() 1. Drinking water that will make people sick.....(34(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4	___-5
() 2. Land which is so dry and dusty that it will not yield good crops.....(35(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4	___-5
() 3. Air which is polluted and makes breathing more difficult.....(36(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4	___-5
() 4. Climates which are too hot or too cold(37(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4	___-5
() 5. Land which will not produce enough food to feed the people who live there(38(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4	___-5
() 6. More land that is turning into desert.(39(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4	___-5
() 7. An environment where each year there are fewer birds, insects, wild animals and plants.....(40(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4	___-5
() 8. The lakes and rivers become more polluted each year.....(41(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4	___-5
() 9. The oceans and seas become more polluted each year.....(42(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4	___-5
() 10. Many trees are cut down and the dry land that is left will not grow good crops.....(43(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4	___-5

3b. As you think about it, how much danger do you feel there is to the health of people when the environment grows worse -- a great deal of danger, some danger, not much danger, or no danger at all?

- Great deal of danger.....(44(___-1
- Some danger..... ___-2
- Not much danger..... ___-3
- No danger at all..... ___-4
- Not sure..... ___-5

3c. Now, if you had to make a choice between having building and industrial development which might endanger the health of some people but would make jobs for people and a better standard of living, or living conditions where the air was good, the water was good, and the health of people was much better, which would you choose -- a situation where there would be a better standard of living but with real health risks, or a less good standard of living but with much less risk to human health?

- Better standard of living but with health risks.....(45(___-1
- Less good standard of living but with much less health risk..... ___-2
- Not sure..... ___-3

4. How concerned are you that (READ EACH ITEM). Are you very concerned, somewhat (quite) concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?

<u>ROTATE -- START AT "X"</u>		<u>Very</u> <u>Concerned</u>	<u>Somewhat</u> <u>Concerned</u>	<u>Not Very</u> <u>Concerned</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>at All</u> <u>Concerned</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>Sure</u>
()	1. The air you breathe is becoming less healthy.....	(46(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5
()	2. The water you drink is becoming less safe and a danger to health..	(47(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5
()	3. Lakes and rivers are being polluted by man-made chemicals from industry.....	(48(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5
()	4. The climate is becoming worse, such as becoming too hot or too cold.....	(49(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5
()	5. The chemicals used to control pests and weeds are making food and water supplies unsafe.....	(50(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5
()	6. The forests are being cut down and not replaced, so that good crops cannot be raised on the land.....	(51(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5
()	7. Chemicals from factories and cars are going into the atmosphere and making the climate worse.....	(52(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5
()	8. Good land available for farming is shrinking.....	(53(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5
()	9. Radiation from nuclear power plants will escape and kill thousands of people.....	(54(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5
()	10. Many types of animals, birds, fish, insects and plants are dying off..	(55(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5
()	11. Chemicals from industries and factories are causing acid rain which is killing forests and life in many lakes.....	(56(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5
()	12. Dangerous chemicals are being dumped by industry without taking safety precautions to protect people from being poisoned.....	(57(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5

5. Do you think that (READ EACH ITEM) is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this country or in other countries such as this around the world?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Major Problem	Minor Problem	Not a Problem	Not Sure
() 1. The loss of agricultural and farm land.....	(58(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 2. Deserts expanding and taking over farm land.....	(59(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 3. The cutting down of trees and forests, leaving land that cannot grow crops.....	(60(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 4. The pollution of drinking water.....	(61(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 5. The pollution of lakes and rivers.....	(62(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 6. Changes in the climate.....	(63(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 7. The danger of radioactivity from nuclear power plants/reactors.....	(64(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 8. Air pollution by cars or industry.....	(65(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 9. The pollution of the land with chemicals dumped by industry.....	(66(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 10. The dangerous use of chemicals used to control pests or weeds.....	(67(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 11. Pollution called "acid rain" caused by electric power plants and factories.....	(68(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4

6. Do you think that in this country a good or not good job has been done on (READ EACH ITEM)?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Good Job	Not Good Job	Neither (Vol.)	Not Sure
() 1. Providing people with clean drinking water.....	(69(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 2. Keeping the lakes and rivers clean.....	(70(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 3. Keeping the air people breathe clean.....	(71(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 4. Protecting the fertility of our farm land.....	(72(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 5. Maintaining trees and forests.....	(73(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 6. Disposing safely of dangerous chemicals and industrial wastes.....	(74(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 7. Protecting people from nuclear radiation from nuclear power plants.....	(75(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 8. Keeping the air free of chemicals which poison forests and lakes.....	(76(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4
() 9. Keeping the atmosphere free of chemicals which may change the climate.....	(77(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4

7. Do you think (READ EACH ITEM) has been a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of pollution or damage to the environment?

<u>ROTATE -- START AT "X"</u>	<u>A Major Cause of Pollution</u>	<u>A Minor Cause of Pollution</u>	<u>Not a Cause of Pollution</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
() 1. The growth of the population.....(10(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4
() 2. The cutting down of forests.....(11(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4
() 3. Industries putting dangerous chemicals into the air and atmosphere.....(12(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4
() 4. Industries dumping dangerous chemicals in the land.....(13(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4
() 5. The use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds.....(14(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4
() 6. Industries putting dangerous chemicals into rivers and lakes.....(15(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4
() 7. Soil erosion caused by poor farming methods.....(16(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4
() 8. The rapid growth of cities and towns.....(17(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4
() 9. The growth and development of industry...(18(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4
() 10. The failure of governments to adopt effective policies to control pollution..(19(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4
() 11. The failure of countries around the world to work together.....(20(	___-1	___-2	___-3	___-4

8. If we go on the way we are now, do you think that in 50 years' time the environment in the world as a whole will be much better, a little better, a little worse, or much worse than it is today?

- Much better.....(21(___-1
- Little better..... ___-2
- Little worse..... ___-3
- Much worse..... ___-4
- Not sure..... ___-5

9. If things go on the way they are now, how do you think things will have changed in 50 years' time? Will (READ EACH ITEM):

(1) The air be cleaner or more dirty?

- Cleaner.....(22(___-1
- More dirty..... ___-2
- No difference..... ___-3
- Not sure..... ___-4

(2) Drinking water be cleaner or more dirty?

- Cleaner.....(23(___-1
- More dirty..... ___-2
- No difference..... ___-3
- Not sure..... ___-4

(3) There be more or less good land for farming?

- More.....(24(___-1
- Less..... ___-2
- No difference..... ___-3
- Not sure..... ___-4

(4) The climate will be better or worse?

- Better.....(25(___-1
- Worse..... ___-2
- No difference..... ___-3
- Not sure..... ___-4

(5) Famines will be more or less common?

- More common.....(26(___-1
- Less common..... ___-2
- No difference..... ___-3
- Not sure..... ___-4

(6) There will be more or fewer wild animals, birds, insects and plants?

- More.....(27(___-1
- Fewer..... ___-2
- No difference..... ___-3
- Not sure..... ___-4

(7) There will be more or less deserts?

- More.....(28(___-1
- Less..... ___-2
- No difference..... ___-3
- Not sure..... ___-4

(8) The rivers and lakes will be more or less polluted?

- More.....(29(___-1
- Less..... ___-2
- No difference..... ___-3
- Not sure..... ___-4

(9) The oceans and seas will be more or less polluted?

- More.....(30(___-1
- Less..... ___-2
- No difference..... ___-3
- Not sure..... ___-4

10. Who do you think has a major responsibility for protecting the land, air and water, and controlling pollution. Do you think (READ LIST) should have a major role, a minor role, or have no role?

<u>ROTATE -- START AT "X"</u>	<u>Major Role</u>	<u>Minor Role</u>	<u>No Role</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
() 1. The government.....(31(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	
() 2. Business.....(32(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	
() 3. Farmers.....(33(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	
() 4. International organizations like the United Nations.....(34(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	
() 5. Individual men and women.....(35(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	

11. Do you think this country should be doing more or less than it does now to protect the environment and curb pollution?

Doing more.....(36(____-1	
Doing less.....____-2	
Doing about what we do now (vol.).....-3	
Not sure.....____-4	

12. Do you favor or oppose (READ EACH ITEM):

<u>ROTATE -- START AT "X"</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
() 1. Stronger action by the government of this country to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water.....(37(____-1	____-2	____-3	
() 2. Stronger action by international organizations such as the United Nations to stop pollution and prevent the loss of land, clean air and water.....(38(____-1	____-2	____-3	
() 3. Stronger laws to keep industrial pollution from factories and power plants to a minimum.....(39(____-1	____-2	____-3	

13. Do you think that preserving the environment and protecting the land, oceans, rivers and the air for future generations should be a major priority for government, a minor priority or not a priority?

Major priority.....(40(____-1	
Minor priority.....____-2	
Not a priority.....____-3	
Not sure.....____-4	

14. Do you think this country is spending too much money, not enough money or about the right amount of money to protect the environment and reduce pollution?

- Spending too much.....(41(____-1
- Not spending enough.....____-2
- Spending about the right amount....____-3
- Not sure.....____-4

15. How willing would you be to pay somewhat higher taxes to the government if you knew the money would be spent to protect the environment and prevent land, water and air pollution? Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, not very willing, or not at all willing?

- Very willing.....(42(____-1
- Somewhat willing.....____-2
- Not very willing.....____-3
- Not at all willing.....____-4
- Not sure.....____-5

16. How about the laws (READ EACH ITEM). Do you think they should be more strict, less strict, or about as strict as they are now?

<u>ROTATE -- START AT "X"</u>	<u>More</u>	<u>Less</u>	<u>About as</u>	<u>Not</u>
	<u>Strict</u>	<u>Strict</u>	<u>Strict</u>	<u>Sure</u>
() 1. Keeping drinking water clean.....(43(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	
() 2. Protecting farm land from erosion.....(44(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	
() 3. Limiting the use of chemicals to kill pests and weeds.....(45(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	
() 4. Protecting forests from being cut down.....(46(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	
() 5. Protecting against the risk of accidents of nuclear power plants.....(47(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	
() 6. Controlling air pollution.....(48(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	
() 7. Controlling pollution of rivers and lakes....(49(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	
() 8. Controlling the dumping of dangerous industrial chemicals.....(50(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	

17a. Do you feel that protecting the environment in this country is something which can be done by the government and the people of this country alone, or is it something which can only be done in cooperation with the governments and people of other countries?

- Can be done by this country alone.....(51(____-1
- Can only be done in cooperation.....____-2
- Not sure.....____-3

17b. Do you think that voluntary and community organizations who are not part of government can play a major part in solving environmental problems, or not?

- Can play major part.....(52(____-1
- Cannot play major part.....____-2
- Not sure.....____-3

18. Would you, yourself, be willing to work with other people in your community to improve the environment there -- either by spending two hours a week working on environmental projects or by contributing money?

- Yes, would be willing.....(53(____-1
- No, would not be willing.....____-2
- Not sure.....____-3

19. I will read you some statements with different points of view. Please say for each one if you agree or disagree. READ EACH STATEMENT

- | <u>ROTATE -- START AT "X"</u> | <u>Agree</u> | <u>Disagree</u> | <u>Not
Sure</u> |
|--|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| () 1. The environment here in this country is steadily getting worse, because too little is being done to protect it..(54(| ___-1 | ___-2 | ___-3 |
| () 2. Life in this country is so difficult today that what's happening to the environment is not a top concern.....(55(| ___-1 | ___-2 | ___-3 |
| () 3. Those who build and run factories and cut down forests do not care about the environment and cause pollution dangerous to health.....(56(| ___-1 | ___-2 | ___-3 |
| () 4. People have always lived with some pollution in the air and the water, so why be upset by it now.....(57(| ___-1 | ___-2 | ___-3 |
| () 5. Unless something is done urgently about controlling the environment in the world, the land will become desert, the oceans will flood over onto the land, and the earth will hardly be fit for human life.....(58(| ___-1 | ___-2 | ___-3 |
| () 6. The nations of the world will get together in time to protect the environment for future generations.....(59(| ___-1 | ___-2 | ___-3 |
| () 7. With industry dumping dangerous toxic wastes, people polluting the air with fumes from cars, and factories giving off polluted smoke, the health of future generations of children is in real danger.....(60(| ___-1 | ___-2 | ___-3 |
| () 8. If the UN and world leaders made the facts about the dangers of environmental pollution known to the people, then steps would be taken to clean up the environment and the threat to human health and life.....(61(| ___-1 | ___-2 | ___-3 |

20. How do you feel about "environmentalist" leaders of organizations who work to protect the environment and prevent industrial pollution -- do you usually support or oppose them?

- Usually support.....(62(___-1
- Usually oppose..... ___-2
- Neither..... ___-3
- Not sure..... ___-4

FACTUALS

F1. How old are you? IF HESITANT, READ LIST

- 16 to 20.....(63(____-1
- 21 to 24....._____2
- 25 to 29....._____3
- 30 to 34....._____4
- 35 to 39....._____5
- 40 to 44....._____6
- 45 to 49....._____7
- 50 to 64....._____8
- 65 to 74....._____9
- 75 and over....._____0
- Not sure.....(64(____-1

F2. What type of work does the main wage earner of this household do?

ASK FOR JOB TITLE AND MAIN DUTIES AND CODE INTO APPROPRIATE CATEGORY BELOW.

- Agricultural worker.....(65(____-1
- Industrial worker....._____2
- White collar/office worker....._____3
- Other services (sales, transport, financial, etc.)....._____4
- Military service....._____5
- Unemployed....._____6
- Retired....._____7
- Welfare....._____8
- Disabled....._____9
- Other....._____0
- Not sure.....(66(____-1

F3. What is the last year of school you have completed?

- No formal schooling.....(67(____-1
- 1-4 years....._____2
- 5-8 years....._____3
- 9 or more years....._____4
- Some higher education....._____5
- University graduate or more....._____6
- Not sure....._____7

*INTERVIEWER: PROBE FOR LAST LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION AND CODE INTO APPROPRIATE CATEGORY

