

Flash Eurobarometer 360  
September 2012

Attitudes of Europeans towards air quality

Basic questionnaire

TNS political & social

## QUESTIONNAIRE

Attitudes of Europeans towards air related issues

D1 How old are you?

(WRITE DOWN - IF "REFUSAL" CODE '99')

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D2 Gender.

Male	1
Female	2

ASK ALL

Q1 How informed do you feel about air quality problems in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very well informed	1
Well informed	2
Not well informed	3
Not informed at all	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

Q2 Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the air quality in (OUR COUNTRY) has ...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Improved	1
Stayed the same	2
Deteriorated	3
DK/NA	4

NEW

Q3	Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?
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(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		A very serious problem	A fairly serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a serious problem at all	DK/NA
1	Respiratory diseases (e.g. lung diseases)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Cardio-vascular diseases (heart diseases)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Asthma and allergy	1	2	3	4	5
4	Acidification (known as acid rain, affecting forests etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
5	Eutrophication (increase of organic matter in an ecosystem, such as excessive growth of algae causing fish die-offs in rivers or lakes)	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Q4	How much impact do you think each of the following has on air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?
----	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		A large impact	A moderate impact	A little impact	No impact at all	DK/NA
1	Residential energy use (e.g. coal and wood for heating of individual households)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Agriculture – emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste	1	2	3	4	5
3	Emissions from cars and trucks	1	2	3	4	5
4	Emissions from international transport (e.g. ships and airplanes)	1	2	3	4	5
5	Emissions from industrial production (steel, cement, pulp and paper etc) and from fossil fuel power stations	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Q5- Rotate items 1 to 7
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Q5 - 'None' is a single code
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Q5	Which of the following do you believe are the main threats to air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?
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(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
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Cross-border emissions from other countries/regions	1,
Transport activities	2,
Electricity and heat production	3,
Natural pollutants (sea salt, desert sand, volcanic ash)	4,
Industrial activities	5,
Emissions from individual households	6,
Emissions from farms	7,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
DK/NA	10,

NEW
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Q6a - Rotate items 1 to 6
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Q6a	Which of the following car fuel systems do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective? Firstly?
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(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
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Gasoline	1
Diesel	2
Biofuel (ethanol etc)	3
Hybrid electric/gasoline cars	4
Hybrid electric/diesel cars	5
Electric cars	6
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	7
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	8
DK/NA	9

NEW
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ASK Q6b if Q6a ≠ 8 or 9, OTHERS GO TO Q7a

Q6b - Rotate items 1 to 6

Q6b - 'None' is a single code

Q6b | And then?

(READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Gasoline	1,
Diesel	2,
Biofuel (ethanol etc)	3,
Hybrid electric/gasoline cars	4,
Hybrid electric/diesel cars	5,
Electric cars	6,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	7,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
DK/NA	9,

NEW

Q7a - Rotate items 1 to 7

Q7a | Which of the following energy systems for heating of households do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective? Firstly?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Oil	1
Gas	2
Coal	3
Biomass (wood)	4
Biomass (pellets)	5
Electricity	6
District heating	7
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	8
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	9
DK/NA	10

NEW

ASK Q7b if Q7a ≠ 9 or 10, OTHERS GO TO Q8

Q7b - Rotate items 1 to 7

Q7b - 'None' is a single code

Q7b | And then?

(READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Oil	1,
Gas	2,
Coal	3,
Biomass (wood)	4,
Biomass (pellets)	5,
Electricity	6,
District heating	7,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
DK/NA	10,

NEW



Q8 - Rotate items 1 to 5
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Q8 - 'None' is a single code
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Q8	There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions to air. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years?
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(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
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You changed your housing heating system from higher-emitting (e.g. coal, oil or wood-fired) to lower-emitting (e.g. natural gas, pellets, electricity)	1,
You replaced older energy using equipment (hot water boiler, oven, dishwasher, etc.) with newer one having better energy efficiency rating (for instance products labelled A+++ for energy efficiency)	2,
You frequently used public transport, cycling or walking instead of your car	3,
You bought a low emission car	4,
You bought low-emitting products to fuel your open fire or barbecue (e.g. briquettes instead of coal)	5,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	6,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	7,
DK/NA	8,

NEW
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Q9 - Rotate items 1 to 8
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Q9 - 'None' is a single code
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Q9	In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling air-related problems?
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(READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS )
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Applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities ( e.g. by requiring the application of best available technology)	1,
Applying stricter controls on emissions from new cars and trucks	2,
Restricting traffic in polluted cities (e.g. congestion charges and low emission zones)	3,
Providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution	4,
Providing higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) for low-emitting products	5,
Ensuring better enforcement of existing air quality legislation	6,
Introducing stricter air quality legislation	7,
Increasing taxation on air-polluting activities	8,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	10,
DK/NA	11,

NEW
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Q10 - Rotate statements 1 to 5

Q10 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Doing too much	Doing the right amount	Not doing enough	DK/NA
1	Households	1	2	3	4
2	Farmers	1	2	3	4
3	Energy producers	1	2	3	4
4	Car manufacturers	1	2	3	4
5	Public authorities	1	2	3	4

NEW

"The Polluter Pays Principle" (PPP) is an environmental policy principle which requires that the costs of pollution be borne by those who cause it.

Q11 Do you agree with the "Polluters Pays Principle"?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, in all cases	1
Yes, but with measures to offset possible negative effects for industry and employment	2
No	3
DK/NA	4

NEW

Q12 In your opinion, how can air pollution challenges be best addressed?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

At local level	1
At national level	2
At European level	3
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

Q13	Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe?
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(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)
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Yes, but you would like to be able to express your views on such measures	1
Yes, but you do not wish to express your views on such measures	2
No, current measures are enough	3
No, this is not EU competence	4
DK/NA	5

NEW
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Q14	The EU is analysing the current EU air quality policy with a view to publish a new Strategy – a Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution – before the end of 2013. Are you aware of this?
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Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

NEW
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Q15 - Rotate items 1 to 8
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Q15 - 'None' is a single code
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Q15	What do you think should be the main priorities of this new strategy?
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(READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
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Air pollution from energy production	1,
Air pollution from agriculture	2,
Air pollution from industry	3,
Air pollution from transport	4,
Air pollution from households	5,
Air pollution from other countries/regions	6,
Socio-economic benefits related to improved air quality	7,
Life-style changes (such as changed diets and transportation habits) to reduce emissions	8,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	10,
DK/NA	11,

NEW
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The European Union has developed an extensive body of legislation which establishes health based standards and objectives for a number of pollutants in air, called 'EU air quality standards'.
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Q16	Have you heard of the EU air quality standards?
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Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

NEW
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ASK Q17 IF 'YES', CODE 1 IN Q16 – OTHERS GO TO Q18

Q17 Do you believe that the existing EU air quality standards are adequate or not ?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, they are adequate and do not need to be changed	1
No, they should be strengthened	2
No, they should be weakened	3
DK/NA	4

NEW

ASK ALL

The 'National Emission Ceilings' Directive of the European Parliament and the Council set ceilings for the total emissions from each country of the main air pollutants (e.g.: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ammonia and volatile organic compounds).

Q18 Have you heard of National Emission Ceilings directive?

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

NEW

ASK Q19 IF 'YES', CODE 1 IN Q18 – OTHERS GO TO Q20

Q19 Do you believe that the existing national emission ceilings are adequate or not?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, they are adequate and do not need to be changed	1
No, they should be strengthened	2
No, they should be weakened	3
DK/NA	4

NEW

ASK ALL

Q20 Do you suffer from any respiratory problems?

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| Yes   | 1 |
| No    | 2 |
| DK/NA | 3 |

NEW

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Energy production and use can also have impacts on air quality. Therefore let me ask you 3 questions related to energy
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Q21 - Rotate items 1 to 6
---------------------------

Q21 - 'None' is a single code
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Q21	Thinking about the next 30 years, which of the following energy options do you think should be prioritised now in (OUR COUNTRY)?
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(READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
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Energy efficiency	1,
Renewable energy sources	2,
Nuclear energy	3,
Carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) (IF NEEDED: Carbon capture and storage, or CCS, involves extracting CO2 in the process of power generation, or from heavy industrial operations (steel, cement etc.), compressing it and storing it permanently in depleted oil or gas fields or saline aquifers.)	4,
Conventional fossil fuels (IF NEEDED: Conventional fossil fuels refers to oil and gas which flow readily into drilled wells.)	5,
Unconventional fossil fuels, such as shale gas (IF NEEDED: Unconventional fossil fuels refers to oil and gas obtained from geological formations which are more difficult to access and which require the use of specific stimulation techniques such as hydraulic fracturing. Shale gas is an example of unconventional fossil fuels.)	6,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	7,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
DK/NA	9,

NEW
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It is now technically possible to extract unconventional fossil fuels, such as "shale gas", which were not previously extracted in Europe. This typically requires injecting in the underground a significant amount of water mixed with sand and chemicals to break the rock and to extract the gas. Exploration projects using such practices have started across Europe. Their potential benefits and risks are currently being assessed by the European Commission.

Q22 If a shale gas project were to be located in your neighborhood, do you think that you would be...

(READ OUT- ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very concerned	1
Fairly concerned	2
Not very concerned	3
Not at all concerned	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

Q23 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: Harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed in the EU to manage unconventional fossil fuels extraction, such as shale gas.

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

D4 How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NO EDUCATION" CODE '01' - IF "REFUSAL" (2027-2028)

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FL908 D4

D5a As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(2029)</b>
Self-employed	1
Employee	2
Manual worker	3
Without a professional activity	4
Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

FL908 D5a

ASK D5b IF SELF-EMPLOYED, CODE 1 IN D5a

D5b Would you say you are...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(2030)</b>
Farmer, forester, fisherman	1
Owner of shop, craftsman	2
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...)	3
Manager of a company	4
Other/ Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

FL908 D5b

ASK D5c IF EMPLOYEE, CODE 2 IN D5a

D5c Would you say you are...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

**(2031)**

Professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, ...)	1
General management, director or top management	2
Middle management	3
Civil servant	4
Office clerk	5
Other employee (salesman, nurse, ...)	6
Other\ Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	7

FL908 D5c

ASK D5d IF MANUAL WORKER, CODE 3 IN D5a

D5d | Would you say you are...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(2032)</b>
Supervisor\ foreman (team manager, ...)	1
Manual worker	2
Unskilled manual worker	3
Other\ Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	4

FL908 D5d



## FLASH EUROBAROMETER 360

### "Attitudes of Europeans towards Air Quality"

#### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 24<sup>th</sup> and the 28<sup>th</sup> of September 2012, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 360 about "Attitudes of Europeans towards Air Quality".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Environment. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 360 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Political & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.009	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.003	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	1.000	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	1.001	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.000	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.000	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	945.733
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.001	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1.000	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.004	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	47.756.439
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	977	24/09/2012	28/09/2012	3.522.000
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.000	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	504	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.000	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.000	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	507	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.003	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	502	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.004	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1.003	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.002	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.002	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1.000	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.001	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	1.000	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.002	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	51.848.010
<b>TOTAL EU27</b>			<b>25.525</b>	24/09/2012	28/09/2012	<b>408.787.006</b>

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