

ISSP 2020 - Environment IV
- Report on Questionnaire Development -

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ISSP 2020 Environment Module
First report to the General Assembly

Drafting Group ISSP 2020 Environment Module
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Content

General overview of suggestions

- Overview of suggested new themes
- Overview of suggested items to keep and drop (+ Separate excel file)

Detailed country and expert responses

- Austria
- Chile
- Spain
- Sweden
- Taiwan
- Malcolm Fairbrother

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Overview of suggestions

Since our meeting in Lausanne (April/May 2017), we have contacted various experts and solicited opinions on the existing questionnaire, topics to add, and topics to drop. Based on the documents from each member country, expert consultations, etc. there are five overarching themes that have been suggested as additions:

- climate change (Sweden, Spain, Taiwan, Chile)
- behaviors with a direct impact on climate change and collective action problem (Austria, Fairbrother)
- trust in sources of information (Sweden, Spain, Chile)
 - maybe information about *the environment* specifically
- the salience of different environmental issues (Chile, Taiwan)
 - adjusted so as to suit both developed and developing countries
 - includes climate change (new theme 1 above)
- nationalism (Sweden)

We tentatively thought this would correspond to a total number of up to 22 items. Some of these items – particularly trust in sources of information – are similar to items (or the same items) asked in previous modules. We thus suggest less than 20 new items, which is in line with the repeat rule of ISSP.

(1) Climate change (3 items)

Climate change was mentioned in various contexts. The items suggested here refer directly to climate change

- climate skepticism (is climate change not happening, happening but not anthropogenic, or happening and anthropogenic) - 1
- concern about climate change - 1
- climate change and its effects on personal well-being and life – 1

(2) Behaviours with direct impacts on climate change and collective action problem (5 items)

None of the large international survey programs includes questions measuring behaviours with direct impacts on climate change (not just "efforts to cut back"). Adding such items to existing ISSP questions on reduction efforts promises new insights.

- Behavior Items (In a typical week, how often ...) on the three largest areas of individual carbon emissions: housing, transportation, and food (4)

In addition, we suggest to replace the previous item on how much does a country do for the environment with an item on how much the fellow citizens do:

- How much do you think other people in COUNTRY care about protecting the environment? (1 to 10 scale)

(3) Trust in sources of information (about the environment and/or climate change) (6)

Trust in sources of information is particularly important with regard to climate skepticism. In 2000, we had items on trust with regard to the environment. Possible repeat or rephrasing with climate change focus of trust in:

- business and industry
- environmental groups
- government agencies/politicians
- newspapers
- radio or TV programmes
- universities/scientists

(4) The salience of different environmental issues - including some more relevant for developing countries (5)

Some of our consulted experts mentioned that past ISSP questionnaires were perceived as biased towards Western countries. We thus propose to include items that are more specific to developing countries. The idea is to measure environmental changes/impacts that affect people's lives in practical or tangible ways.

- Instead of asking which of the following environmental problems affects you the most, ask for the impact of five specific treats (Question if the list needs to be the same everywhere)

(5) Nationalism (2-3)

This topic could include items on national/global place attachment as well as attitudes towards national sovereignty and autonomy in relation to climate change.

Suggestions for items to drop and keep

Given that new items can only be added, when other items are deleted, we considered the 2010 questionnaire as a base line (see attached excel spreadsheet). We considered the use of each item in research, frequency distributions and underlying factor structures, as well as opinions from various experts that were consulted by each drafting group member. The attached excel spreadsheet offers a detailed overview of all suggestions. The first column is our delete count, indicating the number of ticks that would be reduced by deleting certain items; the following columns provide an overview of the items, and the final columns our keep/delete/modify suggestions with some explanations. Currently, we identified around 25 items that could be deleted, which would be in line with the ISSP repeat rule if we included some items from previous surveys such as the trust in sources of information.

Austrian suggestion:

INCLUDING ITEMS ON CO2 EMITTING BEHAVIORS

The international community has agreed in the Paris Climate Agreement to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions dramatically. In order to reach this goal, private environmental behaviors will have to change as well. Yet, we know little about the link between CO2 significant behaviors and their underlying causes. None of the existing large international survey programs has included any items that attempt measuring the actual extent of CO2 relevant behaviors (see Table 1). These surveys (including ISSP) ask respondents how often they reduce their energy use, cut back driving their car, etc. but do not grasp indicators of actual use and thus impact. We thus propose to include behavior items related to three main sources of CO2 output by private persons – housing, transportation, and diet. We are aware that survey methods will not allow to pinpoint the actual CO2 output of an individual, nonetheless they allow to differentiate between low and high emitters, offer the opportunity to collect information on underlying environmental attitudes and values, to connect responses to contextual characteristics, and thus to make policy recommendations in order to reach the Paris goal. The following items are tentative questions. In case the general assembly is in favor of further developing this focus, we will devise and pre-test further items on this topic.

Transportation and Diet:

In a typical week, how often do you ...

Use a car (or motorcycle): daily, several times a week, once week, less often, never

Use public transport: daily, several times a week, once week, less often, never

Consume meat: daily, several times a week, once week, less often, never

Housing:

In an ideal world, we would ask about the actual energy use and the type of energy. Such an approach does not seem to be feasibly. The size of the house/apartment is a good proxy for energy use. We thus suggest adding a question on the number of bedrooms. This question can be used in conjunction with the household composition questions to estimate an impact.

Both sets of items can be combined with the existing questions on how often respondents reduce the use of their car, reduce the energy use in their household, etc. We thus would have information on the amount of use and the willingness to reduce the use of these sources, which allows for much better insights than all other existent international surveys.

Table 1. Measurement of Environmental Behavior in International Survey Programs items

	ISSP 2010	ESS 2016	WVS (2010-12)	Eurobarometer (2014)
Behavior	<p>How often do you reduce the energy or fuel you use at home for environmental reasons? (Always – Never)</p> <p>And how often do you...</p> <p>...choose to save or re-use water for environmental reasons?</p> <p>... cut back on driving a car for environmental reasons?</p> <p>... make a special effort to buy fruit and vegetables grown without pesticides or chemicals?</p> <p>... make a special effort to sort glass or tins or plastic or newspapers and so on for recycling?</p> <p>... avoid buying certain products for environmental reasons?</p> <p>Member of environmental group? Signed petition / give money / take part in demonstration in the last 5 years</p> <p>Willingness to Sacrifice: pay higher taxes / accept cuts in standard of living / pay much higher prices in order to protect environmental</p>	<p>If you were to buy a large electrical appliance for your home, how likely is it that you would buy one of the most energy efficient ones? (10point-scale)</p> <p>There are some things that can be done to reduce energy use, such as switching off appliances that are not being used, walking for short journeys, or only using the heating or air conditioning when really needed. In your daily life, how often do you do things to reduce your energy use? (Never – Always)</p> <p>Overall, how confident are you that you could use less energy than you do now? (Not at all confident – completely confident)</p>	<p>During the past two years have you given money to an ecological organization? Yes/no</p> <p>During the past two years have you participated in a demonstration for some environmental cause? Yes/no</p>	<p>Have you done any of the following for environmental reasons in the past month? (max. 3 answers)</p> <p>Chosen a more environmentally friendly way of traveling (by foot, bicycle, public transport);</p> <p>Reduced waste e.g. by avoiding over-packaged products and buying products with a longer life;</p> <p>Separated most of your waste for recycling; Cut down your water consumption; Cut down energy consumption e.g. by turning down air conditioning or heating, not leaving appliances on stand-by, buying energy efficient appliances; Bought environmentally friendly products marked with an environmental label; Chosen local products; Used your car less; Other; None</p>
Values	<p>Generally speaking, how concerned are you about environmental issues? (5point-scale)</p> <p>Here is a list of some different environmental problems.</p> <p>a) Which problem, if any, do you think is the most important for [COUNTRY] as a whole?</p> <p>Which problem, if any, affects you and your family the most?</p> <p>Choose one out of list: air pollution, chemicals and pesticides, climate change, water shortage, nuclear waste etc.)</p>	<p>How worried are you about climate change? (5point-scale)</p> <p>How much have you thought about climate change before today? (5point-scale)</p>	<p>Please tell me how serious you consider global warming or the greenhouse effect to be for the world as a whole? (4point-scale)</p> <p>Which of the following two statements comes closer to your own values: 1) Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs or economic growth, or 2) Creating jobs should be the top priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent? Looking after the environment is important; to care for nature and save life resources. (very much like me – not at all like me; 6point-scale)</p>	<p>How important is protecting the environment to you personally?</p> <p>From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about. In general, do you consider that you are very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly informed about environmental issues?</p> <p>From the following list, please pick the five main issues about which you feel you most particularly lack information.</p> <p>From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment?</p> <p>From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to providing reliable information about environmental issues?</p> <p>Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: You are willing to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more.</p>

CHILE

Proposal 1: Environmental attitudes in developing countries

Ricardo González, Chile

Two theories try to explain differences across countries in environmental concern. One is the “postmaterialist values” theory (Inglehart, 1995), which claims that environmentalism is a manifestation of post-material values in wealthy countries, therefore, affluence would eventually lead to more global concern about the environment. However, this theory has some problems trying to account for the fact that medium and low income countries show similar levels of global environmental concern as high income ones, which Inglehart suggests is the result of the exposure to high levels of pollution. This theory was later called “objective problems subjective values” (OPSV). Brechin (1999) argues that the OPSV implies that residents of poor nations rate local environmental problems as significantly more serious than do people in wealthy nations because the former experience higher levels of pollution (from air and water), but the latter rate global problems (as climate change) as more serious.

There has been a debate in the empirical literature studying environmental concern, mostly focused on testing the first theory in developed countries due to data availability (Inglehart, 1995; Brechin, 1999; Diekmann & Franzen, 1999; Kemmelmeier, Krol, & Kim, 2002; Franzen, 2003; Gelissen 2007; Haller and Hadler 2008). However, the second theory has not received the same level of analysis. The main challenge here is that environmental problems are both local and global in nature, in other words, they are not delimited by nation-state borders, which complicates measurement. Givens and Jorgenson (2011), using World Values Survey, measure environmental degradation at the individual level by agreement with the statement “air pollution is a serious problem in the community” (they use CO₂ emissions at the national level). They show that exposure to degradation at both the individual and national levels increases the likelihood of greater environmental concern.

To test the OPSV theory, the previous DG proposed the following item: “13. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements? G. Environmental problems have a direct effect on my everyday life.” We think it is a good item because it taps the eventual effect of environmental degradation on people’s daily lives, but does not allow a clear identification of which problem is. We think it would be better to propose a short list of local and global problems in order to identify which one has an effect on people’s everyday lives and if they are related to local or global environmental concern (maybe both).

Following that reasoning, one suggestion would be the following:

I’m going to read you a list of environmental problems. How much do you feel that ... affects your daily life? (a great deal, a fair amount, only a little, or not at all)

- A. Air pollution
- B. Climate change
- C. Water pollution
- D. Chemicals and pesticides
- E. Domestic waste disposal

This list is composed by the top 5 answers to the ISSP 2010 question “Which problem, if any, affects you and your family the most?”

If we plan to allow some regional variation in a subset of questions, maybe these questions should be applied to developing countries only. In such case, we suggest to separate countries into two groups: high income and non-high income, according to the World Bank classification. However, applying this question to developed countries as well may help to identify environmental problems of a minor scale (if any) within them, which could be a different source of inequality. According to Dunlap and Mertig (1997), exposure to environmental degradation may also apply to high income nations.

References

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Proposal 2: Climate change

Ricardo González, Chile

There is almost global consensus among the scientific community that there exists a causal relationship between human activities and climate change, with compelling evidence that climatic changes result from the combination of natural variability and human influences (Lorenzoni & Pidgeon, 2006). However, it is recognized that the effective achievement of practices and policies to confront climate change depends on a complex series of political, social, and individual decisions.

Trump's election has brought climate change deniers to the forefront of global policy making. For that reason, it would be interesting to explore the social construction of perceptions about climate change to understand why some people believe in the anthropogenic origin of global warming and others do not.

First, one item should measure the belief in human-induced global warming. The last questionnaire had two items trying to tap that (in some sense):

- Optional item b: For each statement below, just tick the box that comes closest to your opinion of how true it is. “Every time we use coal or oil or gas, we contribute to climate change”.
- Item 10 b: And how much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements? “Almost everything we do in modern life harms the environment”.

A different, albeit direct way of approaching this issue, taken from a nationally representative survey (Gallup's 2012 Environment Poll) applied in the US, would be the following: “Do you think temperatures are warmer mainly due to: global warming or normal year-to-year variation in temperatures”.

Other two different ways of conceptualizing beliefs about climate change are: (1) possible concern that individuals have regarding this problem, and (2) the threat that individuals perceive. In some sense, the last questionnaire had two items measuring (1) —“Which problem, if any, do you think is the most important for [COUNTRY] as a whole and affects you and your family the most?”— and one for (2) —“In general, do you think that a rise in the world’s temperature caused by climate change is ...”

Second, people learn about climate change by two means: (1) direct, personal experiences (they believe they have experienced rising daily temperatures in recent years), knowledge and values; and (2) indirect, from informants (scientists and mass media). A similar approach was proposed by Krosnick et al. (2006).

One approach to measure personal experience would be the one proposed in the previous section. Another would be asking people if they have felt that the temperature has been rising in the last winter (in those countries where four seasons are clearly defined) or have witnessed variations in rainfall (in countries where two seasons, rainy and dry, are present). One suggestion would be the following, taken from Gallup’s 2012 Environment Poll:

“Next, I’d like you to think about the weather in your local area this winter season compared to past winters. Have temperatures in your local area been: colder than usual this winter, about the same, or warmer than usual this winter”.

This issue is important given that research on the impact of weather is mixed (Givens 2014). Some studies find that weather does affect beliefs about climate change (Shao et al. 2014) in contrast to others (Brulle et al. 2012). Also, it is possible that people perceiving its effects on their daily lives could lead to more support for effective mitigation policies (Zahran et al., 2006).

Knowledge is a relevant factor as well. The last questionnaire includes two optional items covering that dimension:

For each statement below, just tick the box that comes closest to your opinion of how true it is.

- Optional item a: “Climate change is caused by a hole in the earth’s atmosphere”.
- Optional item b: “Every time we use coal or oil or gas, we contribute to climate change”.

Maybe these two items should be mandatory instead of optional.

In values, besides postmaterialism which is relevant according to the discussion in the previous section, research has shown that political orientations also shape both perceptions of actual warming and whether or not experienced warming is attributed to climate change in the US (McCright et al., 2014). ISSP includes an item about the political party the respondent voted for in last general election in the background variables section. If we want to explore this topic further, we could add a self-identification question in the left–right scale, for example, this one (contained in the 2014 ISSP Citizenship module):

“In politics people sometimes talk of left and right. Where would you place yourself on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means the left and 10 means the right?”

Public opinion surveys have inquired about people's knowledge of the causes of climate change. Generally, individuals are found to have limited knowledge about human contribution to those changes (Lorenzoni & Pidgeon, 2006). For that reason, the perceived credibility of informants and the exposition of individuals to that information are very important. In fact, according to Krosnick et al. (2006), “the more credible informants are believed to be, the more an individual will presumably rely upon them when developing their beliefs about the existence of global warming”.

In 1993/2000, the questionnaire included the following items:

How much trust do you have in each of the following groups to give you correct information about causes of pollution?

- a. Business and industry
- b. Environmental groups
- c. Government departments
- d. Newspapers
- e. Radio or TV programmes
- f. University research centres

Maybe we can adapt this question by specifying “climate change” instead of “pollution” and replacing those items by these three: Environmental groups, Mass media (newspapers, radio and TV programmes) and Scientists.

Other interesting question involves finding out where people get their information about climate change from. We propose one new item on this topic, based upon the 2017 EuroBarometer survey.

Please tick one box from the following list to show your main source of information about climate change.

Conversations with friends, family and neighbours

Television news

Films and documentaries on television

Internet or online social networks

Radio

Newspapers

Magazines

Books or scientific publications

Brochures of information materials

Events

Museums, national or regional parks

None of these

The EuroBarometer survey asks for information about the “environment” instead of “climate change” and also allows more than one response. Maybe we should reduce alternatives as well.

References

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Comments from Spain

Most of the following thoughts are based on my experience as member of the Drafting Group in 2010, from following/participating in the discussion about the European Social Survey (round8) questions on climate change& energy sources and doing the cognitive pretesting in Spain of some of these questions, and from a consultation of several sources in Spain regarding attitudes towards the environment.

I think at this stage of the process, rather than discussing specific question formulation it is important to assess the general areas covered in 2010 (and previous modules 1993/2000), and produce a document in which we give a general overview of the module, its usage, and an indication of areas/themes/items we would consider dropping/cutting/trimming, and areas we would like to expand/include. I think the type of document we have in the Dropbox folder from 2010 (the proposal distributed before the General Assembly in Chicago 2008) might useful as a reference.

In order to clarify/refresh my own views on the topics covered in the module, I have completed the Excel file we used in the 2010 Environment Drafting Group, which contained information about 1993 and 2000, with the information taken from the final version of the 2010 Environment module. There are two sheets, the first with all the questions included in 1993, 2000 and 2010, and Sheet2 contains a summary table (also included at the end of this document). I think this document is useful to provide an overview of the history of this module, as well as on the choices made in 2010.

Given the relevance of measuring change along time in the ISSP I think that we have to keep very much in mind the history of the module/items when arguing for or against keeping/deleting items. In 2010 this was an important concern, but as a Drafting Group we were aware of the fact that there were many new countries that would participate 2010 with respect to the ones that had carried out the module in 1993 and 2000. In 2020 it is likely that we will have a more similar range and number of countries to the ones that did the module in 2010 (see list at the end of Sheet 1 in the Excel file attached).

Finally, there is the question of how little space there is for new items (20 maximum). That is, even if we would change some of the existing items if we were starting from scratch, we might want to keep some of them because we end up considering they are good enough to measure what they are intended to measure (given the constraints)+ they allow to monitor change over time+ (pragmatic reason) we need to keep at least 40 items.

Thematic areas to incorporate-expand:

Keeping all the previous comments in mind, the areas that could be expanded/incorporated are the following:

- **Climate change:** following consultation of existing research/experts in Spain, I agree with the rest of the DG members who have suggested this as an area to that would be worth expanding. I think we should also keep in mind the module on that topic included in the 8th round of the European Social Survey (ESS8) as a source of inspiration. I enclose a zip file containing several Excel files with the main results of the questions about climate change in the first release of these ESS8 data. This first release does not include all participating countries (for instance, Spain, Portugal and Italy are still missing), but there are enough of them to have an idea of the results.

One of the fears regarding this module of the ESS was not to find enough variation within/across countries, which could also be a concern for us as a DG. Looking at the results I think we are ok, particularly if we keep in mind that the countries participating in the ESS are expected to be more homogeneous in issues related to the environment than the ones participating in ISSP.

- **Trust in information/information sources on environmental issues/climate change:** This is an issue that is really relevant now, in its own right but also in relation to the issue of climate change/sources of energy.

However, I would not focus the questions on general trust in institutions but on specific trust in different groups/institutions to provide the right information about the environment/climate change... (along the lines of the questions included in 1993/2000 regarding pollution, as mentioned by Ricardo). Scientists could also be included in this topic (trust in information provided by scientists/experts). See for example:

<http://issues.org/34-1/real-numbers-mixed-messages-about-public-trust-in-science/>

- **Energy sources:** there was only one item about this topic in 2010. This issue is potentially related to other items/topics in the questionnaire, i.e. climate change, economic growth vs. environmental concerns, and could lead both to items that measure beliefs/attitudes and also behaviours (which is an area that the Austrian team was interested in expanding).

Items/areas to cut:

It is easier to give ideas on what to expand and much more difficult to find room for them. Here I think it would be relevant to make a difference between:

- 1) Items that measure substantively relevant issues for the module, but that do not do a good job in doing so, i.e. cases in which we might propose to replace old items with “better” ones.
- 2) Items that measure substantive topics which are not that relevant (anymore); are not useful to test any hypotheses and/or; - are not theoretically grounded and/or; are too difficult to measure and/or; are already (somewhat) being measured by other items in the questionnaire.

In the document we present to the General Assembly I think it is a good idea to base our suggestions to keep/drop items/themes on analyses of previous ISSP rounds. As I mentioned before, another issue to keep in mind when suggesting what to keep/what to drop is the “history” of those items and the already existing data (in previous Environment modules).

These are the areas in which I can identify some room for cutting:

- 1) **Knowledge/perceptions of danger to the environment:** I am not an expert myself on the substantive topic and have not had time to explore this, but it seems to me that one of the areas in which some items could be dropped would be self-assessed knowledge (Question 8). We could argue that the items on political efficacy somewhat capture knowledge issues, even if they are not exactly the same.

I am not sure about the items in Q14, i.e. whether we could measure what the question is intended to measure using fewer items.

2) Attitudes to science

The two questions included about general opinion about science are V8-V10 might be dropped if we include specific questions on trust in the information from science/scientists-experts.

- 3) Other areas/topics which we think we have to keep, but can do with having less items?

Some comments on the items regarding “salience of environmental issue/concern about the environment

An area that was greatly expanded in 2010 was saliency/concern of environmental issues. It was argued that the increasing amount of countries that participated in 2010 with respect to previous occasions made it particularly relevant to include a question to examine cross-national differences in environmental salience.

I think it is important to maintain at least some of the existing questions about salience of environmental issues/concern and it makes sense to keep at least some that have been asked in previous ISSP surveys on the subject, so that we can examine cross-national and within countries changes/continuities.

At the same time, we should evaluate how these new items worked, i.e. I think we need to base our decision on which ones to keep/drop on the usage of these items in articles-bibliography/analyses of the data from 2010. Just as an example, I enclose the frequencies of Q1/Q2, which have been mentioned as potential candidates to drop, but it would be interesting to know: 1) whether you are aware of any analyses using those variables, 2) and/or to do further analyses in order to decide which items to keep/drop.

Regarding the question format (i.e. to ask about “most important/second most important” issue, as it is done in Q1, Q2, Q18), the main problem is that asking one by one would mean having virtually no space left for other topics (since it would mean several items).

Summary table of contents ISSP Environment (1993-2000-2010)

	1993	2000	2010
Attitudes and beliefs			
Salience of environment vs other topics/impact in life			3
Degree of general/specific concern about environmental issues			3
Attitudes towards environment, science and nature	16	13	9
The trade-offs of environmentally friendly behaviour/trade off	3	3	4
Scientific and environmental knowledge	12	6	0
Dangers of specific environmental problems	14	7	7
Environmental efficacy	2	5	5
Roles of individual, business, government	2	5	4
Role of developing and developed countries, global co-operation	0	3	3
Trust in information/information sources about environmental	0	6	1
Self assessed knowledge about environmental issues			2
Energy sources (choice of preferred energy sources)			1
<i>Total number of attitudinal items</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>42</i>
Behaviour			
Environmentally-friendly behaviour	4	2	6
Membership of environmental groups	1	1	1
Action to protect the environment including environmental	3	3	3
<i>Total number of behaviour items</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>
Explanatory variables			
Belief in God	1	1	
Left-right dimension	2	2	2
Group-grid theory (optional)	0	8	0
Postmaterialism	2	2	2
Types of area lived in	1	1	
Libertarianism	1	0	
Interpersonal trust			2
Trust in institutions (government/politicians)			2
<i>Total number of explanatory variables (excluding optional)</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8</i>
TOTAL	64	60	60

SWEDEN

Drafting group for the ISSP Environment module Suggestions for new topics Ingemar Johansson Sevä, Sweden

Topic: Beliefs about climate change

Climate change has emerged as one of the greatest threats facing human societies. This topic focuses on public beliefs about climate change, often referred to as climate change denial or skepticism in the literature. While there is overwhelming scientific consensus that manmade climate change is real (Oreskes, 2004; Cook et al., 2013), previous studies show that a sizable share of the population in many countries displays uncertainty about whether manmade climate change is real and (particularly) whether it has adverse consequences for human societies (Weber & Stern, 2011; Tranter & Booth, 2015). Previous studies also show that beliefs about climate change can influence pro-environmental behavior and climate policies (Tjernström & Tietenberg, 2007; Lorenzoni, Nicholson-Cole & Whitmarsh, 2007), as well as scientists' positions on climate change (Lewandowsky et al., 2015). It might simply be difficult to convince ordinary people to change their lifestyles, energy consumption and support for carbon taxes and renewable energy, if they do not believe that the climate is actually changing or that it will have a real impact on their lives. Furthermore, in line with the attitude-behavior "gap" observed in previous research on the relationship between environmental concern and pro-environmental behavior (e.g. Wright & Klijn, 1998), it is reasonable to expect that the link between climate change beliefs and behavior might differ across countries. It is therefore important to increase the understanding about climate change skepticism, its underlying causes both at the individual and country level, as well as the extent to which the relationship between climate change beliefs and behavior is influenced by contextual factors.

Three dimensions of climate change beliefs and corresponding types of climate change skepticisms can be identified (Rahmstorf, 2004; Poortinga et al., 2011). First, trend skeptics are those who express uncertainty regarding whether the climate is actually changing, i.e., that there is an upward trend in the average global temperature. Second, attribution skeptics do not dispute that the climate is changing, yet display uncertainty regarding whether human activity is the primary cause. Third, impact skeptics agree that climate change and global warming is real and that it is manmade, but doubt whether it has adverse consequences.

In order to capture the trend, attribution and impact aspects of climate change, three (or two) items can be used. These items could replace or complement the current item (14e, included only in 2010 module) in the ISSP asking about the perceived impact of climate change for the environment. Question wordings can for example be adopted from the European Social Survey (round 8) asking the following three questions (it is also possible to incorporate trend and attribution in one item):

Trend: "Do you think the earth's climate is changing?"

Attribution: "Do you think climate change is caused by natural processes, human activity, or both?"

Impact: "How good or bad do you think the impacts of climate change will be across the world?"

In addition to these items, an item could also be included asking about climate change concern. For example: "How concerned are you about climate change?".

Topic: Nationalistic orientations

Many single-country studies show that certain types of political orientations are important predictors of environmental attitudes and behaviors. We propose a new topic capturing key aspects of political ideology in relation to global environmental problems such as climate change. Based on various strands of literature, we argue that there are good reasons to believe that nationalistic orientations are of particularly importance in relation to many environmental attitudes and behaviors. Since successful climate change mitigation most likely will require transnational agreements and treaties that infringe on national sovereignty, individuals with nationalistic orientations, e.g. a strong preference for national sovereignty and a strong emotional attachment to the nation should be less likely to accept the reality of climate change and support climate policies (see e.g. Devine-Wright et al., 2015). Furthermore, global environmental problems as well as the solutions to these might also come into conflict with other orientations that are linked to contemporary nationalist movements, such as preferences for a traditional social/economic order and the masculinity of industrial modernity (McCright & Dunlap, 2011; Anshelm & Hultman, 2014). These examples suggest that the understanding of environmental attitudes and behavior, not least in terms of climate change beliefs and support for climate policies across national contexts, would benefit from a topic focusing on nationalistic orientations.

This topic could therefore for example include items on national/global place attachment as well as attitudes towards national sovereignty and autonomy (in relation to climate change). These items constitute important complements to existing questions and batteries in the Environmental module on somewhat related topics, which have proven to be of importance for understanding environmental attitudes and behavior, such as social trust, political trust and materialism/post-materialism:

National place attachment: “How close do you feel to your country?” (very close, close, not very close, not close at all) (From ISSP 2013 National identity)

Global attachment: “I feel more like a citizen of the world than of any country.” (From ISSP 2013 National identity)

National sovereignty: An item asking whether respondents are positive or negative to giving up national sovereignty in order to address climate change through international climate treaties. (Exact item wording to be decided later)

National autonomy: An item asking whether respondents think that individual countries should decide for themselves with regard to climate policies. (Exact item wording to be decided later)

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Suggestions from Taiwan

1. Climate Change and Well-being

Climate change has initiated public discussions and academic studies ever since the past ISSP environmental modules. Some studies argued that the heat temperature might reduce productivity of human beings directly, while others argued that natural disasters due to extreme weather events damage the productivity, which is usually associated with objective well-being such as income and health. Globally, we have been confronting storms more frequently every summer, and in Asia the impact of typhoons occurs during spring and even winter. Besides, studies showed that Air Pollution has shortened the life expectancy of people in Asian countries such as Taiwan, China and India. However, only few studies have linked the climate and Air Pollution data to the surveys related to social aspects such as subjective well-beings. Therefore, we would like to suggest some new questions and replace some proceeding questions in the 2020 ISSP environmental module. In addition, we would like to suggest to collect the location information of the respondents more precisely in order to integrate the climate and Air Pollution data in the Geographical Information System for further analysis.

Suggested new items.

(1) How often did you do things less efficiently due to Hot Temperatures?

☐ (01) Three times or more a week ☐ (02) Once or twice a week

☐ (03) Once to three times a month ☐ (04) Less than once a month ☐ (05) Never

(2) How often did you do things less efficiently due to Air Pollution?

☐ (01) Three times or more a week ☐ (02) Once or twice a week

☐ (03) Once to three times a month ☐ (04) Less than once a month ☐ (05) Never

(3) How would you describe the chances of your residence being affected by a natural disaster as compared to other families in [Country]?

☐ (01) A lot more ☐ (02) Same ☐ (03) A lot less

2. Climate Change and Well-being

The influence of cultural values on environmental attitudes and behaviors has drawn attention (e.g. Schultz, 2002). While cross-national and cross-cultural surveys have provided rich data, with the integration of cultural values (e.g. Hofstede, 1991; 2001), a direct measure of value-imbedded environmental attitudes has yet to be included. A recent study found that fatalism, which attributes damages of environmental pollution to humanity's fate, is associated with individual well-being (Liao, et al., 2015). It is reasonable for the respondents who believe in Taoism to have fewer concerns or worries about the impact of environmental pollution, which is seen as fate to be accepted. On the other hand, those who do not have similar values may respond differently. Given a broader impact of climate change, we therefore suggest to add a new question on fatalism as the following, which has been included in the 2010 Taiwan Social Change Survey that conducted the 2010 ISSP Environmental Module.

(4) It's humanity's fate to be damaged by natural disasters, and there is nothing to prevent the damage from it. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

☐ (01) Strongly agree ☐ (02) Agree ☐ (03) Disagree ☐ (04) Strongly disagree

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Suggestion to drop from the 2010 ISSP Environmental module with the original item numbers.

3a. Looking at the list below, please tick a box next to the one thing you think should be [Country's] highest priority, the most important thing it should do.

☐ (01) Maintain order in the nation ☐ (02) Give people more say in government decisions

☐ (03) Fight rising prices ☐ (04) Protect freedom of speech

3b. And which one do you think should be [Country's] next highest priority, the second most important thing it should do?

☐ (01) Maintain order in the nation ☐ (02) Give people more say in government decisions

☐ (03) Fight rising prices ☐ (04) Protect freedom of speech

15a. If you had to choose, which one of the following would be closest to your views?

☐ (01) Government should let ordinary people decide for themselves how to protect the environment, even if it means they don't always do the right thing

☐ (02) Government should pass laws to make ordinary people protect the environment, even if it interferes with people's rights to make their own decisions

15b. And which one of the following would be closest to your views?

☐ (01) Government should let businesses decide for themselves how to protect the environment, even if it means they don't always do the right thing.

☐ (02) Government should pass laws to make businesses protect the environment, even if it interferes with businesses' rights to make their own decisions.

Comments from Malcolm Fairbrother

I have consulted with a few experts--leading researchers of environmental attitudes--including Steve Lewandowsky (UK), Sverker Jagers and Niklas Haring (Sweden), Larry Hamiton and Tom Dietz (USA).

The main messages to come out of these conversations have been:

- (1) Compared to the 2010 module, it would be good for the 2020 module to include a few more questions about climate change specifically.
- (2) Though some are very good, there are a lot of questions in the 2010 module that are problematic (unclear meaning, etc.). So there are more potential good new questions than there are available "slots" for them, given the rule that two-thirds of the questions must be kept (unchanged) from 2010.
- (3) It's very important to include questions *not* directly about the environment, so that environmental attitudes can be linked to these other things. This has been a strength of the ISSP's environment module in the past, and this quality should be maintained. For example, the ISSP has included good questions measuring social trust and political trust, and partly as a consequence we now know much more about the relationship between these things and important environmental attitudes. (We should keep the questions about trust, and in fact add to them slightly.) Many of the most important areas of survey-based research in environmental social science are currently about the relationship between environmental and other kinds of attitudes.
- (4) Other useful topics that could be added despite not being about the environment per se are:
 - a. conspiratorial ideas or perceptions of politics and society;
 - b. vaccinations (another politicized scientific issue, in some countries, and so maybe useful as a comparison with environment/climate change);
 - c. support for different social/political movements.
- (5) Finally, the 2020 module could add value by measuring some other social/political attitudes and beliefs. The 2010 questions about science/scientists were a good try (this topic is even more important today), but they didn't really work. So we should try again, but with different questions. And it would similarly be useful to measure preferences about different potential policy responses to environmental problems (such as "push" versus "pull" policies).
- (6) As a general methodological principle, rather than asking people to choose priorities from a list, it would be better to ask people their views about each element of the list.

Questions that should be dropped (unless they are substantially revised) include 2010's Q8 and Q14. (There are other questions that should also be revised, or perhaps dropped, but these two are probably at the top of the "drop list".)

Some suggestions for specific items follow below

ON CLIMATE CHANGE

A general "concern" question patterned like Q6 from 2010, so: "Generally speaking, how concerned are you about climate change?"

Replacing vaguer questions about understanding environmental issues generally:

"How much do you feel you understand about the issue of global warming or climate change? A great deal, A moderate amount, Only a little, or Nothing at all"

Three answer options investigating two things at once (trend and attribution scepticism):

"Which of the following three statements do you personally believe?

- (1) Climate change is happening now, caused mainly by human activities.
- (2) Climate change is happening now, but caused mainly by natural forces.
- (3) Climate change is NOT happening now."

From the ESS's recent module:

"How good or bad do you think the impact of climate change will be on people across the world? Please choose a number from 0 to 10, where 0 is extremely bad and 10 is extremely good."

"How likely are you over the next year to take steps to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that result from your energy consumption and consumption of goods and services.

Very likely, Somewhat likely, Not at all likely, I choose not to do this, I can't do this, I've already done this.

TRUST

Would you say that you trust, don't trust, or are unsure about scientists as a source of information about climate change?

(from the ESS)

Using this card, please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust.

... [country]'s parliament?

... the legal system?

... the police? 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 88

... politicians? 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 88

... political parties?

... the European Parliament?

... the United Nations?

CONSPIRATORIAL IDEAS

(using the same agree-to-disagree scale as in existing items):

“Society is largely controlled by small groups of people who are working in secret against the rest of us.”

“No matter what political system we use, a few people will always run things anyway.”

“The people who really ‘run’ the country are not often identified in the mainstream news.”

VACCINATIONS

(using the same agree-to-disagree scale as in existing items):

“I believe that vaccines are a safe and reliable way to help avert the spread of preventable diseases”;

“I believe that vaccines have negative side effects that outweigh the benefits of vaccination for children”;

“The risk of vaccinations to maim and kill children outweighs their health benefits”;

“Vaccinations are one of the most significant contributions to public health”.

+

"Would you say that you trust, don't trust, or are unsure about scientists as a source of information about vaccines?"

SUPPORT FOR DIFFERENT SOCIAL/POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

(a measure of political action for the environment)

“Many social movements in our nation try to influence government policy, business practices, and/or social and cultural norms. Below is a list of social movements that have been active in recent decades. Please indicate how, if at all, you identify with each social movement.”

- I’m an active opponent of this movement;
- I’m unsympathetic toward the movement, but I don’t actively oppose it;
- I’m neutral toward this movement;
- I’m sympathetic toward the movement, but I’m not active in it; and
- I’m an active participant in this movement.

COLLECTIVE ACTION PROBLEM – ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR

It occurs to me it would be really interesting to ask something like:

How much do you think other people in COUNTRY care about protecting the environment? (1 to 10 scale)

This would get at the collective action problem element of environmental protection.

QUESTIONS ABOUT SCIENCE/SCIENTISTS

(a general trust in scientists index -- previously used and validated, albeit only in the U.S.)

'How much do you distrust or trust scientists to:'

'Create knowledge that is unbiased and accurate?'

'Create knowledge that is useful?'

'Advise government officials on policy?'

'Inform the public on important issues?'

1 = completely distrust, 2 = partially distrust, 3 = neither distrust nor trust, 4 = partially trust, 5 = completely trust

PREFERENCES ABOUT POLICY RESPONSES

(adapting a question that has recently been used in the Eurobarometer, but which wasn't well formulated--the answer options here are the same, but they're answer options for a somewhat different question!)

How strongly would you support or oppose the government tackling environmental problems in each of the following ways? Would you be very supportive, somewhat supportive, somewhat opposed, or very opposed?

Investing in research and development to find technological solutions

Introducing heavier fines for breaches of environmental legislation

Ensuring better enforcement of legislation

Introducing stricter environmental legislation

Providing more information

Introducing or increasing financial incentives to businesses and people taking measures to protect the environment (e.g., tax breaks, subsidies)

Introducing or widening accessible training actions to help people change their habits (waste separation, transport habits, energy consumption, etc.)

Introducing or increasing taxation on environmentally harmful activities

ISSP 2020 Environment Module

2nd report to the General Assembly:

“New Items, old items, and draft questionnaire”

Drafting Group ISSP 2020 Environment Module

Members: Austria (Convener), Chile, Spain, Sweden, and Taiwan

Experts: Malcolm Fairbrother, Axel Franzen

This report is based on the outcome of the discussions of the General Assembly in Guadalajara (May 2018) and a meeting of the DG in Cologne (August 2018). We first summarize the discussion in Guadalajara, followed by a description of the suggested new items and the changes to the existing items. This document concludes with a color-coded draft questionnaire that shows all changes.

The vote at the General Assembly

The Draft Group proposed a few overarching themes at the 2018 ISSP meeting in Guadalajara, Mexico. These suggestions were based on our work since the 2017 ISSP meeting and the pre-meeting feedback from the General Assembly:

- climate change beliefs and relevant behaviours (Austria, Sweden, Spain, Taiwan, Chile, Franzen, Fairbrother)
- trust in sources of information and institutions (Sweden, Spain, Chile)
- relevance of an exposure to environmental issues (Chile, Taiwan)
- nationalism and place attachment (Sweden)

During the general discussion in Guadalajara, the aspect of positive views and positive interaction with the environment came up as well. We thus included this topic to the list of new items. In sum, we suggested less than 20 new items, which makes it a repeat module. The vote resulted in high priority for climate change and trust in sources of information and institutions and a somewhat lower preference for nationalism, exposure, and enjoying nature.

a	Climate change beliefs and behaviors	23
b	Trust in sources of information and institutions	21
d	Nationalism and place attachment	16
c	Relevance of and exposure to environmental issues	13
e	Enjoying nature, positive aspects of the environment	13

We also introduced all existing topics and the GA voted on these topics as well. The GA attached high priority to salience of environmental issues, behavior, and attitudes; medium priority to trust, efficacy, policy, and specific dangers; and low priority to knowledge, left-right political ideology, and postmaterialism.

A	Salience of environmental issues	25
G	Respondent's behavior	24
F	Attitudes towards environment, science and nature	22
D	Social and political trust	16
H	Environmental efficacy, skepticism	14
K	Environmental policy	14
J	Dangers of specific environmental problems	13
E	Environmental knowledge	7
B	Left- right dimension	5
C	Postmaterialism	4

Discussion of new topics

a) Climate change beliefs and behaviors (high priority)

Beliefs:

Following the typology developed by Rahmstorf (2004), different forms of climate change skepticism can be distinguished: trend sceptics neglect that the climate is changing; attribution sceptics do not think that human activity is a driver for climate change; and impact sceptics don't foresee substantial negative impacts from a changing climate.

The following items and response scales are replications from the ESS 2016. However, we propose a slightly different response scale for the impact item ("How good or bad do you think the impact of climate change will be on people across the world?"). Instead of the 0–10 scale with labels for the end-points used in ESS, we believe that it might be more consistent with general ISSP practice as well as with the other two climate change items to use a 7-point scale with labels. Further, we changed across the world to for [COUNTRY] given that the changes might be very different in different areas of the world. Country narrows it down slightly (even if large countries such as China, India, US still cover a variety of geographical zones that might be very differently affected). Further, we propose specific items on environmental threats such as extreme weather events in the place where the respondent lives (see section c):

"You may have heard the idea that the world's climate is changing due to increases in temperature over the past 100 years. What is your personal opinion on this? Do you think the world's climate is changing? "

- (1) Definitely changing, (2) Probably changing, (3) Probably not changing, (4) Definitely not changing

"Do you think climate change is caused by natural processes, human activity, or both?"

- (1) Entirely by natural processes, (2) Mainly by natural processes, (3) About equally by natural processes and human activity, (4) Mainly by human activity, (5) Entirely by human activity
- (8) There is no climate change

"How good or bad do you think the impacts of climate change will be for COUNTRY?"

- 1 Extremely bad
- 2 Very bad
- 3 Somewhat bad
- 4 Neither bad nor good
- 5 Somewhat good
- 6 Very good
- 7 Extremely good
- 8 There is no climate change

Behaviors:

Wynes and Nicholas (2017) emphasize the importance of knowing about individual choices with the most impact on the greenhouse gas emissions. They conclude that for developed countries living car-free, avoiding airplane travel and eating a plant-based diet are among the most important single actions when it comes to reducing carbon emissions. Housing, diet, and daily transportation are also of importance in less developed countries. We thus propose the addition of:

“How often do you eat meat?” (1) Daily, (2) Several times a week, (3) Once a week, (4) Less often, or (5) Never?

“In a typical week, how many hours would you say you travel in a car or on a motorbike for private use, including commuting? (in hours)”

“In the last 12 months, about how many flights have you taken, not counting any trips you made for work?”

As for housing, Mack and McWilliam (2013) employed several regression models to analyze the most influential factors of the heating and cooling energy consumption. Based on data from a survey of the United States Energy Information Administration, they concluded that the size of the dwelling (i.e. the living space) is an important predictor of the energy use for heating and cooling, both in hotter and colder climates, although living space is even more influential in hotter climate zones of the US. Besides the size, the type of the dwelling is highly relevant, mainly due to different numbers of outside walls (thermal losses).

“What is the approximate size of your home in square meters/feet?”

The DG also discussed whether we should include a question on the type of dwelling (such as free standing home with/without running water, apartment, ...) and if respondents would be willing to have few children for the sake of the environment. It would be good to hear from the GA on these topics.

b) Trust in sources of information and institutions (high priority)

Questions about institutional trust would complement existing items measuring social and political trust. To reiterate the importance of these latter two topics, environmental degradation is fundamentally a problem of collective action. That is, for the individual polluter, polluting is rational, insofar as its benefits outweigh its costs; but the costs for society as a whole outweigh the benefits. Avoiding environmental harm is therefore inevitably cooperative: it requires collective action, probably under the organization of the state. People have to trust each other, and trust the public authorities regulating their actions.

The new questions proposed here extend what has always been a strength of the ISSP Environment module: it includes some questions that are *not* about the environment, allowing researchers to investigate relationships between environmental attitudes and other variables. It is partly because the ISSP has included good questions measuring social and political trust, for example, that we now know environmental attitudes are strongly related to these kinds of trust. We thus propose to add questions on institutional trust and to keep most of the existing questions (see section on existing questions)

“How much of the time do you think you can trust each of the following groups to do what is right?”

- University research centres
- The news media
- Business and industry

(1) Almost always, (2) Most of the time, (3) Some of the time, or (4) Almost never?

The DG discussed whether we should use the above phrasing or use the ISSP 2018 religion wording of “How much confidence do you have in ...” As for now we decided to do a split half pre-test- It would be good to hear back from the GA on this issue.

c) Relevance of exposure to environmental harm

Two theories try to explain differences across countries in environmental concern. One is the “postmaterialist values” theory (Inglehart, 1995), which claims that environmentalism is a manifestation of post-materialistic values in wealthy countries, therefore, affluence would eventually lead to more global concern about the environment. However, this theory has some problems trying to account for the fact that medium and low income countries show similar levels of concern, which Inglehart suggests is the result of the exposure to high levels of pollution. This theory was later called “objective problems subjective values” (OPSV). Brechin (1999) argues that the OPSV implies that residents of poor nations rate local environmental problems as significantly more serious than do people in wealthy nations because the former experience higher levels of pollution (from air and water), but the latter rate global problems (as climate change) as more serious.

There has been a debate in the empirical literature studying environmental concern, mostly focused on testing the first theory in developed countries due to data availability (Inglehart, 1995; Brechin, 1999; Diekmann & Franzen, 1999; Kemmelmeier, Krol, & Kim, 2002; Franzen, 2003; Gelissen 2007; Haller and Hadler 2008). However, the second theory has not received the same level of analysis. Givens and Jorgenson (2011) is an exception. They measure environmental degradation at individual level using the agreement with the statement “air pollution is a serious problem in the community”, available in the World Values Survey, and at the national level by CO2 emissions. They show that the more respondents think that air pollution is a problem at the community, the higher the concern about the environment.

We suggest to pre-test these existing items in conjunction with the new items regarding the pollution of the immediate environment. We consider deleting 1b in case the new items work well.

1. Here is a list of some different environmental problems.
 - a. Which problem, if any, do you think is the most important for [COUNTRY] as a whole?
 - b. ~~Which problem, if any, affects you and your family the most? (possible deletion post pre-test)~~
 - Air pollution
 - Chemicals and pesticides
 - Water shortage
 - Water pollution
 - Nuclear waste
 - Domestic waste disposal
 - Climate change
 - Genetically modified foods
 - Using up our natural resources

New items for the background questionnaire or at the end of the survey (to be decided):

After "Would you describe the place where you live..." (the urban – rural dimension), we would like to add:

“Thinking about the place where you live, how much of each of the following things would you say there was over the course of the last twelve months?”

- air pollution
- water pollution
- extreme weather events (storms, drought, floods, heat waves, cold snaps)
➔ (1) None at all, (2) A little, (3) Some, (4) A lot, (5) A huge amount

d) Positive aspects of nature

This dimension came up in the meeting of the GA in Guadalajara and was not considered initially by the DG. A literature review showed that the benefits of interacting with nature have been discussed with empirical studies. A review on previous studies indicated that its positive effects on individuals' psychological and spiritual well-being have been demonstrated (Keniger, et al. 2013), while cognitive and social abilities may also benefit. The type of interaction between people and nature can be indirect, incidental, or intentional. Given the limited space for question items, we propose the measures of intentional interaction. For psychological and spiritual well-being, we suggest to come back to the 2018 Religion module which includes happiness and self-reported health.

We also propose to add questions on health and life satisfaction wellbeing as optional questions as included in the ISSP 2017 survey: (optional?

(ISSP 2017 Q30). All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays?

Completely satisfied/ Very satisfied/ Fairly satisfied/ Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/ Fairly dissatisfied/ Very dissatisfied/ Completely dissatisfied

(ISSP 2017 Q27). In general, would you say your health is...

Excellent/ Very good/ Good/ Fair/ Poor

<TN: This refers to both physical and mental health.>)

New items on intentional interaction:

How much do you enjoy being outside in nature?

1) Not at all, (2) A little, (3) to Some extent, (4) rather much, (5) Very much

How often do you engage in leisure activities outside in nature, such as bird watching, gardening, hiking, fishing, diving, or climbing?

(1) Several times a week/ (2) Once a week/ (3) Two or three times a month/ (4) Once a month/ (5) Several times a year/ (6) About once a year/ (7) Seldom (Less than once a year)/ (8) Never

ADD this item to battery on willingness to pay taxes, higher prices, etc.

- How willing would you be to lose COUNTRY's protected nature areas, in order to open them up for economic activity?

e) Nationalism and place attachment

Environmental attitudes and behaviors. We propose a new topic capturing key aspects of political ideology in relation to global environmental problems such as climate change. Based on various strands of literature, we argue that there are good reasons to believe that nationalistic orientations are of particular importance in relation to many environmental attitudes and behaviors. Since successful climate change mitigation most likely will require transnational agreements and treaties that infringe on national sovereignty, individuals with nationalistic orientations, e.g. a strong preference for national sovereignty and a strong emotional attachment to the nation should be less likely to accept the reality of climate change and support climate policies (see e.g. Devine-Wright et

al., 2015). Furthermore, global environmental problems as well as the solutions to these might also come into conflict with other orientations that are linked to contemporary nationalist movements, such as preferences for a traditional social/economic order and the masculinity of industrial modernity (McCright & Dunlap, 2011; Anshelm & Hultman, 2014). These examples suggest that the understanding of environmental attitudes and behavior, not least in terms of climate change beliefs and support for climate policies across national contexts, would benefit from a topic focusing on nationalistic orientations.

ADD TO THIS BATTERY re. NATIONALISM

Based on the pre-test results, we plan to use up to three items from the following list:

- _[COUNTRY] should limit the import of foreign products in order to protect its national economy.
- [COUNTRY's] economy generally benefits from globalization and international trade.
- [COUNTRY] should limit immigration in order to protect our national way of life.
- [COUNTRY's] cultural life is generally enriched by people coming to live here from other countries.
- International organizations are taking away too much power from the [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] government.
- In general, [COUNTRY] should follow the decisions of international organizations to which it belongs, even if the government does not agree with them.

Discussion of existing topics

A Salience of environment/environmental issues (question numbers 1 and 7)

Salience is listed as a priority in the votes of the GA. We keep question 1. As for 7a and 7b, we propose to pre-test these items in conjunction with our new items on the environmental pollution of a respondent's immediate environment. We might keep 7a (most important environmental problem for country) and delete 7b (most important problem for you and your family) in case the immediate environmental problem battery works better.

1a Which of these issues is the most important for [COUNTRY] today?

1b Which is the next most important?

- Health care
- Education
- Crime
- The environment
- Immigration
- The economy
- Terrorism
- Poverty

Here is a list of some different environmental problems.

7a Which problem, if any, do you think is the most important for [COUNTRY] as a whole?

~~7b Which problem, if any, affects you and your family the most? (possible drop)~~

- Air pollution
- Chemicals and pesticides
- Water shortage
- Water pollution
- Nuclear waste
- Domestic waste disposal
- Climate change
- Genetically modified foods
- Using up our natural resources

B Left right dimension (question numbers 2a-b)

The GA expressed a low priority of these two items. Yet, the DG considers it an important addition that measures preferences for different governmental interventions. It's related to the distinction between left and right-wing policies and thus even more important given that our classic left-right scale is error prone (Zuelli and Scholz, ISA Conference). We thus propose to keep the items.

How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

2a. Private enterprise is the best way to solve [COUNTRY'S] economic problems

2b. It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes

C Postmaterialism (question numbers 3a-b)

The items on postmaterialistic views had a low priority in the votes, but strong support from part of the group, since these are explanatory variables that can be helpful in explaining attitudes/behaviours

measured throughout the document. In a similar vein, Israel commented prior to México's GA that we need to have relevant explanatory variables measured in the questionnaire. Hence, we propose keeping these items.

3a. Looking at the list below, please tick a box next to the one thing you think should be [COUNTRY'S] highest priority, the most important thing it should do.

3b. And which one do you think should be [COUNTRY'S] next highest priority, the second most important thing it should do?

Maintain order in the nation/Give people more say in government decisions/ Fight rising prices/
Protect freedom of speech

D Social trust (question numbers 4 and 5)

Social trust received medium support from the GA. Trust, however, also received support to be included as a new topic (see previous section). Given the possible inclusion of new items, we propose to keep 4a and to delete item 4b. The remaining items will be combined with the new items on social trust.

4a. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

~~4b. Generally speaking, do you think that most people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance, or would they try to be fair?~~

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

5a. Most of the time we can trust people in government to do what is right

5b. Most politicians are in politics only for what they can get out of it personally

E Knowledge (8a- b, optional questions)

Again, low priority in the voting. The DG had a look at the use of the knowledge items. The item 8a correlates with other environmental values, however it might be rather a measure of environmental concern and awareness than actual knowledge questions. We thus propose to delete 8a, 8b and the previous optional items.

~~8a. How much do you feel you know about the causes of these sorts of environmental problems?~~

~~8b. And how much do you feel you know about solutions to these sorts of environmental problems?~~

"How true is...

~~opt.1. Greenhouse effect caused by hole in atmosphere~~

~~opt.2. Burning coal, oil, gas contributes to climate change~~

F Attitudes towards environment, science and nature (9a-11c plus 19c)

High priority in the voting, but it was in the same "heading" (voting category) as many other attitudes, values. The DG went through all items and looked for their use in research, the question wording, and

distributions. We decided to remove only 3 out of 11 items, avoiding deleting an entire battery. Further, given our new items on trust in science etc. we capture relevant aspects of 9a and 9b.

How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

~~9a We believe too often in science, and not enough in feelings and faith~~

~~9b Overall, modern science does more harm than good~~

9c Modern science will solve our environmental problems with little change to our way of life

10a. We worry too much about the future of the environment and not enough about prices and jobs today

10b. Almost everything we do in modern life harms the environment

10c. People worry too much about human progress harming the environment

11a. In order to protect the environment [COUNTRY] needs economic growth

11b. Economic growth always harms the environment

~~11c The earth simply cannot continue to support population growth at its present rate~~

G Respondents behavior (question numbers 12, 21-23)

This topic received strong support by the GA. It includes three different aspects: hypothetical behavior (preference of paying more taxes, etc.), private behavior (car use, energy use, ...) and political behavior (support of environmental groups etc.)

We decided to keep all items on hypothetical behavior and political behavior.

12a How willing would you be to pay much higher prices in order to protect the environment?

12b And how willing would you be to pay much higher taxes in order to protect the environment?

12c And how willing would you be to accept cuts in your standard of living in order to protect the environment

21. Are you a member of any group whose main aim is to preserve or protect the environment?

22 In the last five years, have you ...

signed a petition about an environmental issue?

given money to an environmental group?

taken part in a protest or demonstration about an environmental issue?

As for private behavior, we identified several issues with the existing questions. First, some of them are not asking for actual behavior, but for how often respondents are changing their behavior. Second, some items include the phrase "for the environments sake" and others don't. So, we are asking inconsistently. We thus propose to keep those items that are aligned with the new items on impact. We thus can measure the actual impact and the willingness to reduce the impact.

~~23a How often do you make a special effort to sort glass or tins or plastic or newspapers and so on for recycling?~~

~~23b How often do you make a special effort to buy fruit and vegetables grown without pesticides or chemicals?~~

23c And how often do you cut back on driving a car for environmental reasons?

23d How often do you reduce the energy or fuel you use at home for environmental reasons?

~~23e And how often do you choose to save or re-use water for environmental reasons?~~

23f And how often do you avoid buying certain products for environmental reasons?

H Environmental efficacy/skepticism (question numbers 13a-g)

This topic received medium support from the GA. Item g does not match the other items and the DG thus suggests deleting only item g. In case, we need to delete additional items, the DG could look into this battery in more detail.

How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

- 13a. It is just too difficult for someone like me to do much about the environment
- 13b. I do what is right for the environment, even when it costs more money or takes more time
- 13c. There are more important things to do in life than protect the environment
- 13d. There is no point in doing what I can for the environment unless others do the same
- 13e. Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated
- 13f. I find it hard to know whether the way I live is helpful or harmful to the environment
- 13g. ~~Environmental problems have a direct effect on my everyday life~~

J Dangers of specific environmental problems (question numbers 14a-g)

This topic received medium to low support from GA as a priority. We considered deleting the items on “how dangerous to the environment” and replacing them with items on pollution salience etc. However, in 1993 these items are asked in two forms: “dangerous to environment” and “dangerous to you and your family”. The analysis indicates a very strong correlation between these two variables. Respondents thus do not differentiate. We thus decided to keep these items. However, in case some questions need to be removed, we can state that a-c are highly skewed and f and g are not considered as particularly important for the respondent in Q7b

- 14a. In general, do you think that air pollution caused by cars is ...
- 14b. In general, do you think that air pollution caused by industry is ...
- 14c. And do you think that pesticides and chemicals used in farming are ...
- 14d. And do you think that pollution of COUNTRY’S rivers, lakes and streams is ...
- 14e. In general, do you think that a rise in the world’s temperature caused by climate change is ...
- 14f. And do you think that modifying the genes of certain crops is ...
- 14g. And do you think that nuclear power stations are...
extremely dangerous for the environment, very dangerous, somewhat dangerous, not very dangerous, or not dangerous at all for the environment?

K Environmental policy (15 - 19)

This topic received a medium to low support from the GA. The DG initially considered it very important to ask about environmental policy measures. However, upon closer examination, we came to the conclusion that policies are very context dependent and that each country has specific policies that may or may not apply to other countries. We thus decided to remove several items that were not used frequently, are redundant, or show an insufficient variation. In contrast to the initial starting point of the DG, we thus propose to remove:

- ~~15a. If you had to choose, which one of the following would be closest to your views?~~
 - ~~• Government should let ordinary people decide for themselves how to protect the environment, even if it means they don’t always do the right thing OR~~
 - ~~• Government should pass laws to make ordinary people protect the environment, even if it interferes with people’s rights to make their own decisions~~
- ~~15b. And which one of the following would be closest to your views?~~

- ~~Government should let businesses decide for themselves how to protect the environment, even if it means they don't always do the right thing OR~~
- ~~Government should pass laws to make businesses protect the environment, even if it interferes with businesses' rights to make their own decisions~~

We propose to keep v17, as it measures similar concepts as v15 and is used more often:

17a. Which of these approaches do you think would be the best way of getting business and industry in [COUNTRY] to protect the environment?

- Heavy fines for businesses that damage the environment
- Use the tax system to reward businesses that protect the environment
- More information and education for businesses about the advantages of protecting the environment

17b. Which of these approaches do you think would be the best way of getting people and their families in [COUNTRY] to protect the environment?

- Heavy fines for people who damage the environment
- Use the tax system to reward people who protect the environment
- More information and education for people about the advantages of protecting the environment

V18 does not have much variation (70% of the respondents opt for the single category "wind/solar/water power").

18. ~~To which of the following should [COUNTRY] give priority in order to meet its future energy needs?~~

~~Coal, oil and natural gas / Nuclear power / Solar, wind or water power / Fuels made from crops~~

The international agreement questions are rarely used and we thus propose to delete them.

16. ~~Some countries are doing more to protect the world environment than other countries are. In general, do you think that [COUNTRY] is doing ... more than enough, about the right amount, or, too little?~~

V19 will be trimmed – the international items are not used often and V19c should be kept, but moved to section 11.

19. ~~How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?~~

a. ~~For environmental problems, there should be international agreements that [COUNTRY] and other countries should be made to follow~~

b. ~~Poorer countries should be expected to make less effort than richer countries to protect the environment~~

c. Economic progress in [COUNTRY] will slow down unless we look after the environment better

move to section 11

Draft questionnaire, color coded

ADD (19 ticks): trust 3, behaviour 4, place 3, climate 3, nationalism 3, positive 3

DROP (16 ticks): 8a, 8b, 9a, 9b, 11c, 13g, 15a, 15b, 16, 18, 19a, 19b, 20a, 20b, 20c, 20e

DROP possibly (but pre-test first): 4b, 7a, 7b

1

- a. Which of these issues is the most important for [COUNTRY] today?
- b. Which is the next most important?
 - Health care
 - Education
 - Crime
 - The environment
 - Immigration
 - The economy
 - Terrorism
 - Poverty

2. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

- a. Private enterprise is the best way to solve [COUNTRY'S] economic problems
- b. It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes

ADD TO THIS BATTERY re. NATIONALISM (3, out of these six, but all of them for the pre-test):

- [COUNTRY] should limit the import of foreign products in order to protect its national economy.
- [COUNTRY's] economy generally benefits from globalization and international trade.
- [COUNTRY] should limit immigration in order to protect our national way of life.
- [COUNTRY's] cultural life is generally enriched by people coming to live here from other countries.
- International organizations are taking away too much power from the [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] government.
- In general, [COUNTRY] should follow the decisions of international organizations to which it belongs, even if the government does not agree with them.

3.

- a. Looking at the list below, please tick a box next to the one thing you think should be [COUNTRY'S] highest priority, the most important thing it should do.
- b. And which one do you think should be [COUNTRY'S] next highest priority, the second most important thing it should do?
 - Maintain order in the nation
 - Give people more say in government decisions
 - Fight rising prices
 - Protect freedom of speech

4.

- a. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?
 - b. Generally speaking, do you think that most people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance, or would they try to be fair?
- 5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
 - a. Most of the time we can trust people in government to do what is right
 - b. Most politicians are in politics only for what they can get out of it personally

ADD re. INSTITUTIONAL TRUST:

- How much of the time do you think you can trust each of the following groups to do what is right?
 - University research centres
 - The news media
 - Business and industry
- ➔ Almost always, Most of the time, Some of the time, or Almost never?

6. Generally speaking, how concerned are you about environmental issues?

- 7. Here is a list of some different environmental problems.
 - a. Which problem, if any, do you think is the most important for [COUNTRY] as a whole?
 - b. Which problem, if any, affects you and your family the most?
 - Air pollution
 - Chemicals and pesticides
 - Water shortage
 - Water pollution
 - Nuclear waste
 - Domestic waste disposal
 - Climate change
 - Genetically modified foods
 - Using up our natural resources

ADD re. CLIMATE CHANGE (3):

- "Do you think the earth's climate is changing?"
- "Do you think climate change is caused by natural processes, human activity, or both?"
- "How good or bad do you think the impacts of climate change will be for COUNTRY?"
- 8.
 - a. How much do you feel you know about the causes of these sorts of environmental problems?
 - b. And how much do you feel you know about solutions to these sorts of environmental problems?
- 9. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?
 - a. We believe too often in science, and not enough in feelings and faith
 - b. Overall, modern science does more harm than good

- c. Modern science will solve our environmental problems with little change to our way of life

10. And how much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

- a. We worry too much about the future of the environment and not enough about prices and jobs today
- b. Almost everything we do in modern life harms the environment
- c. People worry too much about human progress harming the environment

11. And please tick one box for each of these statements to show how much you agree or disagree with it.

- a. In order to protect the environment [COUNTRY] needs economic growth
- b. Economic growth always harms the environment
- c. The earth simply cannot continue to support population growth at its present rate

12.

- a. How willing would you be to pay much higher prices in order to protect the environment?
- b. And how willing would you be to pay much higher taxes in order to protect the environment?
- c. And how willing would you be to accept cuts in your standard of living in order to protect the environment?

ADD to this battery one of these three:

- How many nature areas do you think should be protected in COUNTRY, rather than developed to extract their resources? Many more than now, more than now, neither more nor less, less than now, or much less than now?
- Should the government prioritize protecting nature areas in COUNTRY, or opening them up to more resource extraction?
- How willing would you be to lose COUNTRY's protected nature areas, in order to open them up for economic activity?

13. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

- a. It is just too difficult for someone like me to do much about the environment
- b. I do what is right for the environment, even when it costs more money or takes more time
- c. There are more important things to do in life than protect the environment
- d. There is no point in doing what I can for the environment unless others do the same
- e. Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated
- f. I find it hard to know whether the way I live is helpful or harmful to the environment
- g. Environmental problems have a direct effect on my everyday life

14.

- a. In general, do you think that air pollution caused by cars is ...
- b. In general, do you think that air pollution caused by industry is ...
- c. And do you think that pesticides and chemicals used in farming are ...
- d. And do you think that pollution of COUNTRY'S rivers, lakes and streams is ...
- e. In general, do you think that a rise in the world's temperature caused by climate change is ...

- f. And do you think that modifying the genes of certain crops is ...
- g. And do you think that nuclear power stations are...
 - extremely dangerous for the environment,
 - very dangerous,
 - somewhat dangerous,
 - not very dangerous, or
 - not dangerous at all for the environment?

15.

- a. If you had to choose, which one of the following would be closest to your views?
 - Government should let ordinary people decide for themselves how to protect the environment, even if it means they don't always do the right thing OR
 - Government should pass laws to make ordinary people protect the environment, even if it interferes with people's rights to make their own decisions
- b. And which one of the following would be closest to your views?
 - Government should let businesses decide for themselves how to protect the environment, even if it means they don't always do the right thing OR
 - Government should pass laws to make businesses protect the environment, even if it interferes with businesses' rights to make their own decisions

16. Some countries are doing more to protect the world environment than other countries are. In general, do you think that [COUNTRY] is doing ... more than enough, about the right amount, or, too little?

17.

- a. Which of these approaches do you think would be the best way of getting business and industry in [COUNTRY] to protect the environment?
 - Heavy fines for businesses that damage the environment
 - Use the tax system to reward businesses that protect the environment
 - More information and education for businesses about the advantages of protecting the environment
- b. Which of these approaches do you think would be the best way of getting people and their families in [COUNTRY] to protect the environment?
 - Heavy fines for people who damage the environment
 - Use the tax system to reward people who protect the environment
 - More information and education for people about the advantages of protecting the environment

18. To which of the following should [COUNTRY] give priority in order to meet its future energy needs?

- Coal, oil and natural gas
- Nuclear power
- Solar, wind or water power
- Fuels made from crops

19. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

- a. For environmental problems, there should be international agreements that [COUNTRY] and other countries should be made to follow

- b. Poorer countries should be expected to make less effort than richer countries to protect the environment
- c. Economic progress in [COUNTRY] will slow down unless we look after the environment better # move to section 11

20. THE QUESTIONS THAT WERE HERE, as Q22, ARE NOW MOVED DOWN TO Q25 (and four out of the six are removed)

ADD re. POSITIVE ASPECTS and BEHAVIOR

- How much do you enjoy being outside in nature? Not at all... Very much
- How often do you engage in leisure activities outside in nature, such as bird watching, gardening, hiking, fishing, diving, or climbing? Never... Every day
- How often do you eat meat? Daily, several times a week, once a week, less often, or never?
- In a typical week, how many hours would you say you travel in a car or on a motorbike for private use, including commuting? (in hours)
- In the last 12 months, about how many flights have you taken, not counting any trips you made for work?

21. Are you a member of any group whose main aim is to preserve or protect the environment?

22. In the last five years, have you ...

- a. signed a petition about an environmental issue?
- b. given money to an environmental group?
- c. taken part in a protest or demonstration about an environmental issue?

23.

- a. How often do you make a special effort to sort glass or tins or plastic or newspapers and so on for recycling?
- b. How often do you make a special effort to buy fruit and vegetables grown without pesticides or chemicals?
- c. And how often do you cut back on driving a car for environmental reasons?
- d. How often do you reduce the energy or fuel you use at home for environmental reasons?
- e. And how often do you choose to save or re-use water for environmental reasons?
- f. And how often do you avoid buying certain products for environmental reasons?

(OPTIONAL) In your opinion, how true is this?

- b. 'Climate change is caused by a hole in the earth's atmosphere'
- c. 'Every time we use coal or oil or gas, we contribute to climate change'

ADD for the background questionnaire:

After "Would you describe the place where you live...":

- Thinking about that place, how much of each of the following things would you say there was over the course of the last twelve months?
- air pollution
- water pollution
- extreme weather events (storms, drought, floods, heat waves, cold snaps)
- ➔ None at all, a little, some, a lot, a huge amount

Right after asking about the household composition in the background questionnaire:

- What is the approximate size of your home in square meters/feet?

ISSP 2020 Environment Module
3rd report to the General Assembly:
“Pre-test results and proposed questionnaire”

Drafting Group ISSP 2020 Environment Module
Members: Austria (Convener), Chile, Spain, Sweden, and Taiwan
Experts: Malcolm Fairbrother, Axel Franzen

This report is an extension of the 2nd report to the General Assembly from October 2018. It summarizes the main points of the comments on our 2nd report and the changes we made based on these comments for all new proposed topics. These considerations are followed by the pre-test results for each item. Pre-tests were conducted in Austria, Great Britain, Sweden, United States, and Taiwan with sample sizes of around 100 respondents in each country. Based on these results, we further revised our questions. The latest draft of the 2020 questionnaire concludes this document.

This 3rd report has to be read in conjunction with the 2nd report of the DG. The 2nd report was based on the General Assembly in Guadalajara (May 2018) and a follow-up meeting of the DG in Cologne. It includes a summary of the discussion in Guadalajara, followed by a description of the suggested new items and the changes to the existing items. It also includes the information on the theoretical background as well as the considerations on the addition of new items, trimming of existing scales, and the deletion of some items. It was sent out in October 2018.

The new topics

The Drafting Group proposed a few overarching themes at the 2018 ISSP meeting in Guadalajara, Mexico:

- climate change beliefs and relevant behaviours (Austria, Sweden, Spain, Taiwan, Chile, Franzen, Fairbrother)
- trust in sources of information and institutions (Sweden, Spain, Chile)
- relevance of an exposure to environmental issues (Chile, Taiwan)
- nationalism and place attachment (Sweden)

During the general discussion in Guadalajara, the aspect of positive views and positive interaction with the environment came up as well. We thus included this topic to the list of new items. In sum, we suggested less than 20 new items, which makes it a repeat module. The vote resulted in high priority for climate change and trust in sources of information and institutions and a somewhat lower preference for nationalism, exposure, and enjoying nature.

a	Climate change beliefs and behaviors	23
b	Trust in sources of information and institutions	21
d	Nationalism and place attachment	16
c	Relevance of and exposure to environmental issues	13
e	Enjoying nature, positive aspects of the environment	13

The following pages summarize our considerations on these five areas.

Comments and concerns

These items received a number of comments focusing on the wording, the scale, and the possibility of a filter. We changed the wording of the question and introduced a filter question for the pre-test: Respondents who think that there's no climate change did not need to answer the two questions on the causes and consequences of climate change.

Pre-test items

“You may have heard the idea that the world’s climate has been changing, with temperatures going up in recent decades. Do you personally think the world’s climate has been changing?”

- 1) Yes, it has definitely been changing
- 2) Yes, it has probably been changing
- 3) No, it has probably not been changing
- 4) No, it has definitely not been changing

➔ Filter if 4) then skip next two questions

“Do you think climate change is caused by natural processes, human activity, or both?”

- 1) Entirely by natural processes,
- 2) Mainly by natural processes,
- 3) About equally by natural processes and human activity,
- 4) Mainly by human activity,
- 5) Entirely by human activity
- 9) Don't know

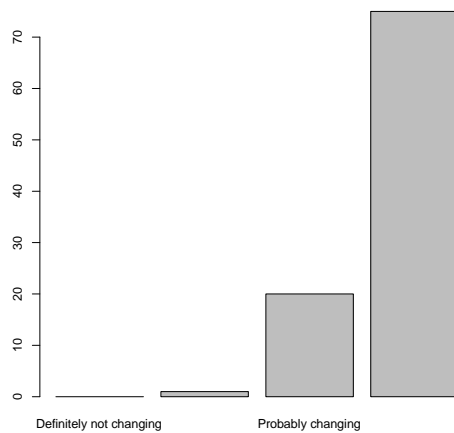
“How good or bad do you think the impacts of climate change will be for [COUNTRY]?”

- 1) Extremely bad
- 2) Very bad
- 3) Somewhat bad
- 4) Neither bad nor good
- 5) Somewhat good
- 6) Very good
- 7) Extremely good

- 8) There is no impact
- 9) Don't know

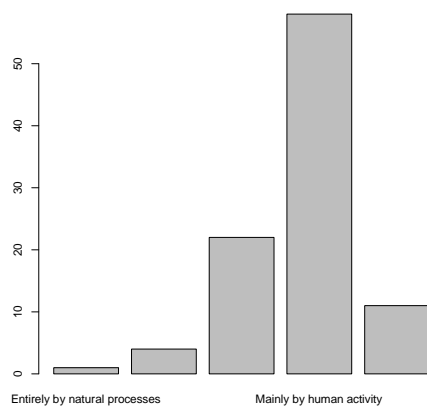
Results

“You may have heard the idea that the world’s climate has been changing, with temperatures going up in recent decades. Do you personally think the world’s climate has been changing?”



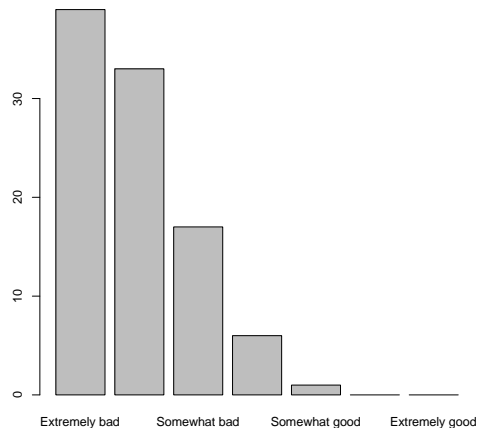
The pre-tests show very skewed results in all countries (above the result for the US). Most people believe that CC is happening or probably happening.

“Do you think climate change is caused by natural processes, human activity, or both?”



The same applies to the cause. Most respondents think it’s caused mainly by human activity (USA results displayed).

“How good or bad do you think the impacts of climate change will be for [COUNTRY]?”



The pre-test results showed in all countries skewed results. Most people believe that CC will have extremely bad (USA results shown)

Conclusions

The DG discussed if it's necessary to ask the first question given that most respondents think that CC is happening. We concluded that it is important to empirically show this fact. At the same time, it might be wise to combine the first two questions and to save a tick. We thus propose to add the following set of two questions capturing the same info as the previous set of three questions:

“You may have heard the idea that the world’s climate has been changing, with temperatures going up in recent decades. Do you personally think ...

- 1) The world’s climate is not changing
- 2) The world’s climate is changing mostly due to natural processes
- 3) The world’s climate is changing about equally due to natural processes and human activity
- 4) The world’s climate is changing mostly due to human activity

Filter if 1) then skip next question

“How good or bad do you think the impacts of climate change will be for [COUNTRY]?”

- 1) Extremely bad
- 2) Very bad
- 3) Somewhat bad
- 4) Neither bad nor good
- 5) Somewhat good
- 6) Very good
- 7) Extremely good

- 8) There is no impact
- 9) Don't know

BEHAVIOUR

Comments and concerns

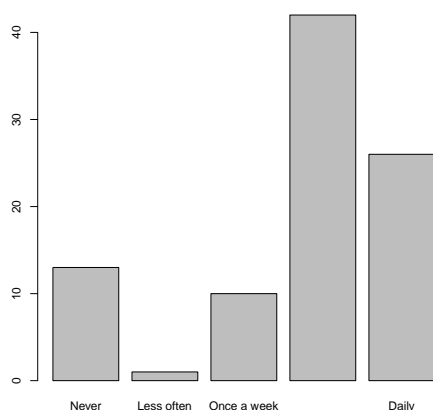
Comments focused on the wording and scales of the new items, collective behaviour, and the role of awareness. As for awareness, these items are supposed to measure impact. Impact happens regardless if it is done for the sake of the environment or not. Collective behaviour is part of public behaviour. As for the more specific concerns, we decided to add “count each take-off” to the flight question and “half hours and more round up to a full hour” as explanation to the car item. As for the house size, we kept it for the pre-test, but consider dropping it if it is too difficult.

Pre-test items

How often do you eat meat?

- 1) Daily
- 2) Several times a week
- 3) Once a week
- 4) Less often
- 5) Never

Results: (UK)



In all countries, the daily and several times a week option are mentioned most often.

Conclusion:

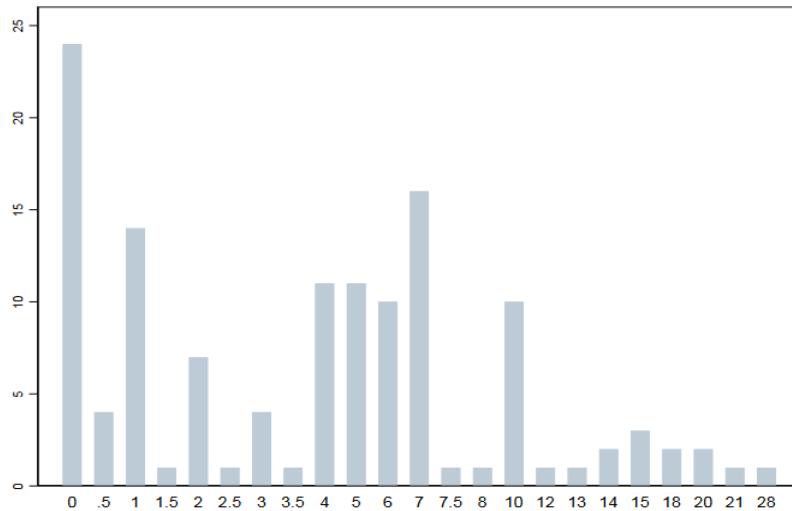
The DG discussed changing the answer possibilities and to include more options for frequent meat consumption. Parallel, we also realized that it is beef and beef products that matter the most in terms of CO2 output and climate impact. We thus propose a change to question to:

In a typical week, how often do you eat beef and beef products? (does not include milk and cheese)

- 1) More than once per day
- 2) About once per day
- 3) Several times a week
- 4) About once a week
- 5) Never

In a typical week, how many hours would you say you travel in a car or on a motorbike for private use, including commuting? (in hours; round up half-hours or more to a full hour)

Pre-test results (Taiwan):



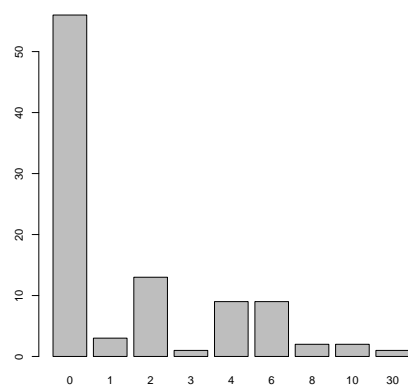
Conclusions:

The DG considered developing categories, but the thresholds vary substantially across countries. We thus would like to ask it as numeric question. We changed “car” to motor vehicle in order to capture more types of vehicles. We also point out that public transport does not count. We propose to add the following revised item:

In a typical week, how many hours would you say you travel in a motor vehicle (such as a car or on a motorbike) for private use, including commuting transport? (in hours; round up half-hours or more to a full hour; do not count public transport)

In the last 12 months, about how many flights have you taken, not counting any trips you made for work? (count each take-off)

Pre-test results (USA):



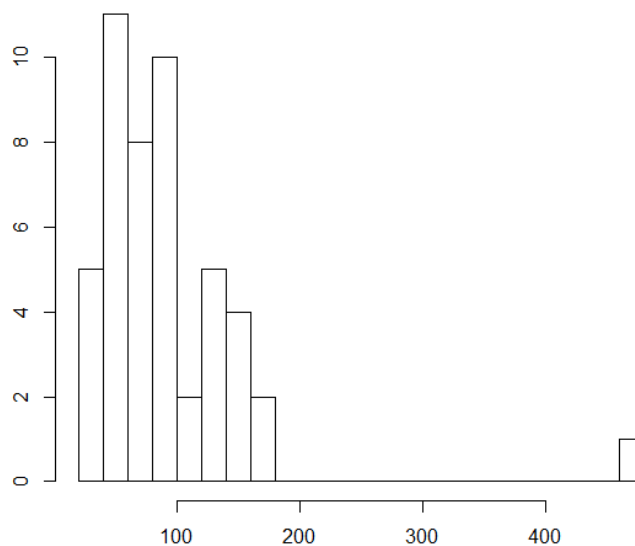
In most countries around 50% of the respondents did not fly at all.

Conclusions:

The DG discussed the use of this question and possible ways to find categories or other ways of asking this question. Air travel is one of the main contributors to CO2 emissions thus it is important to capture this aspect. Currently, we suggest to add this item as is.

What is the approximate size of your home in square feet?

Pre-test results (Austria):



Respondents asked for clarifications on what is included and what is not. We thus received a high number of missing cases.

Conclusion:

The DG suggests to not consider this item for the final questionnaire.

ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

Comments and concerns

Comments pointed out that extreme weather events are a count measure, while CC effects should be seen in increasing numbers of such events and that little within country variation might be the case in small countries. Another comment suggested an alternative answer scale as ours doesn't match the question wording. The DG changed the question wording addressing these concerns.

In addition, we included the question on different national problems in the questionnaire, with the idea that it could be replaced by the three items mentioned above. We received comments that it is a difficult item and that some items measure various pollutions (such as types of air pollution). Yet, it was included successfully in the previous surveys:

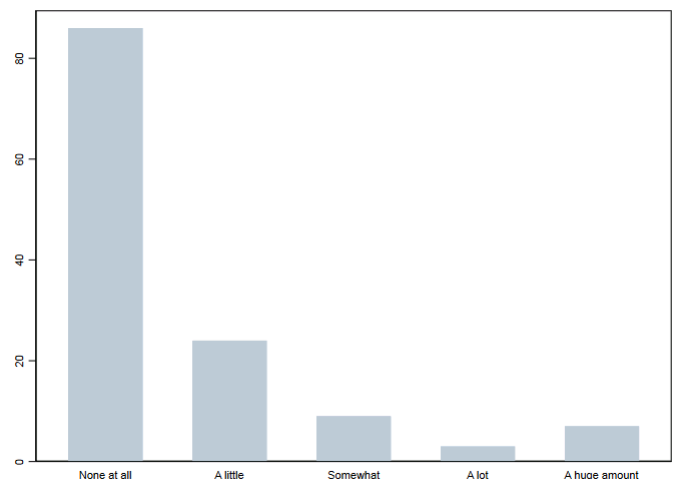
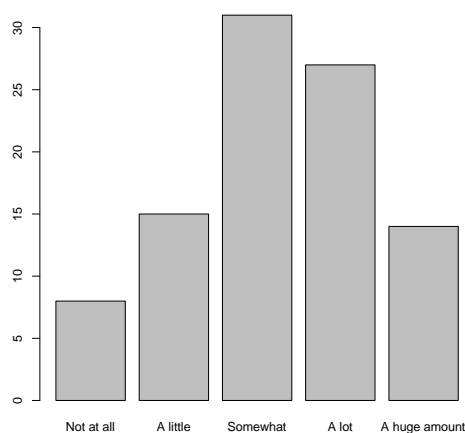
Pre-test items

"Thinking about the place where you live, to what extent was it affected by the following things over the course of the last twelve months?"

- **air pollution**
- **water pollution**
- **extreme weather events (storms, drought, floods, heat waves, cold snaps)**
 - 1) Not at all
 - 2) A little
 - 3) Somewhat
 - 4) A lot
 - 5) A huge amount

Results

Extreme weather events (USA and Taiwan):



Distributions of the three items (air, water, weather events) are similar within each country. The distribution is quite good in most countries. Taiwan, however, shows little variation.

Conclusion

Given that this item did work in most countries, we would like to keep it. The little variation in Taiwan might be due to the limited size of this country and that all areas are affected similarly. We, however, noticed an inconsistency between wording and answer categories. We thus propose to add this question, but to change the answer categories to:

1. Not at all
2. To a small extent
3. To some extent
4. To a great extent
5. To a very great extent

“Which problem, if any, do you think is the most important for [COUNTRY] as a whole?”

- Air pollution
- Chemicals and pesticides
- Water shortage
- Water pollution
- Nuclear waste
- Domestic waste disposal
- Climate change
- Genetically modified foods
- Using up our natural resources

Results Taiwan:

- Air pollution 47.3%
- Chemicals and pesticides 10.1%
- Water shortage 5.4%
- Water pollution 6.2%
- Nuclear waste 5.4%
- Domestic waste disposal 5.4%
- Climate change 5.4%
- Genetically modified foods 3.1%
- Using up our natural resources 7.8%

The frequencies vary across countries. Interesting is that, as seen in air pollution for Taiwan, 47% of the Taiwanese say that it is the most important national problem, yet around two thirds said that the area where they live is “not” or only “a little” affected.

Conclusion

We would like to keep this item with a focus on the country as is. Given that the local item impact questions did work well, we propose to use it and to delete the item on which problem is the most important for the respondent and their family.

APPRECIATION OF NATURE

Comments and concerns

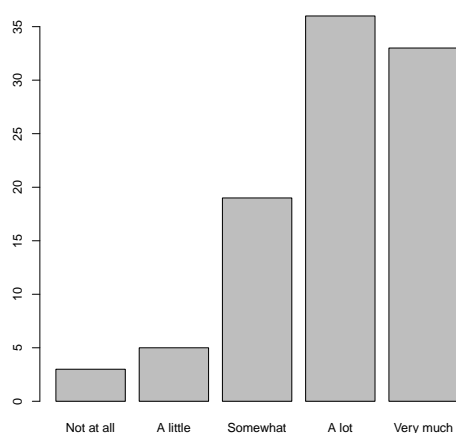
Comments focused on the wording and the scale. The wording included mostly seasonal activities, which was changed to a set of different activities plus the inclusion of “any” in the wording. The answer scale was aligned with the 2007 questionnaire on Leisure and Sports. Further, we added an explanatory note to the item on the acceptance of losing protected areas as various comments asked about specific types of land use, regions, etc.

Pre-test items and results

How much do you enjoy being outside in nature?

- 1) Very much
- 2) A lot
- 3) Some
- 4) A little
- 5) Not at all

Results (USA):



This item is distributed similarly across countries.

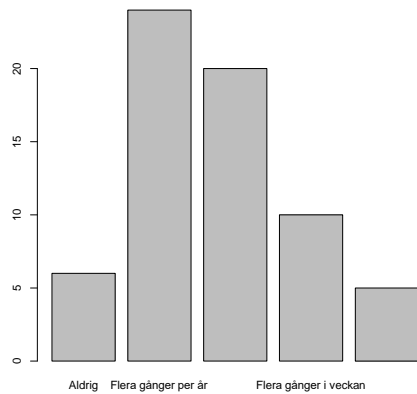
Conclusion:

The DG discussed briefly if we should add another answer category to the “very much” pole, but decided to keep it as is. We thus propose to add this item.

How often do you engage in any leisure activities outside in nature, such as bird watching, gardening, hiking, swimming fishing, diving, skiing, or climbing?

- 1) Daily
- 2) Several times a week
- 3) Several times a month
- 4) Several times a year
- 5) never

Results (Sweden):



This item works well in all countries.

Conclusion:

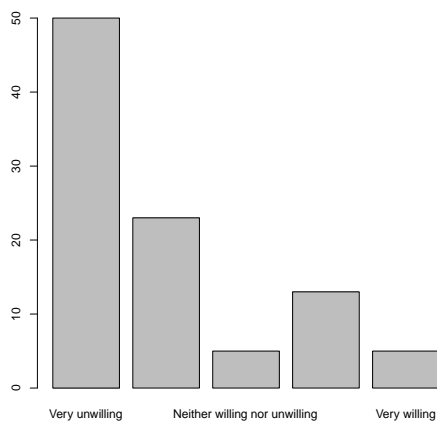
The DG suggests adding this item.

How willing would you be to reduce the size of COUNTRY's protected nature areas, in order to open them up for economic activity?*

(Protected nature areas include parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Economic activity refers to mining, farming, forestry, other sorts of resource extraction, house-building, road construction, or any other form of economic development that substantially transforms the land.)

- 1) Very willing
- 2) Fairly willing
- 3) Neither willing nor unwilling
- 4) Fairly unwilling
- 5) Very unwilling

Results (USA):



The distributions are rather similar in all countries with many respondents choosing “very unwilling”.

Conclusions:

The DG discussed adding another answer category such as “absolutely unwilling” or to change the wording. Given that this item is supposed to be added to the items on willingness/unwillingness to pay higher taxes etc., we cannot change the answer categories. We also considered different question wordings such as adding “in order to stimulate economic growth.” Currently, the DG is leaning towards adding it as it, but we would like to receive some feedback.

NATIONALISM

Comments and concerns

We received comments regarding the number of items (too many,) that the GA had given only medium priority to this topic, and that the relation to environmental topics is vague. The inclusion was based on the observation of the covariance of nationalism and negative attitudes towards environmental protection. Our goal was to include these items in the pre-test and to reduce them afterwards.

Pre-test items

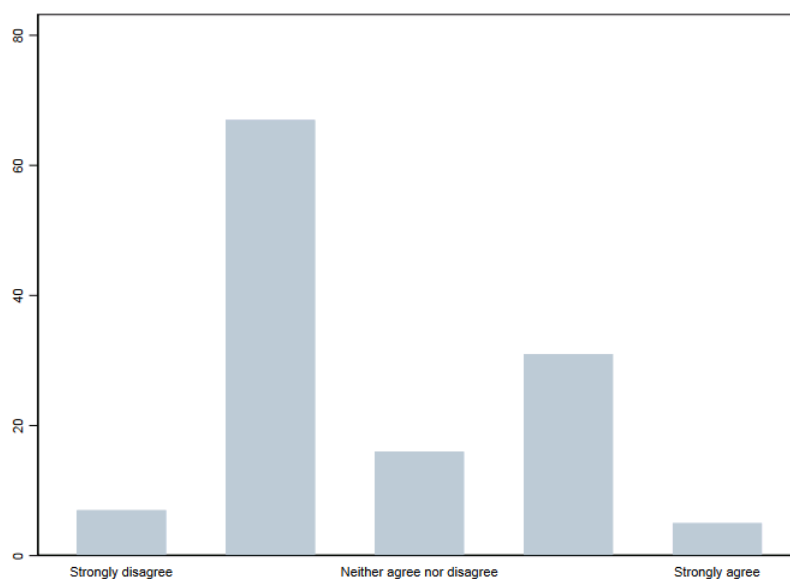
How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

- a. [COUNTRY] should limit the import of foreign products in order to protect its national economy.
- b. [COUNTRY's] economy generally benefits from globalization and international trade.
- c. [COUNTRY] should limit immigration in order to protect our national way of life.
- d. [COUNTRY's] cultural life is generally enriched by people coming to live here from other countries.
- e. International organizations are taking away too much power from the [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] government.
- f. In general, [COUNTRY] should follow the decisions of international organizations to which it belongs, even if the government does not agree with them.

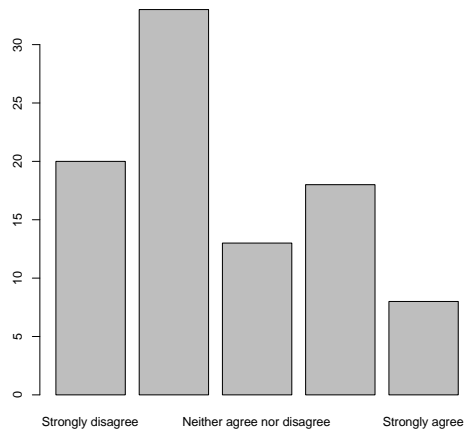
Results

Item a, e, and f are distributed fairly well in the US, UK, Sweden and Austria. The other items are more skewed. All items form a single factor when analysed using factor analysis (USA; UK; SE) set. As for the correlation with the climate change items, we find stronger correlations only in Sweden and the USA.

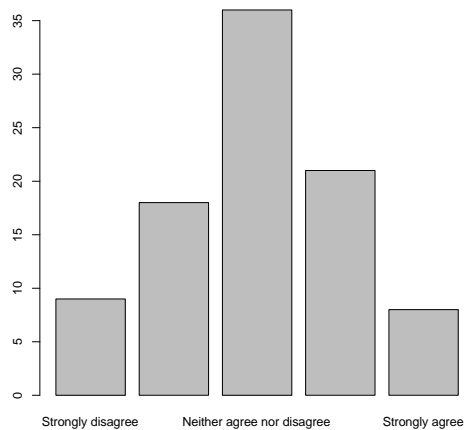
[TAIWAN] should limit the import of foreign products in order to protect its national economy.



[UK] should limit immigration in order to protect our national way of life.



International organizations are taking away too much power from the [UK] government.



Conclusions:

Recent political developments show that right wing parties are opposing measures against climate change and embrace nationalistic ideas. The negative association between nationalism and global environmental issue thus is obvious. The DG thus proposes to add the three items measuring nationalistic orientations a, c, and e (which as shown in the graphs.)

INSTITUTIONAL TRUST

Comments and concerns

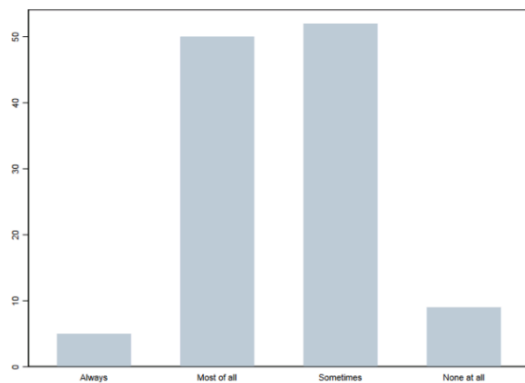
We had previously proposed new items for measuring institutional trust on which we subsequently received some critical but useful comments (particularly from France). Those comments led us to change our proposed questions. The new questions more closely reflect the current state-of-the-art when it comes to measuring institutional and political trust (as reflected for example in the questions used by the European Social Survey).

Pre-test items

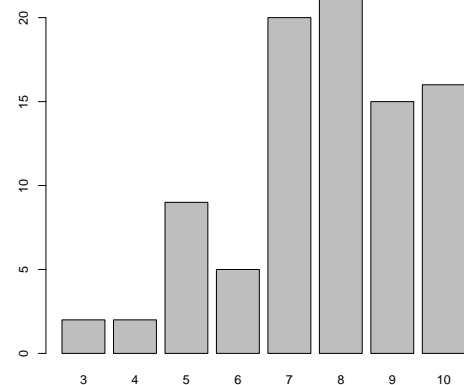
We asked this question in two different versions. Taiwan's pretest was based on the initial "how often can you trust" scale: (Always, Most of all, Sometimes, Not at all) and in the other countries as "On a scale of 0 to 10, how much do you personally trust each of the following institutions? 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust

- University research centers
- The news media
- Business and industry

Results: Taiwan: University



UK: University research centres



Both versions work well, with most trust reported towards Universities and the least trust towards businesses.

Conclusions

The DG suggests to add the 10-point scale to the questionnaire.

OPTIONAL ITEMS

We proposed the inclusion of two optional items in our previous report to the GA. The feedback was positive, we thus propose to include:

All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays? (ISSP 2017 Q30).

Completely satisfied/ Very satisfied/ Fairly satisfied/ Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/ Fairly dissatisfied/ Very dissatisfied/ Completely dissatisfied

In general, would you say your health is... (ISSP 2017 Q27).

Excellent/ Very good/ Good/ Fair/ Poor

<TN: This refers to both physical and mental health.>

Draft questionnaire, March 2019, 60 ticks, (blue = new items)

1 (ISSP 2010, Q1a and 1b)

- a. Which of these issues is the most important for [COUNTRY] today?
- b. Which is the next most important?
 - Health care
 - Education
 - Crime
 - The environment
 - Immigration
 - The economy
 - Terrorism
 - Poverty

2 (ISSP 2010 Q2a and 2b, 2000, 1993)

How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

- a. Private enterprise is the best way to solve [COUNTRY'S] economic problems
- b. It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes

3

How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

- a. [COUNTRY] should limit the import of foreign products in order to protect its national economy.
- b. [COUNTRY] should limit immigration in order to protect our national way of life.
- c. International organizations are taking away too much power from the [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] government.

4. (ISSP 2010 Q3a and 3b, 2000, 1993)

- a. Looking at the list below, please tick a box next to the one thing you think should be [COUNTRY'S] highest priority, the most important thing it should do.
- b. And which one do you think should be [COUNTRY'S] next highest priority, the second most important thing it should do?
 - Maintain order in the nation
 - Give people more say in government decisions
 - Fight rising prices
 - Protect freedom of speech

5 (ISSP 2010 Q4a, 2000, 1993)

- a. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

You can't be too careful				Most people can be trusted	Can't choose
1	2	3	4	5	

6 (ISSP 2010 Q5a and 5b, 2000, 1993)

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

- a. Most of the time we can trust people in government to do what is right
b. Most politicians are in politics only for what they can get out of it personally

Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose
1	2	3	4	5	

7

On a scale of 0 to 10, how much do you personally trust each of the following institutions? 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust

- a. University research centres
b. The news media
c. Business and industry

8 (ISSP 2010 Q6)

Generally speaking, how concerned are you about environmental issues?

Not at all Concerned				Very concerned	Can't choose
1	2	3	4	5	

9 (ISSP 2010, Q7)

Here is a list of some different environmental problems.

a. Which problem, if any, do you think is the most important for [COUNTRY] as a whole?

- Air pollution
- Chemicals and pesticides
- Water shortage
- Water pollution
- Nuclear waste
- Domestic waste disposal
- Climate change
- Genetically modified foods
- Using up our natural resources

10

“You may have heard the idea that the world’s climate has been changing, with temperatures going up in recent decades. Do you personally think ...

- 1) The world’s climate is not changing
- 2) The world’s climate is changing mostly due to natural processes
- 3) The world’s climate is changing about equally due to natural processes and human activity
- 4) The world’s climate is changing mostly due to human activity
- 8) Can’t choose

(Filter if 1) then skip next question)

11

“How good or bad do you think the impacts of climate change will be for [COUNTRY]?”

- 1) Extremely bad
- 2) Very bad
- 3) Somewhat bad
- 4) Neither bad nor good
- 5) Somewhat good
- 6) Very good
- 7) Extremely good
- 8) There is no impact
- 9) Don’t know/Can’t choose

12 (ISSP 2010 Q9/Q10/Q11, 2000, 1993)

How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

- Modern science will solve our environmental problems with little change to our way of life
- We worry too much about the future of the environment and not enough about prices and jobs today
- Almost everything we do in modern life harms the environment
- People worry too much about human progress harming the environment
- In order to protect the environment [COUNTRY] needs economic growth
- Economic growth always harms the environment

Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly		Can't choose
1	2	3	4	5		

13 (ISSP 2010, Q12a-c, 2000, 1993), [New item d](#))

- How willing would you be to pay much higher prices in order to protect the environment?
- And how willing would you be to pay much higher taxes in order to protect the environment?
- And how willing would you be to accept cuts in your standard of living in order to protect the environment?
- [How willing would you be to reduce the size of COUNTRY's protected nature areas, in order to open them up for economic activity?](#)

- Very willing
- Fairly willing
- Neither willing nor unwilling
- Fairly unwilling
- Very unwilling

14 (ISSP 2010, Q13/item g was Q19c, 2000 and 1993 (except for item f which was new in 2000 and g was new in 2000))

Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose
1	2	3	4	5	

How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

- It is just too difficult for someone like me to do much about the environment
- I do what is right for the environment, even when it costs more money or takes more time
- There are more important things to do in life than protect the environment
- There is no point in doing what I can for the environment unless others do the same
- Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated
- I find it hard to know whether the way I live is helpful or harmful to the environment
- Economic progress in [COUNTRY] will slow down unless we look after the environment better

15 (ISSP 2010, Q14a-g, 2000 and 1993 except for item f which was incorporated in 2000)

- a. In general, do you think that air pollution caused by cars is ...
 - b. In general, do you think that air pollution caused by industry is ...
 - c. And do you think that pesticides and chemicals used in farming are ...
 - d. And do you think that pollution of COUNTRY'S rivers, lakes and streams is ...
 - e. In general, do you think that a rise in the world's temperature caused by climate change is ...
 - f. And do you think that modifying the genes of certain crops is ...
 - g. And do you think that nuclear power stations are...
- 1) ...extremely dangerous for the environment,
 - 2) very dangerous,
 - 3) somewhat dangerous,
 - 4) not very dangerous,
 - 5) or, not dangerous at all for the environment?
- 8) Can't choose

16 (ISSP 2010 Q17a)

Which of these approaches do you think would be the best way of getting business and industry in [COUNTRY] to protect the environment?

- 1) Heavy fines for businesses that damage the environment
 - 2) Use the tax system to reward businesses that protect the environment
 - 3) More information and education for businesses about the advantages of protecting the environment
- 8) Can't choose

17 (ISSP 2010 Q17b)

Which of these approaches do you think would be the best way of getting people and their families in [COUNTRY] to protect the environment?

- 1) Heavy fines for businesses that damage the environment
 - 2) Use the tax system to reward businesses that protect the environment
 - 3) More information and education for businesses about the advantages of protecting the environment
- 8) Can't choose

18

How much do you enjoy being outside in nature?

- (1) Very much,
 - (2) A lot,
 - (3) Some,
 - (4) A little,
 - (5) Not at all
- (8) Can't choose

19.

How often do you engage in any leisure activities outside in nature, such as bird watching, gardening, hiking, swimming, fishing, diving, skiing, or climbing?

- (1) Daily
- (2) Several times a week
- (3) Several times a month
- (4) Several times a year
- (5) Never

(8) Can't choose

20.

In a typical week, how often do you eat beef and beef products? (does not include milk and cheese)

- (1) Daily
- (2) Several times a week
- (3) Several times a month
- (4) Several times a year
- (5) Never

(8) Can't choose

- a. In a typical week, how many hours would you say you travel in a car or on a motorbike for private use, including commuting? (in hours; round up half-hours or more to a full hour)

_____ Hours

(8) Don't know

- b. In the last 12 months, about how many flights have you taken, not counting any trips you made for work? (count each take off)

_____ Flights

(8) Don't know

21. (ISSP 2010, Q20, 2000 and 1993)

Are you a member of any group whose main aim is to preserve or protect the environment?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

22. (ISSP 2010, Q22, 2000 and 1993)

In the last five years, have you ...

- ...signed a petition about an environmental issue?
- ...given money to an environmental group?
- ...taken part in a protest or demonstration about an environmental issue?

- (1) Yes I have
- (2) No, I have not

23. (Item a: ISSP 2010 Q20c, 2000 and 1993/ Items b and c: ISSP 2010 Q20 e/f)

- a) How often do you cut back on driving a car for environmental reasons?
- b) How often do you reduce the energy or fuel you use at home for environmental reasons?
- c) And how often do you avoid buying certain products for environmental reasons?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Never

19 (ADD to the background questionnaire, after "Would you describe the place where you live..."):

"Thinking about the place where you live, to what extent was it affected by the following things over the course of the last twelve months?"

- a. Air pollution
- b. Water pollution
- c. Extreme weather events (storms, drought, floods, heat waves, cold snaps)

- (1) Not at all
- (2) To a small extent
- (3) To some extent
- (4) To a great extent
- (5) To a very great extent

Optionals:

20

All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays? (ISSP 2017 Q30).

Completely satisfied/ Very satisfied/ Fairly satisfied/ Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/ Fairly dissatisfied/ Very dissatisfied/ Completely dissatisfied

21

In general, would you say your health is... (ISSP 2017 Q27).

Excellent/ Very good/ Good/ Fair/ Poor

<TN: This refers to both physical and mental health.>

ISSP 2020 – Environment IV

Final Source Questionnaire

This **final questionnaire** is the outcome of the discussions of the General Assembly at the 2019 ISSP meeting in India based on the proposed items by the Drafting Group. Each proposed item (see previous reports) was discussed, changed, and/or replaced when requested. Only items that received approval from a majority of the ISSP member countries are included in this questionnaire.

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ISSP 2020 Module on Environment
Final source questionnaire May 2019

- 1 All notes which are not part of the questionnaire are enclosed in pointed brackets,
e.g. <ISSP 1993 Q2, V5-6>.
- 2 For repeat items, the relevant question numbers from 1993/2000/2010 are given in pointed brackets above the question text. New items are indicated by <NEW>.
- 3 Where **[COUNTRY]** appears in the question text, members should insert the name of their country.
- 4 The questionnaire is laid out for self-completion administration. Some of the wording will need to be altered for interviewer administered interviewing.
e.g.3a. Looking at the list below, please tick a box next to the one thing ...
For interviewer administered interviewing, please make sure that show cards are used to list answer options, particularly at Q1 and Q7.
- 5 Translation notes for repeat questions are intended for those countries which did not take part in the 1993, 2000 or 2010 ISSP. Others should repeat their wording from the 1993/2000/2010 survey. ISSP policy on questions which you have already translated for an earlier module is that members should not tinker with wording to make slight improvements. Only real mistakes in translation should be changed. These should be clearly documented in your study monitoring report.

< ISSP 2010, Q1a and 1b >

1a. Which of these issues is the **most important** for [COUNTRY] today?PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

	(✓)	
Health care	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)
Crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)
The environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)
Immigration	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5)
The economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6)
Terrorism	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7)
Poverty	<input type="checkbox"/>	(8)
None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>	(9)
Can't choose	<input type="checkbox"/>	(-8)

b. Which is the **next most important**?PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

	(✓)	
Health care	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)
Crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)
The environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)
Immigration	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5)
The economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6)
Terrorism	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7)
Poverty	<input type="checkbox"/>	(8)
None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>	(9)
Can't choose	<input type="checkbox"/>	(-8)

<Q1 Answer option 6 “The economy” should capture all aspects of the economy rather than single issues such as unemployment or inflation>

<ISSP 2010 Q2a /2b/-/-/, 2000 Q1a/1b/-/-/, 1993 Q2a/2b/-/-/; ISSP 2013 //c/ /e; New items / / /d/

2. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose
a. Private enterprise is the best way to solve [COUNTRY'S] economic problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ISSP 2013>						
c. [COUNTRY] should limit the import of foreign products in order to protect its national economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<NEW>						
d. [COUNTRY] should limit immigration in order to protect our national way of life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ISSP 2013>						
e. International organizations are taking away too much power from the [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(-8)

<ISSP 2010 Q3a and 3b, 2000 Q2a and 2b, 1993 Q3a and 3b>

3a. Looking at the list below, please tick a box next to the **one** thing you think should be [COUNTRY'S] **highest priority**, the most important thing it should do.

**Highest
priority**

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

[COUNTRY] should ...

	(✓)	
Maintain order in the nation	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
Give people more say in government decisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)
Fight rising prices	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)
Protect freedom of speech	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)
Can't choose	<input type="checkbox"/>	(-8)

- b. And which **one** do you think should be [COUNTRY'S] **next highest priority**, the second most important thing it should do?

Next highest priority

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

[COUNTRY] should...

(✓)

Maintain order in the nation ☐ (1)

Give people more say in government decisions ☐ (2)

Fight rising prices ☐ (3)

Protect freedom of speech ☐ (4)

Can't choose ☐ (-8)

<ISSP 2010 Q4a>

4. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?
Please tick one box to show what you think, where 1 means you can't be too careful and 5 means most people can be trusted.

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

You can't be too careful

Most people can be trusted

Can't choose

1

2

3

4

5

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(-8)

<NEW>

5. On a scale of 0 to 10, how much do you personally trust each of the following institutions? 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you trust it completely.

- a. University research centres

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

No trust at all

Complete trust

Can't choose

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

(0)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

(-8)

- b. The news media

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

No trust at all

Complete trust

Can't choose

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

(0)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

(-8)

c. Business and industry

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLYNo trust
at allComplete
trustCan't
choose☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

(0)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

(-8)

d. The [COUNTRY NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT]

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLYNo trust
at allComplete
trustCan't
choose☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

(0)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

(-8)

<Q5. University research centres include organized groups of researchers in universities or other similar scientific and higher education institutions. The news media consists of the organizations producing TV, radio, magazines, and newspapers (including in their online forms), but not social media. Business and industry refers to firms in all sectors of the economy. Parliament refers to the national legislature, such as the German Bundestag, Israeli Knesset, U.S. Congress, Chinese National People's Congress, or British Parliament.>

< ISSP 2010 Q6>

6. Generally speaking, how concerned are you about environmental issues?

Please tick one box below to indicate what you think, where 1 means you are not at all concerned and 5 means you are very concerned.

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLYNot at all
concernedVery
concernedCan't
choose**1****2****3****4****5**☐☐☐☐☐☐

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(-8)

<Q6. By "concerned about" we mean being worried about environmental issues. "Concern" should not imply involvement with environmental pressure groups.>

< ISSP 2010, Q7a>

7. Here is a list of some different environmental problems.

Which problem, if any, do you think is the most important for [COUNTRY] as a whole?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

- (✓)
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| Air pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |
| Chemicals and pesticides | <input type="checkbox"/> | (2) |
| Water shortage | <input type="checkbox"/> | (3) |
| Water pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | (4) |
| Nuclear waste | <input type="checkbox"/> | (5) |
| Domestic waste disposal | <input type="checkbox"/> | (6) |
| Climate change | <input type="checkbox"/> | (7) |
| Genetically modified foods | <input type="checkbox"/> | (8) |
| Using up our natural resources | <input type="checkbox"/> | (9) |
| None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> | (10) |
| Can't choose | <input type="checkbox"/> | (-8) |

<Q7.6 domestic waste disposal means disposal of household waste/garbage: adjust wording to national language>

<Q7.9 "Natural resources" can include both non-renewable sources such as coal or oil as well as other natural resources such as wood or water.>

<NEW>

8. There has been a lot of discussion about the world's climate and the idea it has been changing in recent decades. Which of the following statements comes closest to your opinion?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

- (✓)
- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------|
| The world's climate has not been changing | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |
| If (1) please continue with Q10 | | |
| The world's climate has been changing mostly due to natural processes | <input type="checkbox"/> | (2) |
| The world's climate has been changing about equally due to natural processes and human activity | <input type="checkbox"/> | (3) |
| The world's climate has been changing mostly due to human activity | <input type="checkbox"/> | (4) |
| Can't choose | <input type="checkbox"/> | (-8) |

<FILTER: if (1) then skip next two questions>

<NEW>

9a. On a scale from 0 to 10, how bad or good do you think the impacts of climate change will be for the world as a whole? 0 means extremely bad, 10 means extremely good.

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

**Extremely
bad**

**Extremely
good**

**Can't
choose**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(-8)

9b. On a scale from 0 to 10, how bad or good do you think the impacts of climate change will be for [COUNTRY]? 0 means extremely bad, 10 means extremely good.

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

**Extremely
bad**

**Extremely
good**

**Can't
choose**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(-8)

<ISSP 2010 Q9c/Q10a-c/Q11a-b, 2000 Q3c/Q4a-c/Q5a,c, 1993 Q4d/Q5a-b/Q6a,c,f>

10. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose
a. Modern science will solve our environmental problems with little change to our way of life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. We worry too much about the future of the environment and not enough about prices and jobs today	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Almost everything we do in modern life harms the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. People worry too much about human progress harming the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. In order to protect the environment [COUNTRY] needs economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Economic growth always harms the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(-8)

<ISSP 2010 Q12a-c/-, 2000 Q7a-c/-, 1993 Q8a-c/-, New item d>

- 11a. How willing would **you** be to pay **much higher prices** in order to protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

	(✓)	
Very willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
Fairly willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)
Neither willing nor <u>un</u> willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)
Fairly <u>un</u> willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)
Very <u>un</u> willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5)
Can't choose	<input type="checkbox"/>	(-8)

- b. And how willing would **you** be to pay **much higher taxes** in order to protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

	(✓)	
Very willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
Fairly willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)
Neither willing nor <u>un</u> willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)
Fairly <u>un</u> willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)
Very <u>un</u> willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5)
Can't choose	<input type="checkbox"/>	(-8)

- c. And how willing would **you** be to **accept cuts in your standard of living** in order to protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

	(✓)	
Very willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
Fairly willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)
Neither willing nor <u>un</u> willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)
Fairly <u>un</u> willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)
Very <u>un</u> willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5)
Can't choose	<input type="checkbox"/>	(-8)

<NEW>

- d. How willing would **you** be to **accept a reduction in the size of [COUNTRY's] protected nature areas**, in order to open them up for economic development?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

	(✓)	
Very willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
Fairly willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)
Neither willing nor <u>un</u> willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)
Fairly <u>un</u> willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)
Very <u>un</u> willing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5)
Can't choose	<input type="checkbox"/>	(-8)

<TN: Protected nature areas include parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Economic development refers to mining, farming, forestry, other sorts of resource extraction, house-building, road construction, or any other form of economic development that substantially transforms the land.>

<ISSP 2010, Q13a-g, 2000 Q8a-e/-/-, 1993 Q9a-b/-/-/-/->

12. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose
a. It is just too difficult for someone like me to do much about the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. I do what is right for the environment, even when it costs more money or takes more time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. There are more important things to do in life than protect the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. There is no point in doing what I can for the environment unless others do the same	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. I find it hard to know whether the way I live is helpful or harmful to the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Environmental problems have a direct effect on my everyday life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(-8)

<Q12c. This is an idiom which means in British English that the person has higher priorities in life than environmentally friendly behaviour>

<ISSP 2010, Q14a-g, 2000 Q10a/Q11a-c/Q12a-b/Q24, 1993 Q12a/Q14a/Q15a/Q16a/Q17a/-/Q13a>

13a. In general, do you think that **air pollution caused by cars** is ...

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)

- ... extremely dangerous for the environment, ☐ (1)
- very dangerous, ☐ (2)
- somewhat dangerous, ☐ (3)
- not very dangerous, ☐ (4)
- or, not dangerous at all for the environment? ☐ (5)
- Can't choose ☐ (-8)

b. In general, do you think that **air pollution caused by industry** is ...

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)

- ... extremely dangerous for the environment, ☐ (1)
- very dangerous, ☐ (2)
- somewhat dangerous, ☐ (3)
- not very dangerous, ☐ (4)
- or, not dangerous at all for the environment? ☐ (5)
- Can't choose ☐ (-8)

c. And do you think that **pesticides and chemicals used in farming** are ...

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)

- ... extremely dangerous for the environment, ☐ (1)
- very dangerous, ☐ (2)
- somewhat dangerous, ☐ (3)
- not very dangerous, ☐ (4)
- or, not dangerous at all for the environment? ☐ (5)
- Can't choose ☐ (-8)

d. And do you think that **pollution of COUNTRY'S rivers, lakes and streams** is ...

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)

- ... extremely dangerous for the environment, ☐ (1)
- very dangerous, ☐ (2)
- somewhat dangerous, ☐ (3)
- not very dangerous, ☐ (4)
- or, not dangerous at all for the environment? ☐ (5)
- Can't choose ☐ (-8)

e. In general, do you think that **a rise in the world's temperature caused by climate change** is ...

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)

- ... extremely dangerous for the environment, ☐ (1)
- very dangerous, ☐ (2)
- somewhat dangerous, ☐ (3)
- not very dangerous, ☐ (4)
- or, not dangerous at all for the environment? ☐ (5)
- Can't choose ☐ (-8)

f. And do you think that **modifying the genes of certain crops** is ...

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)

- ... extremely dangerous for the environment, ☐ (1)
- very dangerous, ☐ (2)
- somewhat dangerous, ☐ (3)
- not very dangerous, ☐ (4)
- or, not dangerous at all for the environment? ☐ (5)
- Can't choose ☐ (-8)

g. And do you think that **nuclear power stations** are...

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)

- ... extremely dangerous for the environment, ☐ (1)
- very dangerous, ☐ (2)
- somewhat dangerous, ☐ (3)
- not very dangerous, ☐ (4)
- or, not dangerous at all for the environment? ☐ (5)
- Can't choose ☐ (-8)

<13a "Industry" refers to large-scale industry, but avoid using the adjective in the translation

13e In a change from 1993/2000 this question now talks about "climate change" rather than the greenhouse effect/global warming. All countries should translate this question to refer to "climate change" (or the nearest equivalent) even if they previously used a different term.

13f "Modifying the genes" refers to actual alteration of a crop's genetic structure>

<ISSP 2010, 17a-b>

14a. Which of these approaches do you think would be the best way of getting **business and industry** in [COUNTRY] to protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)

Heavy fines for businesses that damage the environment ☐ (1)

Use the tax system to reward businesses that protect the environment ☐ (2)

More information and education for businesses about the advantages of protecting the environment ☐ (3)

Can't choose ☐ (-8)

b. Which of these approaches do you think would be the best way of getting **people and their families** in [COUNTRY] to protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)

Heavy fines for businesses that damage the environment ☐ (1)

Use the tax system to reward businesses that protect the environment ☐ (2)

More information and education for businesses about the advantages of protecting the environment ☐ (3)

Can't choose ☐ (-8)

<Q14a "Business and industry" refers to large-scale business and industry, but avoid using the adjective in the translation>

<NEW>

15. How much, if at all, do you enjoy being outside in nature?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)

not at all ☐ (1)

to a small extent ☐ (2)

to some extent ☐ (3)

to a great extent ☐ (4)

to a very great extent ☐ (5)

Can't choose ☐ (-8)

<NEW>

16. In the last twelve months how often, if at all, have you engaged in any leisure activities outside in nature, such as hiking, bird watching, swimming, skiing, other outdoor activities or just relaxing?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

- (✓)
- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------|
| daily | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |
| several times a week | <input type="checkbox"/> | (2) |
| several times a month | <input type="checkbox"/> | (3) |
| several times a year | <input type="checkbox"/> | (4) |
| never | <input type="checkbox"/> | (5) |
| Can't choose | <input type="checkbox"/> | (-8) |

<NEW>

17a. In the last twelve months, how many trips did you make by plane? Count outward and return journeys, including transfers, as one trip.

_____ trips
(-8) Don't know

<NEW>

b. In a typical week, about how many hours do you spend in a car or another motor vehicle, including motorcycles, trucks, and vans, but not counting public transport?
Do **not** include shared rides in buses, minibuses, and collective taxis.

_____ hours
(-8) Don't know

<NEW>

c. In a typical week, on how many days do you eat beef, lamb, or products that contain them?

- | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Can't
choose |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (0) | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (-8) |

<NEW>

18. How many rooms are there in your home (apartment or house)? Do not count any separate kitchens, bathrooms, garages, balconies, hallways or cupboards.

_____ rooms
(-8) Don't know

<ISSP 2010 Q20a/f, 2000 Q19a/-, 1993 Q19a/->

19a. How often do you make a special effort to **sort glass or tins or plastic or newspapers and so on for recycling?**

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)		
Always	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
Often	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)
Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)
Never	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)
(Recycling not available where I live)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(-4)

b. And how often do you **avoid buying certain products for environmental reasons?**

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)		
Always	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
Often	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)
Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)
Never	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)

<Q19b "Avoid buying" refers to taking a decision deliberately not to buy certain products for the sake of the environment>

<ISSP 2010 Q21, 2000 Q20, 1993 Q20>

20. Are you a member of any group whose main aim is to preserve or protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

(✓)		
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)

<ISSP 2010 Q22a-c, 2000 Q21a-c, 1993 Q21a-c>

21. In the last **five years**, have you ...

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ON EACH LINE

	Yes I have	No I have not
a. ... signed a petition about an environmental issue?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. ... given money to an environmental group?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. ... taken part in a protest or demonstration about an environmental issue?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(1)	(2)

<Q21b Environmental group includes NGOs and lobby groups>

<NEW>

22. Thinking about your **neighbourhood**, to what extent, if at all, was it affected by the following things over the last twelve months?

a. Air Pollution

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

	(✓)	
not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
to a small extent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)
to some extent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)
to a great extent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)
to a very great extent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5)
Can't choose	<input type="checkbox"/>	(-8)

b. Water Pollution

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

	(✓)	
not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
to a small extent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)
to some extent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)
to a great extent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)
to a very great extent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5)
Can't choose	<input type="checkbox"/>	(-8)

c. Extreme weather events (such as severe storms, droughts, floods, heat waves, cold snaps, etc.)

PLEASE TICK **ONE** BOX ONLY

	(✓)	
not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
to a small extent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)
to some extent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)
to a great extent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)
to a very great extent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5)
Can't choose	<input type="checkbox"/>	(-8)

<Q22. By "neighbourhood" we mean the part of the town/city the respondent live in. If he/she lives in a village, this can be taken as his/her "neighbourhood" "Affected" refers to the impact on the neighbourhood>