Public Perceptions of Climate Change in Sri Lanka

Findings of a countrywide survey

Conducted by
Survey Research Lanka (Pvt) Limited

for

ADB Technical Assistance Project on
Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation,
Climate Change Secretariat,
Ministry of Environment

July 2010

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This survey was commissioned as part of the communications strategy preparation process under the ADB Technical Assistance Mission TA 7326 (SRI), Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation.

It was carried out by Survey Research Lanka (Pvt) Limited, http://www.srl.lk
Technical oversight was provided by Nalaka Gunawardene and Dr Buddhi Weerasinghe, communication specialists of the Project. Overall guidance came from Dr W L Sumathipala, Director, Climate Change Secretariat, Ministry of Environment.

Draft findings were presented to an informal working group on communications on 16 May 2010, and to a stakeholders' workshop on 22 July 2010, before this report was finalized.

The survey process was administratively facilitated by TVE Asia Pacific, http://www.tveap.org

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INTRODUCTION

The full extent of climate change impact on Sri Lanka is still being studied, but there is growing recognition that climate change can threaten the significant achievements the country has made in the last 20 years increasing incomes and reducing poverty. Recent research and projections indicate that Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable and could be affected in many different ways.

In 2009, responding to a request from the Government of Sri Lanka, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) initiated a technical assistance project titled "Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation". Working with and through the Climate Change Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment, the project aims to increase Sri Lanka's resilience to climate change impacts, whilst pursuing sustainable economic development and natural environment conservation. It also hopes to stimulate improved effectiveness of environmental management and better organization of stakeholders to address climate change adaptation in Sri Lanka.

One key component of the project is preparing an education, information, and awareness strategy to increase understanding of climate change adaptation risks and adaptation responses. This survey was commissioned as part of the research and benchmarking process under this component. The overall aim of the survey, conducted using market research methodologies by a company that has a long track record in that profession, was to map out perceptions and opinions among Sri Lankan people on changes in their environment.

Climate change is a complex, technical and rapidly evolving topic. It can confuse even educated persons who are not well versed in the physical or environmental sciences. Against this backdrop, the team responsible for this survey was well aware that capturing public perceptions on climate change needed to be done with care and sensitivity.

Thus, the survey did not try to assess or evaluate any individual's factual knowledge. Instead, it was an attempt to understand the broad trends in how respondents:
- perceived the issue of climate change (if they are aware of it at all);
- positioned it within context of current issues and concerns (national, local);
- positioned it alongside other environment related issues and concerns;
- related climate change to their lives, lifestyles, current and future prospects;
- felt what responses or actions should be taken, and by whom; and
- thought if they have a role to play in responding to climate change.

Scoping of the survey and preparation of the questionnaire (reproduced in the Appendix) were influenced by a large number of public perception surveys on environment and/or climate issues carried out in other countries during the past few years, as commissioned by public, academic or inter-governmental entities. It was considered relevant and useful to also find out basic information related to the socio-economic, cultural and geo-physical context of the respondents.

To ensure comparability and collation at analysis stage, much of the questionnaire was in a structured format, prompting a choice of responses. However, a few questions allowed respondents the opportunity to provide unaided answers. In both cases, the responses are revealing.

The survey has captured impressionistic views of a countrywide sample of 1,000 persons without evaluating or judging their knowledge. In that sense, the findings in this report should be regarded as a series of 'snapshots' of the sample population -- broadly indicative of the current levels of understanding, or the lack of it, on various changes in weather, climate and physical environment.

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1.   Background

Climate change has emerged as a major concern of our times. It is no longer seen simply as an environmental concern, but a cross-cutting phenomenon that can affect economic activity, public health, social order and even national security. Enhancing awareness and understanding of climate change would be an essential first step in preparing society to live with the many impacts of climate change that scientists agree are inevitable in the coming years and decades.

There have been very few public awareness or perception surveys on any aspect of environment in Sri Lanka. An early effort was the 1992 Environmental Awareness Survey commissioned by USAID-funded NAREPP and carried out by Survey Research Lanka Limited, published in June 1993. It involved a sample of 2,000 urban and 2,000 rural persons in all accessible areas of Sri Lanka. In 2009, the British Council with Neilson Research company did a survey to asses the "Attitudes and Behaviours on Climate Change" among Sri Lankan youth. The survey was conducted amongst urban youth aged 18-35 years.[1] Also in 2009, the Centre for Environmental Justice, an environmental advocacy group, published a predominantly qualitative survey titled 'Public Perceptions on Climate Change and Adaptation in Sri Lanka'.[2]

In spite of this, however, the causes, effects and impacts of climate change are not yet widely or clearly understood. Anecdotal evidence indicates some confusion and misconceptions in how the phenomenon is perceived in Sri Lanka. A youth survey in 2009 indicated moderate and rising awareness levels. But there has been no systematic attempt to quantify what a cross section of the adult population knows and thinks about this topic.

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[1] http://www.island.lk/2009/08/06/news10.html
[2] http://www.ejustice.lk/PDF/Climate%20Change.pdf

With a view to filling that gap, at least in part, Survey Research Lanka (Pvt) Ltd was commissioned to conduct of an appropriate Public Opinion Survey among a representative sample of the adult population in Sri Lanka.

2.   Objectives of the Survey

The primary objectives of the survey were:
- To use established opinion polling methodology to find out public perceptions on climate change among adult Sri Lankans;
- To understand what sources of information and/or opinion on this kind of topic are referred to by the sample population;
- To identify current gaps (if any) in how the non-specialist, non-technical people perceive climate change causes, effects and potential impacts; and
- To arrive at a benchmark of awareness levels and gaps against which the efficacy of future awareness raising activity may be measured.

3.   Target Group Profile

The survey covered both males and females, of varying age groups above 18 years, and residing in the urban and rural sectors of all 25 districts of Sri Lanka (see map).

4.   Research Design

The required data were collected by administering a semi-structured questionnaire to each sample member at a face-to-face interview.

The data are analyzed by selected demographic variables subject to the margins of error associated with samples of small size.

5.   Sample Design

A sample of 1,000 individuals who fitted the Target Group Profile was selected for the purpose of this survey. The Sample Location consisted of the entire island. The sample was distributed in proportion to the number of registered voters in each of the 25 Districts as per
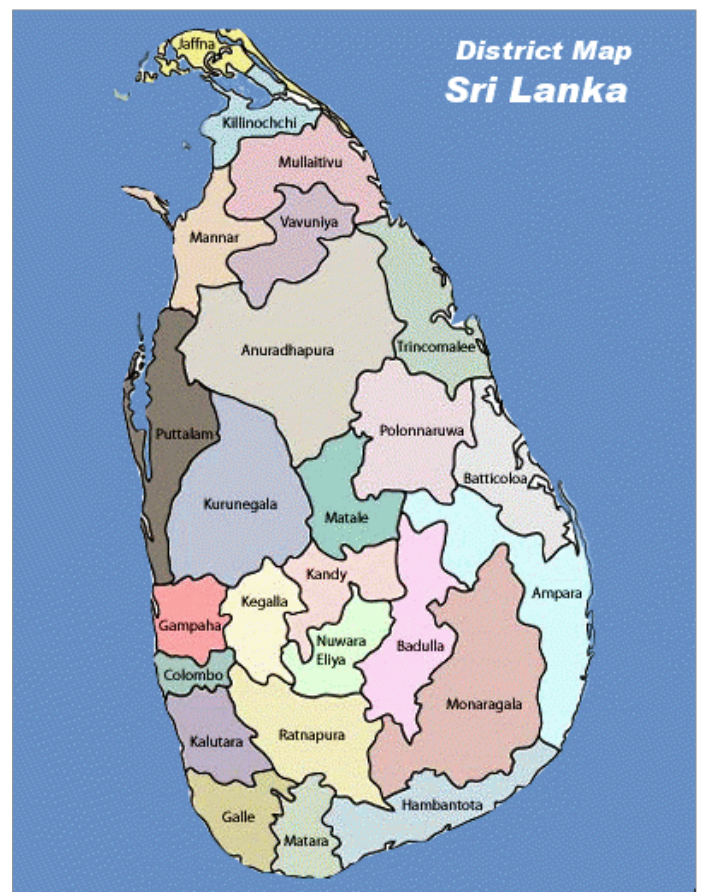
the Electoral Register of 2008. Thereafter, in each District, the number of sample members allocated was distributed according to its Urban-Rural ratio in the Population Census of 2001.

The distribution of the 1,000 sample members according to the above design is as follows:

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	NO. OF. INTERVIEWS		
		TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
Western	Colombo	108	59	49
	Gampaha	105	16	89
	Kalutara	58	6	52
	Province Total	**271**	**81**	**190**
Southern	Galle	54	6	48
	Matara	41	4	37
	Hambantota	30	1	29
	Province Total	**125**	**11**	**114**
Central	Nuwara Eliya	32	2	30
	Kandy	69	9	60
	Matale	24	2	22
	Province Total	**125**	**13**	**112**
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	52	3	49
	Kegalle	44	1	43
	Province Total	**96**	**4**	**92**
North Central	Anuradhapura	41	3	38
	Polonnaruwa	20	0	20
	Province Total	**61**	**3**	**58**
North Western	Kurunegala	84	2	82
	Puttalam	35	3	32
	Province Total	**119**	**5**	**114**
Uva	Badulla	41	3	38
	Monaragala	21	0	21
	Province Total	**62**	**3**	**59**
Northern	Jaffna	45	9	36
	Vavuniya	8	3	5
	Mannar	6	0	6
	Mulithivu	5	0	5
	Kilinochchi	6	0	6
	Province Total	**70**	**12**	**58**
Eastern	Batticola	24	3	21
	Trincomalee	17	3	14
	Ampara	30	6	24
	Province Total	**71**	**12**	**59**
All ISLAND TOTAL		**1000**	**144**	**856**

It should be noted that during the selection of the sample, for practical purposes, it was necessary to club the low numbers of interviews in adjacent districts of the same Province. For example the single interview to be conducted in Hambantota Urban was shifted to Matara Urban.

The sample members were selected using a Three-Stage Random Sampling Technique. The Primary Sampling Unit was the GN Division - of which 100 were selected using the method of systematic random sampling. The Secondary Sampling Unit was the Household – of which 10 were selected at each sample GN Division using the technique of circular systematic sampling. The Tertiary Sampling Unit was an Adult Member of the Household, 18 years and over in age, who was selected using a valid and reliable statistical method. (Kish Method)

The above self-weighted sample design will yield 'national' estimates of variables with a maximum sampling error of not more than 3%.

The field interviews for this survey were conducted during the period mid-March to mid-April 2010 (which was a particularly hot and humid period in most areas of Sri Lanka).

A Climatic Zonal Map of the Island is given below since some of the survey findings are analyzed by Climatic Zone.

The average annual rainfall in the Wet Zone is around 250 centimeters, while that in the Intermediate Zone is between 190 and 250 centimeters. In the Dry Zone, this figure fluctuates within the range of 120 to 190 centimeters.

Figure 2 : **Major Climatic Zones**

Dry Zone
Intermediate Zone
Wet Zone

Dry Zone

Intermediate Zone

Wet Zone

20   0   20   40 Kilometers

Source : WCMC
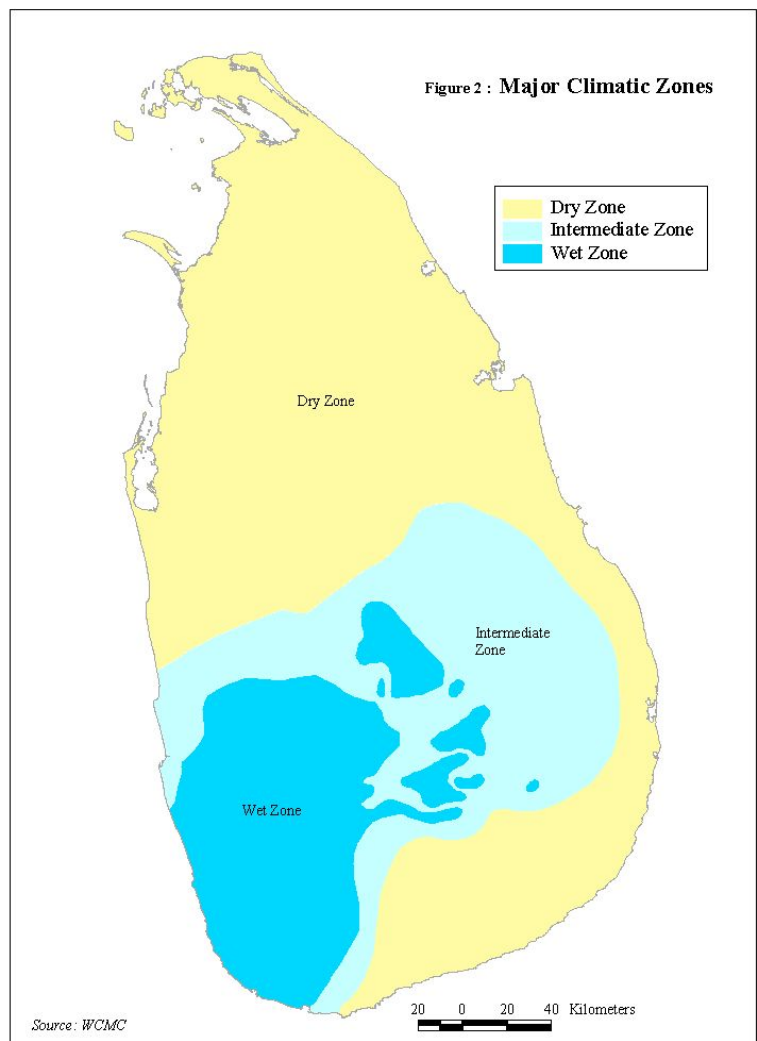
6.   Findings of the Survey

6.1   SAMPLE PROFILE

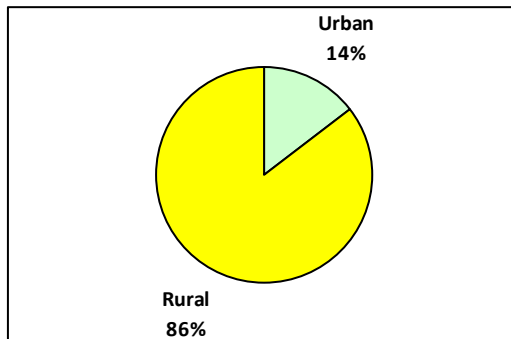**Sectoral Profile:** Of the 1000 sample households selected for the Survey, 14.4% and 85.6% respectively are from the Urban and Rural Sectors of the Island.

It should be emphasized that the 'Urban Sector' consists of the areas under the purview of Municipal Councils and Urban Councils, while the 'Rural Sector' encompasses all the Pradeshiya Sabha areas (which consist of previous Town Council and Village Council areas) in the Island.

Zonal Profile: Approximately 42%, 31% and 27% respectively of the sample households are located in the Wet Zone, the Intermediate Zone and the Dry Zone.
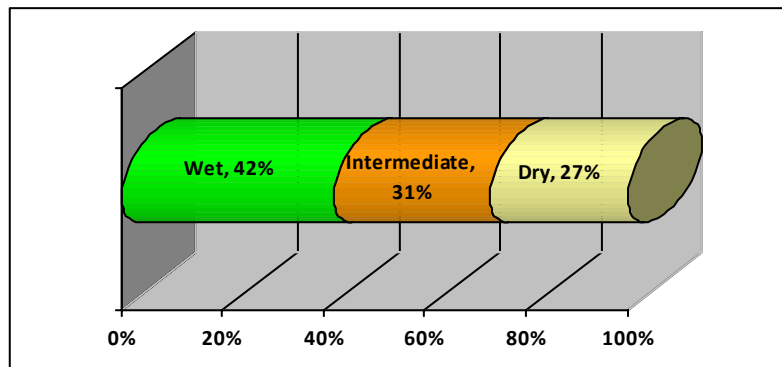
SEC Profile: A popular method of 'lifestyle segmentation', used very often by Marketing Professionals, is the Socio-Economic Classification (SEC) technique which categorizes households into mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups (SEC A, SEC B, SEC C, SEC D & SEC E) depicting different 'levels' of lifestyle. The SEC group to which a specific household belongs is defined by two variables - the Occupation of it's Main Earner and the Highest Examination Passed by the Main Earner. This is given below in tabular format. The Research Team is of the opinion that the 'SEC' classification is a more effective discriminator of market variables than Sector in the local context.

Occupation of Main Earner	Highest Exam Passed by Main Earner					
	No Schooling	Studied up to Gr.8	Studied up to O/L	Passed O/L	Passed A/L	Graduate & over
Professional/Snr.Mgt				B	A	A
Middle Management			C	B	B	A
Junior Management			C	C	B	A
(Big) Businessperson		C	B	B	A	A
(Small) Businessperson	E	D	C	B	B	A
Clerical/Teacher		D	D	C	B	B
Skilled Worker	E	E	D	C	C	B
Unskilled Worker	E	E	E	D	D	C
Agriculture/Fishery	E	E	E	D	D	C

Based on the above definitions, the Socio Economic Classification of the 1000 sample households , disaggregated by Sector, is as follows.
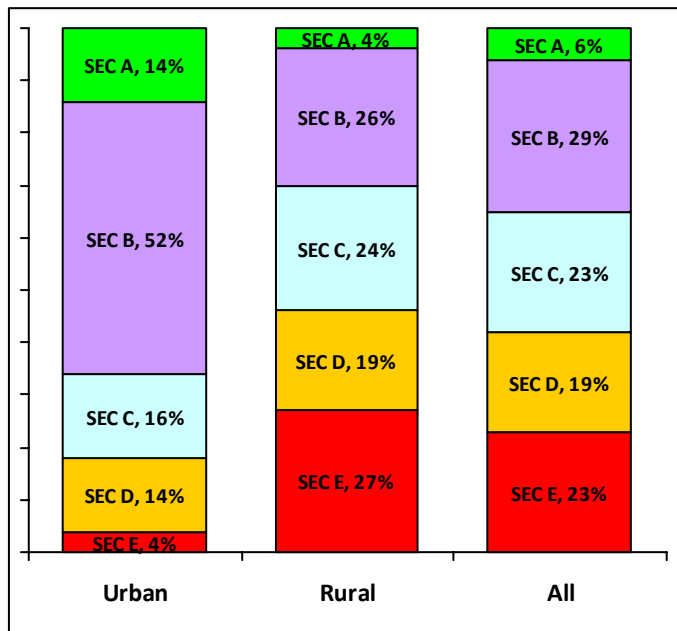
Thus, while the 144 Urban Sample Households are heavily weighted towards the 'upper' lifestyle groups SEC A and SEC B, their 856 Rural counterparts are skewed towards the 'lower' lifestyle groups SEC D and SEC E.

Gender Profile: Given below is the disaggregation of the 1000 sample members classified by Gender and Sector.

The proportion of Females in the sample is slightly greater than that of Males – specifically in the Rural Sector.
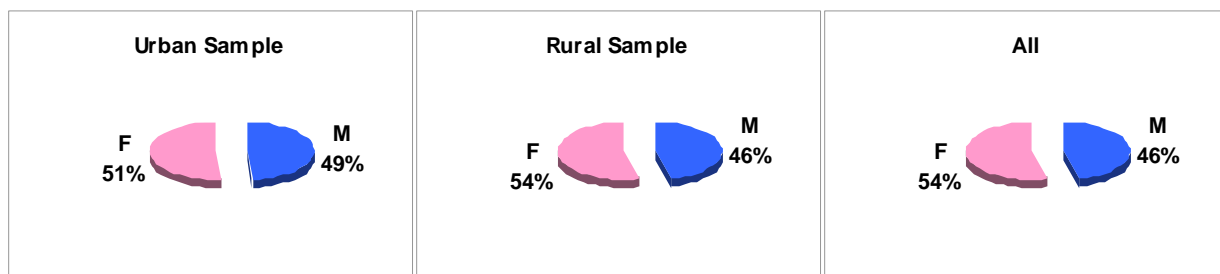
Age Profile: The distribution of the 144 Urban and 856 Rural sample members by age is as follows.
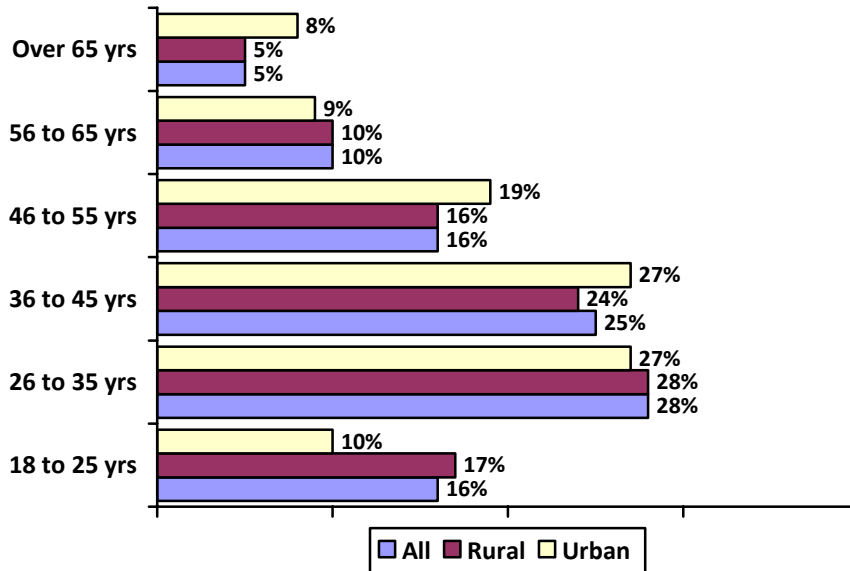
Thus, the average age of the 1000 sample members is approximately 40 years. The corresponding average ages of the Urban and Rural sample members are 41 years and 39 years respectively.

Educational Profile: Asked to indicate the highest examination that they have passed, the sample members responded as follows.
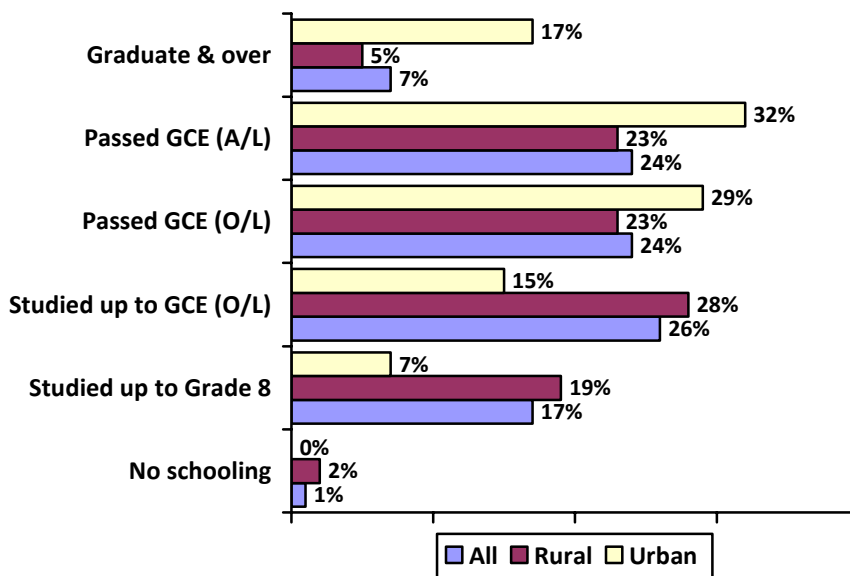
According to the above claimed responses, the median (or average) sample member in each sectoral sample has passed the GCE (O/L) examination.

Occupational Profile: The sample members identified their current occupations to be as follows.

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)
Professionals/Senior Mgt.	04	01	01
Middle/Junior Mgt.	06	02	03
(Big) Businesspersons	-	01	01
(Small) Businesspersons	17	10	11
Clerical/Teacher Grades	22	11	13
Skilled Workers	04	11	10
Unskilled Workers	06	06	06
Agriculture/Fishery	01	10	08
Housewife	28	36	35
Student	04	05	05
Unemployed	01	04	03
At home	02	01	01
Retired/Elderly	06	03	04
No. in sample	144	856	1,000

Thus it appears that in an overall sense, a little over 50% of all sample members are currently wage-earners.

Household Income Profile: Asked to indicate the group to which their total monthly household income belongs, the sample members responded as follows.
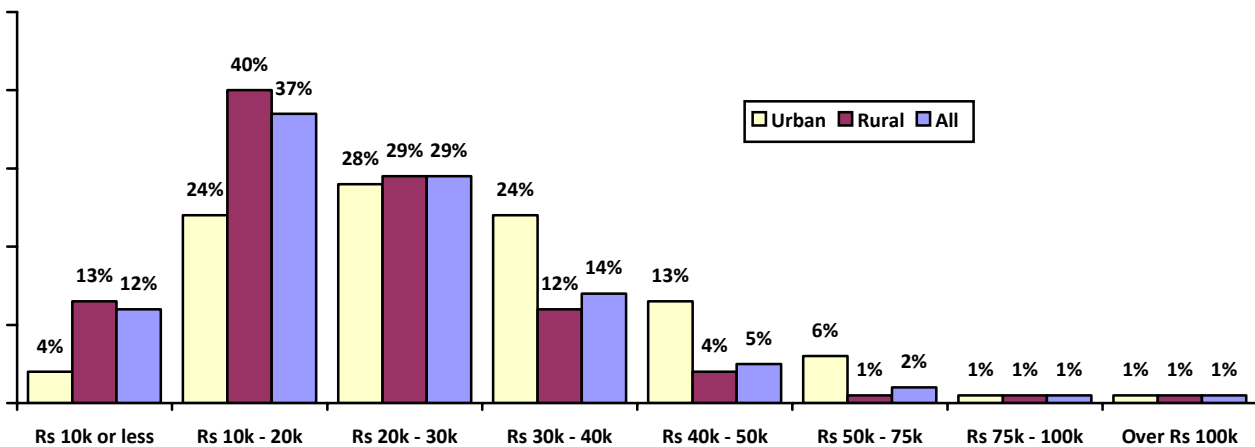
According to the above <u>claimed</u> data, the total income of the average sample household is Rs 22,600 per month. The corresponding figures for the average Urban and Rural sample households are Rs 30,000 and Rs 21,500 respectively.

The total monthly incomes of the average sample household in each of the five SEC groups were also calculated. This is given below.

SEC A household   - Rs 46,800
SEC B household   - Rs 27,600
SEC C household   - Rs 22,500
SEC D household   - Rs 18,500
SEC E household   - Rs 14,000

6.2   INFORMATION SOURCES

Main Source: The 1,000 sample members were asked to identify their main sources of information for current affairs and events. Multiple responses were received and these are given in the chart below.
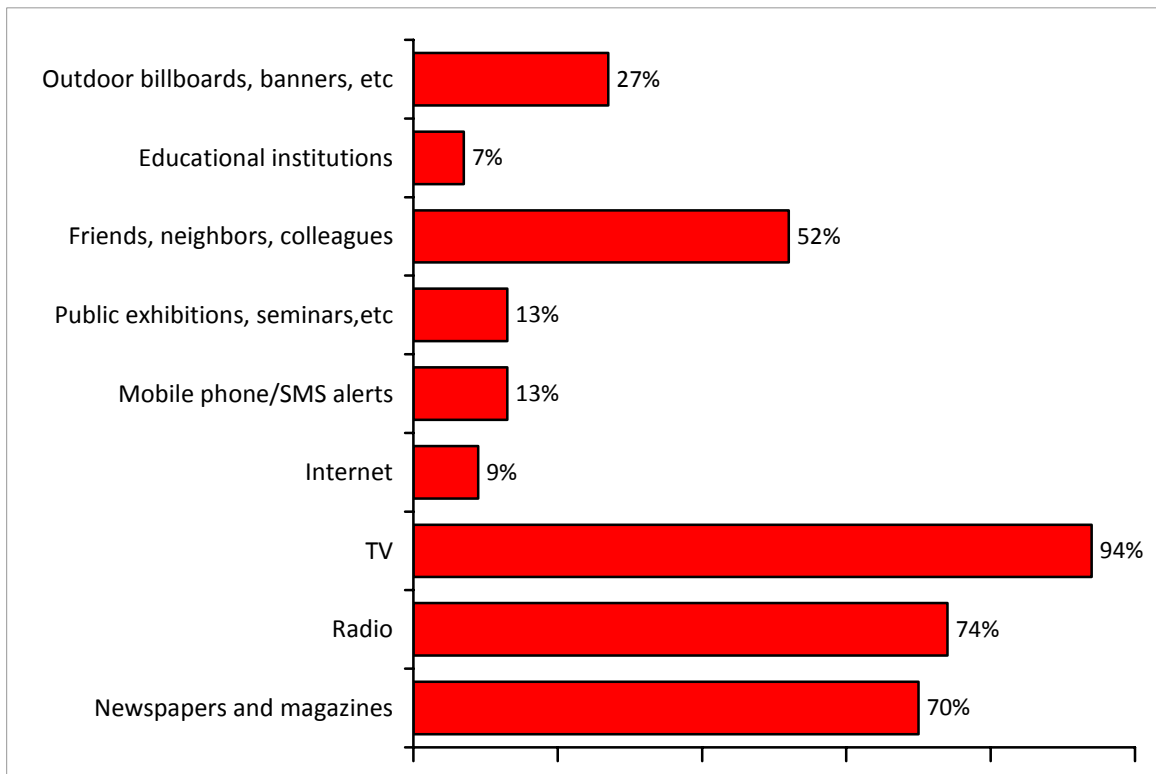
The above response pattern suggests that the average sample member has 3 to 4 different key sources of information pertaining to current affairs. The mainstream media emerge as the three most popular sources of such information.

Given below are the responses to this question classified by Sector.

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
Newspapers and magazines	79	68
Radio	61	76
TV	96	93
Internet	22	07
Mobile phones/SMS alerts	21	12
Public exhibitions, seminars and other events	09	14
Friends, neighbours, colleagues	40	54
Educational institutes (School, University, Vocational)	06	07
Outdoor billboards, banners, posters, etc.	26	27
No. in sample	144	856

Thus even among the members of the two sectoral samples, TV, Radio and Newspapers appear to be the main sources of information.

Information Sources Referred to During Past Week: Asked next to indicate the sources of information for current affairs and events that they have referred to during the past 7 days, the 1000 sample members responded as follows. Once again multiple responses were received.
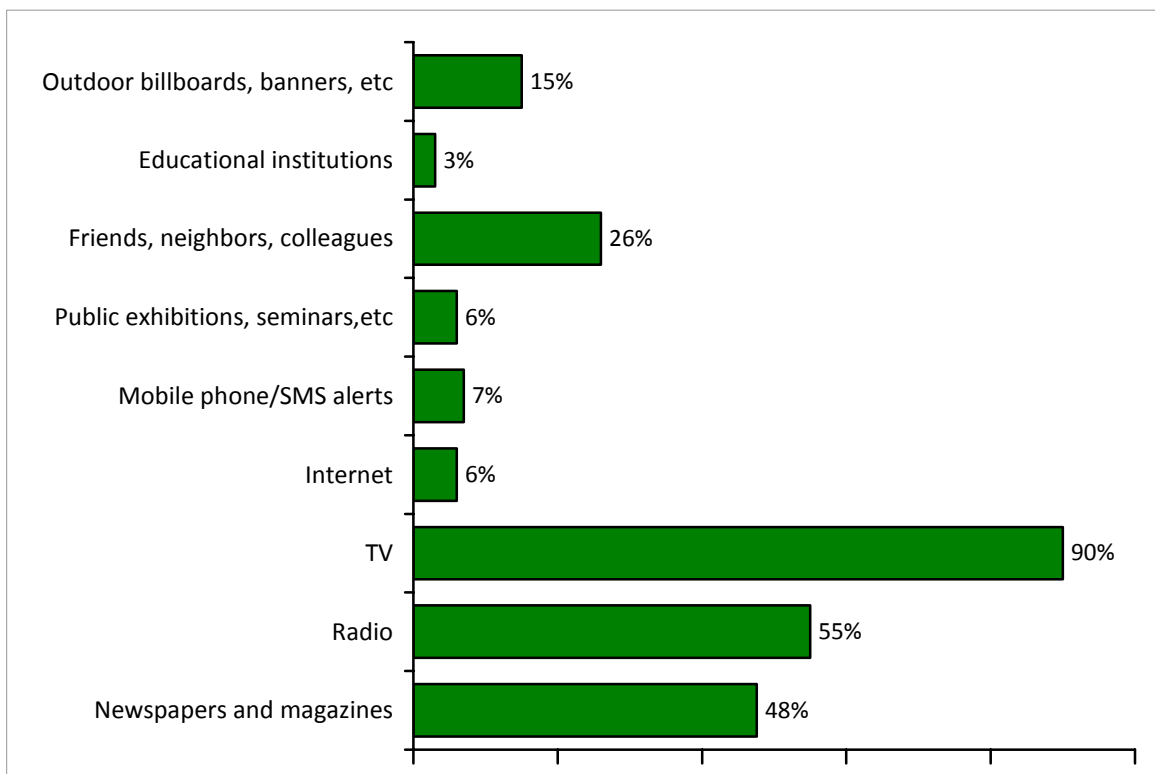
The above response pattern suggests that the average sample member has referred to 2 to 3 different key sources of information during the past week. The mainstream media remains the most popular sources of such information.

Given below are the responses to this question classified by urban and rural sectors.

	Urban Sector (%)	Rural Sector (%)
Newspapers and magazines	56	46
Radio	42	57
TV	90	90
Internet	15	04
Mobile phones/SMS alerts	09	06
Public exhibitions, seminars and other events	04	06
Friends, neighbours, colleagues	22	26
Educational institutes (School, University, Vocational)	04	02
Outdoor billboards, banners, posters, etc.	19	14
No. in sample	144	856

TV, Radio and Newspapers clearly appear to be the main sources of current information.

Most Trusted/Believed Sources: From among the different providers of information that they refer to, the sample members were requested to identify those sources that they trust or believe the most. Their responses are given below.
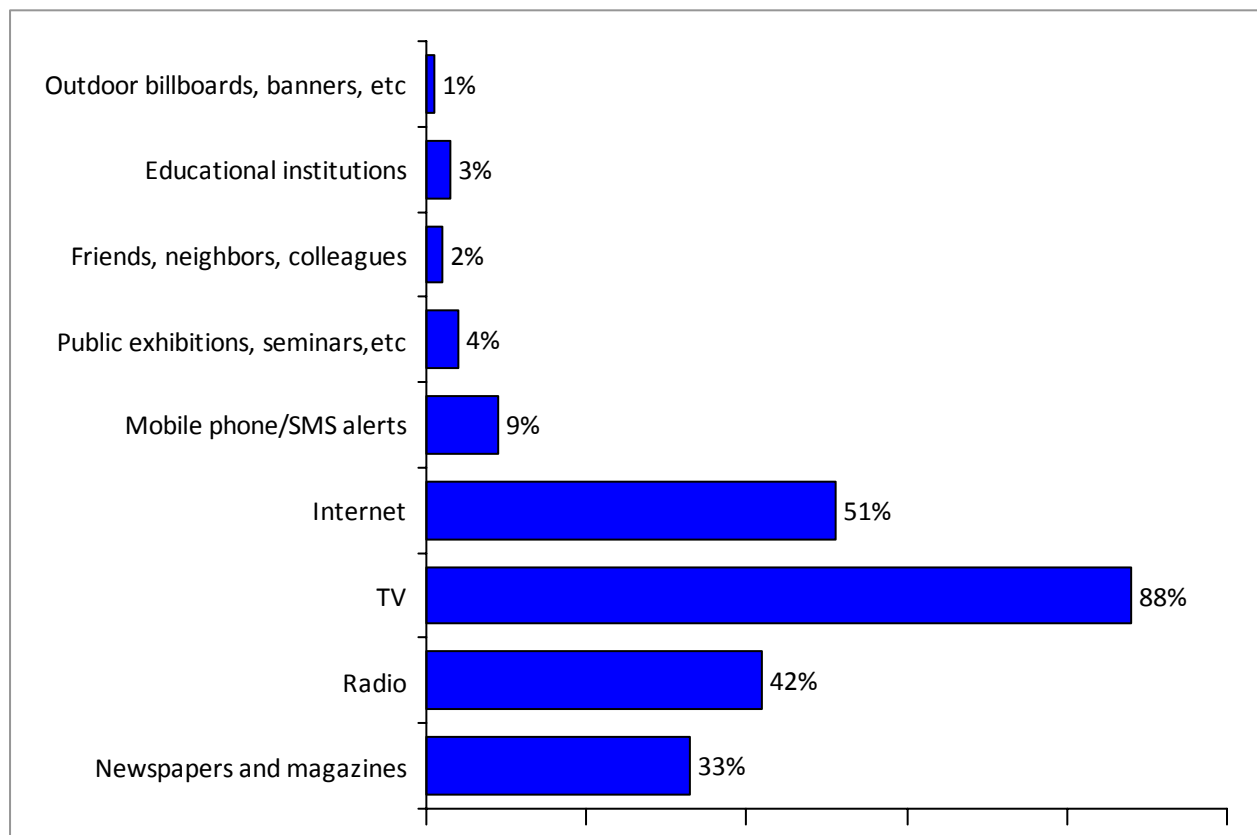
The above data has to be read as follows: 'Of the 70% who identified Newspapers as a main source of information for current affairs, 33% described it as a source that they trust/believe the most'.

The most striking feature in the above response pattern is the emergence of the Internet as trustworthy provider of information.

The corresponding data for the urban and rural samples are given below.

	Urban Sector (%)	Rural Sector (%)
Newspapers and magazines	30	33
Radio	22	44
TV	88	88
Internet	58	48
Mobile phones/SMS alerts	07	10
Public exhibitions, seminars and other events	08	03
Friends, neighbours, colleagues	02	02
Educational institutes (School, University, Vocational)	-	03
Outdoor billboards, banners, posters, etc.	05	01

It is noteworthy that although in both sectors, a considerable proportion of sample members identified 'Friends, Neighbours and Colleagues' as a main source of information regarding current affairs, only about 2% of these respondents appear to trust/believe such sources.

Accessing the Internet: The survey revealed that there are 96 sample members who claimed that they use the Internet as a source of information regarding current affairs. These respondents were asked to indicate the different methods that they use to access the Internet. Their responses are given below.

	Urban Sector (%)	Rural Sector (%)	Total (%)
Through own computer and web connectivity at home	62	38	46
From an Office computer	28	22	24
Neighbor's/Friend's computer and web connectivity	-	09	06
Cybercafe/Nenasla - shared facility on payment	16	20	19
Web browsing using mobile phone	03	06	05
Not accessing Internet on a regular basis	06	12	10
No. in sample	32	64	96

Thus it can be seen that in an overall sense a little less than 50% of those who access the Internet for information regarding current affairs, do so through their own computers and web connectivity at home. This figure increases to over 60% in the Urban Sector.

The Internet users' profile is further analysed here, as this is a relatively new phenomenon in Sri Lanka.

Educational Profile: The highest examination completed by the 96 Internet users is as follows.
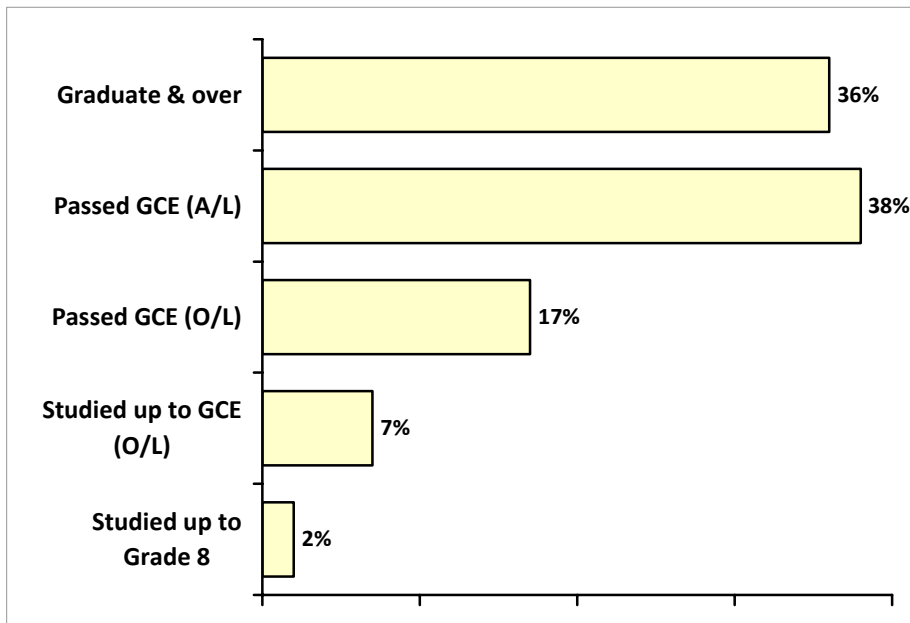
According to the above claimed responses, the median (or average) Internet user has passed the GCE (A/L) examination.

Occupational Profile: The 96 Internet users identified their current occupations to be as follows:

Professionals/Senior Mgt.	10 %
Middle/Junior Mgt.	13 %
(Big) Businesspersons	-
(Small) Businesspersons	07 %
Clerical/Teacher Grades	27 %
Skilled Workers	07 %
Unskilled Workers	03 %
Agriculture/Fishery	01 %
Housewife	05 %
Student	19%
Unemployed	03 %
At home	02 %
Retired/Elderly	02 %

Thus it appears that nearly 50% of Internet users are either students, or belong to the Clerical and Teacher Grades.

6.3   PERCEIVED CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Of the 1000 sample members, 915 (or 91.5%) claimed that they have lived in the same district for at least the past 10 years. The responses for the different Sectors, Zones and Provinces are given below.

		% who have lived in same district for at least 10 years
Sector	Urban	92
	Rural	91
Zone	Wet Zone	88
	Intermediate Zone	94
	Dry Zone	94
Province	Western	89
	Southern	95
	Central	90
	Sabaragamuwa	81
	North Central	92
	North Western	94
	Uva	94
	Northern	100
	Eastern	94

The variations in the above data range for the different geographic locations are not too great – the only possible exception being Sabaragamuwa with a response rate of 81%.

The data presented in this section of the Report is based on questions asked from these 915 respondents.

6.3A   RAINFALL PATTERNS

Time of Rain: The 915 sample members were asked initially as to whether the rains come on time in their respective areas.

In an overall sense, it appears that nearly two-thirds of the respondents are of the opinion that the rains *do not come on time* in their respective areas.
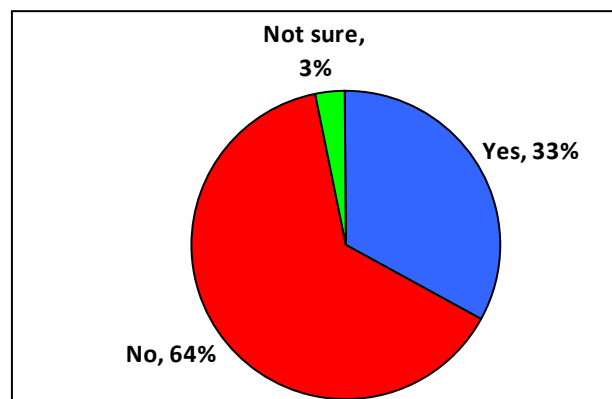
The responses to this question are given below classified separately by Sector, Zone and Province.

	Yes	No	Not sure
Wet Zone	38%	60%	2%
Intermediate	25%	74%	1%
Dry Zone	33%	58%	9%
Urban	37%	59%	4%
Rural	32%	64%	4%

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure
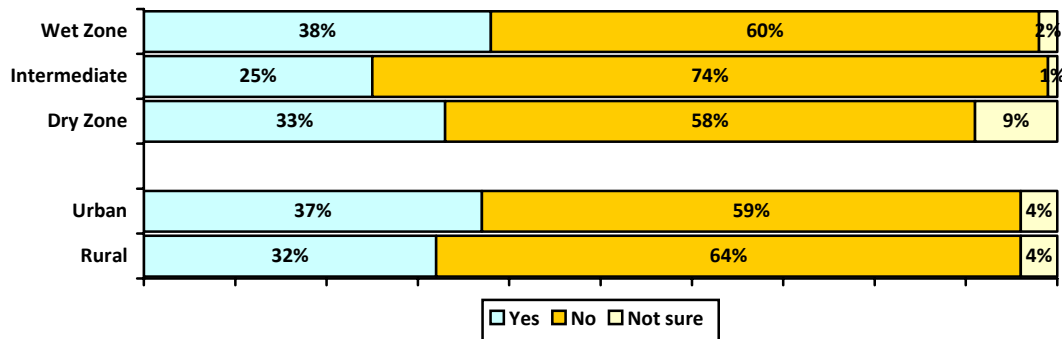
Striking differences in response patterns can be seen in the cases of sample members in the Intermediate Zone and in the Southern and Uva Provinces.

% who claim that Rains do NOT come on time

Northern Province — 53%
North Central Province — 62%
North Western Province — 70%
Eastern Province — 48%
Western Province — 50%
Uva Province — 81%
Sabaragamuwa Province — 72%
Central Province — 69%
Southern Province — 82%
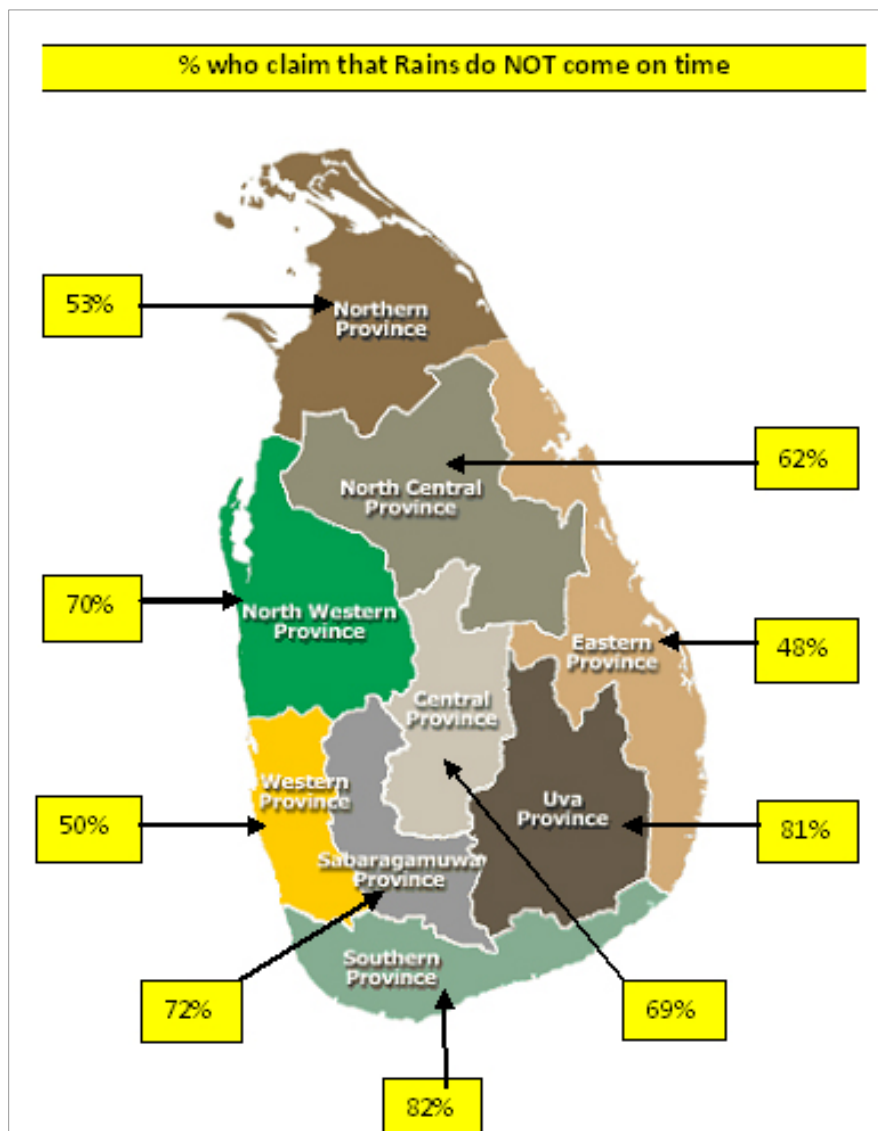
Observed Change: The 582 sample members who indicated that the rains do not come on time were asked to describe the change (if any) in rainfall patterns that they may have noticed in their respective areas. Their responses are given below classified separately by urban/rural sector and by climatic zone.

What changes have been observed ?	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
We do not get the usual rainfall from January to March	36	37	37
We do not get the rainfall due in the respective seasons	40	49	48
There are changes in the NE & SW Monsoons	13	08	09
We have more dry/hot weather conditions	09	02	03
Cannot say	03	01	01
No. in sample	78	504	582

What changes have been observed ?	Wet Zone (%)	Interme-diate Zone (%)	Dry Zone (%)
We do not get the usual rainfall from January to March	45	45	14
We do not get the rainfall due in the respective seasons	46	50	49
There are changes in the NE & SW Monsoons	06	01	24
We have more dry/hot weather conditions	02	01	10
Cannot say	01	-	03
No. in sample	222	215	145

Changes in the Monsoonal rainfall patterns have been perceived more sharply by sample members residing in the Dry Zone areas.

Heavy Rainfall: The 915 sample members were also asked as to whether they have experienced unusually heavy rainfall (high volume of rain in a short period of time) in their respective areas. A little over 57% responded positively. The responses to this question are given below classified separately by Sector and Zone.

		% who have experienced unusually heavy rainfall
Sector	Urban	59
	Rural	57
Zone	Wet Zone	57
	Intermediate Zone	56
	Dry Zone	60

It appears that the extent to which this particular phenomenon has been experienced is more-or-less the same for the major geographical segments.

Frequency of Heavy Rainfall: The 525 sample members, who indicated that they have experienced unusually heavy rainfall in their respective areas, were asked as to whether in their opinion such heavy rains are occurring more often now than 5-10 years ago.

Approximately two-thirds of these sample members responded negatively.

The responses classified separately by Sector and Zone are given below.

		% who claim heavy rains are NOT occurring more often now
Sector	Urban	62
	Rural	67
Zone	Wet Zone	71
	Intermediate Zone	69
	Dry Zone	58

The perception of heavy rains not occurring more frequently nowadays compared to   5 -10 years ago is fairly strong in an overall sense and relatively stronger among Rural sample members and among respondents in the Wet and Intermediate Zones.

6.3B   DROUGHT CONDITIONS

Experience: Asked as to whether they have experienced drought conditions in their respective areas, the 915 sample members responded as follows.
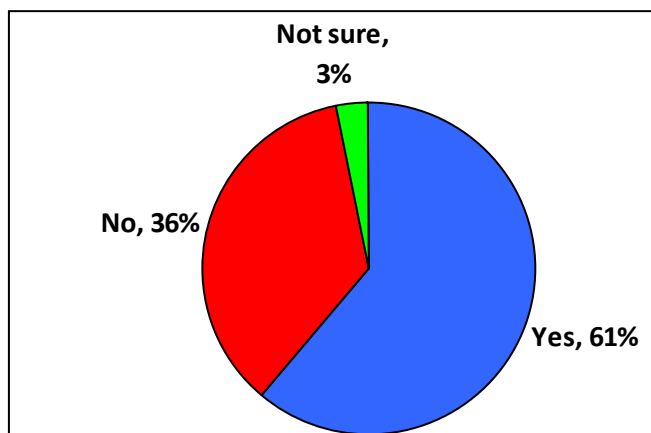
In an overall sense, it appears that more than 3 in 5 respondents have experienced drought conditions in their respective areas.

The responses to this question classified separately by Sector and Zone are given below.
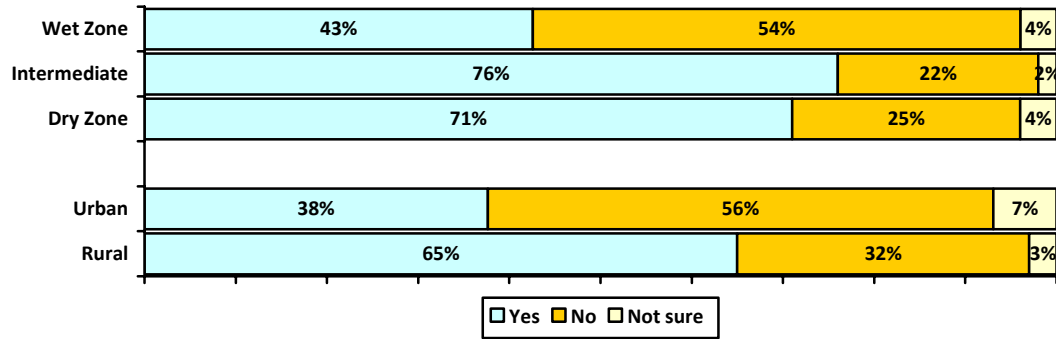
Thus, nearly two-thirds of Rural sample members and over 70% of respondents in the Intermediate and Dry Zones have experienced drought conditions in their areas.

Frequency of Droughts: The 559 sample members, who indicated that they have experienced droughts in their respective areas, were asked as to whether in their opinion such droughts are occurring more often now than 5-10 years ago.

Nearly 80% of these sample members responded positively.

The responses classified separately by Sector and Zone are given below.

		Are droughts happening more often now?		
		Yes (%)	No (%)	Not sure (%)
Sector	Urban	68	28	04
	Rural	80	19	01
Zone	Wet Zone	65	32	03
	Intermediate Zone	86	13	01
	Dry Zone	83	16	01

The perception of droughts occurring more frequently nowadays compared to 5-10 years ago is very strong in an overall sense and relatively stronger among Rural sample members and among respondents in the Dry and Intermediate Zones.

Duration of Droughts: The 559 sample members, who indicated that they have experienced droughts in their respective areas, were also asked as to whether in their opinion such droughts now last for longer periods of time than in the past.

About 75% of these sample members responded positively.

The responses classified separately by Sector and Zone are given below.

		Do droughts now last longer than in the past ?		
		Yes (%)	No (%)	Not sure (%)
Sector	Urban	70	26	04
	Rural	76	21	04
Zone	Wet Zone	62	34	04
	Intermediate Zone	82	14	04
	Dry Zone	78	19	03

The perception that droughts now last much longer than in the past is very strong in an overall sense and relatively stronger among respondents in the Dry and Intermediate Zones.

6.3C   OTHER FACTORS

Temperature: The 915 sample members were asked to indicate as to whether, in their opinion, the temperatures in their respective areas have changed during the past 10 years. Their responses are given below classified by urban/rural sector and climatic zone.

Have temperatures changed during the past 10 years?	SECTOR (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Temperatures are higher	89	90	90
Temperatures have remained the same	08	07	07
Temperatures are lower	-	01	01
Not sure	04	02	02
No. in sample	133	782	915

Have temperatures changed during the past 10 years?	ZONE (%)		
	Wet	Intermediate	Dry
Temperatures are higher	89	92	90
Temperatures have remained the same	08	07	06
Temperatures are lower	01	01	*
Not sure	03	*	03
No. in sample	372	292	251

Approximately 90% of sample members in each category feel temperatures are higher now than in the past.

Weather Forecasts: The 915 sample members described the daily weather forecasts carried in the media to be as follows.

Description of daily weather forecast	SECTOR (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Accurate for my area most of the time	13	12	12
Accurate for my area part of the time	65	60	61
Never seems to be correct for my area	08	15	14
I do not follow weather forecasts regularly	14	13	13
No. in sample	133	782	915

Description of daily weather forecast	ZONE (%)		
	Wet	Intermediate	Dry
Accurate for my area most of the time	14	07	16
Accurate for my area part of the time	61	67	53
Never seems to be correct for my area	10	20	13
I do not follow weather forecasts regularly	15	07	19
No. in sample	372	292	251

In an overall sense, a little over 60% of sample members find the daily weather forecast carried in the media accurate for their respective areas part of the time.

Perceived Reasons for Change: The 951 sample members were asked to indicate the reasons why they think the rainfall, temperature and other natural factors have changed significantly in recent years – if they feel this is indeed the case.

Their responses are given below.
- *"De-forestation, felling of trees, setting fire to the wilderness and extinction of fauna" (74%)*
- *"Air pollution caused by vehicle emissions" (11%)*
- *"Accelerated development of projects and construction activities" (11%)*
- *"Air pollution caused by factories" (10%)*
- *"Population growth" (8%)*
- *"Air pollution" (7%)*
- *"Environmental pollution" (6%)*
- *"Due to natural disasters" (5%)*
- *"Destroying the ozone layer" (3%)*
- *"Nuclear testing" (3%)*
- *"Water pollution by use of agro-chemicals" (3%)*
- *"Cannot say" (7%)*

6.4   RANKING OF CRITICAL ISSUES

6.4A   At National Level:

The 915 sample members were next shown a list of 9 issues which other persons like themselves have identified as being 'nationally important'. They were then requested to rank these 9 factors beginning with the issue that they perceive as being the most pressing <u>overall national level problem</u>. Based on the responses of the sample members, Total Ranking Scores were calculated for each issue. These Scores were then expressed as a percentage of the maximum possible score of 8235 (= 915 X 9). These percentages yielded the following ranking of problems.

Ranking of National-Level Problems

Cost of Living, 84
Unemployment, 71
Poverty, 68
Corruption, 65
Narcotics, 54
Healthcare, 53
Environment, 45
Housing / Land, 40
Ethnic Issue, 32
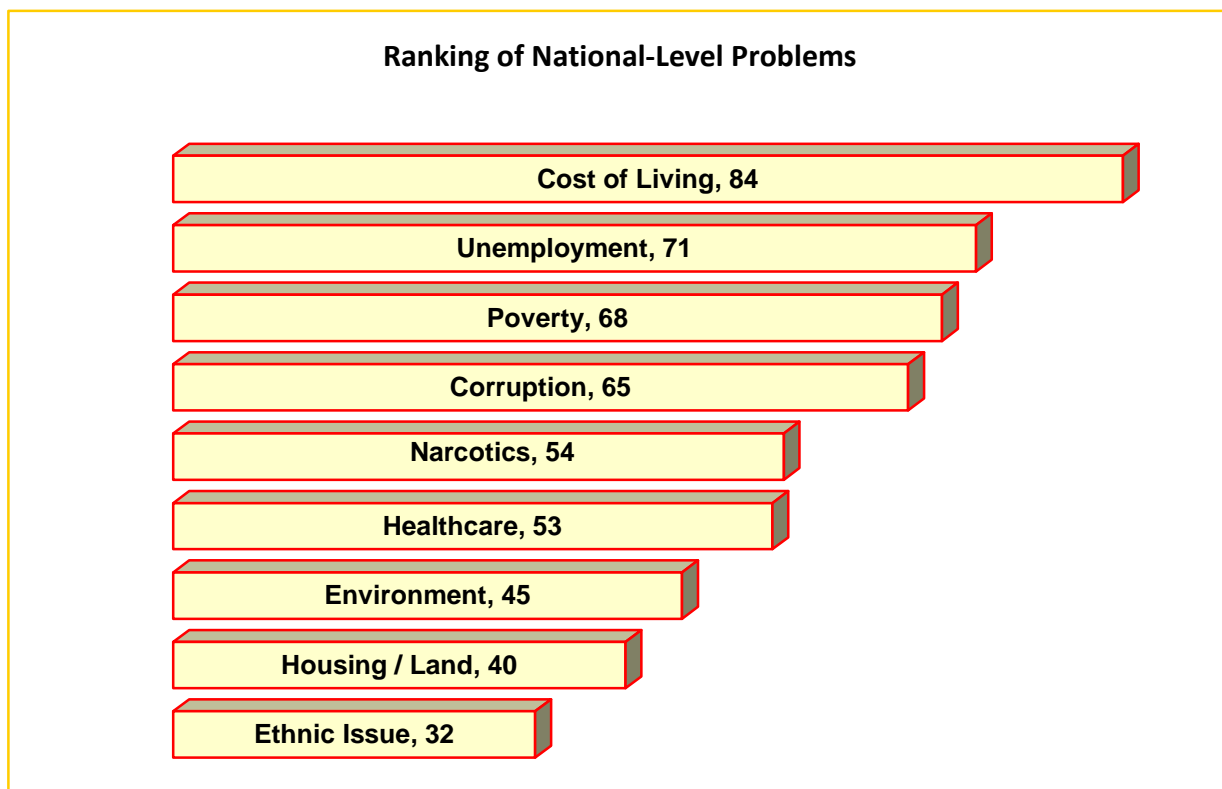
The rankings of the problems for the urban and rural samples are as follows.

Rank	Urban Sample	Rural Sample
Most pressing	Cost of Living	Cost of Living
Next	Unemployment	Unemployment
Next	Corruption	Poverty
Next	Poverty	Corruption
Next	Narcotics & Alcohol abuse	Narcotics & Alcohol abuse
Next	Healthcare	Healthcare
Next	Environment	Environment
Next	Ethnic issue	Housing & Land issues
Next	Housing & Land issues	Ethnic issue

As a most-pressing problem at the national-level, in an overall sense, 'Environment' is ranked 7th among this list of nine nationally important issues, and precedes only 'House & Land issues' and 'Ethnic issues'. In fact this ranking remains the same even when the data are analyzed by Sector and by SEC group.

The responses were also analyzed by SEC group. However, there were no significant differences in the ranking of problems for the 5 sub-groups.

6.4B   At Community Level:

The 915 sample members were also requested to rank these 9 factors beginning with the issue that they perceive as being the most pressing at the <u>community level in their respective areas</u>. Based on the responses of the sample members, the following ranking was obtained.

Rank	Urban Sample	Rural Sample
Most pressing	Cost of Living	Cost of Living
Next	Unemployment	Unemployment
Next	Poverty	Poverty
Next	Narcotics & Alcohol abuse	Narcotics & Alcohol abuse
Next	Healthcare	Corruption
Next	Corruption	Healthcare
Next	Environment	Housing & Land issues
Next	Housing & Land issues	Environment
Next	Ethnic issue	Ethnic issue

Ranking of Community-Level Problems

Cost of Living, 84

Unemployment, 75

Poverty, 73

Narcotics, 57

Corruption, 54

Healthcare, 54

Housing / Land, 47

Environment, 47
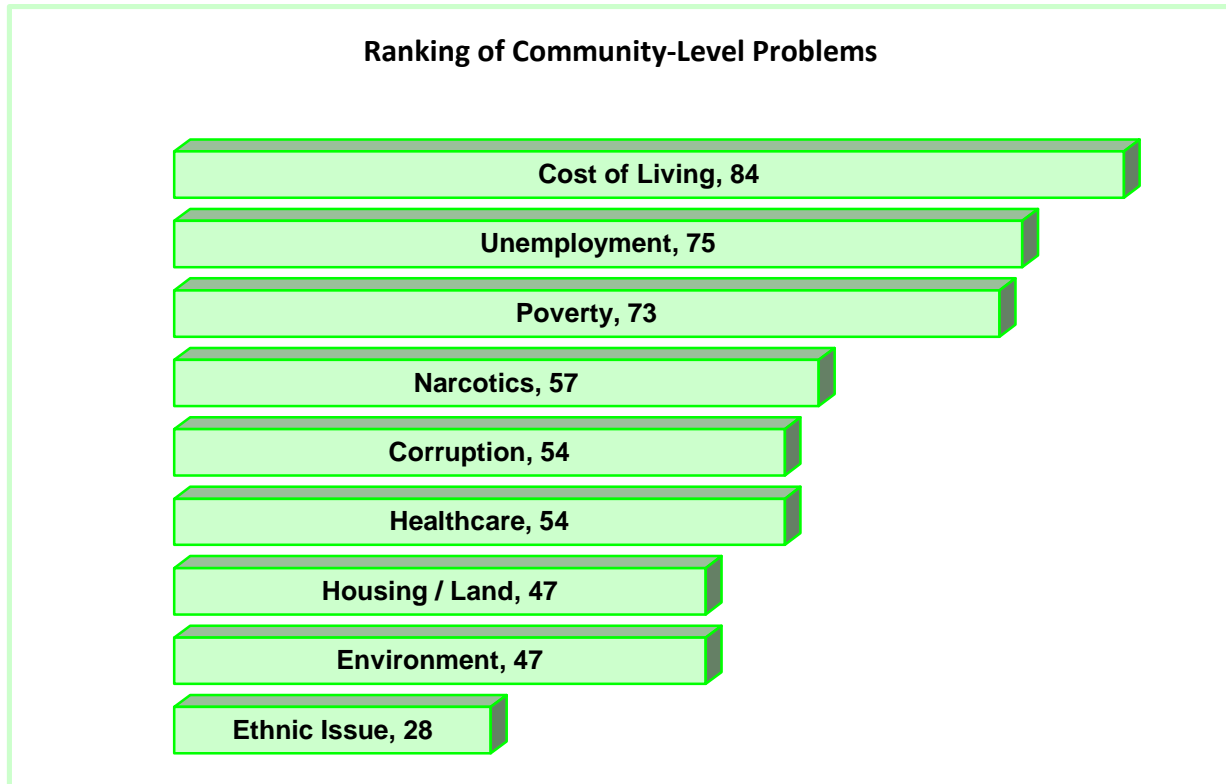
Ethnic Issue, 28

As a most-pressing problem at the community-level, in an overall sense, 'Environment' is ranked 8th among this list of nine nationally important issues, and precedes only 'Ethnic issues'. In fact this ranking remains the same even when the data are analyzed for the Rural sample and for SEC groups A, B and D. It is only in the cases of the Urban sample and SEC groups C and E, that 'Environment' is ranked in 7th position.

6.5   PERCEPTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Spontaneous Recall: The 915 sample members were asked next as to whether they could identify any specific environmental issues or problems that they feel are important or affect them personally. Their spontaneous responses are given below.

- *"Scarcity of water"   (48%)*
- *"The spread and increase of diseases because of environmental pollution"   (16%)*
- *"The spread of diseases due to hot weather"   (12%)*
- *"No proper drainage systems"   (10%)*
- *"Dumping of garbage at various places"   (7%)*
- *"improper disposal of plastic and polythene products"   (6%)*
- *"De-forestation and unauthorized removal of earth"   (2%)*
- *"Air pollution caused by Industries"   (2%)*
- *"Air pollution caused by vehicle emissions"   (2%)*
- *"There are no direct problems"   (5%)*
- *"Cannot say"   (10%)*

Thus the apparent lack of water and it's adverse impact on agricultural and manufacturing activities and on the general quality of life is the single most-important environmental problem as perceived by sample members.

Importance Ranking: The 915 sample members were shown a list of key environmental issues and asked to identify and rank the 5 issues which in their opinion are the most important. Their responses are given below.
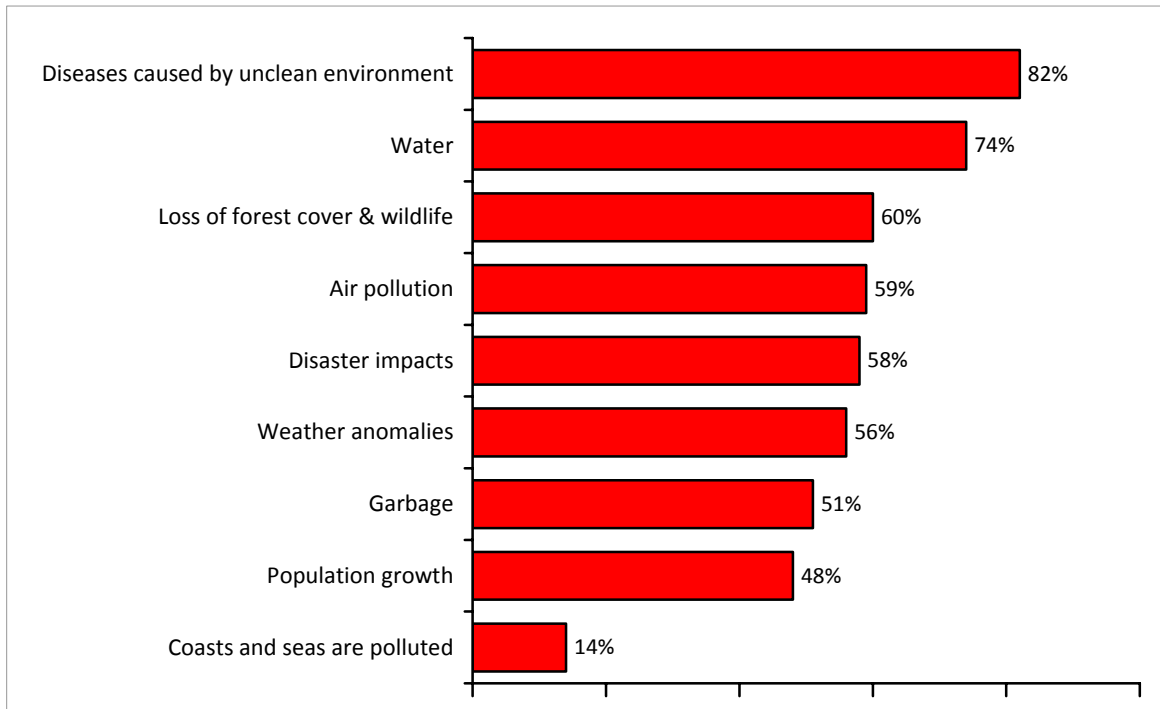
Issue	Percentage
Diseases caused by unclean environment	82%
Water	74%
Loss of forest cover & wildlife	60%
Air pollution	59%
Disaster impacts	58%
Weather anomalies	56%
Garbage	51%
Population growth	48%
Coasts and seas are polluted	14%

The figures in the above chart refer to the proportions of sample members who identified the corresponding issues as being important.

Thus, 'Diseases caused by unclean environments', 'Water', 'Loss of forest cover', 'Air pollution' and 'Disaster impacts' emerge as the 5 most important as rated by the entire sample.

The responses of the sample members classified by Sector, by SEC group and by Zone are given below.

Rank	Urban Sample (n = 133)	Rural Sample (n = 782)
Most important	Diseases caused by environment (87%)	Diseases caused by environment (81%)
Next	Garbage (79%)	Water (78%)
Next	Air pollution (77%)	Loss of forest cover & wildlife (62%)
Next	Population growth (58%)	Disaster impacts (61%)
Next	Water (55%)	Weather anomalies (58%)
Next	Loss of forest cover & wildlife (49%)	Air pollution (56%)
Next	Weather anomalies (44%)	Garbage (56%)
Next	Disaster impacts (37%)	Population growth (46%)
Next	Coast & sea pollution (16%)	Coast & sea pollution (14%)

Rank	SEC A (n = 50)	SEC B (n = 264)	SEC C (n = 215)
Most important	Water (84%)	Diseases (81%)	Diseases (82%)
Next	Diseases (74%)	Water (66%)	Water (74%)
Next	Air pollution (70%)	Air pollution (63%)	Disaster impacts (60%)
Next	Garbage (64%)	Forest cover & wildlife (62%)	Forest cover & wildlife (58%)
Next	Weather anomalies (62%)	Garbage (60%)	Air pollution (58%)
Next	Forest cover & wildlife (54%)	Disaster impacts (53%)	Weather anomalies (58%)
Next	Population growth (52%)	Population growth (51%)	Population growth (51%)
Next	Disaster impacts (46%)	Weather anomalies (49%)	Garbage (47%)
Next	Coast & sea pollution (8%)	Coast & sea pollution (14%)	Coast & sea pollution (10%)

Rank	SEC D (n = 172)	SEC E (n = 214)
Most important	Diseases (81%)	Diseases (84%)
Next	Water (74%)	Water (84%)
Next	Air pollution (60%)	Disaster impacts (69%)
Next	Weather anomalies (60%)	Forest cover & wildlife (64%)
Next	Forest cover & wildlife (58%)	Weather anomalies (58%)
Next	Garbage (54%)	Air pollution (53%)
Next	Disaster impacts (52%)	Population growth (40%)
Next	Population growth (48%)	Garbage (38%)
Next	Coast & sea pollution (20%)	Coast & sea pollution (15%)

Rank	Wet Zone (n = 372)	Intermediate Zone (n = 251)	Dry Zone (n = 292)
Most important	Diseases (85%)	Water (83%)	Diseases (81%)
Next	Water (67%)	Diseases (78%)	Water (75%)
Next	Air pollution (64%)	Forest cover & wildlife (70%)	Disaster impacts (62%)
Next	Garbage (61%)	Disaster impacts (63%)	Forest cover & wildlife (54%)
Next	Weather anomalies (58%)	Air pollution (59%)	Air pollution (53%)
Next	Forest cover & wildlife (57%)	Weather anomalies (57%)	Weather anomalies (51%)
Next	Disaster impacts (51%)	Population growth (48%)	Garbage (49%)
Next	Population growth (47%)	Garbage (39%)	Population growth (49%)
Next	Coast & sea pollution (11%)	Coast & sea pollution (6%)	Coast & sea pollution (29%)

There are small but significant variations in the ranking of environmental issues between Sectors, between the five SEC groups and between the three Agro-climatic Zones.

Perceived Change: Asked next to describe as to how the environmental problems in their respective areas have changed during the past 10 years, the 915 sample members responded as follows.

	Urban Sector (%)	Rural Sector (%)	Total (%)
They have improved	23	24	24
They have remained the same	25	30	29
They have become worse	41	36	37
Not sure	12	10	10
No. in sample	133	782	915

	Wet Zone (%)	Intermediate Zone (%)	Dry Zone (%)
They have improved	22	17	34
They have remained the same	29	29	31
They have become worse	38	47	25
Not sure	12	07	11
No. in sample	372	292	251

It can be seen that in an overall sense, the largest proportion of sample members are of the opinion that the environmental problems in their respective areas have become worse over the last decade.

This belief is relatively stronger among Urban sample members and among sample members in the Intermediate Zone.

6.6   AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate Change name recognition: Asked as to whether they are aware of the phenomenon of 'climate change', the 1,000 sample members responded as follows.
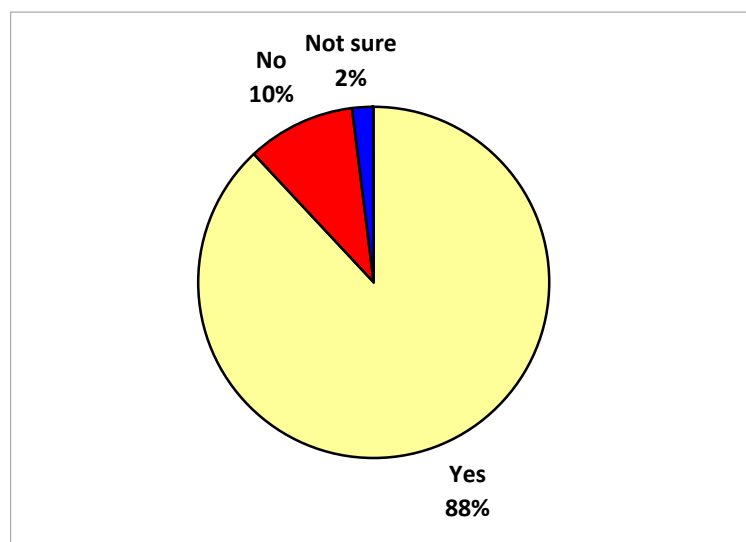
Thus in an overall sense, a little less than 9 in 10 sample members are apparently familiar with the concept of climate change.

The above response pattern classified by Sector, by Zone and by SEC group are given below.

Aware of Climate Change?	Sector		Zone		
	Urban Sample (%)	Rural Sample (%)	Wet Zone (%)	Intermediate Zone (%)	Dry Zone (%)
Yes	92	88	90	92	80
No	06	11	06	08	19
Not sure	03	02	04	-	02
No. in sample	144	856	421	312	267

Aware of Climate Change?	SEC A (%)	SEC B (%)	SEC C (%)	SEC D (%)	SEC E (%)
Yes	100	94	90	83	82
No	-	04	09	14	17
Not sure	-	02	01	03	01
No. in sample	56	295	230	186	233

There does not appear to be a significant difference in the levels of awareness of 'climate change' between members in the two Sectoral samples.

However, there is a considerable difference in levels of awareness between Wet/Intermediate Zone members and Dry Zone members. This difference is further enhanced when the data are examined across SEC groups.

Global Warming: Asked as to whether they are aware of the phenomenon of 'global warming', the 1,000 sample members responded as follows.
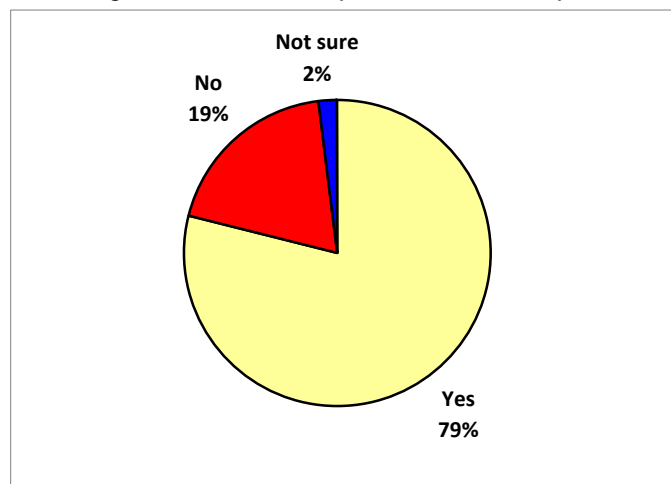
Thus in an overall sense, approximately 8 in 10 sample members are apparently familiar with the concept of global warming.

The above response pattern classified by selected demographics are given below.

Aware of Global Warming?	Sector		Zone		
	Urban Sample (%)	Rural Sample (%)	Wet Zone (%)	Intermediate Zone (%)	Dry Zone (%)
Yes	90	78	87	78	70
No	08	20	11	22	27
Not sure	02	02	02	01	03
No. in sample	144	856	421	312	267

Aware of Global Warming ?	SEC A (%)	SEC B (%)	SEC C (%)	SEC D (%)	SEC E (%)
Yes	96	92	83	72	63
No	02	06	16	27	35
Not sure	02	02	01	01	02
No. in sample	56	295	230	186	233

Unlike in the case of 'climate change', there is a significant difference in the levels of awareness of 'global warming' between members in the two Sectoral samples. Also, the differences in the levels of awareness between members in the three Zones and between members in the five SEC groups have increased considerably.

The reason for the sharp decline in the level of awareness of 'global warming' could be attributed to the fact that this concept – the causes of which are global in nature – may not be as relevant as 'climate change' – the effects of which are experienced locally – to some members of the public. They do not perceive themselves as contributing to the global phenomenon, but definitely as being victims of climate change. The survey revealed that these sample members are largely rural (93%), less educated (80%) and belong to the lower social groups (70%).

Profile: The Survey further revealed that 78% of all 1,000 sample members claim to be aware of <u>both</u> phenomena, Climate Change and Global Warming. The levels of 'dual' awareness for the key demographic variables are given in the table below.

Variable	Value	% aware	Interpretation
Sector	Urban	88	Awareness among Urban Public is significantly greater.
	Rural	76	
SEC group	SEC A	96	Awareness declines sharply with the 'Lifestyle level'.
	SEC B	90	
	SEC C	80	
	SEC D	70	
	SEC E	62	
Zone	Wet	84	Awareness is contingent upon Climatic Zone
	Intermediate	77	
	Dry	70	
Gender	Male	80	Awareness is not contingent upon Gender
	Female	76	
Age Group (yrs)	18 – 25	87	Awareness declines with Age.
	26 – 35	78	
	36 – 45	78	
	46 – 55	76	
	55 – 65	69	
	Over 65	74	
Education	No schooling	43	Awareness is enhanced significantly by Level of Education.
	Studied up to Grade 8	49	
	Studied up to GCE (O/L)	71	
	Passed GCE (O/L)	86	
	Studied up to GCE (A/L)	93	
	Graduate & over	100	

The variation in the level of 'dual' awareness within a specific variable is greatest in the cases of the attributes, SEC group and Education.

Causes: Of the 780 sample members who are aware of Climate Change and Global Warming, a little over 91% agreed with the statement that 'Climate change is caused by man-made global warming'. A further 4% disagreed with this statement, while the remaining 5% claimed that they were not quite sure.

When this response pattern was analyzed by Sector, by SEC group and By Zone, it was found that the proportions who agreed with the statement hovered in the 90's in the cases of almost all sub-groups. It was only among the Dry Zone members that this figure dropped to 85%.

Asked as to whether they are aware of any reasons, other than man-made global warming, that cause climate change, the 780 sample members responded as follows.

- *"Tsunami" (12%)*
- *"Earthquakes" (8%)*
- *"Floods" (8%)*
- *"Melting of ice-bergs and ice-caps on mountains" (7%)*
- *"Landslides" (6%)*
- *"Harm to the ozone layer" (6%)*
- *"Volcanic eruptions" (5%)*
- *"Cyclones" (5%)*
- *"Natural phenomenon" (5%)*
- *"Do not know" (44%)*

Similar response patterns were obtained when the data were analyzed by Sector and SEC group.

Source of Initial Knowledge: The Survey revealed that nearly 90% of the 1,000 sample members are aware of at least one of the two phenomena, Climate Change and Global Warming. These 898 sample members were requested to indicate as to where or from whom they had first heard / learnt about climate change or global warming. Their responses, classified by Sector and by SEC group, are given below.

Source	Urban Sector (%)	Rural Sector (%)	Total (%)
School/Teachers	61	43	45
Mass media	36	53	50
Friends/Neighbours	01	01	01
Public lectures/Exhibitions	-	01	01
Parents	02	01	01
Other	-	01	01
No. in sample	135	763	898

Source	SEC A (%)	SEC B (%)	SEC C (%)	SEC D (%)	SEC E (%)
School/Teachers	52	47	44	56	33
Mass media	45	48	53	41	59
Friends/Neighbours	02	01	02	01	02
Public lectures/Exhibitions	-	02	01	01	02
Parents	02	01	01	01	02
Other	-	01	-	-	02
No. in sample	56	281	211	158	192

Thus, it appears that Schools and the Mass Media are the only two sources which have contributed greatly towards creating awareness among the sample members regarding climate change and global warming.

Word Association: The 898 sample members were asked to indicate as to what comes to their minds immediately when they hear the words 'climate change' or 'global warming'. After their spontaneous 'first response', the sample members were shown a list of possible phenomena usually associated with these two concepts and asked as to whether they would relate any or all of these items with 'climate change' or 'global warming'. Their responses are given below.

	% mentioning	
	First - Unaided	**Total - Aided**
Less water available	55	90
Less food grown/available	12	67
Less fish to catch in the sea	01	07
Loss in income/profit/work	01	22
Increase in floods/droughts/cyclones	11	51
Increase in diseases & epidemics	06	59
Increase in pests & pest attacks on crops	01	24
Changes in rainfall patterns & seasons	07	44
Air pollution	*	*
High temperatures	02	02
Other	03	03
Cannot say	*	-

The phenomena mentioned spontaneously first by sample members reflect the issues that are uppermost in their minds with regard to the terms 'climate change' and 'global warming'. The possibility of 'Less water being available' is clearly a dominant issue in this regard.

The proportions of sample members who, upon being 'aided', identified each of the individual issues as being associated with the terms 'climate change' and 'global warming', are indicative of the intensity with which the corresponding issue is associated with the two terms in the minds of sample members. Clearly, the association of 'Less water available' with climate change and global warming is extremely strong.

Other factors which are also associated somewhat strongly with these two concepts include 'Decreases in the growth and availability of food', 'Increases in diseases and epidemics', Increases in floods, droughts and cyclones' and to a lesser extent 'Changes in rainfall patterns and seasons'.

An examination of the above data classified by Sector and by SEC group revealed that the response patterns were more-or-less similar to that in the above table.

6.7   CONCERN ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

The survey revealed previously that of the 1,000 sample members, 882 (or 88%) claimed that they are aware of the phenomenon of 'climate change'. A series of questions was posed at these 882 persons to assess their concern regarding this particular issue. Their responses are presented in this section of the Report.

Perceived Responsibility: The 882 sample members were next shown a list of 7 factors and were requested to rank these factors beginning with the one that they perceive as being principally responsible for causing climate change. Based on the responses of the sample members, Total Ranking Scores were calculated for each factor. These Scores were then expressed as a percentage of the maximum possible score of 6174 (= 882 X 7). These percentages yielded the following ranking of problems.

Entities responsible for causing climate change

Entity	Value
Rich Countries	73
Factory Owners	68
All Human Beings	66
Motor Vehicle Users	60
Poor Countries	56
Rich People	51
Forces of Nature	45
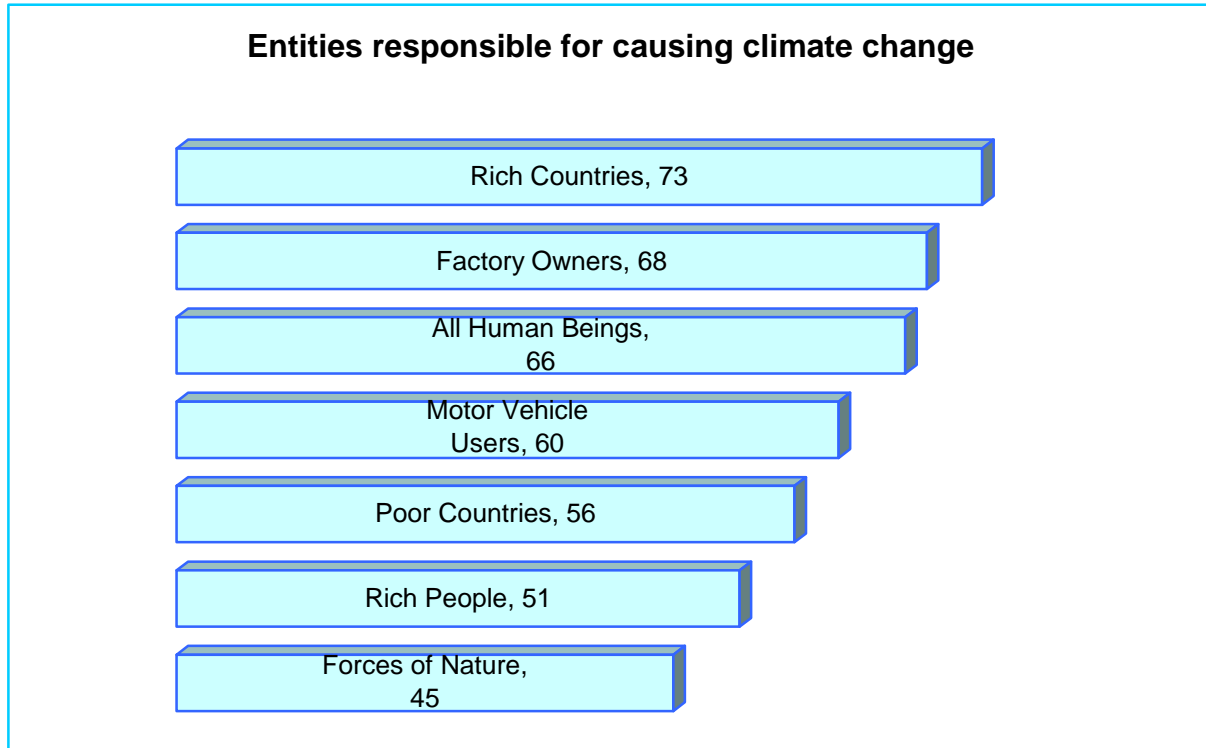
Rank	Urban Sample	Rural Sample
Most responsible	Developed Countries	Developed Countries
Next	All human beings, rich & poor	Factory Owners
Next	Factory Owners	All human beings, rich & poor
Next	Developing Countries	Users of Motor Vehicles
Next	Users of Motor Vehicles	Developing Countries
Next	Rich people everywhere	Rich people everywhere
Next	Forces of nature	Forces of nature

Rank	SEC A	SEC B	SEC C
Most responsible	Developed Countries	Developed Countries	Developed Countries
Next	All human beings, rich & poor	Factory Owners	All human beings, rich & poor
Next	Factory Owners	All human beings, rich & poor	Factory Owners
Next	Developing Countries	Users of Motor Vehicles	Users of Motor Vehicles
Next	Rich people everywhere	Developing Countries	Developing Countries
Next	Users of Motor Vehicles	Rich people everywhere	Rich people everywhere
Next	Forces of nature	Forces of nature	Forces of nature

Rank	SEC D	SEC E
Most responsible	Developed Countries	Factory Owners
Next	Factory Owners	Developed Countries
Next	All human beings, rich & poor	All human beings, rich & poor
Next	Users of Motor Vehicles	Users of Motor Vehicles
Next	Developing Countries	Developing Countries
Next	Rich people everywhere	Rich people everywhere
Next	Forces of nature	Forces of nature

'Developed Countries' emerges as being the principally responsible factor for causing climate change. This view-point is shared by all sub-groups except among members of SEC E, where it is positioned second after 'Factory Owners'.

Perceived Cause: The 882 sample members were next shown another list of 7 factors and were requested to rank these factors beginning with the one that they perceive as being the primary cause for climate change. Based on the responses of the sample members and the calculations of Total Ranking Scores, the following ranking was obtained.

Factors causing climate change

- Air Pollution, 76
- Loss of Forest Cover, 73
- Damage to ozone layer, 71
- Burning of coal & petroleum, 64
- Population Growth, 61
- Forces of Nature, 49
- Emissions from rice fields, 47
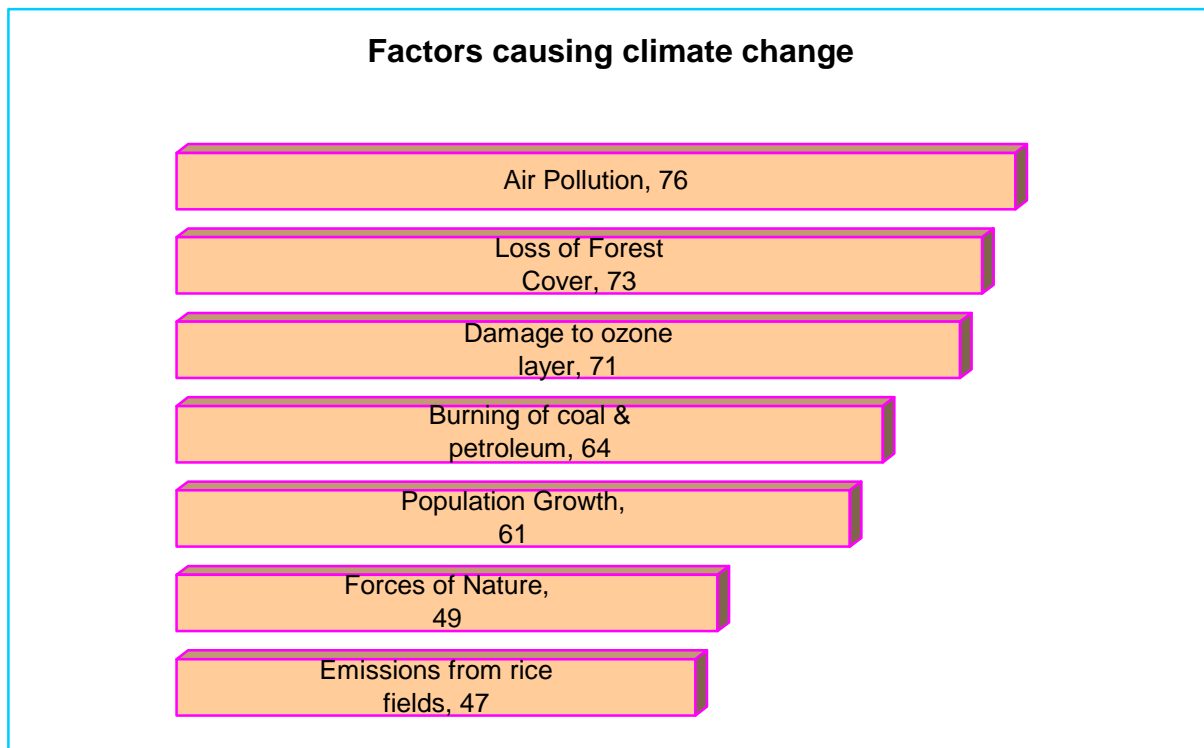
Rank	Urban Sample	Rural Sample
Primary cause	Air pollution from factories	Air pollution from factories
Next	Damage to ozone layer	Loss of forest cover
Next	Loss of forest cover	Damage to ozone layer
Next	Burning of coal & petroleum	Burning of coal & petroleum
Next	Population growth	Population growth
Next	Forces of nature	Forces of nature
Next	Emissions from rice fields	Emissions from rice fields

Rank	SEC A	SEC B	SEC C
Primary cause	Air pollution from factories	Air pollution from factories	Air pollution from factories
Next	Damage to ozone layer	Damage to ozone layer	Loss of forest cover
Next	Loss of forest cover	Loss of forest cover	Damage to ozone layer
Next	Burning of coal & petroleum	Population growth	Burning of coal & petroleum
Next	Population growth	Burning of coal & petroleum	Population growth
Next	Forces of nature	Forces of nature	Forces of nature
Next	Emissions from rice fields	Emissions from rice fields	Emissions from rice fields

Rank	SEC D	SEC E
Primary cause	Air pollution from factories	Air pollution from factories
Next	Loss of forest cover	Loss of forest cover
Next	Damage to ozone layer	Damage to ozone layer
Next	Burning of coal & petroleum	Burning of coal & petroleum
Next	Population growth	Population growth
Next	Forces of nature	Forces of nature
Next	Emissions from rice fields	Emissions from rice fields

Thus, 'Air pollution from factories', 'Loss of forest cover' and 'Damage to ozone layer' emerge as the 3 leading causes of climate change. This view-point is shared by all sub-groups without exception.

Perceived Effects: Asked as to whether they think Climate Change will affect them personally, the 882 sample members responded as follows. The responses to this question are classified separately by Sector, Zone and SEC group.

Will climate change affect you personally?	SECTOR (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	88	88	88
No	04	07	06
Not sure	08	06	06
No. in sample	132	750	882

Will climate change affect you personally?	ZONE (%)		
	Wet	Intermediate	Dry
Yes	87	95	79
No	06	04	10
Not sure	07	01	11
No. in sample	381	288	213

Will climate change affect you personally?	SEC Group (%)				
	SEC A	SEC B	SEC C	SEC D	SEC E
Yes	91	90	85	86	88
No	04	06	06	10	05
Not sure	05	05	08	04	07
No. in sample	56	276	206	154	190

It appears that almost 9 in 10 sample members do believe that they are going to be personally affected by climate change. What is remarkable is that this belief is held strongly – to more-or-less the same intensity - by members of all major sub-groups.

The 773 sample members who expect to be affected personally by climate change identified the following possible effects which may have an adverse bearing on their well-being.

- *"Spreading of diseases"   (47%)*
- *"Water shortage"   (43%)*
- *"Economic difficulties due to inability to engage in agricultural activities"   (25%)*
- *"Feeling tired and stresses-out due to high temperatures"   (25%)*
- *"Food shortages"   (12%)*
- *"Diseases due to water pollution"   (7%)*

Thus, a majority of sample members expect to face the rising incidence of illnesses and an increasing shortage of water due to the phenomenon of climate change.

Extent of Concern: The 882 sample members who claimed to be aware of climate change were requested to indicate as to how concerned they are about it personally. Their responses to this question are as follows.
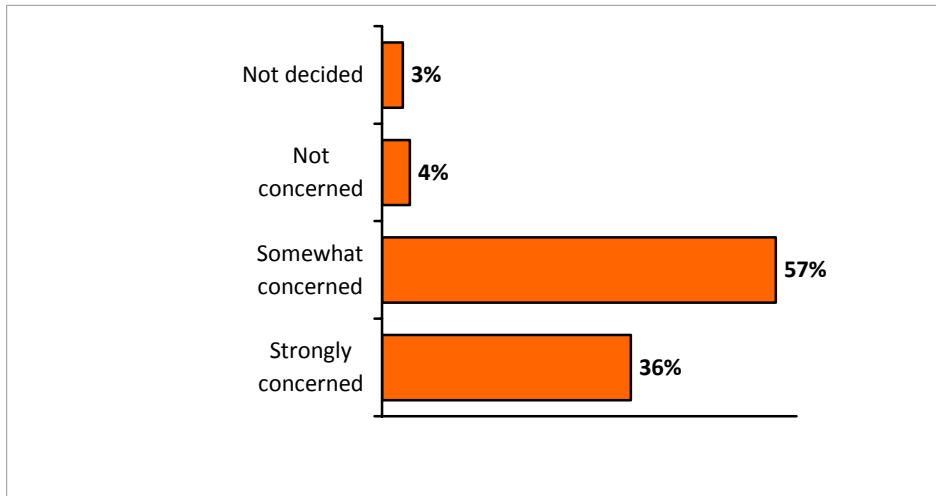
Thus in an overall sense, the vast majority of sample members appear to be only somewhat concerned about climate change personally at this present moment in time.

The above response pattern, classified by selected demographic variables, is given below.

How concerned about Climate Change?	Urban Sample (%)	Rural Sample (%)
Strongly concerned	32	37
Somewhat concerned	56	57
Not concerned	08	04
Not decided	04	03
No. in sample	132	750

How concerned about Climate Change ?	SEC A (%)	SEC B (%)	SEC C (%)	SEC D (%)	SEC E (%)
Strongly concerned	41	34	32	35	42
Somewhat concerned	54	59	61	57	50
Not concerned	02	05	05	03	04
Not decided	04	02	02	05	04
No. in sample	56	276	206	154	190

How concerned about Climate Change?	No schooling (%)	Up to Gr.8 (%)	Up to O/L (%)	Passed O/L (%)	Passed A/L (%)	Grad.& over (%)
Strongly concerned	78	42	34	32	36	40
Somewhat concerned	-	49	56	61	59	57
Not concerned	22	05	06	03	02	01
Not decided	-	04	04	04	01	01
No. in sample	9	120	224	225	234	70

There do not appear to be significant differences in the levels of concern of climate change between members in the two Sectoral samples nor between members in the five SEC groups nor between members with different educational achievements.

Of the 317 sample members who claimed that they were 'strongly concerned' about climate change, 49% are resident in the Intermediate Zone, 32% in the Wet Zone and the remaining 19% in the Dry Zone.

Extent of Worry: Asked to indicate as to how much they personally worry about climate change, the 882 sample members responded as follows.
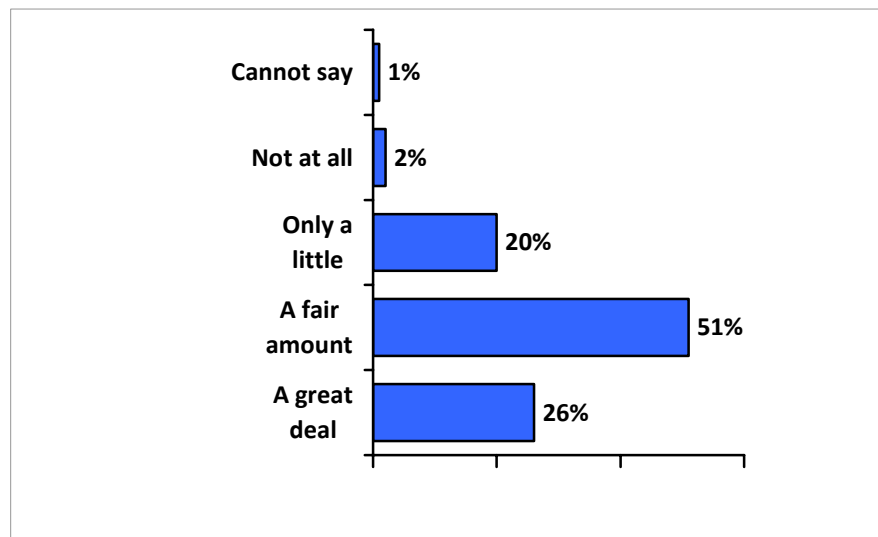
Thus in an overall sense, the vast majority of sample members appear to personally worry only a fair amount about climate change at this present moment in time.

The above response pattern, classified by Sector and by SEC group, is given below.

How worried about Climate Change?	Urban Sample (%)	Rural Sample (%)
A great deal	20	27
A fair amount	55	50
Only a little	20	19
Not at all	03	02
Cannot say	02	02
No. in sample	132	750

How worried about Climate Change?	SEC A (%)	SEC B (%)	SEC C (%)	SEC D (%)	SEC E (%)
A great deal	30	22	24	24	34
A fair amount	52	54	49	53	45
Only a little	12	21	23	17	18
Not at all	04	02	03	03	01
Cannot say	02	01	01	03	02
No. in sample	56	276	206	154	190

There does not appear to be a significant difference in the extent to which members in the two Sectoral samples personally worry about climate change. Neither are there any major differences in this regard between members in the five SEC groups.

Action: A total of 818 sample members had previously indicated that they personally are 'strongly / somewhat concerned' about climate change. These persons were asked as to whether they believed that something can and should be done about this phenomenon. Their responses are given below.

Can something be done about Climate Change?	Urban Sample (%)	Rural Sample (%)	Total Sample (%)
Yes	71	79	78
No	16	12	13
Not sure	13	09	10
No. in sample	116	702	818

It appears that nearly 80% of these concerned sample members believe something can and should be done about climate change.

These 636 concerned sample members who believe something can be done were requested to indicate as to who in their opinion should be taking action against climate change. Their responses are as follows.

Who should be taking action against Climate Change?	Urban Sample (%)	Rural Sample (%)	Total Sample (%)
Me & my family	72	77	77
My local community	78	79	79
Local government body	48	56	55
Provincial administration	35	47	47
National government	73	79	78
United Nations / Global level	44	42	42
No. in sample	82	554	636

Who should be taking action against Climate Change?	SEC A (%)	SEC B (%)	SEC C (%)	SEC D (%)	SEC E (%)
Me & my family	77	78	81	66	78
My local community	87	78	81	71	81
Local government body	66	56	51	58	52
Provincial administration	68	48	48	38	45
National government	74	76	80	76	83
United Nations / Global level	57	47	39	33	40
No. in sample	56	276	206	154	190

It is noteworthy that the extent to which respondents feel that they and their families should get personally involved in taking action against climate change (approximately 77%) is about the same in all Sectoral and SEC sub-groups. This suggests a high level of willingness on the part of most respondents to participate in such action.

Impact of Climate Change: The 882 sample members were next shown a list of possible impacts of climate change and requested to indicate as to which ones concern them the most. Their responses are given below.
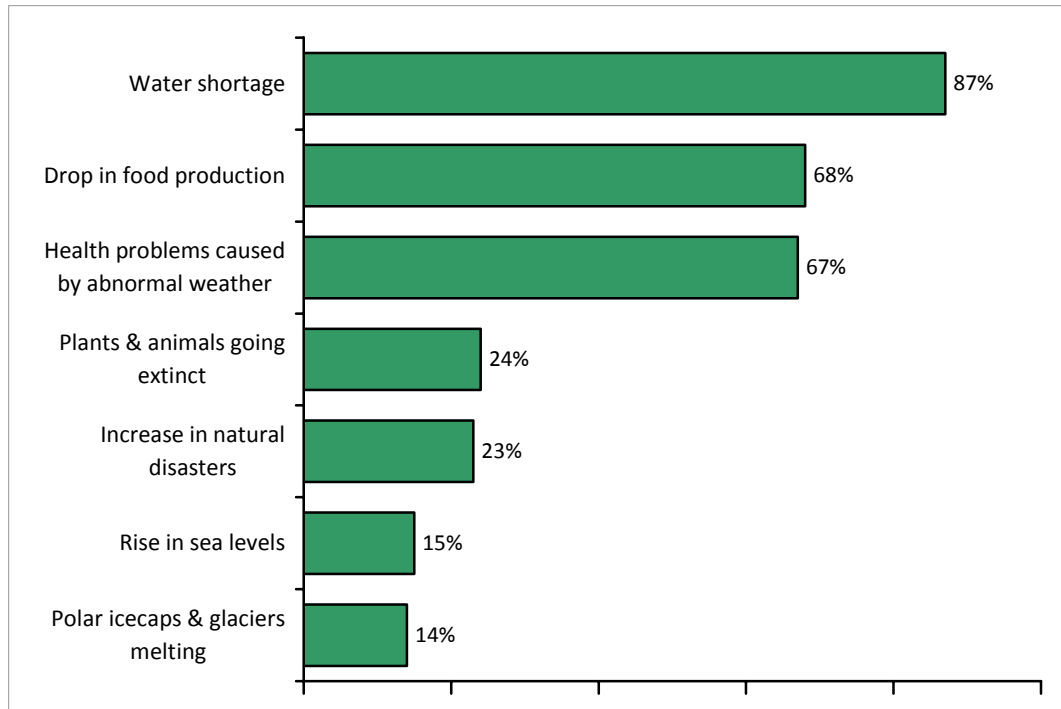
The figures in the above chart refer to the proportions of sample members who identified the corresponding issues as being those which concern them most.

Thus, 'Water shortage', 'Drop in food production' and 'Health problems caused by abnormal weather' emerge as the 3 impacts of climate change that concern the sample members most.

The responses of the sample members classified by Sector and by SEC group are given below.

Rank	Urban Sample (n = 132)	Rural Sample (n = 750)
Most concern	Water shortage (82%)	Water shortage (88%)
Next	Drop in food production (67%)	Health problems caused by weather (68%)
Next	Health problems caused by weather (64%)	Drop in food production (68%)
Next	Polar icecaps & glaciers melting (26%)	Plant & animals going extinct (25%)
Next	Increase in natural disasters (24%)	Increase in natural disasters (23%)
Next	Rise in sea levels (20%)	Rise in sea levels (14%)
Next	Plant & animals going extinct (17%)	Polar icecaps & glaciers melting (12%)

Rank	SEC A (n = 50)	SEC B (n = 264)	SEC C (n = 215)
Most concern	Water shortage (79%)	Water shortage (83%)	Water shortage (93%)
Next	Food production (78%)	Health problems (66%)	Health problems (69%)
Next	Health problems (71%)	Food production (63%)	Food production (66%)
Next	Natural disasters (20%)	Natural disasters (25%)	Plants & animals (23%)
Next	Polar caps melting (18%)	Polar caps melting (23%)	Natural disasters (23%)
Next	Plants & animals (18%)	Rising sea levels (21%)	Rising sea levels (11%)
Next	Rising sea levels (16%)	Plants & animals (18%)	Polar caps melting (11%)

Rank	SEC D (n = 172)	SEC E (n = 214)
Most concern	Water shortage (87%)	Water shortage (87%)
Next	Health problems (71%)	Food production (71%)
Next	Food production (70%)	Health problems (64%)
Next	Plants & animals (23%)	Plants & animals (34%)
Next	Natural disasters (23%)	Natural disasters (22%)
Next	Rising sea levels (13%)	Rising sea levels (10%)
Next	Polar caps melting (8%)	Polar caps melting (9%)

The three issues which concern respondents most remain the same for all Sectoral and SEC sub-groups.

There are small but significant differences in the ranking of some of the remaining four impacts of climate change. For instance, the 'melting of Polar Ice-caps and Glaciers' appear to be a matter of greater concern to members of the Urban Sample and of SEC groups A and B than to members of the other sub-groups. The situation is reversed in the case of 'Plants and Animals going extinct'.

6.8   RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The survey revealed previously that of the 818 sample members who personally are strongly or somewhat concerned about climate change, 636 (or 78%) believe something can and should be done about this phenomenon. A series of questions was posed at these 636 persons regarding possible actions to be taken in this regard. Their responses are presented in this section of the Report.

Time of Action: The 636 sample members were asked to indicate their opinion regarding the taking of any action on climate change and it's impact. Their responses are as follows.

	Urban Sample (%)	Rural Sample (%)	Total Sample (%)
It is too late now to prevent drastic consequences	04	07	07
There is still a slim chance to overcome/reduce adverse impacts	19	23	22
There is still a chance to prevent the worst impacts if we act fast	77	69	70
No need to do anything. Nature will heal on it's own	-	01	01
No. in sample	82	554	636

Approximately 70% of the sample members are optimistic about the chances of preventing further adverse impacts of climate change if action is instituted quickly. This positive belief is relatively stronger among Urban sample members.

Family Protection: Of the 636 sample members, nearly 92% are of the opinion that something can be done to protect themselves and their families from the impacts of climate change. These 582 sample members identified the following actions that could be taken for this purpose.

- *"Planting of trees and improving forest cover"   (72%)*
- *"Forest conservation"   (34%)*
- *"Maintaining a clean environment by proper waste disposal"   (19%)*
- *"Re-cycling of domestic waste"   (13%)*
- *"Reducing the use of plastic and polythene"   (10%)*
- *"Educating the Public on the environment, climate and weather"   (8%)*
- *"Preservation of water and improved methods of collection"   (7%)*
- *"Prevention of water pollution"   (5%)*

The focus of the majority of sample members appears to be on the role of Trees in preventing the undesirable effects of climate change.

Obstructions to Involvement: The 636 sample members identified the following factors as being the key reasons which preclude them from taking more personal action to prevent climate change from getting worse.

	Urban Sample (%)	Rural Sample (%)	Total Sample (%)
I don't have enough technical information	77	84	83
I don't have enough time	65	61	62
I find some changes too costly – can't afford it right now	67	70	70
Some actions are not practicable in my area / my line of work	72	69	70
I never thought I could make a difference	06	10	09
No. in sample	82	554	636

The above response pattern suggests that the lack of technical information is the primary reason that prevents sample members from participating more actively in countering the adverse effects of climate change.

Sources of Information: Asked finally as to where they would look for more information and/or advice on personal action to prevent climate change from getting worse, the 636 sample members responded as follows.

	Urban Sample (%)	Rural Sample (%)	Total Sample (%)
Newspapers, Radio or Television	93	91	91
Internet/Websites	23	10	12
Government offices	17	24	23
School/University/Training Centre	07	10	10
Friends/Neighbours/Workplace Colleagues	18	23	22
Not sure where I can find it	01	01	01
No. in sample	82	554	636

The mainstream media are clearly a very important source of information regarding climate change and how it's adverse impacts could be averted.

7.   Summary and Conclusions

The salient features thrown into focus by this Survey are as follows.

All Sample Members

7.1   Television, Radio, the Print Media and Friends / Colleagues emerged as the main sources of information pertaining to current affairs and events. However, only TV and the Internet registered ratings of over 50% with regard to believability.

7.2   Of those who access the Internet as a source of information, a little less than 50% do so through their own home computer.

Long-Time Residents (in the same district)

7.3   Approximately 92% of all sample members claimed that they have lived in the same district for at least the past 10 years.

7.4   Nearly two-thirds of these persons stated that the rains do not come on time in their respective areas. The majority of these respondents described the change they have observed in this regard as "not getting the rainfall due in the respective seasons".

7.5   A little over 57% claimed that they have experienced unusually heavy rainfall (High volume of rain in a short time-period) in their respective areas. However, nearly two-thirds of these respondents are of the opinion that such heavy rains occur less frequently now than it did 5 – 10 years ago.

7.6   About 61% of the sample members indicated that they have experienced drought conditions in their respective areas. Moreover, approximately 80% of these persons are of the opinion that such droughts are occurring more frequently nowadays than it did 5 – 10 years ago, while 75% feel that such droughts now last for longer periods of time than in the past.

7.7   Approximately 90% feel that temperatures are higher now than in the past. Around 60% find the daily weather forecast accurate for their respective areas only part of the time.

7.8 Nearly 3 in 4 sample members attributed the reason for the change in rainfall, temperature and other natural factors to "De-forestation, felling of trees, setting fire to the wilderness and extinction of fauna".

7.9 The sample members ranked 9 selected issues in terms of being the most pressing national level problem and separately in terms of being the most pressing at the community level in their respective areas as follows.

Rank	National Level	Community Level
Most pressing	Cost of Living	Cost of Living
Next	Unemployment	Unemployment
Next	Poverty	Poverty
Next	Corruption	Narcotics & Alcohol abuse
Next	Narcotics & Alcohol abuse	Corruption
Next	Healthcare	Healthcare
Next	Environment	Housing & Land issues
Next	Housing & Land issues	Environment
Next	Ethnic issue	Ethnic issue

The problem of environment issues is ranked low in terms of importance at the National Level as well as at the Community Level.

7.10 The largest proportion of sample members – nearly 50% - spontaneously identified the 'Scarcity of water' as an environmental problem that they feel could affect them personally.

7.11 Out of a list of 9 pre-selected issues, the sample members ranked the following as the top five most important issues.
- Diseases caused by unclean environment (82%)
- Water (74%)
- Loss of forest cover and wildlife (60%)
- Air pollution (59%)
- Disaster impacts (58%)

7.12 Approximately 37% (the largest proportion) of sample members claimed that the environmental problems in their respective areas have become worse over the past 10 years, while just a little less than 25% feel such problems have improved.

Respondents aware of Climate Change

7.13   Of the 1000 sample members, 88% claimed that they are familiar with the phenomenon of 'Climate Change', while 79% are familiar with phenomenon of 'Global warming'. The survey further revealed that approximately 78% are familiar with both phenomena.

7.14   A little over 90% of these sample members agreed with the statement that 'Climate change is caused by man-made global warming'. Approximately 44% of the sample members indicated that they did not know of any other reason that causes this phenomenon.

7.15   'Mass media' (50%) and 'School / Teachers' (45%) emerged as the almost the only sources where sample members first learned about climate change and global warming.

7.16   The possibility of 'Less water being available' comes immediately to the minds of the largest proportion of sample members when they hear about climate change.

7.17   Along with 'Less water being available', the three issues 'Less food grown/available', 'Increases in diseases and epidemics' and 'Increases in floods / droughts / cyclones' were associated with the terms Climate Change / Global Warming by over 50% of the sample members in each case.

7.18   The sample members ranked 8 pre-selected factors according to their perception as to who or what is principally responsible for causing climate change.

Rank	Total Sample
Most responsible	Developed Countries
Next	Factory Owners
Next	All human beings, rich & poor
Next	Users of Motor Vehicles
Next	Developing Countries
Next	Rich people everywhere
Next	Forces of nature

Thus the onus falls primarily on the shoulders of 'Developed Countries', 'Factory Owners' and in fact 'All human beings, rich & poor'.

7.19   The sample members also ranked 8 pre-selected factors according to their perception as to which factors are primarily responsible for causing climate change.

Rank	Total Sample
Primary cause	Air pollution from factories
Next	Loss of forest cover
Next	Damage to ozone layer
Next	Burning of coal & petroleum
Next	Population growth
Next	Forces of nature
Next	Emissions from rice fields

Thus, 'Air pollution', 'Loss of forest cover' and 'Damage to ozone layer' emerge as the top three factors which sample members perceive as being the primary cases of climate change.

7.20   Nearly 90% of sample members are quite certain that climate change is going to affect them personally. The vast majority of these persons believe that this adverse effect will occur through the 'spread of diseases' and 'water shortages'.

7.21   The vast majority of sample members (93%) appear to be 'strongly / somewhat concerned' about climate change at the present moment in time and just a little over 75% described the extent to which they worry as being 'a great deal / a fair amount'.

7.23   Based on the ranking of pre-selected factors, the top three possible impacts which concern sample members most are 'Water shortage', 'Drop in food production' and 'Health problems caused by abnormal weather.

Respondents positively inclined to action

7.22   Nearly 80% of the sample members, who are concerned about climate change, are firmly of the belief that something can and should be done about climate change. These respondents identified 'My local community' (79%), 'the National Government' (78%) and 'Me and my family' (77%) as being the three main groups which should be at the forefront of any action being taken against climate change. Clearly, most sample members acknowledge the fact that they themselves have a central role to play in this regard.

7.23   Of those respondents who believe some thing can and should be done about climate change, approximately 70% share the view-point that 'there is still a chance to prevent the worst impacts if we act fast'.

7.24   A little over 90% are of the opinion that something can be done to protect themselves and their families from the impacts of climate change. The vast majority (74%) identified the 'planting of trees and improving forest cover' for this purpose.

7.25   The 'lack of technical information', 'the high cost of change' and 'the impractical nature of certain actions' were identified as some of the key reasons which preclude sample members from taking more personal action to prevent climate change from getting worse.

Appendix

Public Perceptions of Climate Change in Sri Lanka: Questionnaire

Reproduced below is the English original version of the questionnaire used for this survey. This was translated into Sinhala and Tamil using non-technical and easily accessible language. Participation in the survey was totally voluntary, and respondents were given the choice of language.

The survey questionnaire was administered by field staff of Survey Research Lanka (Pvt) Limited, who are trained in market research practices and governed by their profession's code of conduct and ethics. The text includes instructions to surveying staff.

ASK TO SPEAK WITH AN ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD
Good morning / afternoon. I am from Survey Research Lanka (Pvt) Ltd – a Market Research Company. We are conducting a survey to find out the views of persons like you regarding certain social issues. Would you mind answering a few questions on this subject ? It will take about 20 minutes.

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1.   I need to select one adult member from your household at random to be interviewed for this survey. To help me do this can you please tell me the gender and age of all the members of your family, 18 years and over, who are living in this house presently. Please start with the male members - oldest to youngest – and then the females, oldest to youngest.

GENDER	AGE		
M F			IDENTIFY FAMILY MEMBER TO BE INTERVIEWED BASED ON TABLE BELOW.
ASK TO SPEAK WITH THIS PERSON.
IF PERSON IS NOT AT HOME, MAKE AN APPOINTMENT FOR A SUBSEQUENT VISIT.
M F			
M F			
M F			
M F			
M F			

No. of. Adults in Household	Chart Number									
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
4	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
5	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	5	5	5
6 +	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	6

Information sources & media habits of respondent

2.   What are your main sources of information for current affairs/events ? PROBE : What else ? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

Newspapers & magazines	1
Radio	2
Television	3
Internet/web	4
Mobile phone/SMS alerts	5
Public exhibitions, seminars and other events	6
Friends/neighbours/colleagues	7
Educational institutions (school, university, vocational training, etc.)	8
Outdoor billboards, banners, posters, etc.	9
Other (please specify)	

3. Which of these sources of information have you referred during the past 7 days ? PROBE : What else ? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

Newspapers & magazines	1
Radio	2
Television	3
Internet/web	4
Mobile phone/SMS alerts	5
Public exhibitions, seminars and other events	6
Friends/neighbours/colleagues	7
Educational institutions (school, university, vocational training, etc.)	8
Outdoor billboards, banners, posters, etc.	9
Other (please specify)	

4. If you access the internet/web, which method do you use?

Through own computer and web connectivity at home	1
Neighbour's or friend's computer and web connectivity	2
Cybercafe/Nenasala shared facility on payment	3
Web browsing using mobile phone	4
Not accessing internet/web on a regular basis (regular = not done during past month)	5

5. From among the information source/s you refer to, which one/s do you trust or believe the most?

Changes noticed in the environment

6. Have you lived in the same district for at least the past 10 years ?

Yes	1	GO TO Q.11 AND CONTINUE
No	2	GO TO Q.18

7. We would like to ask some questions about any changes you may have noticed in the following: Do rains come on time?

Yes	1

No	2
Not sure any more	3

7A.   ASK ONLY IF Q.7 = NO. What is the change you have observed ?

8.   Have you experienced unusually high/heavy rainfall (high volume of rain in a short period of time) ?

Yes	1
No	2

8A.   ASK ONLY IF Q.8 = YES. Do you think high/heavy rains are happening more often now than 5 or 10 years ago?

Yes	1
No	2

9.   Have you experienced drought conditions in your area ?

Yes	1
No	2
Not sure	3

9A.   ASK ONLY IF Q.9 = YES. Do you think droughts are happening more often now than 5 or 10 years ago ?

Yes	1
No	2
Unable to say / recall	3

9B.   ASK ONLY IF Q.9 = YES. Do you find droughts now last for longer than droughts in the past ?

Yes	1
No	2
Unable to say / recall	3

10.   Do you think the temperatures have changed in your area in the past 10 years ?

Temperatures are higher	1
Temperatures have remained the same	2
Temperatures are lower	3
Not sure	4

11.   If you follow the daily weather forecast carried in the media, do you find it:

Accurate for my area most of the time	1
Accurate for my area part of the time	2
Never seems to be correct forecast for my area	3
I do not follow weather forecast in the media on a regular basis	4

12.   If you feel the rainfall, temperature and other natural factors have changed significantly in recent years, why do you think that is so ?

General environmental perceptions

13.   Here is a list of issues (SHOW CARD) that other persons like you have identified as being nationally important . Can you please rank these issues starting from the issue that you see as the most pressing overall NATIONAL LEVEL problem ?

Corruption	
Cost of living	
Environment	
Ethnic issue	
Healthcare (access, cost, quality, etc.)	
Housing and land (cost, availability)	
Narcotic drugs& alcohol abuse	
Poverty	
Unemployment	

14.   Can you please rank these same issues starting from the issue that you see as the most pressing at the COMMUNITY LEVEL in your own area ?

Corruption	
Cost of living	
Environment	
Ethnic issue	
Healthcare (access, cost, quality, etc.)	
Housing and land (cost, availability)	
Narcotic drugs& alcohol abuse	
Poverty	
Unemployment	

15.   Talking further about environment, can you think of any specific environmental issues or problems that are important or affect you personally?

16.   Here is a list of some key environmental issues. Can you identify and rank the most important 5 issues?

Air pollution	
Coasts and seas are polluted and overcrowded	
Diseases caused by an unclean environment (mosquitoes, rats, etc.)	
Disaster impacts (covering drought, floods, landslides, animal attacks, etc.)	
Garbage (disposal, reducing, recycling)	
Loss of forest cover and wildlife	
Population growth	
Water (not enough, and polluted)	
Weather anomalies	

17.   In your opinion, how have the environmental problems in your area changed in the past 10 years ?

They have improved	1
They have remained the same	2
They have become worse	3
Not sure	4

18.   Have you heard of climate change ?

Yes	1
No	2
Not sure	3

19.   Have you heard of global warming ?

Yes	1
No	2
Not sure	3

20.   ASK ONLY IF Q.18 = YES AND Q.19 = YES. Do you think/agree that climate change is caused man-made by global warming ?

Yes	1
No	2
Not sure	3

21.   ASK ONLY IF Q.18 = YES AND Q.19 = YES. Besides man- made global warming, do you know of any other reason that causes climate change ?

| |
| |

22.   ASK ONLY IF Q.18 = YES OR Q.19 = YES. Where or from whom did you first hear/find out/learn about climate change or global warming ?

School/teachers	1
Mass media (newspapers, magazines, radio, TV, web)	2
Friends/neighbours	3
Public lecture/seminar/workshop/exhibition	4
Workplace colleagues	5
A government official/agency	6
Member of the clergy	7
Other (specify)	8
Cannot recall from whom I heard it first	9

23.   ASK ONLY IF Q.18 = YES OR Q.19 = YES. What comes to you mind immediately when you hear the words climate change or global warming ? PROBE : What else ? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

Less water available	1
Less food grown/available	2
Less fish to catch in the sea	3
Loss in income/profits/work	4

Increase in floods/droughts/cyclones	5
Increase in diseases and epidemics	6
Increase in pests and pest attacks on crops	7
Rainfall patterns and seasons changing	8
Other (specify)	9

Awareness and concern about climate change

ASK QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION ONLY IF Q.18 = YES

24.   Who or what do you think is principally responsible for causing climate change ? PLEASE RANK RESPONSES

Industrialised/rich/developed countries	
Developing/Third World/poor countries	
Rich people everywhere, wherever they live	
All human beings, both rich and poor	
Factory owners	
Users of motor vehicles	
Forces of Nature	
Others (specify)	

25.   Which of these factors do you think is the primary cause/reason for global warming/climate change ?

Air pollution from factories	1
Damage to the ozone layer	2
Burning of coal and petroleum	3
Loss of forest cover	4
Population growth	5
Emissions from rice fields and cows	6
Forces of Nature	7
Others (specify)	8

26.   Do you think climate change is going to affect you personally ?

Yes	1
No	2
Not sure	3

27A.   ASK ONLY IF Q.26 = YES. How do you expect climate change to affect you personally?

28.   How CONCERNED are you personally about climate change ?

Strongly concerned	1
Somewhat concerned	2
Not concerned	3
Not decided	4

29.   How much do you personally WORRY about global warming/climate change?

A great deal	1
A fair amount	2
Only a little	3
Not at all	4
Can't say/Don't know	5

30.   ASK ONLY IF Q.28 = 1 OR 2. Do you believe something can and should be done about climate change ?

Yes	1
No	2
Not sure	3

30a.   ASK ONLY IF Q.30 = YES. Who in your opinion should be taking action against climate change ?
        PROBE : Who else ? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

Me and my family	1
My local community	2
Local government body	3
Provincial administration	4
National government	5
United Nations/global level	6

31.   Here are some possible impacts of global warming/climate change. Can you rank which ones concern you the most? (select and rank the top 3):

Health problems caused by abnormal weather	1
Drop in food production	2
Water shortages	3
Plant and animals going extinct	4
Increase in disasters	5
Rise in sea levels	6
Polar icecaps and glaciers melting	7
Don't know	8

Action/responses to climate change

ASK QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION ONLY IF Q.30 = YES

32.   What do you think of taking any action on global warming/climate change and its impacts?

It's too late now to prevent drastic consequences	1
There is still a slim chance to overcome/reduce adverse impacts	2
There is still a fair chance to prevent the worst impacts if we act fast	3
No need to do anything: Nature will heal on its own	4

33.   Can anything be done to protect yourself and family from the impacts of climate change?

Yes	1
No	2
Not sure	3

34. Can you list any specific actions that can be taken to protect yourself from the impacts of climate change?

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35. What prevents you from taking more personal action to prevent global warming/climate change from getting worse? *(Select and rank up to 3 answers)*

I don't have enough technical information	1
I don't have enough time	2
I find some changes too costly – can't afford it right now	3
Some actions are not practicable in my area/in my line of work	4
I never thought I could make a difference!	5

36. Where would you look for more information and/or advice on personal action to prevent global warming/climate change from getting worse?

Newspapers, radio or television	1
Internet/websites	2
Government offices	3
School/university/training centre	4
Friends or neighbours or workplace colleagues	5
Not sure where I can find it	6

Basic demographic & socio-economic data of respondent

37. RECORD GENDER :   M   F

38. To which age-group do you belong ?

18 to 25 yrs	1
26 to 35 yrs	2
36 to 45 yrs	3
46 to 55 yrs	4
56 to 65 yrs	5
Over 65 yrs	6

39. What is the highest examination that you have passed ?

No schooling	1
Studied up to Grade 8	2
Studied up to GCE (O/L)	3
Passed GCE (O/L)	4
Passed GCE (A/L)	5
Graduate & over	6

40. What is your current occupation ?

41. To which group does the total monthly income of your household belong ?

Rs 10,000 or less	1

Rs 10,000 to 20,000	2
Rs 20,000 to 30,000	3
Rs 30,000 to 40,000	4
Rs 40,000 to 50,000	5
Rs 50,000 to 75,000	6
Rs 75,000 to 100,000	7
Over Rs 100,000	8

42.   What is current occupation of the Main Earner of your household? (IF PENSIONER, ASK LAST OCCUPATION)

43.   What is the highest examination passed by the Main Earner ?

Q.40		Q.41					
		No schooling	Studied up to Gr.8	Studied up to O/L	Passed O/L	Passed A/L	Graduate & over
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Professional / Snr. Mgt.	1	X	X	X	B	A	A
Middle Management	2	X	X	C	B	B	A
Junior Management	3	X	X	C	C	B	A
(Big) Businessperson	4	X	C	B	B	A	A
(Small) Businessperson	5	E	D	C	B	B	A
Clerical / Teacher	6	X	D	D	C	B	B
Skilled Worker	7	E	E	D	C	C	B
Unskilled Worker	8	E	E	E	D	D	C
Agriculture/Fisheries	9	E	E	E	D	D	C

THANK RESPONDENT – TERMINATE INTERVIEW

Location specific data

Divisional Secretariat : _____

District : _____

Province :   WP   SP   CP   NCW   NWP   Sab P   Uva P   NP   EP

Sector :   Urban   Rural

Zone :   Dry Zone   Wet Zone   Intermediate Zone