

Malta Environment and Planning Authority
Public Attitudes Survey 2008: Analysis of results

April 2010

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Executive summary

Scope

The Malta Environment & Planning Authority is committed to manage land development and protect the environment in order to meet the needs of current and future generations. Any development has to be sustainable in order to safeguard the environment and ensure that the quality of life is in harmony with the natural, cultural and built environment. In order to assist in achieving these goals, MEPA carries out ongoing public consultation to provide all sectors and players of society the opportunity to provide input into policy making mechanisms.

This Public Attitude Survey is one such tool, aimed at exploring the perceptions and attitudes of the public on key environmental issues within the Maltese Islands that are highlighted by The Environment Report and Indicators. This report presents the salient findings of the Public Attitude Survey carried out by MEPA in 2008.

Methodology

The PAS was conducted by a contractor on behalf of MEPA through face-to-face surveys between August and September 2008. A representative sample size of 1,042 respondents aged 18 and over was randomly selected by MEPA from the electorate database. Random sampling methodology was used with prior aggregation by household, which ensured that only one person per household was chosen. The random sample frame was structured by locality, by street and by residential sorting. The questionnaire, designed by MEPA, included the following sections:

- ▶ **Part A:** 54 statements, including six statements reproduced from the 1999 PAS, with which respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement/disagreement
- ▶ **Part B:** 3 open-ended questions, the first requiring respondents to identify activities that have negative impacts on the coast, the second relating to the identification of environmental problems and the third to identify locations which they felt should be conserved.
- ▶ **Part C:** socio-economic information about respondents, including gender, status, citizenship, locality of residence, offspring, occupation, education, age, income and affiliation with non-government organizations. Some of this information was relevant in order to be able to compare the sample profile to that of the Maltese population.

Sample size

The question of sample size is an important issue since the larger the sample size the more reliable the results obtained are. **This survey has a margin of error of 3% when reporting on proportions across the whole sample. However, due to the small numbers involved, conclusions drawn on specific socio-economic or demographic categories as opposed to national trends will have a higher margin of error. So comments on trends relating to specific socio-economic or demographic categories have to be read with this limitation in mind.**

Sample profile

The sample represents 0.33% of the 18+ population of the Maltese islands according to the 2005 Census. The male:female ratio of the sample was 47:53, and the average age of the respondents was above 40. Around 67% of the respondents were married and just over 72% had one child or more (with an average of 1.67 children per respondent). The sample broadly represents the demographic characteristics of the Maltese population according to the 2005 Census, with only a small number of deviations which are not statistically significant.

Key results

The main objective of the PAS was to collect information about the perceptions of the Maltese general public in relation to various environmental issues. The main results are presented below.

The economy and the environment: More than two-thirds (69%) of respondents held the view that the environment was equally important as the economy. The environment was considered to be more important by 23% of respondents while 8% held the view that the economy was more important.

The three environmental problems of greatest concern to respondents: the problems as listed by respondents were classified under three themes: air (70%), waste (54%) and land use issues (27%).

Air quality: More than half of respondents (55%) believed that air quality in their locality affected their health in a significant way. Respondents' perceptions of air quality were grouped in three clear categories with a third viewing it as positive, another third as negative and yet another third as moderate. A very high 89% of respondents agreed with restricting car use in case of air quality issues. A similar percentage of respondents (85%) would be ready to accept stricter vehicle tests in order to tackle air quality issues.

Building activities: A very high 84% of respondents thought that Malta was too built up. Just over half of respondents regarded the environmental impact of construction as negative. There were more respondents (51%) who disagreed that new buildings should be higher than those who agreed (34%). Those who believed that development boundaries should be occasionally changed amounted to 39%. More than half of respondents did not agree with Gozo being built further (56%).

Commitment to environmental protection: Most respondents (80%) felt that their daily actions could have a positive effect on the environment. Respondents were almost equally divided in their perceptions of MEPA's work in protecting the environment with 26% regarding it positively and 28% negatively. On the other hand, half of respondents regarded positively local councils' work in protecting the environment compared to 28% who regarded such work negatively. The Church's contribution to environmental protection was regarded as positive by 29% of respondents and negatively by 14% of respondents. Respondents who viewed the private sector's contribution to environmental protection as positive amounted to 23%, the same percentage as those who regarded it negatively. More than a third of respondents (37%) did not think favourably of opportunities to become involved in decision-making that affects the environment.

Conservation and protection of resources: The top four areas mentioned by respondents to be protected from development were Buskett (11%), Valletta (11%), Mdina (10%) and Sliema (8%). A very high 85% of respondents agreed with the conservation of old buildings. With respect to pedestrianised areas, 61% were in favour of introducing more of such areas in town centres and village cores.

Energy and climate change: Climate change was perceived as having an impact on the Maltese Islands by 84% of the respondents. This was complemented by 74% of respondents who were willing to invest money in energy-efficient devices and 67% who were willing to pay a little more for electricity from renewable sources. The latter percentage is similar to the percentage of respondents (62%) who considered that there was a high potential for renewable energy in the Maltese Islands.

Leisure and recreation: Respondents agreed a lot with having more footpaths and cycling routes in the countryside (89%). Almost two-thirds of respondents (64%) perceived as low the provision of public recreational space in the countryside. With respect to public open space in respondents' locality, only a third (36%) regarded favourably the quality of the provision of such space. Another 64% agreed that hunting/trapping hindered other recreational activities from being practised in the countryside.

Management of environmental information: Only 39% regarded positively their access to information relating to the environment. On the other hand, almost half of respondents (48%) were positive that their environmental complaints were being addressed.

Regulation, monitoring and enforcement: Most respondents (71%) disagreed with the statement that environmental laws were adequately enforced. A very high 93% of respondents agreed with the polluter-pays principle. This percentage is similar to the very high 94% of respondents who agreed with issuing permits to regulate activities that are potentially harmful to the environment. Another 89% of respondents agreed with the removal of all illegal development. More than a third of respondents (39%) regarded fines for environmental violations as low compared to 11% who regarded them as

high. Most respondents (60%) agreed with penalties on vacant properties in order to encourage their use.

The sea and the coast: Bathing water quality was deemed to be good by 39% of respondents and poor by a low 15%. Protection of marine life was viewed as good by 22% of respondents and poor by another 22%. Almost a quarter of respondents (24%) perceived positively the environmental impacts of reclamation of land from the sea compared to 16% who regarded it negatively. Just over half of respondents (52%) agreed that there should be more defined zones for control of activities at sea. Activities that damaged the coast most were regarded by respondents to be those relating to liquid and solid waste (75%) and beach-based recreation (43%).

Waste management: Almost all respondents declared they made an effort to waste less (94%). However, most respondents (62%) disagreed that collection of household waste should not be on a daily basis. Most of respondents (70%) stated that sometimes they purchased products that had less packaging in order to reduce waste. A similar percentage of respondents (73%) held the view that they were well informed on waste disposal methods. More than half of respondents (58%) agreed that excavation waste should be used for land reclamation. A similar percentage (59%) agreed that recycled water from sewage should be used for irrigation. Almost a third of respondents (30%) believed that waste that cannot be recycled or reused should be incinerated while 39% believed that it should be disposed of in landfills.

Water resources: Two-thirds of respondents (67%) were concerned about water scarcity. A similar 63% expressed concern about the illegal abstraction of water.

Other issues: A high 79% of respondents believed that noise was a problem in the Maltese Islands. More than a third of respondents (39%) stated that they did not have an adequate public transport service compared to 34% who said that they did. The impact of the introduction of non-native species was viewed as positive by 20% of respondents and negative by 19%. While 22% of respondents regarded the impact of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) as beneficial to the Maltese environment, another 26% viewed it as harmful. Pesticides were considered harmful to the environment by 59% of respondents while the risks of household chemicals were a source of concern to 67% of respondents.

1. Introduction

This report presents the salient findings of the Public Attitude Survey (PAS) carried out by the Malta Environment & Planning Authority (MEPA) between August and September of 2008. Analysis of the socio-economic data obtained in this survey, the results of the thematic questions, a comparison of questions that were also asked in the 1991 and 1999 survey are provided in **Section 2.3** of this report, while **Section 3** provides some concluding remarks.

This section provides the scope of this exercise and a description of the methodology adopted.

1.1 Scope of the exercise

MEPA is committed to ensure that land use and the protection of the environment meet the needs of today's society and future communities, that is, a sustainable development that safeguards the environment and ensures that the quality of life is in harmony with the natural, cultural and built environment.

In line with MEPA's obligation to publish a State of the Environment Report (SOER), a contractor carried out a questionnaire-based survey on behalf of MEPA to explore the perceptions and attitudes of the public on key environmental issues within the Maltese Islands highlighted by the SOER. The aim of this survey was to provide all sectors and players of society the opportunity to provide input into policy making mechanisms. MEPA and the contractor grouped the responses for the analysis which was carried out by Ernst & Young Limited. The latter were not involved in the design of the questionnaire, the survey methodology or in the carrying out of the survey.

This report summarises the findings of the PAS carried out between 25th August and 30th September 2008.

1.2 Methodology

The 2008 PAS was conducted through face-to-face interviews, while the 1999 PAS was a postal survey. In 1991 PAS forms were given out by hand to various individuals who were then required to post back their replies.

1.2.1 Content of questionnaire

A questionnaire (in both English and Maltese) was designed by the contractor in conjunction with MEPA, with the questionnaire content being based on the analysis of issues highlighted by monitoring reports, internal MEPA consultation and specialist external advice. The final version of the questionnaire (which is reproduced in **Appendix I**) consisted of three parts, namely:

- ▶ **Part A:** 54 statements, including six statements reproduced from the 1999 PAS, with which respondents were invited to indicate their level of agreement/disagreement.
- ▶ **Part B:** 3 open-ended questions, the first requiring respondents to identify activities that have negative impacts on the coast, the second relating to the identification of environmental problems and the third to identify locations which they felt should be conserved.
- ▶ **Part C:** socio-economic information about respondents, including gender, status, citizenship, locality of residence, offspring, occupation, education, age, income and affiliation with non-government organizations. This information was relevant in order to be able to compare the sample profile to that of the Maltese population (that is, the population the sample is intended to represent).

Statements included in the questionnaire dealt with a variety of issues including air quality, building activities, commitment to environmental protection, conservation and protection of resources, energy and climate change, regulation, monitoring and enforcement, leisure and recreation, management of environmental information, waste management, water resources, the sea and the coast.

The confidentiality of respondents was guaranteed in order to encourage respondents to feel at ease and discourage them from submitting replies which they thought were the right answer and not their opinion. Respondents were also given the opportunity to express views through three open-ended questions.

1.2.2 Sample

A representative sample size of 1,042 respondents¹ aged 18+ was randomly selected by MEPA from the electorate database². Random sampling methodology was used with prior aggregation by household, which ensured that only one person per household was chosen. The random sample frame was structured by locality, by street and by residential sorting. A reserve list was utilised in cases of non-responses, unavailable contact details or lack of willingness to participate. A lottery was organized to provide an incentive that ensured an adequate response. A 10% call-back rate was used whereby randomly-chosen interviewees were contacted to ascertain that the interview had actually been conducted.

The question of sample size is an important issue since the larger the sample size the more reliable the results obtained are. **This survey has a margin of error of 3% when reporting on proportions across the whole sample. However, due to the small numbers involved, conclusions drawn on specific socio-economic or demographic categories as opposed to national trends will have a higher margin of error. So comments on trends relating to specific socio-economic or demographic categories have to be read with this limitation in mind.**

The districts and the local council areas making up such districts are shown in *Appendix II*.

1.2.3 Data analysis

All data collection was carried out by the contractor. Respondents' answers were recorded on the questionnaire form during the paper-and-pencil interview process. The data was then coded, inputted and verified through integrity checks by the contractor. This report presents the analysis of the results using SPSS.

Frequency distributions were generated for each statement in Parts A and B, and expressed in tabular and graphical format. Frequency distributions were also generated for the socio-economic information generated from Part C of the questionnaire. These frequency distributions were subsequently compared to those of the Maltese population according to the 2005 Census.

Responses to different statements within Parts A and B (excluding open-ended questions) were also compared in order to extract more detailed information on the attitudes being expressed, and to highlight consistency or otherwise in responses.

¹ Using the formula $n = N / (1 + N(e^2))$, where N = Maltese population aged 18 and over, the sample size would amount to 1,042 if the sample error is approximately equal to $\pm 3\%$.

² By definition, the electoral database does not include persons aged under eighteen. In the 1999 PAS, the questionnaire was also distributed to 600 persons aged between 10 and 19 years in order to ensure representation of this age group.

2. Analysis of results

The survey was conducted during the months of August and September 2008. A total of 1,042 valid responses were collected from the face-to-face interviews. The following sections comprise the analysis of the results of the survey:

- ▶ Section 2.1: presentation of the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents
- ▶ Section 2.2: analysis of the responses
- ▶ Section 2.3: comparison between the 2008 survey and other similar surveys carried out in 1991 and 1999

2.1 Socio-economic characteristics

The following socio-economic variables were provided by the respondents:

- ▶ Locality
- ▶ Gender and age
- ▶ Status
- ▶ Number of Children
- ▶ Occupation
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Income level

Details of the above demographic variables, including a comparison with the latest available national demographic data, where available, are provided in the following sub-sections. According to the 2005 Census, the Maltese population stood at 404,962 in 2005, with 317,925 being 18 or more years old. The national sample therefore represented 0.26% of the entire population and 0.33% of the 18+ population.

The average age of the sample respondents was lower than the 18+ Maltese population. Compared to the entire population according to the Census 2005, the sample had (i) proportionally fewer males than females (ii) a higher proportion of respondents who were married (iii) a higher average offspring per mother (iv) a similar percentage of inactive individuals and (v) higher educational levels among respondents. The main differences in demographic characteristics between the sample and the Maltese population are discussed in more detail in the following sub-sections.

2.1.1 Respondents' locality and district

The sample frame provided by MEPA was derived from the electoral database, which presents data sorted by locality of residence. The following table provides the percentage respondents by local council.

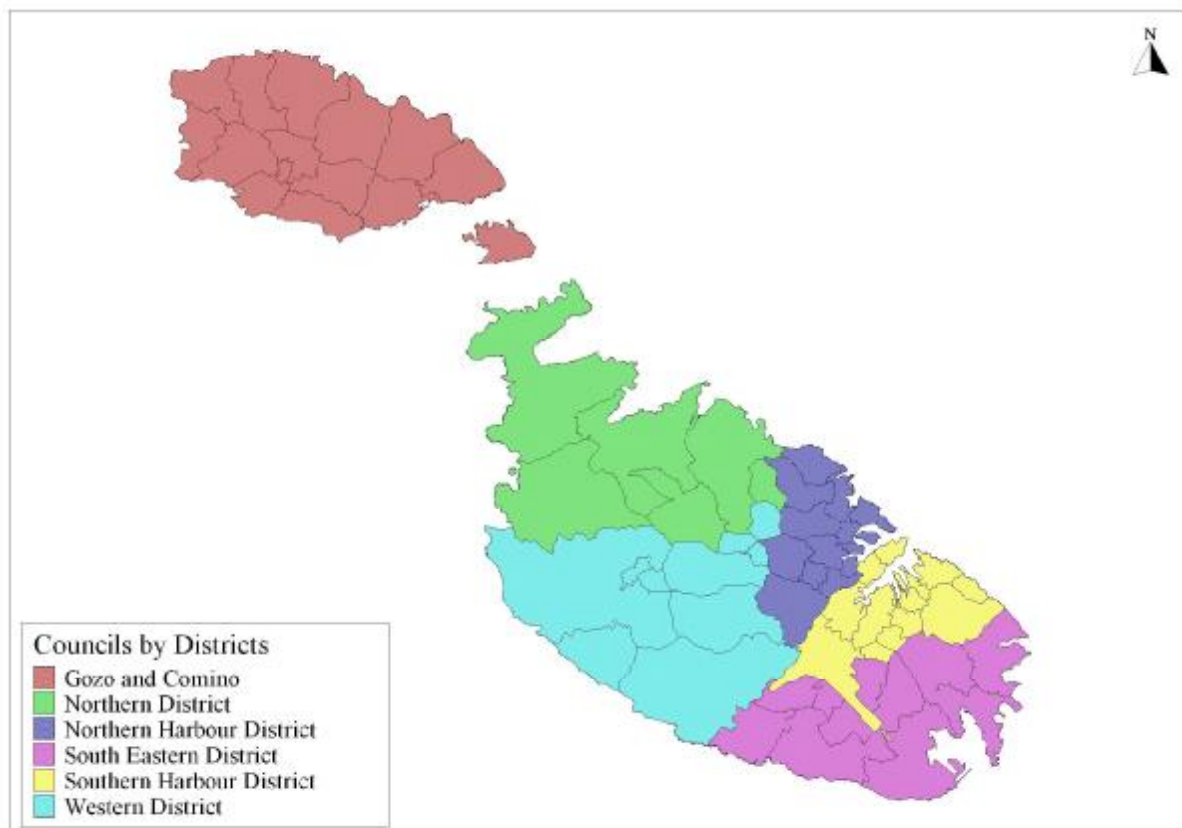
Table 1: PAS 2008 respondents by local council

Locality	%	Locality	%	Locality	%	Locality	%	Locality	%
Attard	2.11%	Ghaxaq	0.86%	Mellieha	2.21%	Pieta	0.96%	Sta Lucija	0.77%
Balzan	0.96%	Gudja	0.48%	Mgarr	0.58%	Qala	0.58%	Sta Venera	1.54%
Birgu	0.67%	Gzira	1.82%	Mosta	4.32%	Qormi	3.65%	Swieqi	2.21%
Birzebbuga	2.30%	Hamrun	2.50%	Mqabba	0.67%	Qrendi	0.58%	Ta' Xbiex	0.38%
B'kara	5.09%	Iklin	0.67%	Msida	2.21%	Rabat	5.28%	Tarxien	1.73%

Locality	%	Locality	%	Locality	%	Locality	%	Locality	%
Bormla	1.54%	Isla	0.86%	M'skala	2.78%	Safi	0.38%	Valletta	1.73%
Dingli	0.77%	Kalkara	0.77%	Mtarfa	1.06%	San Giljan	2.02%	Xaghra	0.96%
Fgura	2.59%	Kercem	0.29%	Munxar	0.48%	San Gwann	2.88%	Xewkija	0.77%
Floriana	0.58%	Kirkop	0.48%	M'xlokk	0.58%	San Lawrenz	0.19%	Xghajra	0.38%
Fontana	0.29%	Lija	0.67%	Nadur	1.06%	San Pawl il-Bahar	4.89%	Zabbar	3.55%
Ghajnsielem	0.67%	Luqa	1.15%	Naxxar	2.30%	Sannat	0.48%	Zebbug	3.26%
Gharb	0.38%	Marsa	1.34%	Paola	1.63%	Siggiewi	1.73%	Zejtun	2.11%
Gharghur	0.58%	Mdina	0.10%	Pembroke	0.58%	Sliema	3.74%	Zurrieq	2.11%
Ghasri	0.19%								

For statistical purposes, the National Statistics Office splits the Maltese island localities into six districts, as shown in the map below.

Figure 1: Map of Maltese districts



Survey participants' localities were classified according to these six districts. The number of respondents per district is shown in the following table:

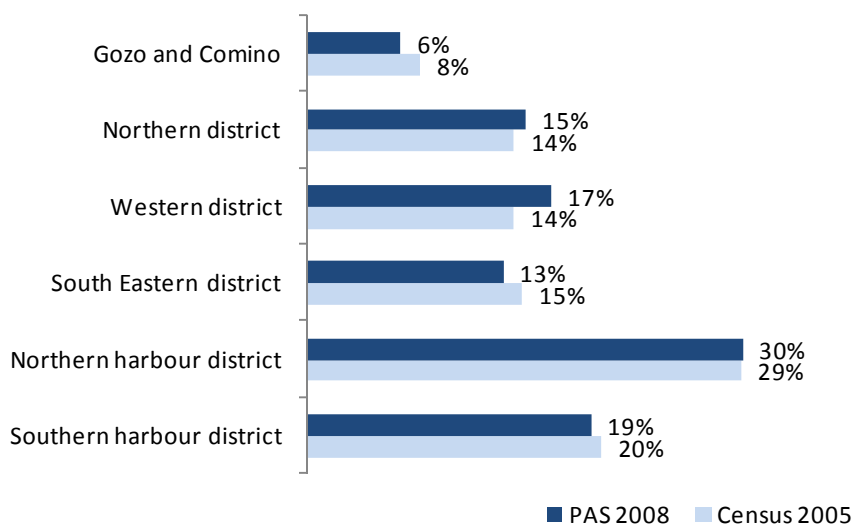
Table 2: Respondents by district

District	Number of respondents
Western	173
Southern Harbour	201
South Eastern	139
Northern Harbour	308
Northern	155
Gozo and Comino	66
	1042

The table above shows the relation of the number of respondents in each district with the total number of respondents which is 1042. Trends at a national level and which are subject to a margin of error of 3% are based on the sample of 1042. However, due to the much smaller numbers involved, especially in the case of Gozo, statistics relating to particular district categories as opposed to national trends will have a higher margin of error. So statistics on districts and other specific socio-economic or demographic categories have to be read with this limitation in mind. If trends within such specific categories need to be explored further, then larger sub-samples within such categories need to be selected.

Figure 2 presents the results relating to respondents' district of residence and compares these results with those of the 2005 Census.

Figure 2: Respondents' localities by district



2.1.2 Gender and age of respondents

The 1,042 participants to this survey comprised 488 (47%) males and 554 (53%) females. The 2005 Census showed a male: female distribution of 49:51. Given that the sample comprised respondents

aged 18 and above, the average age of the sample respondents was around 49.5 while the average age of the 18+ Maltese population according to the 2005 Census was 46.5 (the average age of the entire Maltese population as per the 2005 Census was 38.5).

Table 3: Gender and age of respondents

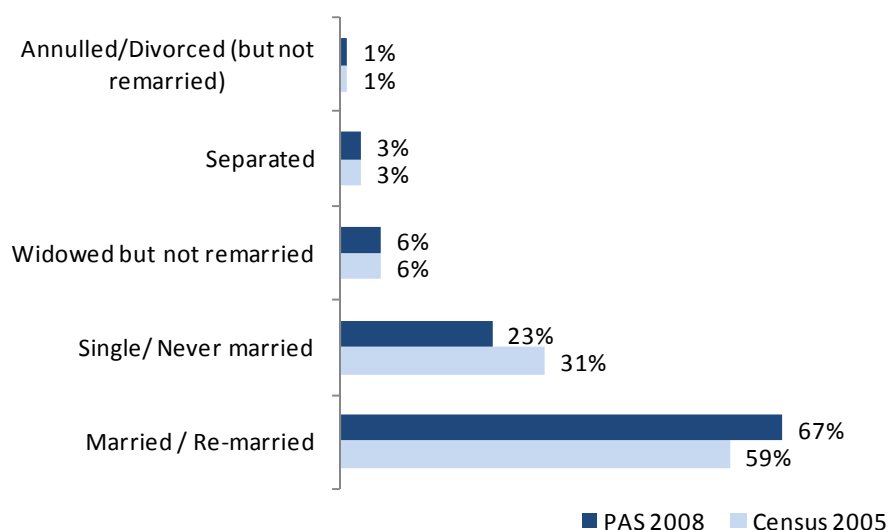
Age groups	MEPA PAS 2008			Census 2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18-29 years	68 (14%)	87 (16%)	155 (15%)	36,151 (23%)	34,073 (21%)	70,224 (22%)
30-49 years	170 (35%)	191 (34%)	361 (35%)	56,083 (36%)	54,336 (34%)	110,419 (35%)
50-64 years	143 (29%)	170 (31%)	313 (30%)	40,372 (26%)	41,239 (26%)	81,611 (26%)
65+ years	107 (22%)	106 (19%)	213 (20%)	23,618 (15%)	32,053 (20%)	55,671 (18%)
Total	488 (47%)	554 (53%)	1,042 (100%)	156,224 (49%)	161,701 (51%)	317,925 (100%)

Source: NSO (2007), *Census of Population and Housing 2005: Volume 1 - Population*

2.1.3 Status of respondents

The survey participants were also asked to provide their civil status. The status of respondents in the 2008 PAS is compared with that of the 2005 Census.

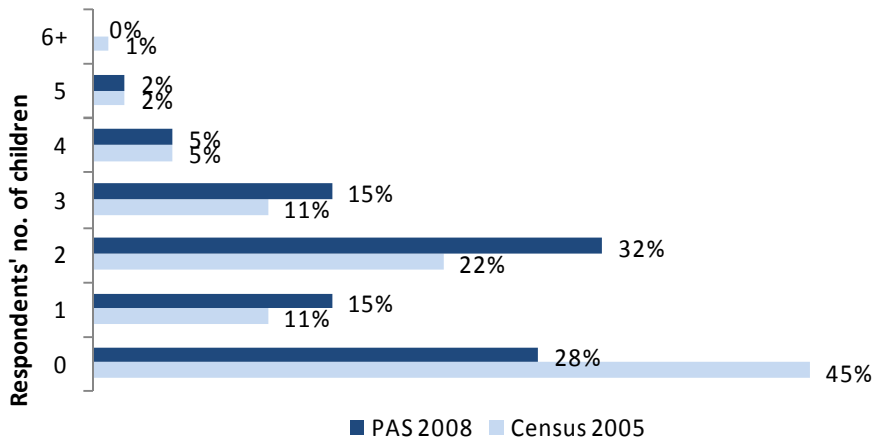
Figure 3: Status of respondents



2.1.4 Offspring

Respondents' offspring compared to Census 2005 data are presented in **Figure 4** below.

Figure 4: Respondent's number of children



2.1.5 Occupational status of respondents

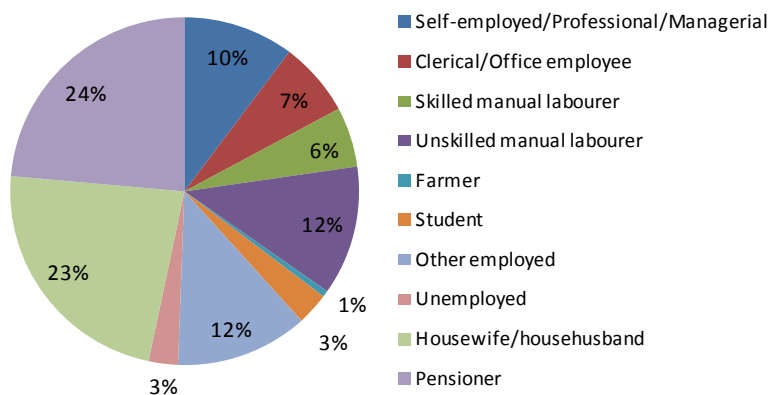
The 2005 Census splits the occupational status of the population into three categories, namely:

- ▶ Employed – 45.8%
- ▶ Unemployed persons actively seeking work – 3.3%
- ▶ Economically inactive people who are neither in employment nor in unemployment. This category includes housewives, pensioners and students, among others. This figure stood at 50.9% as per the 2005 Census data.

Approximately 50% of the survey respondents can be classified as being economically inactive in terms of their occupational status. This is almost identical to the 50.9% economically inactive persons obtained in the 2005 Census.

In total, approximately 48% of respondents were in active employment. A breakdown of the occupational status of survey respondents is presented in **Figure 5** below.

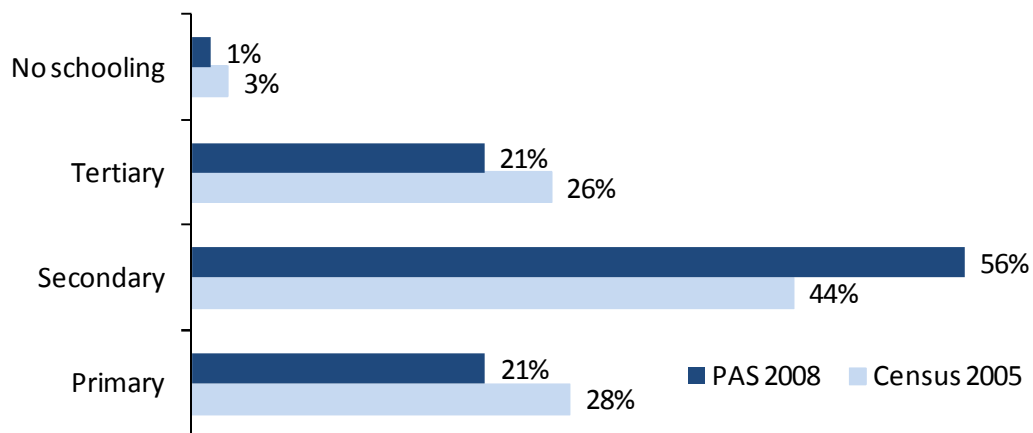
Figure 5: Occupational status of respondents



2.1.6 Level of education

Responses were also classified according to respondents' level of education, as shown in **Figure 6** below. It is pertinent to note that the 2005 Census provides educational data shown below relate to the population aged 20 years and over while the MEPA PAS questioned respondents aged 18 years and over.

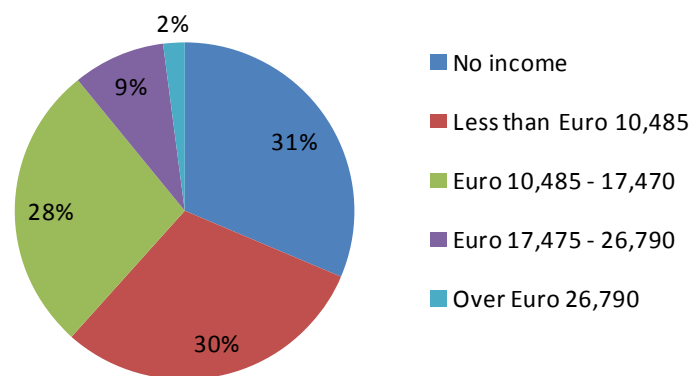
Figure 6: Level of education



2.1.7 Average income

Respondents' income is presented in **Figure 7** below. Information relating to income was not available in the 2005 Census.

Figure 7: Average income



2.1.8 NGO affiliation

All respondents were also asked to mention whether they were members of any Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) at the time of the survey. Respondents who were not members of an NGO amounted to 80%. The other 20% of respondents were members of the following NGOs:

- ▶ 7%: religious organisations

- ▶ 3%: sport-related organizations
- ▶ 3%: cultural organizations
- ▶ 7%: other type of organizations, including environmental, political, professional

2.2 Analysis of responses

Parts A and B of the questionnaire, which is reproduced in **Appendix I**, included a total of 57 questions put forward to all respondents. Part A included 54 statements. In the first 25 of these statements, respondents were given the option to “Strongly Agree”, “Agree”, “Disagree”, and “Strongly Disagree” with the statement in question. Respondents also had the option not to express an opinion. The table in **Appendix III** summarises the results obtained in the first 25 statements, giving an indication of those statements which obtained the greatest agreement/ disagreement percentages.

In the other 29 statements of Part A, respondents were asked for their perceptions and views on various issues. For all statements, respondents could also state that they had “No Opinion” or “Do not know” how to continue a statement. The table in **Appendix IV** summarises the results obtained in statements 26 to 54 (excluding Q53).

Part B included three open-ended questions, with the first of such questions requiring respondents to identify activities that cause damage to the coast. The second focused on the identification of environmental problems while the third was aimed at identifying locations which respondents felt should be conserved.

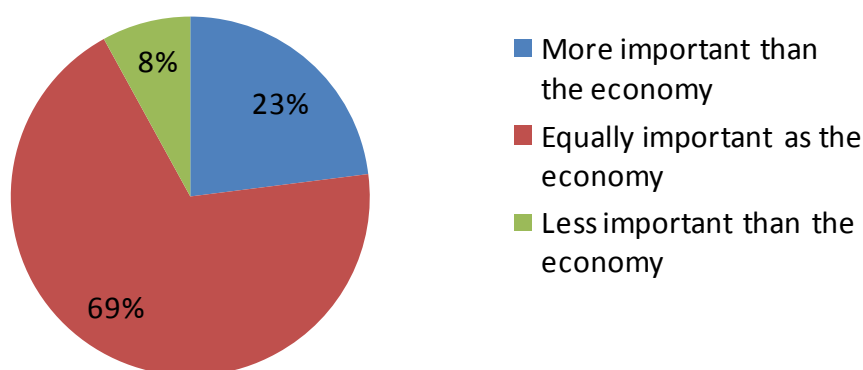
Two major aspects of the questionnaire were the issue of whether the economy was more important than the environment and respondents’ perceptions of the environmental issues that were of greatest concern to them. The survey results relating to these two issues are presented below.

2.2.1 The environment and the economy

More than two-thirds (69%) of respondents held the view that the environment was equally important as the economy (Statement 54). The environment was considered to be more important by 23% of respondents while 8% held the view that the economy was more important.

There was no difference in opinions between males and females, while younger respondents and respondents with no income/ dependents or in middle income brackets seemed more likely to view the environment as more important than the economy. At a district level, respondents from the Southern Harbour district seemed to be more likely than others to perceive the economy and the environment as equally important.

Figure 8: “The environment is ...” (“L-ambjent huwa ...”)

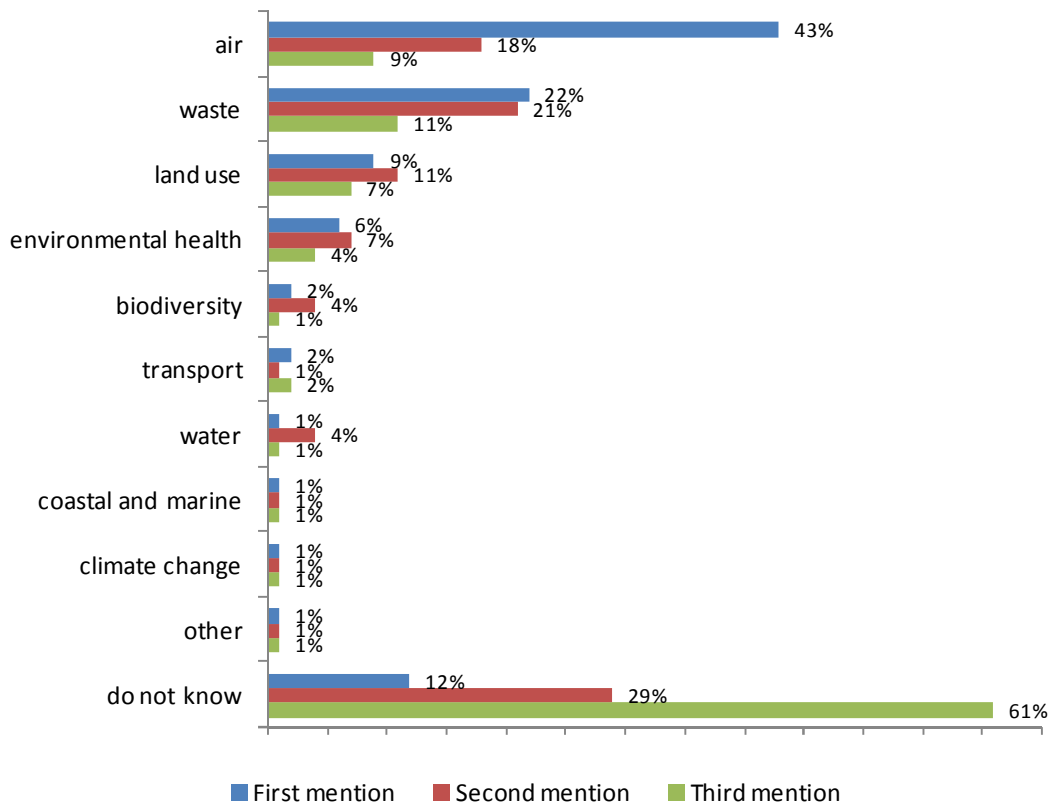


2.2.2 Environmental problems of greatest concern

Respondents were asked to mention the three environmental problems that were of greatest concern to them (Statement 55). According to MEPA’s classifications of the responses, air, waste and land use issues were the most mentioned issues. Waste seemed to be the biggest concern for the older respondents and respondents from the Southern Harbour area, while air emerged as the biggest

concern among the youngest age group (18-29). In terms of districts, air was mentioned by all respondents to almost the same extent. The full list of responses is provided in **Appendix V**. The “other” category includes replies related to enforcement, policy responses and environmental problems.

Figure 9: “Which three environmental problems concern you most?” (“Liema huma l-iktar tlett problemi ambjentali li jinkwetawk?”)



Analysis of the other themes

The following sub-sections present the main results obtained for each question/ statement in Parts A and B of the questionnaire. The analysis is presented according to the following themes and not in accordance with the flow of the questionnaire.

- ▶ Air quality
- ▶ Building activities
- ▶ Commitment to environmental protection
- ▶ Conservation and protection of resources
- ▶ Energy and climate change
- ▶ Leisure and recreation
- ▶ Management of environmental information
- ▶ Regulation, monitoring and enforcement
- ▶ The sea and the coast
- ▶ Waste management
- ▶ Water resources
- ▶ Other issues

In order to deliver the key messages clearly, the analysis groups together certain responses. For example, the term ‘agreed’ refers to the percentage of respondents who both “agreed” and “strongly agreed” with a statement in the questionnaire while the term ‘disagreed’ refers to the percentage of respondents who both “disagreed” and “strongly disagreed” with a statement. Likewise, the term

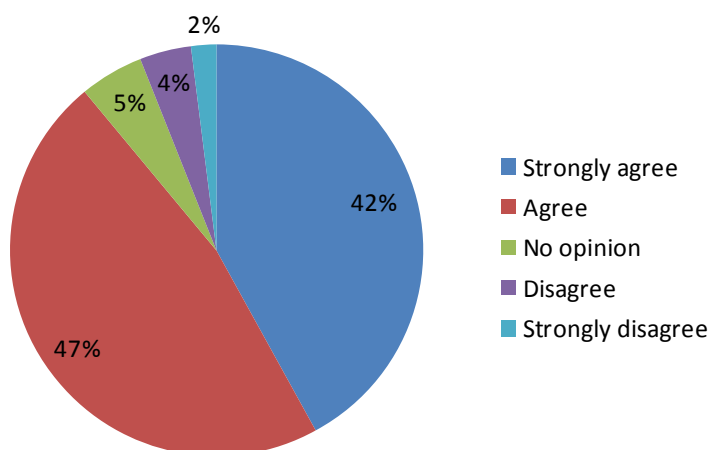
'significant' as used in the analysis refers to the percentages of respondents who believed that an issue affected them both in a "significant" and "highly significant" way. Other terms to describe the results are used in the same manner in the analysis.

2.2.3 Air quality

S1: Restriction of car use when air quality emissions exceed health limits

In Statement 1, all survey respondents were asked whether they agreed or not with restricting car use when air quality emissions exceeded pre-set health limits. A high 89% of respondents were in agreement with this statement while 6% disagreed.

Figure 10: "Car use should be restricted when air quality emissions exceed health limits" ("*Meta l-kwalità ta' l-arja tkun f'livell li jagħmel ħsara lis-saħħa, l-użu tal-karozzi għandu jiġi ikkontrollat*")

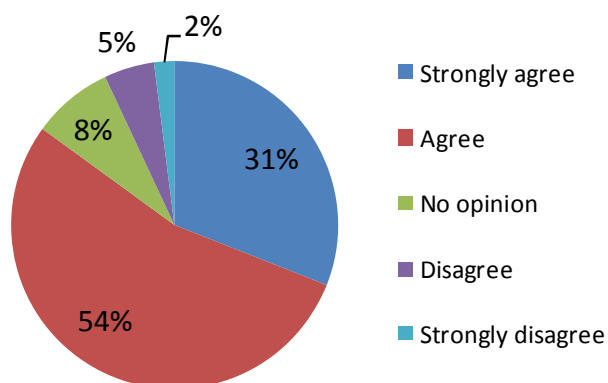


At a district level, there was a similar level of agreement among all districts, with Gozo and the Northern Harbour tending to have the highest agreement percentages.

S6: Stricter vehicle tests in order to improve air quality

A very high percentage of respondents (85%) would be ready to accept a stricter vehicle test in order to improve air quality, compared with 7% who disagreed. This average agreement to this statement was more likely to be higher in the 65+ age cohort and lowest in the 30-49 age group. In terms of income brackets, the average agreement level tended to range between 81% in the middle income groups and 91% in the top income bracket.

Figure 11: "I would accept a stricter vehicle test in order to improve air quality" ("*Biex il-kwalità ta' l-arja titjieb naċċetta li jkun hemm kontrolli iktar stretti fuq il-karozzi*")



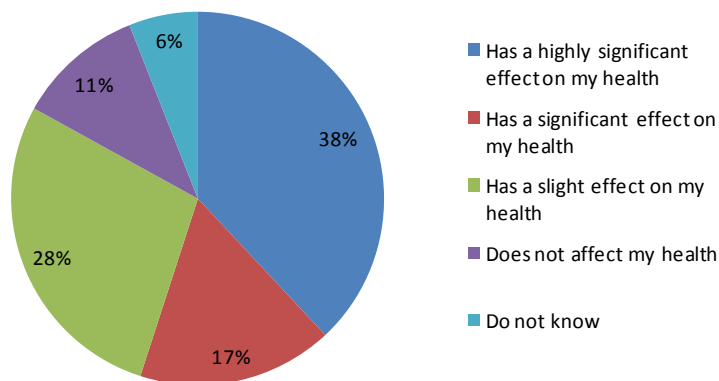
S27: Air quality's effects on health

More than half of respondents (55%) believed that air quality did affect their health in a significant way. More than a quarter (28%) thought that such effect was only slight while 11% held the view that air quality did not affect their health at all.

The 11% of respondents who stated that air quality did not affect their health at all were made up of 76 females (14% of all female respondents) and 35 males (7% of all male respondents). Out of the 76 females, 60 had a secondary education and 55 had no income (most of the latter being housewives). Out of the 35 males, 24 had secondary education while 14 earned less than Euro 10,482. Another 12 earned between Euro 10,485 and Euro 17,470.

In terms of age analysis, 45% of the youngest age group seemed to perceive that their health was affected significantly by air quality compared to around 55% of other age groups. At a district level, the percentage of respondents who stated that air quality affected significantly their health was highest in the Southern Harbour (66%) and lowest in the Northern district (42%).

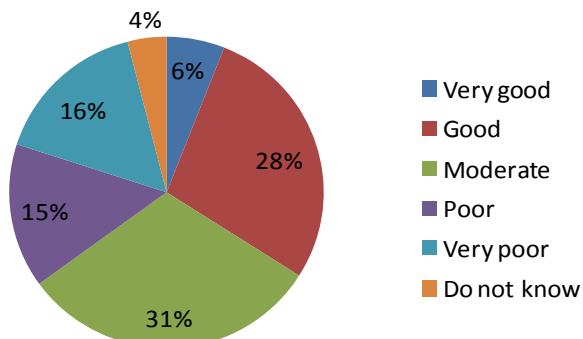
Figure 12: "Air quality ..." ("Il-kwalità ta' l-arja ...")



S34: Air quality in respondents' localities

Respondents were almost equally divided in their views on this issue with 34% being positive in their views about air quality in their locality, 31% being negative and another 31% describing the quality of this environmental resource as moderate. Respondents from the two Harbour districts tended to have high negative responses ("poor" and "very poor") to this statement (42% and 46% for the Southern and Northern Harbour respectively) compared to 12% of respondents from the Western district and 14% from Gozo.

Figure 13: "The quality of air in my locality is ..." ("Il-kwalità ta' l-arja fil-lokalità tiegħi hija ...")

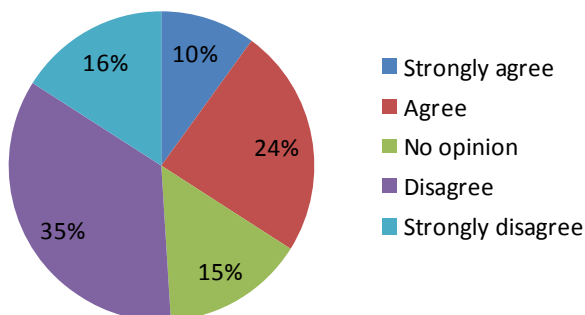


2.2.4 Building activities

S16: Height of new buildings

Half of respondents disagreed that new buildings should be higher compared to 34% who agreed. While those who agreed appeared to reach 49% in the Northern Harbour, agreement tended to be much lower in Gozo (20%).

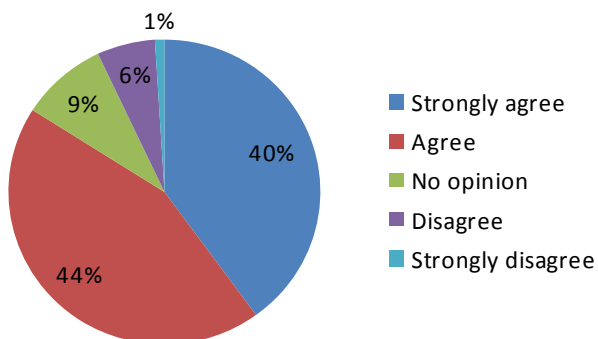
Figure 14: "New buildings should be higher" ("*Bini ġdid għandu jkun iktar għoli*")



S17: Extent of built-up areas

A very high 84% agreed that Malta is too built up compared to 7% who disagreed. This high level of agreement tended to be the same throughout all demographic variables..

Figure 15: "Malta is too built up" ("*Malta mibnija żżejjed*")

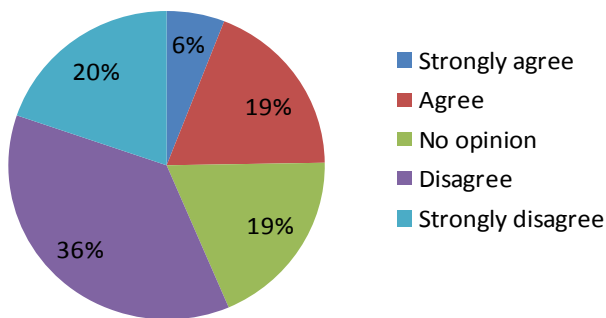


S19: Increasing built-up areas in Gozo

More than half of respondents (56%) disagreed that Gozo should be built up further. The rest of respondents either agreed (25%) or had no opinion on the issue (19%). Respondents with no schooling tended to register the lowest disagreement levels (43%), while disagreement was highest among respondents with tertiary education (66%).

In terms of income brackets, 66% of respondents in the Euro 17,500 – 27,000 bracket disagreed compared to respondents from other income brackets that had disagreement levels ranging between 47% and 58%. Likewise, 68% of respondents from Gozo tended to disagree with building Gozo further while the remaining districts' average disagreement levels were likely to range between 53% and 61%.

Figure 16: “Gozo should be built up further” (“*Għawdex għandu jinbena iktar*”)

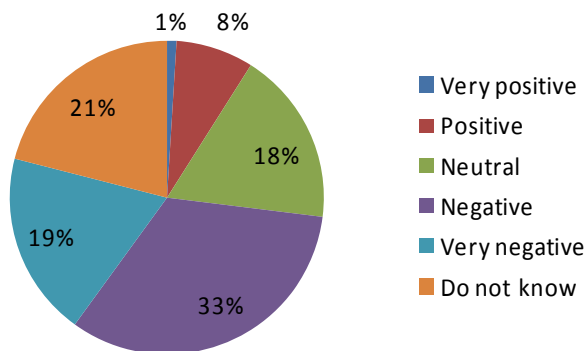


S42: Environmental impact of construction

Just over half of respondents (52%) regarded the environmental impact of construction as negative. Only 9% considered such impact as being positive while 18% viewed such impact to be neutral. A fifth of respondents (21%) did not express an opinion on this issue.

Negative responses to this statement varied by district, with 33% of respondents from Gozo tending to agree that construction has a negative environmental impact compared to 59% in the Northern district.

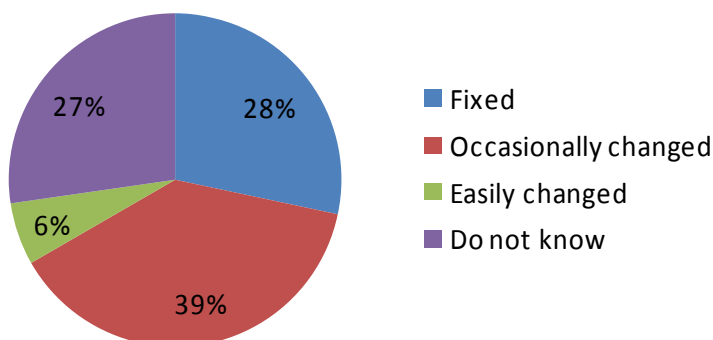
Figure 17: “The environmental impact of construction in the Maltese islands is ...” (“*L-impatt mis-settur tal-bini fuq l-ambjent Malti huwa ...*”)



S44: Nature of development boundaries

Only 6% of respondents said that development boundaries should be easily changed while 39% agreed that they should be occasionally changed. More than a quarter (28%) believed that development boundaries should be kept fixed while the remaining 27% could not give an opinion. At a district level, respondents from the Northern Harbour were more likely than others to want development boundaries to be kept fixed.

Figure 18: “Development boundaries should be ...” (“*Iż-żoni għall-iżvilupp għandhom ikunu ...*”)

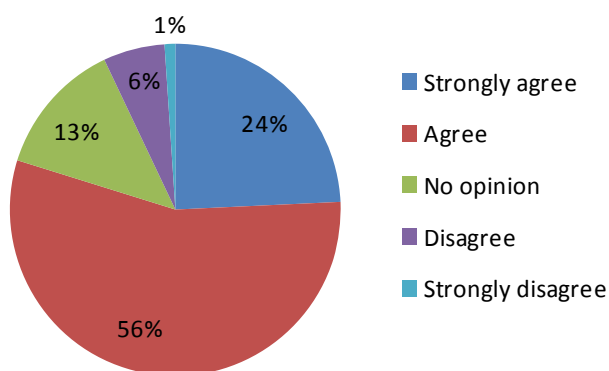


2.2.5 Commitment to environmental protection

S3: Behaviour having a positive effect on the environment

A high 80% of respondents agreed with the statement that their daily actions could have a positive effect on the environment while 7% disagreed. At 90%, respondents in the Western district were more likely than respondents in other districts to agree with the statement.

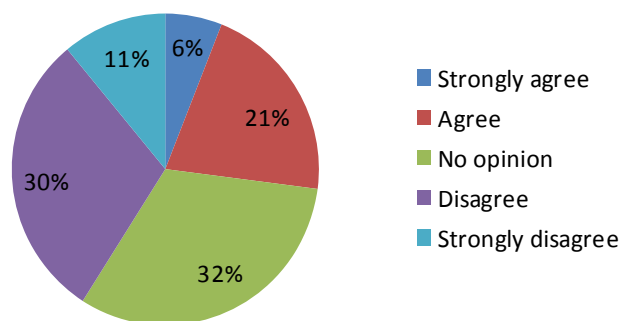
Figure 19: "My daily actions can have a positive effect on the environment" ("L-azzjonijiet li nagħmel ta' kuljum jistgħu jkollhom effett pożittiv fuq l-ambjent")



S24: The private sector and the environment

Respondents who did not agree that the private sector was doing enough for the environment amounted to 41%. Those who agreed reached 27% while 32% did not have an opinion. At a gender level, the level of disagreement ranged from 38% for females to 44% for males.

Figure 20: The private sector is doing enough for the environment ("Is-settur privat qiegħed jagħmel biżżejjed għall-ambjent")



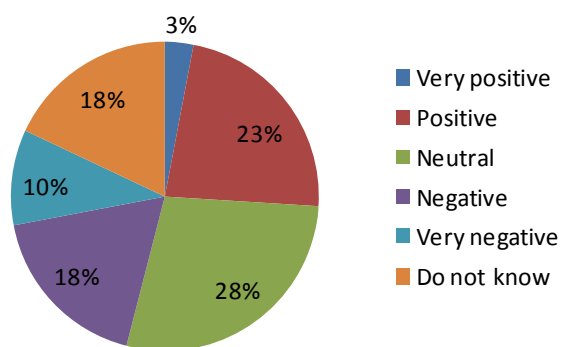
S26: Protection of the environment by various entities

In **Statement 26**, a number of entities were mentioned to the survey respondents, who had to comment on the work carried out by such entities to protect the environment. The entities prompted included MEPA (S26a), local councils (S26b), the private sector (S26c), the Church (S26d), as well as other entities that the survey respondent mentioned (S26e).

S26a: Protection of the environment by MEPA

Survey respondents were almost equally split in their opinions of MEPA as protecting the environment with 26% seeing such work as positive, 28% as negative and 28% as neutral. The remaining 18% had no opinion on MEPA's work with respect to the environment.

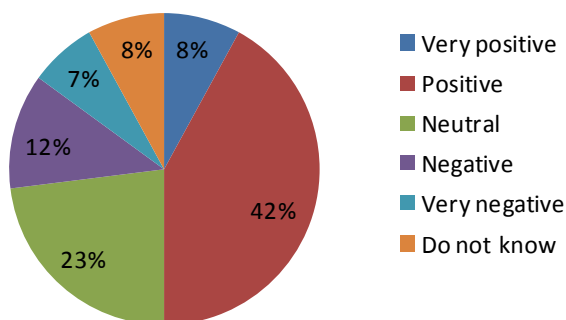
Figure 21: “I think that the work carried out by MEPA to protect the environment is ...” (“*Naħseb li x-xogħol li tagħmel il-MEPA biex tħares l-ambjent huwa ...*”)



S26b: Local Councils' efforts to protect the environment

Half of respondents believed that the work carried out by local councils to protect the environment was positive. On the other hand, 23% and 12% of respondents were neutral or negative in their assessment of such efforts. The remaining 8% did not have an opinion.

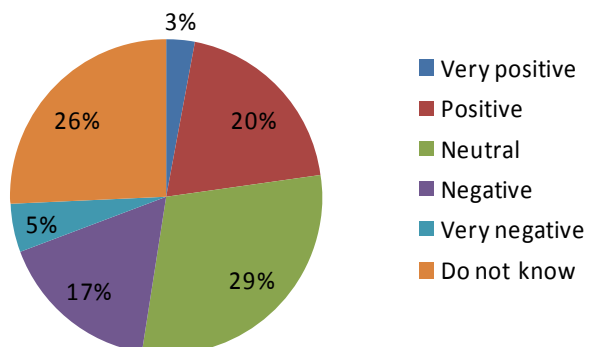
Figure 22: “I think that the work carried out by local councils to protect the environment is...” (“*Naħseb li x-xogħol li jagħmlu l-kunsilli lokali biex iħarsu l-ambjent huwa ...*”)



S26c: Private sector entities' efforts in protecting the environment

Respondents were almost divided equally in four groups in their perceptions of the private sector's efforts in environmental protection. There were 23% who viewed the private sector's efforts as positive, 29% as neutral, 26% had no opinion and 22% perceived such efforts as negative. At a district level, the positive perceptions had a tendency to range from 14% of respondents in the Western district to 33% of respondents in the Northern Harbour.

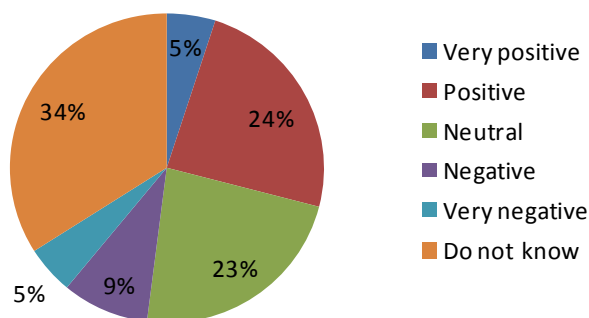
Figure 23: “I think that the work carried out by private sector entities to protect the environment is” (“*Naħseb li x-xogħol li jagħmlu il-kumpaniji privati biex iħarsu l-ambjent huwa ...*”)



S26d: Church's contribution to environmental protection

Respondents who think positively of the Church's contribution to protect the environment amounted to 29% compared to 14% who had a negative perception and another 23% who were neutral in their reaction. The remaining 34% of respondents had no opinion on this issue. In terms of age analysis, the highest positive responses were likely to be from 65+ year olds (44%), while the lowest percentage of positive responses was likely to be in the 16-29 age cohort (16%).

Figure 24: "I think that the work carried out by the Church to protect the environment is...." ("Nahseb li x-xoghol li taghmel il-Knisja biex thares l-ambjent huwa ...")



S26e: Other entities' contribution to protect the environment

Respondents were also given the opportunity to name any other entity related to the protection of the environment. The statement presented to respondents was "I think that the work carried out byto protect the environment is...". Only 5% of total respondents chose to mention other entities. In some cases, respondents mentioned activities such as "road cleaning" instead of the entity responsible for such activity. The entities/activities mentioned included the following:

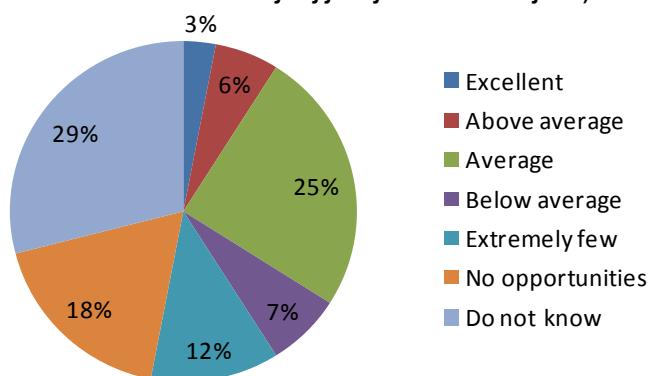
- 23 mentions: NGOs
- 5 mentions: ADT
- 4 mentions: Road cleaning
- 3 mentions each: Public health, schools, government
- 2 mentions each: Recycling plant, power station, private sector companies
- 1 mention each: Wardens, contractors, bakeries, clubs, fishing sector, political parties, animal welfare, tourists, soft drinks manufacturers

S38: Opportunities to become involved in decision-making affecting the environment

More than a third of respondents (37%) were not favourable in their assessment of opportunities for them to become involved in decision-making affecting the environment. Another 29% of respondents had no opinion on the issue. A quarter of respondents replied that they had "average" opportunities. Only 9% assessed such opportunities as being higher than average.

The percentage of negative responses tended to be lower for the Western and Northern districts (30%) and higher for the South Eastern district (50%).

Figure 25: “I have ... opportunities to become involved in decision-making that affect the environment” (“Għandi opportunitajiet ... sabiex ninvolvi ruħi fid-deċizzjonijiet li jaffettwaw l-ambjent”)

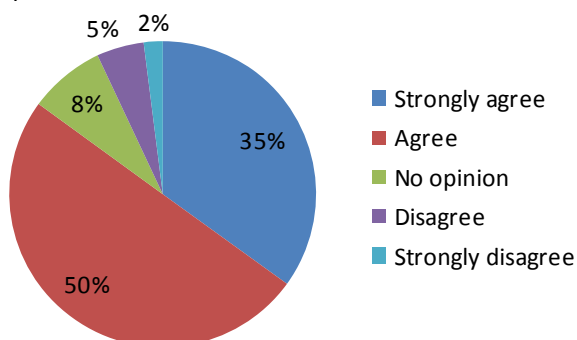


2.2.6 Conservation and protection of resources

S20: Conservation of old buildings in towns and villages

A very high 85% of respondents agreed with the conservation of old buildings in towns and villages compared to 7% who disagreed. At a 71% agreement level, respondents from the Southern district tended to be the least in favour of such statement. Agreement levels for other districts ranged between 82% for Gozo to 90% for the Northern and Western districts.

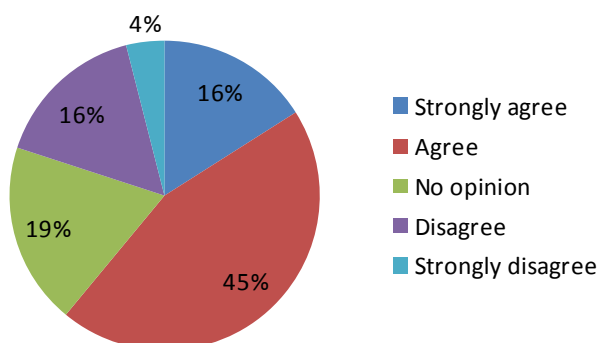
Figure 26: “Old buildings in towns and villages should be conserved” (“Bini antik li jinsab fl-irhula u l-ibliet Maltin għandu jiġi kkonservat”)



S25: Pedestrianised areas in town centres and village cores

Increasing pedestrianised areas was favoured by 61% of respondents while 16% were against the idea and 19% did not have an opinion. Respondents in the 50-64 age bracket and those living in the two Northern and Southern Harbour districts (all at 67%) tended to be more in favour of such areas than other respondents.

Figure 27: “More areas in town centres and village cores should be pedestrianised” (“Iktar toroq fil-qalba ta’ l-ibliet u l-irhula għandhom ikunu magħluqin għall-karozzi”)

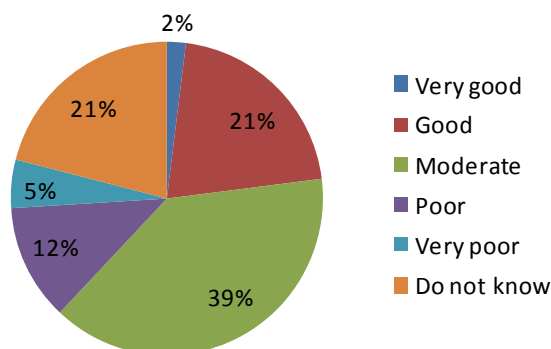


S32: Management of protected areas

Respondents were asked to give their opinion on the management of protected areas in the Maltese Islands. While 39% of respondents considered such management to be moderate, 23% thought that it was good while 17% considered it to be poor. Another 21% could not rate such management.

From a district point of view, positive responses were more likely to be received from Northern Harbour respondents (37%), and less likely from South Eastern district respondents (13%).

Figure 28: “There is ... management of protected areas in the Maltese Islands” (“L-immaniġġjar ta’ zoni mharsa fil-Gżejjer Maltin huwa...”)

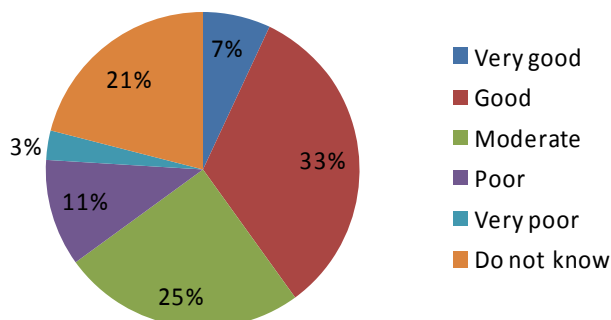


S33: Use of national stone resources

Respondents who considered Malta as making good use of its stone resources amounted to 40% compared to 14% who deemed such use as poor and 25% who considered it as moderate. Another 21% had no opinion on this statement.

Respondents in the South Eastern district tended to rate such use more negatively (22%) than respondents in other districts.

Figure 29: “Malta is making ... use of its stone resources” (“L-użu li Malta qed tagħmel mir-riżors tal-ġebbla Maltija huwa ...”)



S56: Areas to be protected from development

The 1042 respondents were asked to mention a **maximum of three** areas which they would like to see protected from development. The most frequently mentioned areas were Buskett (10.8% of respondents), Valletta and Mdina (10.7% and 10.4% respectively) and Sliema (8%). These results show that public perceptions of threatened areas range from those of high natural or cultural conservation value to places that have undergone significant levels of redevelopment.

The areas mentioned have been categorised by local council and by district, while there were other general replies which have been grouped under the relevant characteristics of the area, such as historic sites/ areas and natural/ urban/ recreational areas.

The tables below show the local councils and districts which are themselves the areas or contain the specific areas which were mentioned by at least 4% of respondents (either as a first, second or third mention). The full list of responses is provided in **Appendix VI**. Rabat (Malta), Valletta, Mdina, Sliema, Mellieha and San Pawl il-Bahar are the local council areas which, according to respondents, need to be protected most, either wholly or areas within them, from development.

Table 4: List of local councils

Local council in which the specific areas mentioned by respondents are situated	First mention (%)	Second mention (%)	Third mention (%)	Percentage of respondents*
Rabat (Malta)	10%	6%	3%	19%
Valletta	5%	5%	2%	12%
Mdina	5%	4%	2%	11%
Sliema	5%	2%	1%	8%
Mellieha	4%	3%	2%	9%
San Pawl il-Bahar	4%	3%	2%	9%
Attard	2%	2%	1%	5%
Dingli	2%	2%	1%	5%
Nadur	2%	2%	1%	5%
Mgarr (Malta)	2%	1%	1%	4%
Other mentions**	35%	26%	20%	81%
Do not know***	24%	44%	64%	N/A
Total	100%	100%	100%	

Notes:

- * The last column's total adds up to more than 100% since respondents could mention a maximum of 3 places. The total percentage refers to the percentage of all respondents (i.e. 1042) who mentioned an area within the local council area, or the local council area itself, either as a first, second or third mention. For example, respondent X may have mentioned "Valletta" as a first mention, "Mdina" as a second mention and "Buskett" in Rabat as a third mention but, of course, would not mention the same place more than once.
- ** Includes places that obtained less than 4% of respondents' replies. The full list is provided in **Appendix VI**
- *** The total of the row "Do not know" is superior to 100% due to the counting, more than once, of respondents who did not mention any specific place, either in the first, second or third instance.

Table 5: List of districts

Districts in which the specific areas mentioned by respondents are situated	First mention (%)	Second mention (%)	Third mention (%)	Percentage of respondents*
Western	13%	15%	8%	36%
Northern	12%	9%	5%	26%
Southern Harbour	9%	8%	4%	21%
Northern Harbour	7%	4%	3%	14%
Gozo	7%	7%	6%	20%
South Eastern	7%	4%	3%	14%
Other mentions**	22%	9%	7%	38%

Districts in which the specific areas mentioned by respondents are situated	First mention (%)	Second mention (%)	Third mention (%)	Percentage of respondents*
Do not know***	24%	44%	64%	n/a
Total	100%	100%	100%	

Notes:

* The last column's total adds up to more than 100% since respondents could mention a maximum of 3 places

** Includes responses which could not be categorised under any district. Full list is provided in **Appendix VI**

*** The total of the row "Do not know" is superior to 100% due to the counting, more than once, of respondents who did not mention any specific place, either in the first instance or as a second or third mention.

The following table presents a comparison of the districts of residence of the respondents and the areas chosen as a first mention by the respondents classified under the respective district. The shaded areas show the percentage of respondents who chose a specific area from their own district of residence.

Table 6: District of residence compared to district chosen

Districts in which the specific areas mentioned by respondents are situated	DISTRICT OF RESPONDENTS					
	Western district	Northern district	Southern Harbour district	Northern Harbour district	South Eastern district	Gozo and Comino district
Western	23%	8%	11%	16%	4%	0%
Northern	8%	32%	7%	14%	5%	0%
Southern Harbour	5%	1%	21%	8%	9%	0%
Northern Harbour	2%	1%	5%	18%	4%	0%
South Eastern	3%	1%	6%	2%	29%	0%
Gozo & Comino	7%	1%	0%	3%	1%	71%
Other mentions*	29%	32%	19%	21%	18%	12%
Do not know	23%	24%	31%	18%	30%	17%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

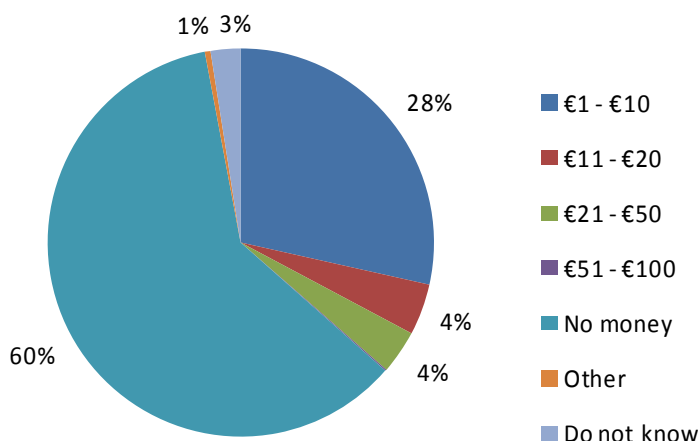
* Includes mentions which could not be classified under any district (for example, "historic sites", "natural sites", etc)

S57: Willingness to pay for management of areas suggested to be protected from development

Those respondents who mentioned an area (as their first choice) they would like to see protected from development in S56 were also asked to indicate the amount of money they would be willing to pay per month in order to contribute to a fund to protect and manage this area. This means that 76% of the total respondents (i.e. 797 respondents) were therefore asked this question. Of these 797 respondents, the majority (60%) replied that they would not be willing to pay anything. Another 28% stated that they would be willing to pay between Euro 1 and 10, while 4% were willing to pay between Euro 11 and 20. Another 4% would pay between Euro 21 and 50 while 3% did not know what amount they would be willing to pay.

Both education and age emerged as factors potentially affecting the amount respondents were willing to pay, with higher education respondents and younger respondents showing a higher willingness to pay for the management of such areas. In terms of income brackets, higher income brackets also exhibited a higher propensity to pay for such management, but so did respondents with no income (this category also includes dependants), possibly indicating they were dependents of income-earners. At a district level, there was a tendency among Northern District respondents to be more willing to pay for the management of such areas than respondents from other districts.

Figure 30: "I am willing to pay €x per month to contribute to a fund to protect and manage... (the first place mentioned in S56)" ("Jien lest/a li nhallas ... fix-xahar biex nikkontribwixxi għall-harsien ta' l-ewwel post li semmejt fil-mistoqsija nr. 56")



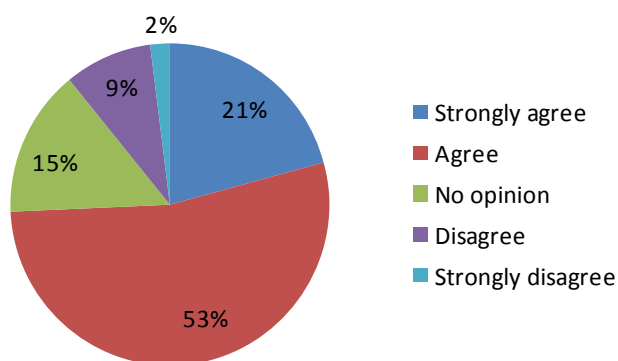
Base: 797 respondents who indicated an area as a first mention in S56

2.2.7 Energy and climate change

S7: Investment in energy efficient devices

In this statement, respondents were asked to indicate whether they were willing to invest money in energy efficient devices. A total of 74% of respondents agreed while the remaining 11% disagreed. Respondents who completed primary education tended to agree less (65%) than those who furthered their studies at tertiary level (80%). In terms of age cohorts, the lowest agreement level tended to be among the oldest age group (68%). At a district level, there was a tendency that respondents in the South Eastern district had a lesser propensity to invest (61%) than respondents in the Northern district (84%).

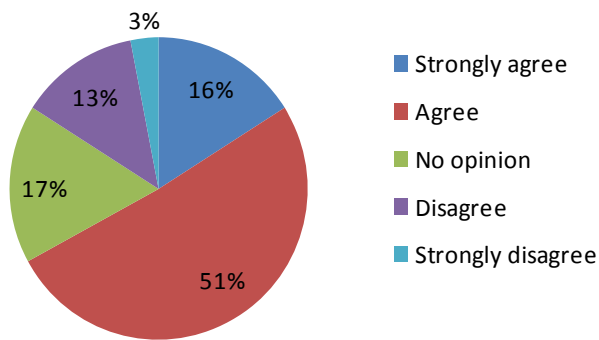
Figure 31: "I am willing to invest money in energy efficient devices" ("Jiena lest/a li ninvesti flus f'apparat li juża l-enerġija b'mod effiċjenti")



S8: Paying more for electricity from renewable sources

Respondents were confronted with a statement relating to their willingness to pay a "little bit more" for electricity that is generated from renewable sources. A total of 67% agreed with the statement while 16% disagreed.

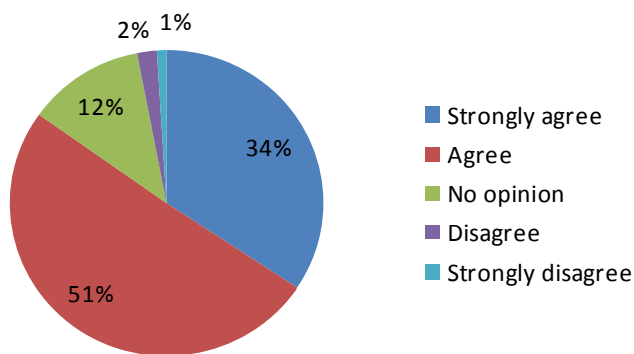
Figure 32: "I am willing to pay a little bit more for electricity from renewable sources" ("Jiena lest/a li nonfoq iktar fuq elettriku li ġej minn renewable sources (sorsi li jiġġeddu, bħal mix-xemx jew mir-riħ")



S9: Effect of climate change on the Maltese Islands

A very high 85% of respondents agreed that the Maltese Islands will not be spared the effects of climate change. Only 3% disagreed with such a view.

Figure 33: "Climate change will affect the Maltese Islands" ("Il-bdil fil-klima ser jaffetwa l-Gżejjer Maltin")

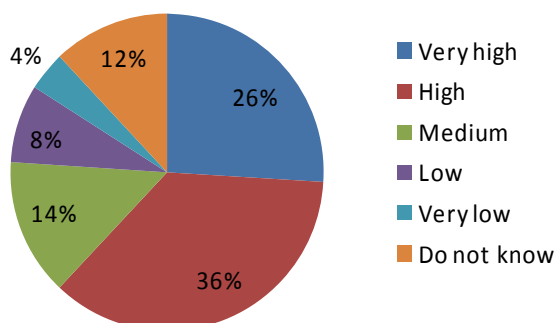


S35: Renewable energy potential

A quite high 62% of respondents considered that there was a high potential for renewable energy in the Maltese Islands. Those who believed that such potential was low amounted to 12%, the same percentage for those who had no opinion on the matter. Respondents who viewed such potential as moderate reached 14%.

At a district level, respondents from the Northern Harbour and Gozo (70% in each district) were more likely to agree on a high potential of renewable energy than respondents in other districts.

Figure 34: "There is a ... potential for renewable energy in the Maltese Islands" ("Il-potenzjal li Malta tuża renewable energy (e.ż. enerġija mix-xemx jew mir-riħ) huwa ...")

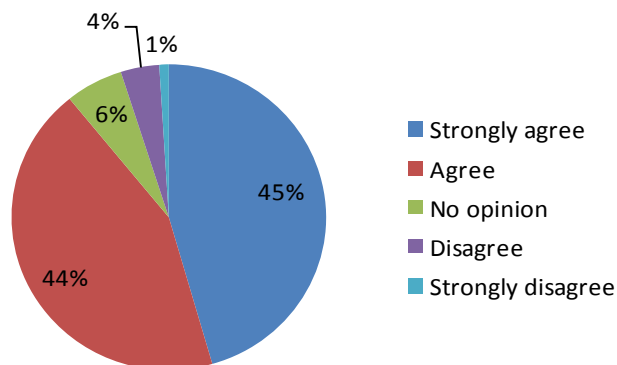


2.2.8 Leisure and recreation

S22: Footpaths and cycling routes in the countryside

The increase of footpaths and cycling routes in the countryside appealed to 89% of respondents. A very low 5% of respondents did not wish to see an increase of such facilities. Respondents from the South Eastern district (82%) appeared less likely than respondents from other districts to agree on the increase of such facilities. On the other hand, respondents from the Northern district (92%) were more likely than others to agree.

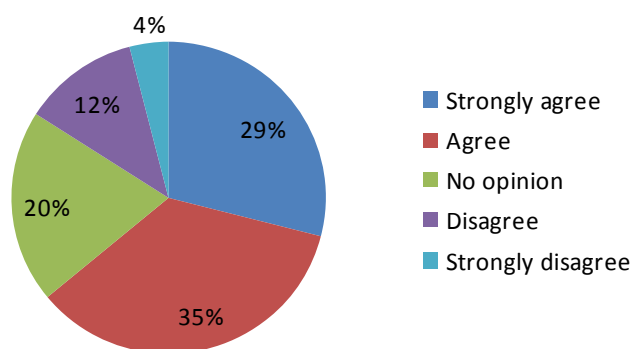
Figure 35: “There should be more footpaths and cycling routes in the countryside” (“*Fil-kampanja għandu jkun hemm aktar mogħdijiet għall-passiġgati u għal min isuq ir-rotta*”)



S23: Effect of hunting and trapping on other recreational activities

Almost two-thirds of respondents (64%) agreed with the statement that hunting/trapping hindered other recreational activities from being practised in the countryside. Another 20% did not express an opinion while 16% disagreed with the statement. At 77%, respondents from the Northern harbour were more likely than others to agree with the statement that hunting/ trapping hindered other recreational activities. On the other hand, respondents from Gozo (47%) and the Southern Harbour district (51%) tended to be less likely than other respondents to agree.

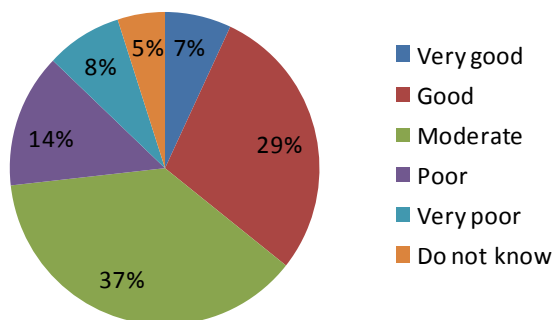
Figure 36: “Hunting/Trapping hinders other recreational activities from being practised in the countryside” (“*Il-kaċċa u l-insib jostakolaw attivitajiet oħra ta’ rikreazzjoni fil-kampanja*”)



S29: Quality of public open space within the limits of residential areas

Respondents were equally divided between those who described in favourable terms the provision of public open space in their locality (36%) and those who assessed such facilities as moderate (37%). On the other hand, 22% rated poorly the quality of such space. At 33%, respondents from the Northern harbour district were more likely than others to rate poorly the quality of such space.

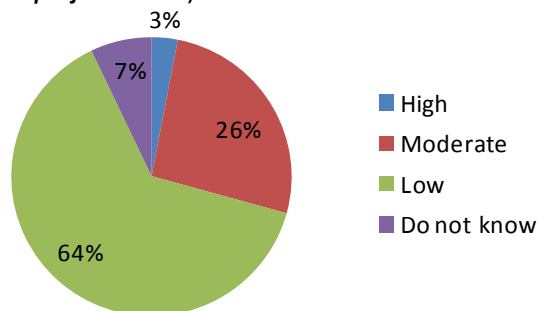
Figure 37: “The provision of public open space within the limits of my town or village is of ... quality” (“Il-kwalità ta’ l-ispazju miftuħ għall-pubbliku ġewwa l-belt jew raħal tiegħi hija...”)



S40: Public recreational space in the countryside

Almost two-thirds (64%) of respondents perceived as low the provision of public recreational space in the countryside. While 26% considered such provision as moderate, only 3% considered it as high. The remaining 7% of respondents did not have an opinion on the matter. The perception that the provision of public recreational space in the countryside was low differed between respondents on the basis of district. For example, 77% of those living in the Western district thought provision was low compared to 48% of those living in the Northern Harbour area and Gozo.

Figure 38: “The provision of public recreational space in the countryside is....” (“Il-postijiet pubbliċi għar-rikreazzjoni provduti fil-kampanja huma ...”)

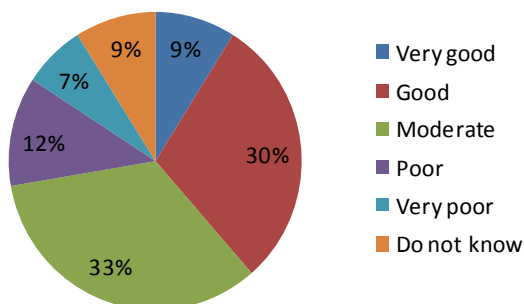


2.2.9 Management of environment information

S28: Access to information relating to the environment

Respondents were invited to rate the level of their access to environmental information. While 39% replied positively, 33% described their level of access as moderate and 19% had a poor assessment of such access. The level of education seemed to affect access to environmental information, with the highest positive replies coming from respondents with tertiary education (48%) compared to 30% for respondents who completed primary education. Age seemed not to emerge as a factor affecting access to environmental information. However, locality seemed to be so. For example, while only 25% of respondents from the South Eastern district described their access as positive, this percentage was higher (45%) in both the Northern Harbour district and Gozo.

Figure 39: “I have ... access to information about the environment” (“Għandi aċċess ... għall-informazzjoni dwar l-ambjent”)

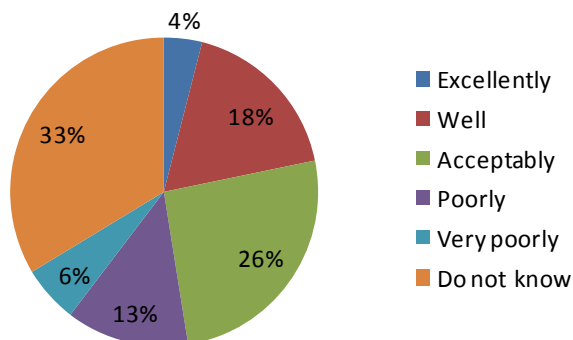


S37: Addressing environmental complaints

Almost half of respondents (48%) held the view that their environmental complaints were being addressed at least “acceptably” compared to 19% who thought that their complaints were poorly addressed. A third (33%) of respondents could not give an opinion on the issue. One reason for this may be that such respondents may have never lodged a complaint with the relevant authorities.

Satisfaction that environmental complaints were being addressed tended to vary from about 40% for respondents in the Northern and South Eastern districts to about 52% for the Northern and Southern Harbours and Gozo.

Figure 40: “My environmental complaints are addressed...” (“L-ilmenti (formali) tieghi dwar l-ambjent qed jiġu ndirizzati b’mod ...”)

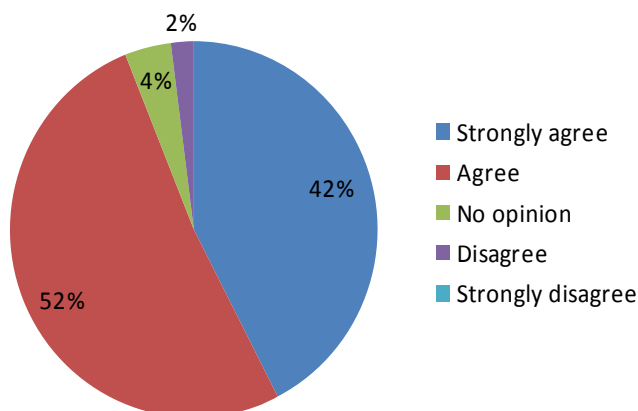


2.2.10 Regulation, monitoring and enforcement

S2: Regulation of activities that have a strong potential to harm the environment

Nearly all respondents agreed with regulating, through a permit, potentially harmful activities. A very high 94% agreed with the statement while only 2% disagreed.

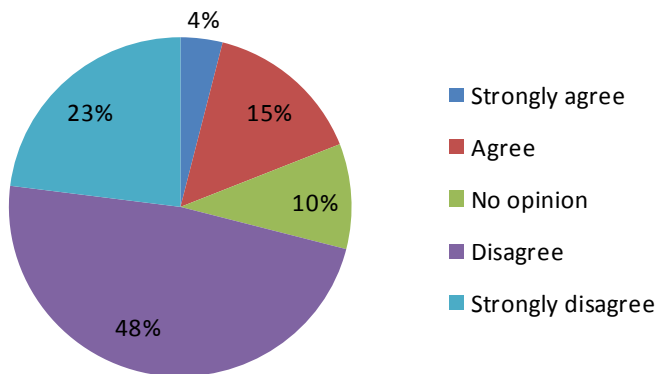
Figure 41: “Activities that have a strong potential to harm the environment should be regulated by a permit” (“Attivitajiet li għandhom potenzjal qawwi li jagħmlu ħsara lill-ambjent għandhom ikunu kkontrollati b’permess”)



S4: Enforcement of environmental laws

A total of 71% of respondents disagreed that environmental laws were being adequately enforced. Only 19% agreed with the statement. Respondents from the Western district tended to agree less (13%) than other respondents. At 10%, respondents in the highest income bracket (that is, over Euro 26,750) tended to agree less than respondents from other income brackets.

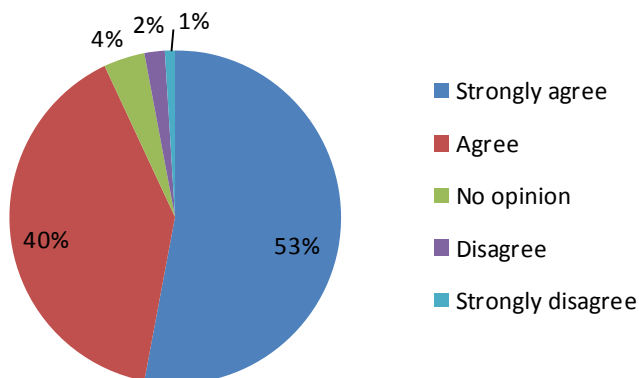
Figure 42: “Environmental laws are adequately enforced” (“Il-liġijiet ambjentali huma nfurzati biżżejjed”)



S5: The polluter-pays principle

A very high 93% of respondents agreed with the statement that whoever pollutes should be made to pay for it. Only 3% disagreed with the principle.

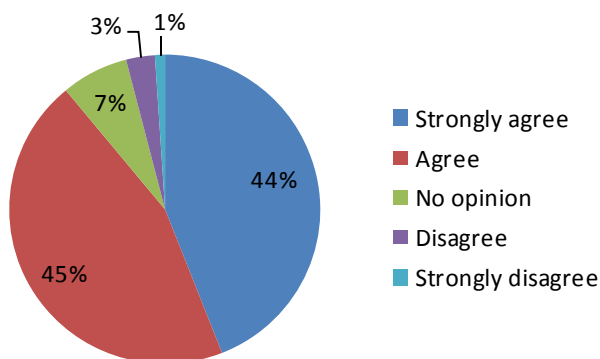
Figure 43: “Whoever pollutes should be made to pay for it” (“Min iħammeġ għandu jħallas”)



S10: Removal of all illegal development

A very high 89% of respondents agreed that all illegal development should be removed while only 4% disagreed.

Figure 44: “All illegal development should be removed” (“Kull żvilupp illegali għandu jitneħħa”)

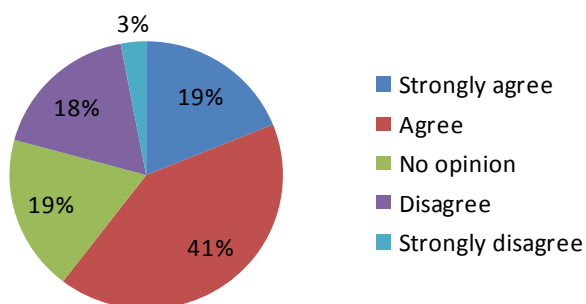


S18: Penalties on vacant properties

Respondents were asked to register their agreement or disagreement with the statement that there should be penalties on vacant properties in order to encourage their use. There were 60% of respondents who agreed while those who disagreed or had no opinion on the issue were almost at the same level, at 21% and 19% respectively.

At a district level, there was a tendency for a lower level of agreement in Gozo (41%) and a higher level of agreement level in the Northern Harbour district (67%).

Figure 45: “There should be penalties on vacant properties to encourage their use” (“Għandu jkun hemm multi fuq postijiet mhux okkupati bil-għan li jintuża aktar”)

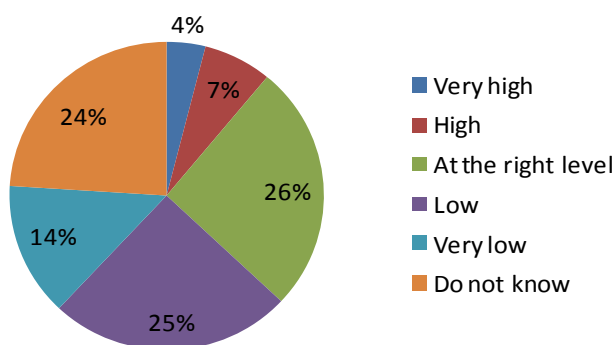


S39: Fines for environmental violations

Respondents were asked what they thought of the amounts set for environmental fines. Those who thought that fines were low amounted to 39% compared to 11% who considered such fines to be high. On the other hand, 26% of respondents perceived such fines to be at the right level. A quarter of respondents did not have an opinion on this issue.

Responses seemed to be affected by the gender of the respondent, with 21% of females saying that current fines are at the right level against 32% of the males. At a district level, there was a tendency for more respondents from the Southern Harbour to regard such fines as being at the right level (36%) when compared to respondents from other districts. At the same time, respondents from the Northern district (14%) seemed to be less likely than other respondents to regard such fines as being at the right level.

Figure 46: “Fines for environmental violations are ...” (“Il-multi imposti għal min jikser il-liġijiet ambjentali huma...”)

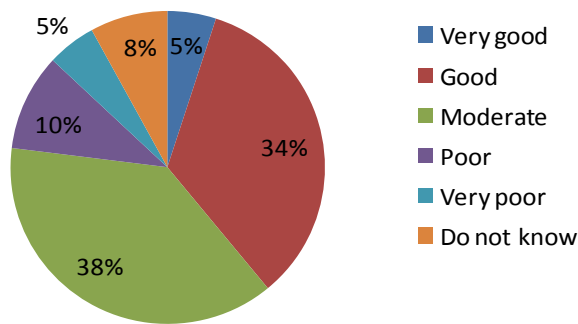


2.2.11 The sea and the coast

S30: Quality of bathing water

Bathing water quality was deemed to be good by 39% of respondents. Almost the same percentage of respondents (38%) described bathing water quality as being “moderate” and 15% as “poor”. Respondents from Gozo (58%) tended to be more likely to be positive about bathing water quality than other respondents. On the other hand, respondents from the Southern Harbour (30%) were less likely than other respondents to view such quality as positive.

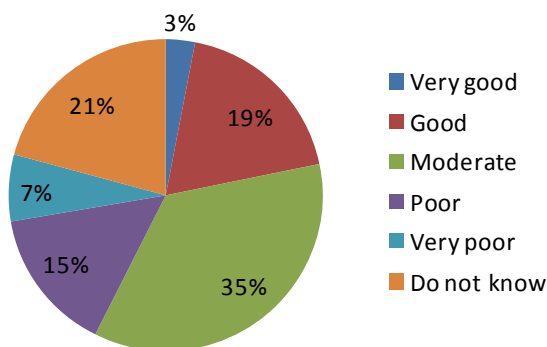
Figure 47: “Bathing water quality in the Maltese Islands is ...” (“Il-kwalità ta’ l-ilma baħar għall-ġhawm fil-Gżejjer Maltin hija...”)



S31: Protection of marine life

Approximately a third of respondents (35%) believed that the level of marine life protection was moderate. Such protection was considered to be good by 22% of respondents and poor by another 22%. The remaining 21% had no opinion on this issue. At a district level, respondents from the Western district were more likely than respondents in other districts to assess such protection as “moderate”.

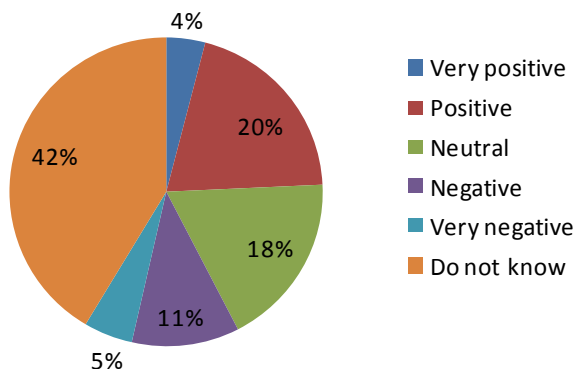
Figure 48: “The protection given to marine life in the Maltese Islands is ...” (“Fil-Gżejjer Maltin il-harsien tal-pjanti u ta’ l-annimali li jgħixu fil-baħar huwa...”)



S43: Environmental impact of reclamation of land from the sea

Less than half (42%) of respondents did not express an opinion on the environmental impact of land reclamation from the sea. While 24% of respondents perceived positively the environmental impacts, 16% had negative perceptions. The remaining 18% considered the environmental impacts as neutral. Only 9% of respondents perceived such reclamation as positive. Respondents in the Southern Harbour and Northern district (48%) were more likely than others not to express an opinion.

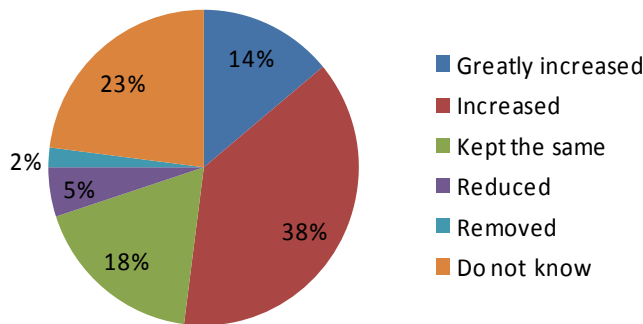
Figure 49: “Reclamation of land from the sea has a ... impact on the Maltese environment” (“L-impatt ambjentali tar-reklamazzjoni ta’ l-art fil-baħar fil-Gżejjer Maltin huwa ...”)



S45: Defined zones for control of activities at sea

Around half of respondents (52%) agreed that such zones should be increased compared to 7% who believed that these should be decreased or even removed. Those who thought that such zones should be kept the same amounted to 18% while the remaining 23% of respondents did not have any opinion on this matter. Younger respondents, respondents in the high income bracket and those living in the Northern district were more likely than others to prefer that such defined zones be increased.

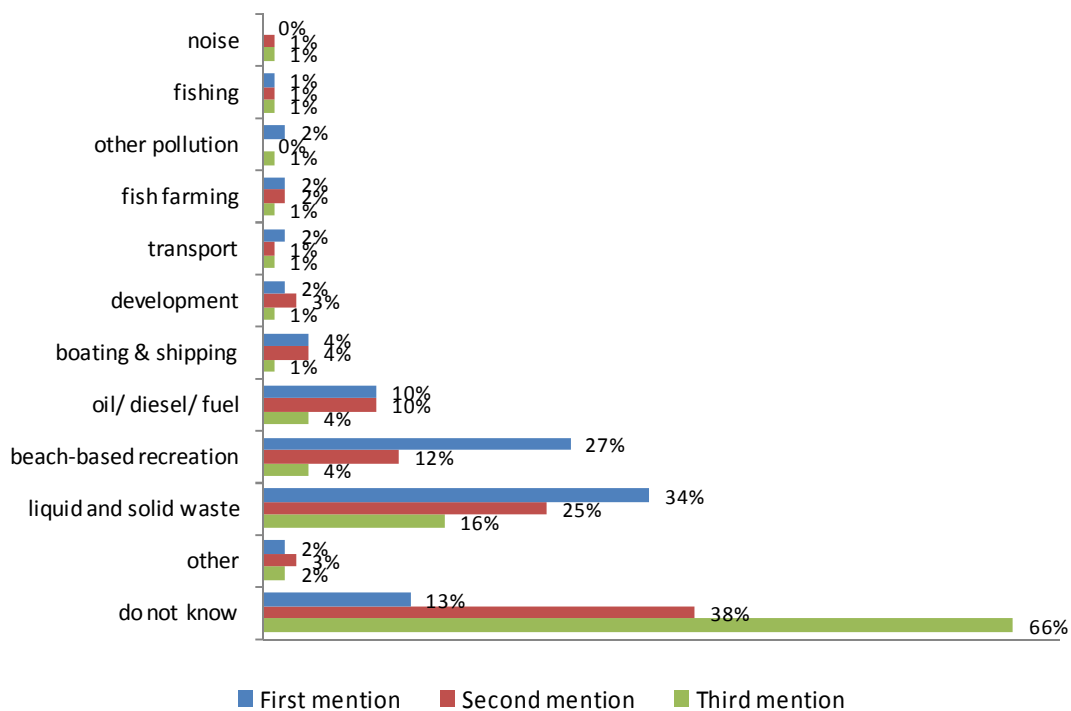
Figure 50: “Defined zones for control of activities at sea should be...” (“Żoni għall-kontroll ta’ l-attivitajiet fl-ibħra Maltin għandhom ...”)



S53: Activities that damage the coast

This was an open-ended question where respondents were asked to mention activities that in their opinion damaged the coast most. The categories of activities which were mentioned first by respondents, as classified by MEPA, are shown below. Liquid and solid waste, and beach-based recreation are perceived as the top causes of damage to the coast. Respondents from the Northern and South Eastern districts were more likely than other respondents to mention beach-based recreation. On the other hand, respondents from Gozo were more likely to mention liquid and solid waste as the main coastal concern. The full list of responses is provided in **Appendix VII**.

Figure 51: “The activities that damage the coast most are...” (“L-attivitajiet li jagħmlu l-iktar ħsara lix-xtut Maltin huma ...”)

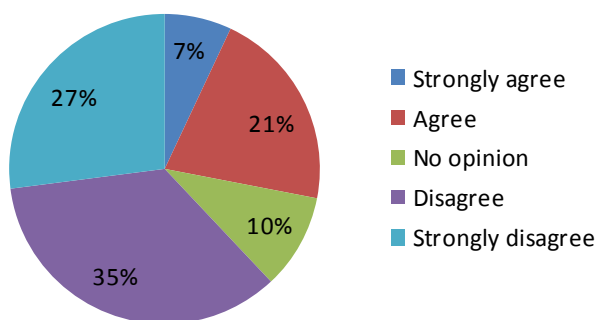


2.2.12 Waste management

S13: Collection of household waste

Respondents were confronted with the statement that household waste need not be collected on a daily basis. Although 62% of respondents disagreed with the statement, one can notice that 28% of respondents agreed. Respondents in the 65+ age group tended to agree more than respondents in other age groups (%). The highest agreement levels in terms of income groups was registered for the Euro 17,473 to Euro 26,788 income group (38% agreement).

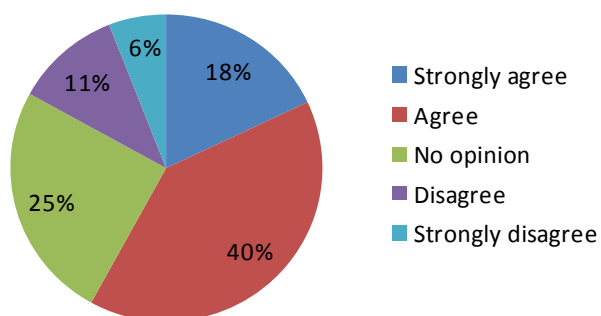
Figure 52: “Household waste need not be collected on a daily basis” (“L-iskart mid-djar m’ghandux ghalfejn jingabar kuljum”)



S14: Excavation waste for land reclamation

More than half of the respondents (58%) agreed that excavation waste should be used for land reclamation. There were more respondents who had no opinion on the issue (25%) than those who disagreed (17%). Respondents from the Western district tended to agree more than others with this statement.

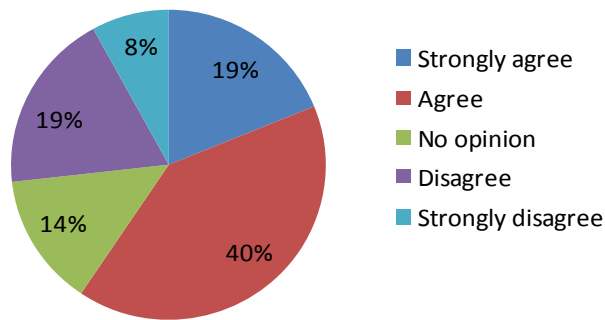
Figure 53: “Excavation waste should be used for land reclamation” (“Skart li ġej mit-thaffir (excavation waste) għandu jintuża għar-riklamazzjoni ta’ l-art fil-baħar”)



S15: Use of recycled water from sewage for irrigation purposes

More than half of respondents (59%) agreed that recycled water from sewage should be used for irrigation compared to 27% who disagreed. At 69%, respondents who completed tertiary education were more likely than other respondents to agree with this statement. At a district level, respondents from the Northern and Northern Harbour districts (67%) tended to agree more than other respondents on such use of recycled water.

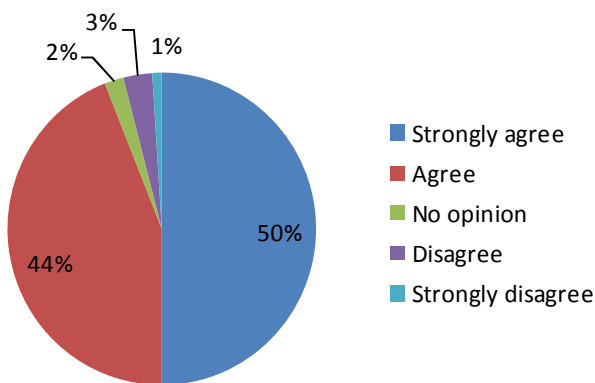
Figure 54: “Recycled water from sewage should be used for irrigation” (“Ilma rriċiklat mid-dranaġġ għandu jintuża għat-tisqija”)



S21: Efforts to reduce waste

Almost all respondents (94%) make an effort to waste less compared to 4% who do not make such an effort.

Figure 55: “I make an effort to waste less” (“Jien nipprova naħli inqas”)

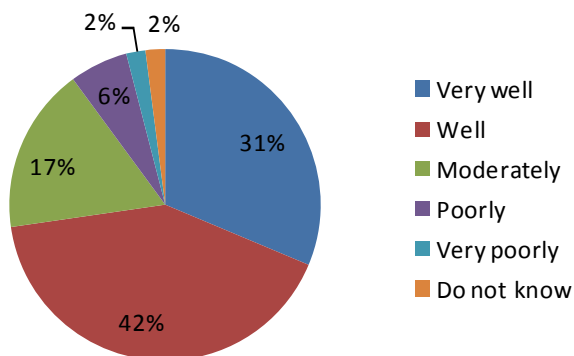


S36: Information on waste disposal methods

A very high 73% of respondents were well informed about how to dispose of their waste compared to a low of 8% who thought that they were poorly so. Less than a fifth of respondents (17%) were moderately informed.

Positive responses (respondents answering “very well” and “well”) to this statement ranged from a low 55% in the South Eastern district to 86% in Gozo.

Figure 56: “I am ... informed about how to dispose of my waste” (“Jien infurmat/a ... fuq kif għandi narmi l-iskart tiegħi”)



S49: Disposal of waste that cannot be reused and recycled

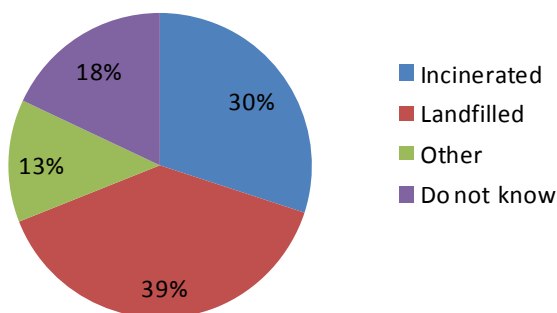
More than two-thirds of respondents believed that waste should be either incinerated (30%) or disposed of in landfills (39%). Another 13% held the view that that waste should be disposed of using other methods. The remaining 18% did not know.

Half of the respondents from the Western and Northern districts were of the opinion that this type of waste should be landfilled. On the other hand, only a quarter of the Southern Harbour respondents shared the same opinion compared to a third of respondents from the South Eastern district and Gozo.

Incineration was favoured roughly equally by respondents from most districts, ranging between 27% for the South Eastern district to 34% for the Southern Harbour one. Respondents from Gozo favoured it the least (24%).

With respect to age-groups, incineration was least favoured by respondents in the 18-29 age bracket (23%) compared to 35% of respondents in the 65+ age group. Conversely, landfilling was favoured more by respondents in the 18-29 age bracket (46%) compared to 36% of respondents in the 65+ and 50-64 age groups.

Figure 57: “Waste that cannot be reused and recycled should be ...” (“Skart li ma jistax jerġa’ jintuża jew jiġi rriċiklat għandu ...”)

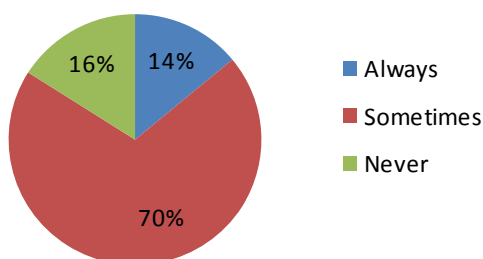


S50: Reduction of waste through purchase of products with less packaging

Most respondents (70%) indicated that sometimes they did purchase products which had less packaging in order to reduce waste. Those who always did so amounted to 14% while 16% of respondents never made such purchasing choice.

Respondents from the Northern district (22%) seemed to be more likely than other respondents to “always” purchase products with less packaging.

Figure 58: “I purchase products with less packaging in order to reduce waste” (“Jien nixtri prodotti li ma tantx ikunu ppakkjati biex innaqqas mill-iskart”)



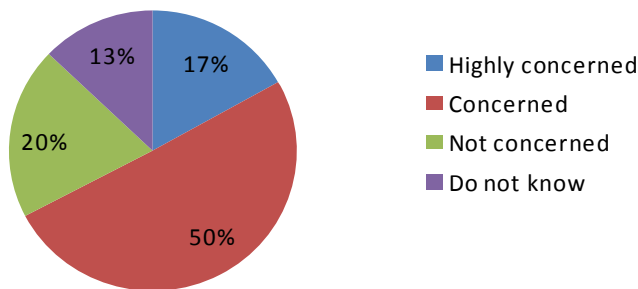
2.2.13 Water resources

S48: Concern on water scarcity

Two-thirds of respondents (67%) were concerned about water scarcity while 20% were not. The remaining 13% did not have an opinion.

The 18-29 age group seemed to be the least concerned with water scarcity (57%). At a district level, the highest concerns for water scarcity tended to be expressed by respondents from the Northern district (79%).

Figure 59: "I am ... about water scarcity" ("*Jiena nħossni ... dwar in-nuqqas ta' l-ilma f'Malta*")

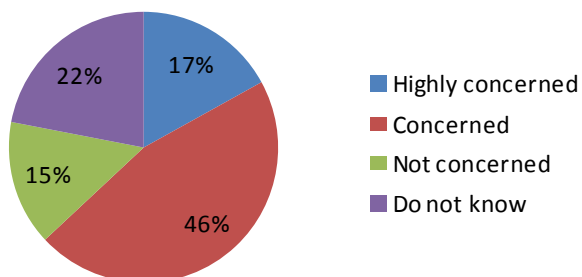


S52: Concern relating to illegal abstraction of water

Almost two-thirds of respondents (63%) expressed concern about the illegal abstraction of water compared to 15% who were not concerned about the issue. Those who could not provide an opinion reached 22%.

Respondents who completed tertiary education (71%), respondents older than 65 years (67%) and respondents from the Northern Harbour district (71%) tended to be the most concerned about the illegal abstraction of water.

Figure 60: "I am ... about illegal abstraction of water" ("*Jiena nħossni ... dwar l-ippumpjar illegali ta' l-ilma*")



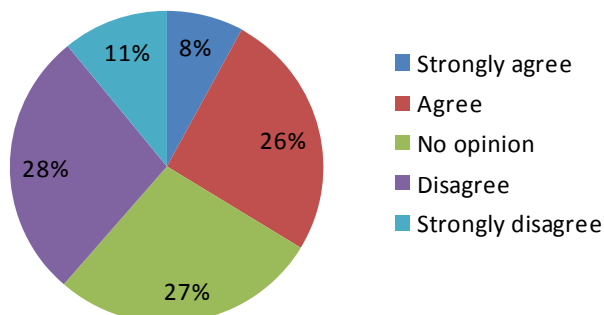
2.2.14 Other issues

S11: Public transport service

There was a higher percentage of respondents who disagreed that they had an adequate service of public transport (39%) than those who agreed (34%) while 27% of respondents had no opinion on the

service. Respondents who had no income (41%) and those from the Northern Harbour (42%) tended to be the groups who agreed most with the statement presented to them.

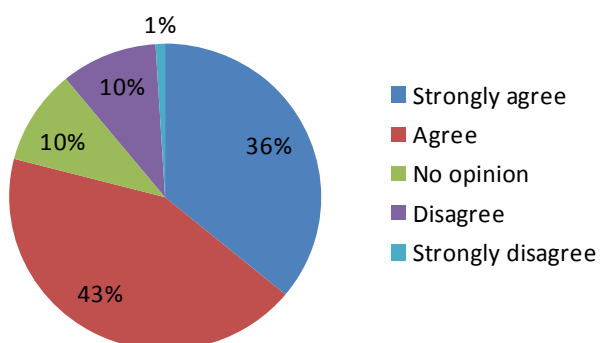
Figure 61: “I am adequately serviced by public transport” (“Jiena n’hossni moqdi/ja biżżejjed bis-servizz tat-trasport pubbliku”)



S12: Noise

A high 79% of respondents agreed that noise was a problem in the Maltese Islands while 11% disagreed. Agreement tended to be lowest among respondents in the Northern district (72%) and highest among those in the Northern Harbour district (84%).

Figure 62: “Noise is a problem in the Maltese Islands” (“L-istorbju huwa problema fil-Gżejjer Maltin”)



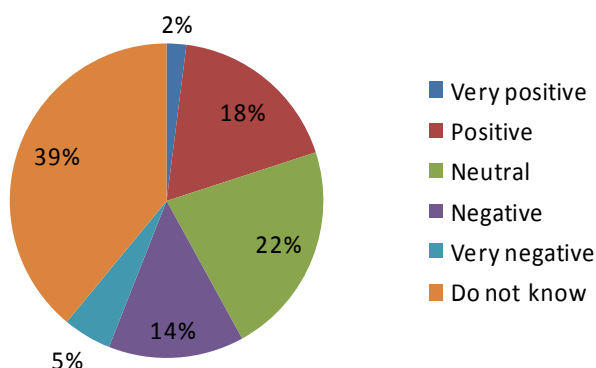
S41: Impact of introduction of non-native species

More than a third (39%) of respondents did not have an opinion on the impact of the introduction of non-native species on the local environment. The remainder of respondents were almost equally divided into three groups in their reactions with 20% considering positively such introduction, 19% negatively while 22% considered such impacts to be neither positive nor negative.

Respondents from Gozo were more likely than others to have no opinion (52%) on the issue while respondents from the Northern Harbour district were less likely to keep back from expressing an opinion (29%). In fact, the highest positive responses were registered in this latter district (31%) while the lowest positive responses were observed in the Western district (10%).

Respondents who obtained tertiary education were more likely than other respondents to regard such introduction to have neutral or negative effects (30% and 20% respectively).

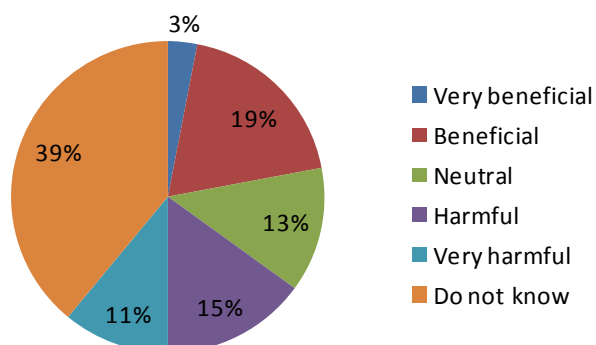
Figure 63: “The introduction of non native species has a ... impact on the Maltese environment” (“L-impatt ambjentali li għandhom speċi (pjanti u animali) li ġejjin minn barra minn Malta huwa ...”)



S46: Impact of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) on the Maltese environment

While 22% of respondents considered GMOs to be beneficial for the Maltese environment, 26% regarded them as harmful and 13% believed that they had no impact, whether positive or negative. The remaining 39% had no opinion on GMOs’ effects. Respondents from Gozo were more likely not to have an opinion on the matter (55%). However, they seemed to be more likely than other respondents to consider GMOs to be beneficial for the Maltese environment (33%). On the other hand, respondents from the South Eastern district (38%) and Northern Harbour (34%) were more likely than other respondents to regard GMOs as harmful to the Maltese environment.

Figure 64: “Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) are ... to the Maltese environment” (“Fl-ambjent Malti, organiżmi ġenetikament modifikati huma...”)

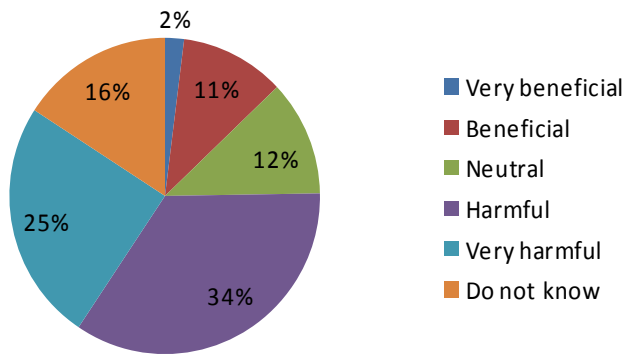


S47: Effect of pesticides on the environment

Pesticides were considered to be harmful to the environment by 59% of respondents while 13% regarded them as beneficial. The remaining 28% of respondents were split between those who deemed pesticides to have a neutral impact (12%) and those who did not have an opinion on the issue (16%).

While respondents from Gozo (72%) were more likely than others to deem the effects of pesticides as harmful to the environment, respondents from the Northern Harbour (18%) and Northern districts (16%) had the highest percentages of respondents who viewed pesticides as having a beneficial effect.

Figure 65: "Pesticides are ... to the environment" ("Ghall-ambjent il-pestiċidi huma ...")

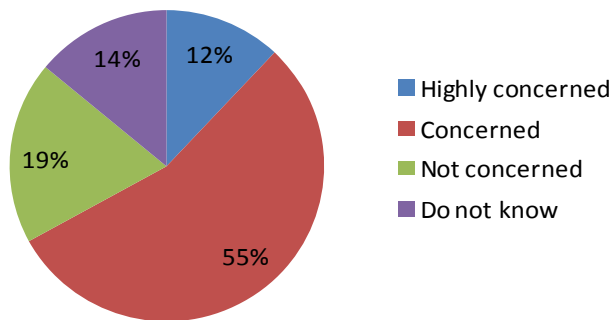


S51: Concern relating to risks of household chemicals

The majority (67%) of respondents were concerned about the risks of household chemicals compared to 19% who were not and 14% who could not provide an opinion.

Females, respondents who completed tertiary education (73%) and individuals in the 50-64 age group (71%) tended to express more concern on the risks of household chemicals than other respondents. From a district point of view, the highest concern on this issue tended to be raised by respondents in the Northern district.

Figure 66: "I am ... about the risks of household chemicals" ("Jiena ... dwar ir-riskji tal-kimika li tintuża fid-djar")



2.3 Comparison with previous Public Attitudes Surveys

This section presents a comparison of respondents' answers to questions put forward in the 2008 PAS as well as in the 1991 and/or the 1999 surveys in order to gauge any possible changes in public perceptions³. It is pertinent to note that while in most cases the 1999 and 2008 statements had the same wording, this was not the case for the 1991 survey.

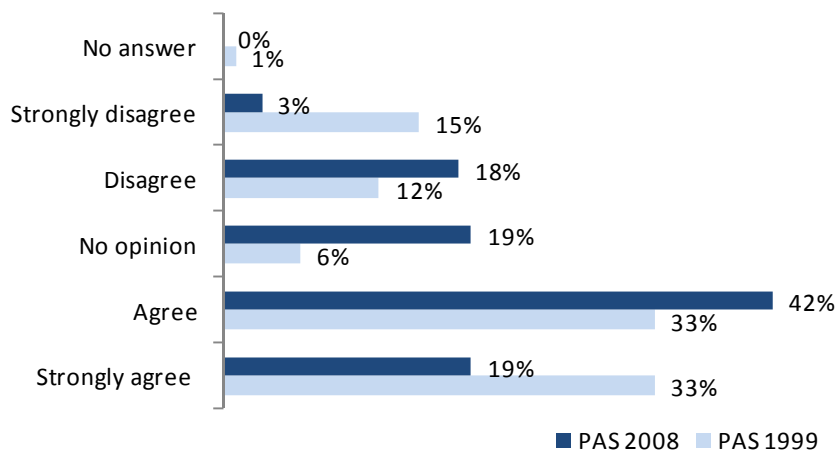
2.3.1 1999 PAS vs. 2008 PAS

Eleven statements were presented to respondents in both the 2008 and 1999 PASs. The data comparisons of the responses to these questions are presented below.

2.3.1.1 Penalties on vacant buildings to encourage their use

S2 in the 1999 survey and S18 in the 2008 survey were identical and asked respondents whether they agreed or disagreed with the suggestion that "there should be penalties on vacant properties/buildings to encourage their use." The percentage of respondents who agreed with such a proposal did not vary a lot between the 1999 and 2008 surveys, with 66% and 61% respectively. However, what was very different was the level of agreement. In the 2008 PAS, 19% of respondents "strongly agreed" with the proposal compared to 39% in 1999. Those who "agreed" amounted to 42% in 2008 compared to 33% in 1999. The number of respondents who replied that they did not have any opinion increased from 6% (1999 survey) to 19% (2008 survey). On the other hand, respondents who disagreed with the proposal decreased from 27% to 21%. There was a drop of 12 percentage points in those who "strongly disagreed" with the proposal between the two surveys.

Figure 67: "There should be penalties on vacant buildings/ properties to encourage their use"



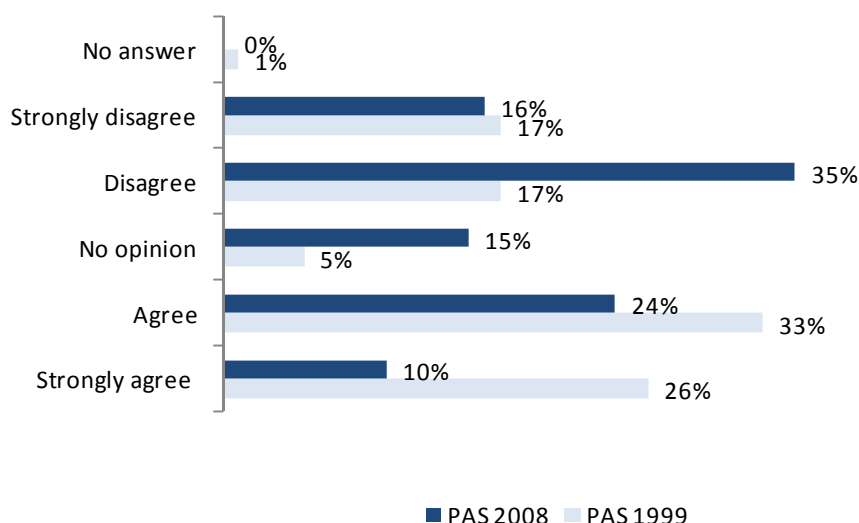
2.3.1.2 Higher new buildings

Both surveys asked respondents whether they agreed or disagreed that "new buildings should be higher". The percentage of respondents who agreed with this statement decreased drastically from 59% (S5 in the 1999 survey) to 34% (S16 in the 2008 survey). Respondents who "disagreed" with the proposal doubled to 35% from the 1999 survey while the percentage of respondents who disagreed

³ The 1991 PAS consisted of a sample size of 2,907. Forms with 41 statements on 11 different topics were handed out to various individuals who would in turn be required to post their replies back. Forms were handed out to persons over 10 years of age, with the distribution based on the 1985 Census. The 1999 PAS was a postal survey with a sample size of 5,719. The questionnaire consisted of 46 closed statements and 2 open-ended questions. The forms were sent to 15,000 individuals randomly selected from the electoral register.

remained at the same level in both surveys. The number of respondents who had no opinion on the matter increased from 5% to 15% in 2008 PAS.

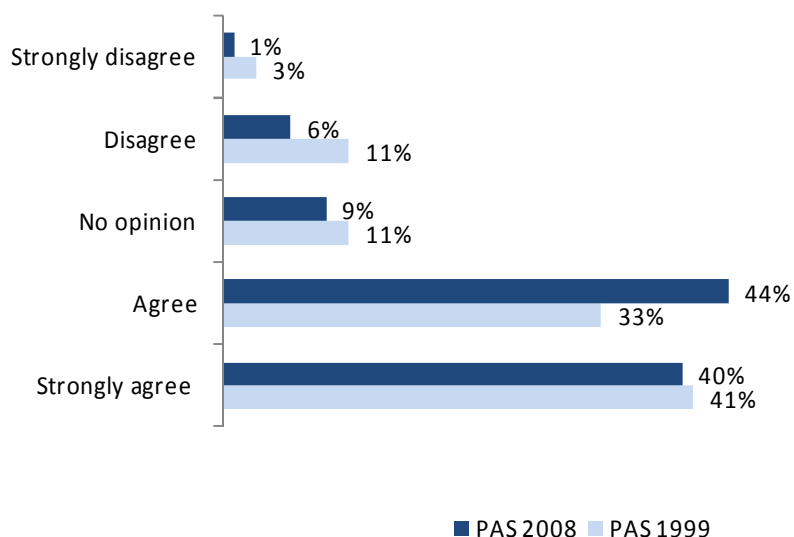
Figure 68: "New buildings should be higher"



2.3.1.3 Extent of built-up areas in Malta

S9 in the 1999 survey and S17 in the 2008 survey asked respondents' perception regarding whether "Malta is too built up". Between 1999 and 2008, there was an increase of 10 percentage points to 84% in respondents who agreed to varying extents that Malta was too built up. On the other hand, those who disagreed were halved to 7%.

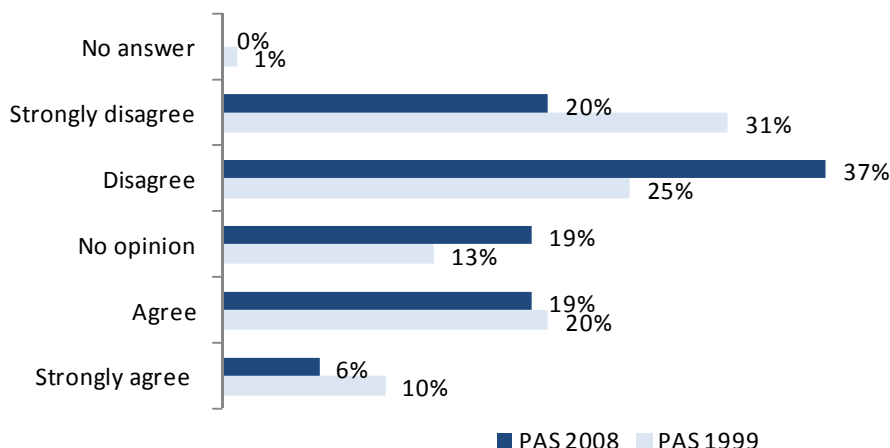
Figure 69: "Malta is too built-up"



2.3.1.4 Building Gozo further

"Gozo should be built up further" was a statement that featured in both the 1999 (S10) and the 2008 surveys (S19). On the whole there was no difference between the two surveys in the percentages of respondents who disagreed with this statement. There seemed to be a marginal drop from 30% to 25% in those who agreed or strongly agreed. The main differences between the two surveys arose in the varying degrees of agreement or disagreement. For example, respondents who "strongly disagreed" decreased from 31% to 20% but the percentage of those who "disagreed" increased from 25% to 37%.

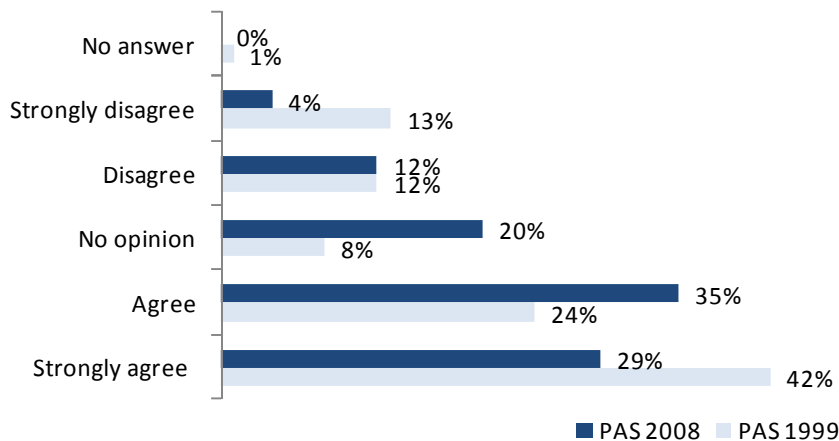
Figure 70: “Gozo should be built up further”



2.3.1.5 Impact of hunting/trapping on other recreational activities

S25 in the 1999 survey and S23 in the 2008 survey asked respondents whether “hunting/ trapping hinder other recreational activities from being practised in the countryside”. The percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement was relatively unchanged between the 1999 and 2008 surveys, with 66% in 1999 and 64% in 2008. However, the percentage of those who “strongly agreed” with this statement decreased by 13 percentage points while an increase of 11 percentage points was registered among those who just “agreed” with this statement. Another reduction was registered in the percentage of respondents who “strongly disagreed” with this statement (from 13% to 4%) while the respondents who just “disagreed” stayed the same with 12%.

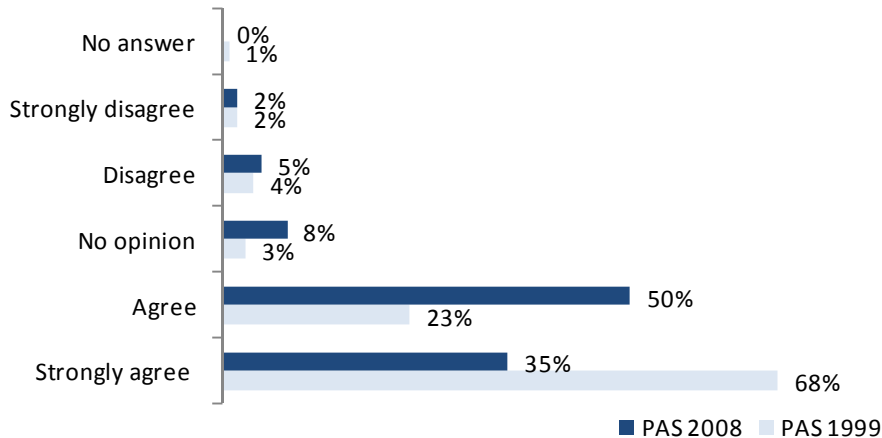
Figure 71: “Hunting/trapping hinders other recreational activities from being practised in the countryside”



2.3.1.6 Conservation of old buildings in towns and villages

S40 in the 1999 survey and S20 in 2008 put forward the same statement, namely whether “old buildings in towns and villages should be conserved.” There was a marginal drop from 91% in 1999 to 85% in 2008 among respondents who agreed with the conservation of old buildings. This decrease of 6 percentage points was reflected in an almost identical increase in the percentage of respondents who did not have any opinion.

Figure 72: “Old buildings in towns and villages should be conserved”



2.3.1.7 Importance of the environment and the economy

In the 1999 PAS, 78% (compared to 69% in the 2008 PAS) had stated that the economy and the environment are equally important, 6% (8% in 2008) had stated that the economy is more important than the environment while the remaining 15% (up to 23% in the 2008 edition) thought that the environment was more important than the economy. The comparison between the two survey results indicates that there may have been a small shift among respondents towards giving more importance to the environment than the economy.

2.3.1.8 Environmental problems of greatest concern to respondents

In the 1999 PAS, 85% of respondents referred to waste as the issue which was of greatest concern to them. Subject to the limitations of comparison between the results of the two surveys, it seems that this issue has decreased in importance for respondents (mentioned by 54% of respondents in 2008). On the other hand, air seems to have increased in importance in the minds of respondents. In the 2008 survey, 70% of respondents mentioned this issue compared to 52% in 1999. There was a marked drop in concerns relating to coastal and marine issues, mentioned by 3% of respondents in 2008 compared to 25% of respondents in 1999. A similar drop from 1999 relates to transport issues mentioned by 5% of respondents in 2008, compared to 22% in 1999. Such decrease may be attributable to improvements in the road infrastructure and also to the possibility that issues relating to air quality which in 1999 may have been classified under the “transport” heading were classified under “air” in the 2008 survey.

2.3.1.9 Areas to be protected from development

In the 1999 PAS, Buskett (almost 7% of responses) and Mdina (around 6% of responses) were also the two areas most frequently mentioned as needing protection from development. In the 1999

edition, the individual responses were grouped into local plan areas such that comparison with the 2008 edition at a local council or district level is not possible. The following table provides a comparison of the 20 top individual mentions for the 1999 and 2008 surveys.

Table 7: List of specific areas – 1999 PAS and 2008 PAS

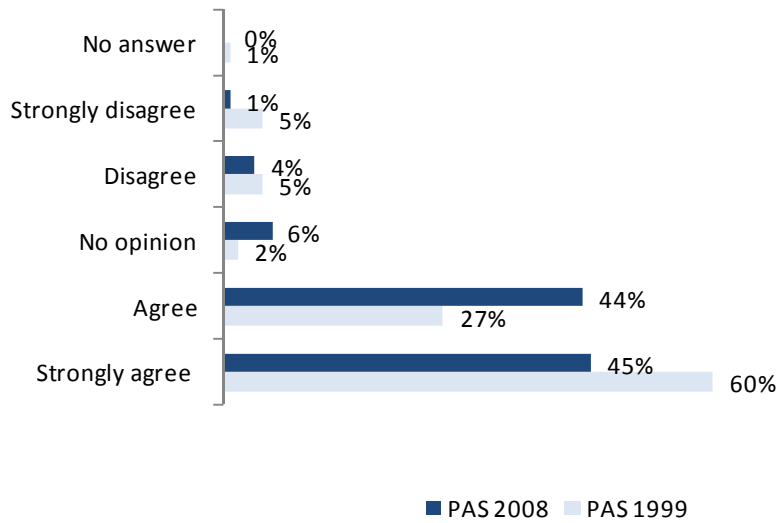
1999 PAS		2008 PAS	
Specific areas mentioned by respondents	Total mentions as a % of respondents	Specific areas mentioned by respondents	Total mentions as a % of respondents
Buskett	6.7%	Buskett	10.8%
Mdina	6.1%	Valletta	10.7%
Valletta	4.1%	Mdina	10.4%
All Gozo	4.0%	Sliema	8.0%
Chadwick Lakes	2.4%	All Gozo	6.6%
Rabat (Malta)	2.3%	Dingli/ Dingli cliffs	4.9%
Bahrija	2.3%	Ramla l-Hamra	4.3%
Coastline	2.3%	Beaches	4.0%
Ta' Qali	2.1%	Ta' Qali	3.7%
All countryside	1.9%	All countryside	3.6%
Zurrieq/ Wied iz-Zurrieq	1.9%	Mellieha	3.5%
Dingli/ Dingli cliffs	3.5%	Rabat (Malta)	3.1%
Delimara	1.8%	Marsascala	2.6%
Selmun	1.7%	Mistra	2.5%
All valleys	1.6%	Bugibba	2.4%
Mellieha	1.6%	Dwejra	2.4%
Birgu	1.6%	Ta' Cenc	2.3%
Bahar ic-Caghaq	1.6%	Chadwick Lakes	1.9%
Kemmuna	1.5%	Comino	1.8%
Wardija	1.5%	Hondoq ir-Rummien	1.6%

Note: Shaded areas indicate areas which were in the top 20 mentions of both the 1999 and 2008 surveys.

2.3.1.10 Footpaths in the countryside

S27 in the 1999 survey asked respondents whether they agreed or otherwise that “there should be more footpaths in the countryside”. S22 in the 2008 survey added “cycling routes” to read as follows: “There should be more footpaths and cycling routes in the countryside”. Those who agreed remained at the same levels (89% in 2008 compared to 87% in 1999). What changed was the level of agreement. Those who “strongly agreed” decreased from 60% in 1999 to 45% in 2008 while those who “agreed” increased from 27% in 1999 to 44% in 2008. This may indicate that over a period of eight years there were initiatives to address this issue.

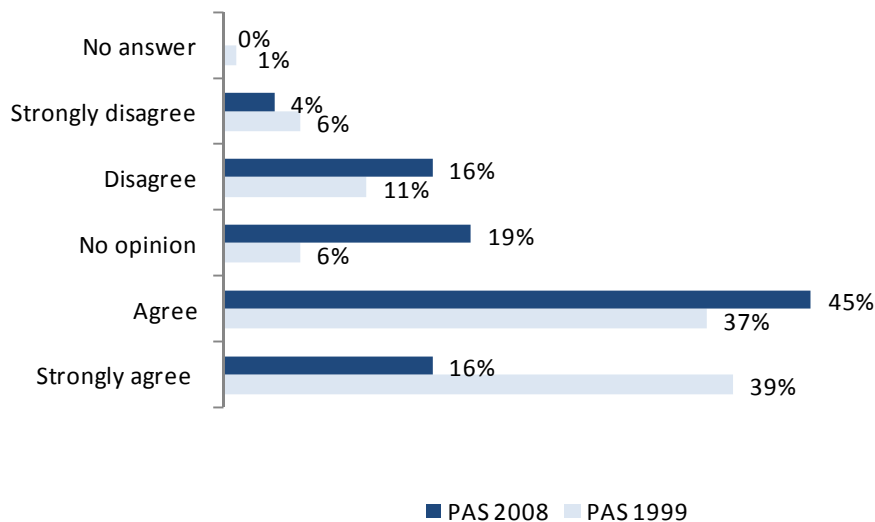
Figure 73: There should be more footpaths (and cycling routes) in the countryside.



2.3.1.11 Pedestrianised areas

S13 in the 1999 survey and S25 in 2008 read as follows: “More areas in town centres and village cores should be pedestrianised”. There was a drop from 76% in 1999 to 61% in 2008 among respondents who agreed with the pedestrianisation of more areas. This decrease was mainly reflected in the increase of those who had no opinion on the matter, rising from 6% in 1999 to 19% in 2008. Those who disagreed were almost at the same level in both surveys (17% in 1999 compared to 20% in 2008).

Figure 74: “More areas in town centres and village cores should be pedestrianised”



2.3.2 1991 PAS vs. 2008 PAS

Six statements were asked in both the 1991 PAS and the latest edition of this survey. The following sub-section presents the comparison of data relating to these questions. Statements often varied between the surveys. However it is interesting to compare the results achieved from both surveys.

2.3.2.1 Public transport services

In the 1991 Survey (Statement 36), respondents were asked to provide their opinion on the following statement: "If bus services are improved, I would make more use of public transport". Around 75% of respondents "strongly agreed" or "agreed" with this statement while only a combined 15% "disagreed" or "strongly disagreed". The remaining 10% gave no opinion on this issue.

In the 2008 Survey (S11), respondents were asked to comment whether they were adequately served by local public transport. In this case, 34% agreed, while 11% "strongly disagreed" and 28% "disagreed" while 28% did not provide an opinion.

2.3.2.2 Environmental impact of construction

In the 2008 Survey (S42), respondents were asked to comment on the environmental impact of construction. Half (52%) of them described it as "negative" or "very negative".

On the other hand, in Statement 25 of the 1991 survey, participants were invited to register their agreement or otherwise with the statement that the deterioration of the environment at that time was due to rapid building development. A high 83% "agreed" or "strongly agreed" while only 11% "disagreed" or "strongly disagreed".

2.3.2.3 Conservation of old buildings

In 1991, Statement 24 suggested that "old buildings in towns and villages should be rehabilitated to provide housing with all modern amenities." Respondents who agreed to varying degrees reached 81%.

In the 2008 survey (S20), respondents were just asked whether "old buildings in town and villages should be conserved" without any reference to subsequent use. In total, 85% agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.

2.3.2.4 Air quality

In S27 of the 2008 PAS, respondents were asked about the significance of the effect of air quality on their health. A high 83% agreed that air quality did affect their health to some extent, with 17% describing this effect as "significant" and 28% as "slight".

In S26 of the 1991 PAS, a question on a similar topic was put forward to respondents, asking whether air pollution was a serious problem in Malta. About 74% "agreed" or "strongly agreed" with this statement.

2.3.2.5 The provision of public recreational space in the countryside

S20 in the 1991 PAS enquired respondents' opinion on whether "better facilities in the countryside (such as car parks and picnic areas) were required. A very high 86% of respondents "agreed" or "strongly agreed" that better facilities were required.

S40 in the 2008 PAS asked for respondents' opinions on the extent of provision of public recreational space in the countryside and 63% of respondents rated such provision as "low".

2.3.2.6 Pedestrianised areas

S37 of the 1991 PAS stated that "the main shopping streets should be free of traffic" and 61% of respondents agreed with it. S25 in 2008, although dealing with pedestrianised areas, was different and read as follows: "More areas in town centres and village cores should be pedestrianised". Agreement with the 2008 statement (61%) was the same as that for the 1991 statement.

3. Conclusion

Public attitudes surveys were carried in 1991, 1999 and 2008. Some questions in the 2008 survey featured also in one or two of the earlier surveys and, where applicable, comparisons between surveys have been made. Given that the methodologies in the three surveys were not the same, comparisons between the results have to be read with this limitation in mind. Moreover, some questions in the surveys may not have been exactly the same so the conclusions derived from the comparison have to take this fact in consideration. Unless otherwise stated, the percentages referred to in this conclusion refer to the 2008 survey.

3.1 The economy and the environment

Over a period of nine years (1999-2008), there was a small shift among respondents towards giving more importance to the environment than the economy. In 1999, 15% of respondents held that the environment was more important than the economy. This percentage increased to 23% in 2008. As a general rule, most respondents believed the two issues were equally important (78% in 1999 compared to 69% in the 2008 PAS). However, more respondents chose to “take sides” in the 2008 survey with the environment being the preferred “side”.

3.2 The three environmental problems of greatest concern to respondents

Over the nine-year period between 1999 and 2008, waste and air switched positions as the environmental issues of greatest concern to respondents. Air was the top concern in 2008 (70% of respondents; 52% in 1999), a position that was held by waste in 1999 (85% of respondents; 54% in 2008). The heavy investment made in waste management infrastructure during the nine years may be a determining factor in the improvement in perception of this issue. The third-placed issue of greatest concern to respondents in 2008 was land use (27%).

3.3 Air quality

In 1991, 74% of respondents agreed that air pollution was a serious problem in Malta. Seventeen years later, this concern was still pronounced. In fact a high 83% of respondents in 2008 agreed that air quality affected their health whether in a slight or significant way.

Respondents' perceptions of air quality in their locality were grouped in three equal categories with a third viewing it as positive, another third as negative and yet another third as moderate. A very high 89% of respondents agreed with restricting car use when there are air quality issues. Respondents' concerns with air quality were also reflected in the fact that 85% of them agreed that they would be ready to accept stricter vehicle tests in order to tackle air quality issues.

3.4 Building activities

There were more respondents who disagreed (51%) that new buildings should be higher than those who agreed (34%). There was a marked decrease between the 1999 and 2008 surveys in the percentage of respondents who agreed that new buildings should be higher (59% in 1999 compared to 34% in 2008). Concurrently respondents who disagreed increased from 34% in 1999 to 51% in 2008. Interestingly, respondents who regarded Malta as being too built up also increased from 74% in 1999 to 84% in 2008.

Just over half of respondents (52%) regarded the environmental impact of construction as negative. In 1991 a very high 83% of respondents agreed that the deterioration of the environment was due to rapid building development.

Those who believed that development boundaries should be occasionally changed amounted to 39%.

There was hardly any change over nine years among respondents who believed that Gozo should not be built up further (56% in 1999 and 57% in 2008).

3.5 Commitment to environmental protection

Most respondents (80%) felt that their daily actions could have a positive effect on the environment. Respondents were almost equally divided in their perceptions of MEPA's work in protecting the environment with 26% regarding it positively and 28% negatively. On the other hand, half of respondents regarded positively local councils' work in protecting the environment compared to 28% who regarded such work negatively. The Church's contribution to environmental protection was regarded as positive by 29% of respondents and negatively by 14% of respondents. Respondents who viewed the private sector's contribution to environmental protection as positive amounted to 23%, the same percentage as those who regarded it negatively. More than a third of respondents (37%) did not think favourably of opportunities to become involved in decision-making that affects the environment.

3.6 Areas to be protected from development

Buskett is the specific location that in both the 1999 (6.7% of total respondents) and 2008 (10.8% of total respondents) surveys topped the list of areas that respondents wanted to see protected from development. Mdina (6.1% of total respondents) and Valletta (4.1% of total respondents) occupied the second and third place respectively in the 1999 survey. In the 2008 survey the two cities were very close to each other but still occupying the second and third place. In 2008, Valletta was pointed out by 10.7% of respondents while Mdina was mentioned by a similar percentage of 10.4% of respondents.

The main entrant in 2008 in the list of top places which respondents would like to see protected from development was Sliema with 8% of respondents mentioning it as one of the first three places to be protected. Such an entry may reflect respondents' perception of the effects of development on this town in the period between 1999 and 2008.

Areas that featured in both surveys and which respondents would like to see protected from development were Gozo, Rabat (Malta), Ta' Qali, Dingli and its cliffs, Mellieha and all the countryside. This result indicates that over the years respondents were consistent in being keen to see characteristics of built-up areas as well as countryside areas protected from development.

3.7 Conservation of buildings and pedestrianisation

A very high 85% of respondents agreed with the conservation of old buildings compared to a yet higher 91% in 1999. In the first survey of 1991, 81% of respondents agreed that old buildings in towns and villages should be rehabilitated to provide housing with all modern amenities. In the 1999 and 2008 surveys respondents were not asked, unlike in the 1991 survey, whether such buildings, once conserved, would be used for a specific purpose such as housing. However, the high percentages of the three surveys clearly show that over a 17-year period the rehabilitation/conservation of old buildings was still kept in high regard by respondents.

With respect to pedestrianised areas, 61% were in favour of introducing more of such areas in town centres and village cores. This percentage dropped from 76% in 1999. The decrease was mainly reflected in the increase of those who had no opinion on the matter, rising from 6% in 1999 to 19% in 2008.

3.8 Energy and climate change

Respondents were very much aware that climate change has an effect on the Maltese Islands. In fact, a very high 84% of them perceived climate change as having an impact on the Islands. This was complemented by 74% of respondents who were willing to invest money in energy-efficient devices and 67% who were willing to pay a little more for electricity from renewable sources. The latter percentage is similar to the percentage of respondents (62%) who considered that there was a high potential for renewable energy in the Maltese Islands.

3.9 Leisure and recreation

Respondents agreed a lot with having more footpaths and cycling routes in the countryside (89%). There was a similar level of agreement (87%) with the statement in the 1999 survey, which did not, however, include “cycling routes”. Those who “strongly agreed” decreased from 60% in 1999 to 45% in 2008 while those who “agreed” increased from 27% in 1999 to 44% in 2008. This may indicate that over a period of eight years initiatives may have been taken to address this issue.

In 1991, a very high 86% of respondents believed that better facilities in the countryside, such as car parks and picnic areas, were required. Although the questions in the 1991 and 2008 surveys were not the same, it is possible that this issue has been somewhat addressed since in the 2008 survey, 64% of respondents thought that the provision of recreational space in the countryside was low.

With respect to public open space in respondents’ locality, only a third (36%) regarded favourably the quality of the provision of such space.

There was hardly any change over a period of nine years in the percentage of respondents who agreed that hunting/trapping hindered other recreational activities from being practised in the countryside (66% in 1999 compared to 64% in 2008).

3.10 Management of environmental information

Only 39% regarded positively their access to information relating to the environment. On the other hand, almost half of respondents (48%) were positive that their environmental complaints were being addressed.

3.11 Regulation, monitoring and enforcement

Most respondents (71%) disagreed with the statement that environmental laws were adequately enforced. A very high 93% of respondents agreed with the polluter-pays principle. This percentage is similar to the very high 94% of respondents who agreed with the polluter-pays principle. This percentage is similar to the very high 94% of respondents who agreed with the polluter-pays principle. This percentage is similar to the very high 94% of respondents who agreed with the polluter-pays principle. This percentage is similar to the very high 94% of respondents who agreed with the polluter-pays principle. Another 89% of respondents agreed with the removal of all illegal development. More than a third of respondents (39%) regarded fines for environmental violations as low compared to 11% who regarded them as high. Most respondents (60%) agreed with penalties on vacant properties in order to encourage their use.

A slight decrease between 1999 and 2008 was registered in the percentage of respondents who agreed that there should be penalties on vacant properties/ buildings to encourage their use (66% in 1999 compared to 60% in 2008).

3.12 The sea and the coast

Bathing water quality was deemed to be good by 39% of respondents and poor by a low 15%. Protection of marine life was viewed as good by 22% of respondents and poor by another 22%. Almost a quarter of respondents (24%) perceived positively the environmental impacts of reclamation of land from the sea compared to 16% who regarded it negatively. Just over half of respondents (52%) agreed that there should be more defined zones for control of activities at sea. Activities that damaged the coast most were regarded by respondents to be those relating to liquid and solid waste (75%) and beach-based recreation (43%).

3.13 Waste management

Almost all respondents (94%) declared they made an effort to waste less. However, a relatively high 62% disagreed that collection of household waste should not be on a daily basis (62%).

Most of respondents (70%) stated that sometimes they purchased products that had less packaging in order to reduce waste. A similar percentage of respondents (73%) held the view that they were well informed on waste disposal methods. More than half of respondents (58%) agreed that excavation waste should be used for land reclamation. A similar percentage (59%) agreed that recycled water

from sewage should be used for irrigation. Almost a third of respondents (30%) believed that waste that cannot be recycled or reused should be incinerated while 39% believed that it should be disposed of in landfills.

3.14 Water resources

Two-thirds of respondents (67%) were concerned about water scarcity. A similar 63% expressed concern about the illegal abstraction of water.

3.15 Other issues

A high 79% of respondents believed that noise was a problem in the Maltese Islands. More than a third of respondents (39%) stated that they did not have an adequate public transport service compared to 34% who said that they did. The impact of the introduction of non-native species was viewed as positive by 20% of respondents and negative by 19%. While 22% of respondents regarded the impact of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) as beneficial to the Maltese environment, another 26% viewed it as harmful. Pesticides were considered harmful to the environment by 59% of respondents while the risks of household chemicals were a source of concern to 67% of respondents.

3.16 Concluding observation

Over the years, some issues seem to be still perceived, surprisingly or not, in the same light by respondents. Where heavy investment was carried out, such as in waste management, respondents' perceptions improved substantially. Other issues, such as air quality, have increased in importance in respondents' list of concerns. The next survey which should take place some years from now will test whether investments in improving air quality will have the desired effect of changing respondents' perceptions on this important issue. In the meantime, with respect to other issues raised in the 2008 survey, policy makers will find the data provided in this survey a useful indication of people's aspirations and perceptions.

Appendix I: Questionnaire



Public Attitude Survey on the Environment

English Version

Sfħarrigħ dwar Attitudini Pubbliċi dwar l-Ambjent

Verżjoni bil-Malti

(Tick one box only)	
1. Car use should be restricted when air quality emissions exceed health limits	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Immarka waħda biss)	
1. Meta l-kwalita' ta' l-arja tkun f'livell li jagħmel ħsara lis-saħħa, l-użu tal-karozzi għandu jigi ikkontrollat	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Activities that have a strong potential to harm the environment should be regulated by a permit	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Attivitajiet li għandhom potenzjal qawwi li jagħmlu ħsara lill-ambjent għandhom ikunu kkontrollati b'permess	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. My daily actions can have an positive effect on the environment	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. L-azzjonijiet li nagħmel ta' kuljum jistgħu jkollhom effett pożittiv fuq l-ambjent	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Environmental laws are adequately enforced	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Il-liġijiet ambjentali huma nferzati biżżejjed	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Whoever pollutes should be made to pay for it	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Min iħammeġ għandu jħallas	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. I would accept a stricter vehicle test in order to improve air quality	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Biex il-kwalita' ta' l-arja titjeb naċċetta li jkun hemm kontrolli iktar stretti fuq il-karozzi	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. I am willing to invest money in energy efficient devices	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Jiena lest/a li ninvesti flus f'apparat li juża l-enerġija b'mod effiċjenti	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. I am willing to pay a little bit more for electricity from renewable sources	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Jiena lest/a li nonfoq naqra iktar fuq elettriku li ġej minn <i>renewable sources</i> (sorsi li jiġġeddu, b'hal mix-xemx jew mir-riħ)	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Climate change will affect the Maltese Islands	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Il-bdil fil-klima ser jaffetwa il-Gżejjer Maltin	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. All illegal development should be removed	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Kull żvilupp illegali għandu jitneħħa	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. I am adequately serviced by public Transport	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. Jiena nħossni moqdi/ja biżżejjed bis-servizz tat-trasport pubbliku	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. Noise is a problem in the Maltese Islands	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. L-istorbju huwa problema fil-Gżejjer Maltin	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Household waste need not be collected on a daily basis	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. L-iskart mid-djar m'għandux għalfejn jinġabar kuljum	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Excavation waste should be used for land reclamation	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Skart li ġej mit-thaffir (<i>excavation waste</i>) għandu jintuża għar-riklamazzjoni ta' l-art fil-baħar	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. Recycled water from sewage should be used for irrigation	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. Ilma rriċiklat mid-dranagġ għandu jintuża għat-tisqija	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. New buildings should be higher	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. Bini ġdid għandu jkun iktar għoli (tall)	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. Malta is too built up	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. Malta mibnija żżejjed	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. There should be penalties on vacant properties to encourage their use	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. Għandu jkun hemm multi fuq postijiet mhux okkupati bil-għan li jintużaw aktar	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

19. Gozo should be built up further	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

19. Għawdex għandu jinbena iktar	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

20. Old buildings in towns and villages should be conserved	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

20. Bini antik li jinsab fl-irħula u l-ibliet Maltin għandu jiġi kkonservat	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

21. I make an effort to waste less	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

21. Jien nipprova naħli inqas	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

22. There should be more foot-paths and cycling routes in the countryside	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

22. Fil-kampanja góandu jkun hemm aktar mogħdijiet għall-passiġġati u għal min isuq ir-rota	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

23. Hunting/Trapping hinders other recreational activities from being practised in the countryside	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

23. Il-kačča u l-insib jostakolaw attivitajiet oħra ta' rikreazzjoni fil-kampanja	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

24. The private sector is doing enough for the environment	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

24. Is-settur privat qiegħed jagħmel biżżejjed għall-ambjent	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

25. More areas in town centres and village cores should be pedestrianised	
Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>

25. Iktar toroq fil-qalba ta' l-ibliet u l-irħula għandhom ikunu magħluqin għall-karozzi	
Naqbel ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naqbel	<input type="checkbox"/>
M'għandix opinjoni	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naqbilx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>

26(a) I think that the work carried out by the Malta Environment & Planning Authority (MEPA) to protect the environment is ...	
Very positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

26(a) Naħseb li x-xogħol li tagħmel L'Awtorita' ta' Malta dwar l-Ambjent u l-Ippjanar (MEPA) biex tħares l-ambjent huwa ...	
Pożittiv ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pożittiv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newtrali	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negattiv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negattiv ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

26(b) I think that the work carried out by local councils to protect the environment is ...	
Very positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

26(b) Naħseb li x-xogħol li jagħmlu l-kunsilli lokali biex iħarsu l-ambjent huwa ...	
Pożittiv ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pożittiv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newtrali	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negattiv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negattiv ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

26(c) I think that the work carried out by private sector entities to protect the environment is ...	
Very positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

26(c) Naħseb li x-xogħol li jagħmlu il-kumpaniji privati biex iħarsu l-ambjent huwa ...	
Pożittiv ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pożittiv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newtrali	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negattiv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negattiv ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

26(d) I think that the work carried out by the Church to protect the environment is ...	
Very positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

26(d) Naħseb li x-xogħol li tagħmel il-Knisja biex tħares l-ambjent huwa ...	
Pożittiv ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pożittiv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newtrali	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negattiv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negattiv ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

26 e (1) Would you like to comment on any other institution/sector?	
Yes. Please mention here.	
No (Go to question 27)	<input type="checkbox"/>

26 e (1) Tixtieq tikkummenta dwar xi istituzzjoni oħra jew settur ieħor?	
Iva. Semmi hawn:	
Le (Mur fuq mistoqsija 27)	<input type="checkbox"/>

26e(2) I think that the work carried out by ... to protect the environment is	
Very positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

26e(2) Naħseb li x-xogħol li tagħmel il-... biex tħares l-ambjent huwa	
Pożittiv hafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pożittiv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newtrali	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negattiv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negattiv ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

27. Air quality ...	
Does not affect my health	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has a slight affect on my health	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has a significant affect on my health	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has an highly significant affect on my health	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

27. Il-kwalita' ta' l-arja ...	
Ma taffetwalix saħħti	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taffetwali ftit saħħti	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taffetwali saħħti sostanzjalment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taffetwali ħafna saħħti	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

28. I have ... access to information about the environment	
Very good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

28. Għandi aċċess ... għall-informazzjoni dwar l-ambjent	
Tajjeb ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tajjeb	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baxx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baxx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

29. The provision of public open space within the limits of my town or village is of ...quality	
Very good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

29. Il-kwalita' ta' l-ispazju miftuħ għall- pubbliku ġewwa l-belt jew raħal tiegħi hija ...	
Tajba ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tajba	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderata	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazina	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazina ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

30. Bathing water quality in the Maltese Islands is ...	
Very good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

30. Il-kwalita' ta' l-ilma baħar għall-għawm fil-Gżejjer Maltin hija ...	
Tajba ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tajba	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderata	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazina	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazina ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

31. The protection given to marine life in the Maltese Islands is ...	
Very good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

31. Fil-Gżejjer Maltin il-ħarsien tal-pjanti u ta' l-animali li jgħixu fil-baħar huwa ...	
Tajjeb ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tajjeb	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazin ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

32. There is ... management of protected areas in the Maltese Islands	
Very good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

32. L-immaniġġjar ta' żoni mħarsa fil-Gżejjer Maltin huwa...	
Tajjeb ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tajjeb	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazin ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

33. Malta is making ... use of its stone resources	
Very good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Acceptable	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

33. L-użu li Malta qed tagħmel mir-rizors tal-ġebbla Maltija huwa:	
Tajjeb ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tajjeb	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazin ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

34. The quality of air in my locality is ...	
Very good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
I don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

34. Il-kwalita' ta' l-arja fil-lokalita' tiegħi hija ...	
Tajba ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tajba	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderata	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazina	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazina ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

35. There is a ... potential for renewable energy in the Maltese Islands	
Very high	<input type="checkbox"/>
High	<input type="checkbox"/>
Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very low	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

35. Il-potenzjal li Malta tuża <i>renewable energy</i> (eżempju enerġija mix-xemx jew mir-riħ) huwa ...	
Tajjeb ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tajjeb	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baxx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baxx ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

36. I am ... informed about how to dispose of my waste	
Very well	<input type="checkbox"/>
Well	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderately	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poorly	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very poorly	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

36. Jien infurmat/a ... fuq kif għandi narmi l-iskart tiegħi	
Tajjeb ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tajjeb	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ftit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ftit ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

37. My environmental complaints are addressed...	
Excellently	<input type="checkbox"/>
Well	<input type="checkbox"/>
Acceptably	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poorly	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very poorly	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

37. L-ilmenti (formali) tiegħi dwar l-ambjent qed jiġu ndirizzati b'mod ...	
Tajjeb ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tajjeb	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħazin ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

38. I have ... opportunities to become involved in decision-making that affect the environment	
Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>
Above average	<input type="checkbox"/>
Average	<input type="checkbox"/>
Below average	<input type="checkbox"/>
Extremely few	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

38. Għandi opportunitajiet ... sabiex ninvolvi ruħi fid-deċiżjonijiet li jaffettwaw l-ambjent	
Eċċellenti	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iktar mill-medja	<input type="checkbox"/>
Normali	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inqas mill-medja	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ftit ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
L-ebda opportunita'	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

39. Fines for environmental violations are ...	
Very high	<input type="checkbox"/>
High	<input type="checkbox"/>
At the right level	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very low	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

39. Il-multi imposti għal min jikser il-liġijiet ambjentali huma ...	
Għoljin ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Għoljin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tajbin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baxxi	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baxxi ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

40. The provision of public recreational space in the countryside is ...	40. Il-postijiet pubbliċi għar-rikreazzjoni pprovduti fil-kampanja huma
High <input type="checkbox"/>	Iktar minn biżżejjed <input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Biżżejjed <input type="checkbox"/>
Low <input type="checkbox"/>	Ftit <input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know <input type="checkbox"/>	Ma nafx <input type="checkbox"/>

41. The introduction of non native species has a ... impact on the Maltese environment	41. L-impatt ambjentali li għandhom speċi (pjanti u animali) li ġejjin minn barra minn Malta huwa ...
Very positive <input type="checkbox"/>	Pożittiv hafna <input type="checkbox"/>
Positive <input type="checkbox"/>	Pożittiv <input type="checkbox"/>
Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Newtrali <input type="checkbox"/>
Negative <input type="checkbox"/>	Negattiv <input type="checkbox"/>
Very negative <input type="checkbox"/>	Negattiv ħafna <input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know <input type="checkbox"/>	Ma nafx <input type="checkbox"/>

42. The environmental impact of construction in the Maltese islands is ...	42. L-impatt mis-settur tal-bini fuq l-ambjent Malti huwa ...
Very positive <input type="checkbox"/>	Pożittiv hafna <input type="checkbox"/>
Positive <input type="checkbox"/>	Pożittiv <input type="checkbox"/>
Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Newtrali <input type="checkbox"/>
Negative <input type="checkbox"/>	Negattiv <input type="checkbox"/>
Very negative <input type="checkbox"/>	Negattiv ħafna <input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know <input type="checkbox"/>	Ma nafx <input type="checkbox"/>

43. Reclamation of land from the sea has a ... impact on the Maltese environment	
Very positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

43. L-impatt ambjentali tar-reklamazzjoni ta' l-art fil-baħar fil-Gzejjer Maltin huwa ...	
Pożittiv hafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pożittiv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newtrali	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negattiv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negattiv ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

44. Development boundaries should be ...	
Fixed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Occasionally changed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

44. Iż-żoni għall-iżvilupp għandhom ikunu ...	
Fissi u qatt ma jinbidlu	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jinbidlu xi kultant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jinbidlu facilment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

45. Defined zones for control of activities at sea should be ...	
Greatly increased	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kept the same	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reduced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Removed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

45. Żoni għall-kontroll ta' l-attivitajiet fl-ibhra Maltin għandhom...	
Jiżdiedu ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jiżdiedu	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jibqgħu kif inhuma	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jiġu mnaqqsa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jiġu mneħħija	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

46. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) are ... for the Maltese environment	
Very beneficial	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beneficial	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harmful	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very harmful	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

46. FI-ambjent Malti, organiżmi ġenetikament modifikati huma ...	
Ta' benefiċċju kbir	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ta' benefiċċju	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma jaffetwawx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ta' ħsara	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ta' ħafna ħsara	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

47. Pesticides are ... for the environment	
Very beneficial	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beneficial	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harmful	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very harmful	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

47. Għall-ambjent il-pestiċidi huma...	
Ta' benefiċċju kbir	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ta' benefiċċju	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma jaffetwawx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ta' ħsara	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ta' ħafna ħsara	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

48. I am ... about water scarcity	
Highly concerned	<input type="checkbox"/>
Concerned	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not concerned	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

48. Jiena nħossni ... dwar in-nuqqas ta' l-ilma f'Malta	
Inkwetat ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inkwetat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mhux inkwetat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

49. Waste that cannot be reused and recycled should be ...	
Landfilled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Incinerated	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

49. Skart li ma jistax jerġa' jintuża jew jiġi rriċiklat għandu ...	
Jintrema f' <i>landfills</i> ikkontrollati	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jiġi maħruq f'incineratur	<input type="checkbox"/>
Xi ħaġa oħra	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

50. I purchase products with less packaging in order to reduce waste	
Always	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Never	<input type="checkbox"/>

50. Jien nixtri prodotti li ma tantx ikunu ppakkjati biex innaqqas mill-iskart	
Dejjem	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ġieli	<input type="checkbox"/>
Qatt	<input type="checkbox"/>

51. I am ... about the risks of household chemicals	
Highly concerned	<input type="checkbox"/>
Concerned	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not concerned	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

51. Jiena ... dwar ir-riskji tal-kimika li tintuża fid-djar	
Inkwetat/a ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inkwetat/a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mhux inkwetat/a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

52. I am ... about illegal abstraction of water.	
Highly concerned	<input type="checkbox"/>
Concerned	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not concerned	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

52. Jiena nħossni ... dwar l-ippumpjar illegali ta' l-ilma	
Inkwetat/a ħafna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inkwetat/a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mhux inkwetat/a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma nafx	<input type="checkbox"/>

53. The activities that damage the coast most are:
1
2
3

53. L-attivitatijiet li jagħmlu l-iktar ħsara lix-xtut Maltin huma:
1
2
3

54. The environment is ...
More important than the economy <input type="checkbox"/>
Less important than the economy <input type="checkbox"/>
Equally important as the economy <input type="checkbox"/>

54. L-ambjent huwa ...
Iktar importanti mill-ekonomija <input type="checkbox"/>
Inqas importanti mill-ekonomija <input type="checkbox"/>
Ta' l-istess importanza daqs l-ekonomija <input type="checkbox"/>

55. Which three environmental problems concern you most?
1
2
3

55. Liema huma l-iktar tlett problemi ambjentali li jinkwetawk?
1
2
3

56. Mention three areas you would like to see protected from development:
1
2
3

56. Semmi tlett postijiet li tixtieq tarhom mħarsa mill-iżvilupp:
1
2
3

57. I am willing to pay x per month to contribute to a fund to protect and manage (the first place mentioned in question nr. 56) (pls specify in Euro)
Please mention here:

57. Jien lest/a li nħallas ... fix-xahar biex nikkontribwixxi għall-ħarsien ta' ewwel post li semmejt fil-mistoqsija nr. 56. (Euro)
Niżżel hawn:

Demographic Questions:

Mistoqsijiet dwar ir-risponent:

58. Status	
Single (never married)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Married	<input type="checkbox"/>
Separated	<input type="checkbox"/>
Widowed but not remarried	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annulled/Divorced (but not remarried)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remarried	<input type="checkbox"/>

58. Status	
Single (qatt ma żżewwiġt)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miżewweg/Miżzewġa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Separat/a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Armel/Armla u ma erġajtx iżżewwiġt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Żwieġ annul/Divorzjat (ma erġajtx iżżewwiġt)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ergajt iżżewwiġt	<input type="checkbox"/>

59. Gender	
Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
Male	<input type="checkbox"/>

59. Sess	
Mara	<input type="checkbox"/>
Raġel	<input type="checkbox"/>

60. Number of children	
Please enter here:	

60. Numru ta' tfal:	
Niżżel hawn:	

61. Occupation	
Self-employed / Professional / Managerial	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clerical / Office Employee	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skilled Manual Labourer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unskilled Manual Labourer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farmer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Student	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housewife/husband	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pensioner	<input type="checkbox"/>

61. Impjieg	
Self-employed / professjonali /manigerjali (eż. Sid ta' ħanut, <i>manager</i> , tabib, perit)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Xogħol klerikali jew ġewwa uffiċċju	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħaddiem/a tas-sengħa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ħaddiem/a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bidwi/ja	<input type="checkbox"/>
Student/a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Xogħol ieħor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ma naħdimx / qiegħed/qiegħda	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mara/raġel tad-dar	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pensjonant/a	<input type="checkbox"/>

62. Level of Education	
Primary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secondary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tertiary	<input type="checkbox"/>
No schooling	<input type="checkbox"/>

62. Livell ta' edukazzjoni	
Primarja	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sekondarja	<input type="checkbox"/>
Terzjarja	<input type="checkbox"/>
Qatt ma mort skola	<input type="checkbox"/>

63. Age	
16 -29	<input type="checkbox"/>
30-49	<input type="checkbox"/>
50-64	<input type="checkbox"/>
65+	<input type="checkbox"/>

64. Eta'	
16-29	<input type="checkbox"/>
30-49	<input type="checkbox"/>
50-64	<input type="checkbox"/>
65+	<input type="checkbox"/>

64. Average income (of the individual)	
No income	<input type="checkbox"/>
Less than Lm 4,500 (Euro 10,482)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lm 4,501 - Lm 7,500 (Euro 10,485 - 17,470)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lm 7,501 - Lm11,500 (Euro 17,473 -26,788)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Over Lm 11,501 (Euro 26,790)	<input type="checkbox"/>

64. Dħul annwali	
M'hemmx dħul	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anqas minn Lm 4,500 (Euro 10,482)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lm 4,501 - Lm 7,500 (Euro 10,485 - 17,470)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lm7,501 - Lm11,500 (Euro17,473 -26,788)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aktar minn Lm 11,501 (Euro 26,790)	<input type="checkbox"/>

65. Do you form part of any non governmental organisation?	
No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>
Professional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sports	<input type="checkbox"/>
Political	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religious	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, please mention here:	

65. Tagħmel parti minn xi għaqda mhux governattiva?	
Le	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kulturali	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ambjentali	<input type="checkbox"/>
Professjonali	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sportiva	<input type="checkbox"/>
Politika	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religjuża	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oħrajn, semmi hawn:	

Thank you for your contribution

Grazzi tal-kontribuzzjoni tiegħek

Appendix II: Districts and Local Council areas

Southern Harbour district

- Birgu
- Bormla
- Fgura
- Floriana
- Isla
- Kalkara
- Luqa
- Marsa
- Paola
- Santa Lucija
- Tarxien
- Valletta
- Xghajra
- Zabbar

Northern Harbour district

- Birkirkara
- Gzira
- Hamrun
- Msida
- Pembroke
- Pieta
- Qormi
- San Giljan
- San Gwann
- Santa Venera
- Sliema
- Swieqi
- Ta' Xbiex

South Eastern district

- Birzebbuga
- Ghaxaq
- Gudja
- Kirkop
- Marsaskala
- Mqabba
- Qrendi
- Safi
- Zejtun
- Zurrieq

Western District

- Attard
- Balzan
- Dingli
- Iklia

- Lija
- Mdina
- Mtarfa
- Rabat
- Siggiewi
- Zebbug

Northern district

- Gharghur
- Mellieha
- Mgarr
- Mosta
- Naxxar
- San Pawl il-Bahar

Gozo and Comino

- Fontana
- Ghajnsielem and Comino
- Gharb
- Ghasri
- Kercem
- Munxar
- Nadur
- Qala
- Rabat
- San Lawrenz
- Sannat
- Xaghra
- Xewkija
- Zebbug

Appendix III: Summary of responses (S1 – S25)

Table 8: Summary of responses, S1 – S25

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
S1: Car use should be restricted when air quality emissions exceed health limits	42%	47%	5%	4%	2%
S2: Activities that have a strong potential to harm the environment should be regulated by a permit	42%	51%	4%	2%	0%
S3: My daily actions can have a positive effect on the environment	24%	55%	13%	6%	1%
S4: Environmental laws are adequately enforced	4%	15%	10%	48%	23%
S5: Whoever pollutes should be made to pay for it	53%	40%	4%	2%	1%
S6: I would accept a stricter vehicle test in order to improve air quality	31%	54%	8%	5%	2%
S7: I am willing to invest money in energy efficient devices	21%	54%	15%	9%	2%
S8: I am willing to pay a little bit more for electricity from renewable sources	16%	51%	17%	13%	3%
S9: Climate change will affect the Maltese Islands	34%	50%	12%	2%	1%
S10: All illegal development should be removed	44%	45%	7%	3%	1%
S11: I am adequately serviced by public transport	8%	26%	28%	28%	11%

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
S12: Noise is a problem in the Maltese Islands	36%	43%	10%	10%	1%
S13: Household waste need not be collected on a daily basis	7%	21%	10%	35%	27%
S14: Excavation waste should be used for land reclamation	18%	40%	25%	11%	6%
S15: Recycled water from sewage should be used for irrigation	19%	41%	14%	19%	8%
S16: New buildings should be higher	10%	24%	15%	35%	16%
S17: Malta is too built up	40%	44%	9%	6%	1%
S18: There should be penalties on vacant properties to encourage their use	19%	42%	19%	18%	3%
S19: Gozo should be built up further	6%	19%	19%	37%	20%
S20: Old buildings in towns and villages should be conserved	35%	50%	8%	5%	2%
S21: I make an effort to waste less	50%	44%	2%	3%	1%
S22: There should be more foot-paths and cycling routes in the countryside	46%	44%	6%	4%	1%
S23: Hunting/Trapping hinders other recreational activities from being practised in the countryside	29%	35%	20%	12%	4%
S24: The private sector is doing enough for the environment	6%	21%	32%	30%	11%

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
S25: More areas in town centres and village cores should be pedestrianised	16%	45%	19%	16%	4%

Appendix IV: Summary of responses (S26 – S54)

Table 9: Summary of responses, S26 – S54
(Note: excludes S26e and S53)

Statement	Very Positive	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Very Negative	Do not know
S26a: I think that the work carried out by MEPA to protect the environment is ...	3%	23%	28%	18%	10%	18%
S26b: I think that the work carried out by local councils to protect the environment is ...	8%	42%	23%	12%	7%	8%
S26c: I think that the work carried out by private sector entities to protect the environment is ...	3%	20%	30%	17%	5%	26%
S26d: I think that the work carried out by the Church to protect the environment is ...	5%	24%	23%	9%	5%	34%
S41: The introduction of non native species has a ... impact on the Maltese environment	2%	18%	22%	14%	5%	39%
S42: The environmental impact of construction in the Maltese islands is ...	1%	8%	18%	33%	19%	21%
S43: Reclamation of land from the sea has a ... impact on the Maltese environment	4%	20%	18%	11%	5%	41%

Statement		Does not affect my health	Has a slight effect on my health	Has a significant effect on my health	Has a highly significant effect on my health	Do not know
S27: Air quality...		11%	28%	17%	38%	6%
Statement	Very good	Good	Moderate	Poor	Very poor	Do not know
S28: I have ... access to information about the environment	9%	30%	34%	12%	7%	9%
S29: The provision of public open space within the limits of my town or village is of ... quality	7%	29%	38%	14%	8%	5%
S30: Bathing water quality in the Maltese Islands is	5%	34%	38%	10%	5%	8%
S31: The protection given to marine life in the Maltese islands is ...	3%	19%	36%	15%	7%	21%
S32: There is ... management of protected areas in the Maltese Islands	2%	21%	39%	12%	5%	21%
S34: The quality of air in my locality is	6%	28%	31%	15%	16%	4%
Statement	Very good	Good	Acceptable	Poor	Very poor	Do not know
S33: Malta is making ... use of its stone resources	7%	33%	25%	11%	3%	21%
Statement	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low	Do not know
S35: There is a potential for renewable energy in the Maltese Islands	26%	36%	14%	8%	4%	12%

Statement		Very well	Well	Moderately	Poorly	Very poorly	Do not know
S36: I am ... informed about how to dispose of my waste		31%	41%	17%	6%	2%	2%
Statement		Excellently	Well	Acceptably	Poorly	Very poorly	Do not know
S37: My environmental complaints are addressed ...		4%	18%	26%	13%	6%	34%
Statement	Excellent	Above average	Average	Below average	Extremely few	No opportunities	Do not know
S38: I have ... opportunities to become involved in decision-making that affect the environment	3%	6%	25%	7%	12%	18%	29%
Statement		Very high	High	At the right level	Low	Very low	Do not know
S39: Fines for environmental violations are ...		4%	7%	26%	25%	14%	24%
Statement				High	Moderate	Low	Do not know
S40: The provision of public recreational space in the countryside is ...				3%	26%	63%	7%
Statement				Fixed	Occasionally changed	Changed easily	Do not know
S44: Development boundaries should be ...				28%	38%	6%	27%

Statement	Greatly increased	Increased	Kept the same	Reduced	Removed	Do not know	
S45: Defined zones for control of activities at sea should be ...	14%	38%	18%	5%	2%	23%	
Statement	Very beneficial	Beneficial	Neutral	Harmful	Very harmful	Do not know	
S46: Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are ... for the Maltese environment	3%	19%	13%	15%	11%	39%	
S47: Pesticides are ... for the environment	2%	11%	12%	35%	25%	16%	
Statement			Highly concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Do not know	
S48: I am ... about water scarcity			17%	51%	20%	13%	
S51: I am ... about the risks of household chemicals			12%	55%	19%	14%	
S52: I am ... about illegal abstraction of water			17%	46%	15%	22%	
Statement			Landfilled	Incinerated	Other	Do not know	
S49: Waste that cannot be reused and recycled should be ...			39%	30%	31%	0%	
Statement					Always	Sometimes	Never
S50: I purchase products with less packaging in order to reduce waste					14%	70%	16%

Statement	More important than the economy	Less important than the economy	Equally important as the economy
S54: The environment is ...	23%	8%	69%

Appendix V: S55 – The three environmental problems of greatest concern to respondents

Table 10: List of responses mentioned in S55
(in order of first mention)

Response	First Mention (% of respondents)	Second Mention (% of respondents)	Third Mention (% of respondents)	Percentage of respondents
exhaust/fumes	25.8%	9.7%	4.5%	40.0%
pollution/ contaminated air	14.7%	4.9%	2.6%	22.2%
litter/ waste/ dumping	9.9%	9.7%	4.6%	24.2%
dirt	7.4%	5.3%	2.7%	15.4%
construction/ overdevelopment/ illegal development	5.8%	5.6%	3.5%	14.8%
ozone layer depletion/ UV	2.8%	1.5%	0.4%	4.7%
noise pollution	2.1%	3.4%	2.7%	8.2%
animal waste/ dead animals/ animals in the sea	2.0%	2.6%	1.3%	6.0%
cars/ buses/ motorcycles/ cranes	1.6%	1.1%	2.3%	5.0%
dust	1.5%	2.7%	0.8%	5.0%
lack of bins	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	3.8%
landfills	1.0%	1.2%	0.4%	2.6%
contaminated water	0.9%	3.6%	1.1%	5.5%
rundown infrastructure	0.9%	2.0%	1.1%	3.9%
hunting	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	2.5%
deforestation	0.8%	2.8%	0.5%	4.0%
lack of education on environment/ lack of care	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	2.9%
chemical emissions	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	2.3%
bad smells	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	1.5%
power stations	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	1.2%
vandalism	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	1.3%
oil/ diesel / fuel	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%
feasts/ bombs/ fireworks	0.4%	1.2%	0.5%	2.1%
abandoned buildings/ more planning needed/ not looking after old buildings	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%
plastic	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%
certain trees (e.g.: mimosa)/ wild grass	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%
BBQs	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
lack of public space/ green areas	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	1.6%
rundown fields/ places/ beaches	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	1.7%
overpopulation	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%
cigarettes	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
sewage	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%	1.5%
lack of water/ wasting water	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%	1.0%
lack of recycling	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
burning	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
parking	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
electricity/ surcharge/ lack of renewable energy	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%
unfair laws/ permission given illegally/ disregard of the law	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
fish farms	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
war	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
waste of natural resources	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%
lack of conservation	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
light pollution	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
quarries close to the sea	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
asthma	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%

Response	First Mention (% of respondents)	Second Mention (% of respondents)	Third Mention (% of respondents)	Percentage of respondents
lack of rain	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
excessive fishing	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
lack of paper	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
syringes	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
extinction of animals	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
scarcity of land/ natural stone	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%
chewing gum	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
natural disasters	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
stealing water from the water table	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
boats/ ships	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
fridges	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
rats	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
products with a lot of packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
refugees	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
do not know	11.8%	29.5%	60.7%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Appendix VI: S56 – Areas mentioned for protection from development

Table 11: List of responses mentioned in S56
(in order of first mention)

Response	First Mention (% of respondents)	Second Mention (% of respondents)	Third Mention (% of respondents)	Percentage of respondents
Buskett	7.1%	2.5%	1.2%	10.8%
Valletta	4.7%	4.5%	1.5%	10.7%
Mdina	4.7%	3.7%	1.9%	10.4%
Sliema	4.5%	2.5%	1.0%	8.0%
Gozo	2.8%	2.8%	1.1%	6.6%
Marsascala	2.1%	0.9%	0.5%	3.5%
Ramla l-Hamra	2.0%	1.4%	0.9%	4.3%
Dingli/ Dingli cliffs	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%	5.0%
countryside	1.7%	1.2%	0.8%	3.6%
Malta	1.5%	0.1%	0.2%	1.8%
Mellieha	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	3.5%
Mistra	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	2.4%
Rabat, Malta	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%	3.0%
Qawra	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1.3%
Valleys	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.9%
ODZ areas/ green areas/				
protected areas	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
everywhere	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%
historic heritage	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Ta' Cenc	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	2.2%
Wied il-Ghasel	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%
Chadwick Lakes	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%	1.8%
Mgarr, Malta	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	1.2%
Ta' Qali	0.8%	2.2%	0.7%	3.6%
Bugibba	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	2.3%
coast	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	2.3%
Dwejra	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	2.3%
Selmun	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	1.4%
Marsa	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%
beaches	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	1.0%
fields	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	1.4%
Lapsi	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%
Kennedy Grove/ Salini	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	1.3%
Cottonera	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	1.4%
San Gwann	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Bahar ic-Caghaq	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%
Hagar Qim	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	1.1%
Attard	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%
Birzebbuga	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%
Marsalforn	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	1.2%
Wied iz-Zurrieq	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%
Xghajra	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Zejtun	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Floriana	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	1.4%
Bahrja	0.4%	0.9%	0.1%	1.3%
Mizieb	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	1.3%
Xlendi	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%
Armier	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%
Ghajn Tuffieha	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%
Gzira	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%
Il-Ggantija	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%
Fgura	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%
Pembroke	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%

Response	First Mention (% of respondents)	Second Mention (% of respondents)	Third Mention (% of respondents)	Percentage of respondents
Zabbar	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%
Nigret	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Handaq	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%
archeological sites	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%
Zebbug, Malta	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Gudja	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%
Ghadira	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	1.1%
villages/ town centres	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	1.3%
Mgarr ix-Xini	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%
Zurrieq	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%
Birgu	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%
Lija	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%
Mosta	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%
Delimara	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%
Hamrun	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%
Kalkara	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%
sea	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
St. Lucija	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Torri ta' l-Ghallis	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Comino	0.2%	0.5%	1.1%	1.7%
Gharghur/ Madliena	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%
Nadur	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
Bormla	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
Maghtab	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
Qormi	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
Cittadella	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
Tarxien	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Msida	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Munxar	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Gnejna	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Golden Bay	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Manikata	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
natural resources	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
North	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Siggiewi	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Qrendi	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Paradise Bay	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Qala, Gozo	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Rinella	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
San Anton	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Trade Fair grounds	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Hondoq ir-Rummien	0.1%	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%
historic heritage	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	1.2%
Imtahleb	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
gardens	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%
Luqa	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%
Xemxija	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%
Wardija	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%
Wied il-Kbir	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Kirkop	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Caves	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Qbajjar, Gozo	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
St. Julians	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Fomm ir-Rih	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Paceville (St. Julians)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Safi	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
San Pawl tat-Targa	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Xaghra, Gozo	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Bingemma	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
fortifications	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%

Response	First Mention (% of respondents)	Second Mention (% of respondents)	Third Mention (% of respondents)	Percentage of respondents
Ghar Dalam	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Girgenti	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Gnien I-Gharusa tal-Mosta	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
peripheries of towns and villages	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Rabat, Gozo	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Roads	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
San Blas	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Wied Babu, limits of Zurrieg	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Fort Chambrai	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Ghajnsielem	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Ghaxaq	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Hal Far	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Iklin	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Kercem	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Mriehel	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Pieta	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
pjazza San Nikola	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
public spaces	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Qajjenza	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
South	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
White Rocks	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Wied il-Buni	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Wied Incita	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Wied ta' l-Isperanza	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Zonqor, Marsascalea	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Marsaxlokk	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
San Pawl il-Bahar	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
Paola	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Balzan	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
Mtarfa	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
touristic places	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Manoel Island	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
scenery	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Cliffs	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Fort St. Elmo	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Isla	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
Mqabba	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Dahlet Qorrot	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Gharb	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Hal Farrug	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Bidnija	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Fleur-de-lys	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Ghar Hasan	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
greenery	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Landrijiet	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Naxxar	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
North West	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Schools	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
St. George's Bay	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
St. John's Cathedral	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Victoria Lines	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
West	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Wied Qirda	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Imnajdra	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
churches	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Mgarr, Gozo	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
other areas for picnics	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Parks	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Ras il-Qammiegh	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Ta' Xbiex	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%

Response	First Mention (% of respondents)	Second Mention (% of respondents)	Third Mention (% of respondents)	Percentage of respondents
Trees	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Wied Ghomor	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Xwejni	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
zone near hospital	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Do not know	23.5%	44.1%	64.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Note: The total of the row (Do not know) is superior to 100% due to the counting, more than once, of respondents who did not mention any specific place either in the first instance, second or third instance.

Appendix VII: S53 – Activities that damage the coast

Table 12: List of responses mentioned in S53
(in order of first mention)

Response	First Mention (% of respondents)	Second Mention (% of respondents)	Third Mention (% of respondents)	Percentage of respondents*
BBQs	25.5%	8.1%	2.1%	35.7%
waste/ litter/ dumping	14.8%	9.3%	6.1%	30.2%
oil/ diesel/ fuel	10.5%	9.8%	3.8%	24.1%
sewage	6.5%	4.3%	3.3%	14.1%
dirt	6.5%	3.2%	2.4%	12.1%
boats/ ships	3.8%	4.0%	1.3%	9.2%
fish-farms	3.0%	2.8%	2.2%	8.0%
restaurants/ kiosks/ developments	2.1%	2.6%	1.0%	5.7%
plastic	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	3.5%
lack of education on environment/ lack of care	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	3.6%
exhaust/ fumes	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%	2.1%
pollution	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	1.9%
bottles/ glass	1.1%	3.6%	0.8%	5.5%
animal waste/ dead animals/ animals in the sea	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	2.7%
discos/ parties/ beach parties	0.8%	1.7%	0.8%	3.3%
cars/ buses/ motorcycles/ parking close to the bay	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	2.0%
lack of bins/ lack of emptying bins	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	2.1%
charcoal	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%
overcrowding/ people/ students/ tourists	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	1.2%
syringes	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	1.2%
feasts	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%
contamination of water	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	1.3%
chemicals	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	1.2%
water-sports	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
hunting/ cutting plants	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%
camping/ caravans	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%	1.4%
noise	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	1.5%
cigarettes	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
dirty sand	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
industrial activities	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
stones	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
seaweed	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%
vandalism	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%
tins	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
Freeport	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
landfills	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
AFM soldiers	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
rats	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
sea		0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
beach concessions		0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
nasty smells		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
dust		0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
electricity		0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
lack of public toilets		0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
lack of security near the sea		0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
paper		0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
planes		0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
quarries close to the sea		0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
careless pavements		0.0%	0.1%	0.1%

Response	First Mention (% of respondents)	Second Mention (% of respondents)	Third Mention (% of respondents)	Percentage of respondents*
old safety railings		0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
sea urchins		0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
shrubs		0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
sunk ships		0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Do not know	13.4%	37.7%	66.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Note: The total of the row "Do not know" is superior to 100% due to the counting, more than once, of respondents who did not mention any specific place either in the first, second or third instance.

* The total percentage refers to the percentage of all respondents (i.e. 1042) who mentioned the item (e.g. BBQs) either as a first or a second or a third mention. For example, respondent X may mention "BBQs" as a first mention, "syringes" as a second mention and "vandalism" as a third mention but, of course, would not mention the same issue more than once.

Table 13: List of local councils and general locations which are themselves the areas or contain specific areas mentioned by respondents for protection from development (S56 responses in Table 10) (in order of first mention)

Local Councils	First Mention (%)	Second Mention (%)	Third Mention (%)	Percentage of respondents
Rabat (Malta)	10%	6%	3%	19%
Valletta	5%	5%	2%	12%
Mdina	5%	4%	2%	11%
Sliema	5%	2%	1%	8%
Mellieha	4%	3%	2%	9%
San Pawl il-Bahar	4%	3%	2%	9%
Attard	2%	2%	1%	5%
Dingli	2%	2%	1%	5%
Nadur	2%	2%	1%	5%
Mgarr (Malta)	2%	1%	1%	4%
Marsascula	2%	1%	0%	3%
Qormi	1%	0%	1%	2%
Siggiewi	1%	1%	0%	2%
Birzebbuga	1%	0%	0%	1%
Marsa	1%	0%	0%	1%
Mosta	1%	1%	0%	2%
Xlendi	1%	1%	1%	3%
Naxxar	1%	1%	0%	2%
Qrendi	1%	0%	1%	2%
San Gwann	1%	0%	0%	1%
San Lawrenz	1%	1%	1%	3%
Sannat	1%	1%	1%	3%
Marsalforn	1%	1%	0%	2%
Zurrieq	1%	0%	0%	1%
Birgu	0%	0%	1%	1%
Bormla	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zebbug (Malta)	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zabbar	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zejtun	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rabat (Gozo)	0%	0%	0%	0%
Birkirkara	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fgura	0%	0%	0%	0%
Floriana	0%	1%	2%	3%
Gudja	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gzira	0%	0%	0%	0%
Comino	0%	0%	1%	1%
Ghaxaq	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hamrun	0%	0%	0%	0%
Iklin	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kalkara	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kercem	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkop	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lija	0%	0%	0%	0%
Luqa	0%	0%	0%	0%
Marsaxlokk	0%	0%	1%	1%
Msida	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pembroke	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pieta	0%	0%	0%	0%
Qala	0%	1%	0%	1%
Safi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Paceville (St Julians)	0%	0%	0%	0%
St Lucija	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tarxien	0%	0%	0%	0%
Xaghra (Gozo)	0%	0%	0%	0%
Xghajra	0%	0%	0%	0%
Isla	0%	0%	0%	0%
Balzan	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gharb	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mqabba	0%	0%	0%	0%

Local Councils	First Mention (%)	Second Mention (%)	Third Mention (%)	Percentage of respondents
Paola	0%	0%	0%	0%
Santa Venera	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ta Xbiex	0%	0%	0%	0%
Xewkija	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mtarfa	0%	0%	0%	0%
Historic sites	2%	0%	1%	3%
Natural areas	3%	2%	1%	6%
Urban areas	0%	0%	1%	1%
Recreational areas	3%	1%	2%	6%
Natural Areas	8%	1%	0%	9%
Historical areas	1%	0%	1%	2%
Urban/ rural areas	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	6%	3%	2%	11%
Do not know	23%	44%	64%	N/A
Total	100%	100%	100%	

Note: The total of the last column is greater than 100% since each respondent could mention up to 3 places.

Note: The total of the row "Do not know" is superior to 100% due to the counting, more than once, of respondents who did not mention any specific place, either in the first, second or third instance.