



A research project by National Geographic and GlobeScan



## **Greendex 2014:**

Consumer Choice and the Environment—  
A Worldwide Tracking Survey

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Project: 2616, GlobeScan®

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# Introduction



- This is the fifth year National Geographic has partnered with GlobeScan ([www.GlobeScan.com](http://www.GlobeScan.com)) to develop an international research approach to measure and monitor consumer progress towards environmentally sustainable consumption. The key objectives of this unprecedented consumer tracking survey are to provide regular quantitative measures of consumer behavior and to promote sustainable consumption.
- This research project differs from other environmental surveys in that it goes beyond attitudes and concerns to focus on actual behavior and material lifestyles across 18 countries. This includes measures such as household footprint, energy use, transportation habits, food consumption, and the relative penetration of green products versus traditional products.
- The central component of this research initiative is the creation of a composite index of environmentally sustainable consumption called the Greendex. The Greendex will be used over time to monitor and report changes in consumer behavior by replicating the research on an ongoing basis.
- In addition, in the first year of the study in 2008, GlobeScan assembled a parallel set of empirical indicators of consumption against which the Greendex results were validated.



# Introduction

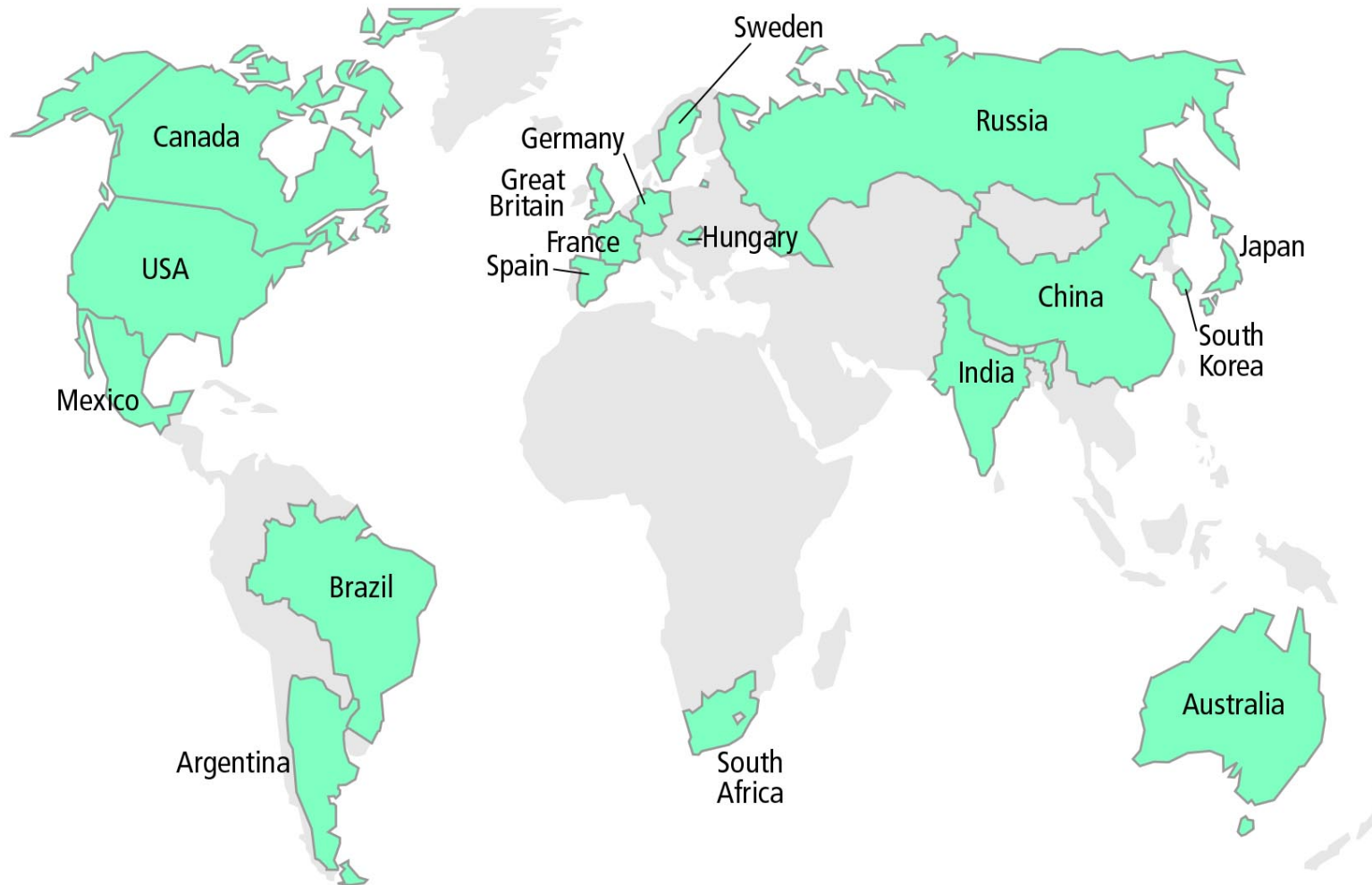


- The National Geographic Society wishes to inspire action both among the millions that the National Geographic brand touches worldwide, and among others who will hear about this study. Therefore, the research is specifically focused on consumer behavior. Although we recognize the importance of regulatory frameworks, country-specific climatic conditions, culture, economic development, and other factors affecting consumption, this study is limited to measuring consumer behavior in absolute terms.
- Throughout this report, “sustainable consumption” is defined as consumption that demands less of the ecosystem services that the Earth provides, and is less likely to impair the ability of future generations to meet their own needs as a result.
- The following is GlobeScan’s fifth report of findings from this research project conducted with consumers in 18 countries.

# Participating Countries



2014



## Methodology: Internet Surveys



- GlobeScan used a quantitative Internet methodology for this study. It is recognized that Internet panels do have some limitations in providing a thoroughly “representative” sample of the general population, but it is felt that the objective of measuring consumer behavior can be well met by the use of Internet research in the countries included in this study. Even though access to the Internet is more restricted in developing countries, it is believed that the preferences of the consuming public can be determined through Internet research, as long as sufficiently large panels are used.
- In addition, since the norm for public opinion research has been quickly evolving toward the use of online panels, this methodology continues to be used so that modal changes that negatively affect the ability to track changes will be avoided.
- This report is based on the results of online interviews with approximately 1,000 consumers in each of the 18 countries, representing both developed and developing economies.

## Methodology: Country Selection



- At the outset of this research project in 2008, the National Geographic Society (NGS) commissioned GlobeScan to conduct an analysis of its existing survey research to identify potential target populations for NGS's planned research project.
- GlobeScan annually tracks global public opinion on a range of issues; annual surveys include over 20,000 interviews across 20+ countries on six continents, using face-to-face or telephone interviews with samples of 1,000 citizens per country. GlobeScan had relevant survey data available for 18 of National Geographic's initial list of 22 potential target countries. GlobeScan applied a quantitative approach to this body of research to classify countries according to like behaviors and attitudes, in order to help National Geographic select countries for inclusion in the Greendex.

## Methodology: Sampling



- To ensure that no demographic groups were over-represented in the quantitative survey sample, quota caps were set for education, age, gender, and region.
- The maximum number of survey completions by consumers who had completed a university degree or more was set at 30 percent for Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, and at 35 percent for Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the USA.
- Quota caps for age were set at 30 percent of respondents under 35 in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the USA; 40 percent of respondents in Argentina and South Korea; 50 percent of respondents under 35 in Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa; 40 percent of respondents between 35 and 55 in most countries (30 percent in Argentina and Sweden and 34% in South Africa); 40 percent of respondents over 55 in Sweden; 30 percent of respondents over 55 in Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, Russia, Spain, and the USA (20% in South Korea and 16% in South Africa); and 10 percent of respondents over 55 in Brazil, China, India, and Mexico.
- Quotas for gender were set at 50 percent male and 50 percent female in all countries (except South Africa which was set at 49% male and 51% female).
- The data for each country were weighted based on age, gender, and education according to the latest census data to reflect the demographic profile of each country.
- The respondents were surveyed using online panels made up of people who have previously agreed to take part in surveys and, as a result, are not taken randomly from the general population. For this reason, theoretical margin of error cannot be calculated; however, it has been shown that an online sample of this size, which has been properly weighted to meet the demographics of the general population, yields comparable results to a nationally representative random sample having a margin of error of +/- 3.1.



## Methodology: Quality Assurance



- GlobeScan systematically follows strict research quality management procedures in compliance with its ESOMAR membership requirements.
- Among other elements, compliance for this study required rigorous translation, fieldwork, and data-quality controls.
- Questionnaire translations were conducted by native speakers and then back-translated by additional independent translators.
- Quotas were applied to each country's survey sample and results were weighted according to the latest census data.
- Respondents who completed the questionnaire in unrealistically short times or who illustrated invariant response patterns were removed from the database.
- All statements and figures in this report have been fact-checked and proofed by individuals other than the report authors.

## Methodology: Respondents



- As a function of the quotas applied to the survey sample and the weighting factors applied to the results, the populations surveyed can be briefly described as indicative cross sections of consumers in each country who have access to the Internet in order to complete surveys in either their homes or offsite in libraries, cafes, schools, workplaces, etc.
- Survey respondents are frequently referred to in this report as “consumers” since the focus of the research is the consumption behavior of citizens surveyed. GlobeScan does not equate the words “citizens” or “individuals” with the word “consumers.”

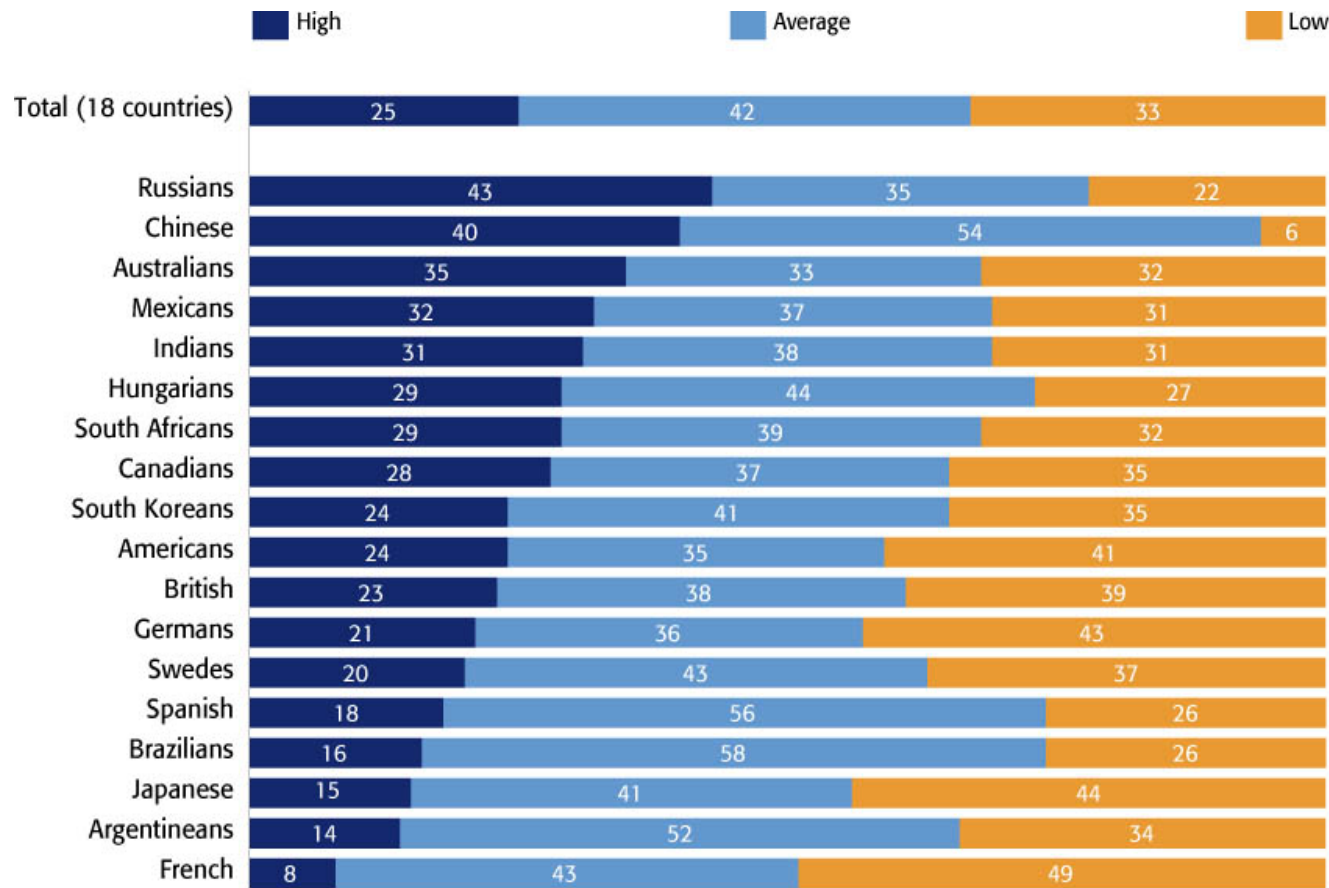
### Figures and Charts

- All figures and charts except those reporting Greendex findings are expressed in percentages, unless otherwise noted. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
- In the case of certain bar charts, white space represents the portion of respondents who either answered “Do not know” or did not answer at all (i.e., “DK/NA”).

# Income



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS14\_income

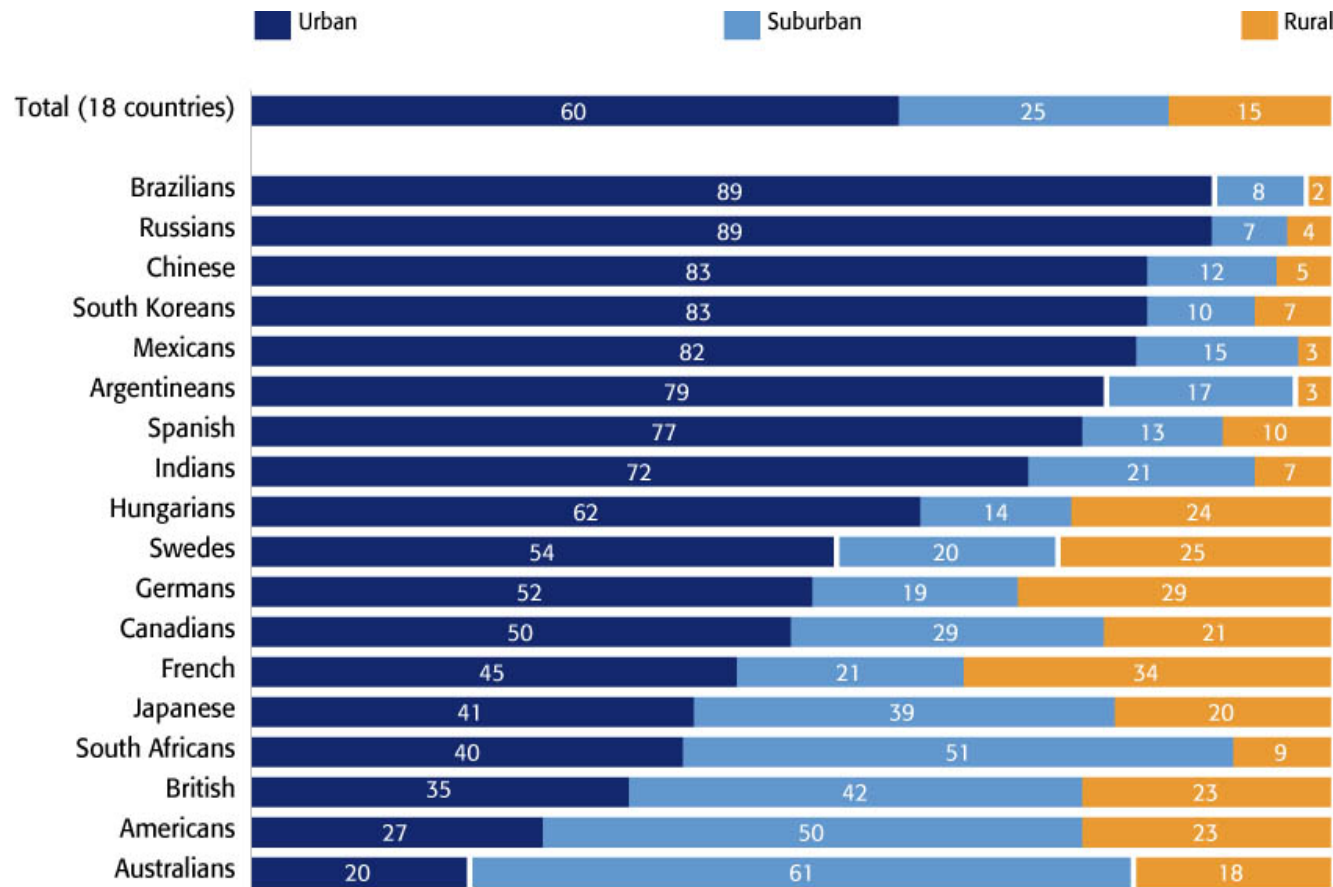
**13** The white space in this chart represents “DK/NA.”



# Community Type



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS14\_community



## Methodology: Field Dates



Argentina	April 19 – May 1, 2014	India	March 26 – April 10, 2014
Australia	March 26 – April 6, 2014	Japan	April 21–30, 2014
Brazil	April 17–30, 2014	Mexico	April 22–29, 2014
Canada	April 22–29, 2014	Russia	April 17–28, 2014
China	April 21–29, 2014	South Africa	March 26–31, 2014
France	April 21 – May 1, 2014	South Korea	April 17 – May 5, 2014
Germany	April 17–26, 2014	Spain	April 22–30, 2014
Great Britain	March 26 – April 1, 2014	Sweden	April 16–29, 2014
Hungary	April 17–29, 2014	USA	March 26 – April 3, 2014

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## Concern about Issues

## Concern about Global Issues



- Economic problems continue to be among the top concerns for consumers in most countries. Concern for the economy has significantly decreased in North America.
- Overall concern for environmental issues has increased since 2012 in all areas surveyed. There were no significant decreases in concern in any country. Respondents tend to be most concerned about air and water pollution.
- Consumers in emerging economies tend to be more concerned about the spread of infectious diseases, food safety, and environmental issues than consumers in industrialized countries.
- Concern for the cost of food has increased or remained stable in all countries except Hungary since 2012. Food safety concern has increased in most countries.

# Concern about Global Issues



“Concerned, \*” Prompted, Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

	Total (18 countries)	Americans	Argentines	Australians	Brazilians	British	Canadians	Chinese	French	Germans	Hungarians	Indians	Japanese	Mexicans	Russians	South Africans	South Koreans	Spanish	Swedes
Cost of energy/fuel	79	79▼	79	82	85▲	83	81	70	82	75	75▼	82	76	87▲	79	92	80	83	46▼
The cost of food	76	79	84▲	75	91▲	74	80▲	86	79	52	76▼	79	68▲	90▲	84	94	67	77▲	32
Air pollution	74▲	58▲	82	61▲	88	50▲	65▲	92▲	73▲	60▲	79	83▲	72▲	86	82▲	78	88▲	74▲	56▲
Water pollution	73▲	64▲	86	63	92▲	48	68	90	73▲	55▲	81▲	83▲	55	89	84	85	81▲	69▲	48
The economy	72	80▼	78	65	76▲	68▼	70▼	84	73	43▼	72▲	77▲	71▼	84	68	86	75	86	49
Food safety	70▲	66▲	73▲	59▲	79▲	50▲	67▲	94	67▲	46▲	72▲	83▲	69▲	80	85	80	79▲	64▲	42▲
Climate change / global warming	68▲	51▲	80	57▲	82	52▲	60	78▲	67▲	61▲	67▲	83	71▲	85	54▲	72	85	68▲	56▲
War/terrorism	68▲	68	71▲	61▲	73▲	63	56▲	70▲	69	63▲	70▲	71	62▲	74	86▲	65	70▲	72▲	53▲
Fresh water shortages	65▲	60▲	80	59	91	45	59	74▲	63	49▲	69▲	84▲	37▲	85	55▲	85	80▲	63▲	37▲
Loss of species/habitat	64▲	53▲	79▲	65▲	78▲	61▲	60	57	62▲	61▲	72▲	65	45▲	79	64	75	64▲	63▲	56▲
Spread of infectious disease	63	58▲	71▲	56▲	85▲	48▲	59▲	84	56▲	38▲	63▲	77▲	41▲	76▲	73▲	77	61▲	62▲	43
Population growth	50▲	43	45▲	58▲	61▲	60▲	48▲	60	45▲	44▲	48▲	78	35▲	64	31	67	37▲	43▲	38

\*“Concerned” represents 4+5 (on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means “Not at all concerned” and 5 means “Very concerned”).

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## The Greendex



# Introducing the Greendex



- National Geographic and GlobeScan developed a composite measure of environmentally sustainable consumption called the Greendex. The Greendex scores each respondent based on the consumption patterns they report in the survey, and compares average scores by country.
- The Greendex measures consumer behavior in four broad areas: housing, transportation, food consumption, and goods.
- The Greendex has been and will continue to be used to track changes in sustainable consumption at the global level and within specific countries.
- In the short term, the Greendex is meant to encourage sustainable consumption by increasing consumer awareness and providing consumers with global reference points for comparing their own consumption patterns.
- The Greendex has provided and will continue to provide governments and corporations with the insights they need to facilitate or encourage sustainable consumer behavior, through government legislation, product development, or other sustainability initiatives.

# Greendex Methodological Overview



- Each respondent earns a score that reflects the environmental impact of his or her consumption patterns. Low scores signify greater environmental impacts, and vice versa.
- Points are awarded or subtracted for specific forms of consumer behavior, resulting in a score out of a maximum total available for each respondent.
- No allowances are made for consumer behavior that is determined by geography, climatic conditions where respondents live, culture, religion, or the relative availability of sustainable products.
- Most forms of sustainable consumer behavior are weighted equally within the main components of the Greendex.
- Forms of behavior that have obviously larger environmental costs or benefits are weighted more heavily (e.g., home heating and driving alone). That is, these activities have a greater impact on Greendex scores.

# Greendex Methodological Overview



- The housing and transportation sub-indices are weighted slightly more heavily than the food and goods sub-indices.
- The weighting factors are based on both the direct and indirect impacts of consumption within each category. For example, Greendex calculations take into account the impact not only of driving a vehicle, but also the impact of manufacturing and disposing of the vehicle.
- Greendex scores are based on approximately 65 response variables to uncover persistent patterns.
- Using many variables avoids skews that can occur within a smaller set of variables.
- Greendex values are expressed as a score out of 100. One hundred, however, does not represent a perfect score since there is no definition of perfectly sustainable consumer behavior. One hundred represents only the total number of Greendex points available in the index algorithm and questionnaire.
- The index is indicative and provides an estimate, while not claiming scientific precision.

# Greendex Structure

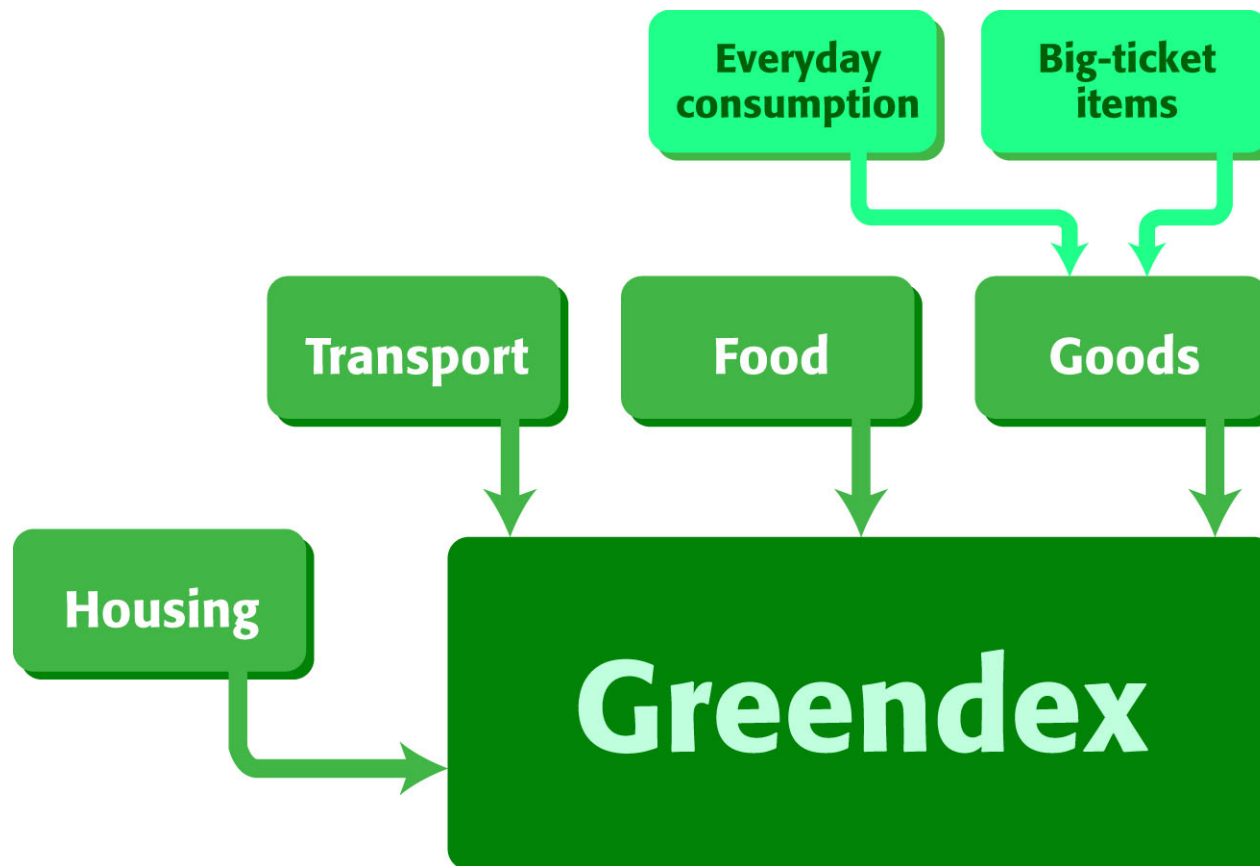


- The Greendex is a meta-index composed of sub-indices.
- Sub-indices were created to gauge consumer behavior in four broad areas:
  - Housing
  - Transportation
  - Food
  - Consumption of Goods
    - Everyday purchases and disposal
    - Big-ticket items (e.g., appliances)

## Greendex Structure



Greendex scores are calculated at the respondent level using the model below:





## Sub-Index Content: Housing



The Housing sub-index consists of 24 variables measuring the following:

- Size of residence relative to number of inhabitants
- Home heating and cooling, including fuel source
- Hot water and water-heating equipment
- Recent upgrades to residence that result in more efficient heating or cooling
- Consumption of renewable energy (both through the grid and generated on-site)
- Energy-efficient major appliances
- Water usage

## Sub-Index Content: Transportation



The Transportation sub-index consists of 17 variables measuring the following:

- Driving
- Ownership of motorized vehicles
- Size of vehicle driven
- Distance vehicle is driven
- Owning an ultra-low emissions vehicle (ULEV or hybrid)
- Air travel
- Use of public transit
- Taking trains
- Riding a bicycle
- Walking
- Location of residence relative to primary destination

## Sub-Index Content: Food



The Food sub-index consists of eight variables measuring consumption of the following:

- Locally produced foods
- Foods grown or raised by oneself
- Fruits and vegetables
- Beef
- Chicken
- Seafood
- Bottled water
- Organic foods are not included in the sub-index due to high variability in the definition and understanding of “organic” from country to country

## Sub-Index Content: Goods



The Goods sub-index is a combination of everyday consumption and ownership of big-ticket items. It consists of 16 variables such as:

- Purchase and/or avoidance of specific products for environmental reasons
- Avoidance of excessive packaging
- Preference for reusable consumer goods over disposable products
- Willingness to pay an environmental premium
- Preference for used rather than new items
- Preference to repair rather than to buy a replacement
- Recycling
- Number of TVs and PCs per household member
- Numbers of refrigerators, dishwashers, and laundry machines per household member
- Second homes, recreational vehicles, lawnmowers, and other small engines

# Calculating the Index Scores



## Within Sub-Indices

- Within each sub-index, each respondent earns a score on a continuum from -x to +y, where -x represents the minimum possible score and +y is the maximum possible score.
- The scale and respondent's scores are converted to positive numbers.
- Respondent scores are then standardized across the indices to be expressed as a score out of 1, which can be thought of as a percentage score.

# Calculating the Index Scores



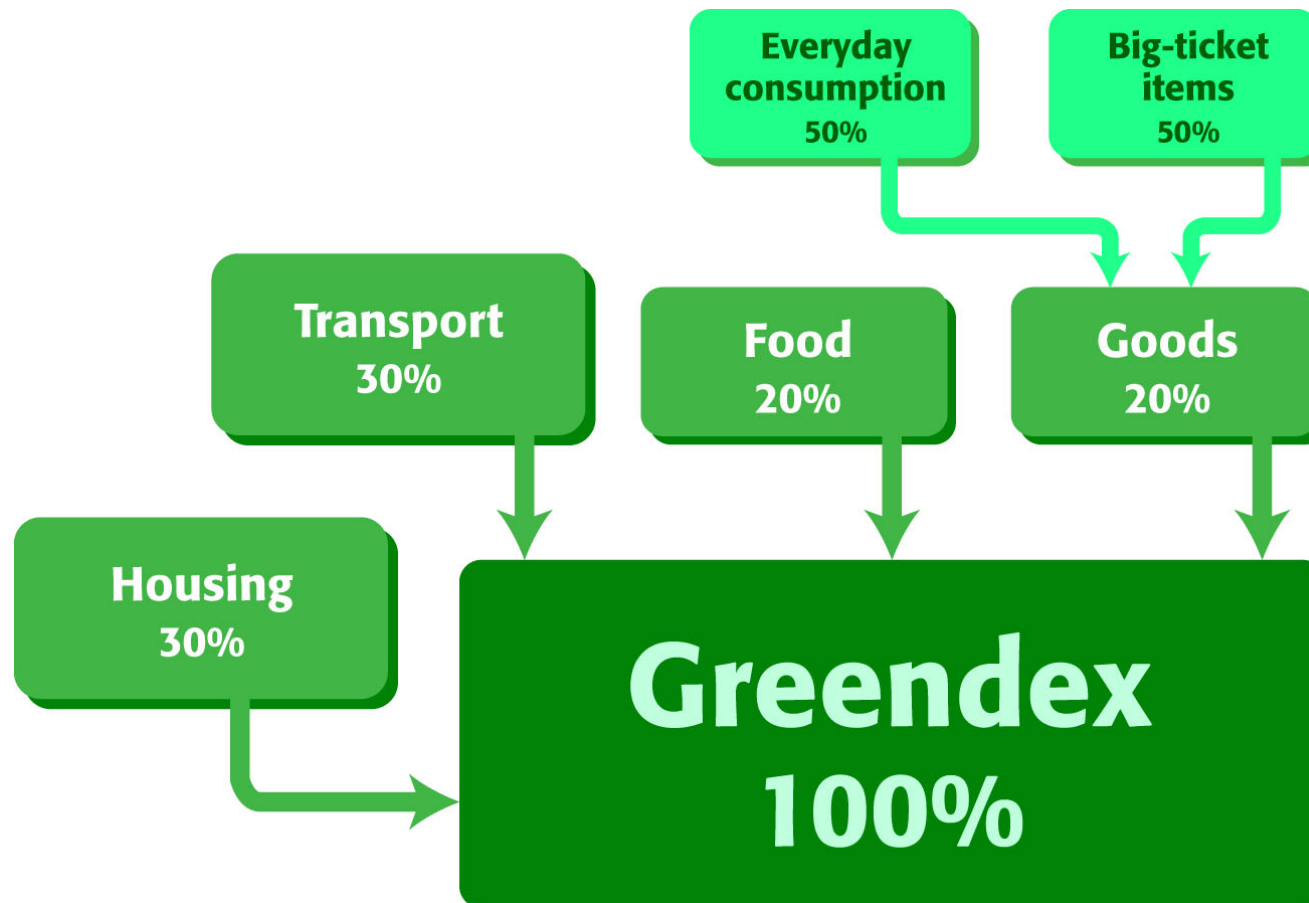
## Combining the Sub-Indices to Form the Meta-Index

- First, the Everyday Consumption sub-index and the Big Ticket sub-index are combined by calculating a mean score across the two sub-indices. This creates the new sub-index called Goods.
- The percentage scores within the individual sub-indices are then multiplied against the total weighted contribution the sub-index contributes to the Greendex total scores.
- The resulting scores are then summed to create a score out of 100 for each respondent.



## Index Structure with Weighting

In calculating the total Greendex scores, the sub-indices are weighted as follows:



## Greendex Results

## Greendex: Summary



- This is the fifth year of the Greendex study. This year there are several increases but only a few decreases in overall Greendex scores across the 18 countries surveyed. Scores among consumers in most countries remain fairly steady. Consumers in developing nations continue to fill the top tier of the Greendex rankings, while the bottom nine countries are all industrialized.
- Greendex scores have increased substantially for Indians, South Koreans, Argentineans, Mexicans, Swedes, and Australians, although the latter two remain bottom-tier. Scores have also increased, albeit less so, among Hungarian, Russian, and British consumers.
- Indian consumers, who maintain the first ranking, have had a notable increase in their Greendex scores after a dip in 2012. Argentinean consumers' overall ranking has moved up two spots, from seventh to fifth place.
- Higher index scores for Indian consumers are driven mostly by a large increase in the residence sub-index. For the increase in index scores for Argentineans, the transportation sub-index is the main positive driver. Australians' and South Koreans' increased scores are driven by higher food sub-index scores, while higher scores for Mexicans are driven by higher housing and food scores. Swedes' higher index scores are driven by an increase in their transportation sub-index scores.

## Greendex: Summary

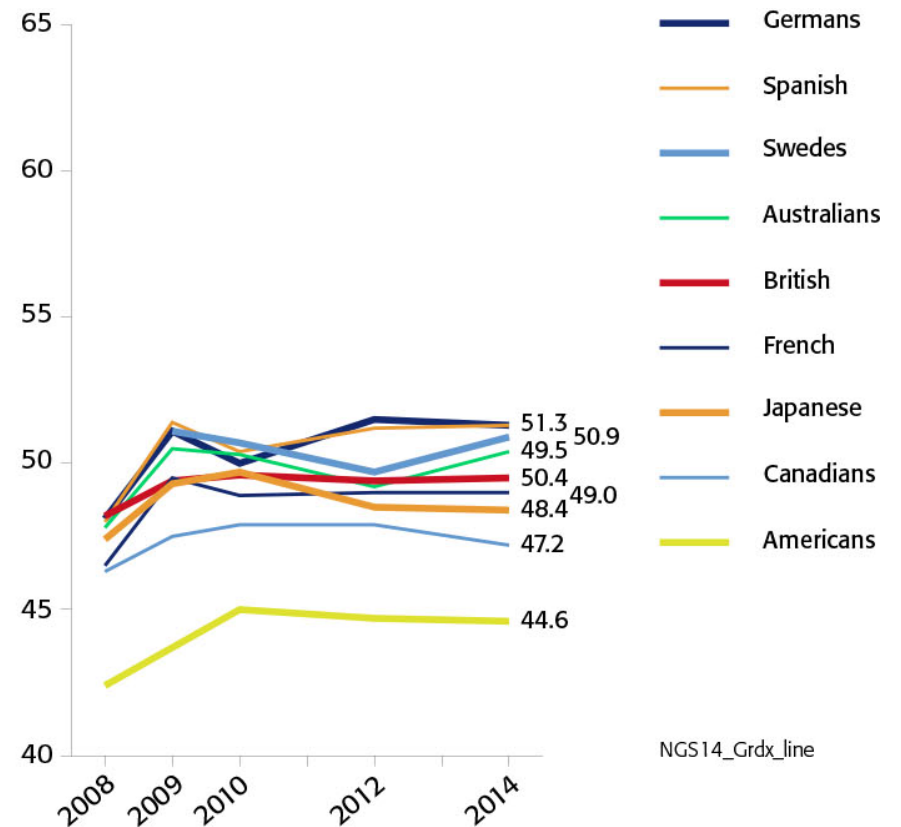
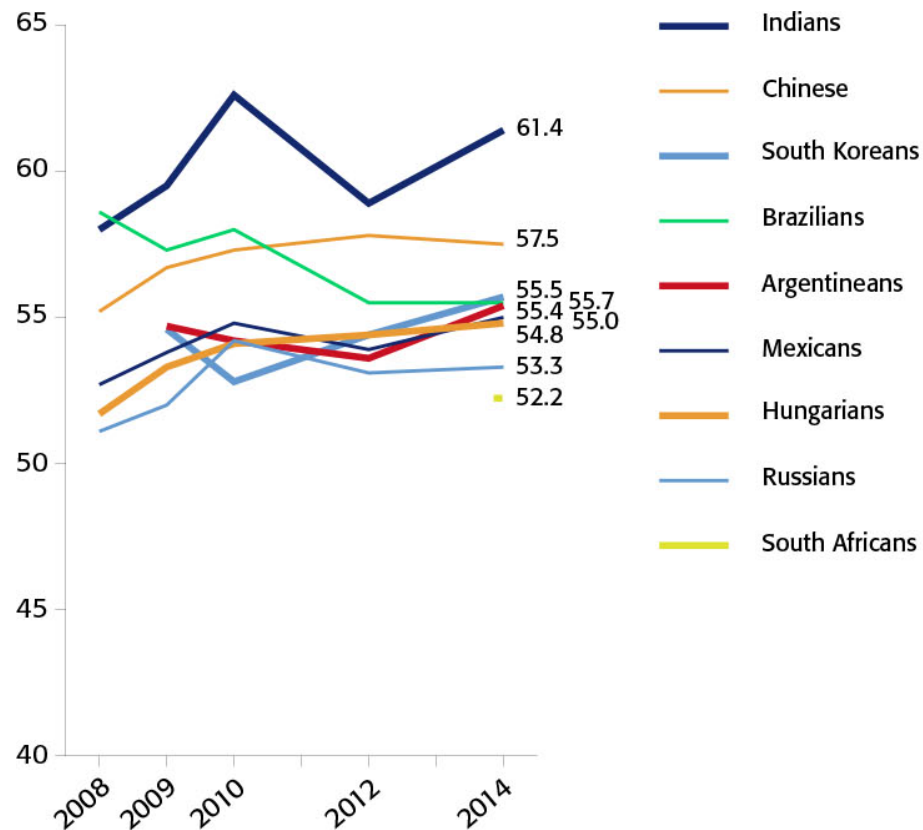


- For the fifth year, American and Canadian consumers rank as the bottom two, with Americans' score having decreased marginally, and Canadians' score having decreased since 2012.
- Lower Greendex scores this year for Canadian, German, and Japanese consumers are driven mostly by decreased scores in the goods and housing sub-indexes, while lower scores for Chinese consumers are driven by decreased scores in transportation and goods sub-indexes. Americans' lower scores are mostly driven by decreased scores in the goods sub-index.
- Although still among the top tier of the index, Brazilian consumers are the only ones whose Greendex scores are lower this year than their baseline level of 2008, with scores for consumers in all the other countries having increased over the past six years. Brazilians score lower on all the sub-indexes than they did in 2008. It is particularly noteworthy that while consumers in all other countries surveyed in both years have improved their housing scores compared to their 2008 baseline levels, results show decreased performance for Brazilians on this sub-index (where they have shown a steep decline since achieving a particularly high score in 2010).
- Increased Greendex scores for consumers in all the other countries over the past six years suggest that incremental improvements are occurring among consumers in most places. By most accounts, however, both the pace and scale of change must accelerate.

# Greendex: Overall Rankings



Trends: 2008–2014

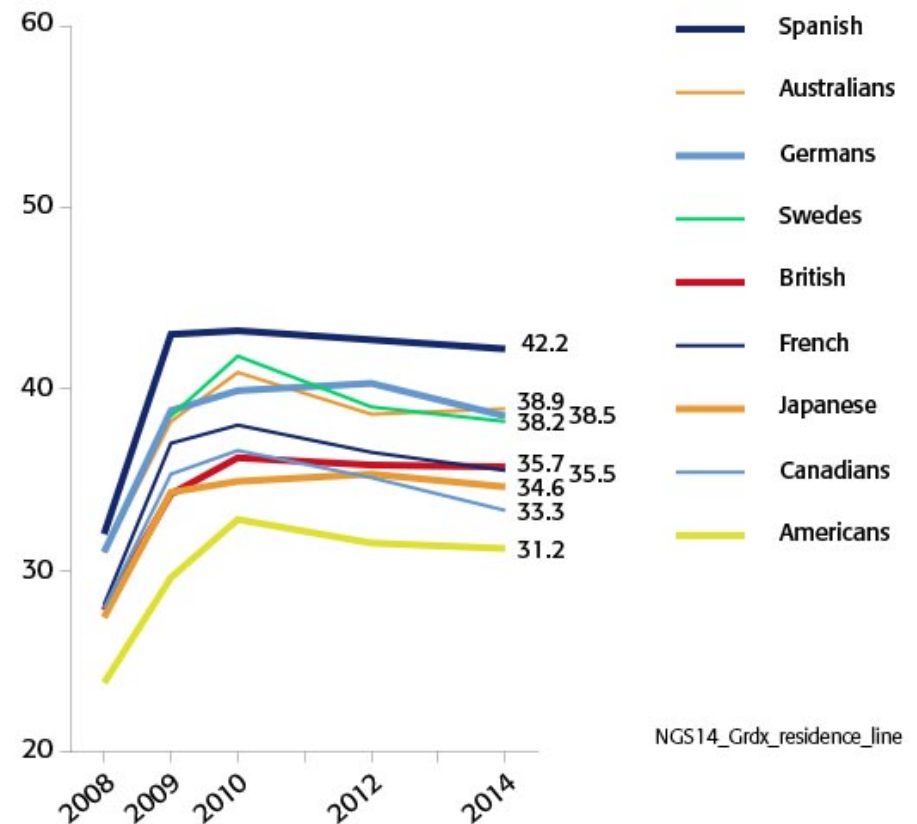
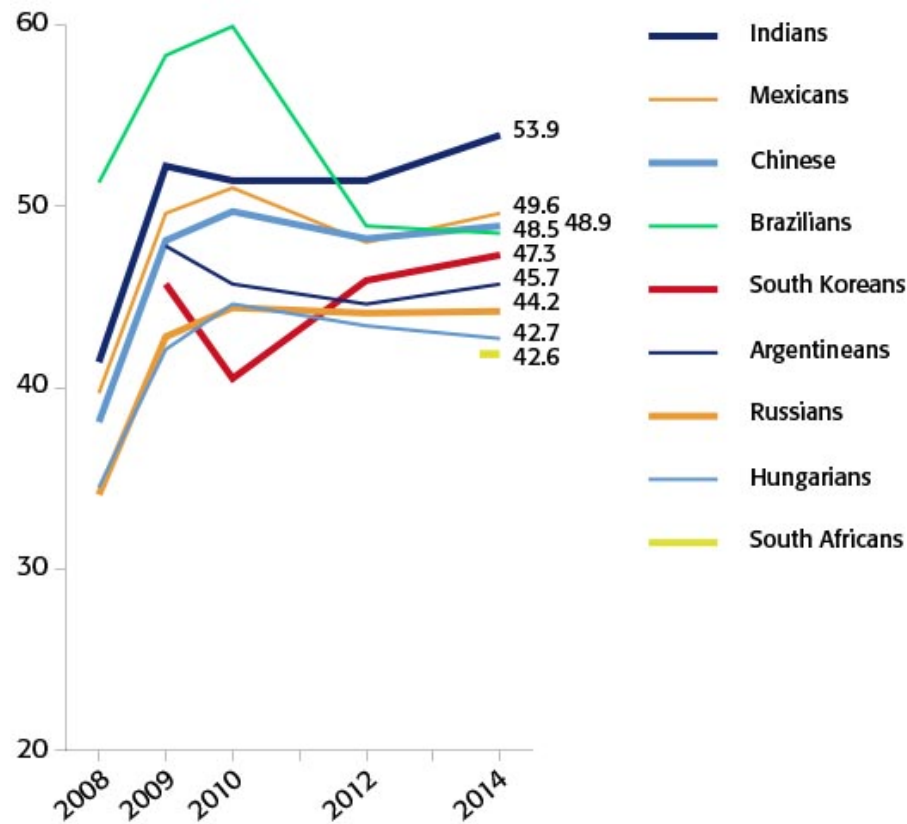


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# Greendex: Housing



Trends: 2008–2014



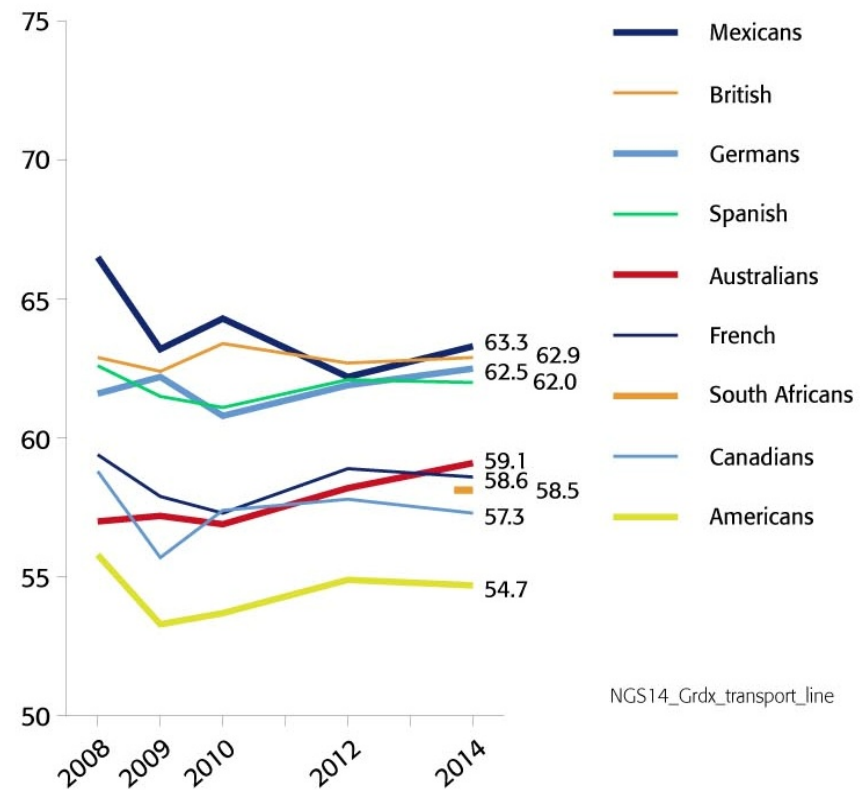
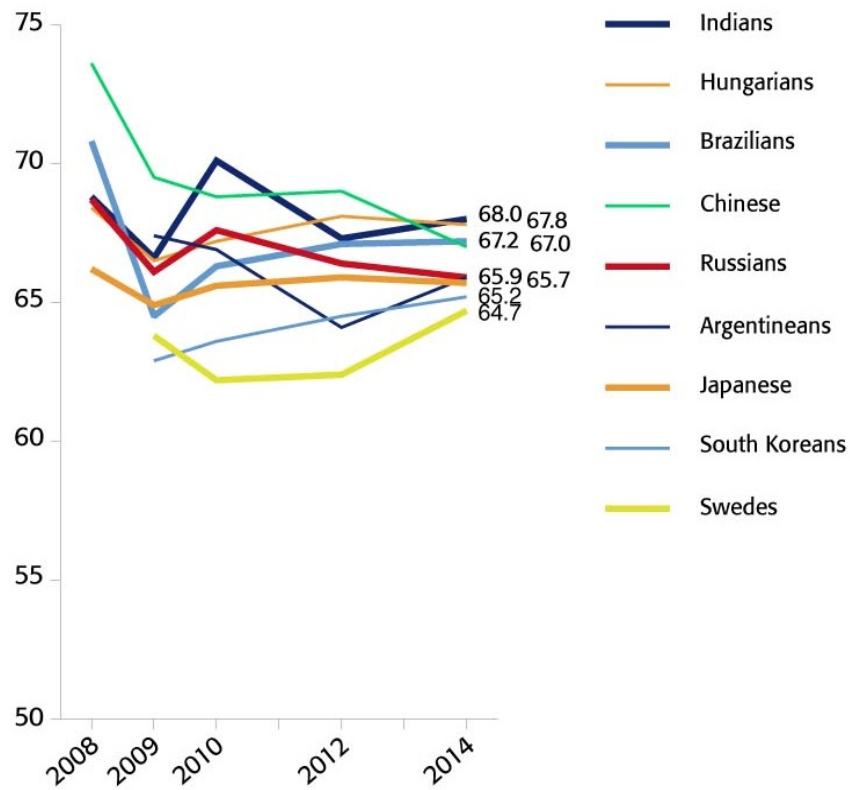
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# Greendex: Transportation



## Trends: 2008–2014

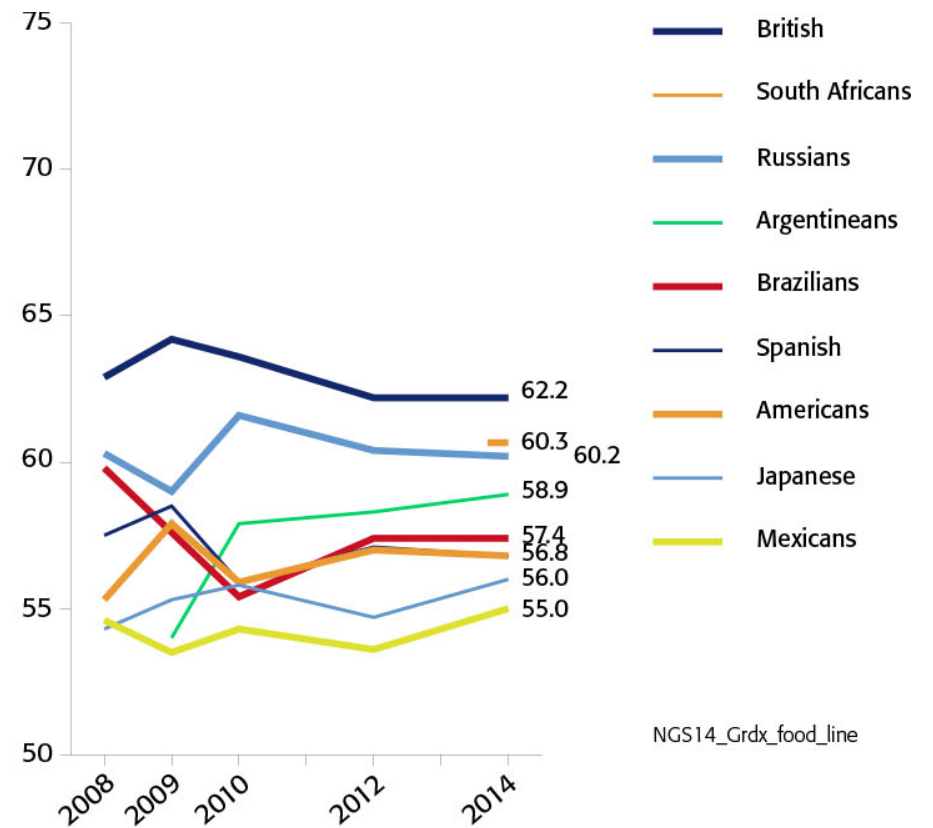
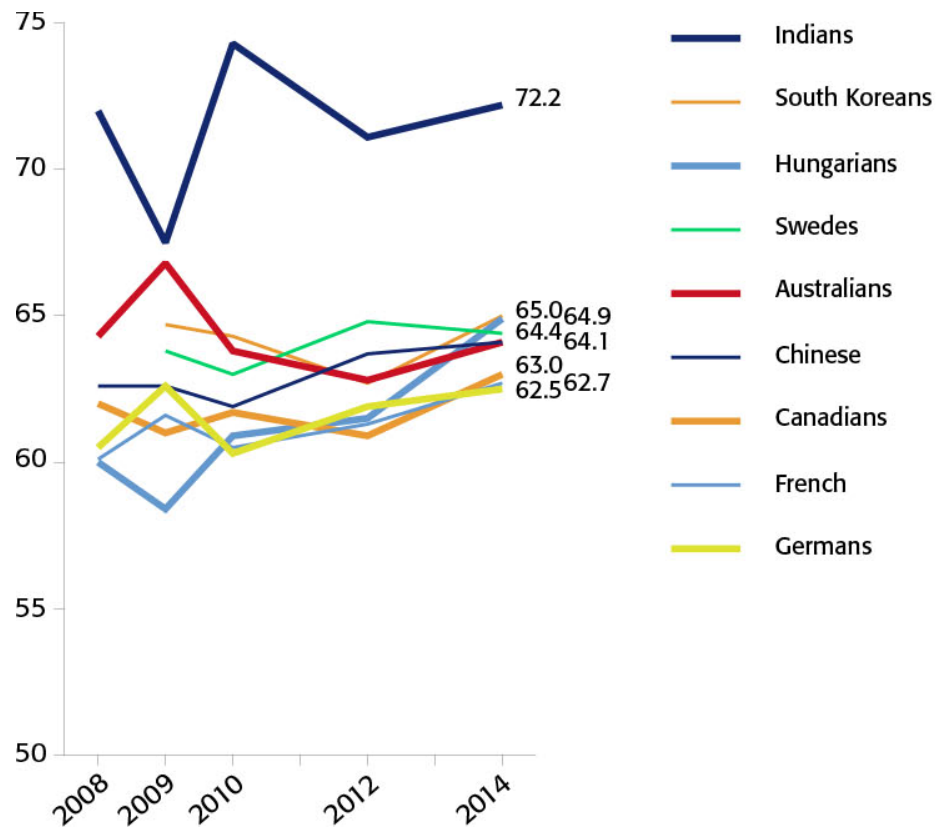


NGS14\_Grdx\_transport\_line

# Greendex: Food



## Trends: 2008–2014

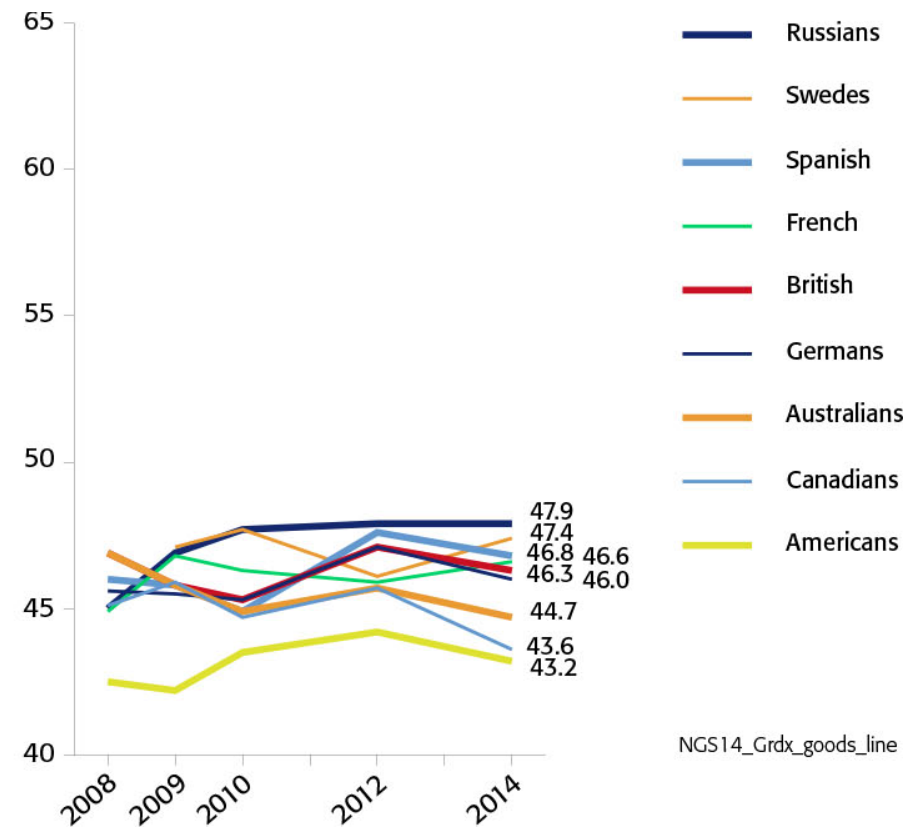
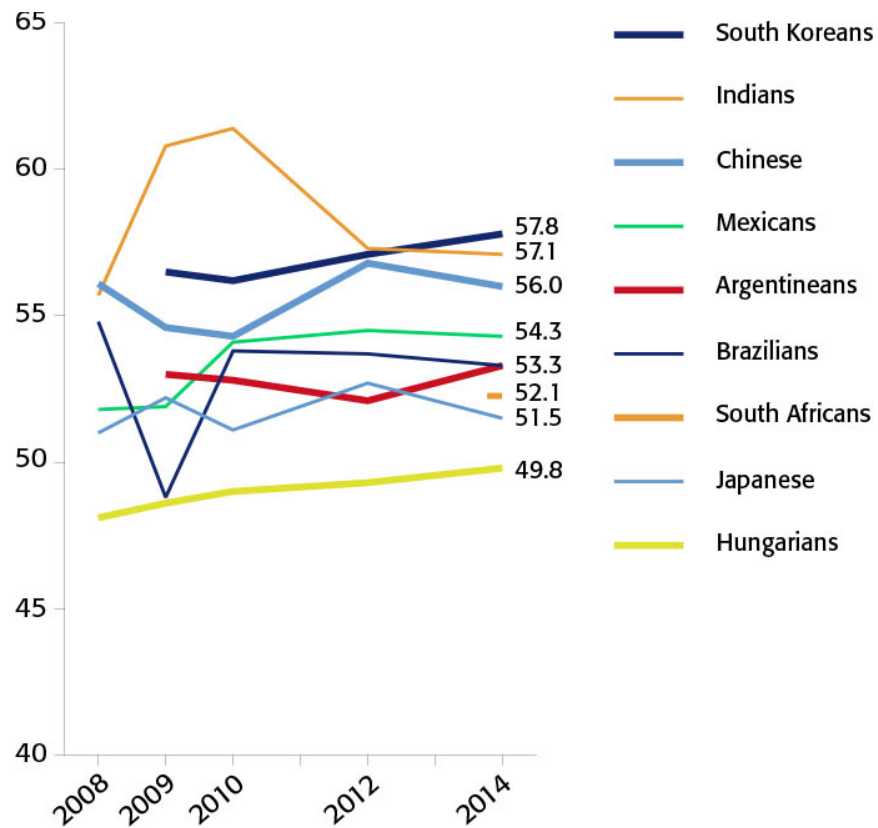


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# Greendex: Goods



## Trends: 2008–2014

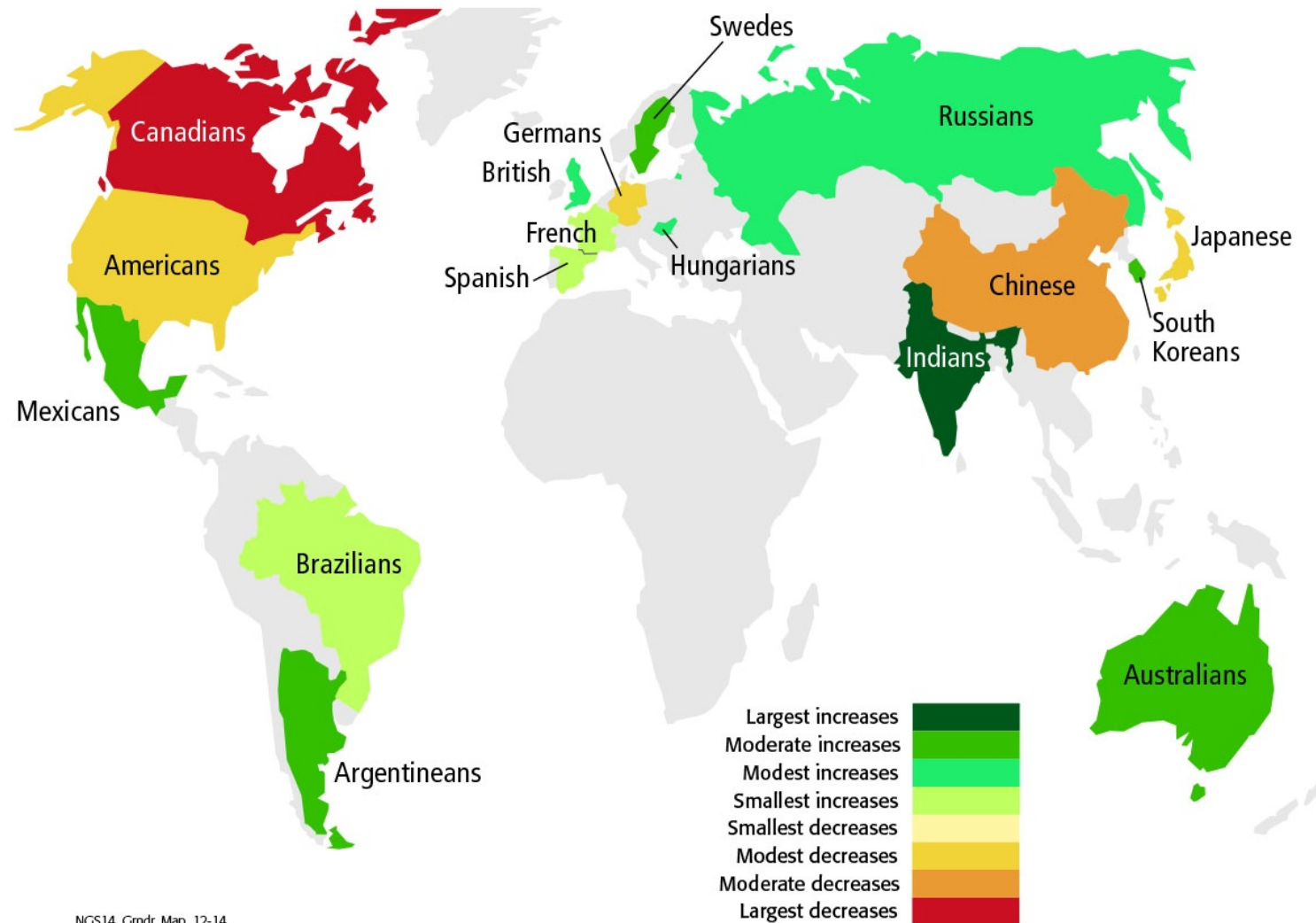


NGS14\_Grdx\_goods\_line

# Changes in Overall Greendex Score



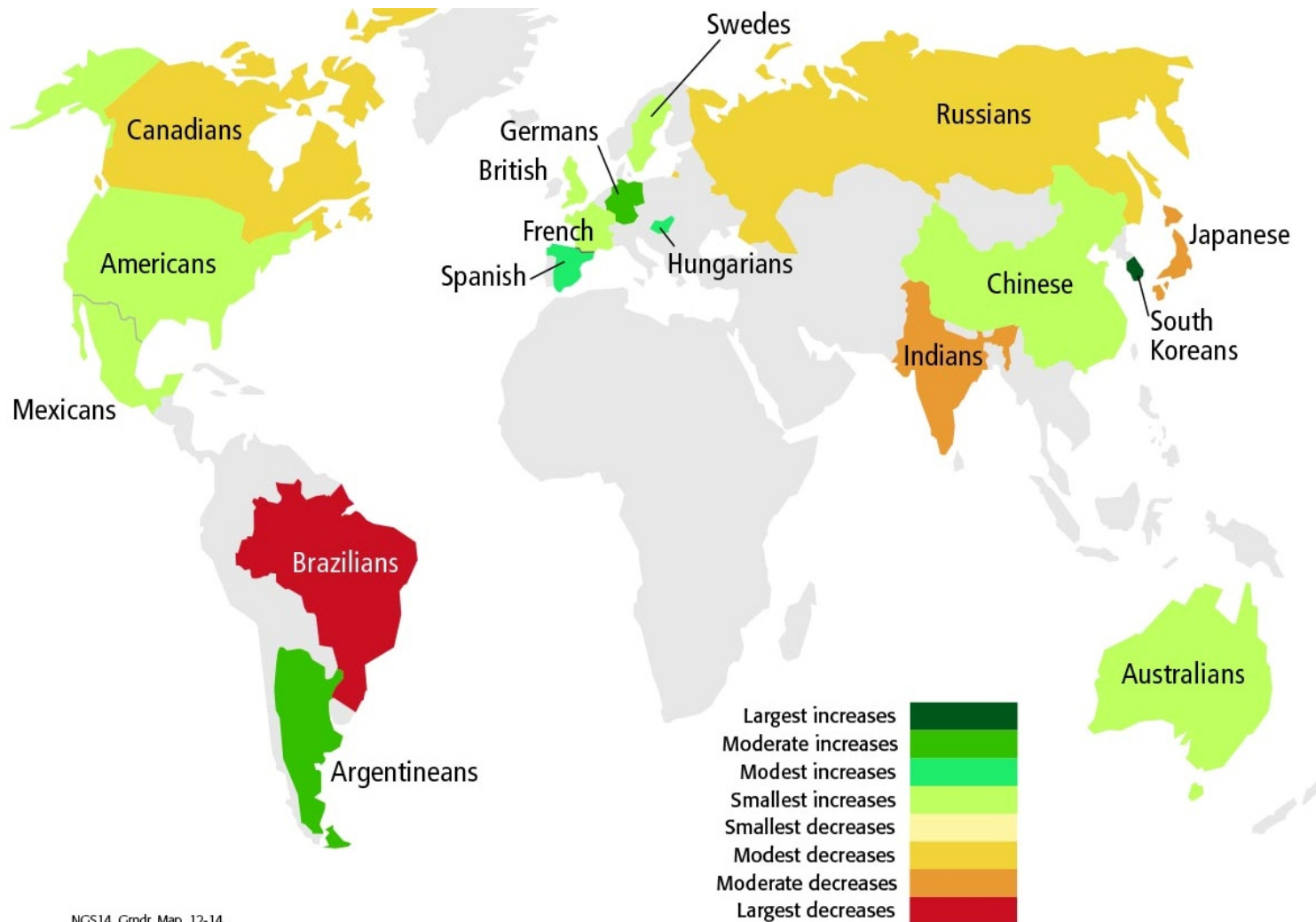
Consumers in Each Country, 2012–2014



# Changes in Overall Greendex Score



Consumers in Each Country, 2010–2014

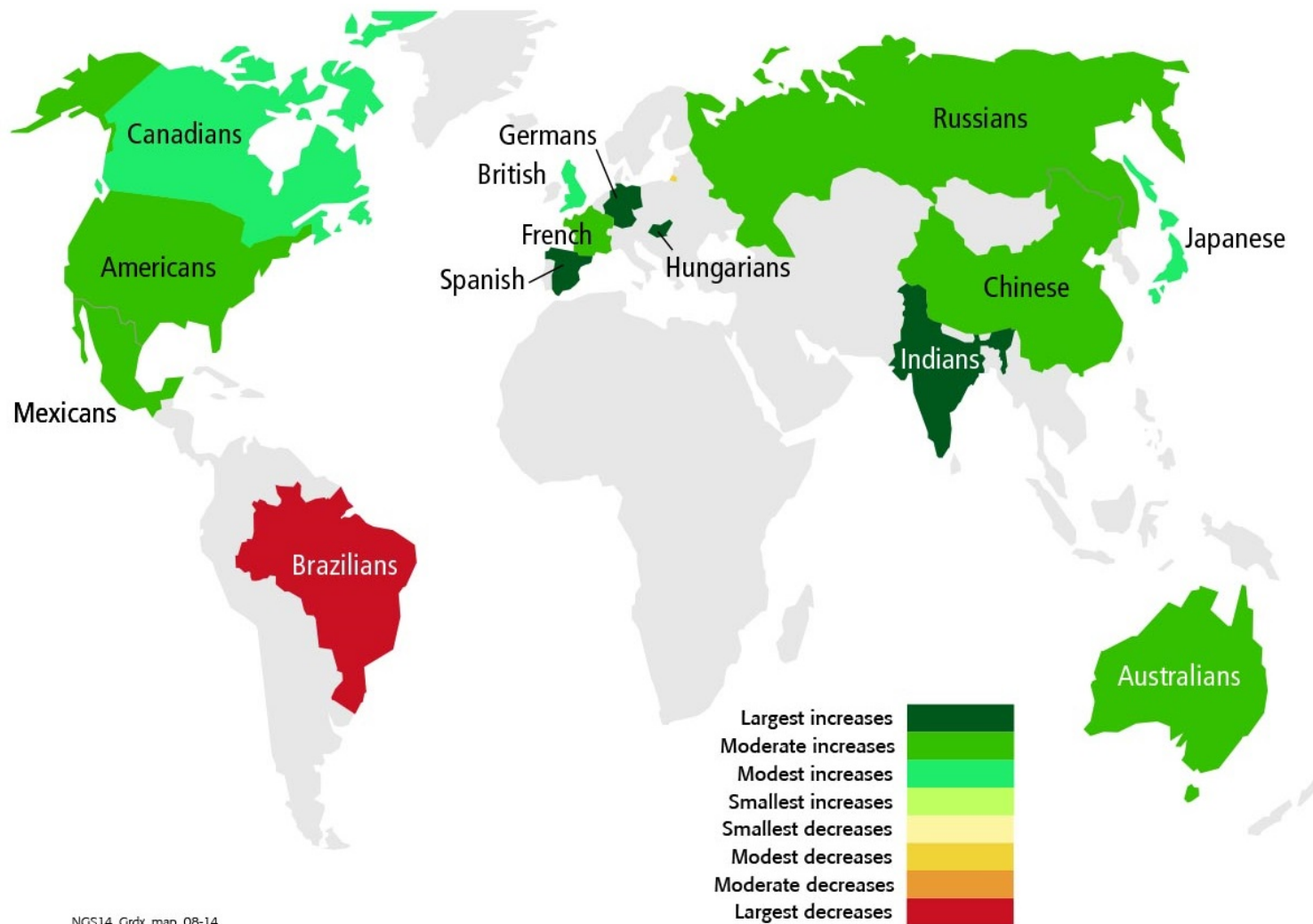




# Changes in Overall Greendex Score



Consumers in Each Country, 2008–2014





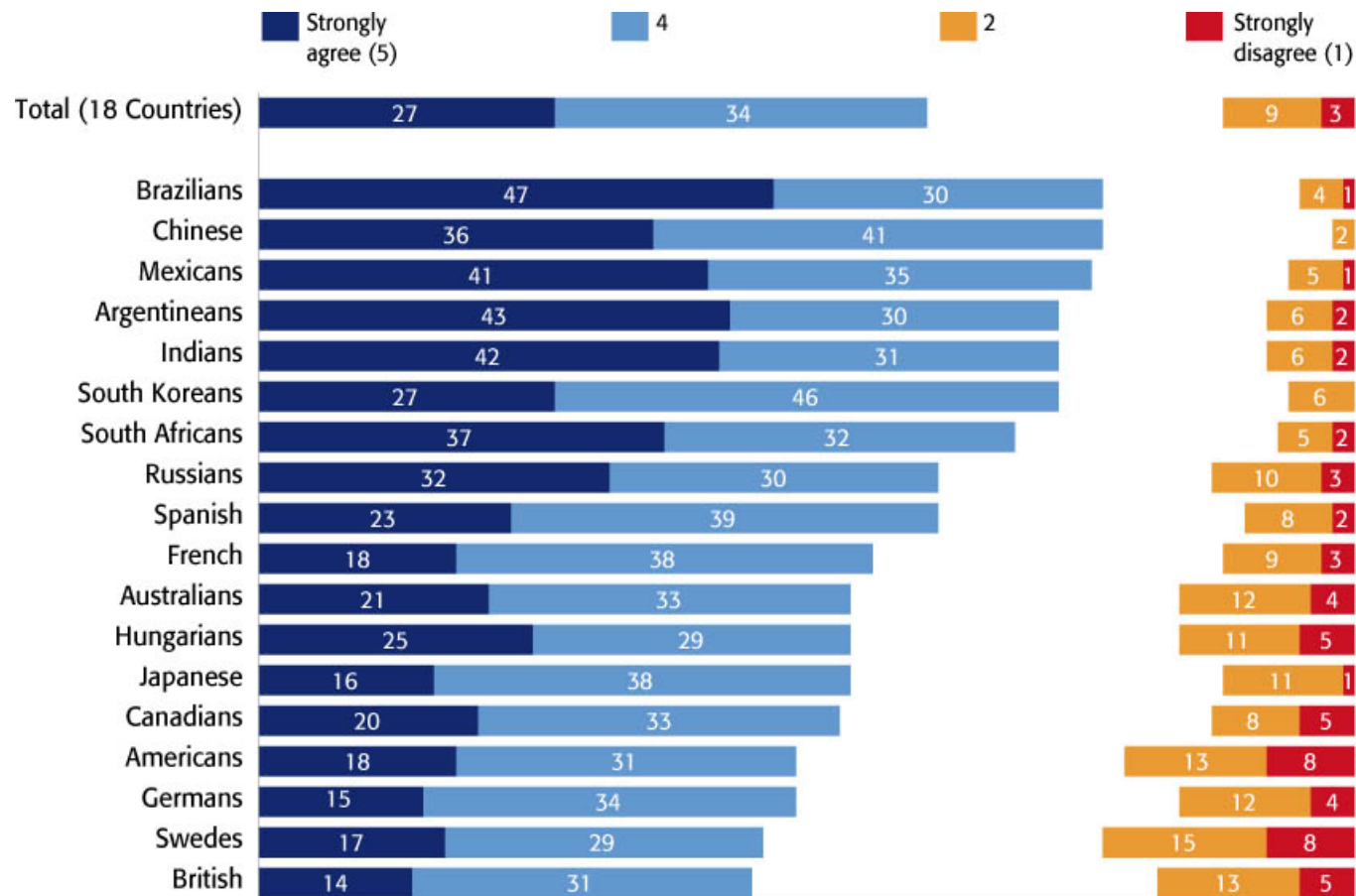
## **Attitudes and Beliefs: Findings by Country**

- There is a significant amount of concern about the environment across the 18 countries surveyed. More than half of consumers are very concerned about environmental problems and four out of ten believe that environmental problems are having a negative impact on their health. Environmental concern has increased since 2012 among consumers in 11 of the 18 countries.
- Countries with high Greendex scores tend to have a higher proportion of consumers who feel very guilty about their environmental impact. Respondents from countries with high Greendex scores are also less likely to believe that individuals can affect their society's environmental impact, whereas those with the lowest scores tend to be the most empowered.
- A majority of consumers in the 18 countries believe that global warming will negatively affect their own life and that people must dramatically reduce their consumption to improve the environment for future generations. The perception that global warming will affect people has grown since 2012. The majority of consumers do not think the government or companies/industries in their country are working hard to make sure they have a clean environment.

# I Am Very Concerned about Environmental Problems



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



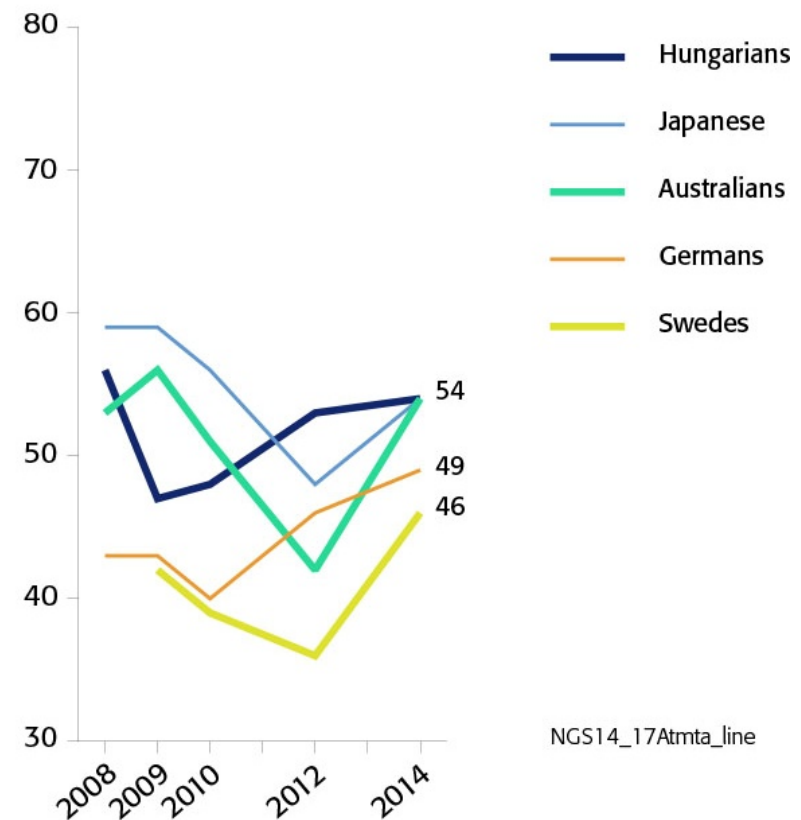
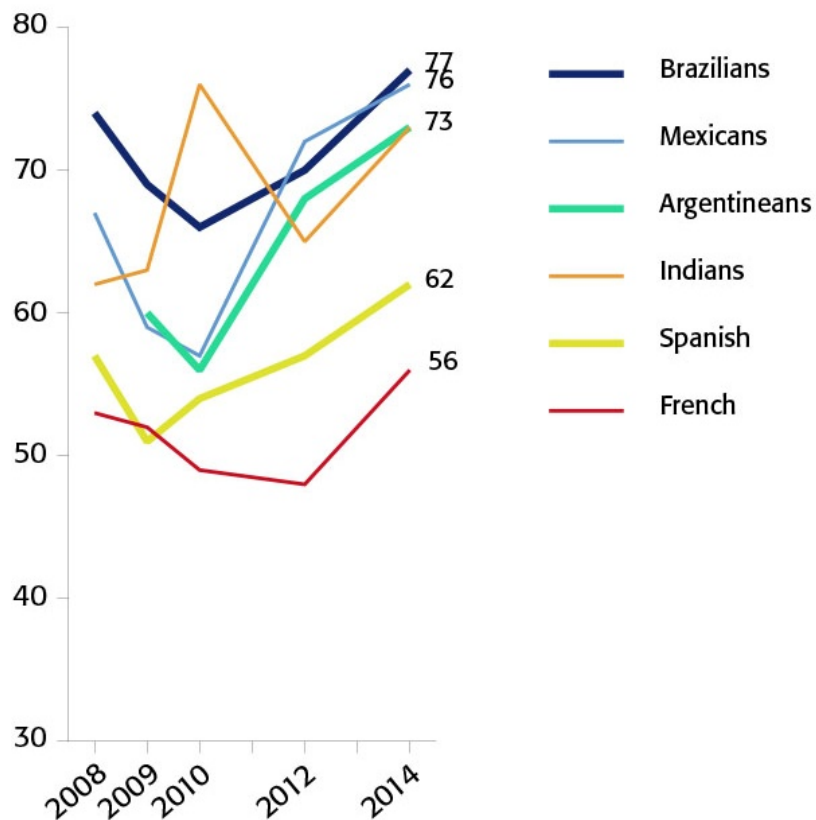
NGS14\_17Aa\_EnvCon

The white space in this chart represents “3” (on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means “Strongly disagree” and 5 means “Strongly agree”) and “DK/NA.”

# I Am Very Concerned about Environmental Problems



“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Increases: 2008–2014

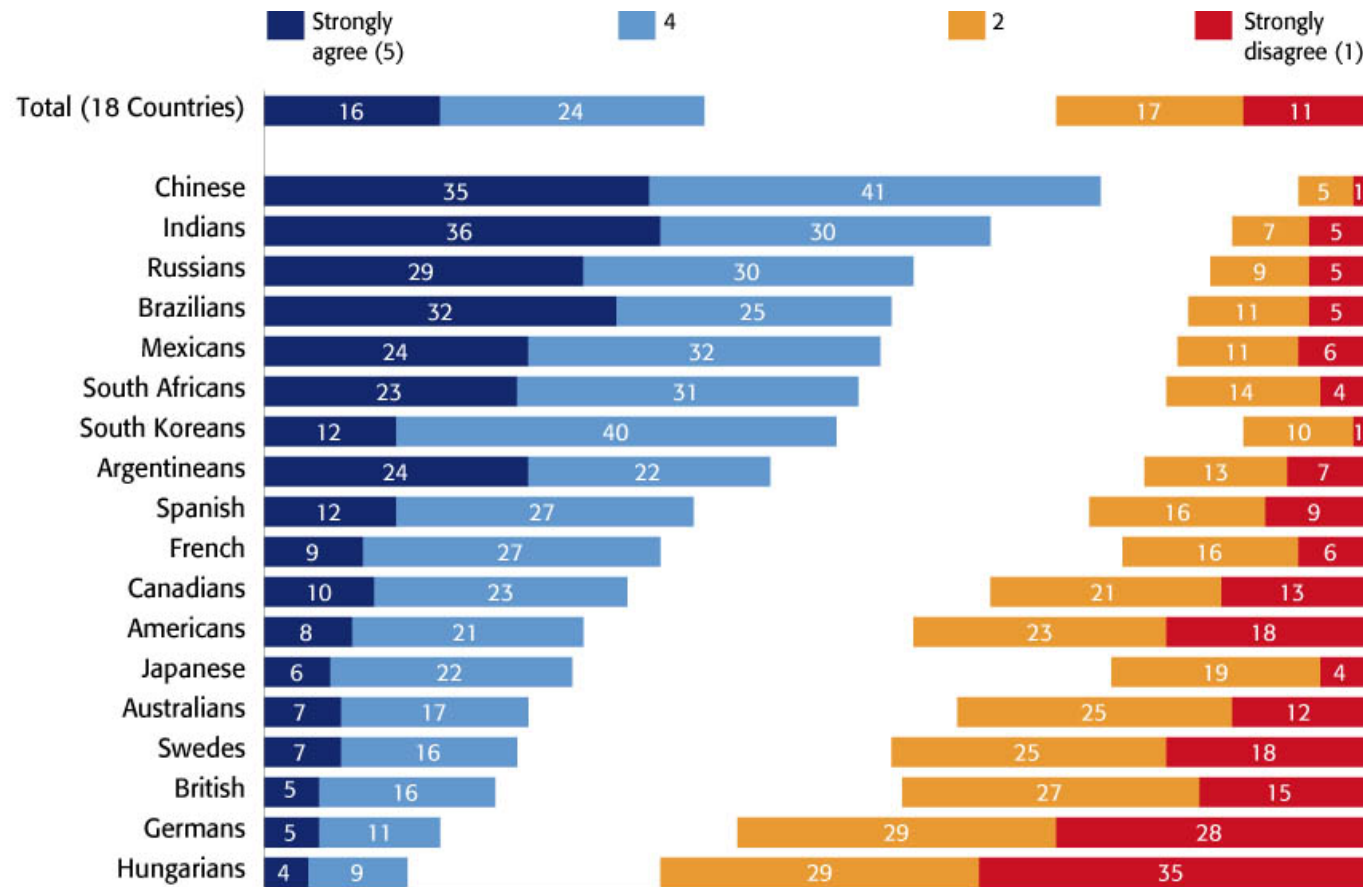


NGS14\_17Atmtna\_line

# Environmental Problems Are Having a Negative Impact on My Health Today



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

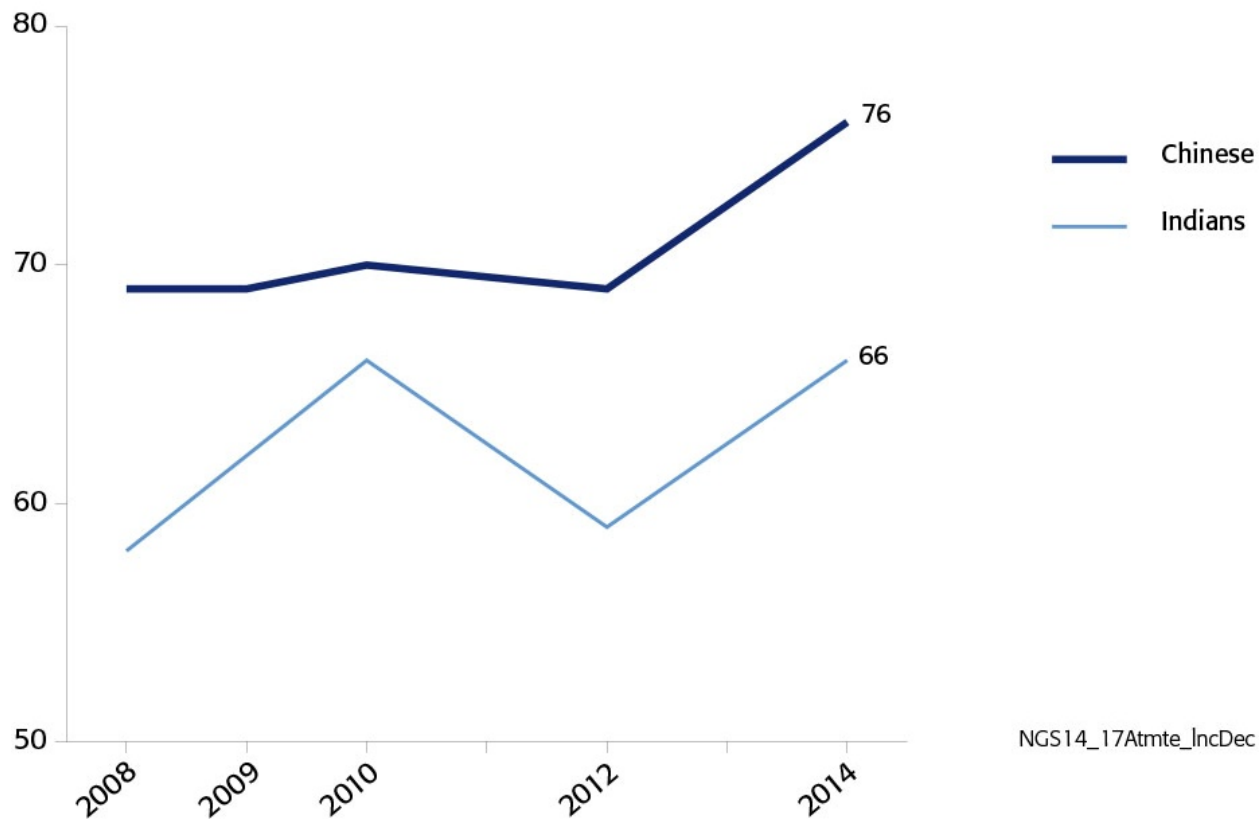


NGS14\_17Ae\_Env\_Health\_neg

# Environmental Problems Are Having a Negative Impact on My Health Today



“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Increases: 2008–2014

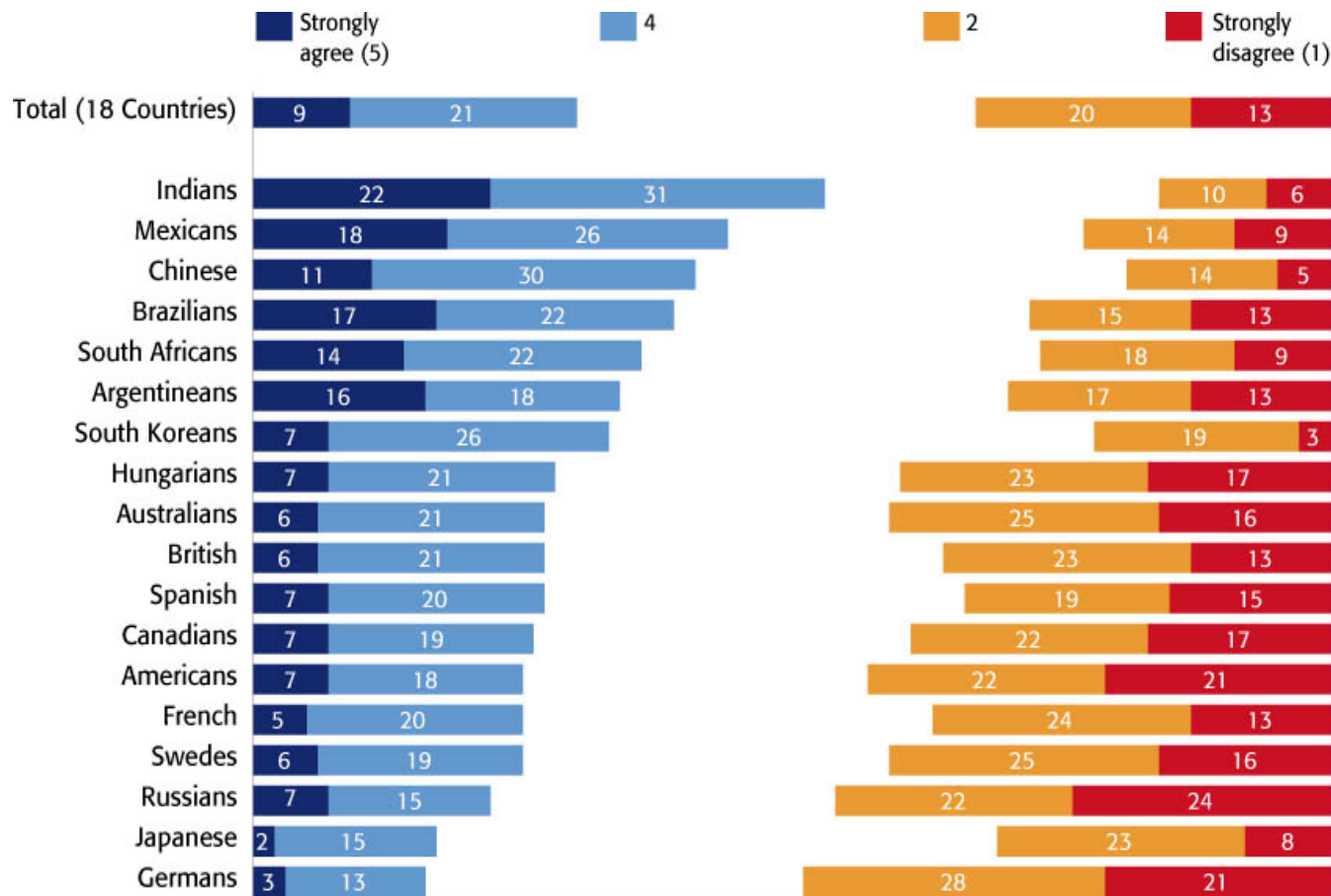




# I Feel Guilty about the Impact I Have on the Environment



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



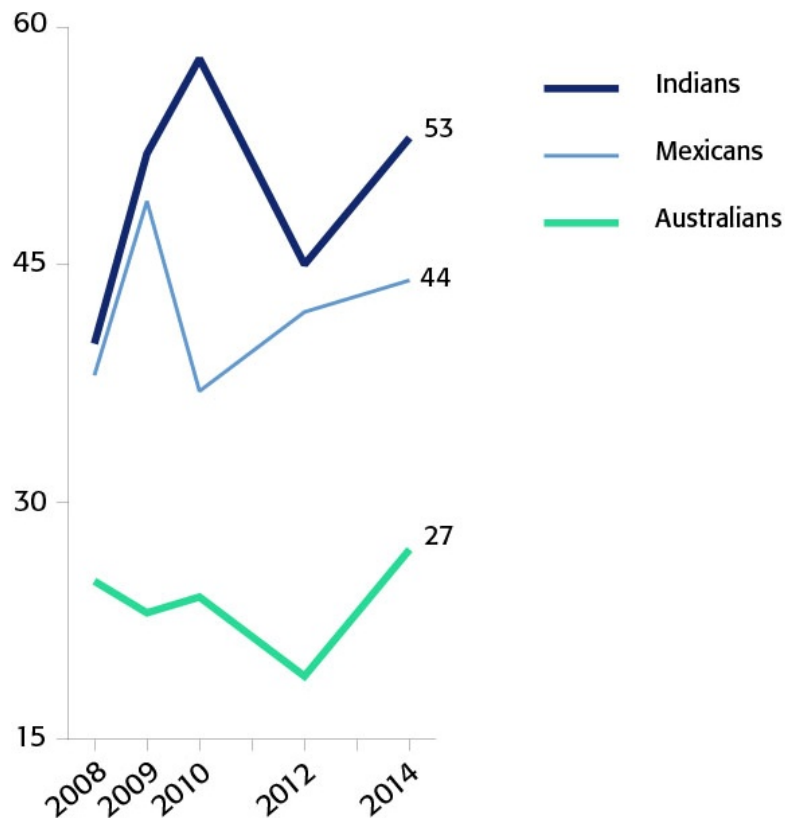
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# I Feel Guilty about the Impact I Have on the Environment

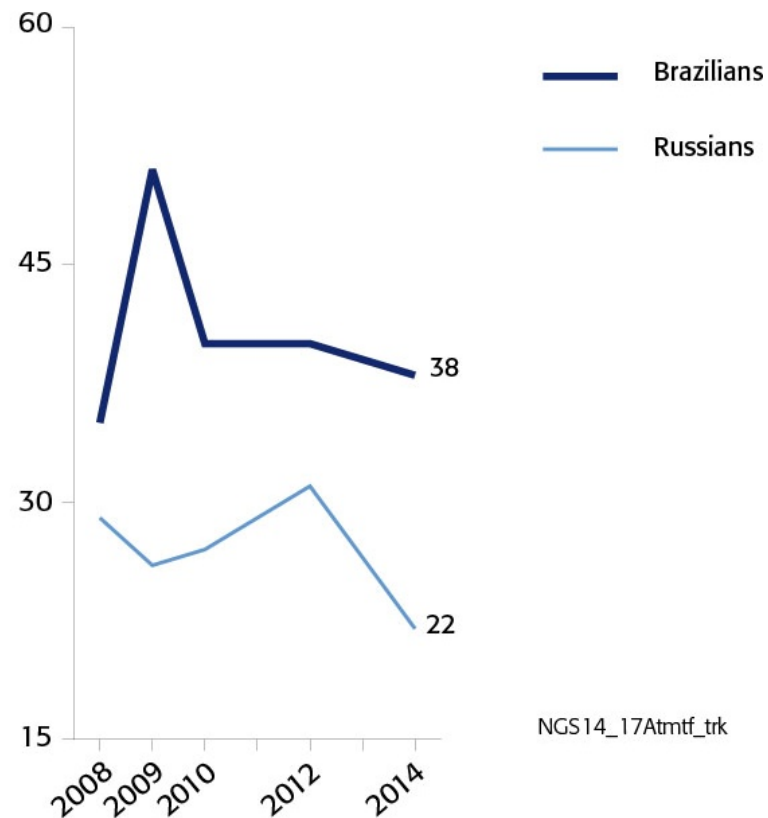


“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases

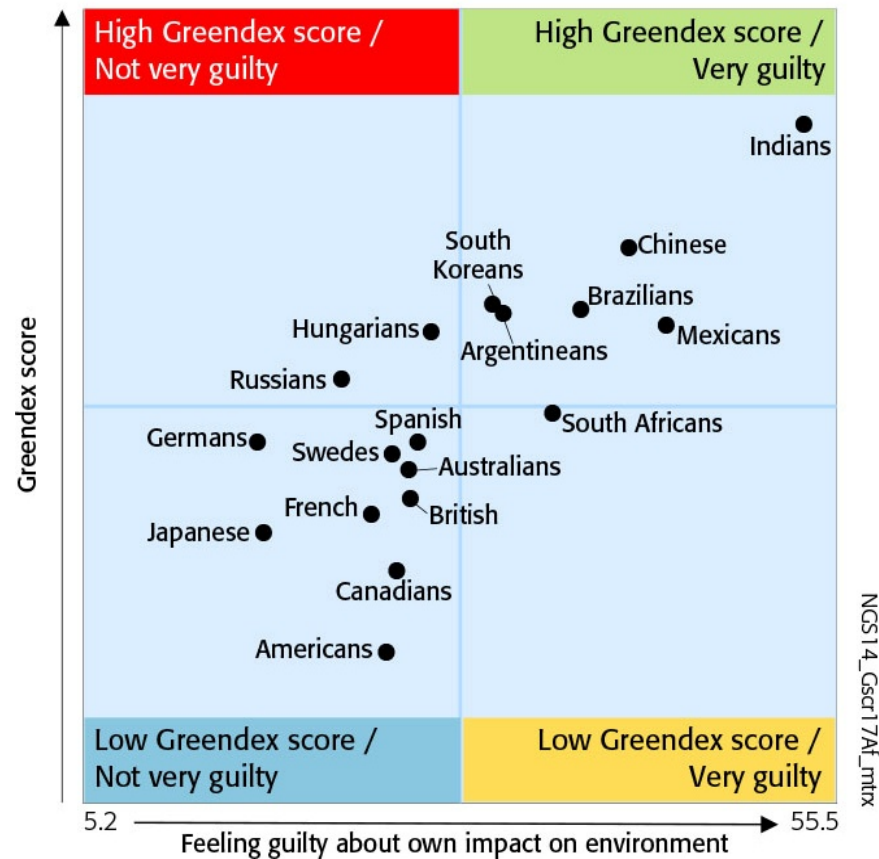


NGS14\_17Atmtf\_trk

# Greendex Score vs Feeling Guilty



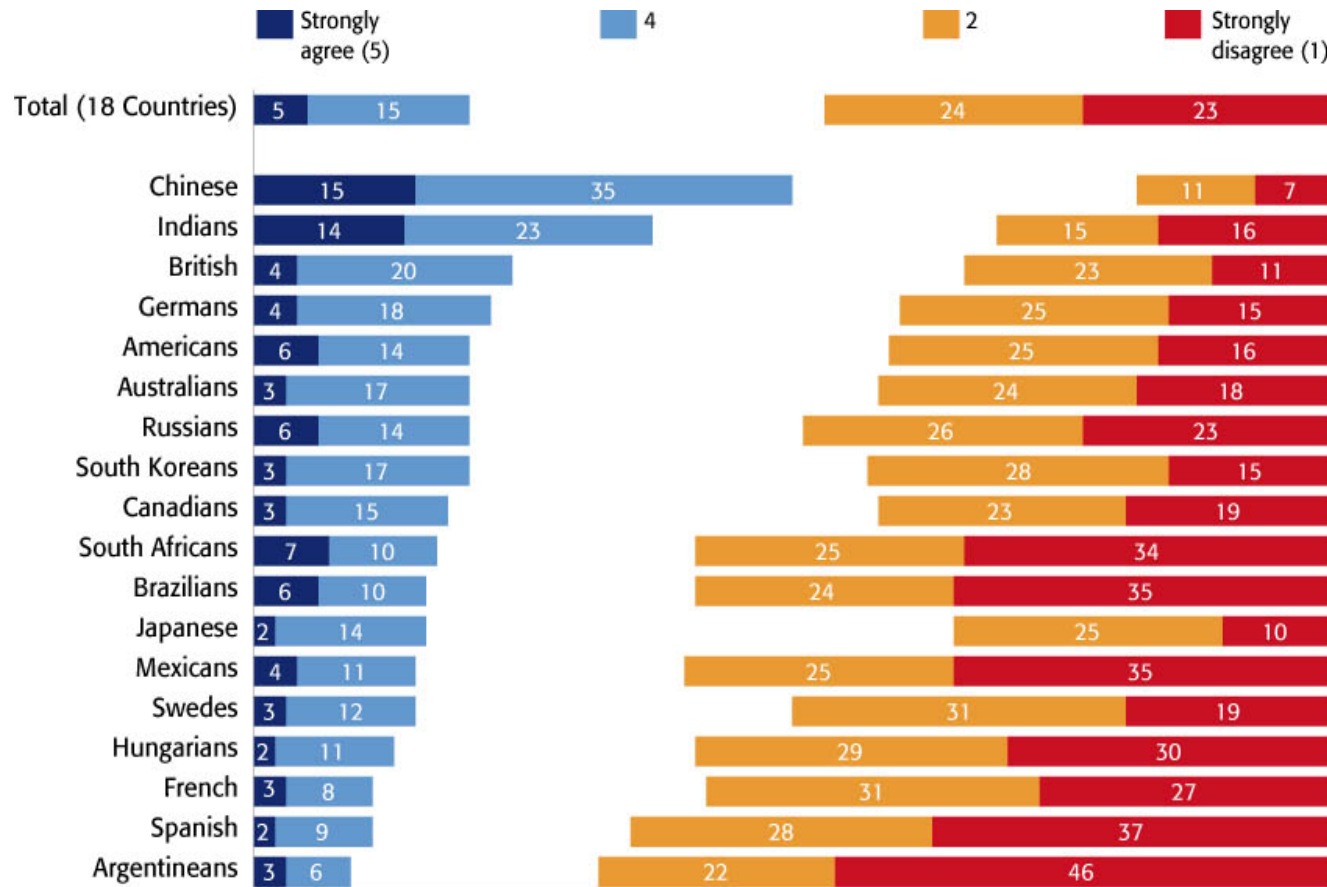
Consumers in Each Country, 2014



# My Government Is Currently Working Very Hard to Make Sure that We Have a Clean Environment



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



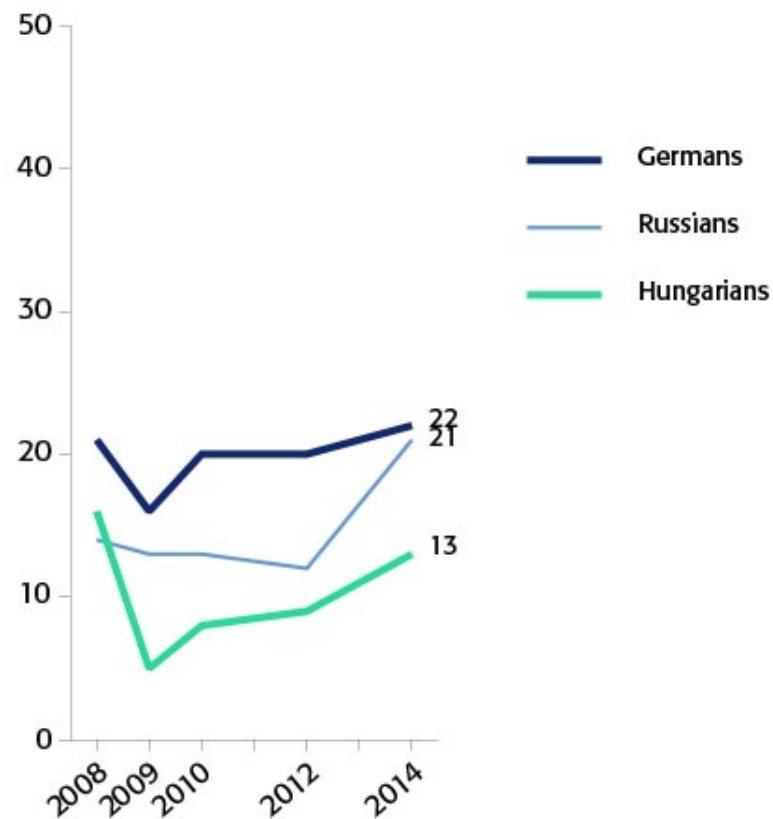
NGS14\_17Ah\_Env\_Gov

# My Government Is Currently Working Very Hard to Make Sure that We Have a Clean Environment

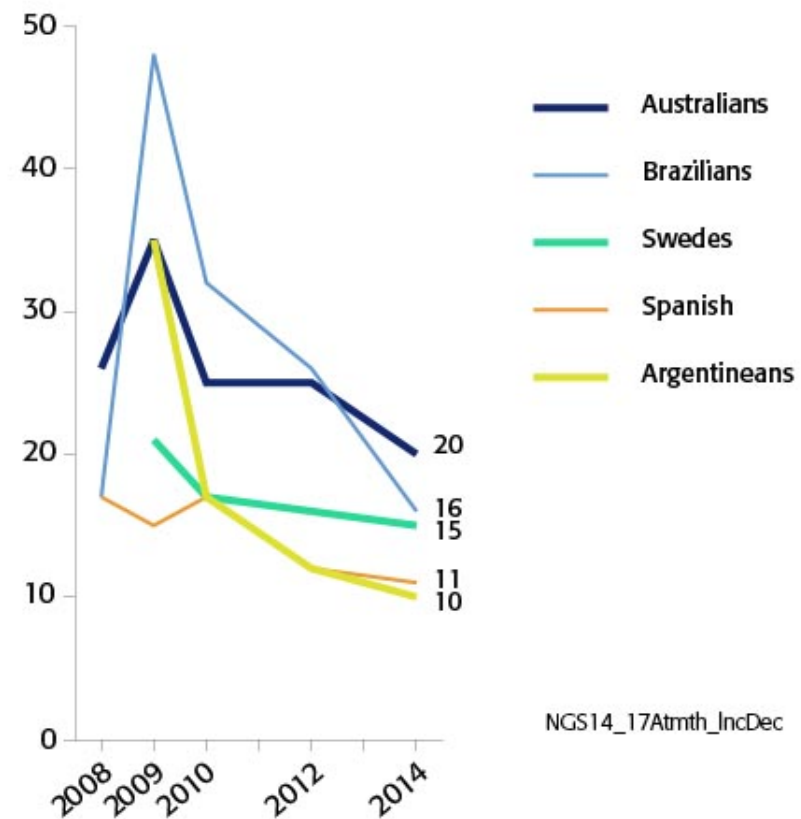


“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases

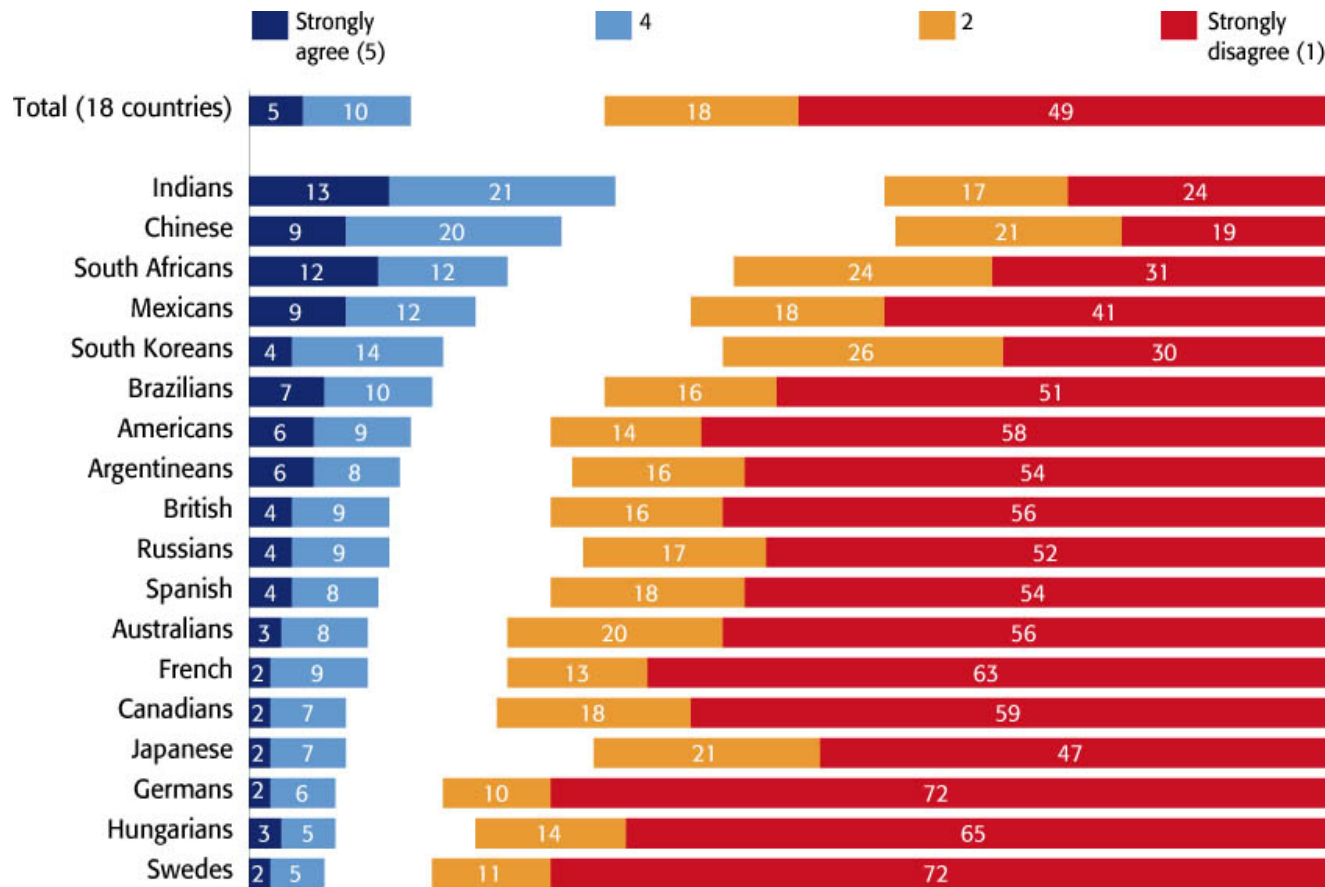


NGS14\_17Atrnth\_IncDec

# Owning a Luxury Car Is a Very Important Goal in My Life



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS14\_17Bb\_Env\_LuxCar

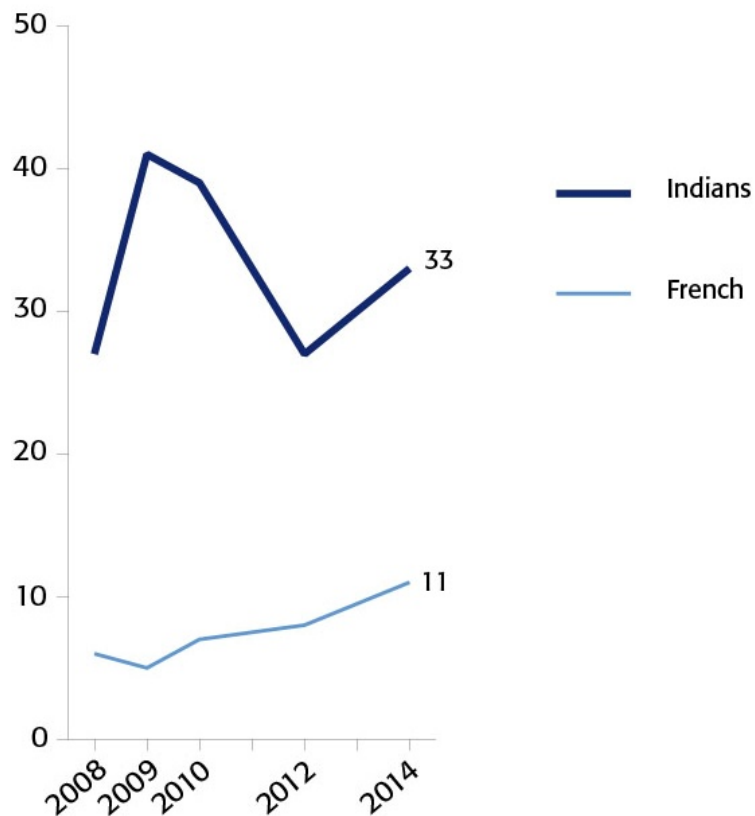


# Owning a Luxury Car Is a Very Important Goal in My Life

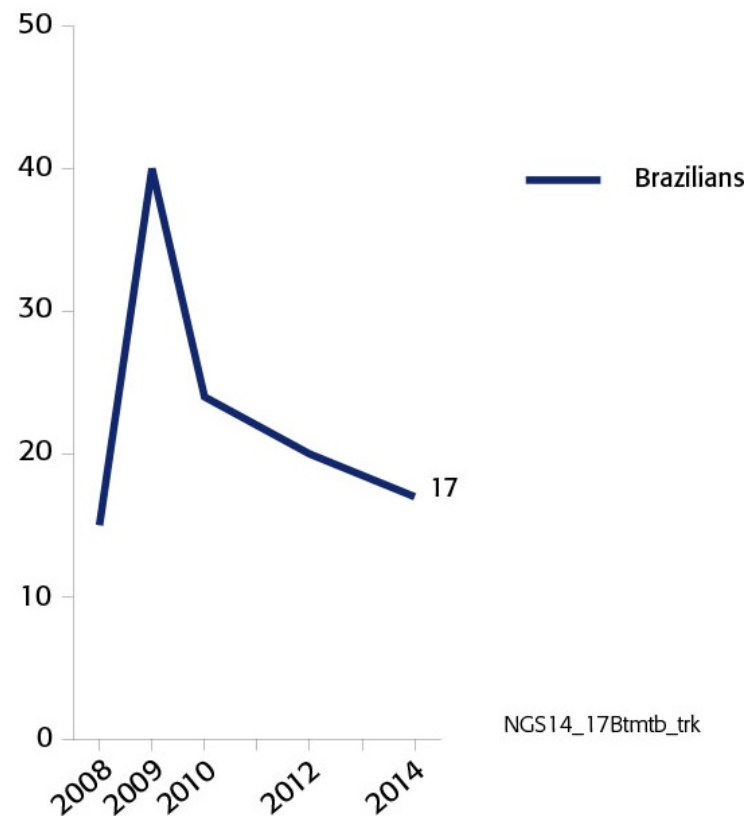


“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases

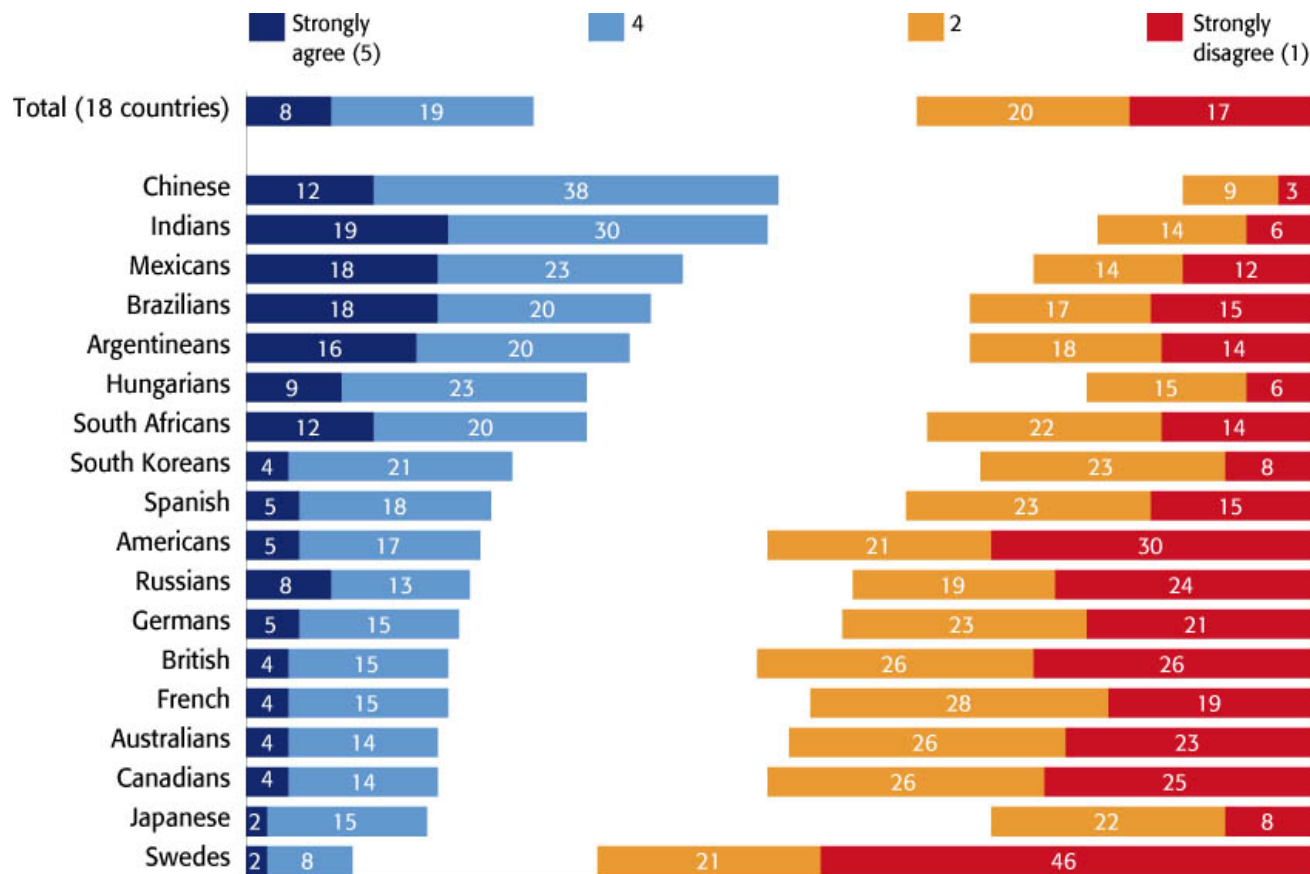


NGS14\_17Btrmtb\_trk

# People I Know Have Encouraged Me to Become More Environmentally Responsible through Their Words and Actions



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

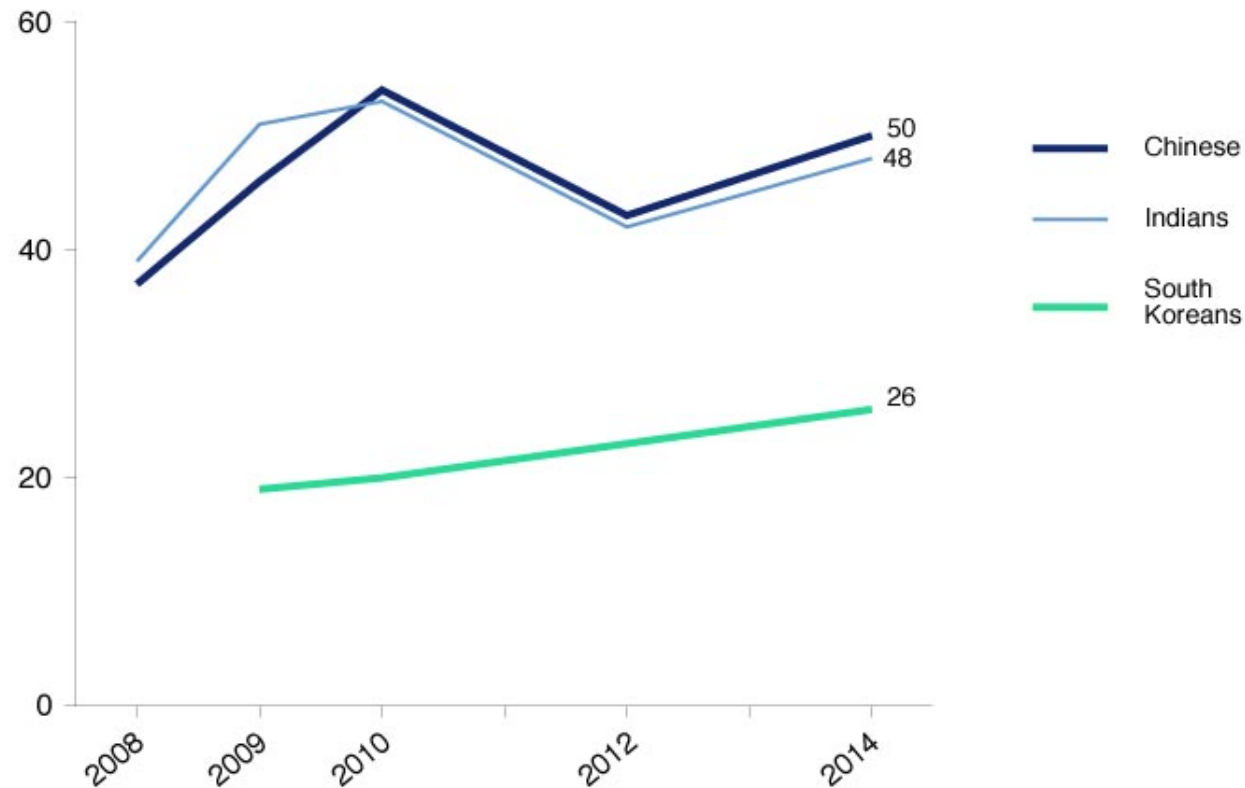


NGS14\_17Bk\_EncEnVRes

# People I Know Have Encouraged Me to Become More Environmentally Responsible through Their Words and Actions



“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

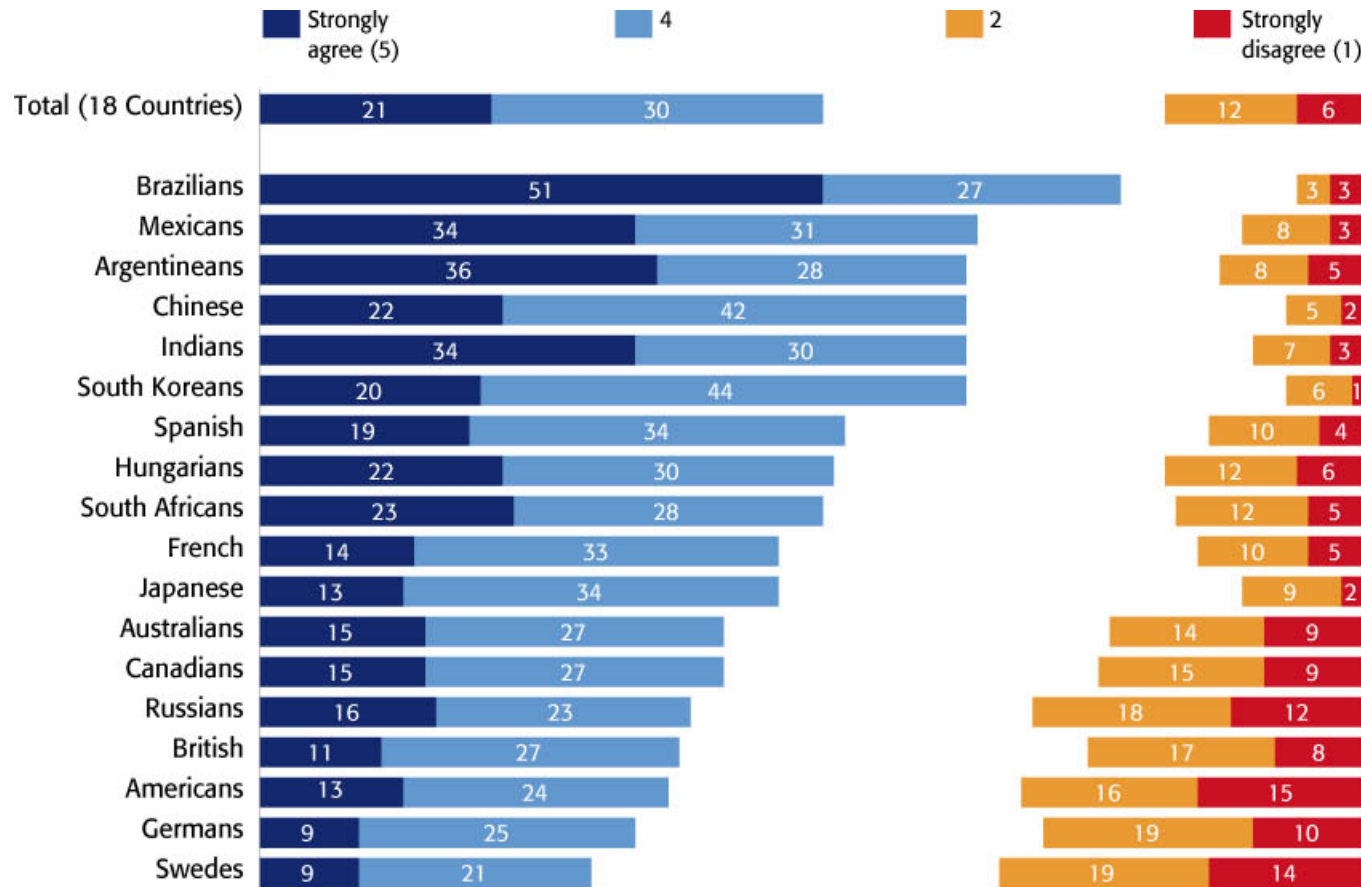


NGS14\_17BtmtK\_IncDec

# Global Warming Will Worsen My Way of Life within My Own Lifetime



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

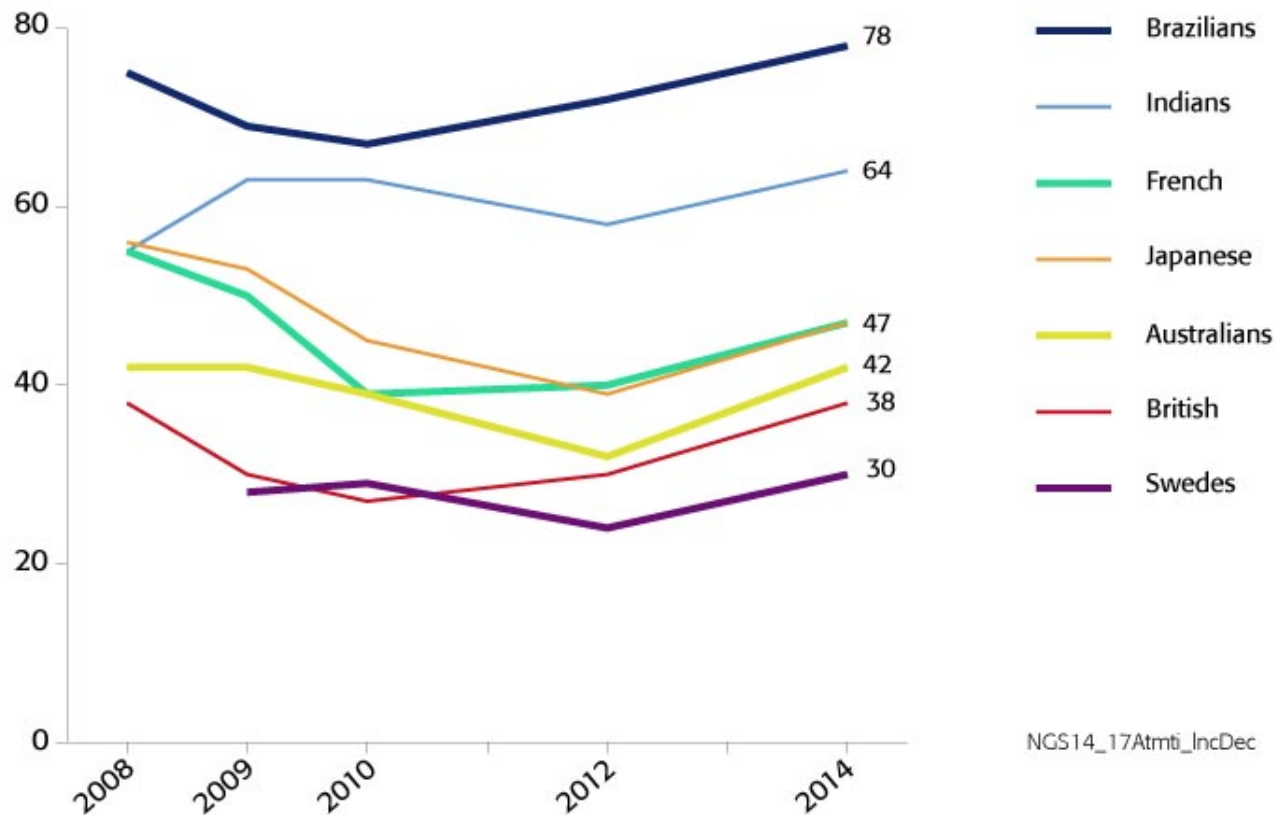


NGS14\_17AI\_Env\_Warming

# Global Warming Will Worsen My Way of Life within My Own Lifetime



“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Increases: 2008–2014

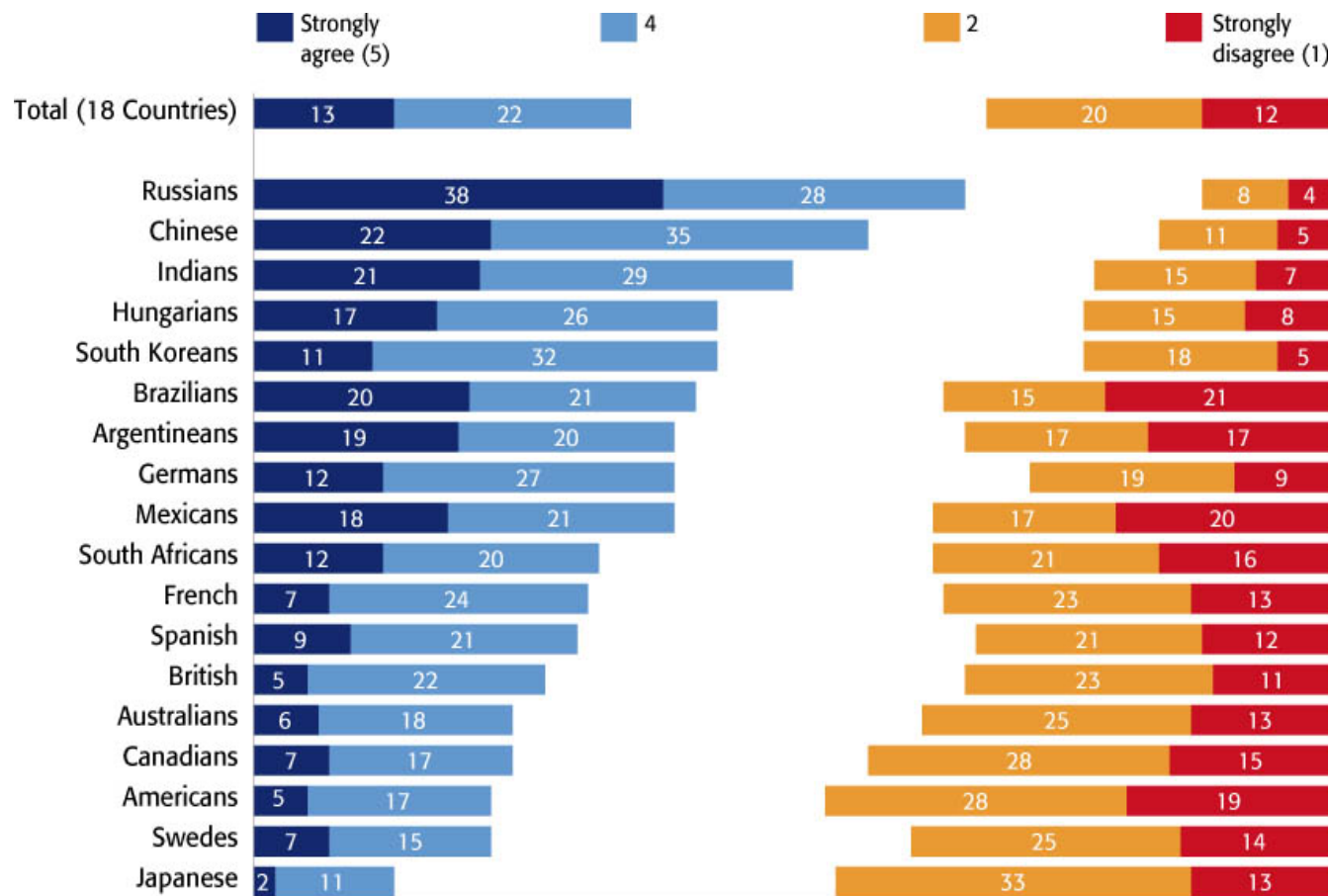


NGS14\_17Atmti\_IncDec

# The Impact That Our Society Has on the Environment Is So Severe That There Is Very Little Individuals Can Do about It



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS14\_17Ab\_Env\_society

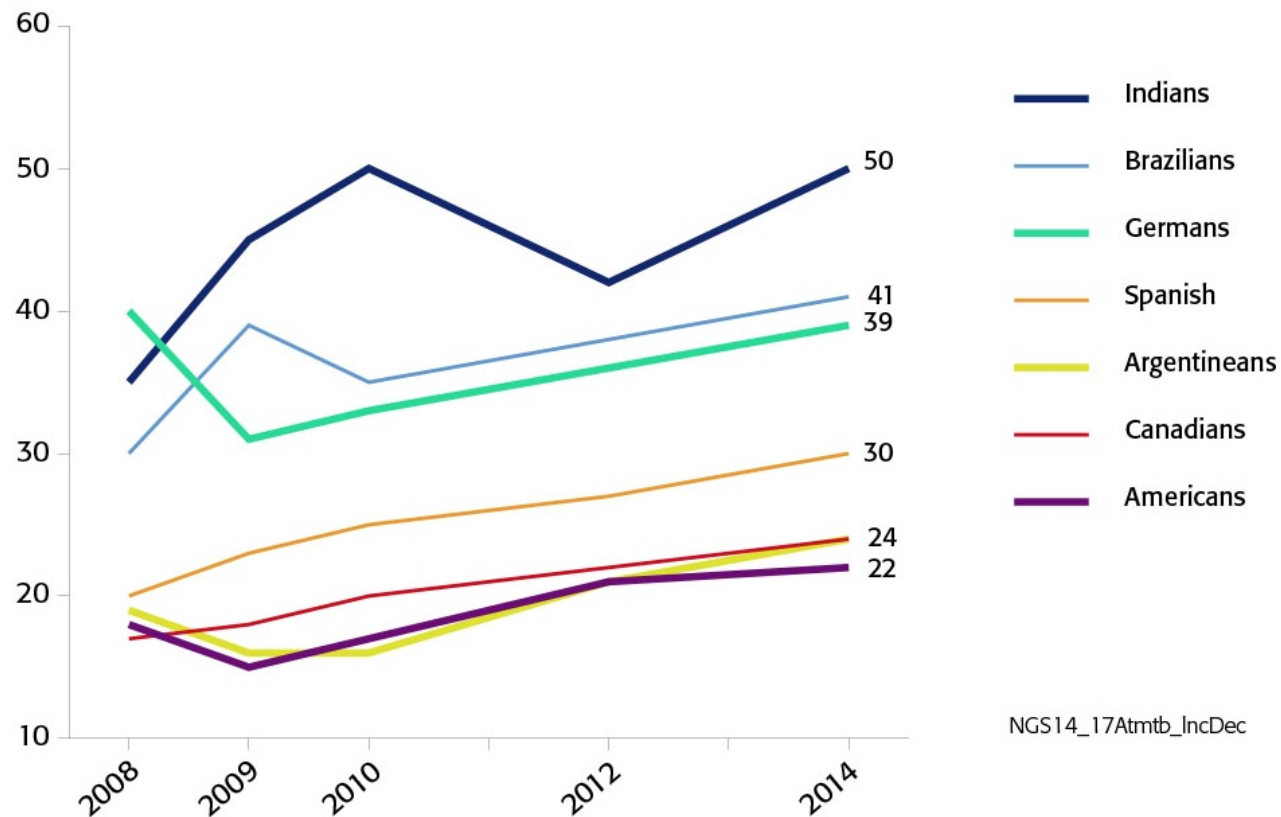
The white space in this chart represents “3” (on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means “Strongly disagree” and 5 means “Strongly agree”) and “DK/NA.”



# The Impact That Our Society Has on the Environment Is So Severe That There Is Very Little Individuals Can Do about It



“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Increases: 2008–2014

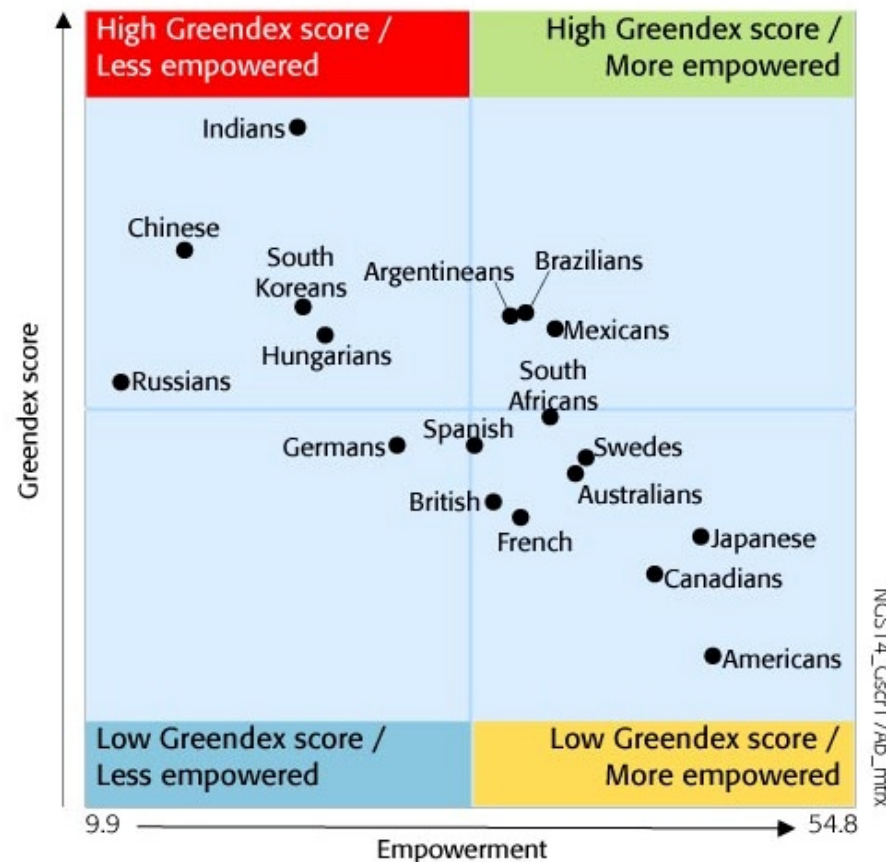


NGS14\_17Atmtb\_IncDec

# Greendex Score vs Empowerment



Consumers in Each Country, 2014



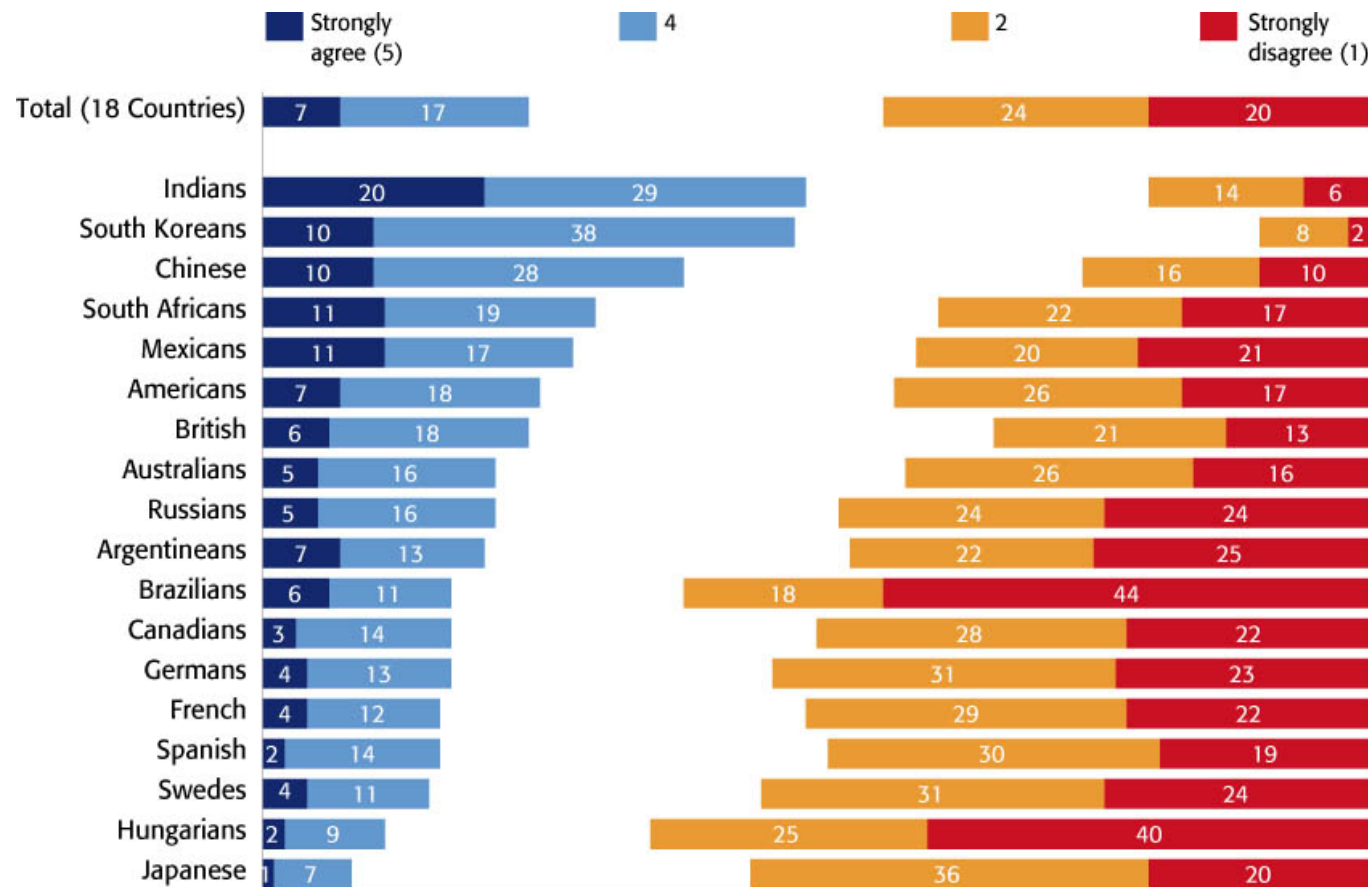
Note: "Empowerment" refers to the extent to which one disagrees with the statement "the impact that our society has on the environment is so severe that there is very little individuals can do about it."



# New Technology Will Ultimately Solve Our Environmental Problems



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



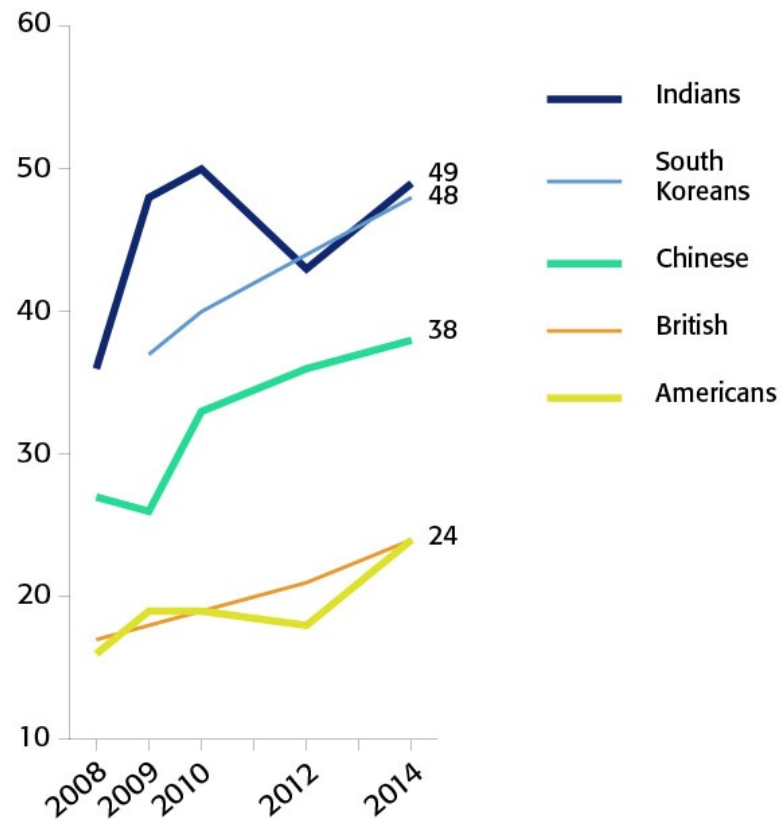
NGS14\_17Ac\_Env\_Tech

# New Technology Will Ultimately Solve Our Environmental Problems

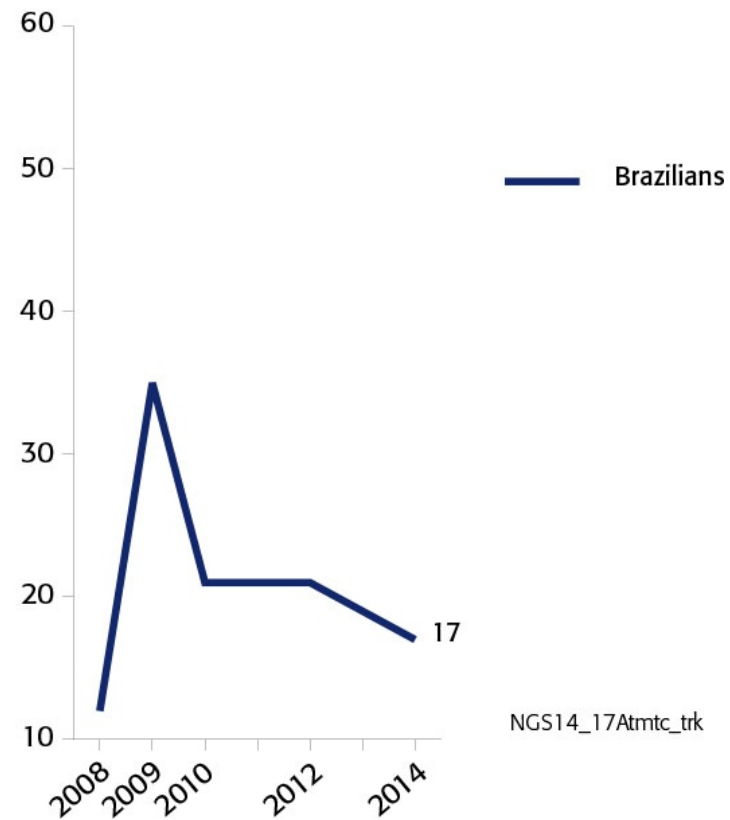


“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases

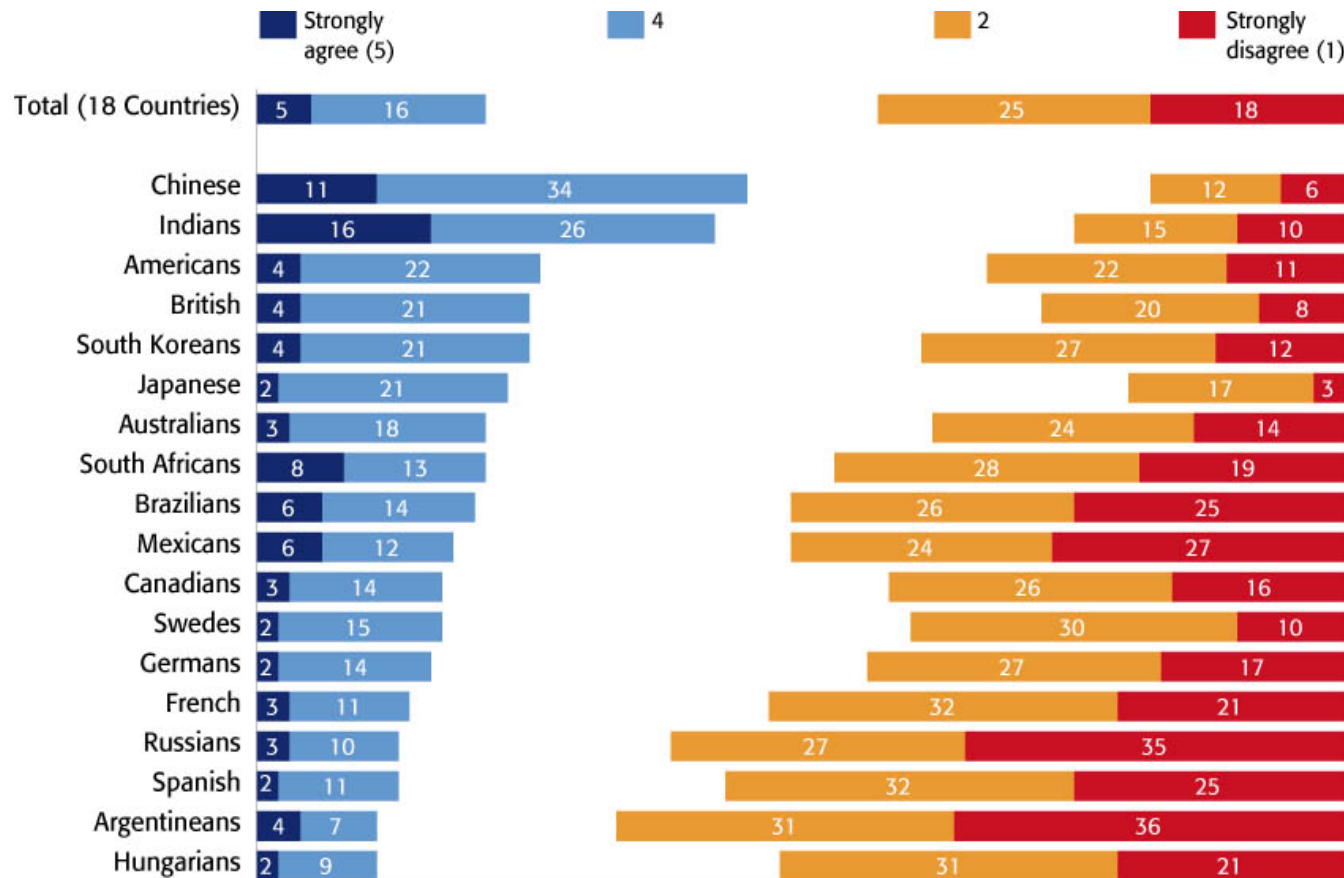


NGS14\_17Atmtc\_trk

# Companies and Industries Are Currently Working Very Hard to Make Sure That We Have a Clean Environment in My Country



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS14\_17Ag\_Env\_Cor

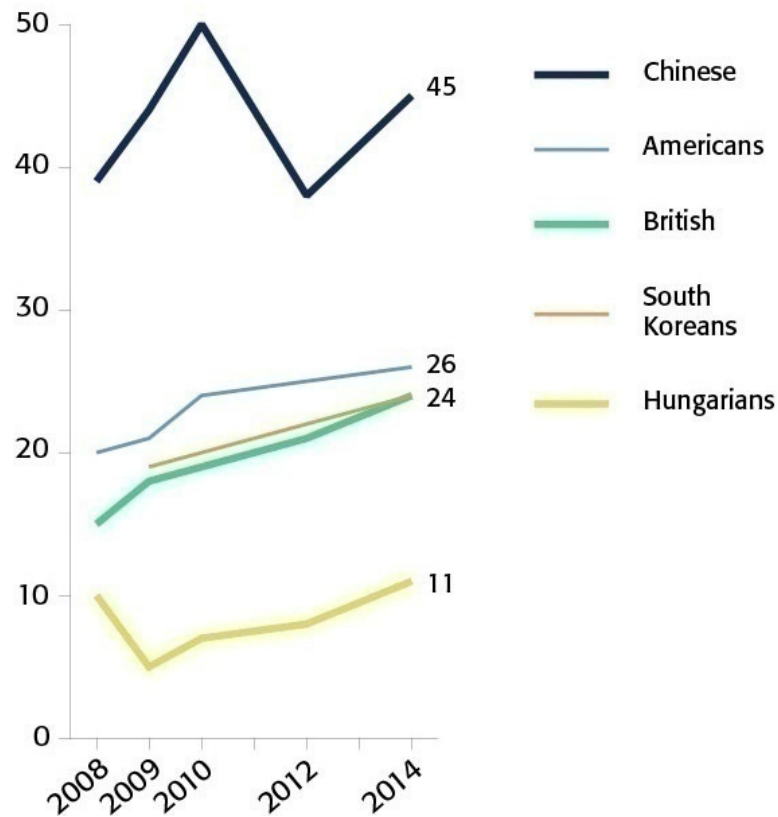


# Companies and Industries Are Currently Working Very Hard to Make Sure That We Have a Clean Environment in My Country

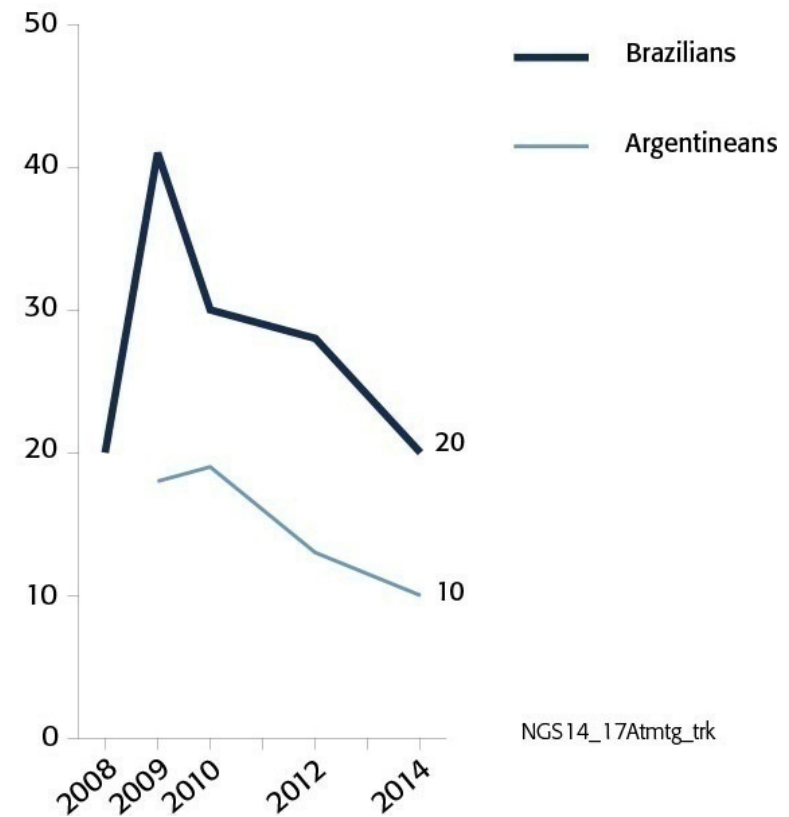


“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases



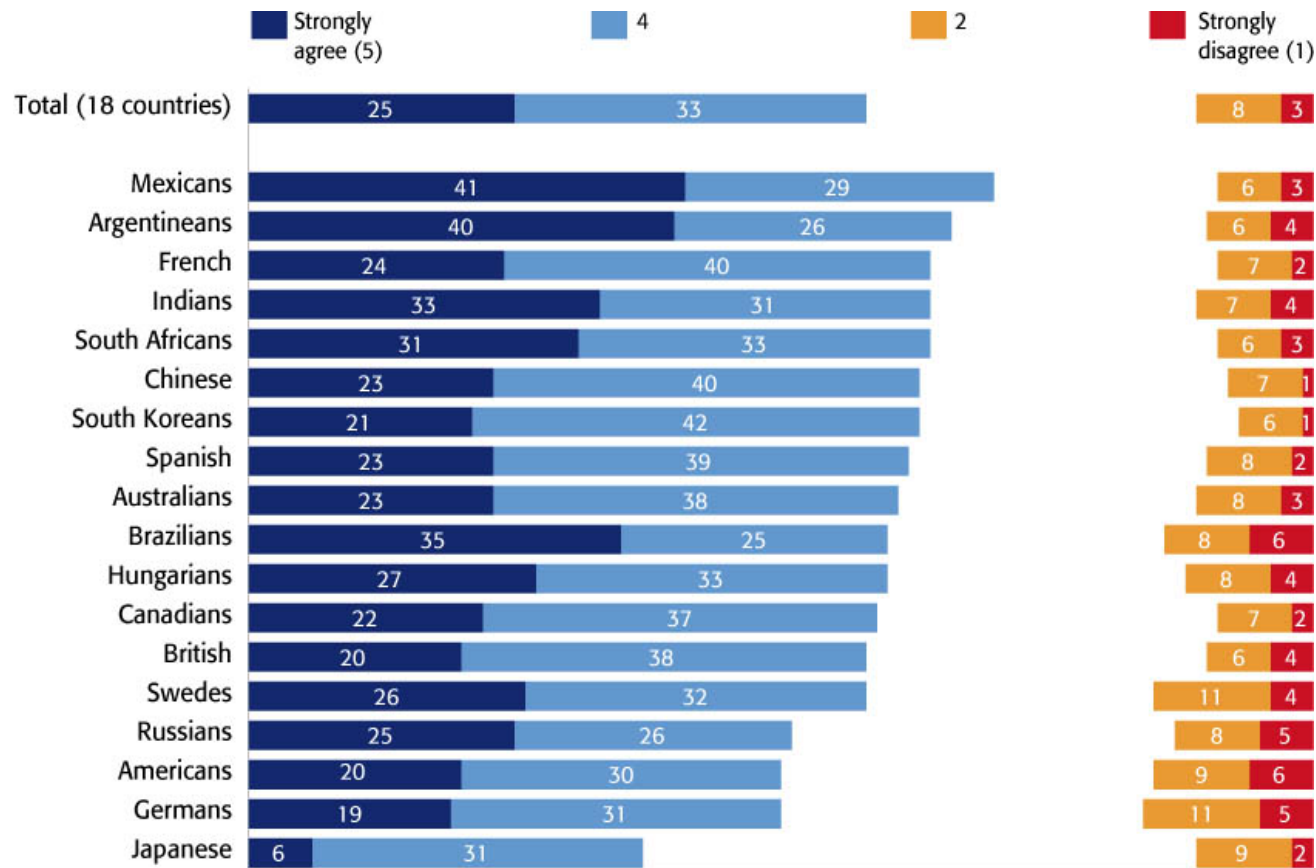
NGS14\_17Atmtg\_trk



# As a Society, We Will Need to Consume a Lot Less to Improve the Environment for Future Generations



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



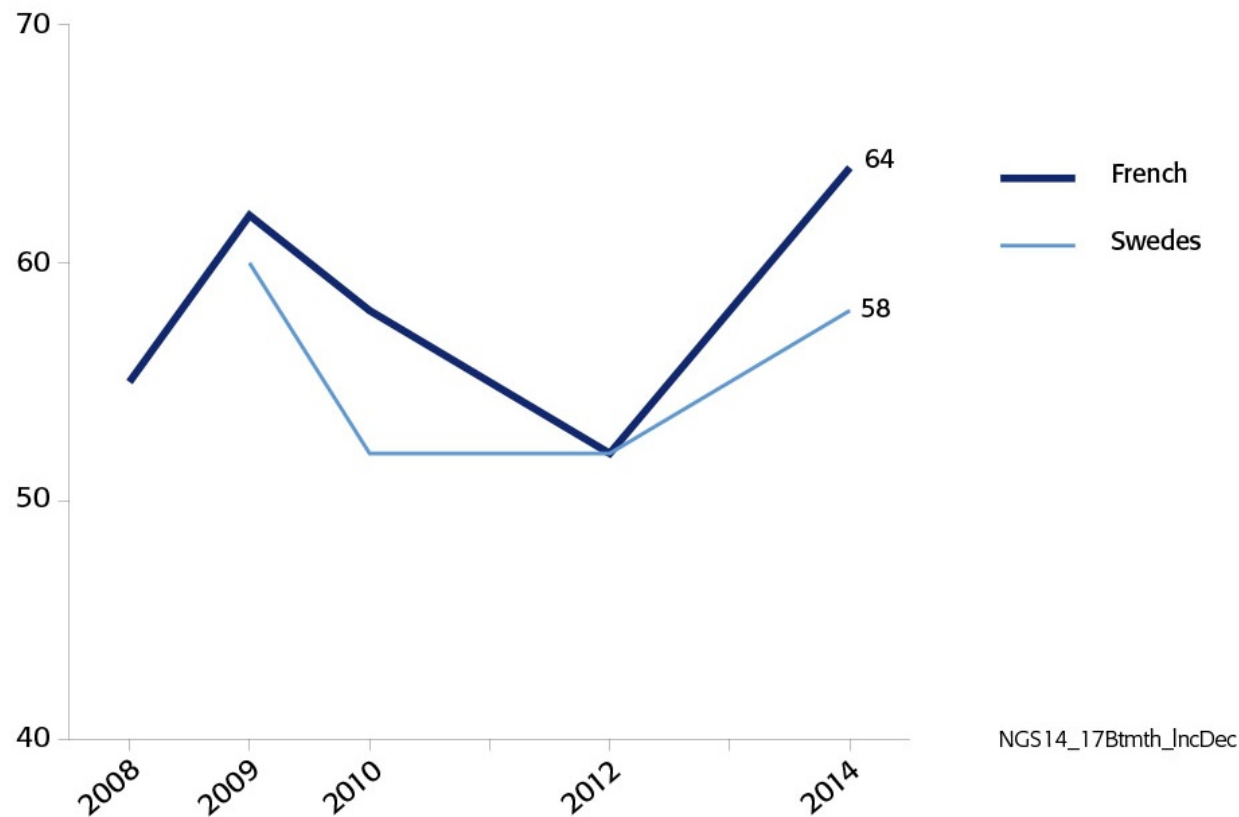
NGS14\_17Bb\_ConsumeLes

5

# As a Society, We Will Need to Consume a Lot Less to Improve the Environment for Future Generations



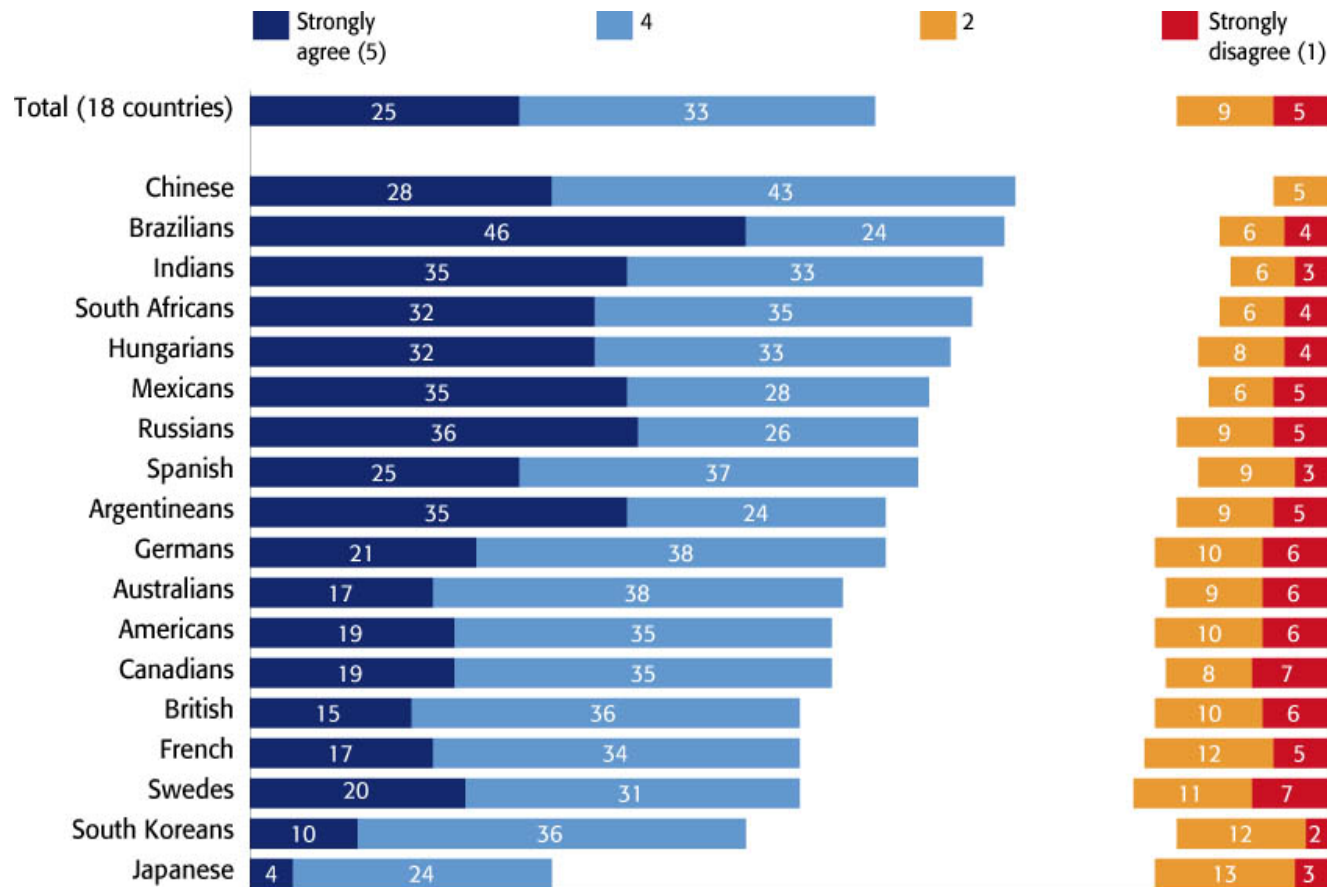
“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Increases: 2008–2014



# I Am Willing to Pay More for an Energy-Saving Product If It Will Save Me Money over the Product's Life because of Lower Energy Costs



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



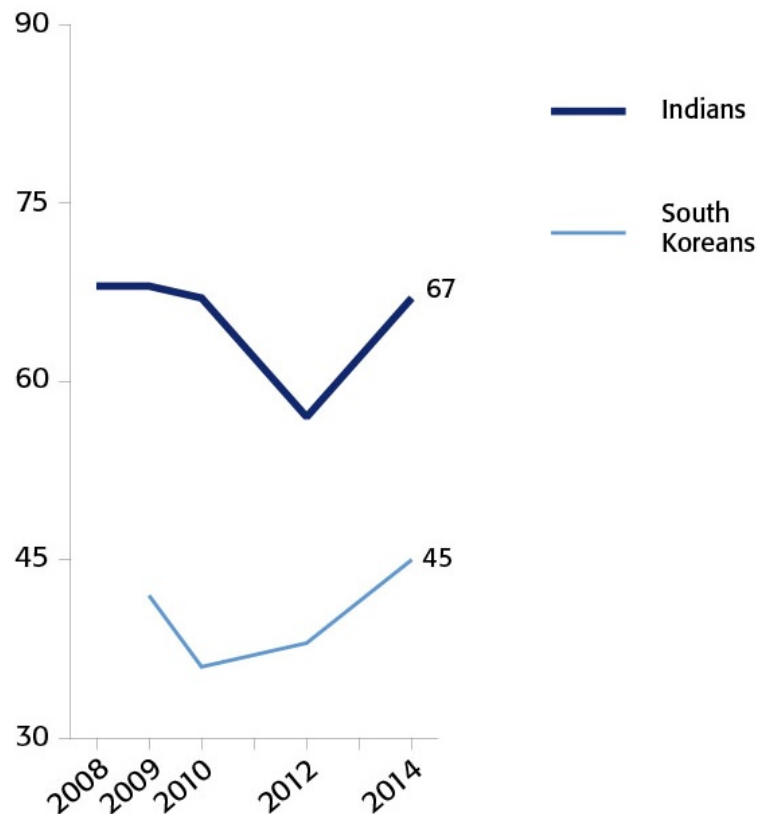
NGS14\_17Bi\_PayMore

# I Am Willing to Pay More for an Energy-Saving Product If It Will Save Me Money over the Product's Life because of Lower Energy Costs

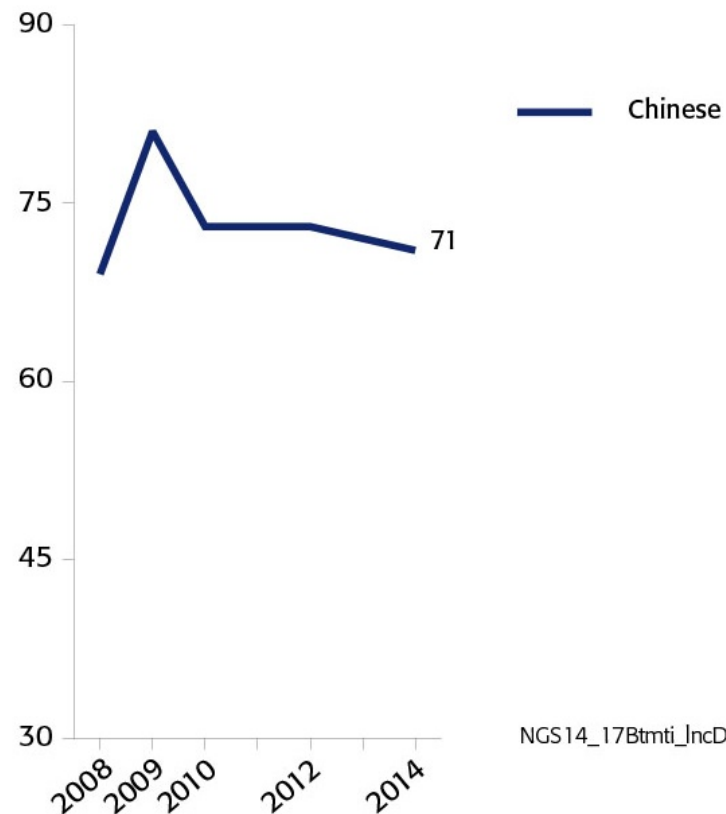


“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases

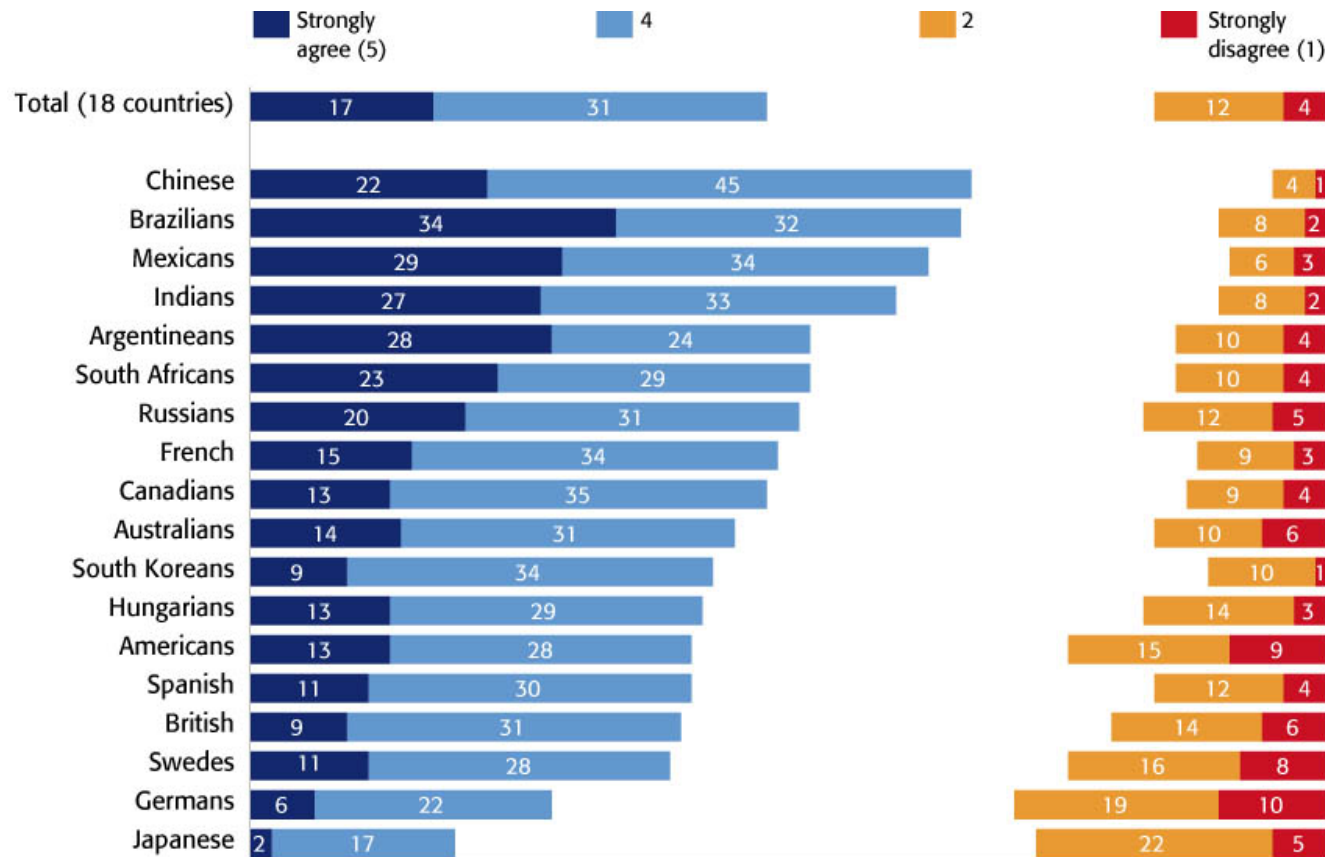


NGS14\_17Btrmti\_IncDec

# I Am Currently Trying Very Hard to Reduce My Own Negative Impact on the Environment



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

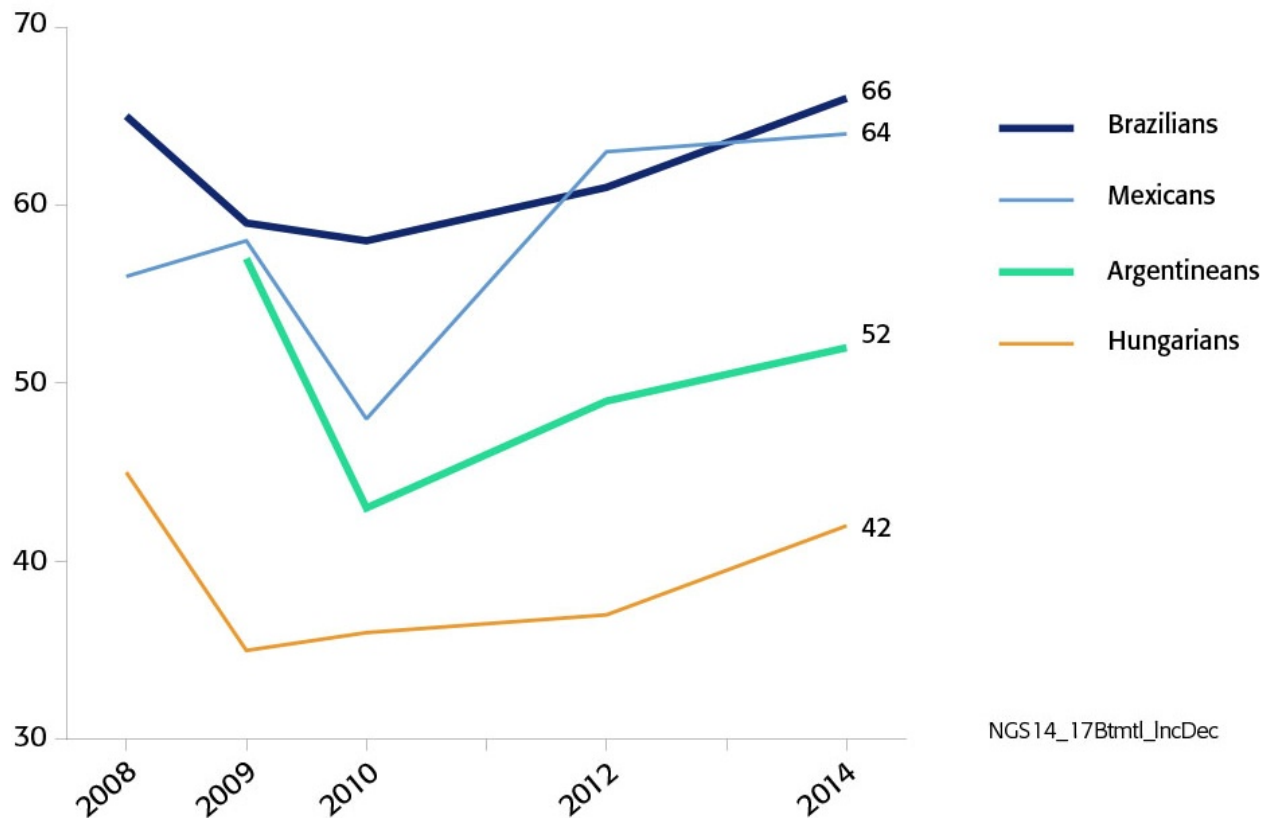


NGS14\_17BI\_ReduceImpact

# I Am Currently Trying Very Hard to Reduce My Own Negative Impact on the Environment



“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Increases: 2008–2014



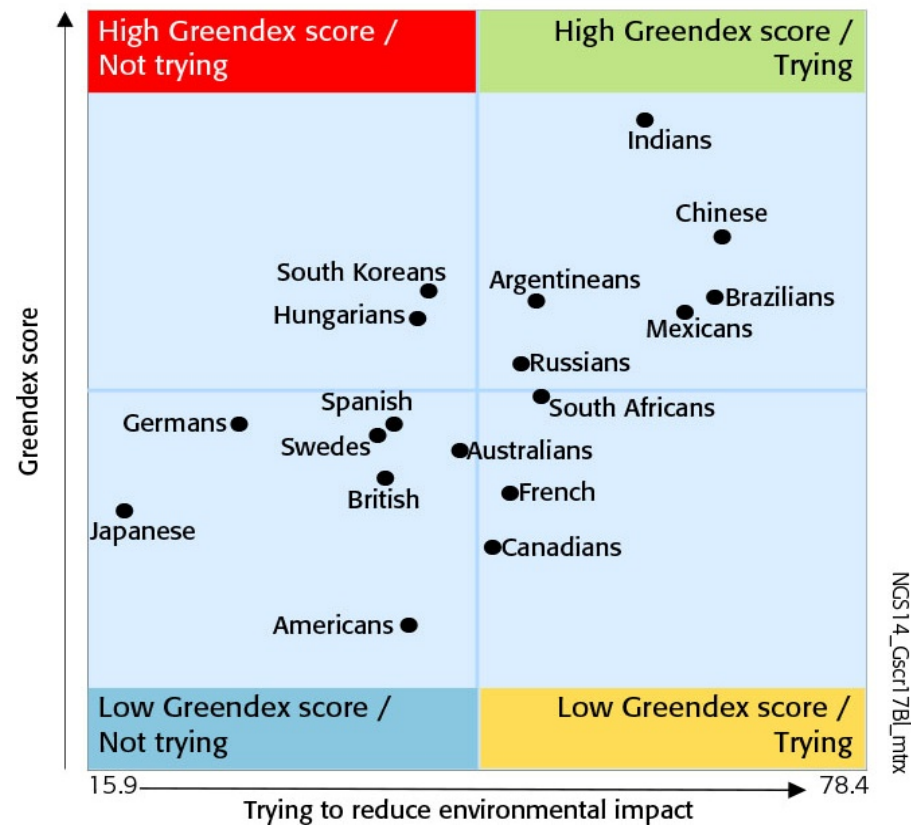
NGS14\_17Btmtl\_IncDec



# Greendex Score vs Trying to Reduce Environmental Impact



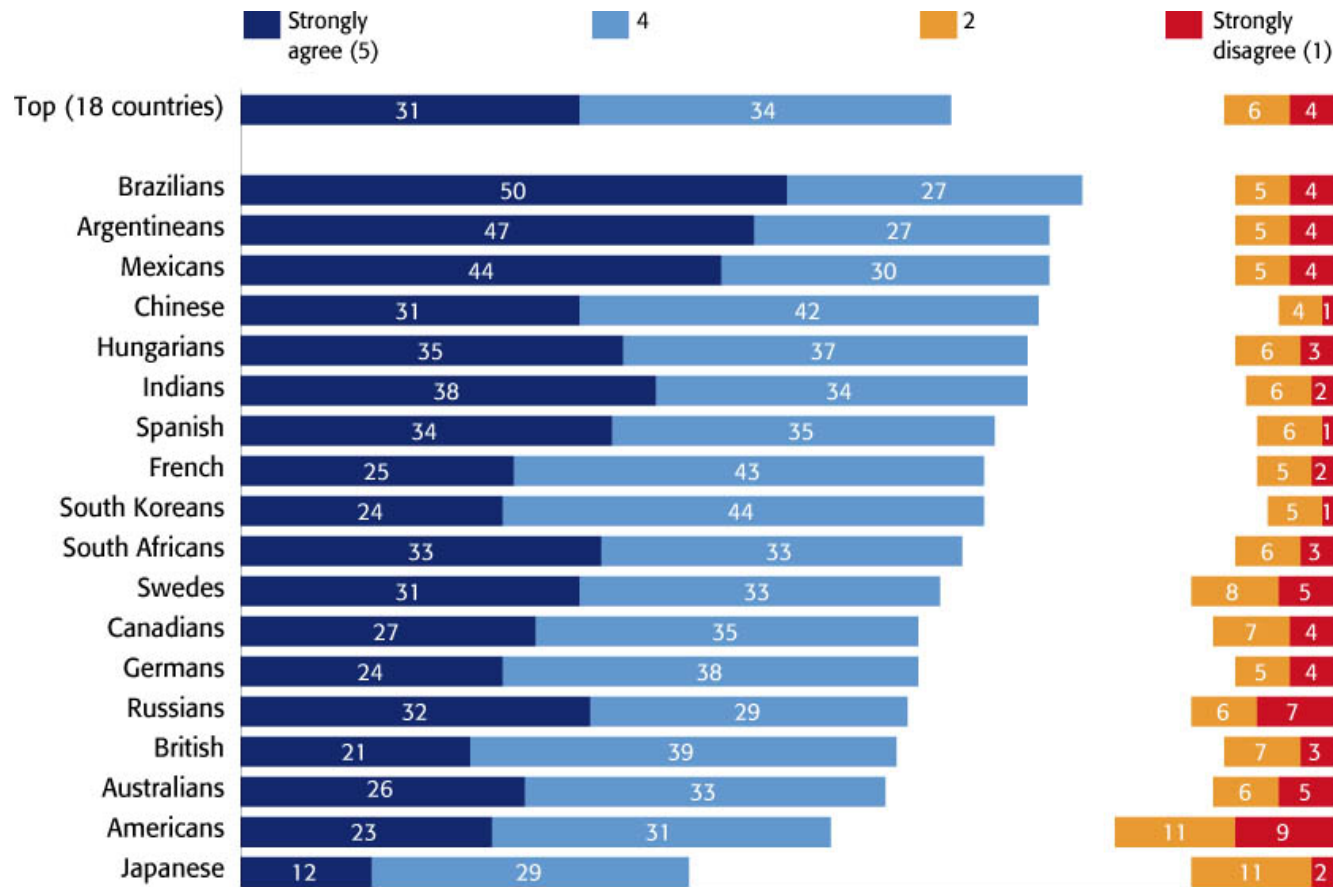
Consumers in Each Country, 2014



# Most Scientists Are Convinced That Human Activity Causes Climate Change and Global Warming



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

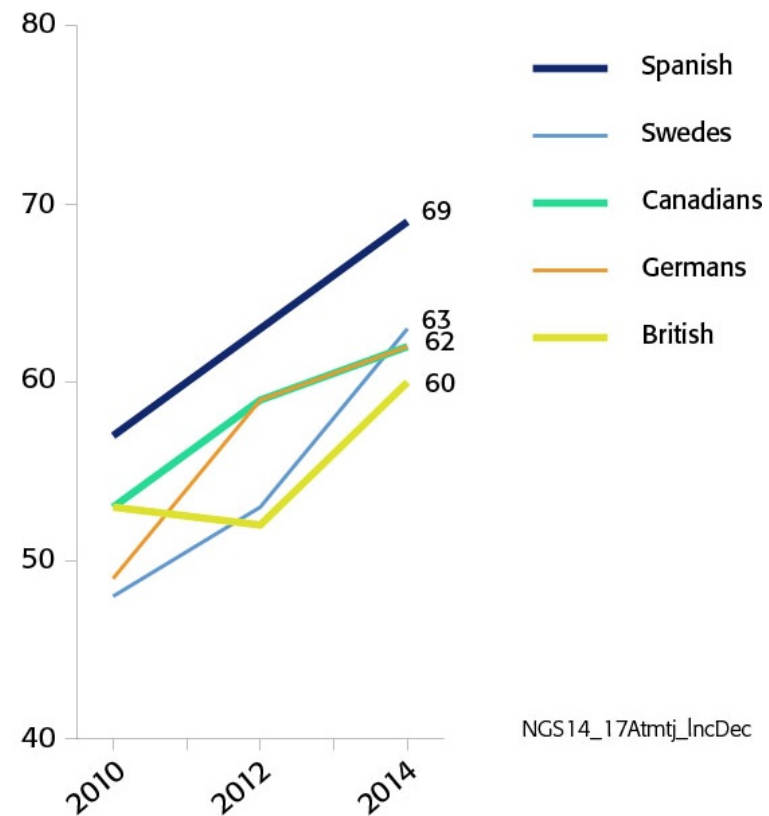
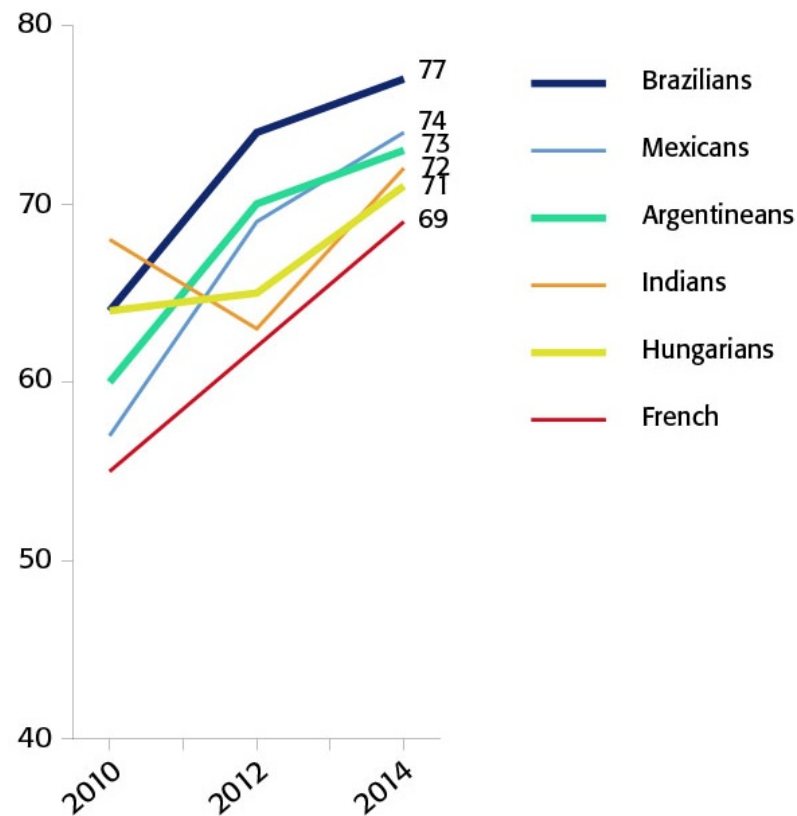


NGS12\_17Aj\_Env\_Scie

# Most Scientists Are Convinced That Human Activity Causes Climate Change and Global Warming



“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Increases: 2008–2014



NGS14\_17Atmtj\_IncDec

# Housing

- Like in 2012, consumers in emerging markets such as India, Mexico, China, and Brazil top the housing sub-index, while consumers in the developed nations of Britain, France, Japan, Canada, and the USA rank as the bottom five.
- In the top three countries, India, Mexico, and China, consumers have had their housing sub-index scores increase since 2012. The bottom three countries, Japan, Canada, and the USA, have had decreases in their scores since 2012.
- Home heating is more common in Europe and North America, but less widespread in Asia. Households in Canada, Sweden, and the USA are very likely to be insulated.
- Japanese consumers are still the most likely to use oil to heat their homes. Homes in China are considerably more likely to be heated by coal than in other countries.
- Air conditioning is very common in Japanese, American, and Chinese households, but less so in European homes. This has remained stable since 2012.

- Brazilian consumers continue to be by far the most likely to report that they purchase electricity sold as “green” or generated from renewable resources. “Green” electricity purchases have increased since 2012 among British consumers.
- A majority of consumers across many of the 18 countries surveyed continue to report frequently moderating the temperature settings in their homes to save energy and washing the laundry in cold water. Minimizing the use of fresh water is most common among Brazilian, German, and French consumers, as it was in 2012.
- Consumers in developing countries, particularly the Chinese, Indians, and Russians are more likely to aspire to own a big house, while consumers in industrialized countries are less likely to share this ambition (this question is not part of the index).



## Housing: Energy-Saving Appliances



- The majority of Canadian, American, and Brazilian consumers report owning energy-saving televisions. Since 2012, ownership of these types of televisions has increased considerably among Brazilian consumers, but also among Canadians, Australians, Mexicans, Germans, Hungarians, Argentineans, and Russians.
- More than half of consumers in Brazil, Australia, and Canada report owning an energy-efficient refrigerator or freezer. Japanese consumers are least likely to possess this type of refrigerator or freezer, as was the case in 2012.

## Sub-Index Content: Housing



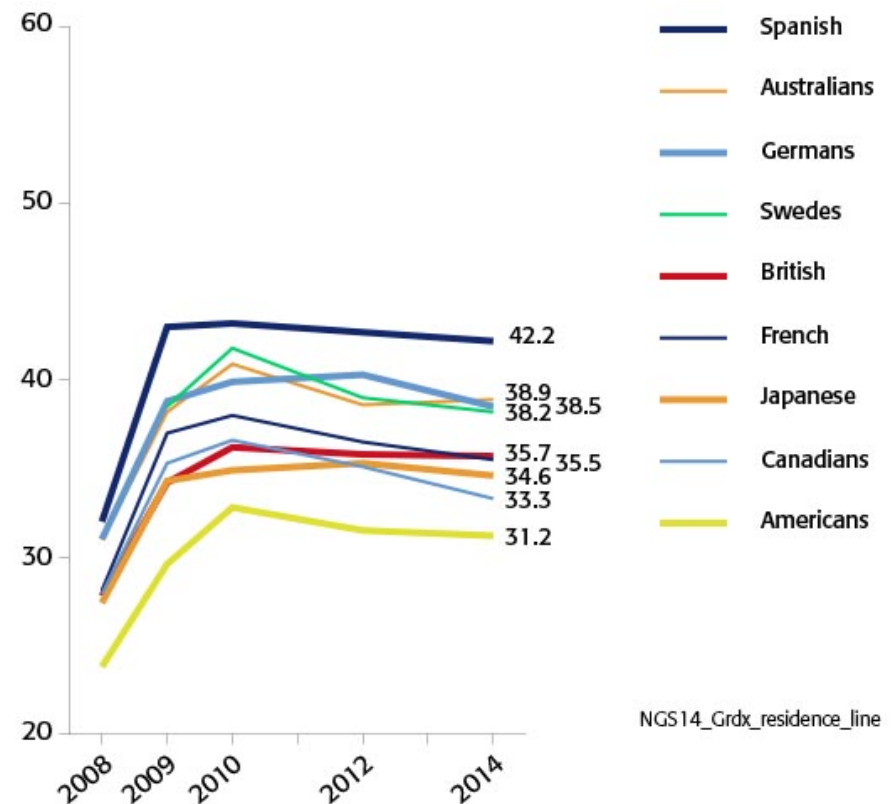
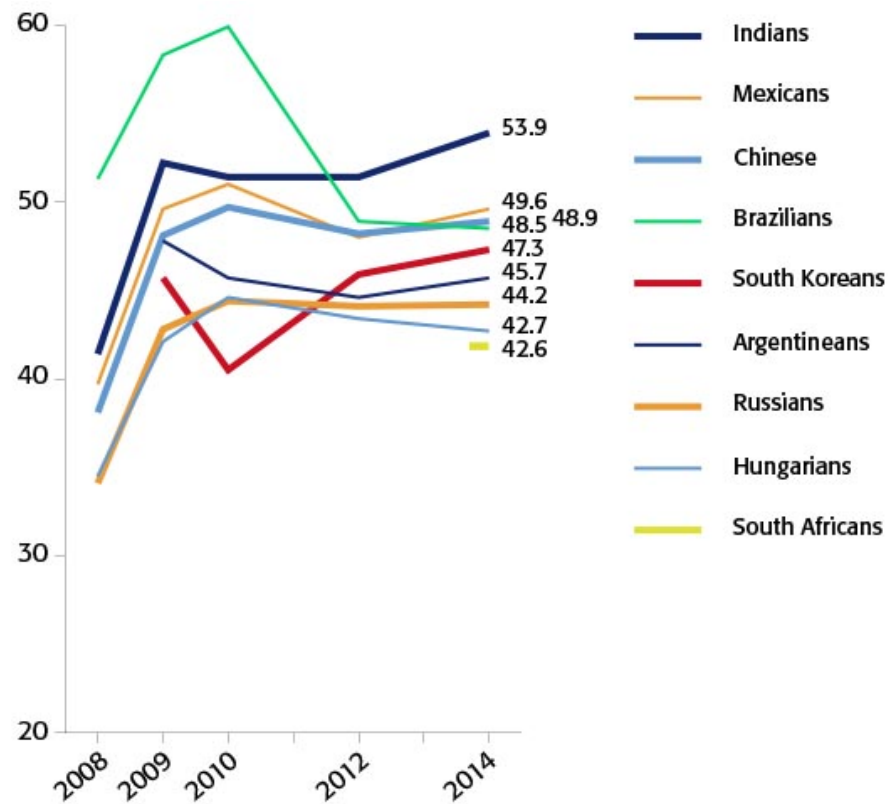
The Housing sub-index consists of 24 variables measuring the following:

- Size of residence relative to number of inhabitants
- Home heating and cooling, including fuel source
- Hot water and water-heating equipment
- Recent upgrades to residence that result in more efficient heating or cooling
- Consumption of renewable energy (both through the grid and generated onsite)
- Energy-efficient major appliances
- Water usage

# Greendex Rankings: Housing



## Trends, 2008–2014



NGS14\_Grdx\_residence\_line

# Features of Primary Residence



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

	Total (18 countries)	Americans	Argentineans	Australians	Brazilians	British	Canadians	Chinese	French	Germans	Hungarians	Indians	Japanese	Mexicans	Russians	South Africans	South Koreans	Spanish	Swedes
Hot running water	84	95	82	96	70▲	96	97	47	98	97	92	47	53	78	86▲	92	91	92	96
Home heating, including furnaces/stoves	70	91	75	57▼	53	92	94	35	95	91	95	40▼	66	51▼	86	66	21▼	76	81▲
Air conditioning	45	85	63	73	31	8	56	85	13	5	14	58	91	34	24	22	73	56▼	19
Insulation in walls to keep residence warm/cool	43	80	24▼	57	14	61	84	24	52	58	33	18	29	26	46▲	20	32	36	84
None of these	4	1	4	1	15	1	1	5	1	1	1	18	2	11	1	3	3	1	1

▲ Indicates an increase >6 points from 2012

▼ Indicates a decrease >6 points from 2012


NGS14\_5

# Primary Energy Source to Heat Home



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

	Total (18 countries)	Americans	Argentines	Australians	Brazilians	British	Canadians	Chinese	French	Germans	Hungarians	Indians	Japanese	Mexicans	Russians	South Africans	South Koreans	Spanish	Swedes
Electricity	53	60	64	75	88	53	58	69	51	17	12	77	49	74	41	94	55	48	41
Natural gas	46	52	82	49	17	74	44	51	40	49	64	42	25	55	39	13	53	57	3
Wood	11	5	9	17	6	6	11	8	19	12	28	13	1	4	4	15	4	7	13
Oil	9	7	0	3	3	5	6	7	11	28	1	22	45	2	3	3	17	7	4
Propane	4	7	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	22	10	3	2	11	5	0
Coal	3	2	1	2	1	4	0	30	1	1	4	8	1	2	6	5	2	1	1

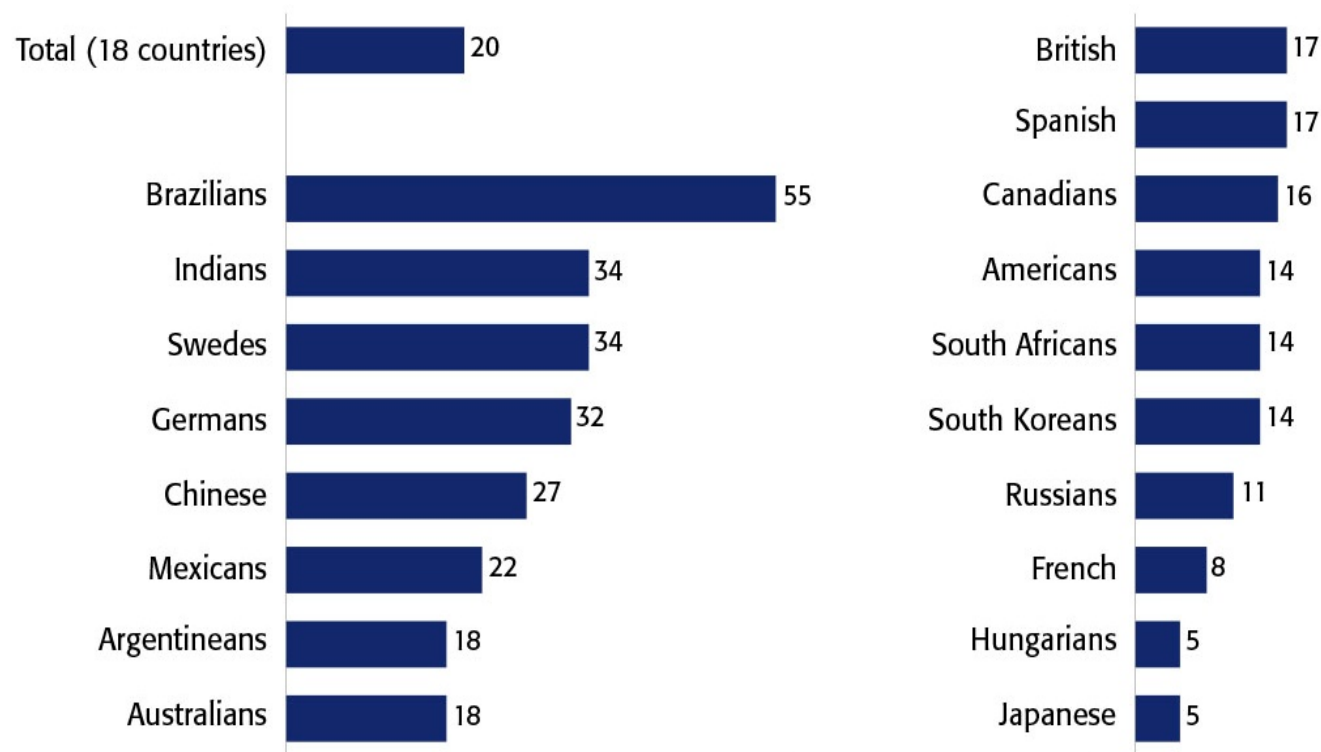
 Most frequent energy source used to heat home

NGS14\_6

# Household Purchases "Green" Electricity



"Yes," Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS14\_9

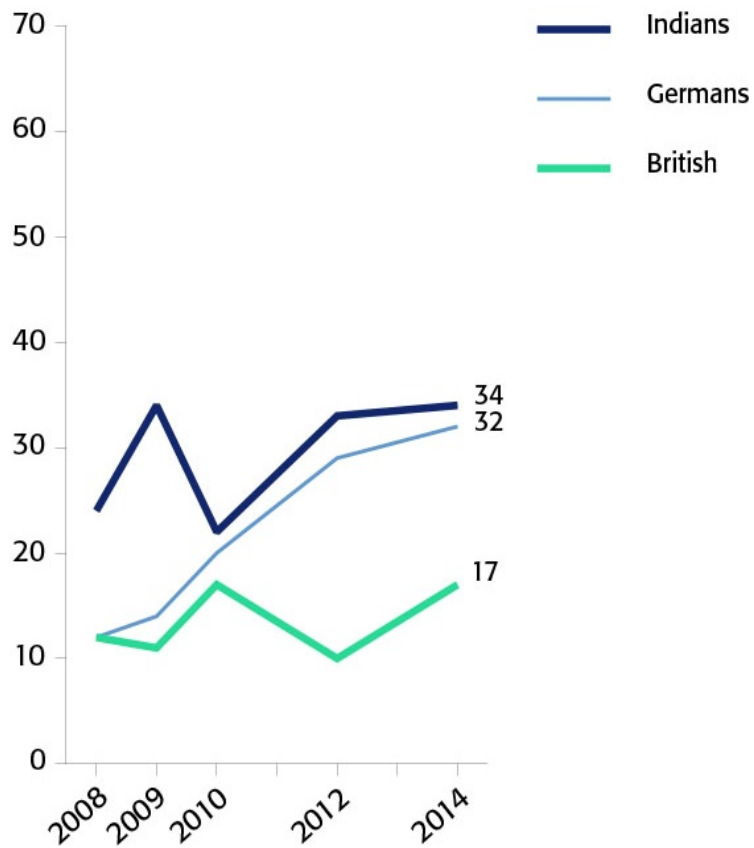


# Household Purchases "Green" Electricity

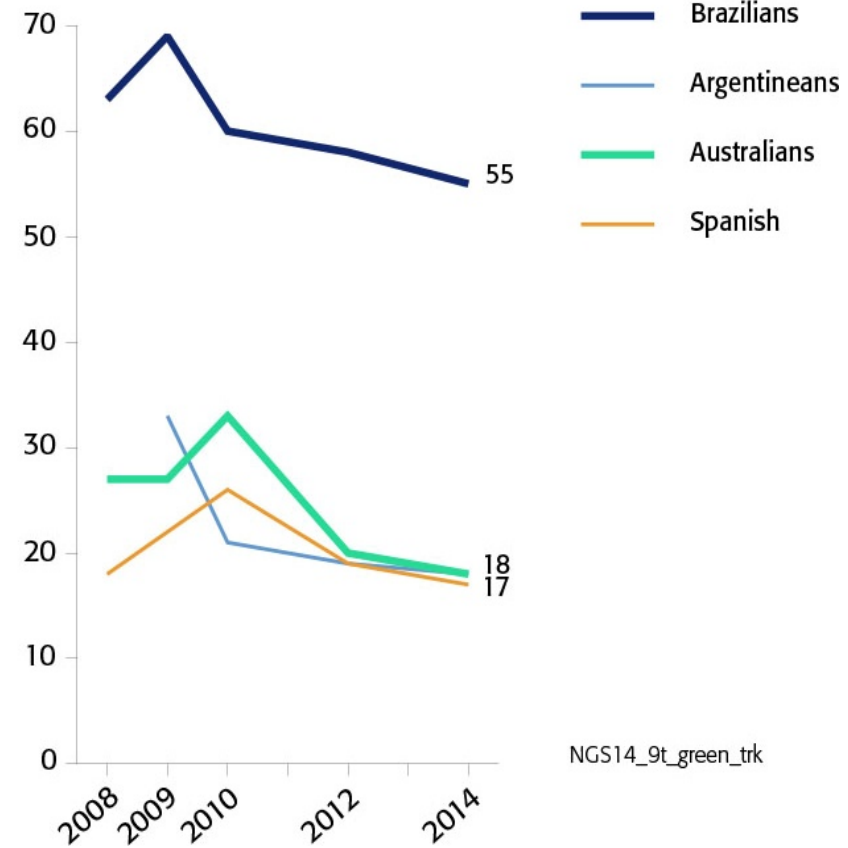


"Yes," Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases



NGS14\_9t\_green\_trk

# Method to Heat Running Water



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

	Total (18 countries)	Americans	Argentines	Australians	Brazilians	British	Canadians	Chinese	French	Germans	Hungarians	Indians	Japanese	Mexicans	Russians	South Africans	South Koreans	Spanish	Swedes
Water tank heated by electricity	31	48	13	38	19	28	52	33	49	11	32	38	13	5	18	84	17	16	22
Water tank heated by natural gas	21	38	41	24	3	31	30	37	12	14	24	13	17	38	16	1	20	16	2
On-demand natural gas burning heater	20	5	44	16	9	27	3	23	20	25	24	11	48	38	5	1	25	45	0
On-demand electrical water heater	13	5	5	13	49	14	3	27	7	21	5	46	18	14	4	8	7	12	12
Solar energy	6	3	1	12	8	3	0	32	3	8	2	21	5	10	0	9	2	3	1

 Most frequent method used to heat running water

NGS14\_7

# Changes to Residence Made in Past Year



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

	Total (18 countries)	Americans	Argentines	Australians	Brazilians	British	Canadians	Chinese	French	Germans	Hungarians	Indians	Japanese	Mexicans	Russians	South Africans	South Koreans	Spanish	Swedes
Installed new energy saving appliances for cooking/washing/food storage	52	34	65	45	71	35	46	52	34	53	50	60	48	66	56	53	35	63	52
Sealed up drafts/cracks/spaces that let in cold/hot air	48	58	56	46	44	55	56	46	44	34	43	45	30	51	53	56	53	40	50
Installed thermal/insulating windows	32	23	17	15	16	30	34	36	48	33	49	28	16	18	61	13	59	35	31
Installed/upgraded insulation	29	26	29	22	28	39	33	26	51	30	34	33	12	29	23	23	27	25	24
Installed an energy saving furnace/heating system	23	22	22	13	24	19	28	23	31	29	28	30	28	20	18	20	16	25	25
Installed solar panels to heat water	11	6	5	11	13	3	4	29	9	13	8	25	6	14	2	18	10	6	7
Installed solar panels to generate electricity	9	4	4	25	10	6	6	14	10	12	7	18	7	9	2	11	8	4	9

Highlighted cell indicates most frequent change made in past year

NGS14\_8\_made

# Changes to Residence Planned for Next Year



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

	Total (18 countries)	Americans	Argentines	Australians	Brazilians	British	Canadians	Chinese	French	Germans	Hungarians	Indians	Japanese	Mexicans	Russians	South Africans	South Koreans	Spanish	Swedes
Install solar panels to generate electricity	48	27	59	42	60	26	29	48	25	28	43	64	14	62	50	65	52	38	34
Install solar panels to heat water	47	24	58	38	61	23	28	48	28	29	43	61	13	64	51	66	51	39	34
Install/upgrade insulation	46	32	53	32	51	26	40	48	31	32	59	55	16	52	54	50	52	39	39
Install thermal/insulating windows	44	33	57	32	52	27	36	43	35	29	45	55	19	55	40	48	48	38	38
Install new energy saving appliances for cooking/washing/food storage	44	32	46	42	53	34	31	45	36	43	46	45	45	46	40	50	53	45	45
Install an energy saving furnace/heating system	42	21	55	31	51	25	28	42	30	27	39	54	24	53	46	50	48	35	35
Seal up drafts/cracks/spaces that let in cold/hot air	40	40	42	32	44	33	37	33	30	34	42	52	34	41	39	41	50	35	48

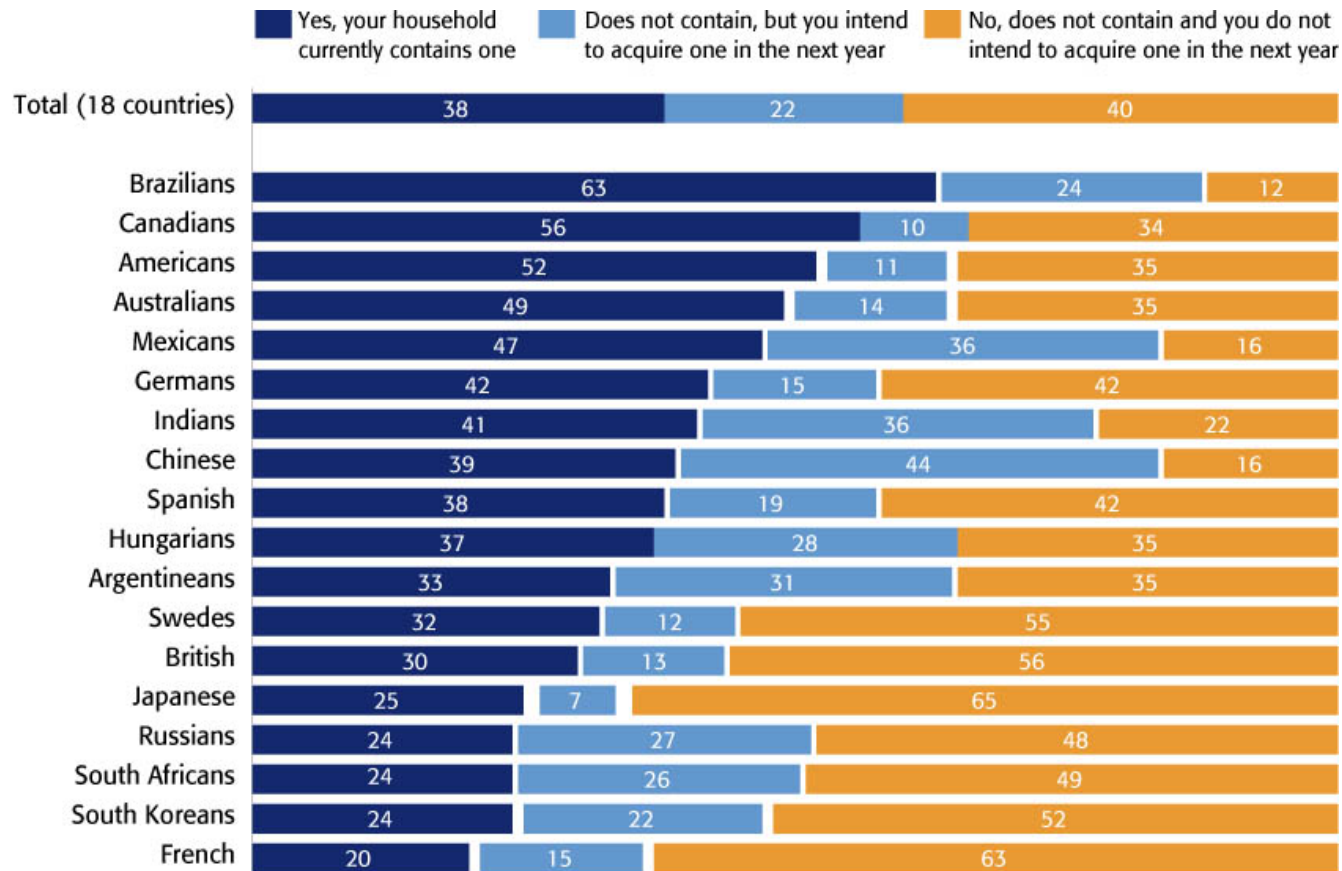
Highlighted cell indicates most frequent change planned for next year

NGS14\_8\_planned

# Household Contains Energy-Saving Television



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS12\_Q14\_Energ\_sav\_TV

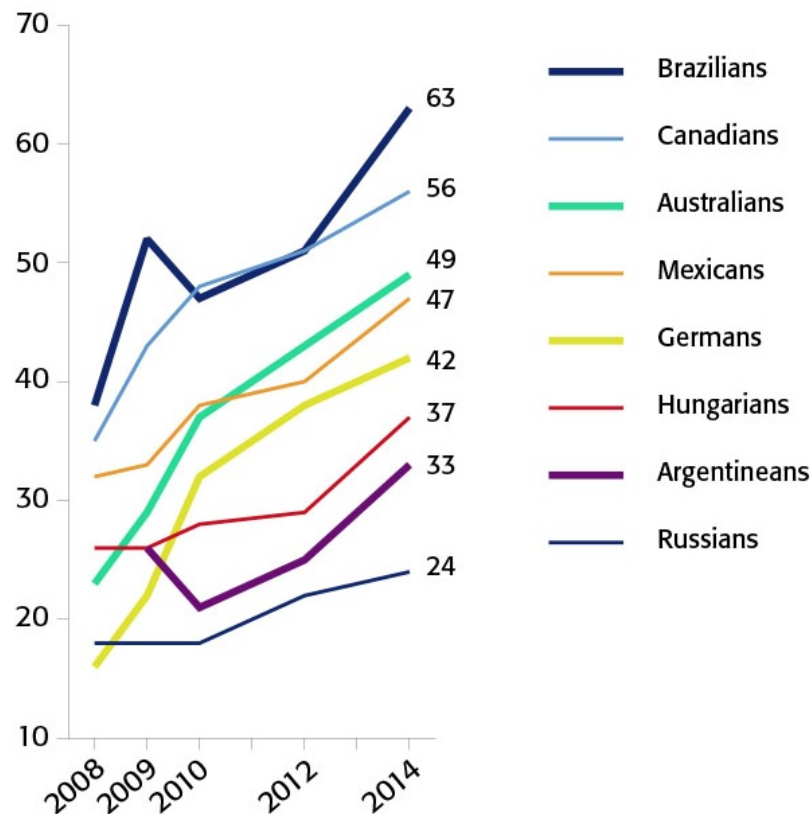


# Household Contains Energy-Saving Television

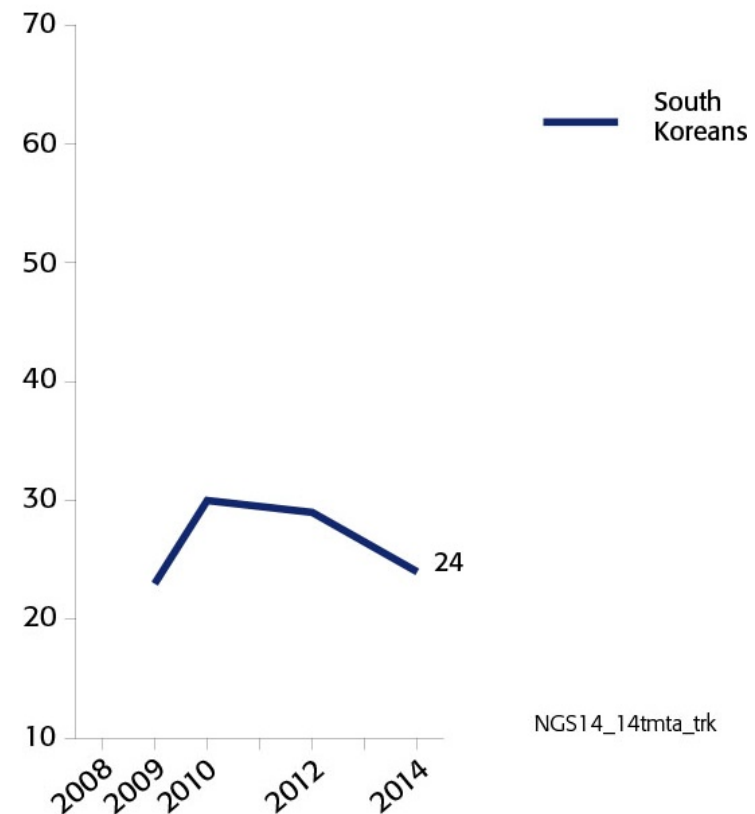


“Yes, Household Currently Contains One,” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases



NGS14\_14tmta\_trk

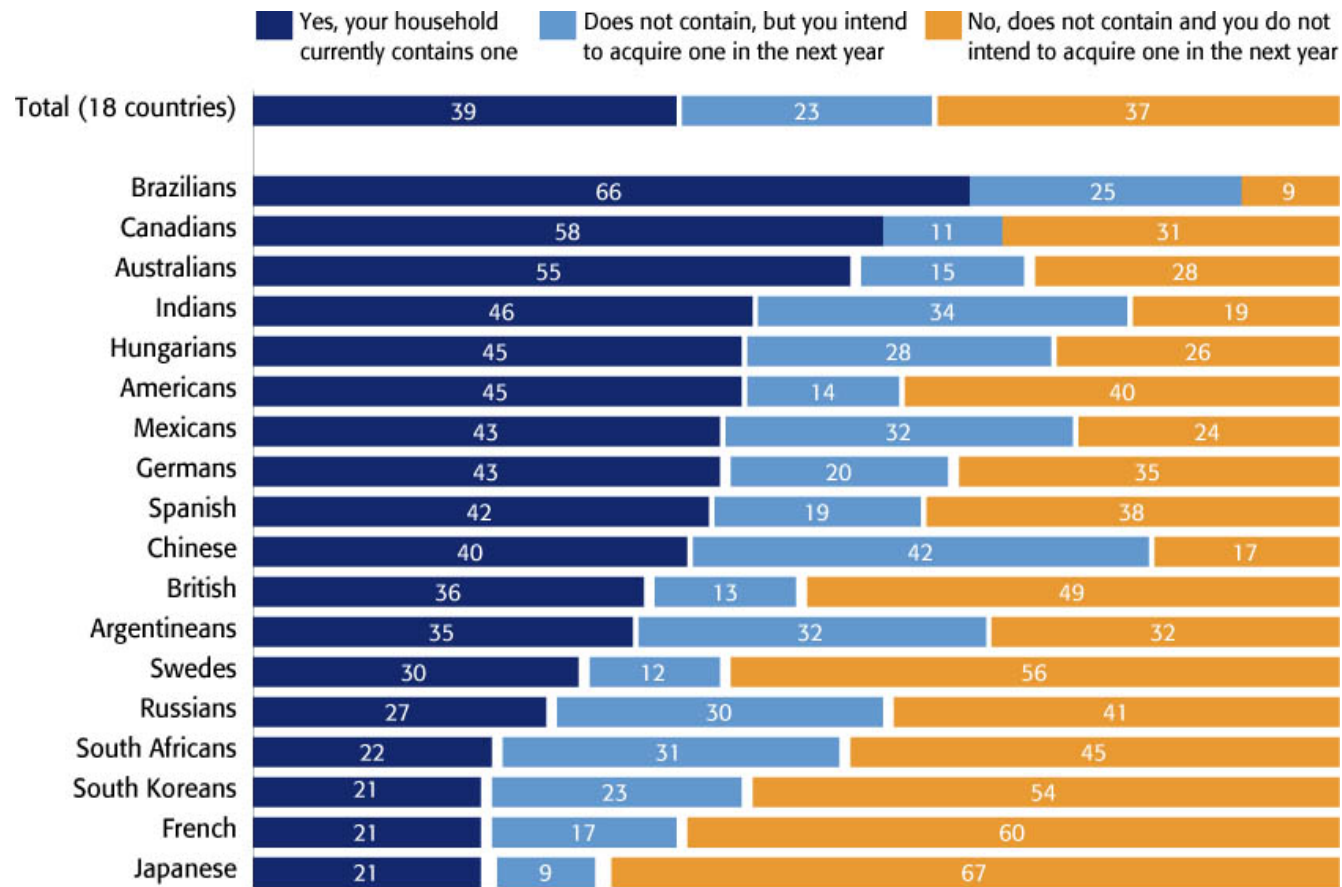




# Household Contains Energy-Saving Refrigerator/Freezer



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

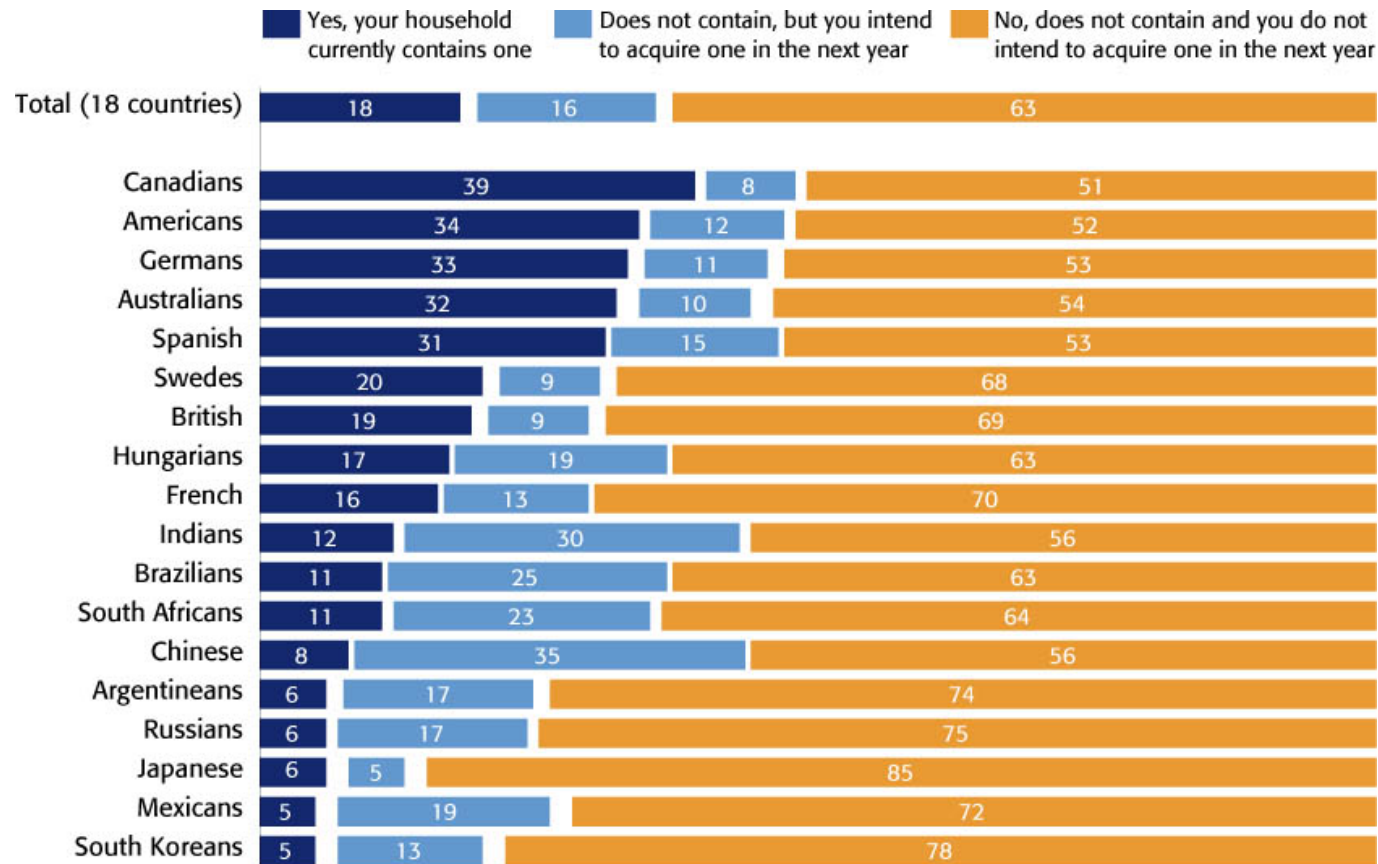


NGS12\_Q14\_EgySavFridge

# Household Contains Energy-Saving Dishwasher



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

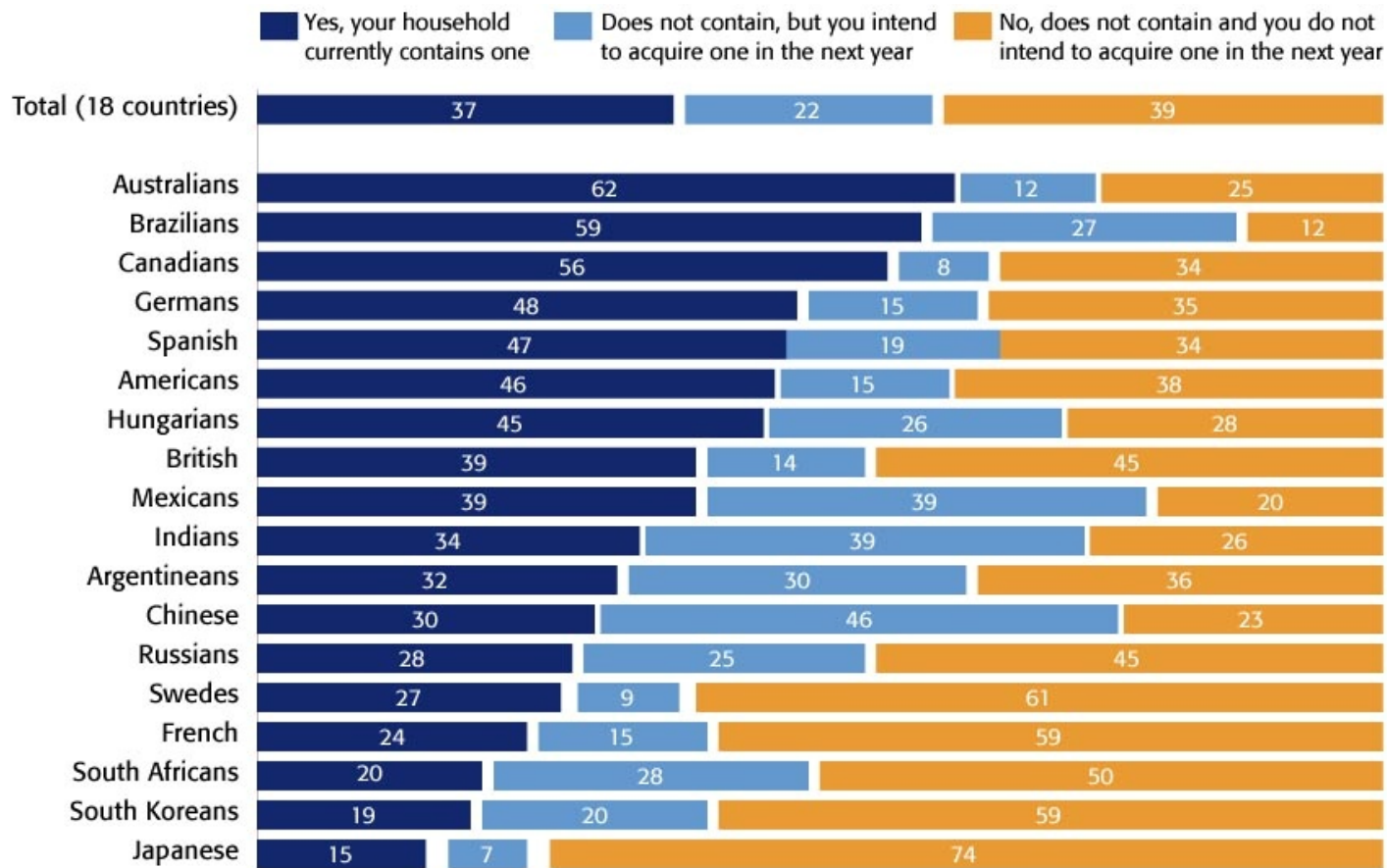


NGS12\_Q14\_EgySavDish

# Household Contains Energy-Saving Laundry Machine



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

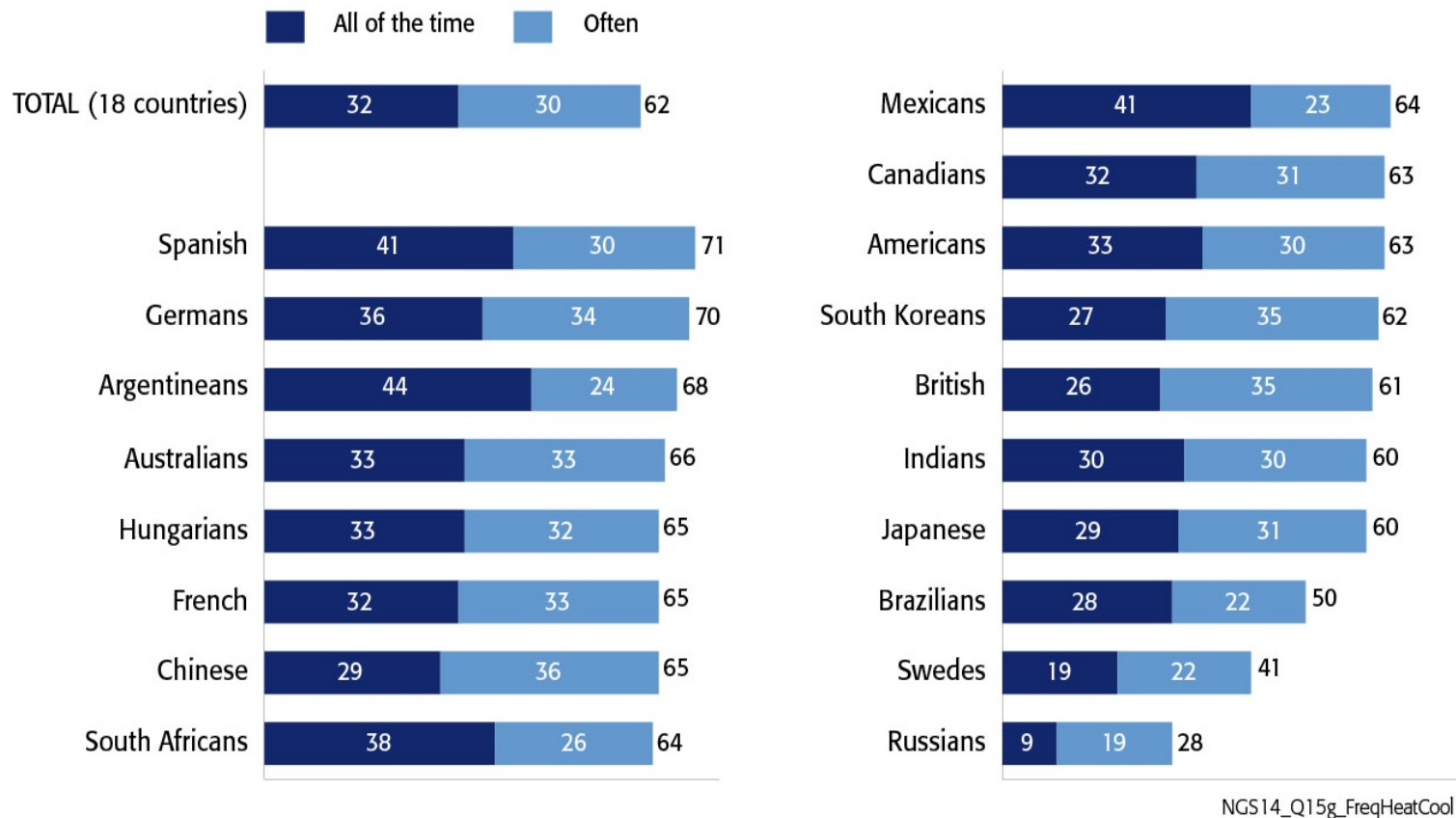


NGS14\_Q14\_EgySavLnd

# Frequency of Keeping Heating/Cooling at Low Setting to Save Energy



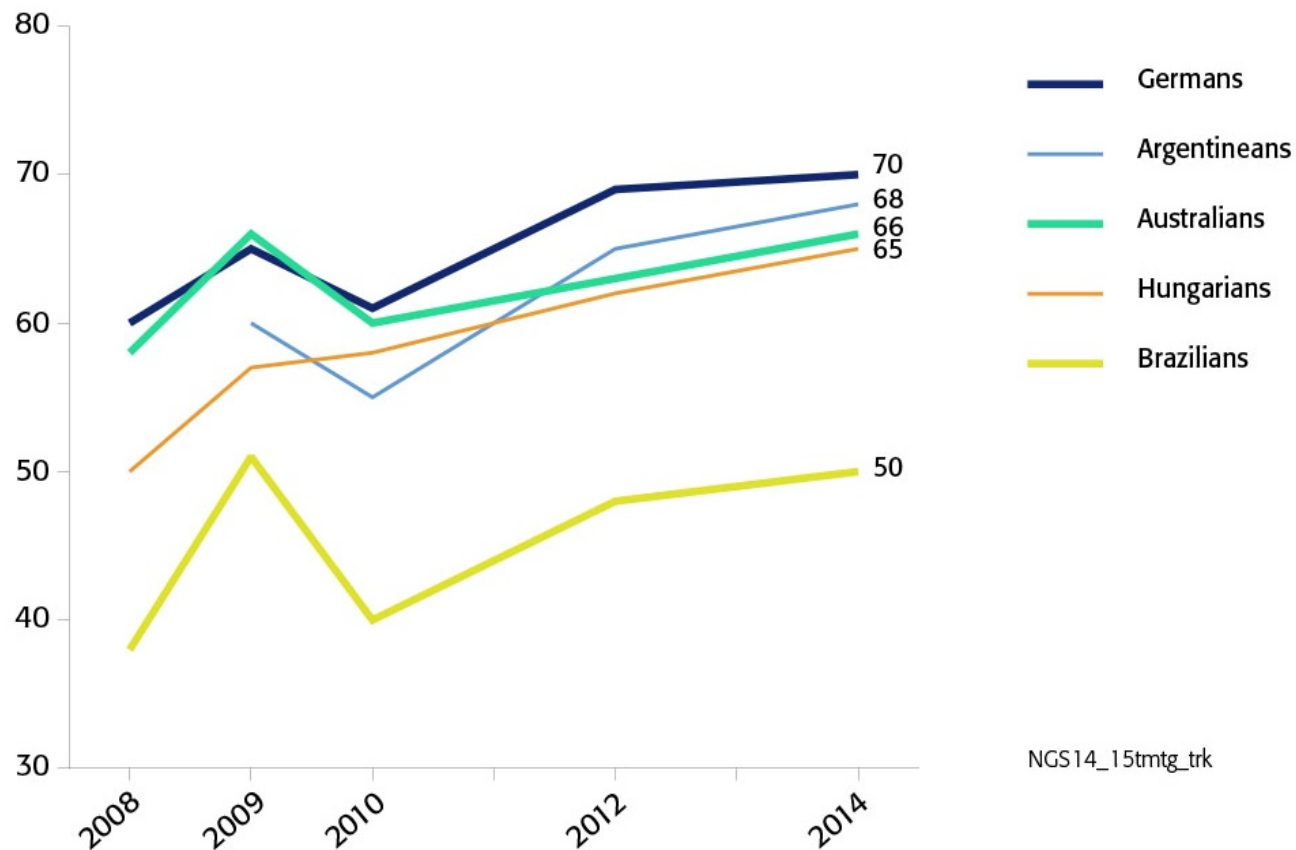
“All of the Time (5)” or “Often (4),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



## Frequency of Keeping Heating/Cooling at Low Setting to Save Energy



“All of the Time (5)” and “Often (4),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014



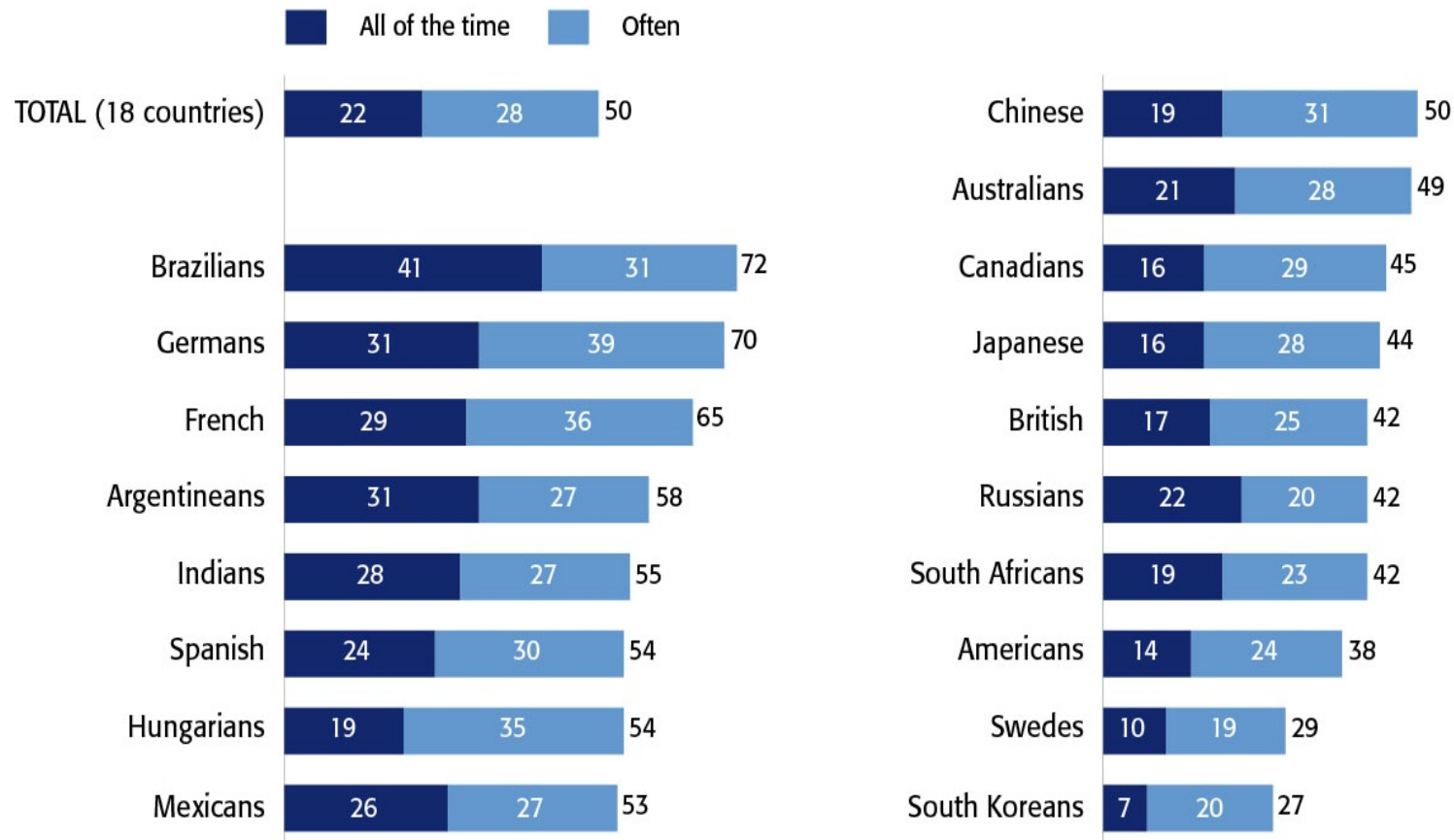
NGS14\_15tmtg\_trk



# Frequency of Minimizing Use of Fresh Water



“All of the Time (5)” or “Often (4),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS14\_Q15i\_FreqFrshWtr

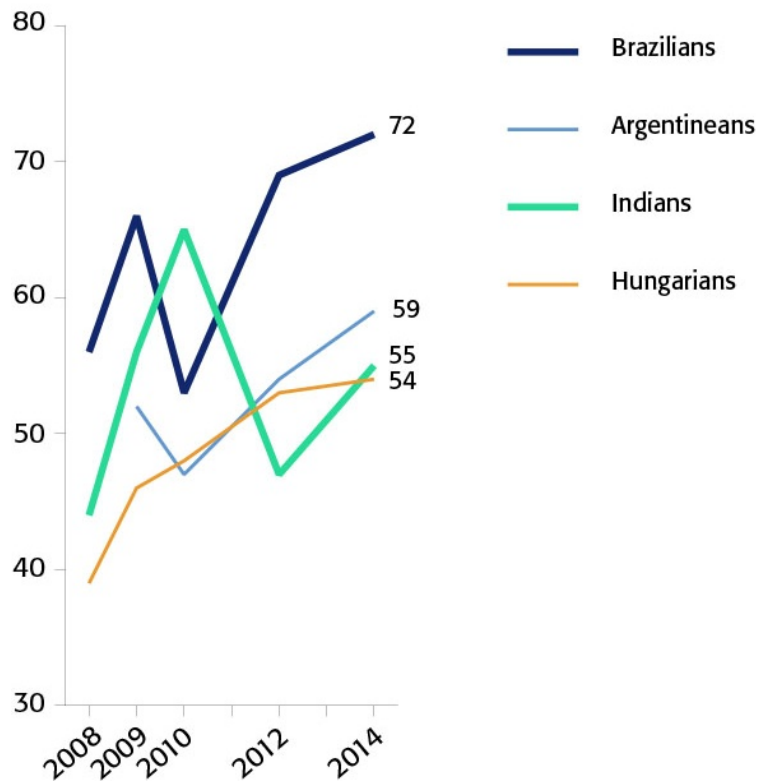


# Frequency of Minimizing Use of Fresh Water

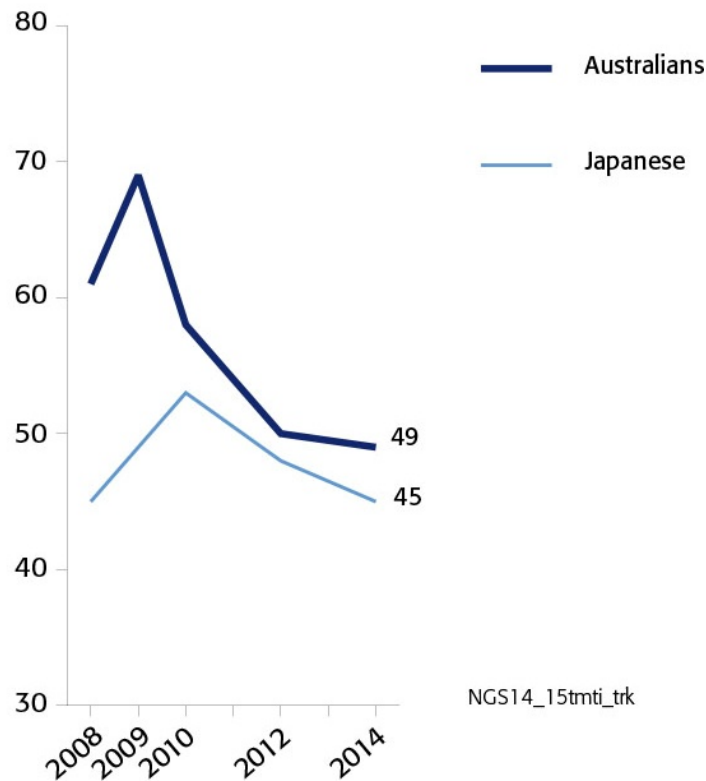


“All of the Time (5)” and “Often (4),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases

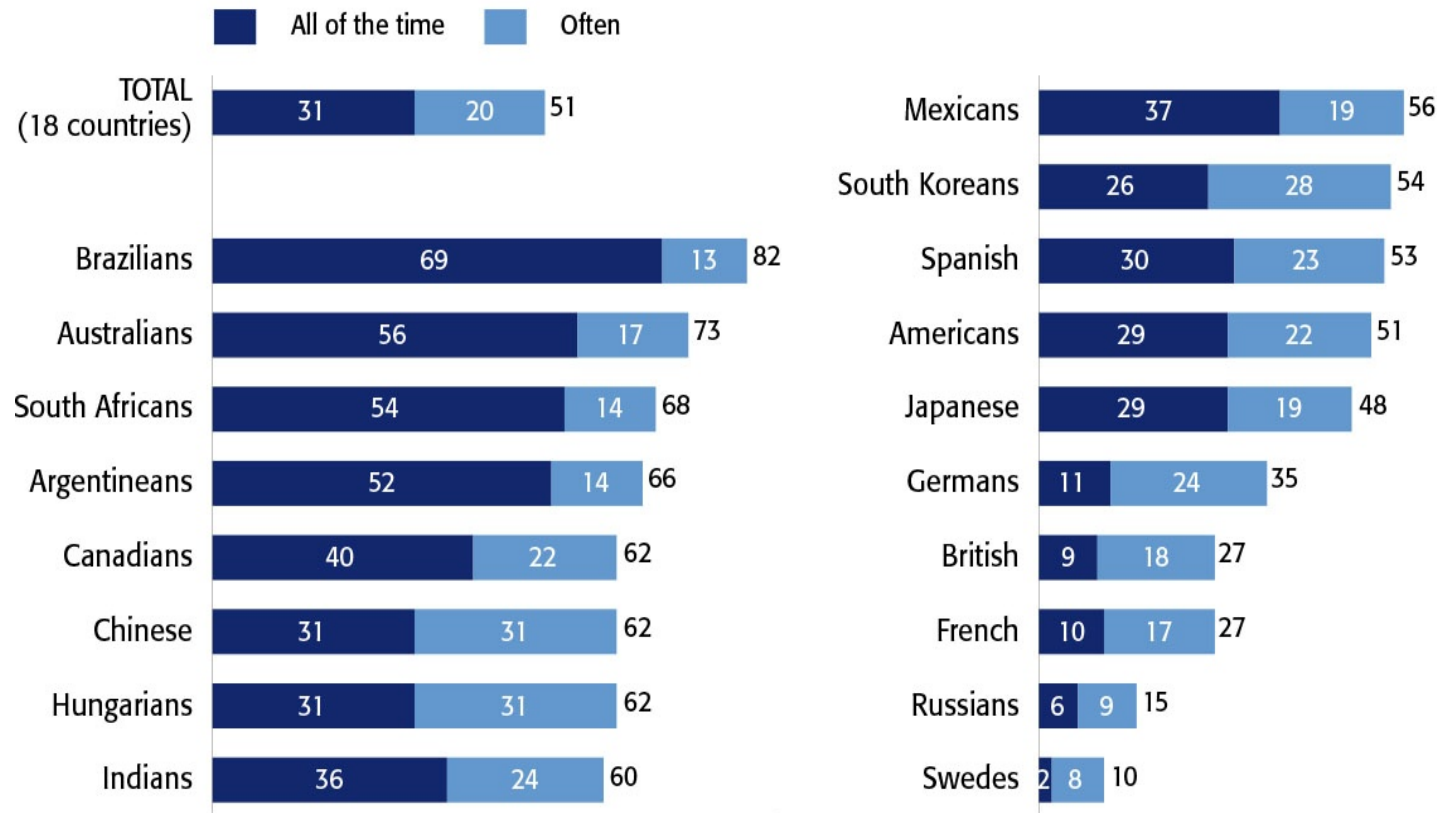


NGS14\_15tmti\_trk

# Frequency of Washing Laundry in Cold Water to Save Energy



“All of the Time (5)” or “Often (4),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



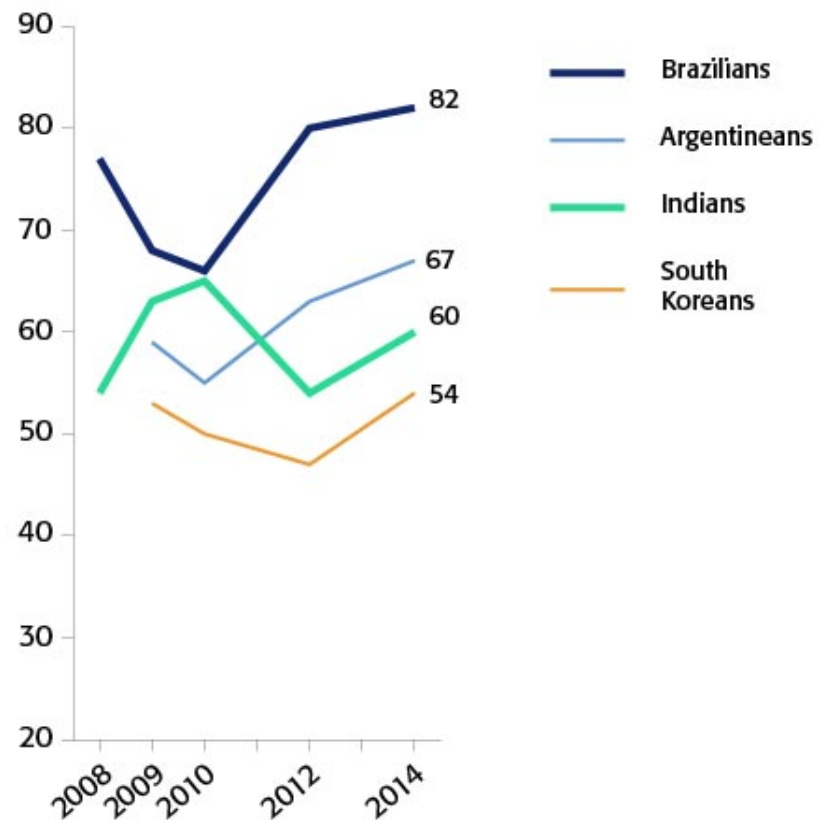
NGS14\_Q15f\_FreqCldWtr

# Frequency of Washing Laundry in Cold Water to Save Energy

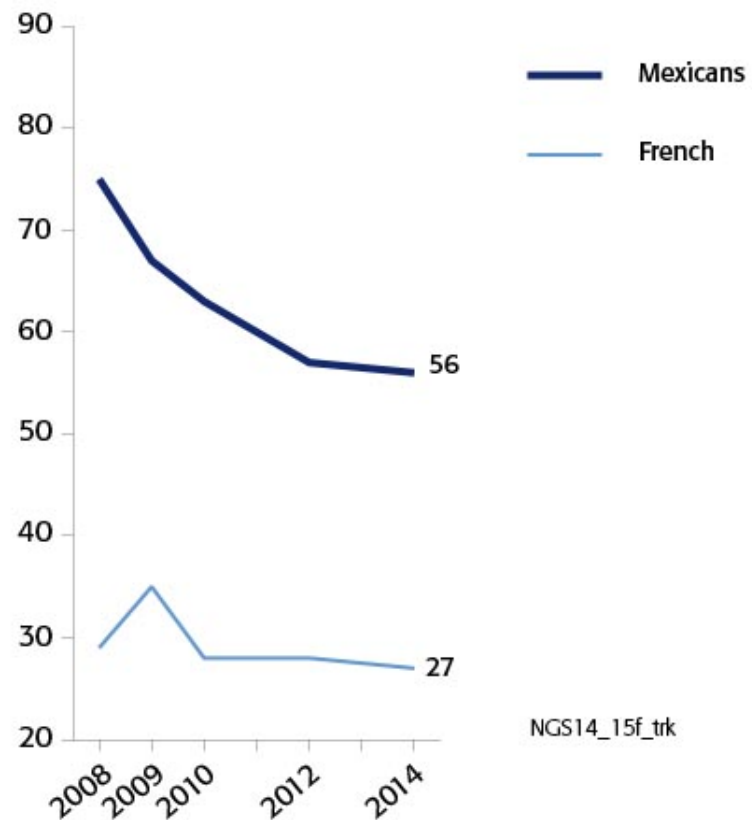


“All of the Time (5)” and “Often (4),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases

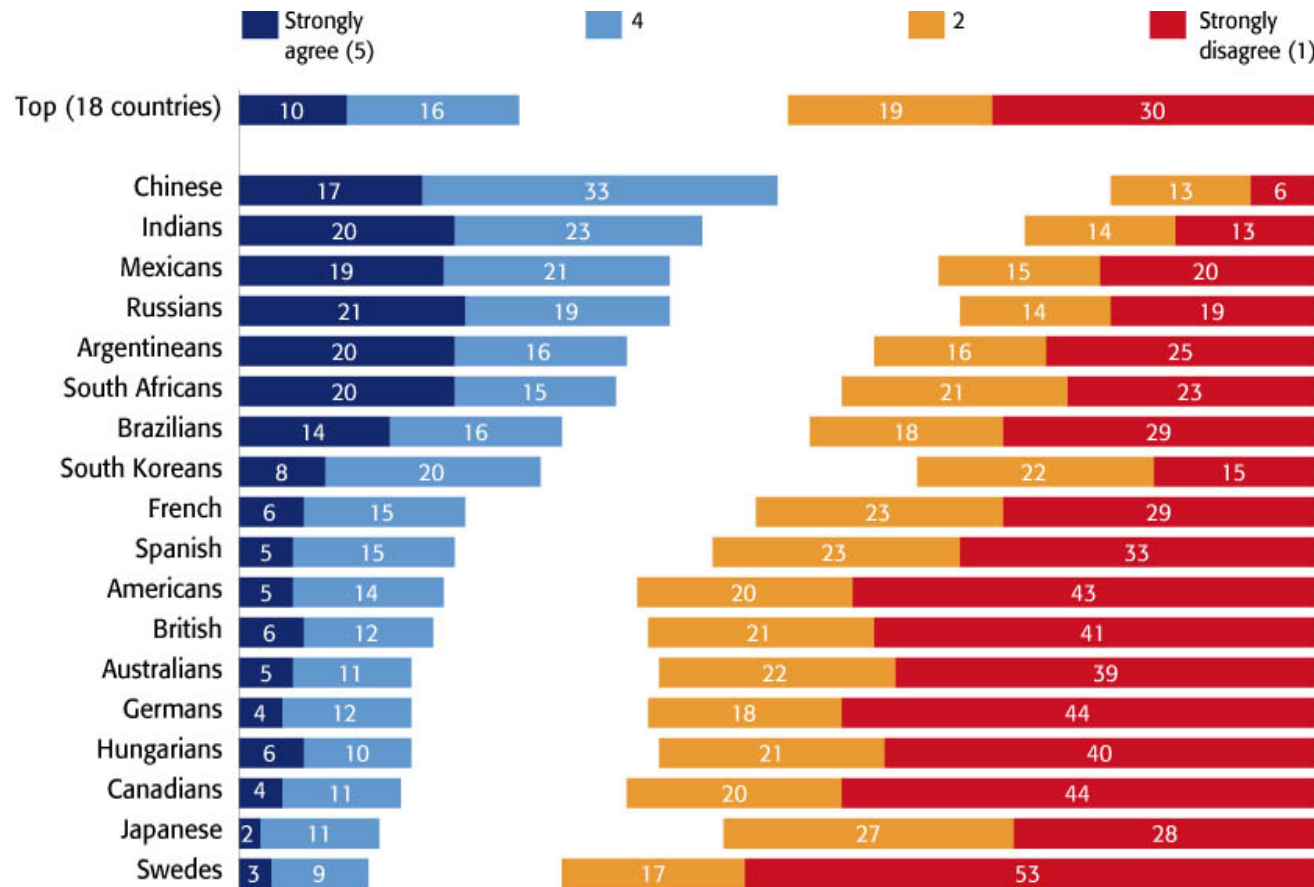


NGS14\_15f\_trk

# Owning a Big House Is a Very Important Goal in My Life



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



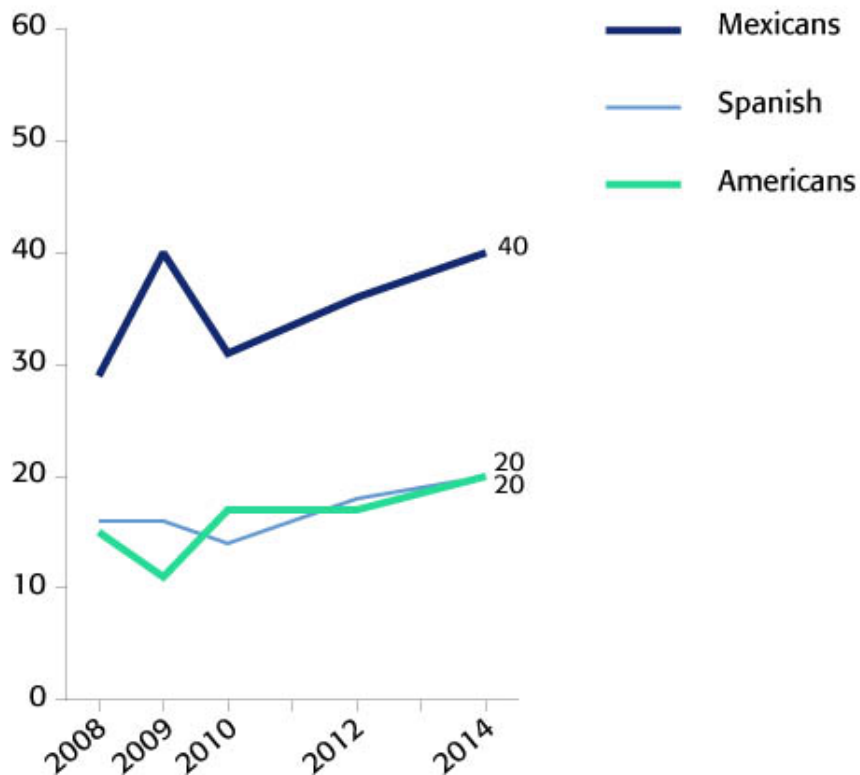
NGS12\_17Ba\_Env\_BigHouse

# Owning a Big House Is a Very Important Goal in My Life

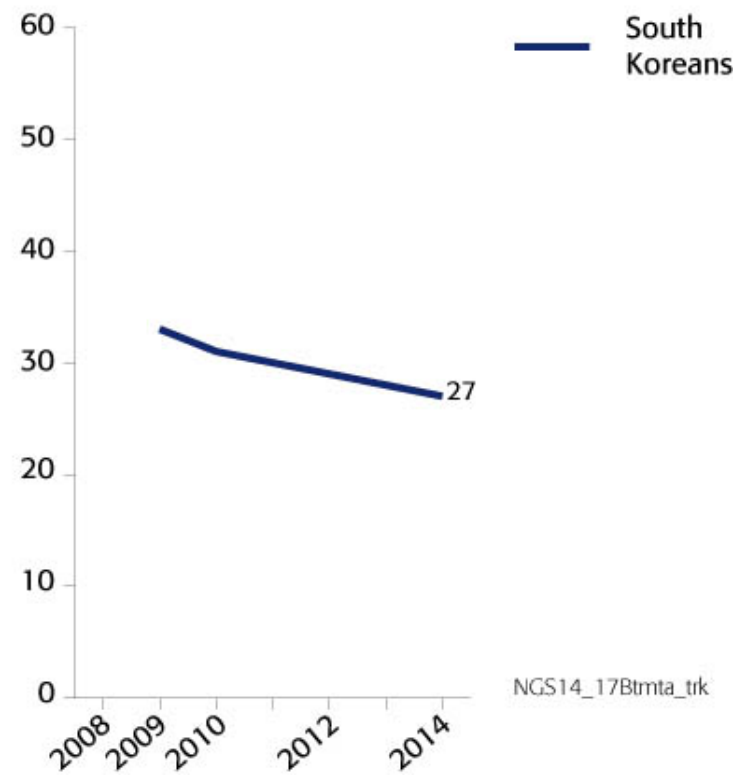


“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases



NGS14\_17Btmta\_trk

# Transportation



# Transportation



- Consumers in India, Hungary, Brazil, China, and Russia still rank the highest on the transportation sub-index and have been joined by those in Argentina who have moved up from 8<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> place. Consumers in Australia, France, South Africa, and North America rank at the bottom.
- Transportation sub-index scores have been relatively stable since 2012 among consumers in many of the surveyed countries. Swedish consumers have increased their transportation scores more than others since 2012, while those in China have notably decreased theirs.
- Brazilians are significantly more likely than other consumers to own compact cars. Chinese and Indian consumers are most likely to own motorcycles or motor scooters.
- American and South African consumers are the most likely to say they drive alone on a daily basis. Chinese consumers are much more likely to drive alone now than in 2012, while Swedish consumers are less likely.

- Chinese and Indian consumers are the most likely to report choosing to live close to their usual destinations in order to minimize the impact of their transportation on the environment. These consumers are even more likely to do this compared to 2012.
- Use of public transportation remains low in most countries. American consumers continue to be the least likely to use public transportation. Russians are the most likely to use public transportation every day or most days.
- Although consumers in Canada are among the least likely to walk or ride a bike to their usual destinations, more of them do this than in 2009. Consumers in Japan have become less likely to report walking or cycling to their destinations since 2010. Chinese consumers remain the most likely to commute this way.

## Sub-Index Content: Transportation



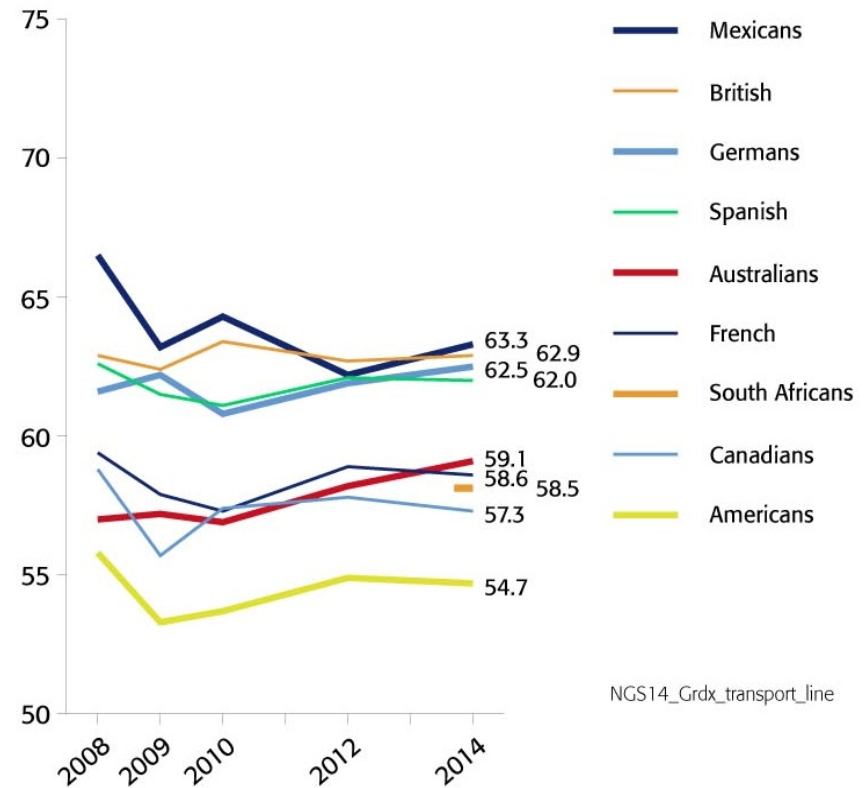
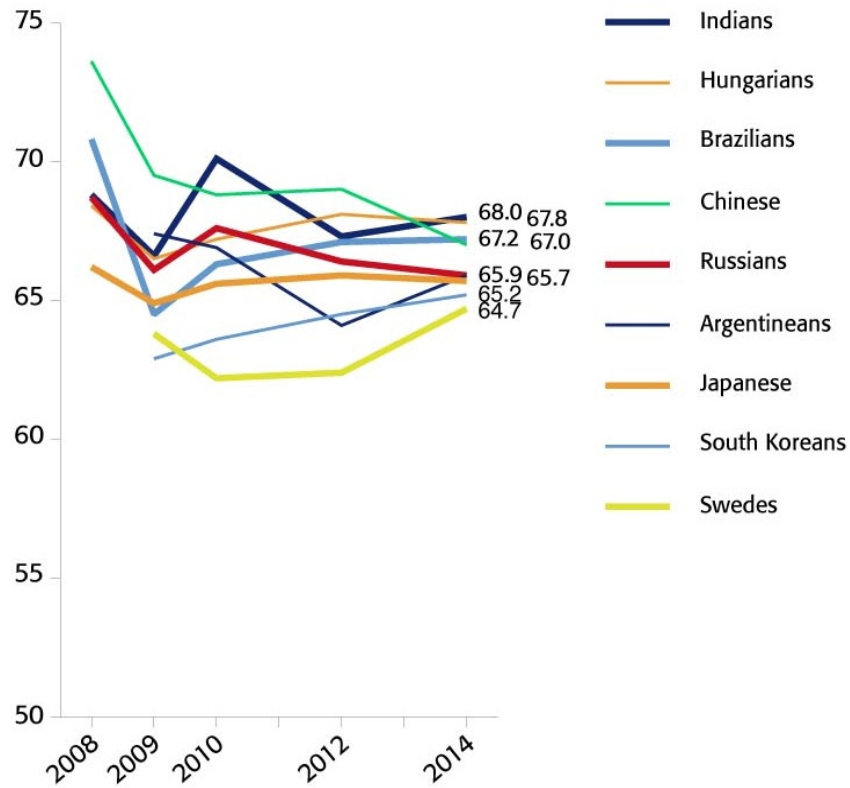
The Transportation sub-index consists of 17 variables measuring the following:

- Driving
- Ownership of motorized vehicles
- Size of vehicle driven
- Distance vehicle is driven
- Owning an ultra-low emissions vehicle (ULEV or hybrid)
- Air travel
- Use of public transit
- Taking trains
- Riding a bicycle
- Walking
- Location of residence relative to primary destination

# Greendex Rankings: Transportation



## Trends, 2008–2014

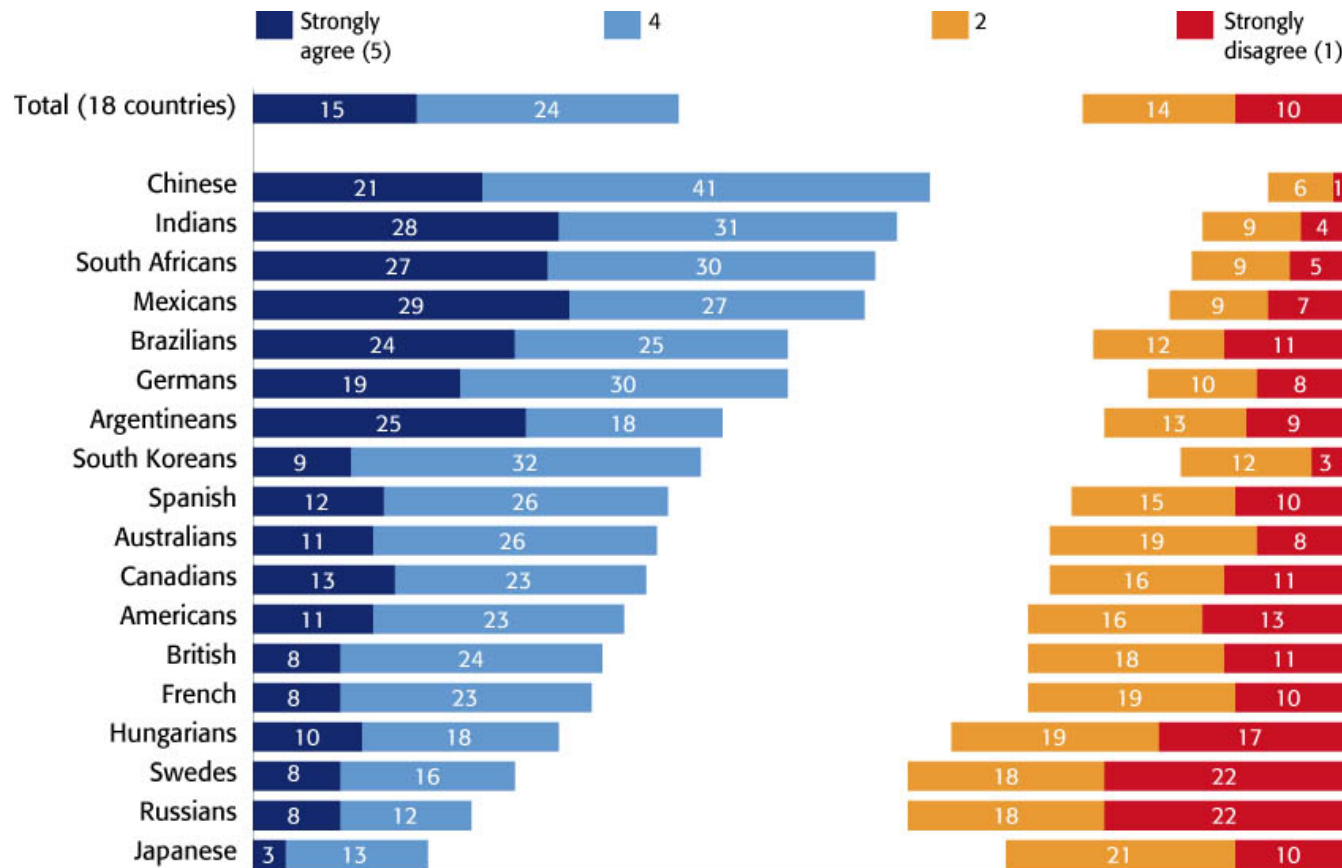


NGS14\_Grdx\_transport\_line

# I Choose to Live Close to Usual Destinations to Minimize Impact of Transportation on the Environment



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



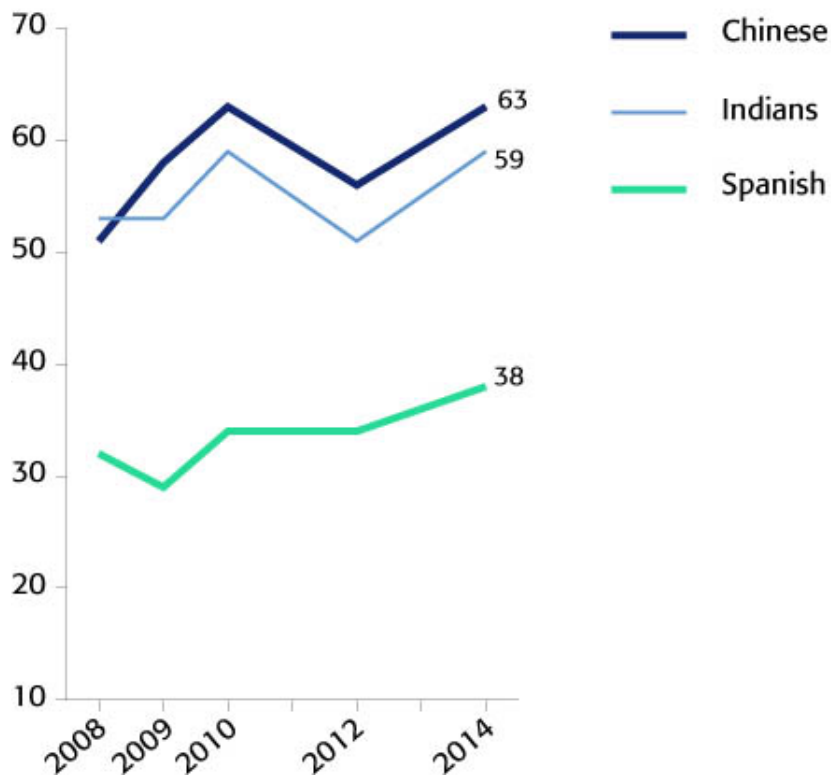
NGS14\_17Bm\_LiveClose

# I Choose to Live Close to Usual Destinations to Minimize Impact of Transportation on the Environment



“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases



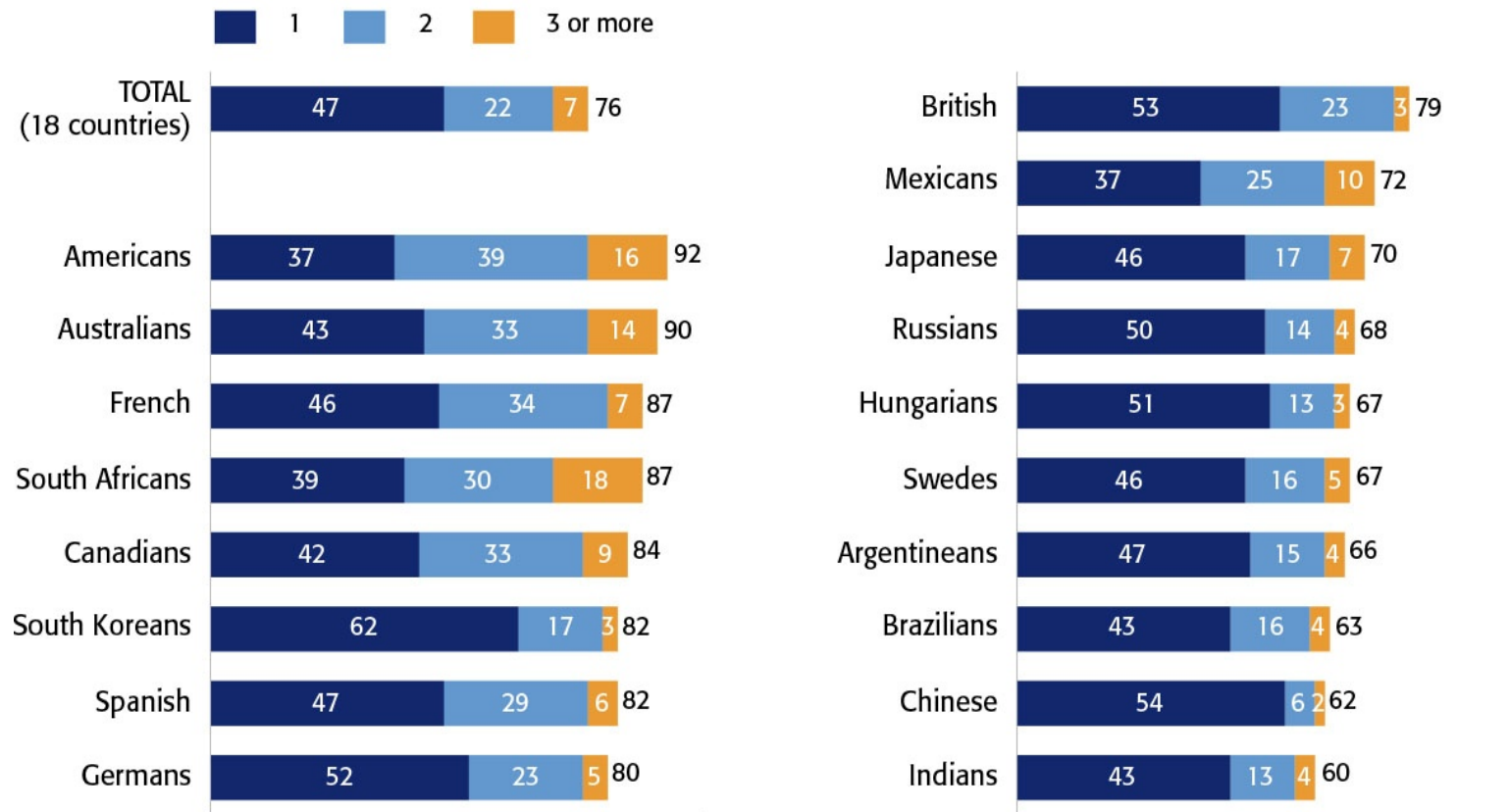
NGS14\_17Bm\_trk



# Average Number of Cars or Trucks Owned, Rented, or Leased by Household Members



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS14\_Q10tmtd\_cars

# Type of Motor Vehicle Consumers Personally Drive



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

	Total (18 countries)	Americans	Argentines	Australians	Brazilians	British	Canadians	Chinese	French	Germans	Hungarians	Indians	Japanese	Mexicans	Russians	South Africans	South Koreans	Spanish	Swedes
Compact car	41	24	45	38	66	50	27	40	51	42	30	47	46	53	19	54	34	45	30
Sedan/station wagon	35	41	38	38	35	20	31	31	38	39	31	16	28	35	41	32	28	52	54
Motorcycle/motor scooter	17	7	31	6	23	6	5	44	10	11	11	67	16	14	13	9	6	14	8
Minivan/SUV	14	28	9	15	14	12	29	11	7	10	6	10	20	21	13	13	21	5	9
Truck/full size van	6	16	10	7	8	1	10	3	2	2	3	3	2	13	4	11	5	3	3

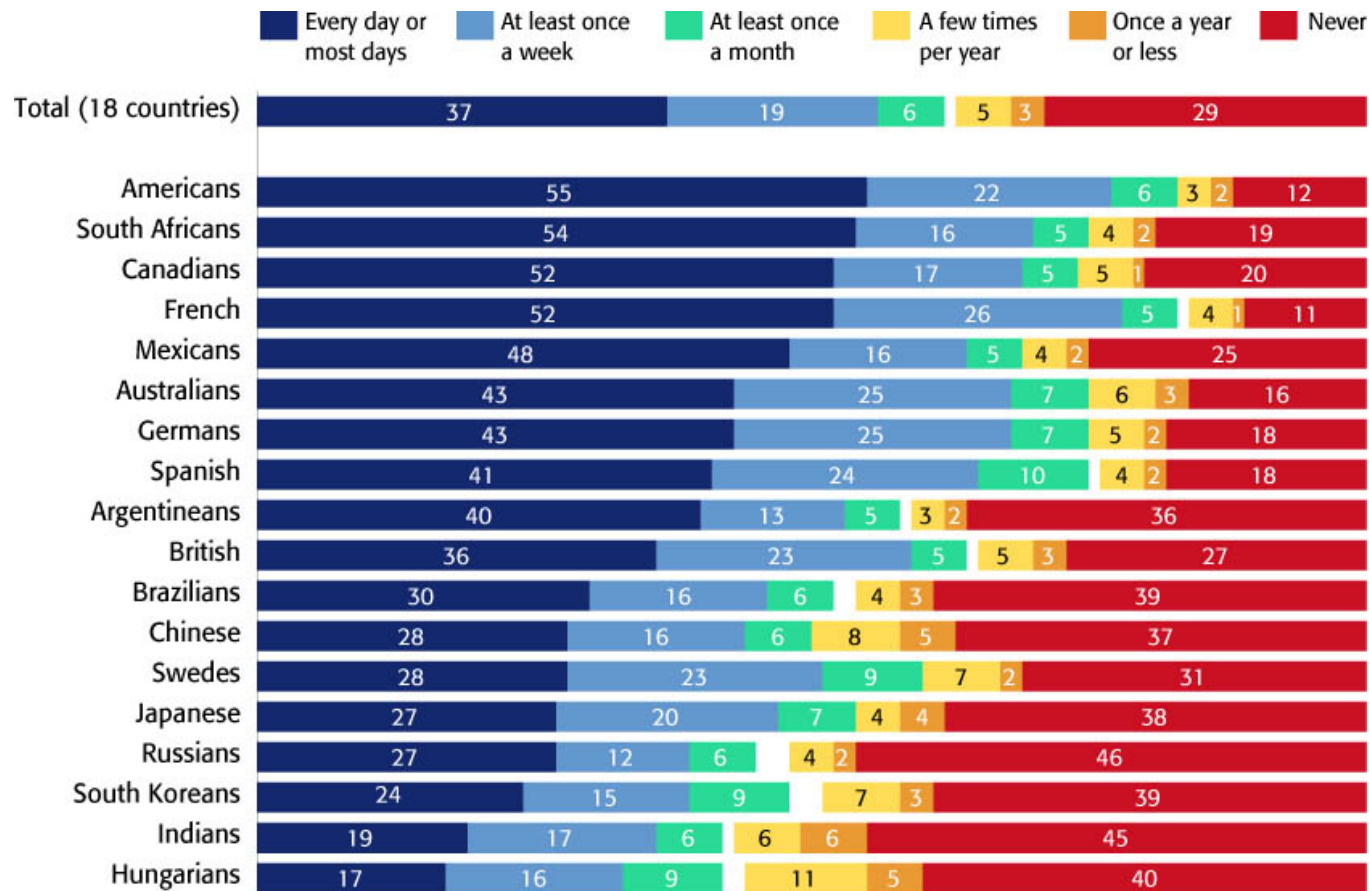
Highlighted cell indicates type of motor vehicle most driven

NGS14\_12a

# Frequency of Driving Alone in a Car/Truck



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



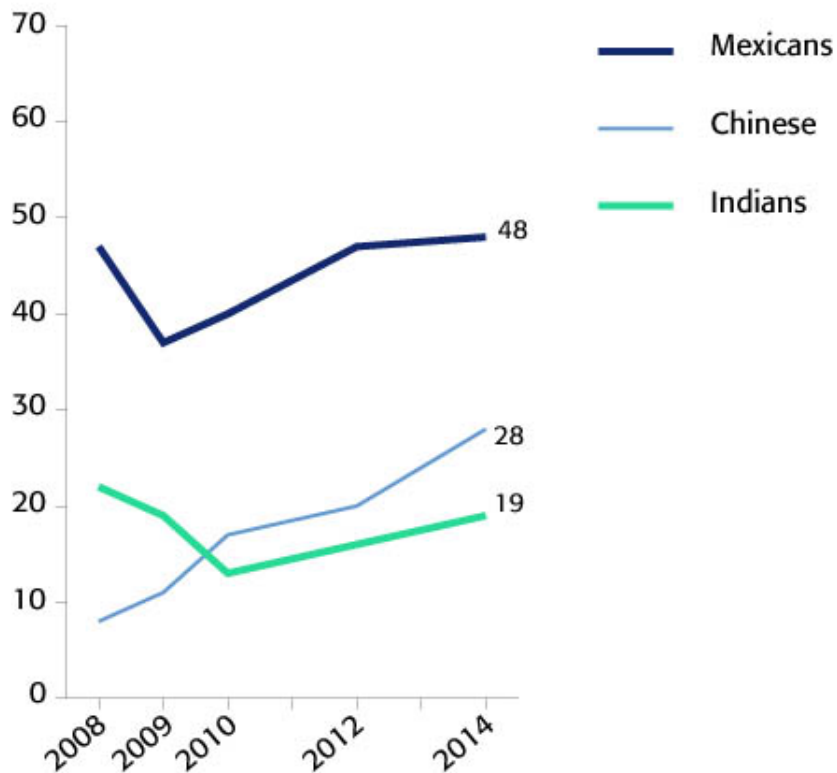
NGS14\_11tmta\_alone

# Frequency of Driving Alone in a Car/Truck

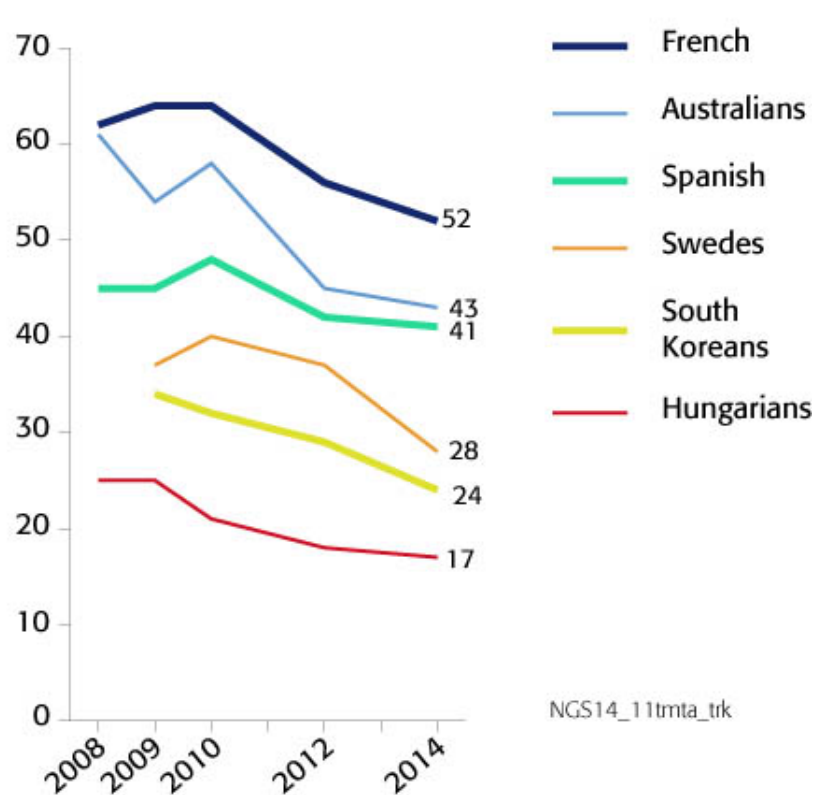


“Every Day” and “Most Days,” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country,  
Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases

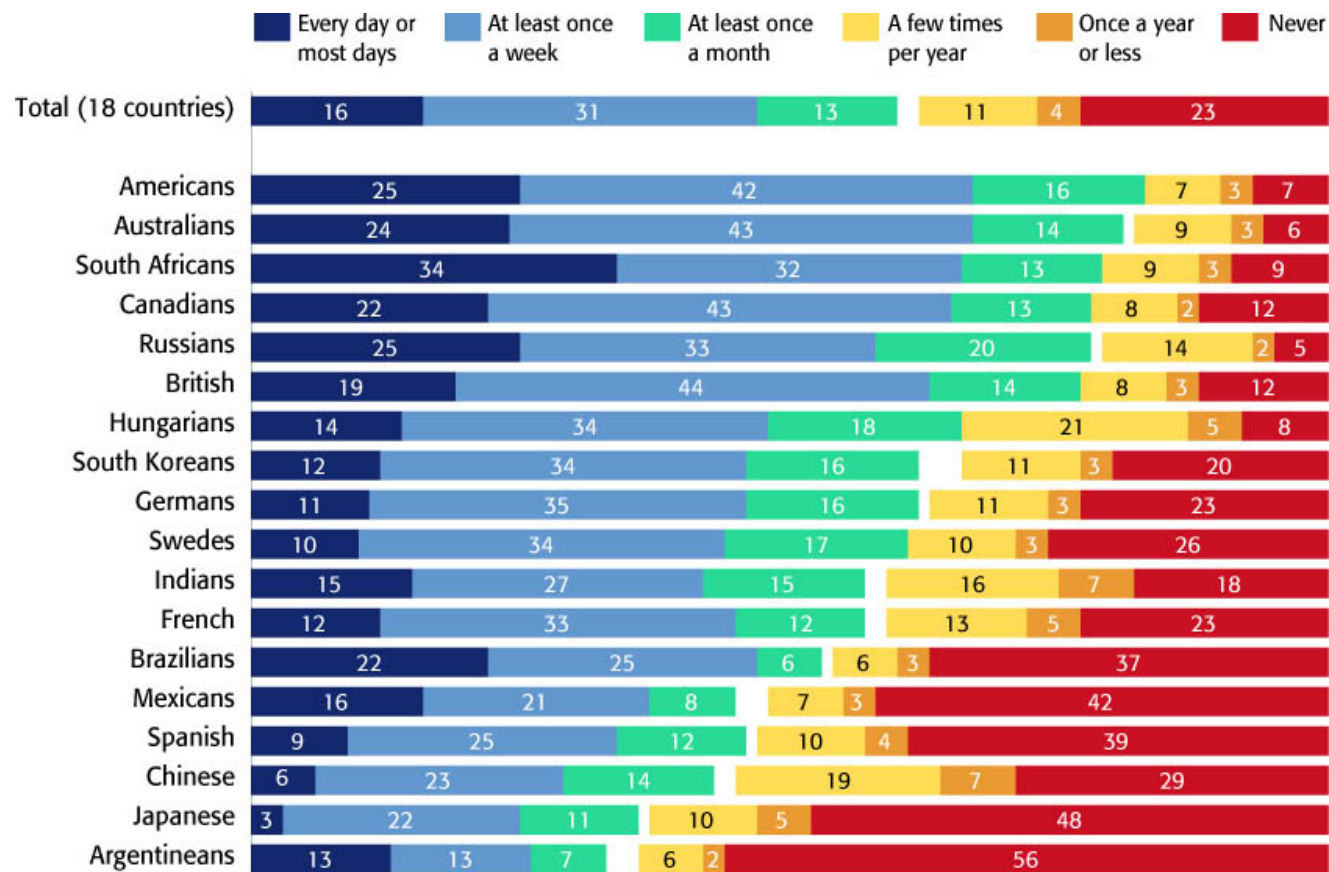


NGS14\_11tmta\_trk

# Frequency of Driving with Others



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



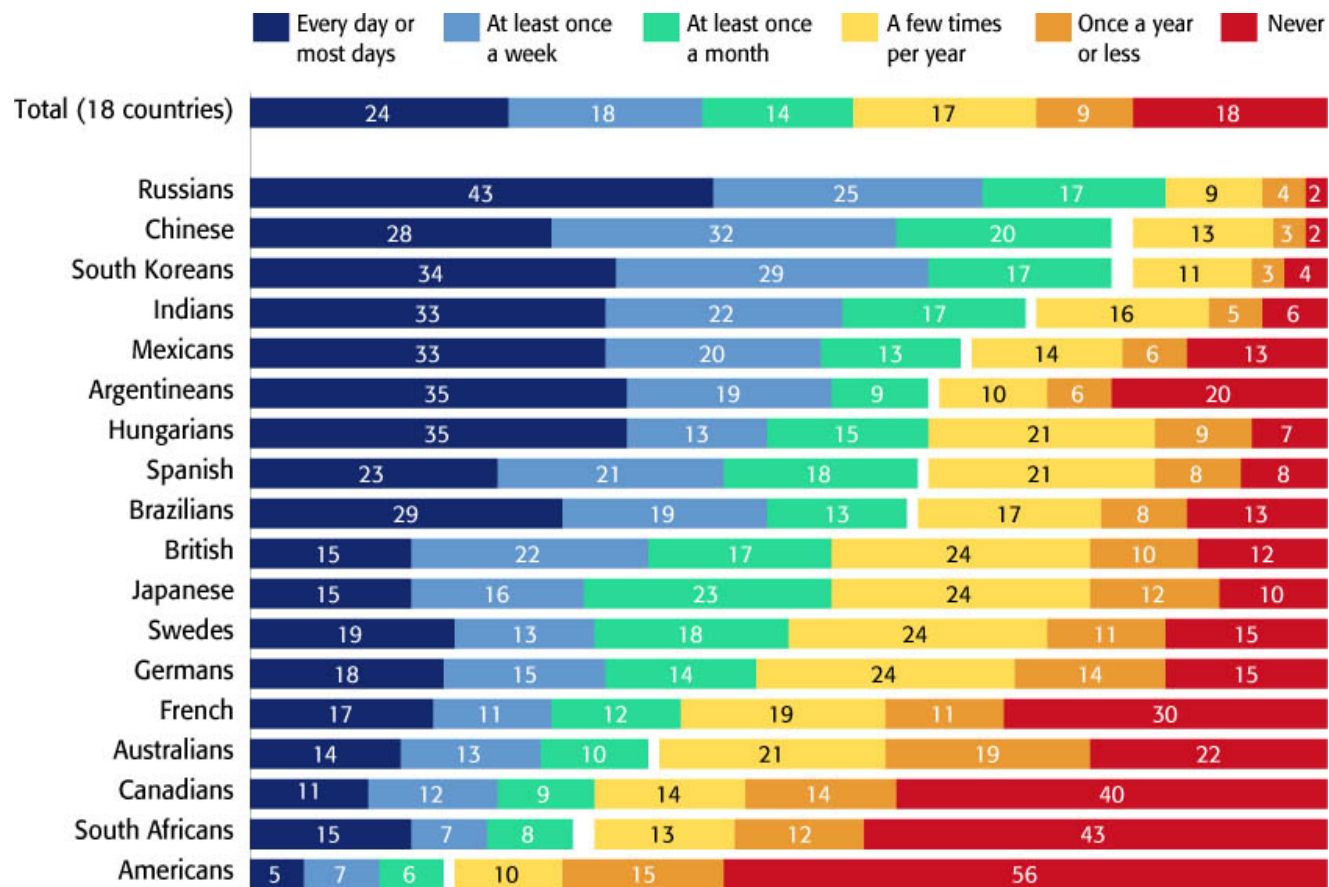
NGS14\_11tmtb\_wthothrs



# Frequency of Using Local Public Transportation



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



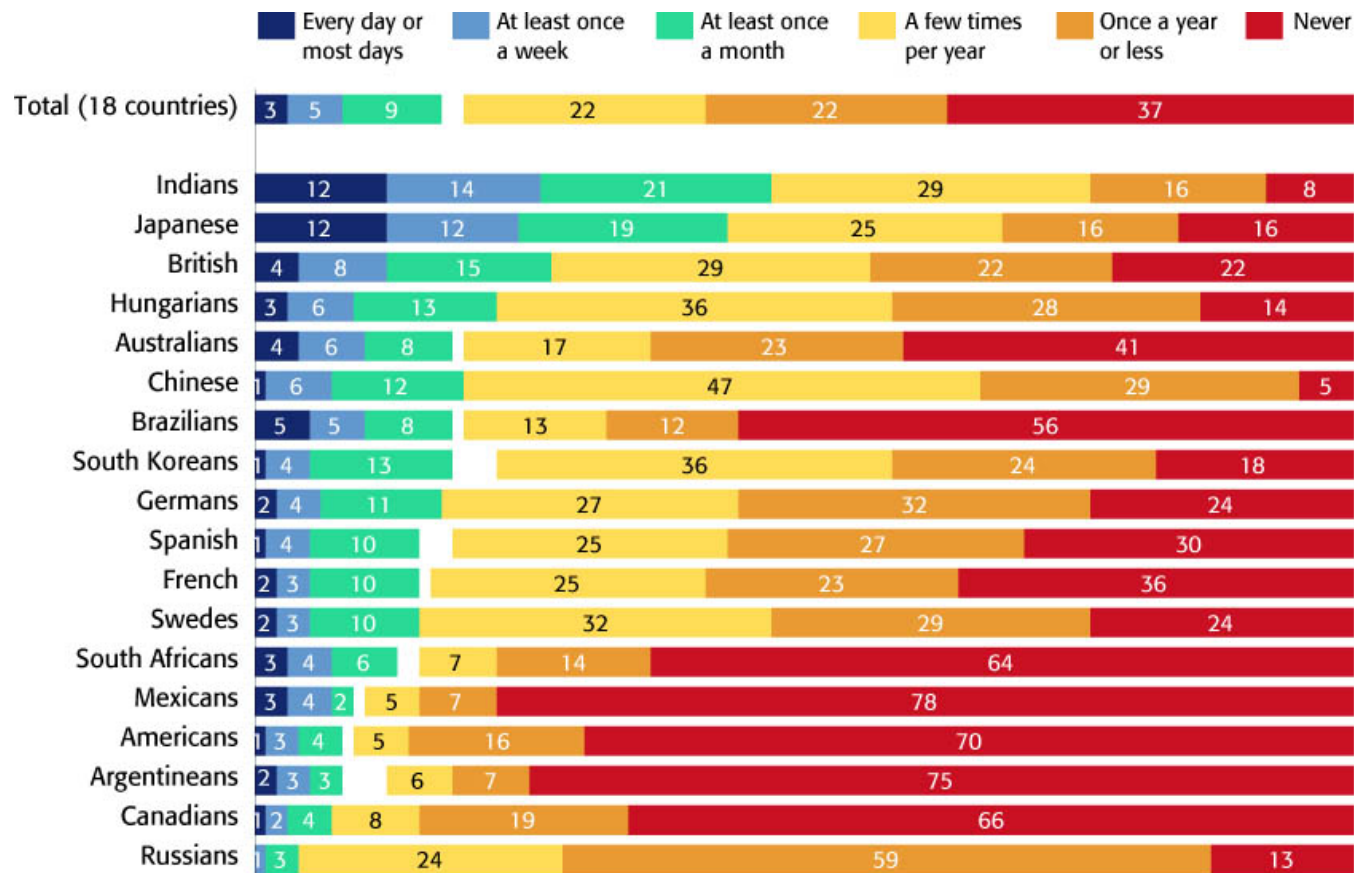
NGS14\_11tmtc\_public



# Frequency of Using Trains (other than Local Public Transportation)



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

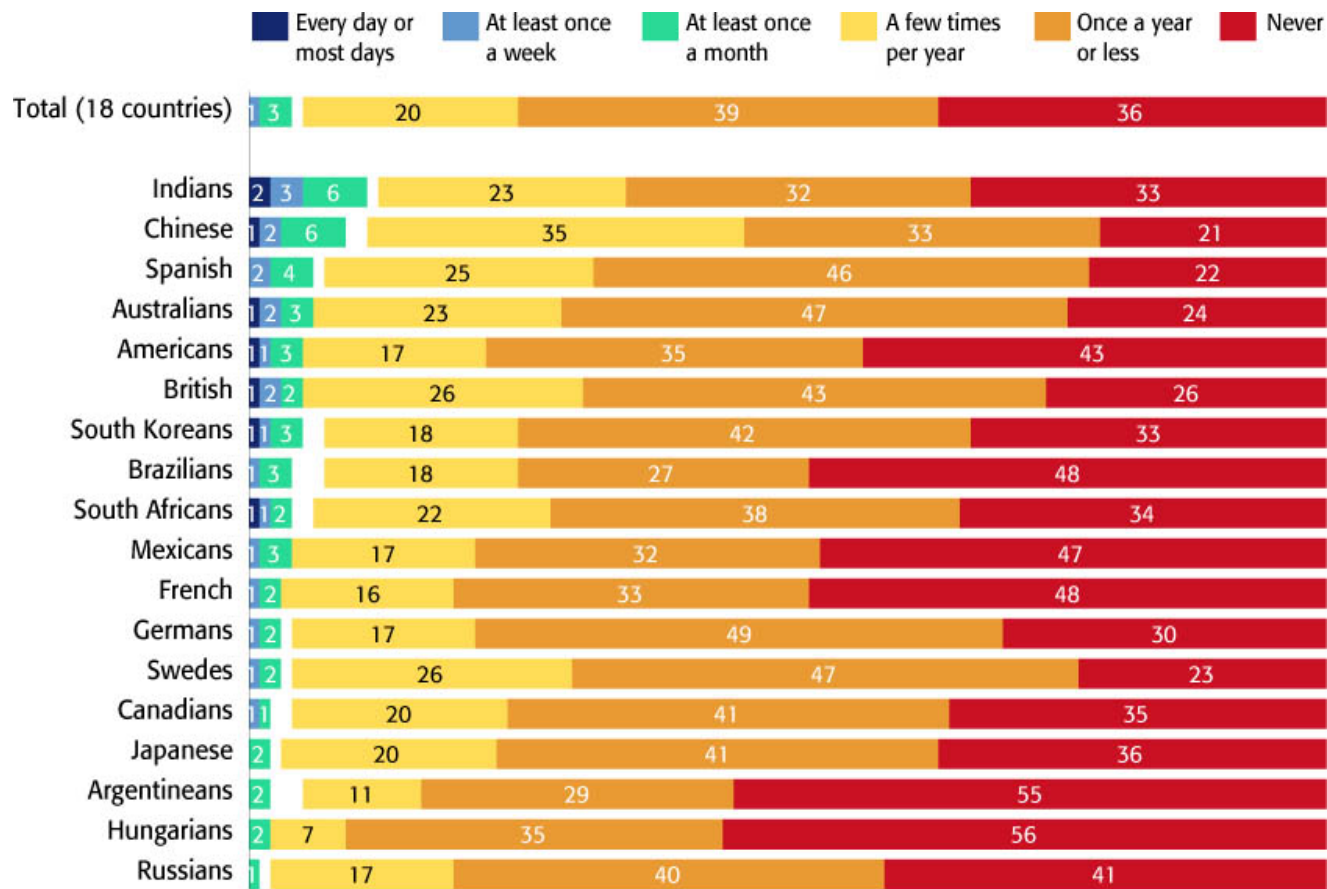


NGS14\_Q11tmt\_d\_trains

# Frequency of Using Airplanes



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

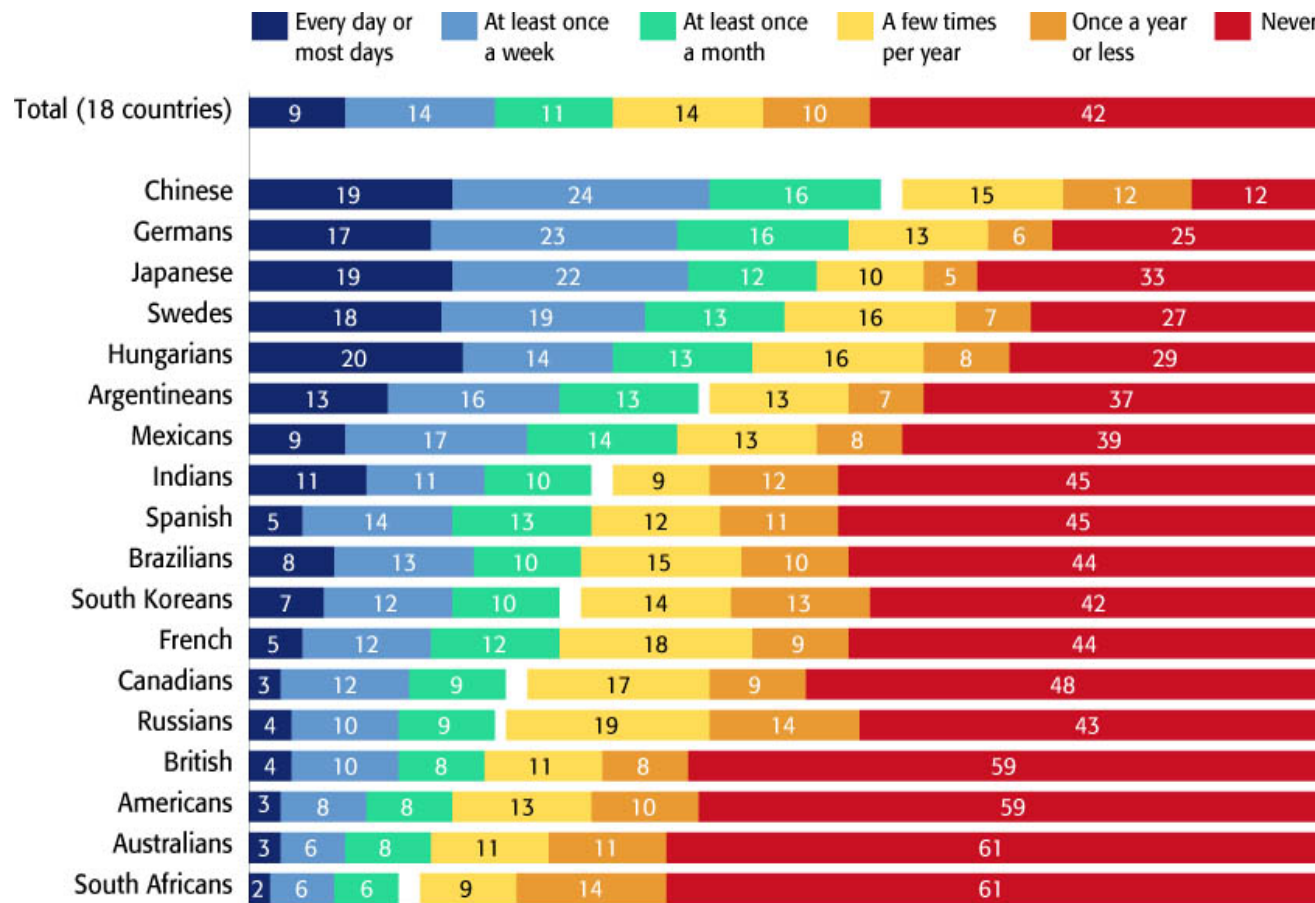


NGS14\_11tmte\_air

# Frequency of Using Bicycles



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

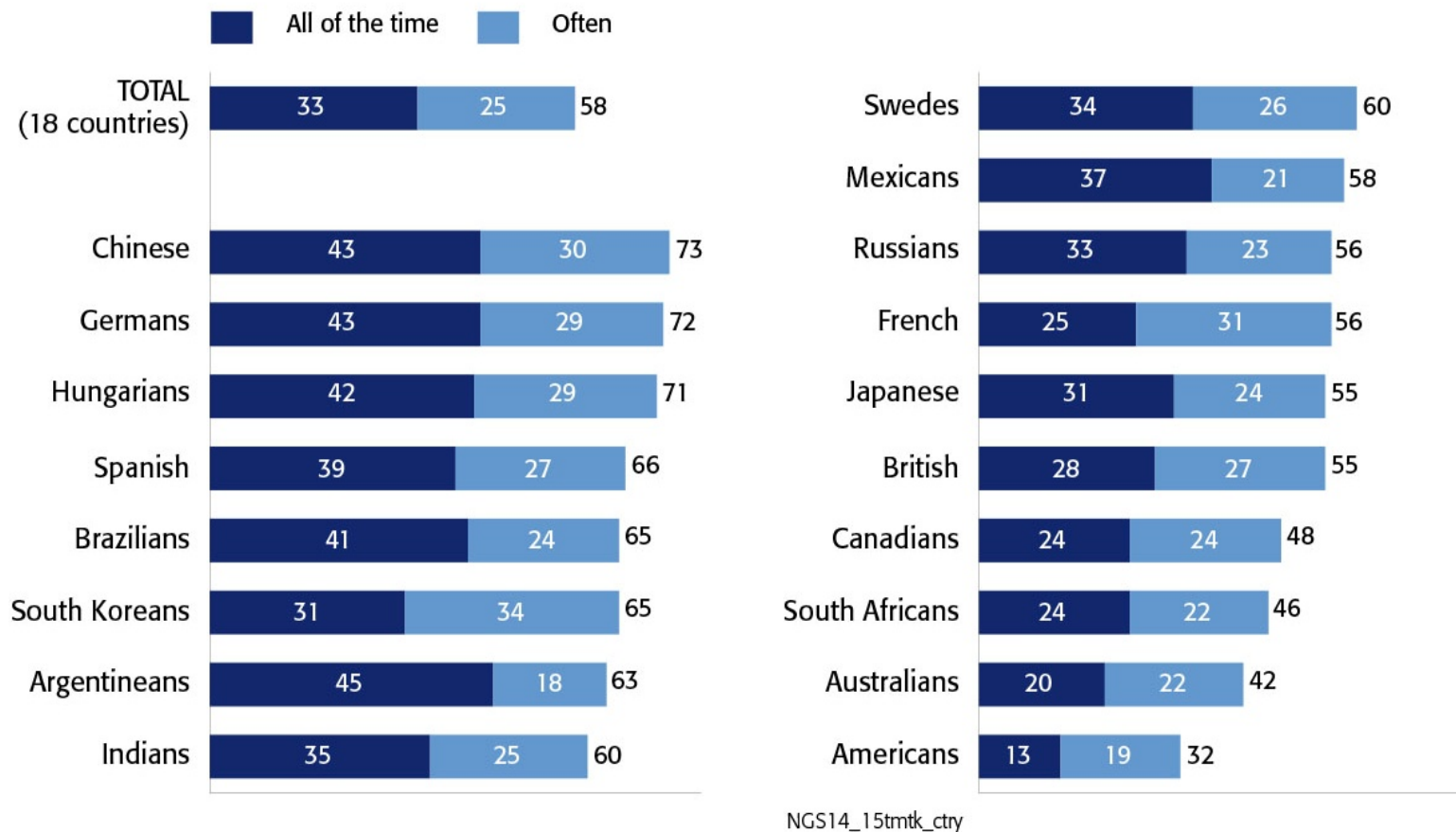


NGS14\_11mtf\_bic

# Frequency of Walking or Riding Bike to Destination



“All of the Time (5)” or “Often (4),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

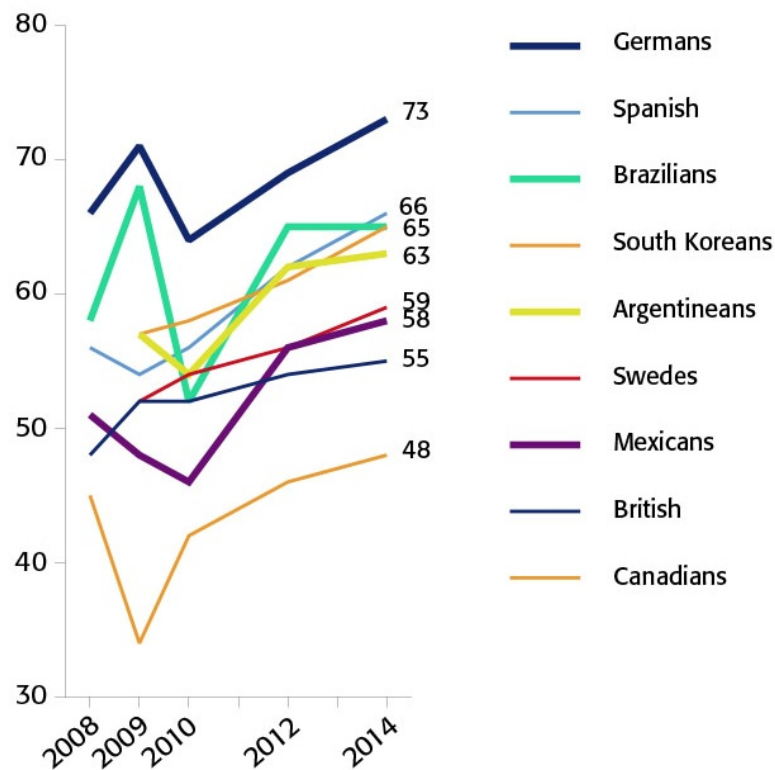


# Frequency of Walking or Riding Bike to Destination

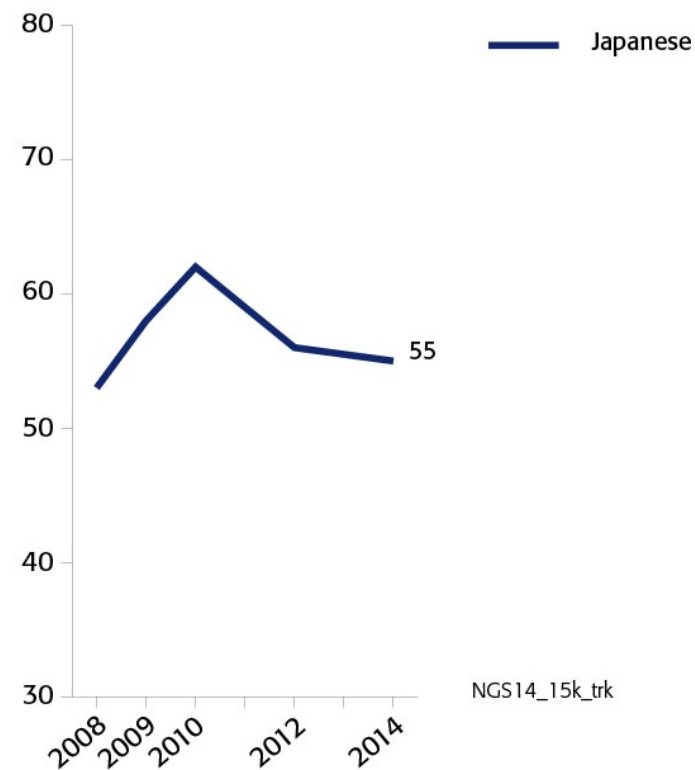


“All of the Time (5)” and “Often (4),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases



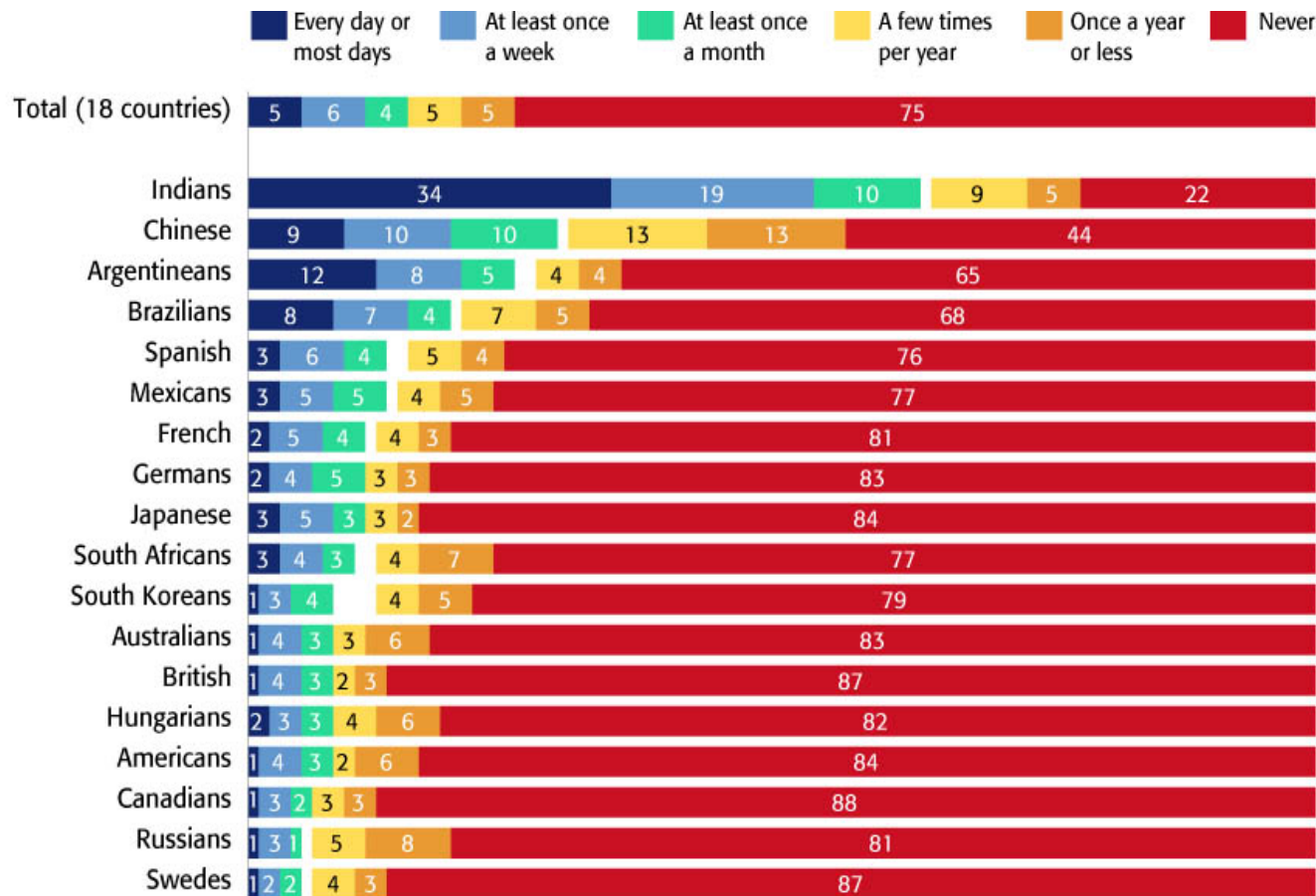
NGS14\_15k\_trk



# Frequency of Using Motorcycles or Motor Scooters



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS14\_Q11mtg\_motorscooter



# Food

- Food sub-index scores have increased in 11 of the countries surveyed and have decreased slightly in Sweden and Spain, and also very slightly in USA and Russia. Indian consumers still score the highest on this sub-index. Consumers in Hungary have greatly increased their food sub-index scores, and they rank near the top of this index at third place. Mexican consumers continue to score lowest, along with Japanese, American, and Spanish consumers.
- Consumers living in colder climates are more likely to consume imported foods. Russian and Australian consumers remain the most likely to report consuming locally grown food frequently. Fewer consumers in China consume locally grown food than in 2012.
- A majority of consumers out of 18 countries surveyed say that they consume beef once or more per week. Argentinean and Brazilian consumers are still the most likely to consume beef, with more than 60 percent saying they do so daily or several times a week. Beef consumption has increased in Brazil since 2012. Indians continue to eat the least beef.

- Chicken consumption is also high among a majority of consumers in most countries surveyed. Compared to 2012, Spanish and Brazilian consumers are now more likely to eat chicken often.
- Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese consumers are still the most likely to consume fish and seafood several times per week. French consumers are now less likely to consume this type of food compared to 2012.
- As in 2012, Russian, Indian, and Hungarian consumers eat food that they have grown themselves more frequently than do those in other countries. Consumers in Latin America and Spain are least likely to ever eat food they have grown themselves.
- Large majorities of consumers in all of the 18 countries surveyed report that they eat fruits and vegetables daily or several times a week. Consumers in Sweden are more likely to do this now than in 2012.
- German and Mexican consumers drink bottled water most often, with the majority of Germans saying that they do so on a daily basis. Consumers in Hungary have decreased their consumption of bottled water since 2012.

## Sub-Index Content: Food



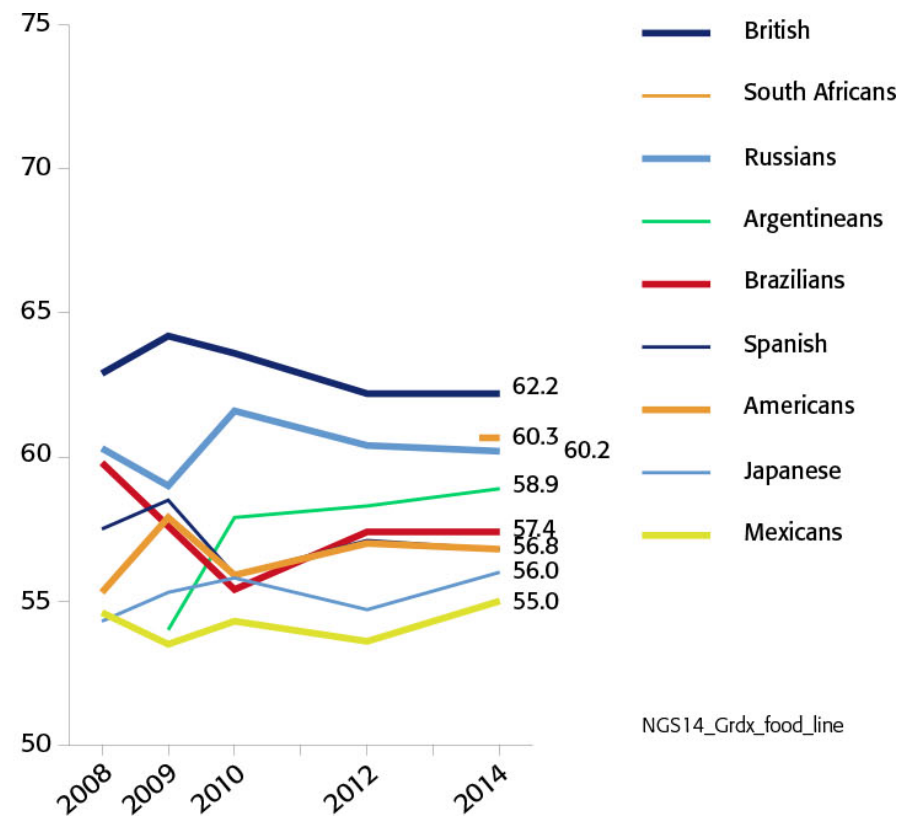
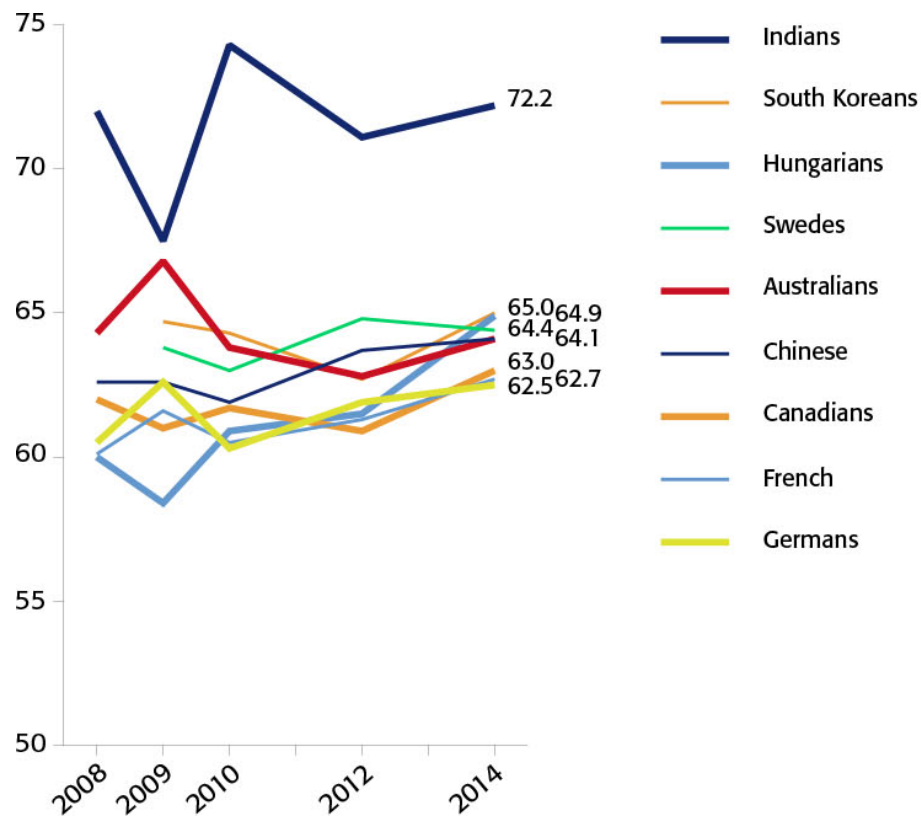
The Food sub-index consists of eight variables measuring consumption of the following:

- Locally produced foods
- Foods grown or raised by oneself
- Fruits and vegetables
- Beef
- Chicken
- Seafood
- Bottled water
- Organic foods were not included in the sub-index due to high variability in the definition and understanding of “organic” from country to country

# Greendex Rankings: Food



## Trends, 2008– 2014

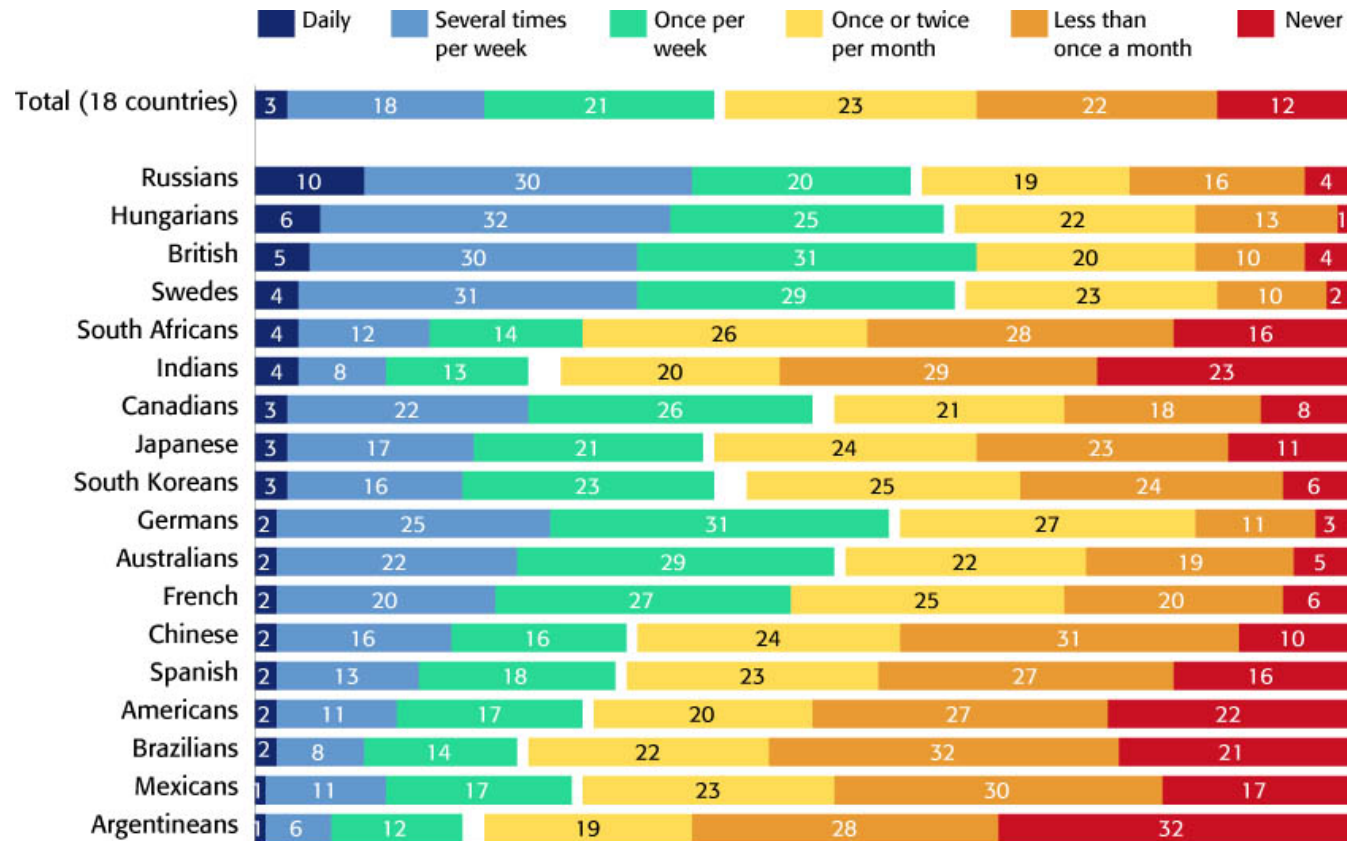


NGS14\_Grdx\_food\_line

# Frequency of Consuming Imported Foods



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



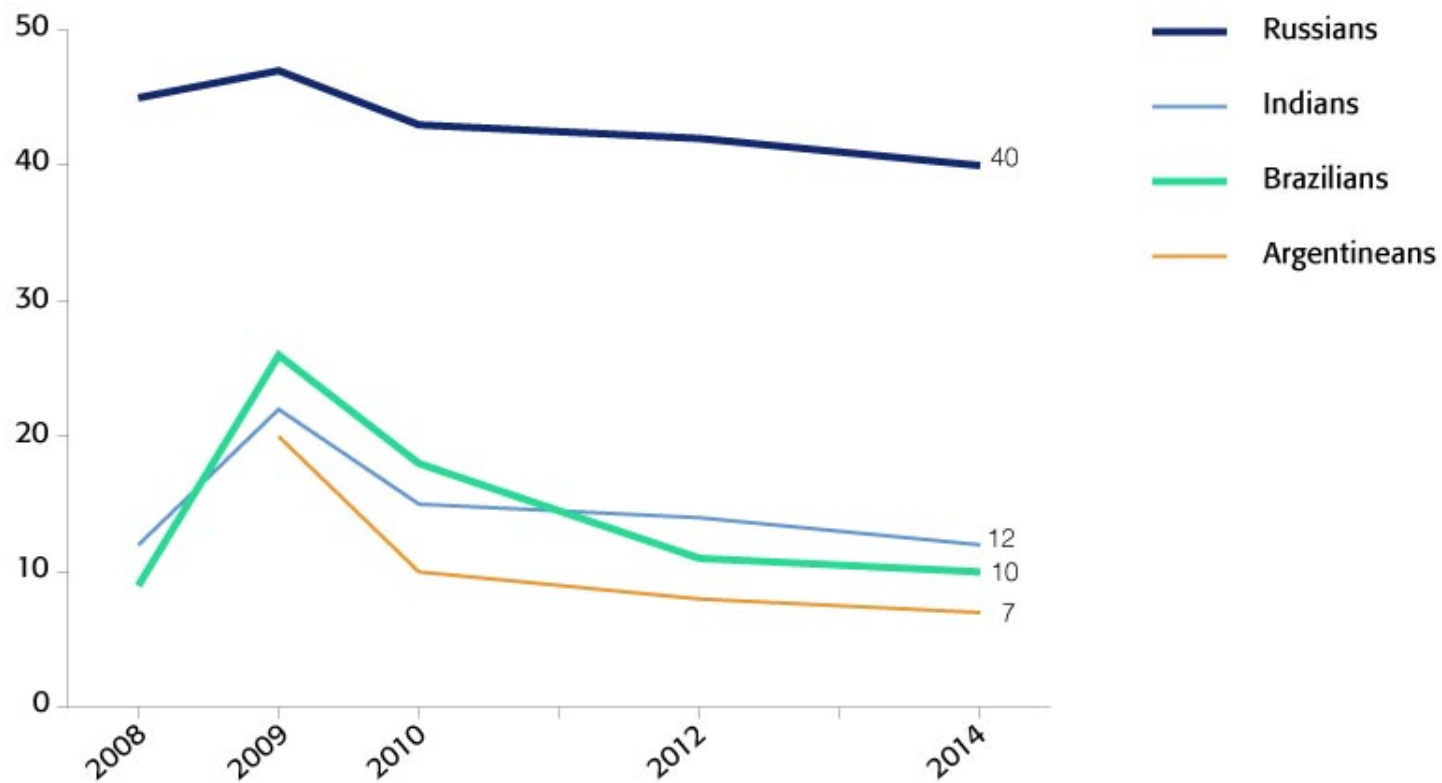
NGS14\_3\_imports



# Frequency of Consuming Imported Foods



“Daily” and “Several Times a Week,” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Decreases: 2008–2014

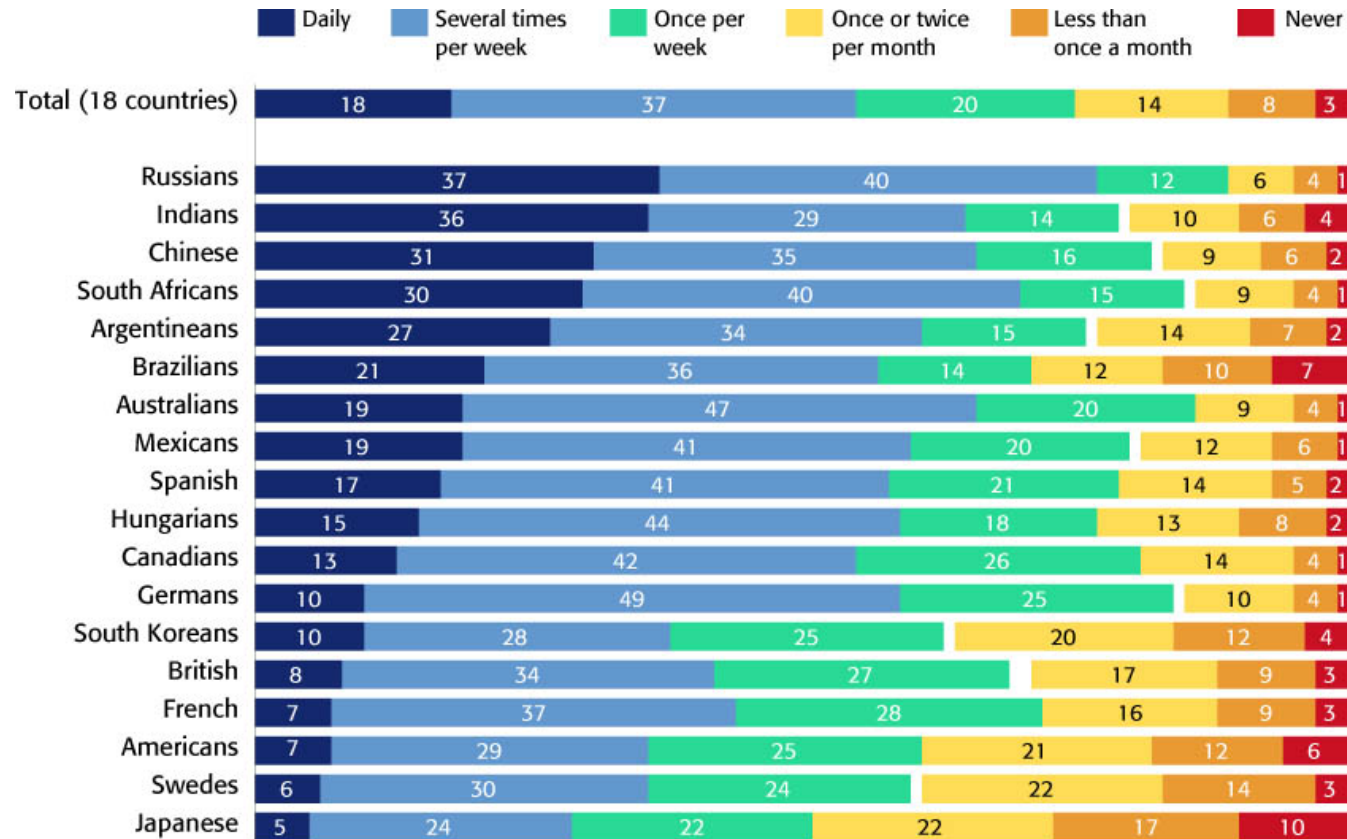


NGS14\_3tc\_trk

# Frequency of Consuming Locally Grown Food



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



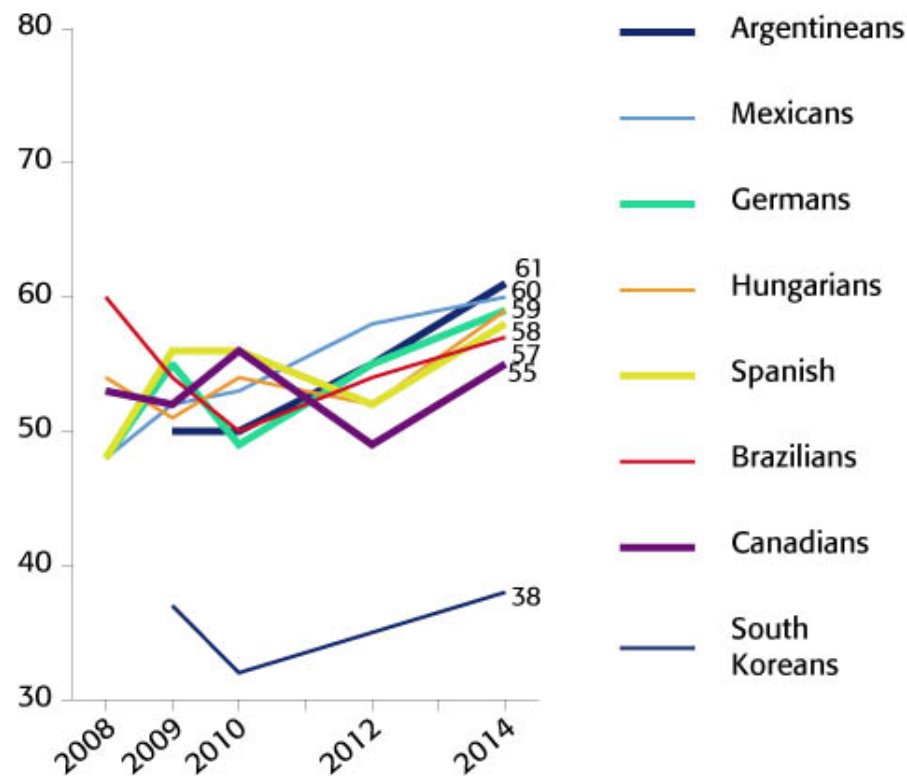
NGS14\_3\_local

# Frequency of Consuming Locally Grown Food

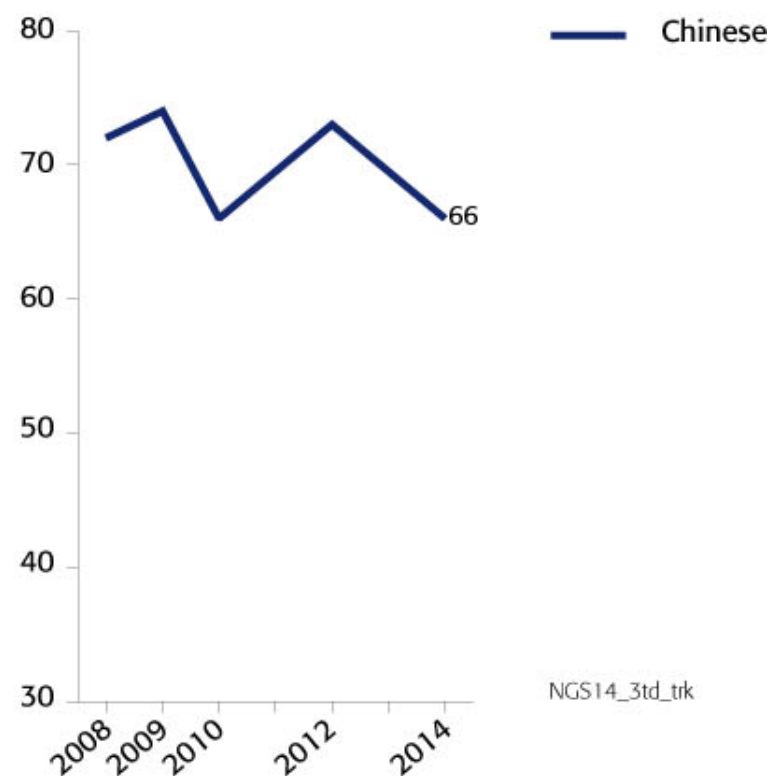


“Daily” and “Several Times a Week,” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases

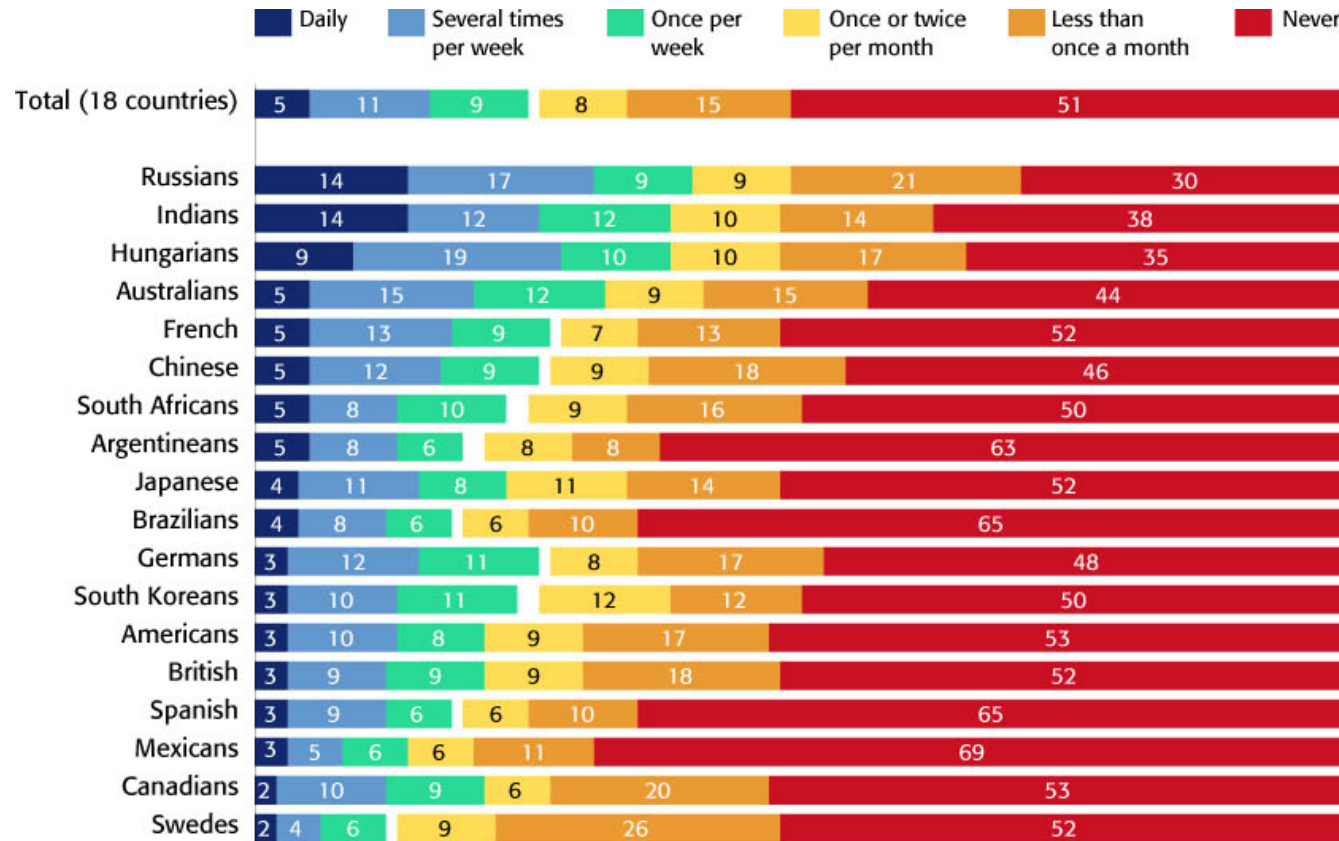


NGS14\_3td\_trk

# Frequency of Consuming Self-Grown Food



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

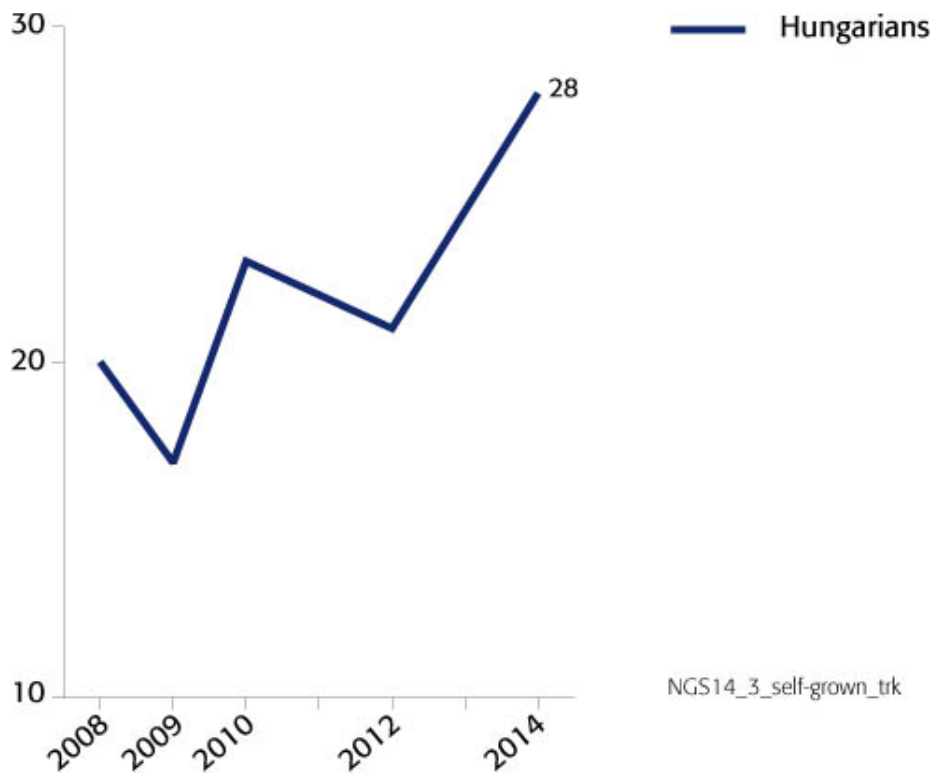


NGS14\_3\_self-grown

## Frequency of Consuming Self-Grown Food



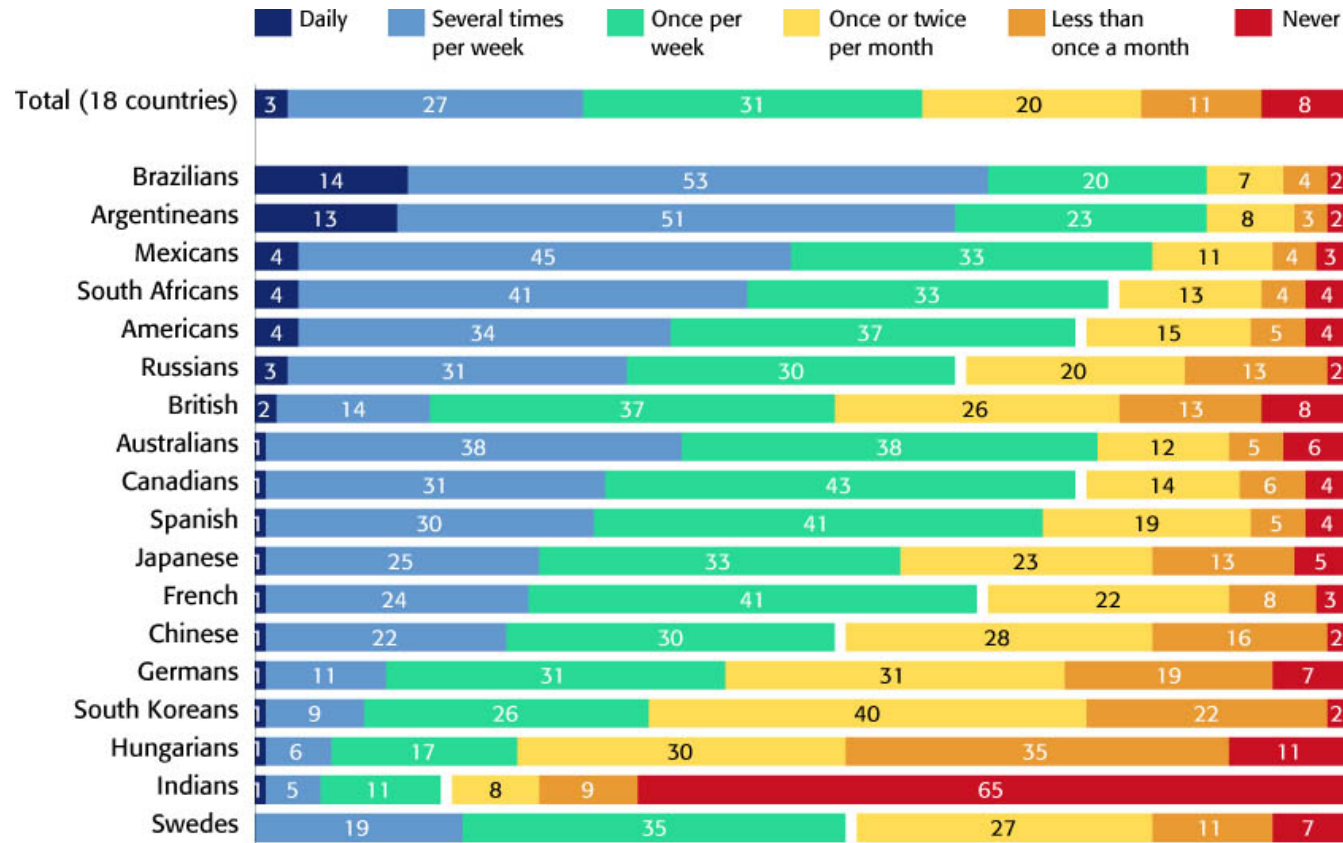
“Daily” and “Several Times a Week,” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Increases: 2008–2014



# Frequency of Consuming Beef



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



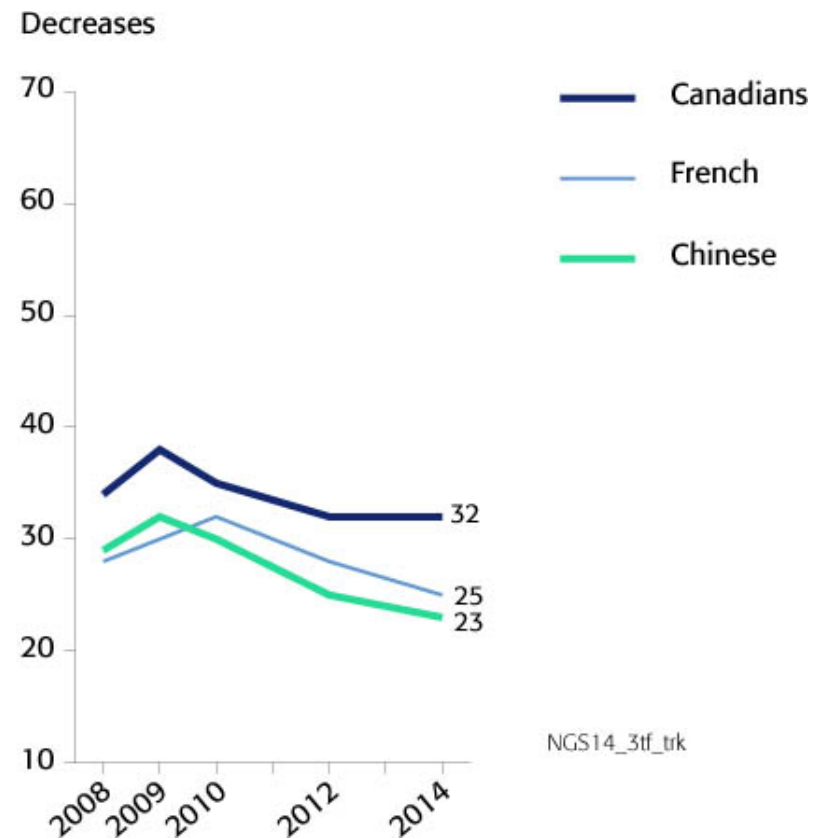
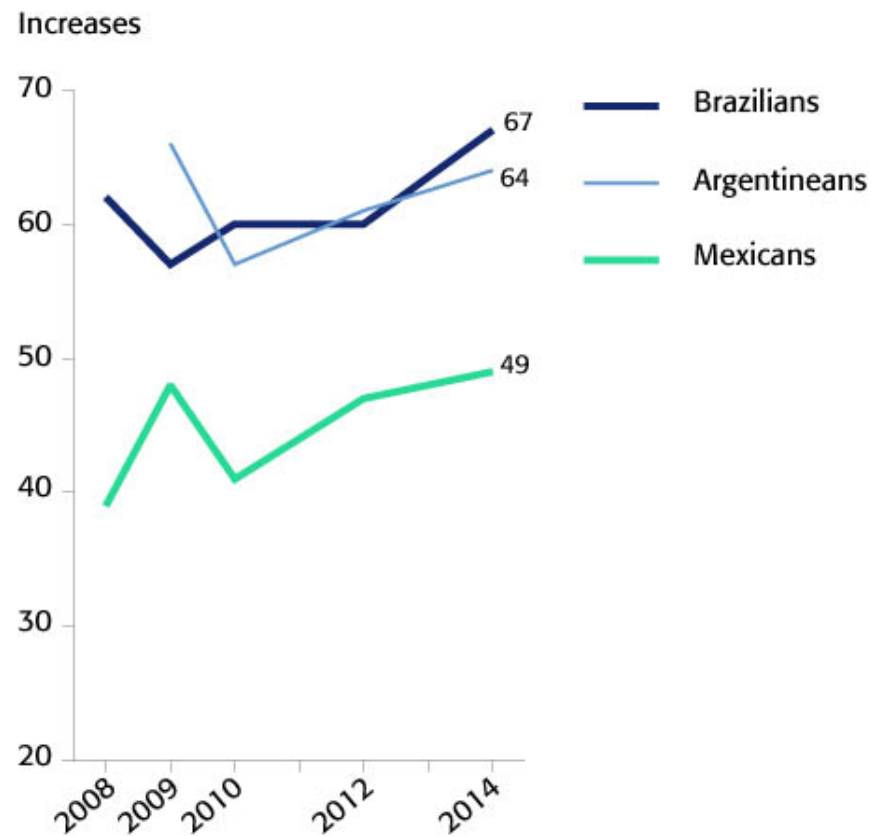
NGS14\_3\_beef



# Frequency of Consuming Beef



“Daily” and “Several Times a Week,” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

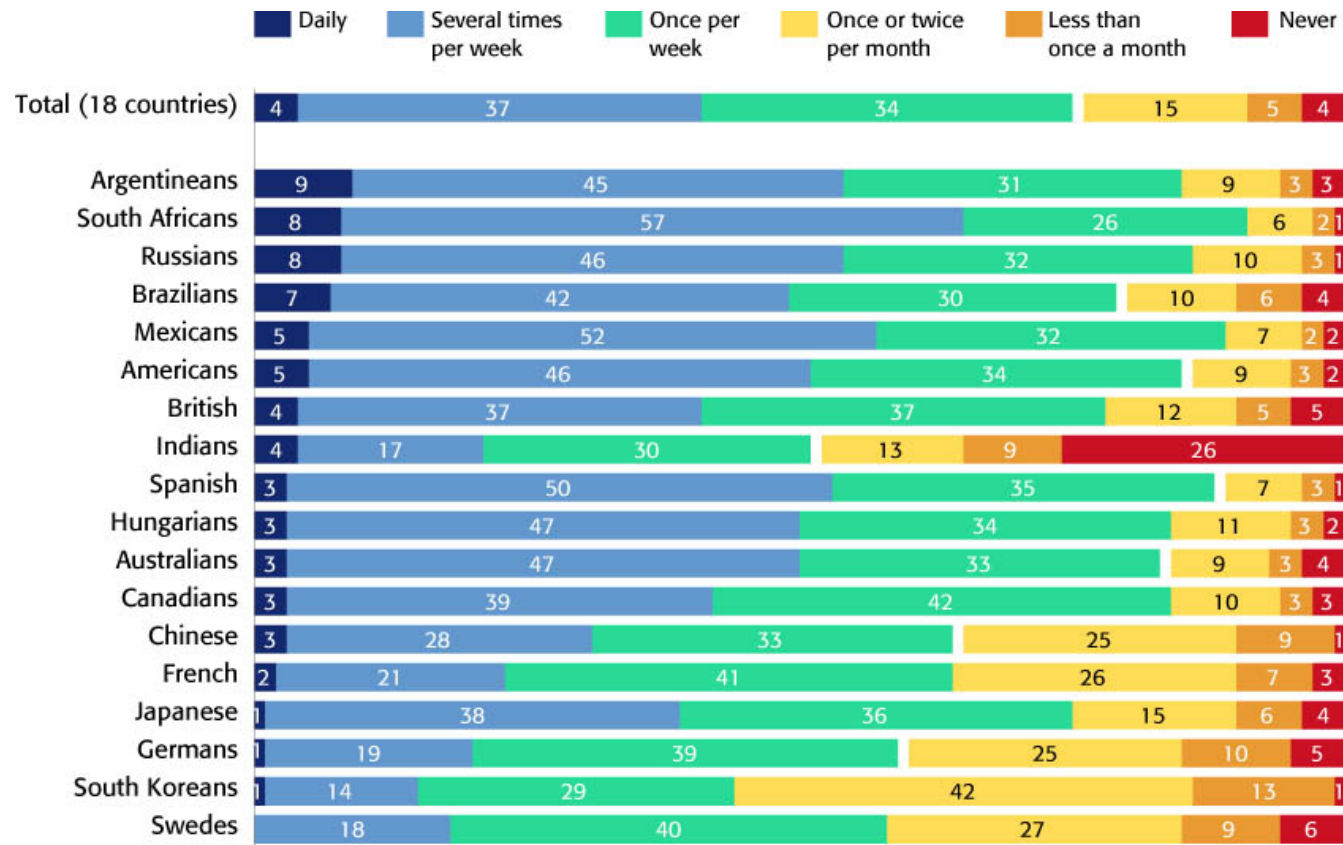


NGS14\_3tf\_trk

# Frequency of Consuming Chicken



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



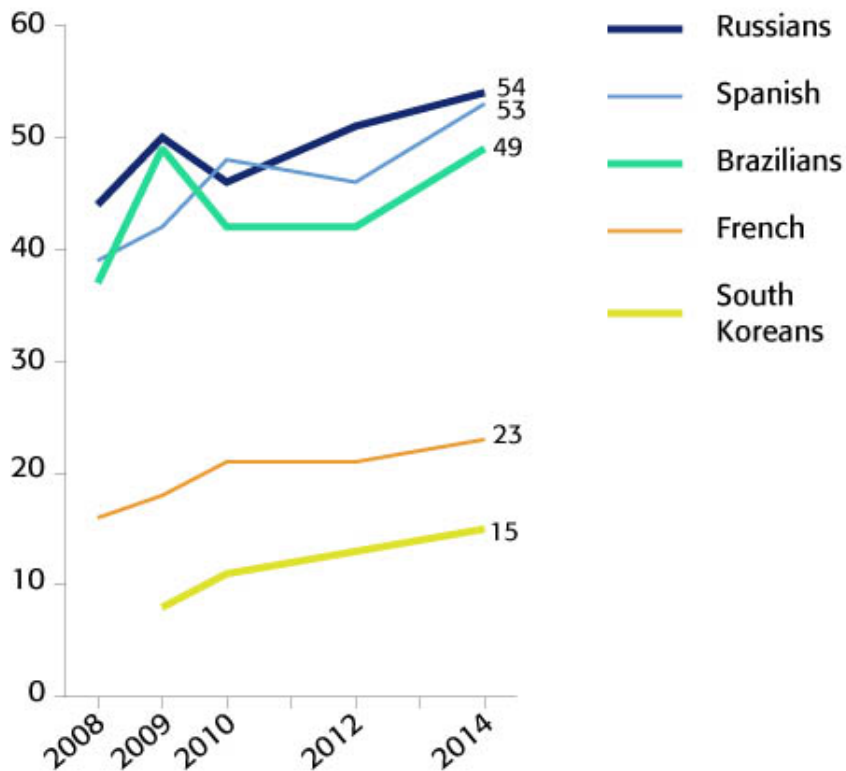
NGS14\_3\_chicken

# Frequency of Consuming Chicken

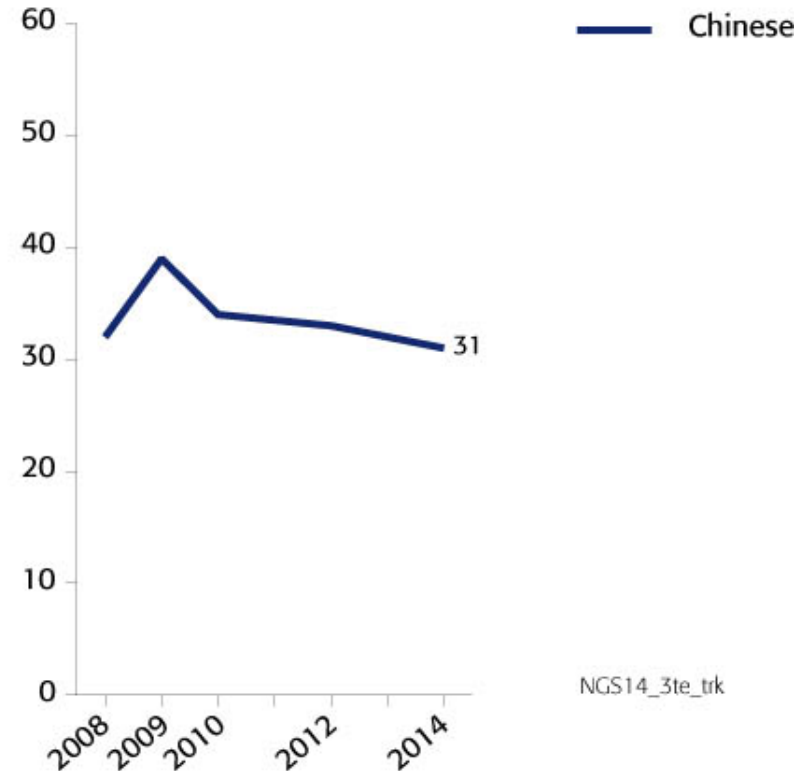


“Daily” and “Several Times a Week,” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases

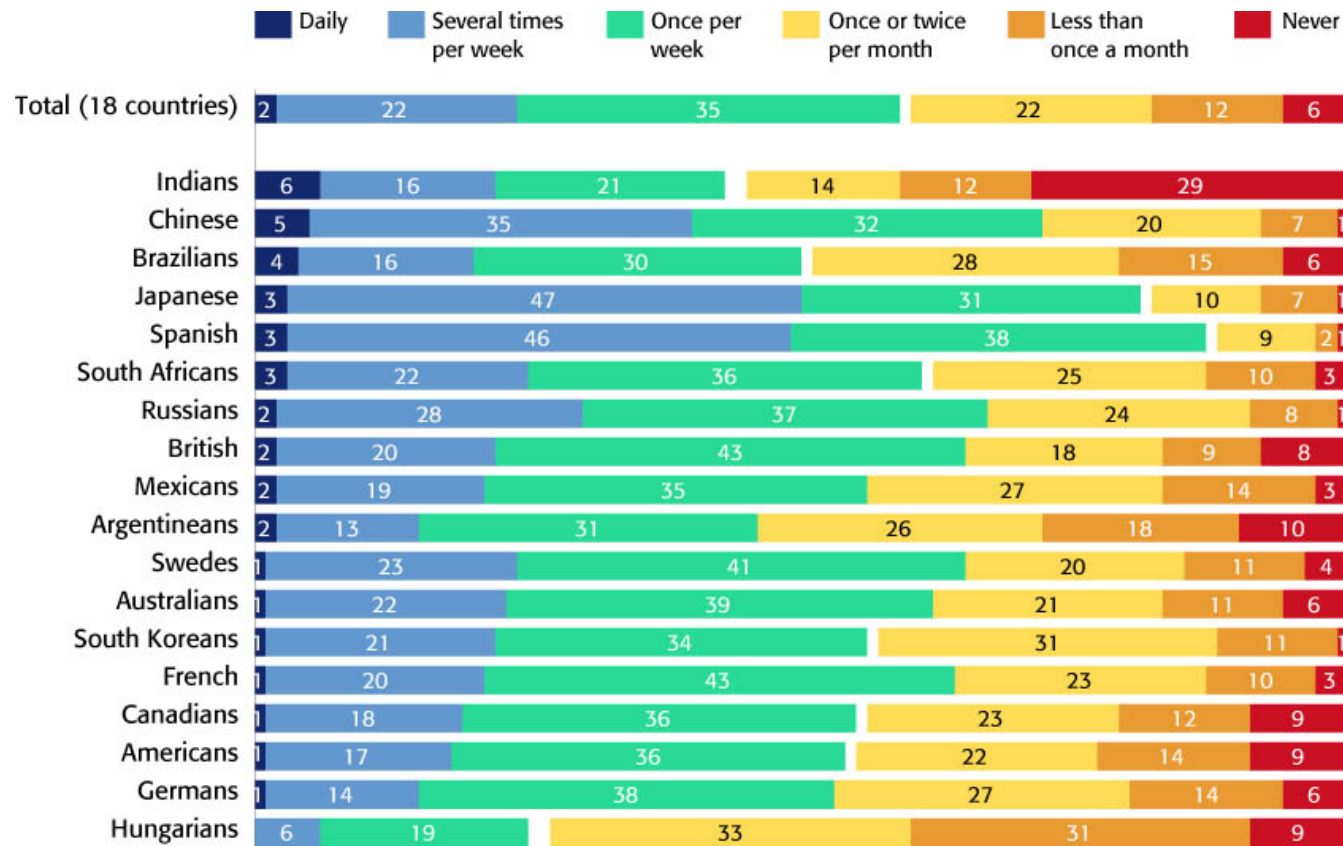


NGS14\_3te\_trk

# Frequency of Consuming Fish and Seafood



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



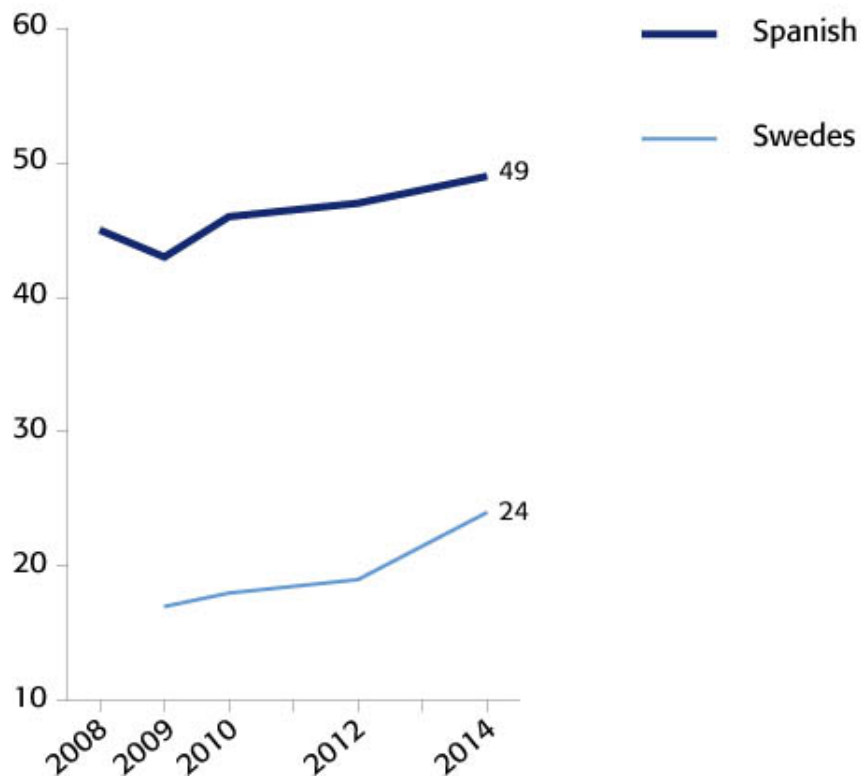
NGS14\_3\_fish

# Frequency of Consuming Fish and Seafood

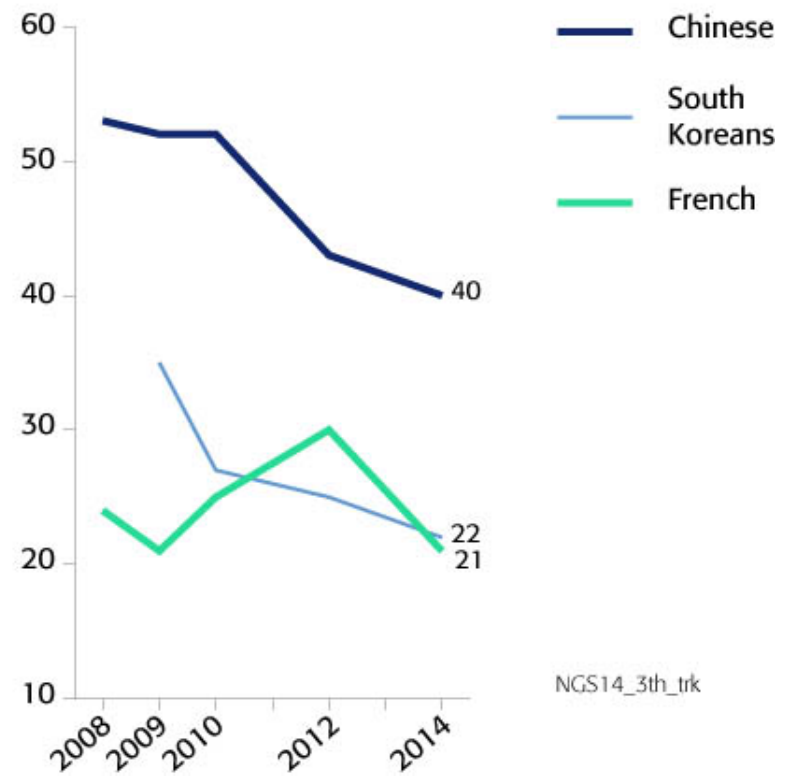


“Daily” and “Several Times a Week,” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases

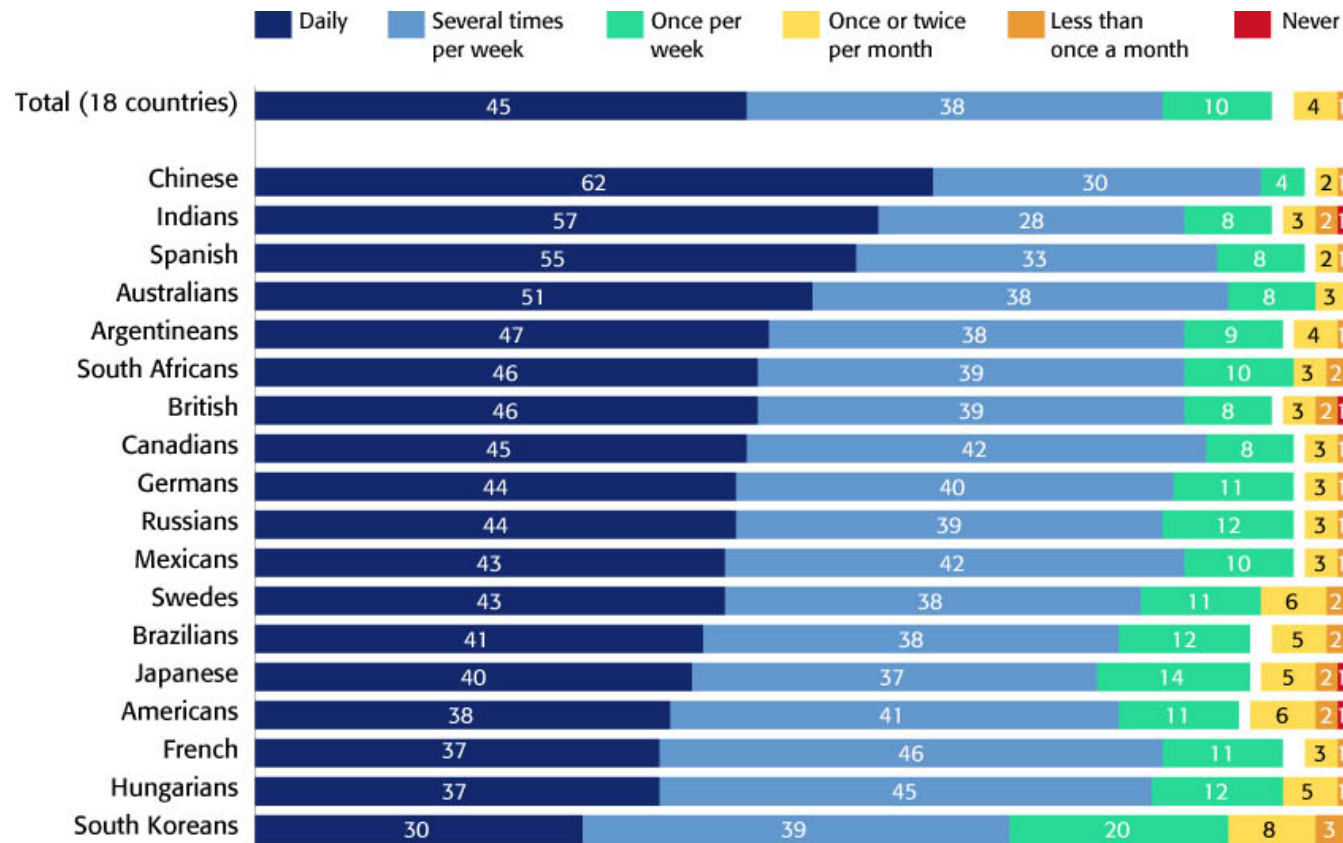


NGS14\_3th\_trk

# Frequency of Consuming Fruits and Vegetables



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



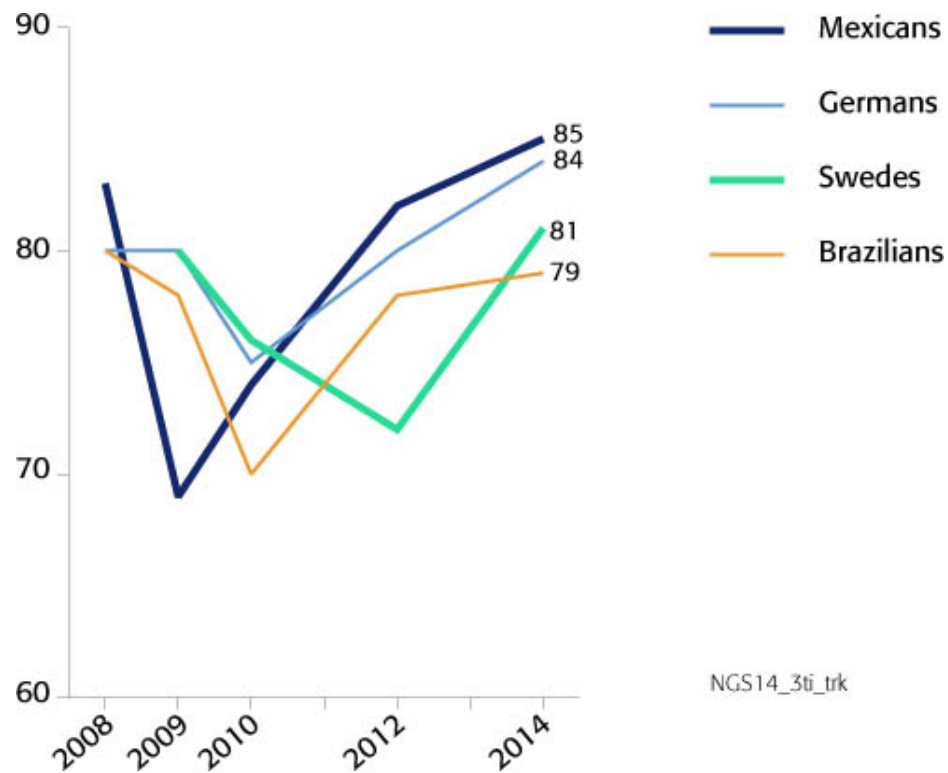
NGS14\_3\_fruit\_veg



# Frequency of Consuming Fruits and Vegetables



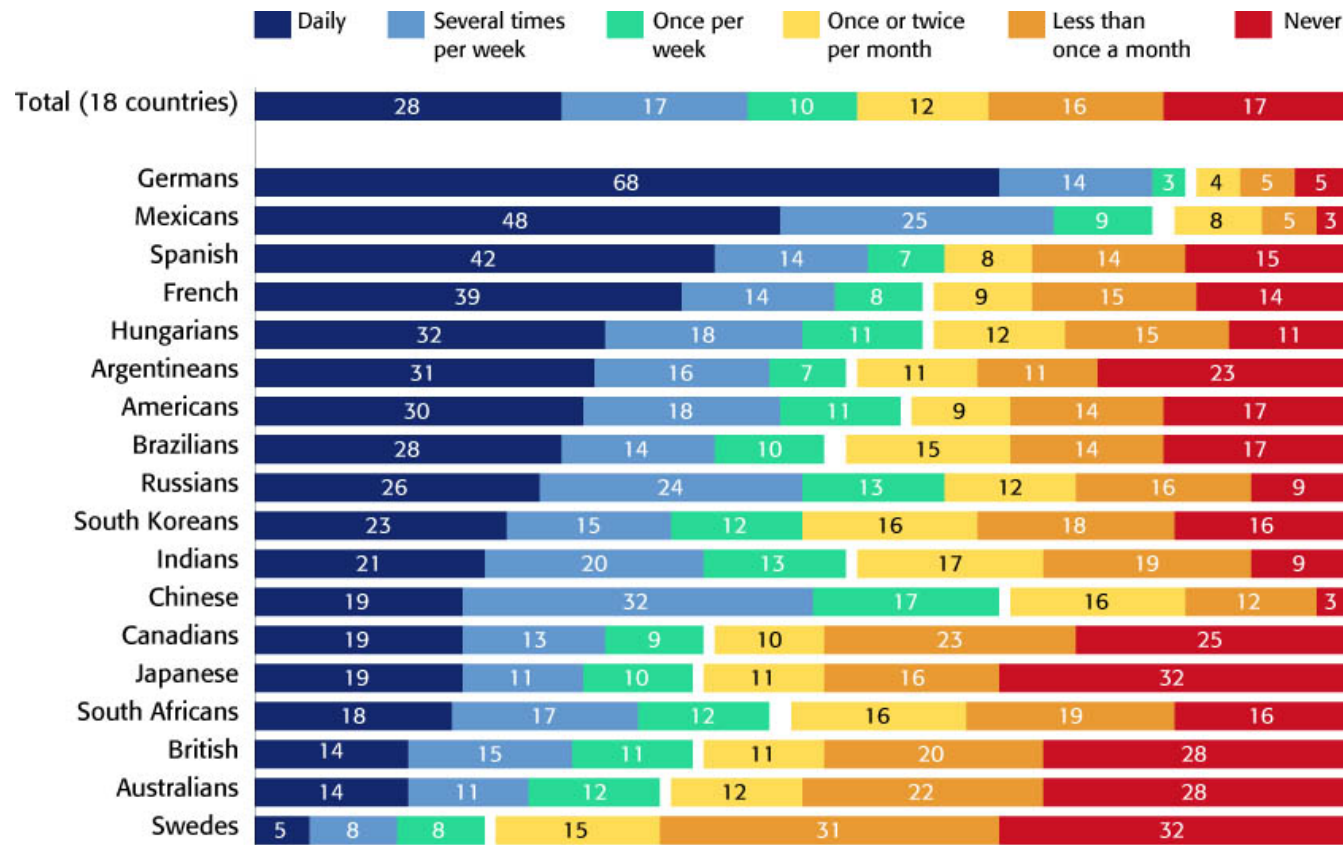
“Daily” and “Several Times a Week,” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Increases: 2008–2014



# Frequency of Consuming Bottled Water



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



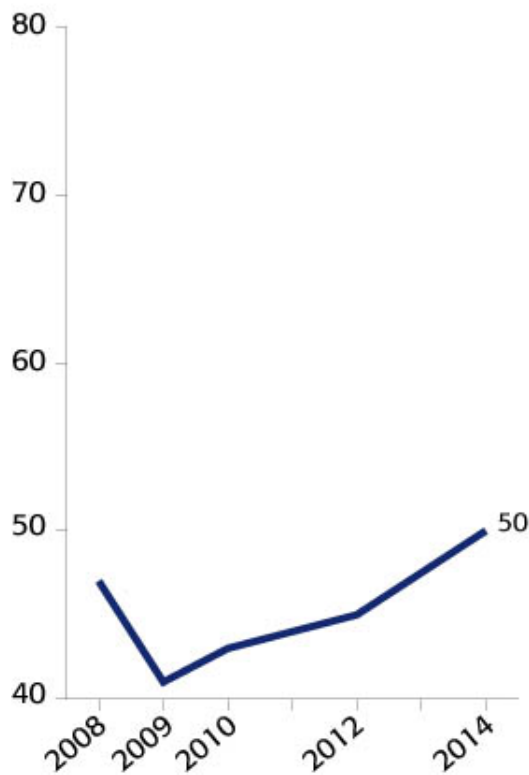
NGS14\_3\_bottled\_water

# Frequency of Consuming Bottled Water

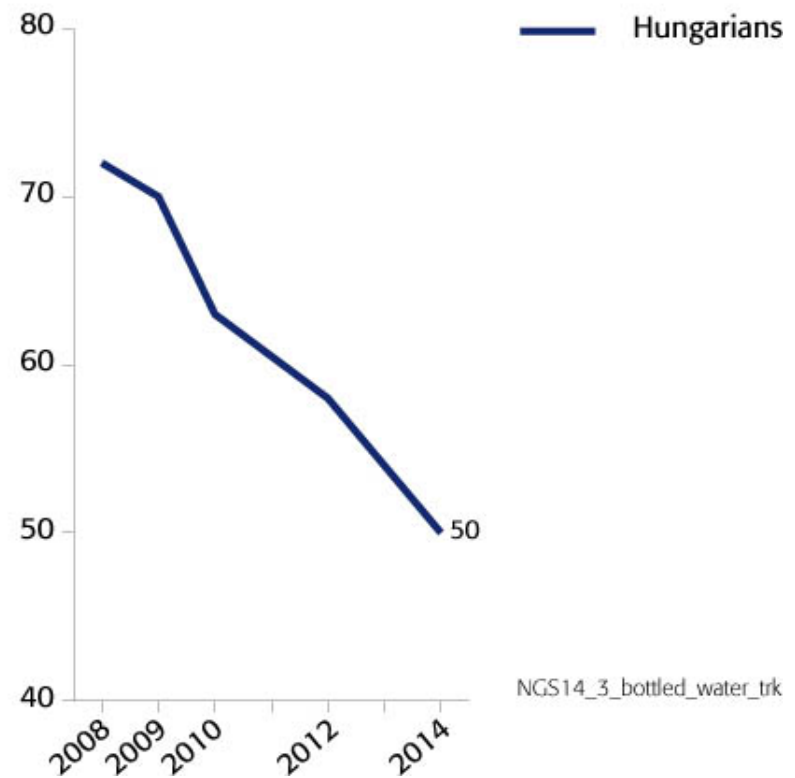


“Daily” and “Several Times a Week,” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increase



Decrease

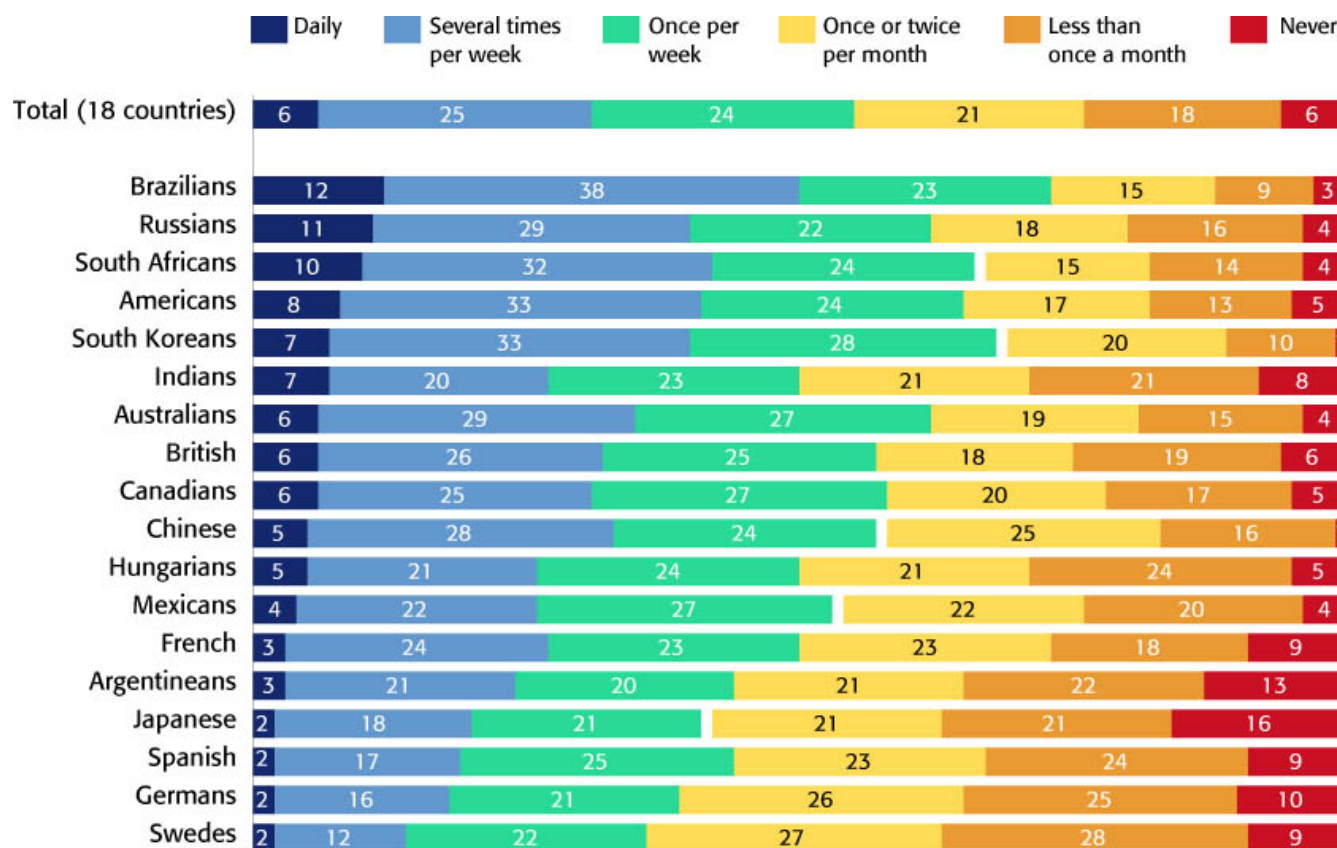


NGS14\_3\_bottled\_water\_trk

# Frequency of Consuming Convenient (Prepared/Processed/Packaged) Foods



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

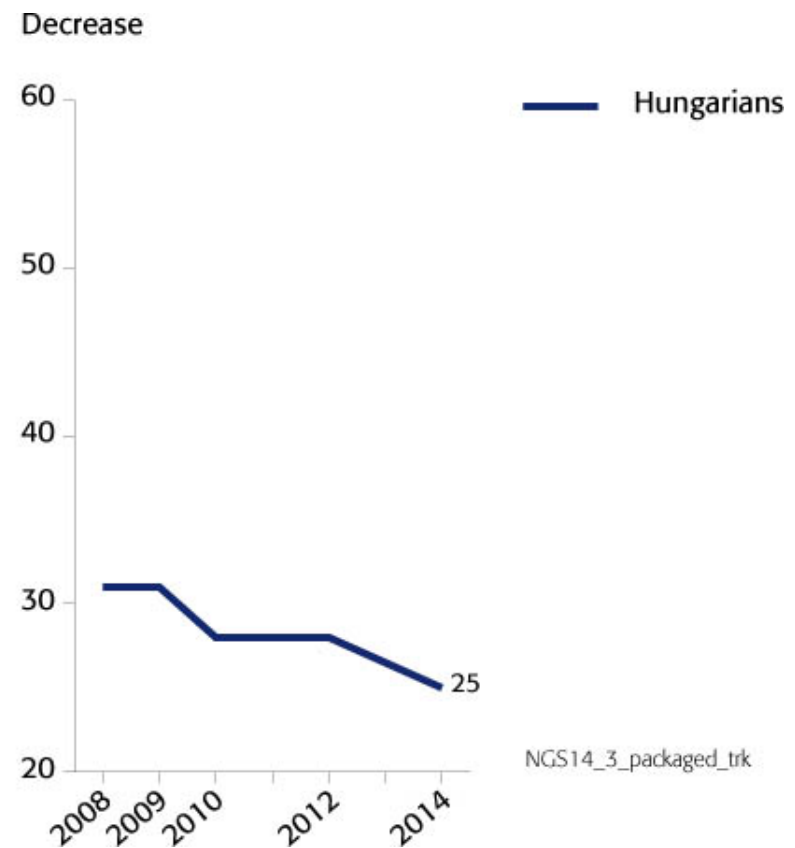
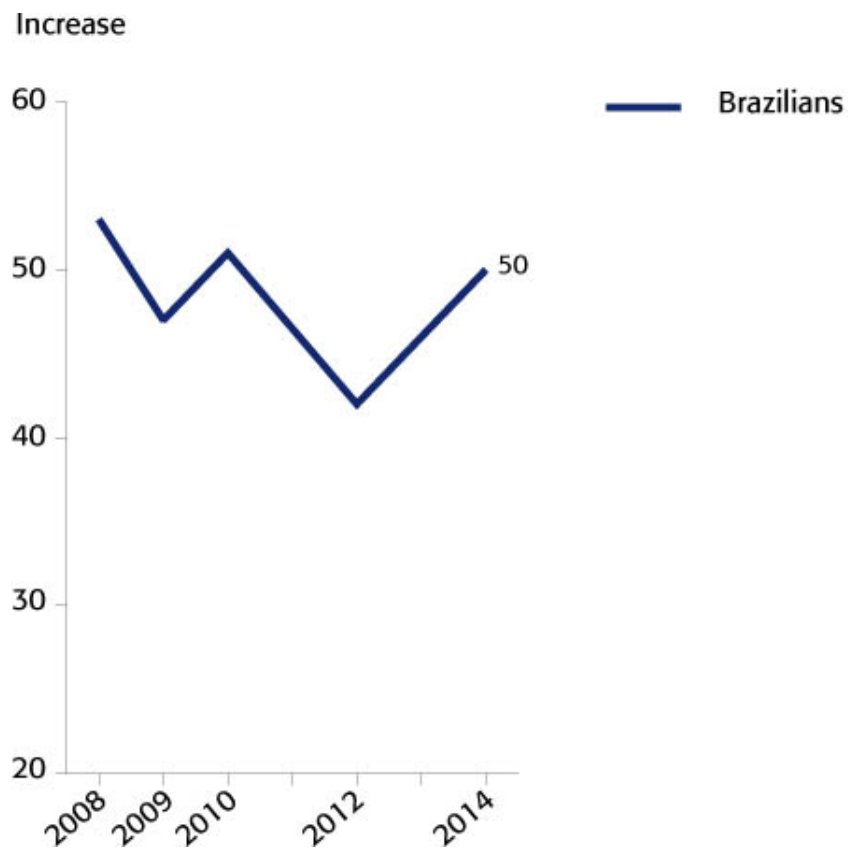


NGS14\_3\_packaged

## Frequency of Consuming Convenient (Prepared/Processed/Packaged) Foods



“Daily” and “Several Times a Week,” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

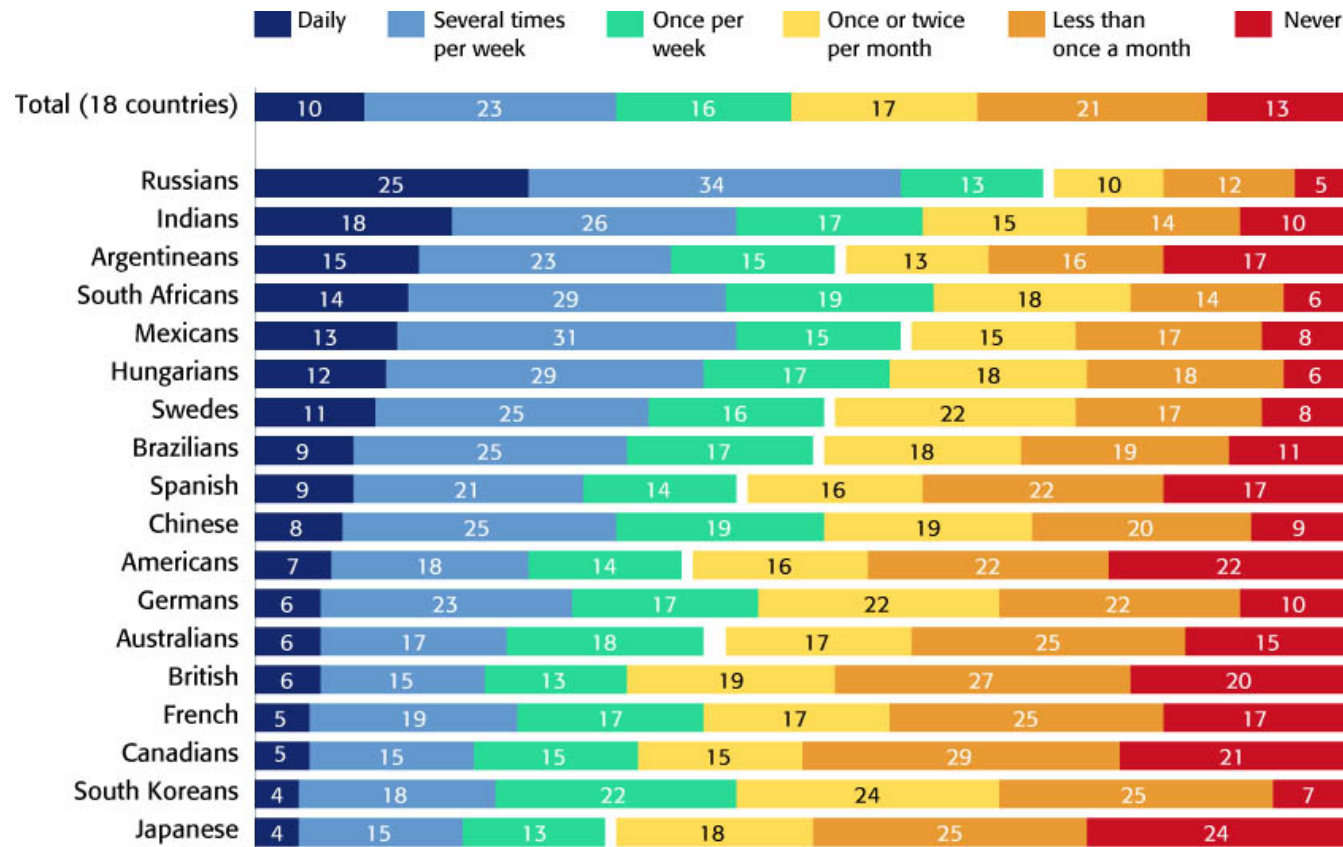


NGS14\_3\_packaged\_trk

# Frequency of Consuming Organic or Natural Foods



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



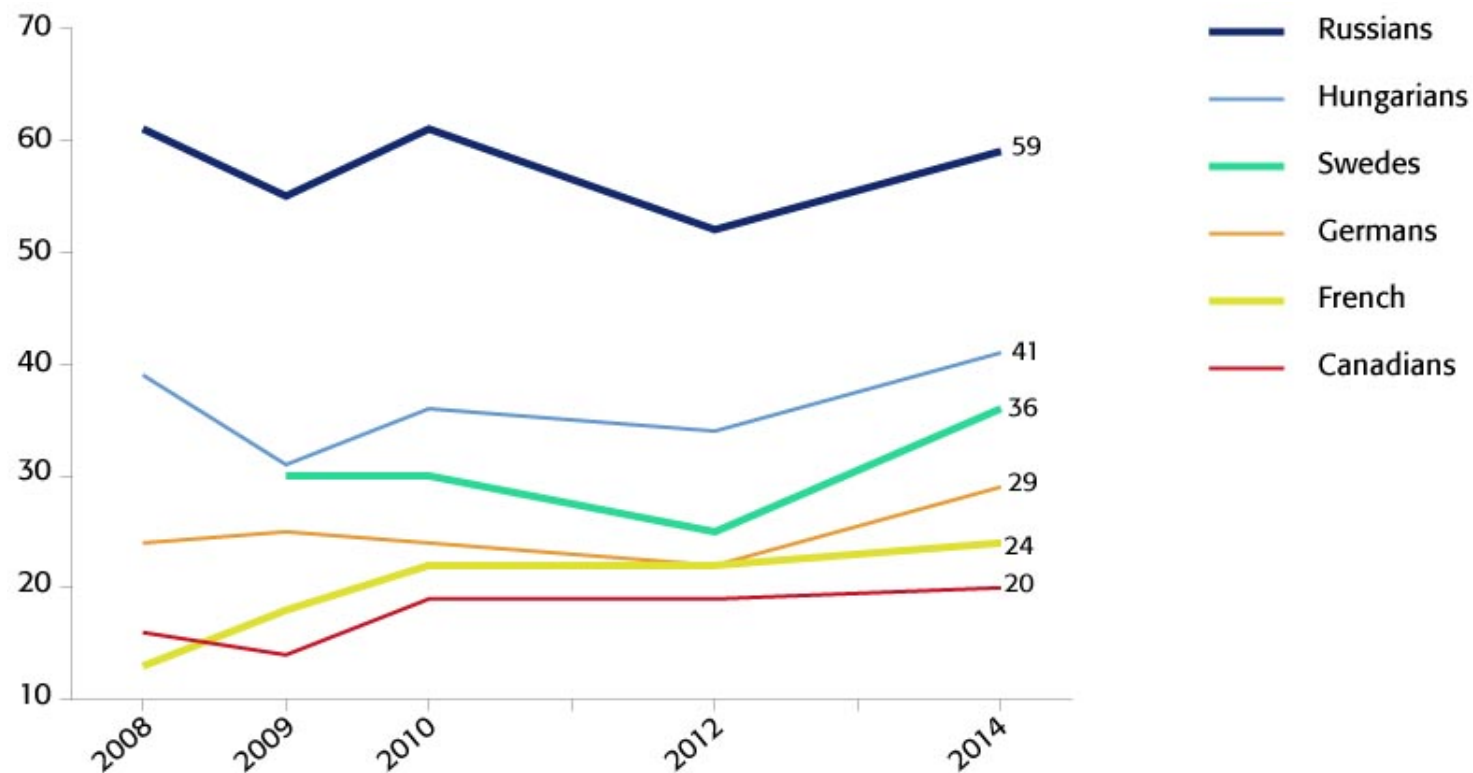
NGS14\_3\_organic



## Frequency of Consuming Organic or Natural Foods



“Daily” and “Several Times a Week,” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Increases: 2008–2014

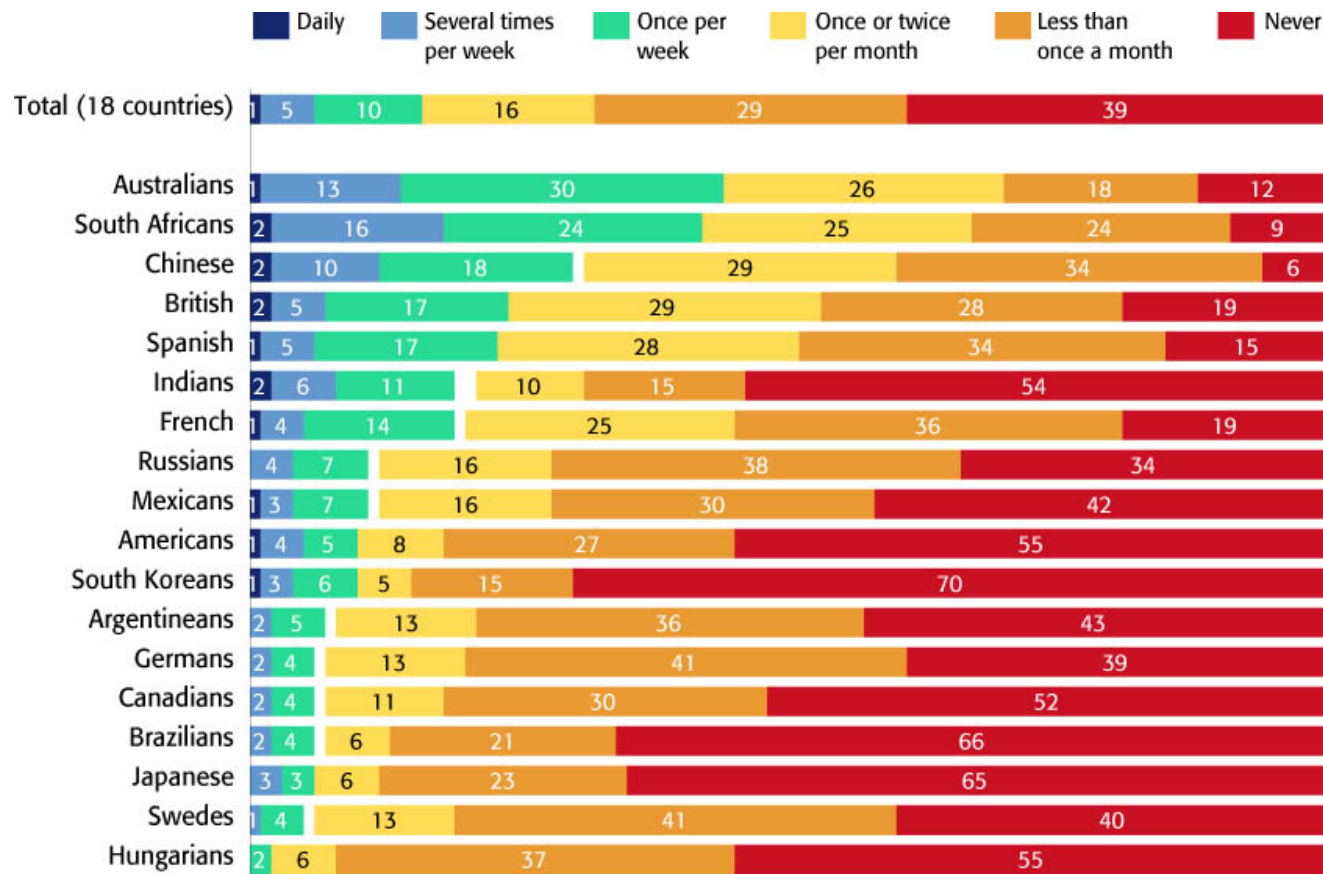


NGS14\_3\_organic\_trk

# Frequency of Consuming Lamb



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

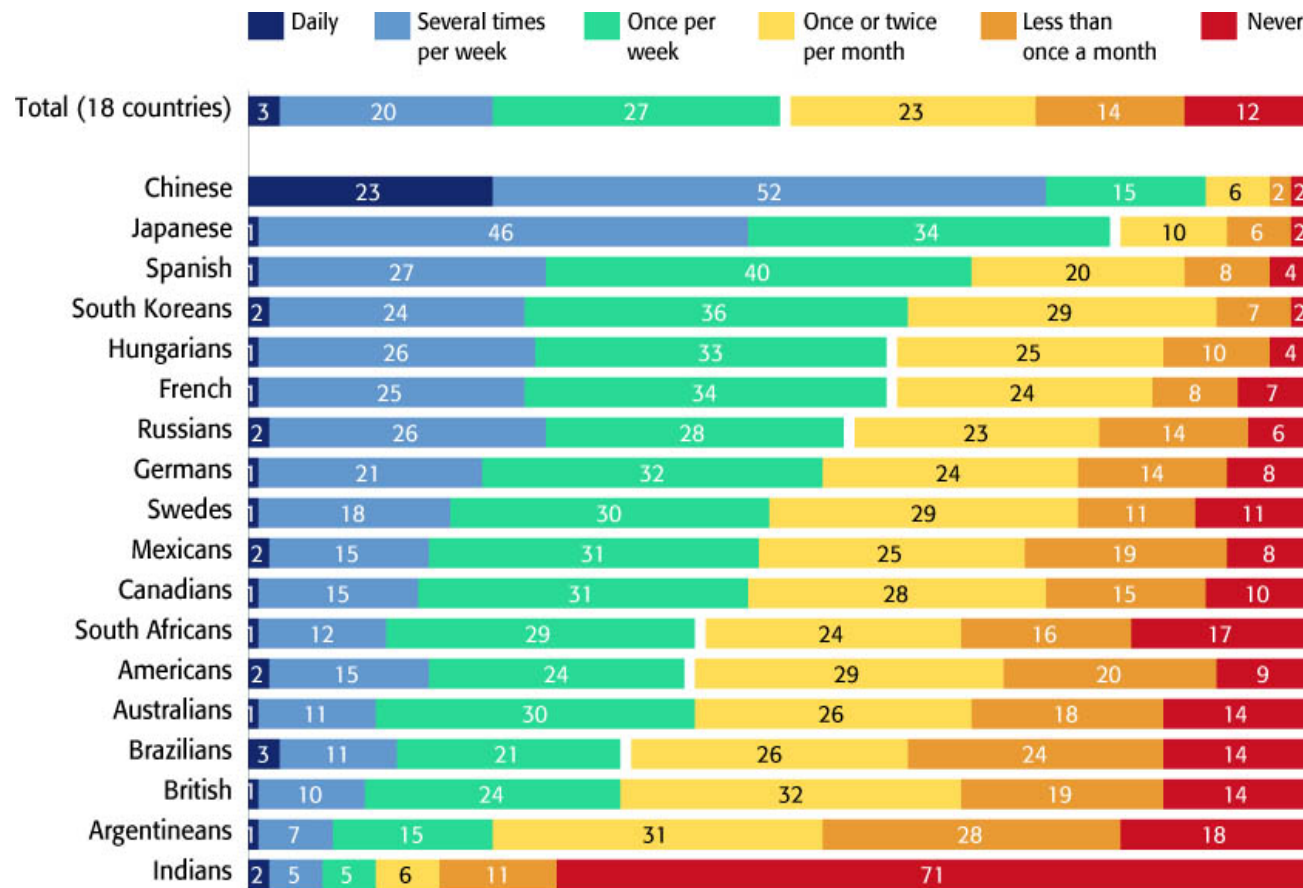


NGS14\_3\_lamb

# Frequency of Consuming Pork



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

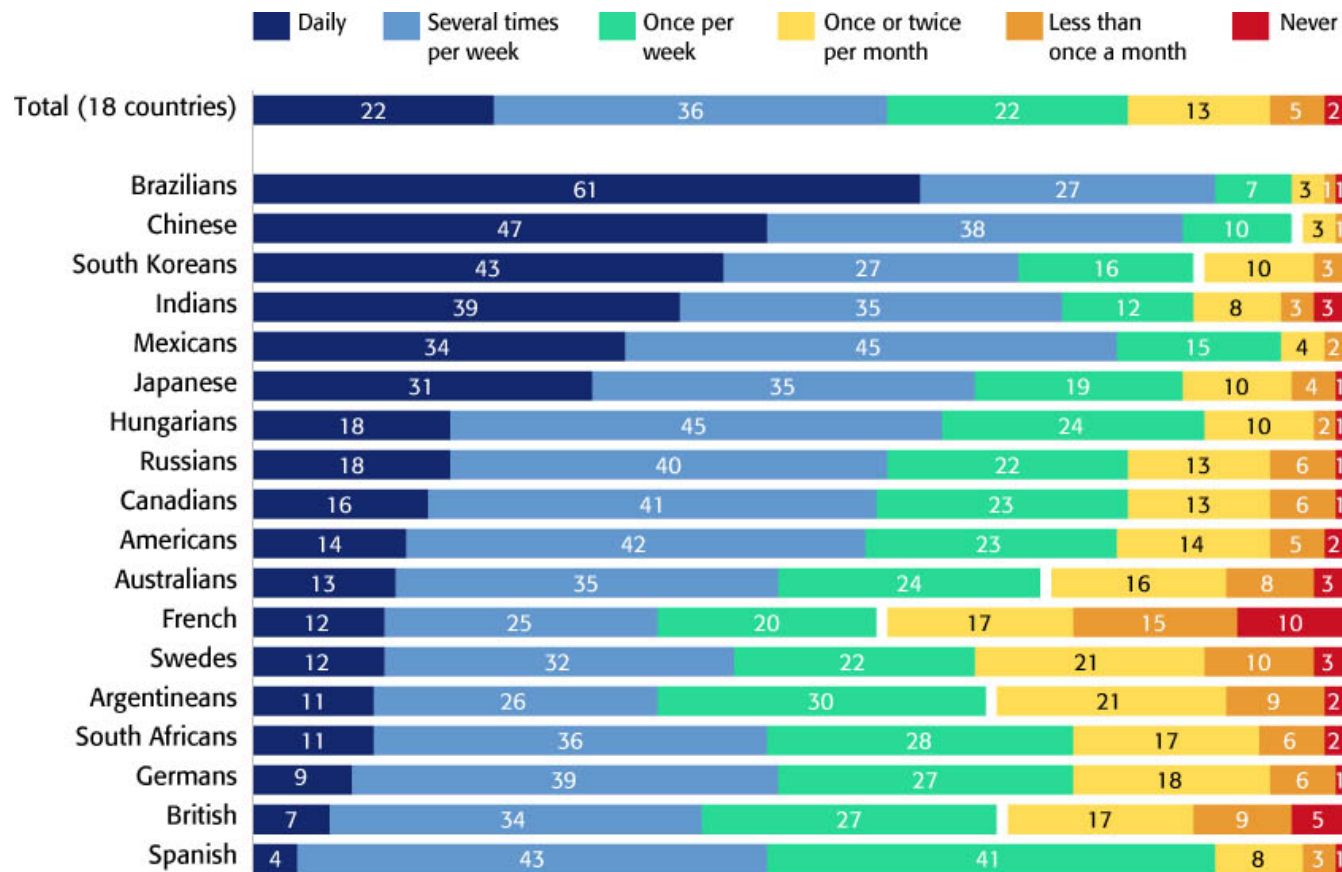


NGS14\_3\_pork

# Frequency of Consuming Grains and Beans



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS14\_3\_grains\_beans

# Goods

- Greendex goods scores for consumers have increased in five of the countries surveyed and have decreased in 11 since 2012. South Koreans now have the top rank in this sub-index. As they did in 2012, consumers in industrialized nations including Sweden, Spain, France, Britain, Germany, Australia, Canada, and the USA rank as the bottom eight.
- Falling scores among consumers in many countries on the goods sub-index suggests a lack of traction despite a number of significant corporate initiatives promoting sustainable consumption (such as Unilever's Sustainable Living Plan). In China and Brazil, along with Australia and Canada, consumers now score lower than their baseline levels in 2008, indicating stronger efforts are needed to reverse increasingly unsustainable behavior among consumers in these and other key markets.
- Majorities of consumers in 17 of the 18 countries surveyed say that they prefer to repair something when it is broken rather than replace it. Chinese and German consumers are the most likely to say this, while Japanese consumers remain the least. There have been increases in the proportion of consumers in many countries who prefer to have things repaired, including Germans, Chinese, Argentineans, Hungarians (since 2010), Indians, Mexicans, Swedes, Spanish, Brazilians, and French.



- Of the 18 countries surveyed, consumers are generally less likely to prefer to buy used rather than brand new items, and are also less likely to prefer disposable products over reusable ones; however, Indians, British, Hungarians, and Swedish consumers have become more likely to say they prefer to buy used items. American and French consumers remain the most likely to say that they try to buy used items, while Russian consumers remain the least likely. Brazilians and Argentinians have become less likely to prefer disposable items. Preference for disposable products is still highest among Indian consumers and it has increased since 2012.
- Overall, consumers in the 18 countries surveyed tend to disagree with the statement that environmentally friendly product premiums are not worth it. Russian consumers are most likely to agree that these premiums are not worth it to them. Indian and South Korean consumers are now more likely than they were in 2012 to say that environmentally friendly products are not worth the extra cost.
- Canadian, British, German, and Australian consumers remain among the most likely to report that they recycle materials frequently, with at least 80 percent saying they do this “all of the time” or “often.” As in 2012, South Korean consumers are among the least likely to recycle. Recycling has increased in Russia, China, and Argentina since 2012.
- Avoiding environmentally unfriendly products, and buying environmentally friendly products, remain most common in developing countries, particularly among Brazilian consumers. Japanese consumers remain the least likely to do this.

- China and now South Korea are the only countries in which a majority of consumers reports avoiding excessively packaged goods. Consumers in Hungary are among the least likely to avoid this type of product.
- A majority of consumers in 13 out of the 18 countries surveyed use their own durable bags when they shop, with French and German consumers remaining the most likely to do so. Americans are now least likely to use their own durable bags. Consumers in three countries, Argentina, India, and Russia, are using their own bags more frequently compared to 2012. It appears that the trend toward using durable bags for shopping has stabilized. In 2012, results in seven countries demonstrated increased frequency of using such bags.
- Almost all consumers report either owning, renting, or leasing at least one television. Mexicans and Americans are more likely than others to have four or more televisions in their households.

## Sub-Index Content: Goods



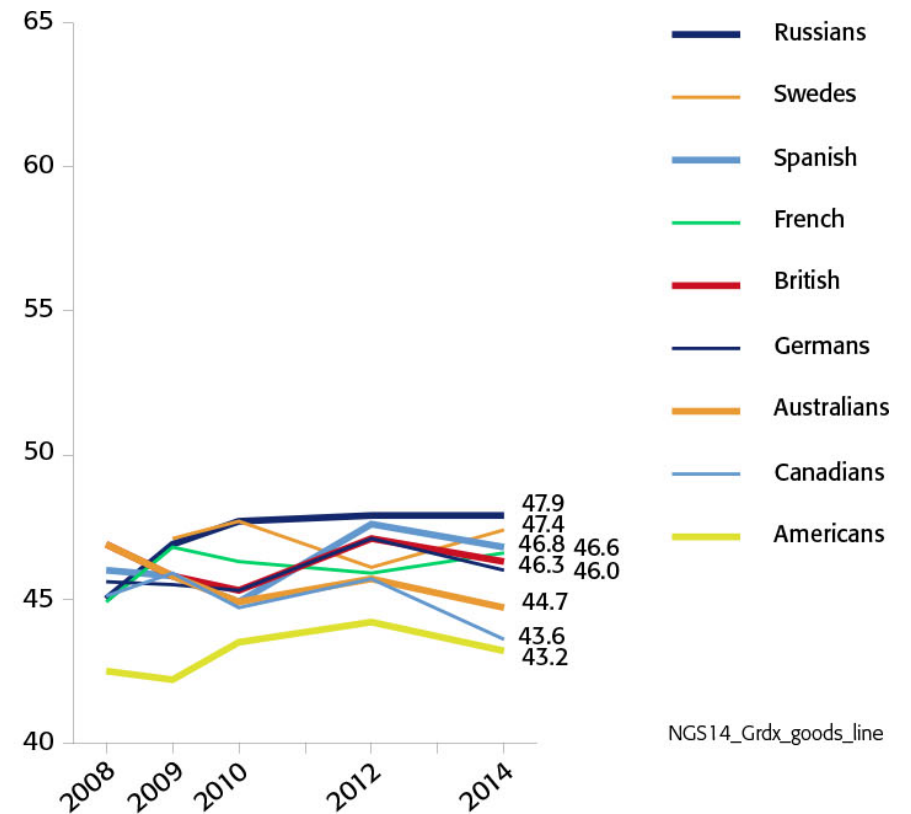
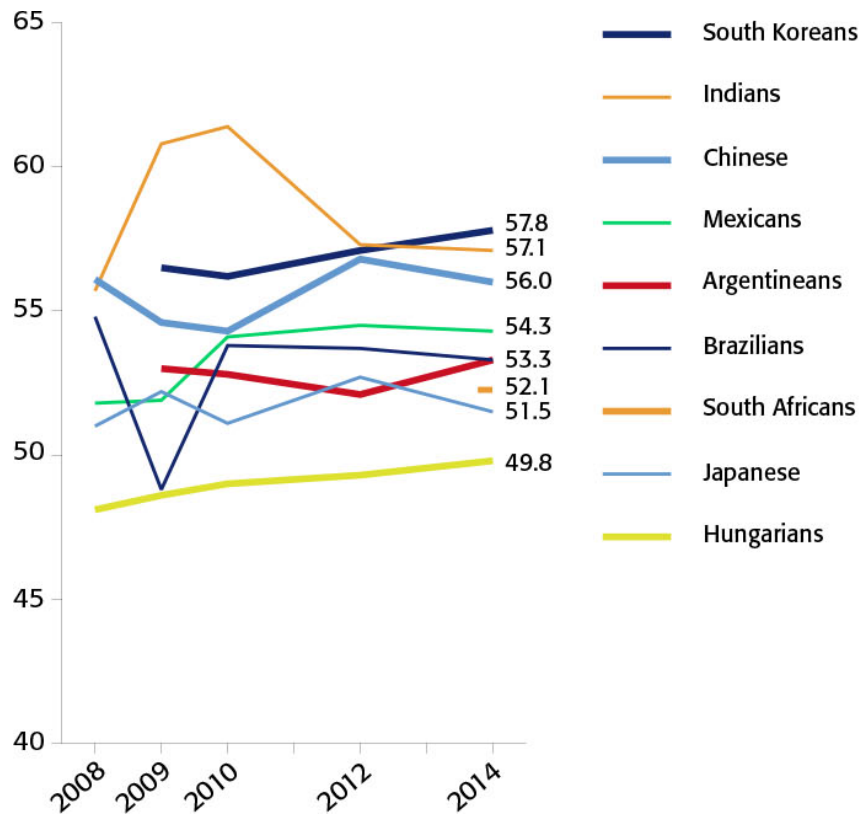
The Goods sub-index is a combination of everyday consumption and ownership of big-ticket items. It consists of 16 variables such as:

- Purchase and/or avoidance of specific products for environmental reasons
- Avoidance of excessive packaging
- Preference for reusable consumer goods over disposable products
- Willingness to pay an environmental premium
- Preference for used rather than new items
- Preference to repair rather than to buy a replacement
- Recycling
- Number of TVs and PCs per household member
- Numbers of refrigerators, dishwashers, and laundry machines per household member
- Second homes, recreational vehicles, lawnmowers and other small engines

# Greendex Rankings: Goods



## Trends, 2008 –2014

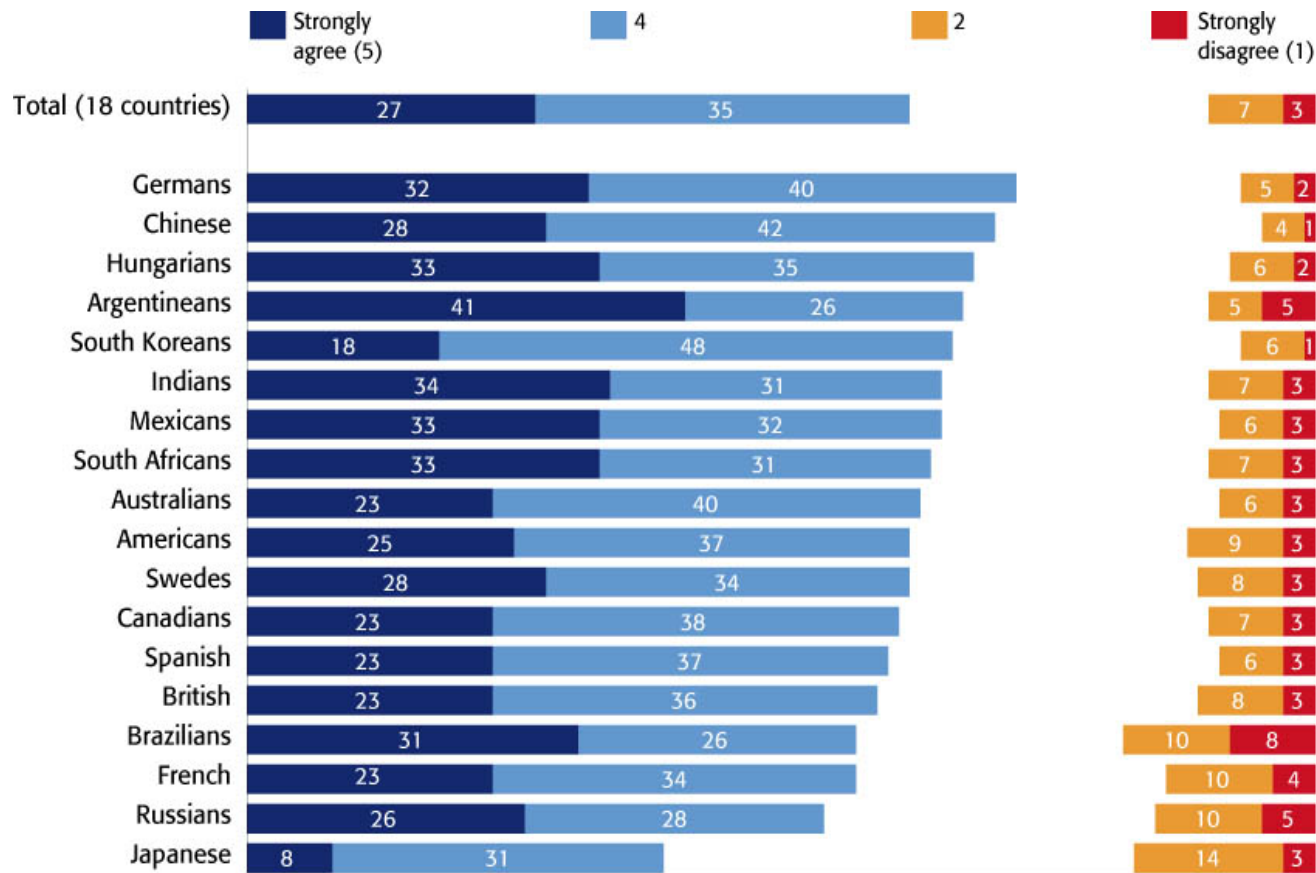


NGS14\_Grdx\_goods\_line

# I Prefer to Repair Something When It Is Broken Rather than Replace It



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



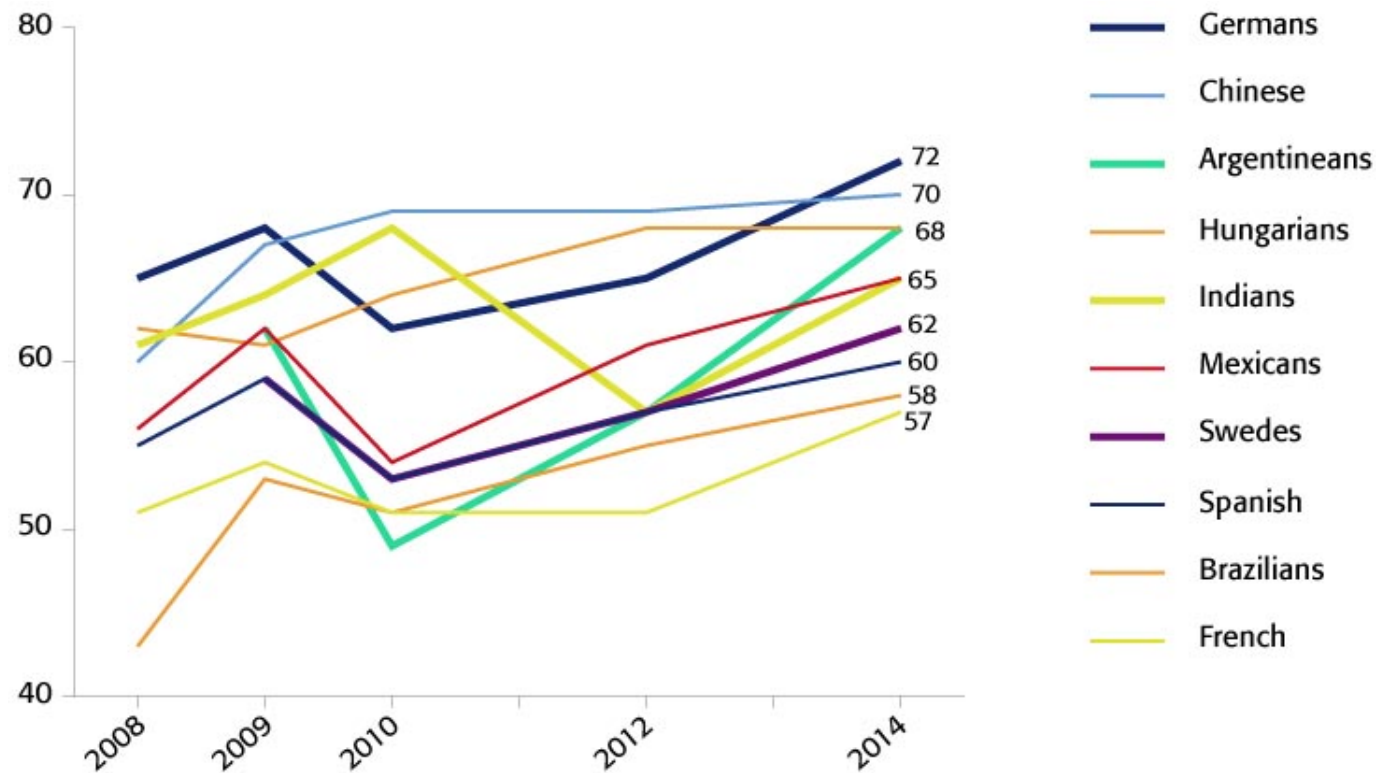
NGS14\_17Bc\_Env\_Repair

The white space in this chart represents “3” (on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means “Strongly disagree” and 5 means “Strongly agree”) and “DK/NA.”

# I Prefer to Repair Something When It Is Broken Rather than Replace It



“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014



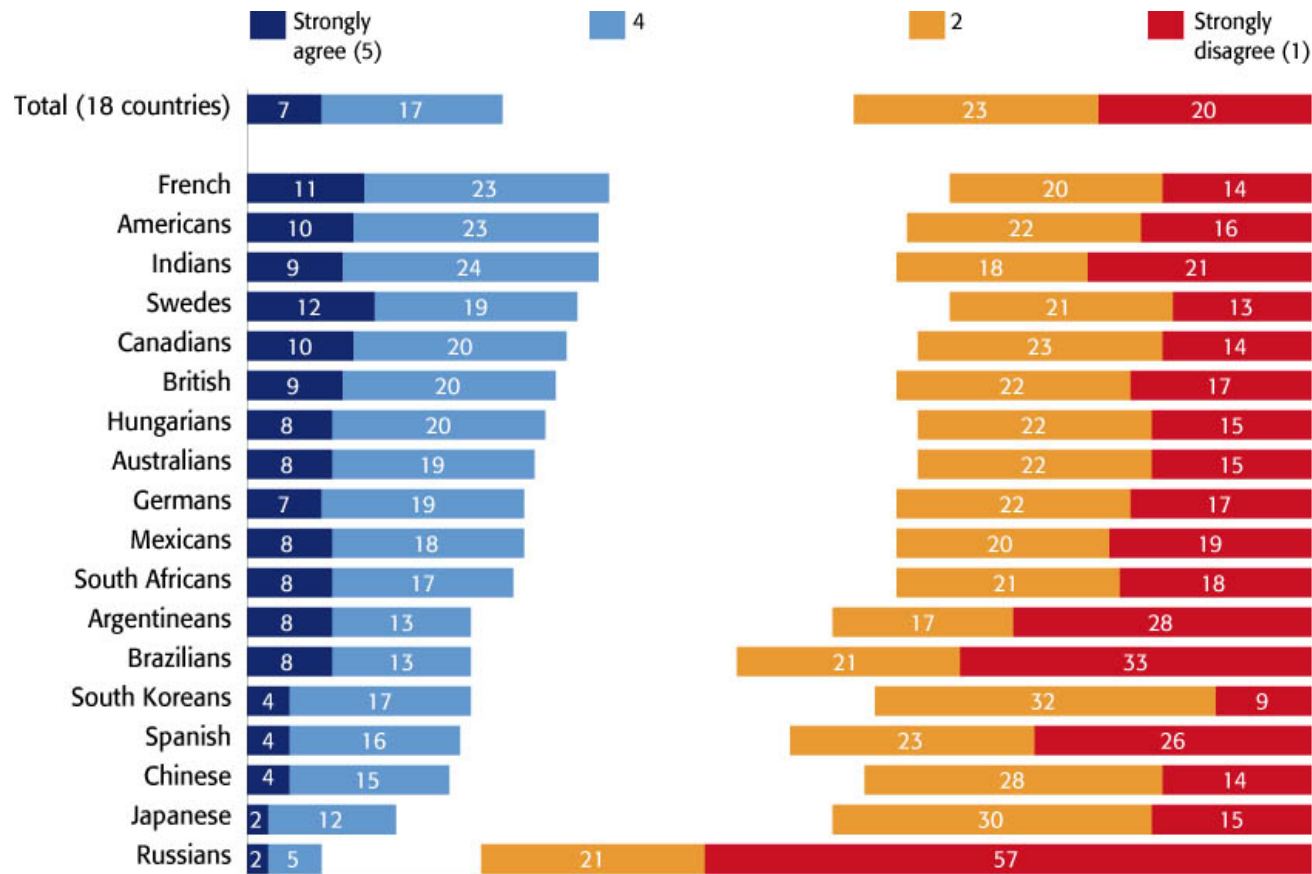
NGS14\_17Btrmtc\_trk



# I Generally Try to Buy Things "Used" or Pre-Owned Rather Than Brand New



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS14\_17Bj\_Env\_BuyUsed

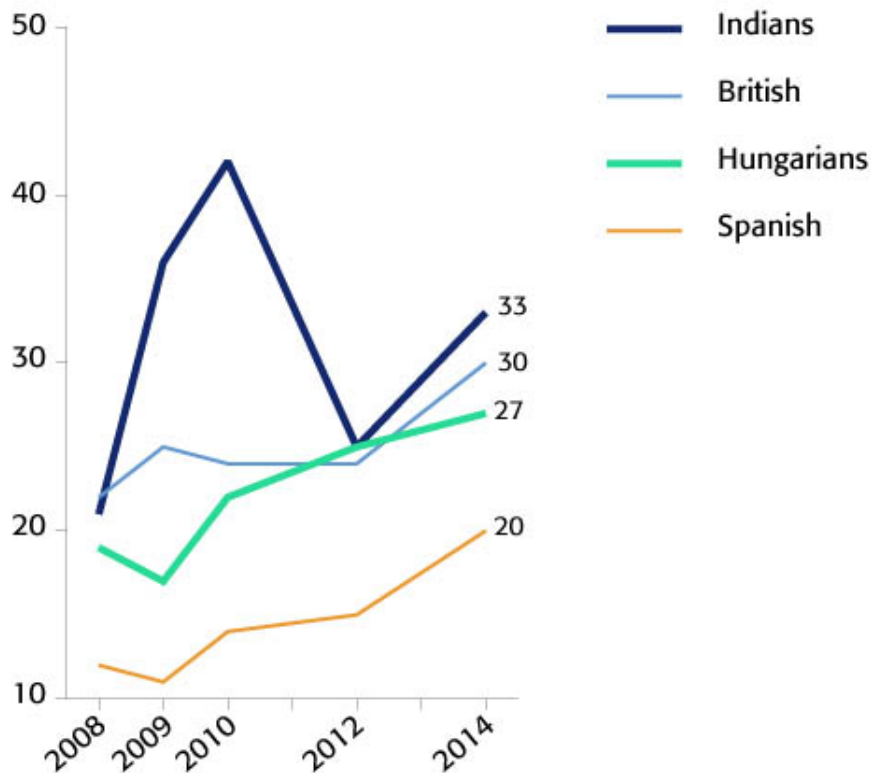
The white space in this chart represents "3" (on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 5 means "Strongly agree") and "DK/NA."

# I Generally Try to Buy Things "Used" or Pre-Owned Rather Than Brand New

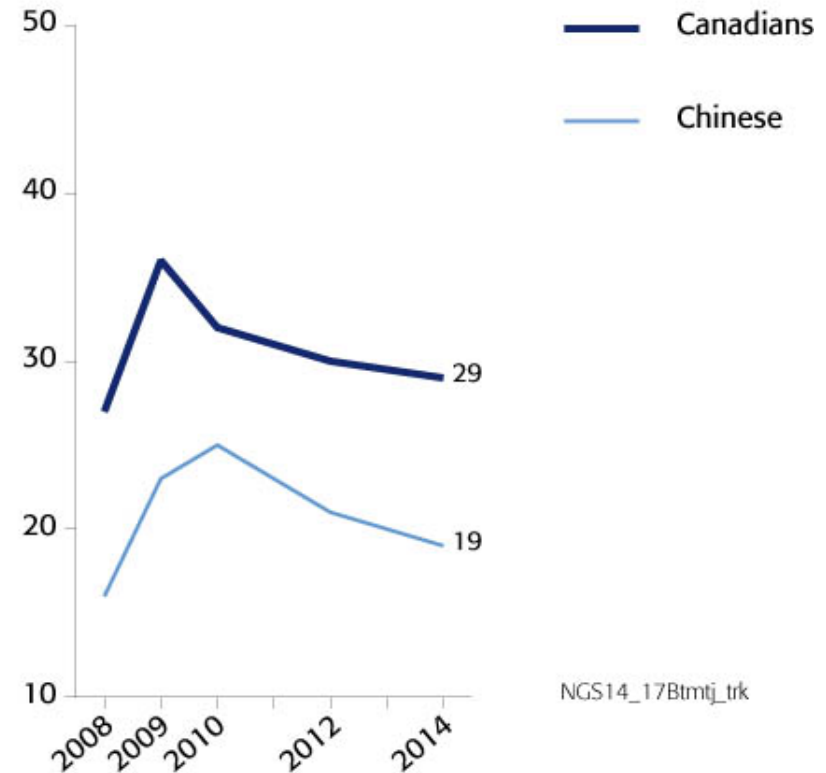


"Agree (4+5)," Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases

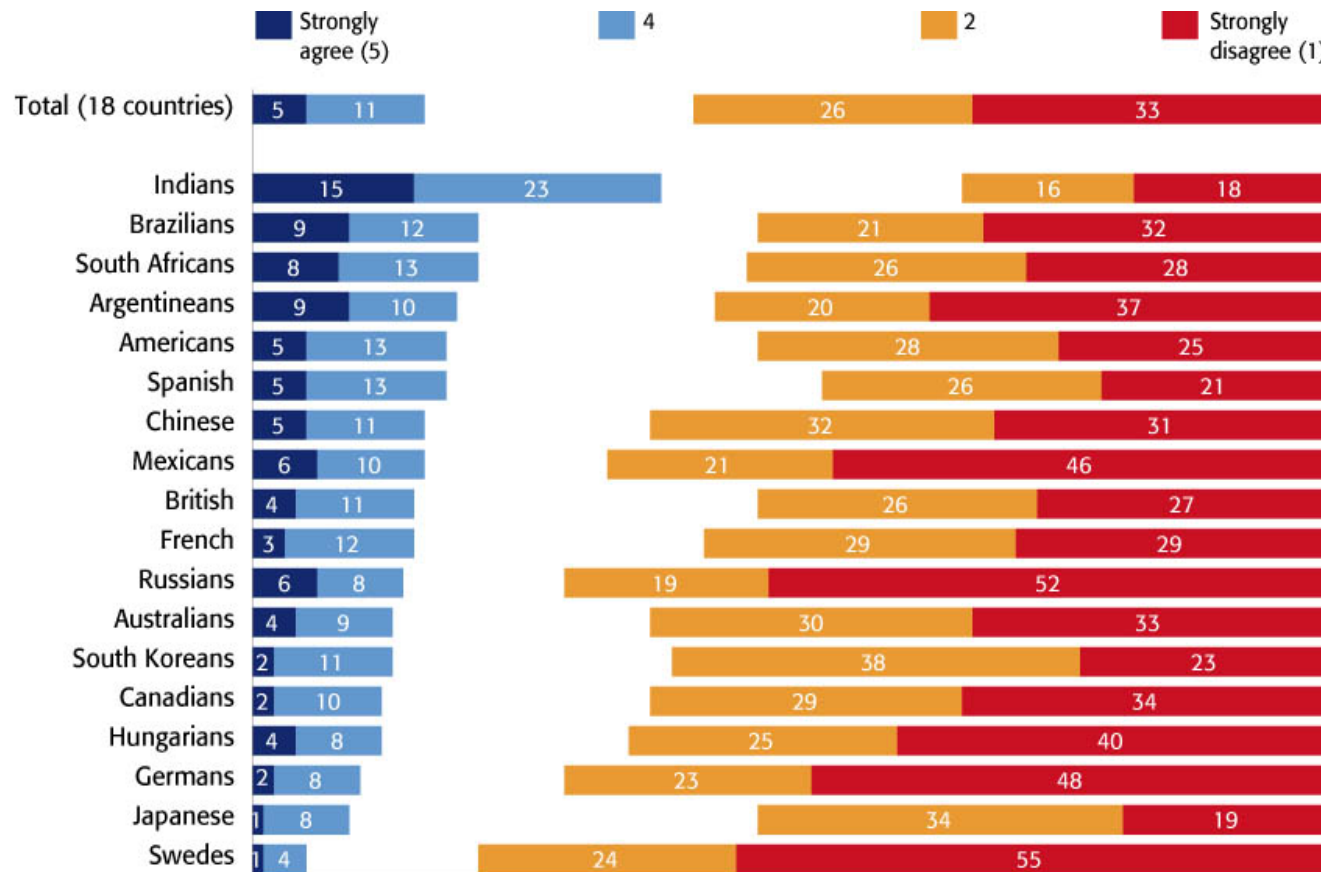


NGS14\_17Btmj\_trk

# I Prefer Disposable Household Products Rather Than Things I Need to Wash and Reuse



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



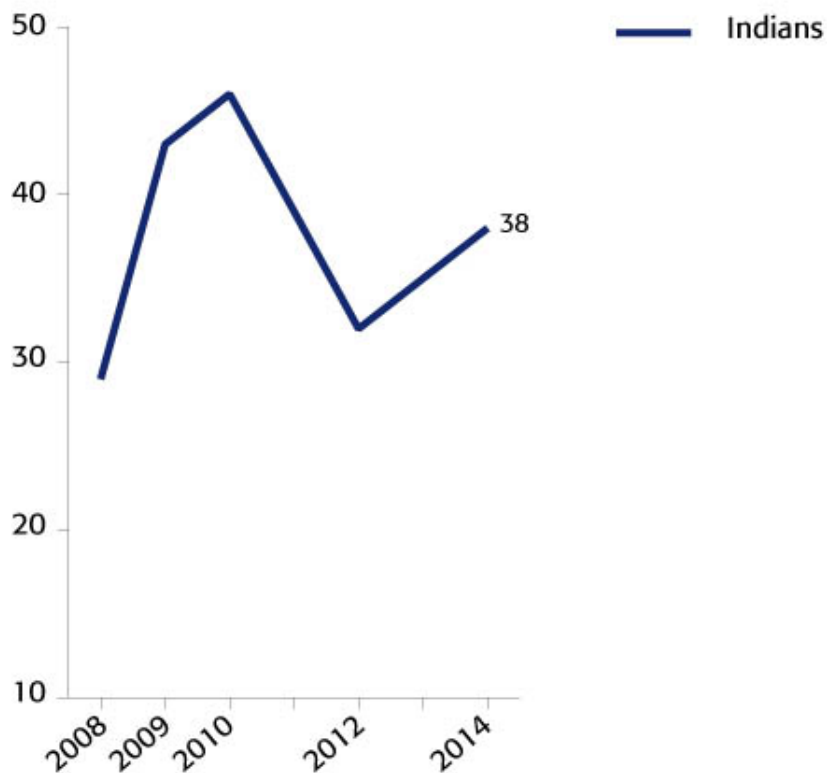
NGS14\_17Bd\_Env\_DiposProd

# I Prefer Disposable Household Products Rather Than Things I Need to Wash and Reuse

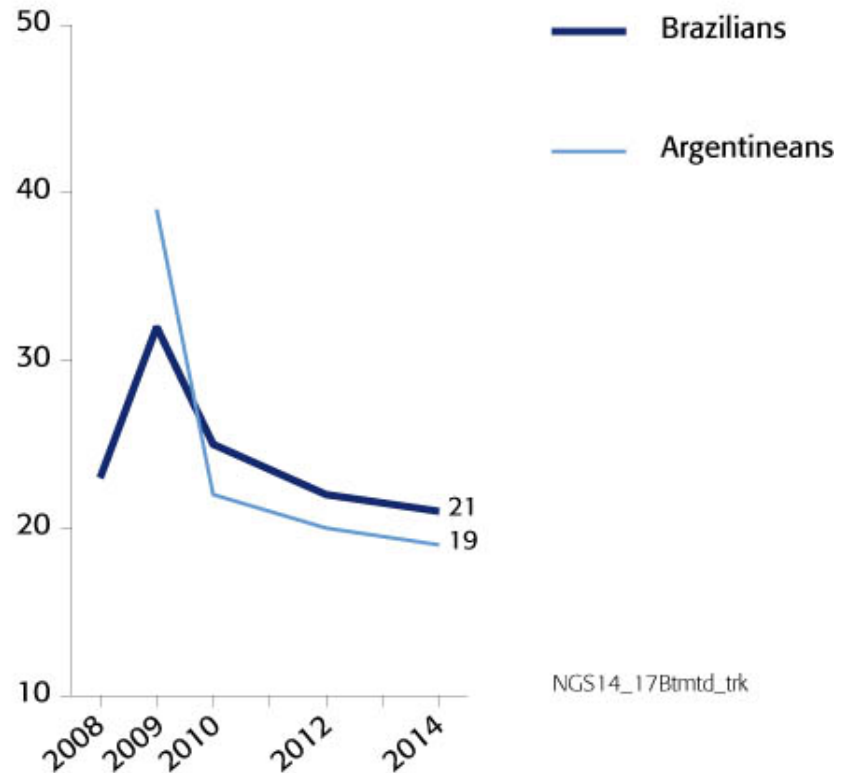


“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increase



Decreases

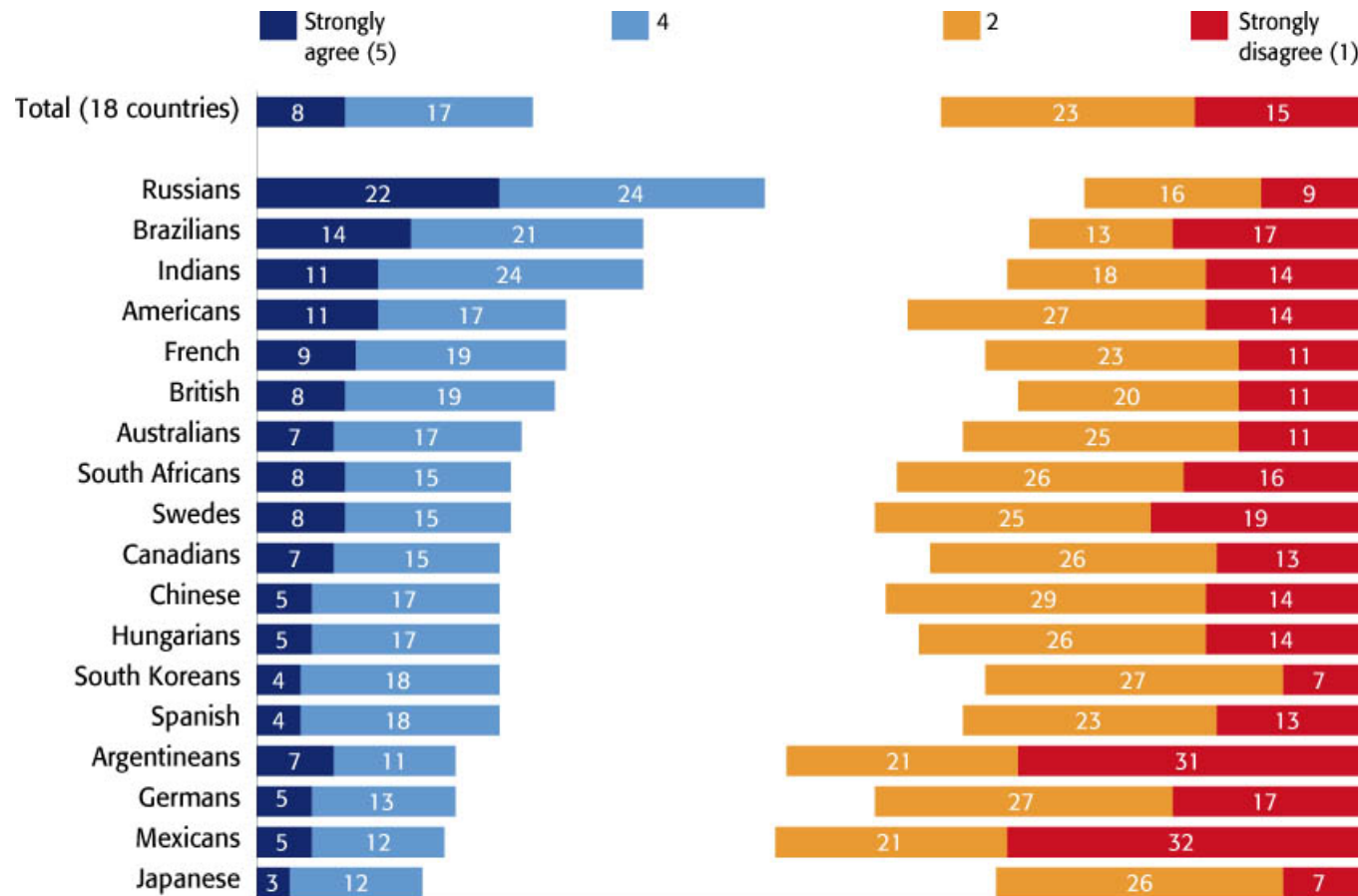


NGS14\_17Btmttd\_trk

# The Extra Cost of Environmentally Friendly Products Is Not Worth It to Me



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



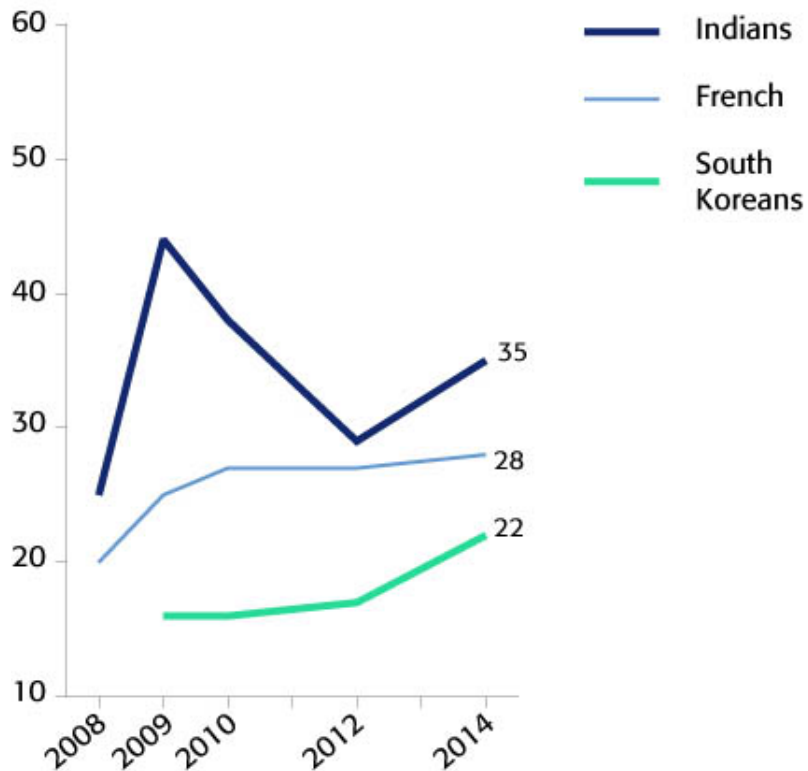
NGS14\_17Bg\_Env\_ExtCost

# The Extra Cost of Environmentally Friendly Products Is Not Worth It to Me

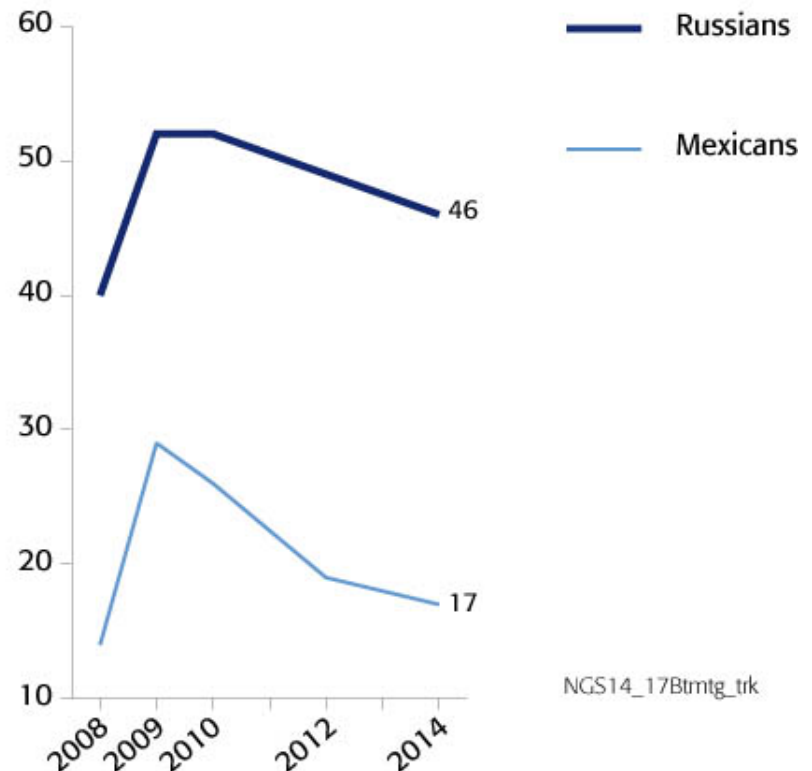


“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increases



Decreases



NGS14\_17Btrmtg\_trk



# Frequency of Actions



“All of the Time (5)” and “Often (4),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country

	Total (18 countries)	Americans	Argentines	Australians	Brazilians	British	Canadians	Chinese	French	Germans	Hungarians	Indians	Japanese	Mexicans	Russians	South Africans	South Koreans	Spanish	Swedes
Recycling materials	63	71	49▲	85	63	84	85	64▲	75	82	58	48	58	60	44▲	45	33	75	57
Use own bag in store/market	60	41	47▲	56	44▼	74	72	65	85	81	72	58▲	60	48	48▲	52	55	74	52▲
Avoid environmentally unfriendly products	42	31	51	37	65	27	39	61	46	37	30	57▲	21	56	38	41	46	40	39
Avoid excessive packaging	40	30	48	37▲	48	36	34	64▲	40	44	26	47▲	34	49	33	34	52	40	31
Buy environmentally friendly products	40	30	46	36	60	25	37	56	36	38	44	54	20	50	46	39	36	34	34



Highlighted cell indicates most frequent action



▲ Indicates an increase >6 points from 2012



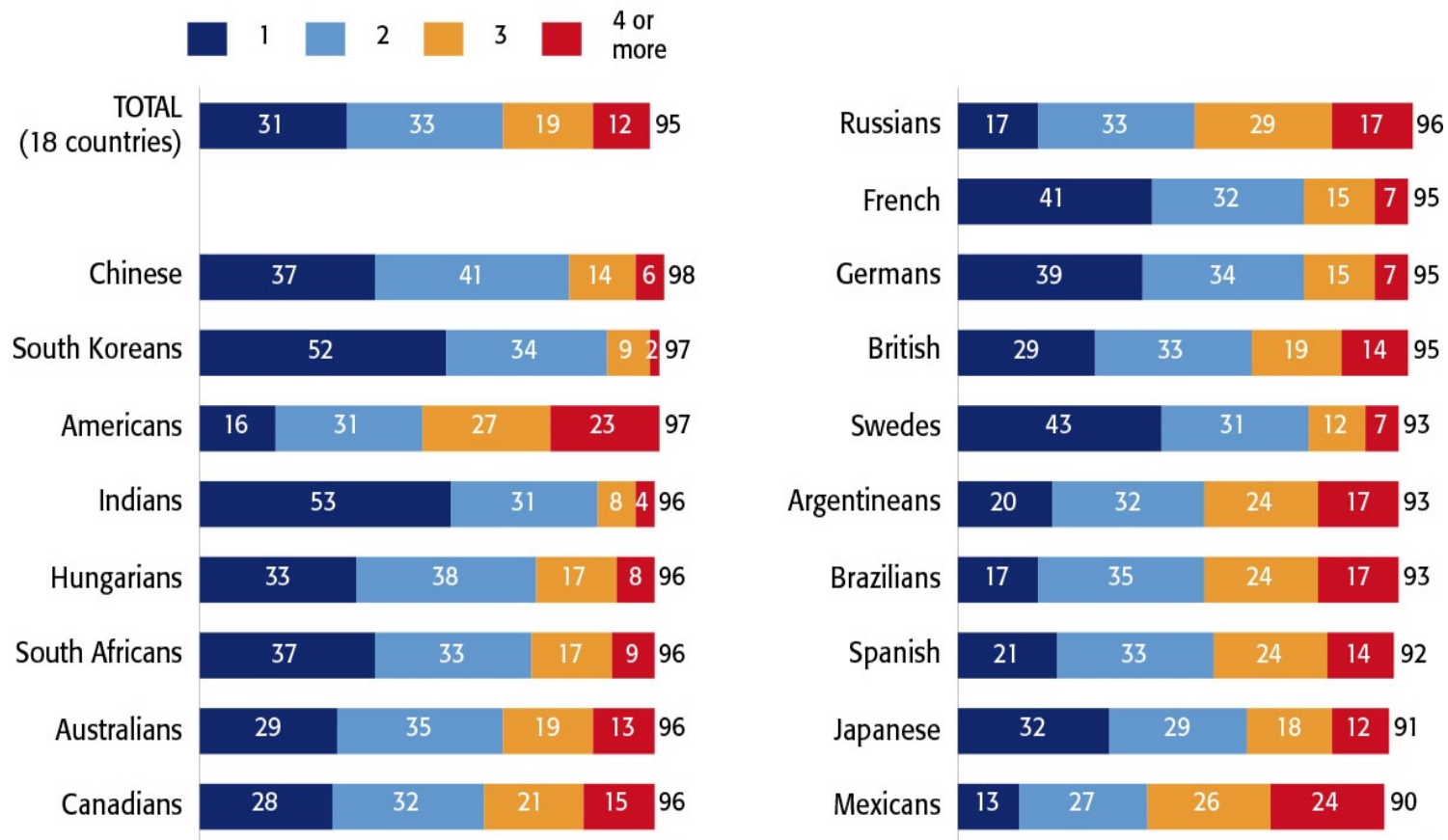
▼ Indicates a decrease >6 points from 2012

NGS14\_15a-e

# Average Number of TVs Owned, Rented, or Leased by Household Members



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



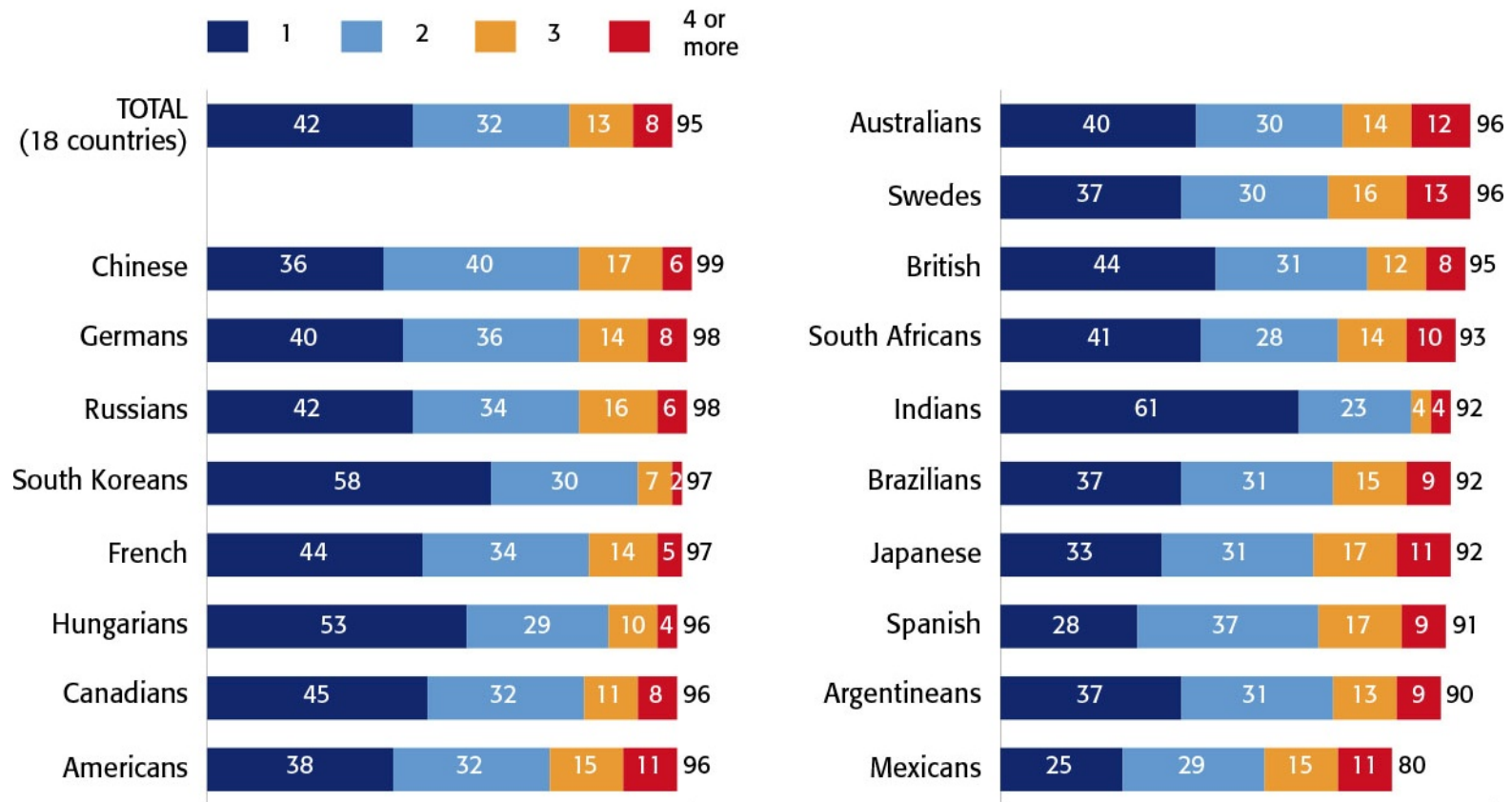
NGS14\_10tmte\_tv



# Average Number of Computers Owned, Rented, or Leased by Household Members



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014

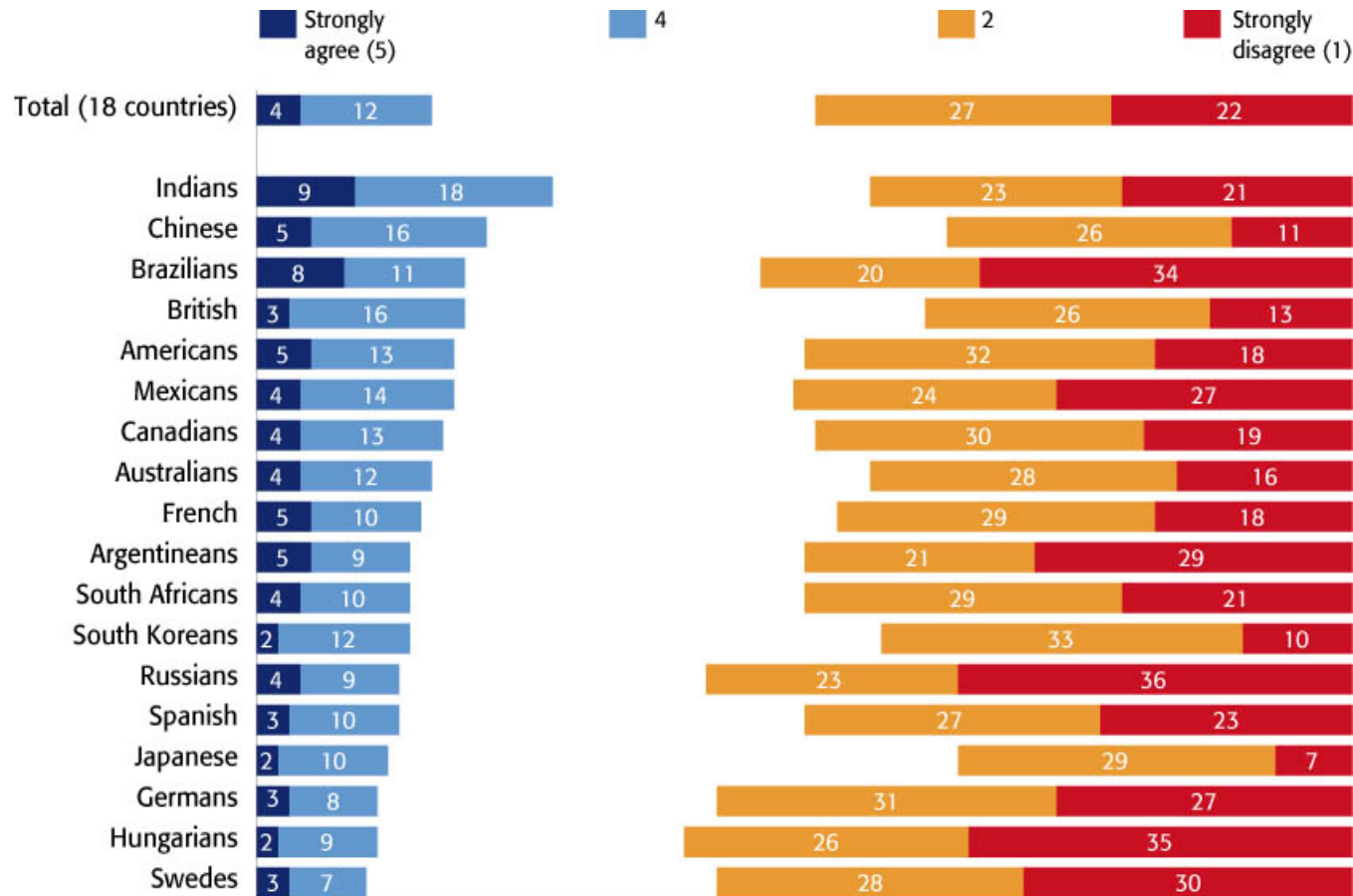


NGS14\_10tmtf\_comp

# Environmentally Friendly Products Do Not Work Well



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



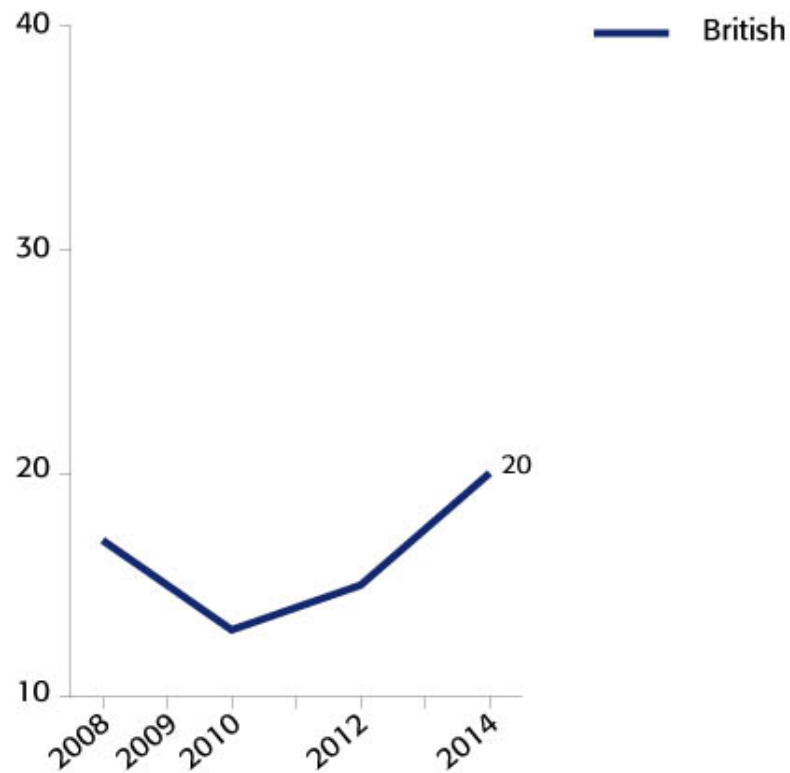
NGS14\_17Bf\_Env\_FriendProd

# Environmentally Friendly Products Do Not Work Well

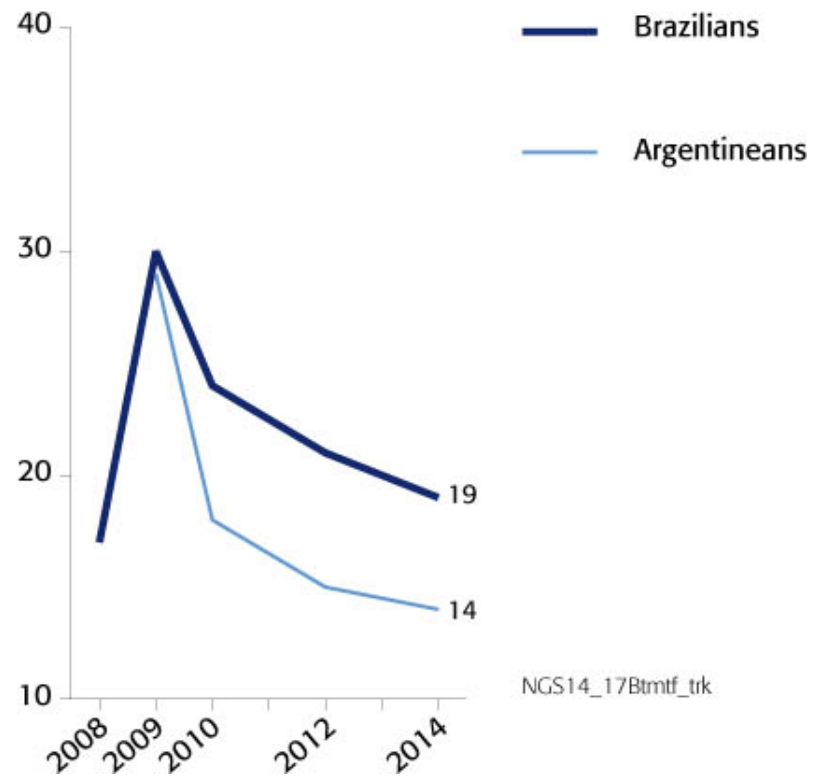


“Agree (4+5),” Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, Recent Trends: 2008–2014

Increase



Decreases



NGS14\_17Btmf\_trk



## **Intent to Change Behavior Based on Greendex Score**



## Intent to Change Behavior Based on Greendex Score

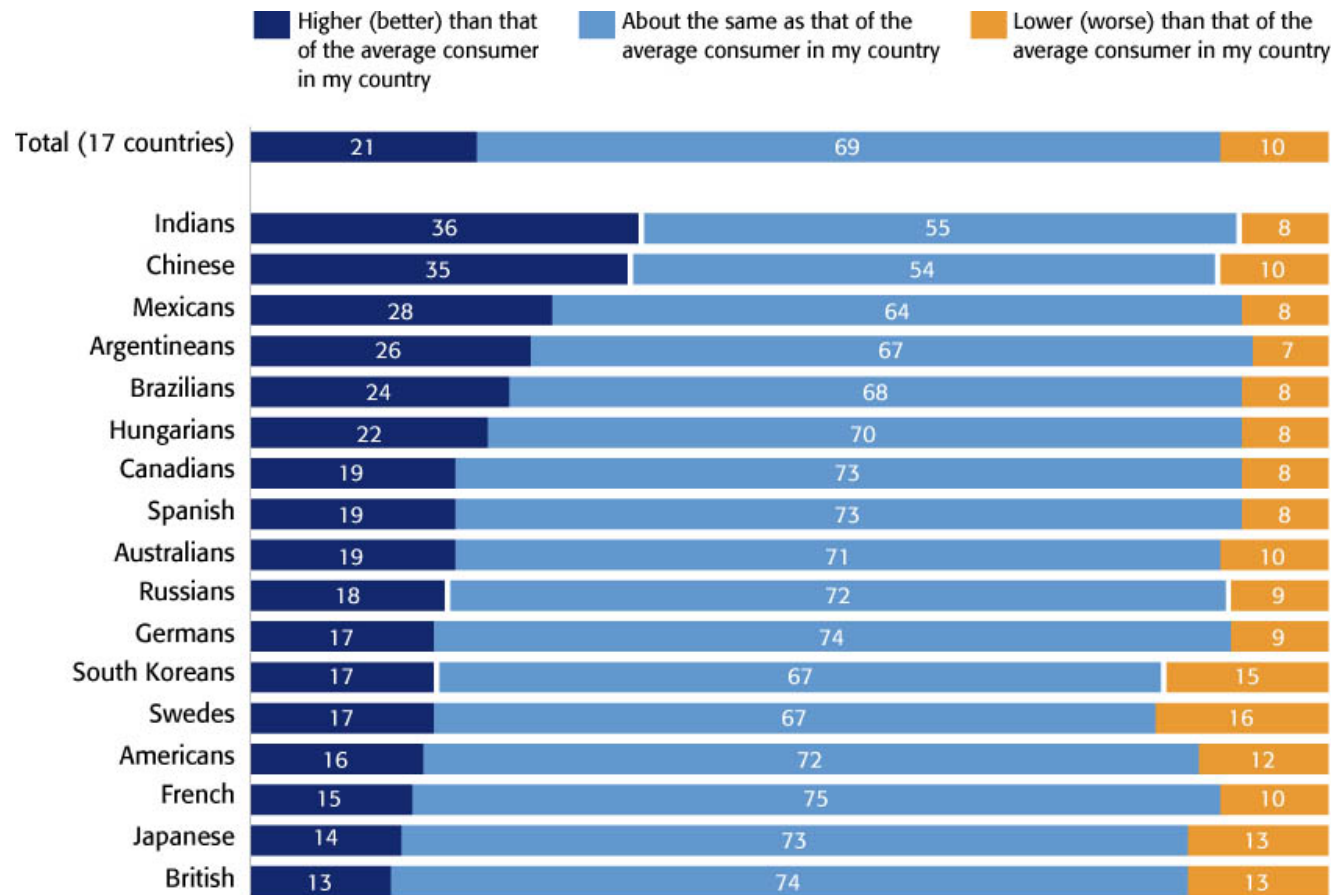


- Respondents were asked if they thought their score, showing how the way they live affects the long-term wellbeing of the environment, was higher, lower, or about the same as that of the average consumer in their country, based on their responses to previous survey questions.
- Most consumers estimated that their own score was about the same as that of others, although two in ten thought their score was higher, and one in ten estimated it as being lower. Indian and Chinese respondents are most likely to estimate their own score as being higher than that of the average consumer in their country, while Swedes and South Koreans have the highest proportions saying their own scores are probably lower than average.
- After finding out the average score for consumers in their country, as well as their own, respondents were asked if they would make changes in the way they live, including the amount and type of food, energy, and other goods they consumed.
- Mexicans, followed by Brazilians, Indians, and Argentineans, are most likely to say they would make a significant or very significant improvement to the way they live after learning of their own score and their country average. British, German, and Swedish consumers are the most likely to say they do not intend to make any changes to the way they live.

# Prediction of Own Greendex Score



## Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



NGS14\_23

The white space in this chart represents "DK/NA."

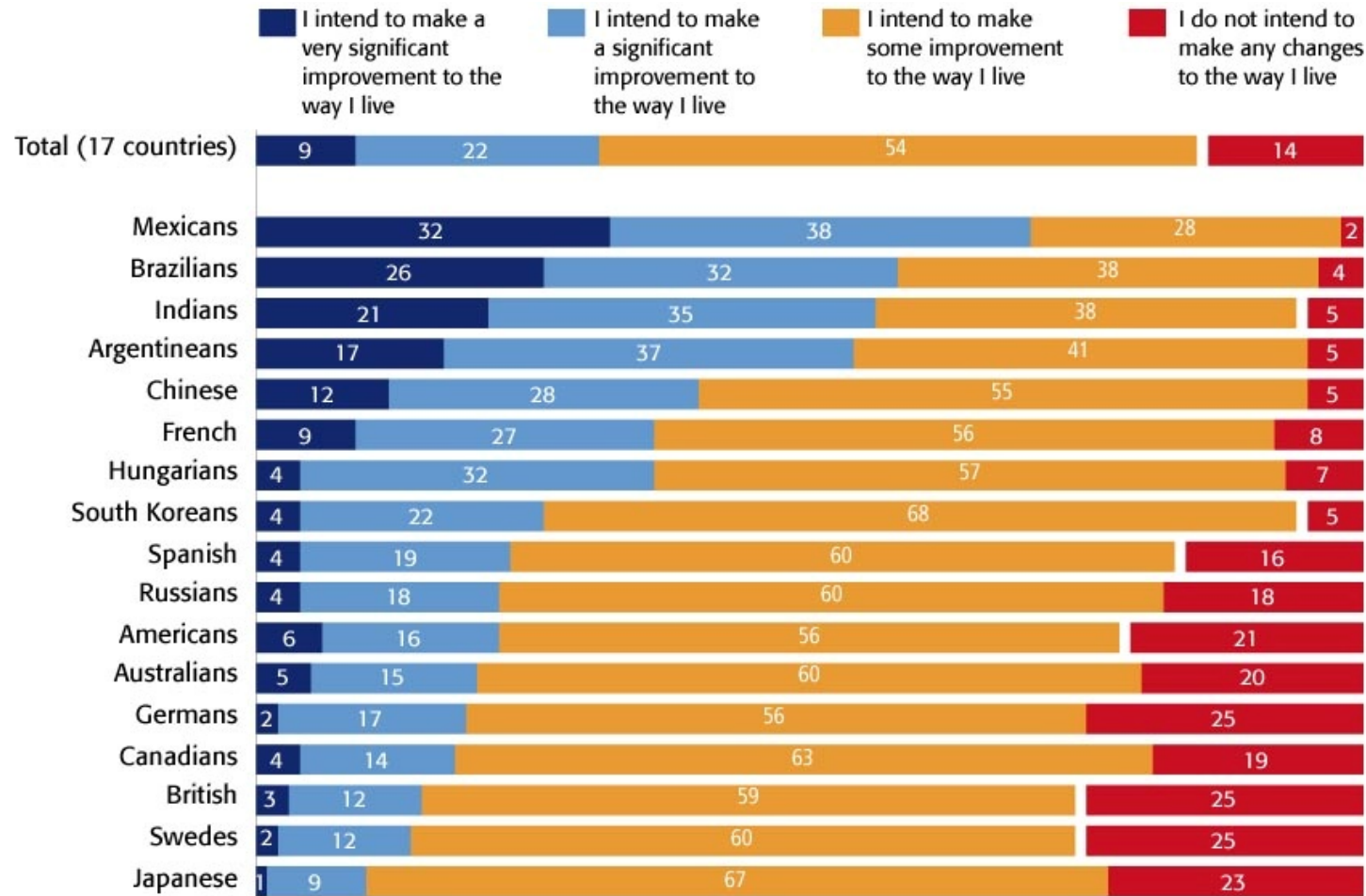
**170** Not asked in South Africa. No country average available as they did not participate in previous years.



# Attitude toward Making Life-Style Changes After Learning Own Score vs Country Average



Percentage of Consumers in Each Country, 2014



The white space in this chart represents "DK/NA."

**171** Not asked in South Africa. No country average available as they did not participate in previous years.





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