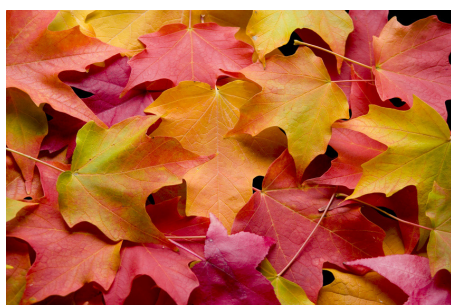
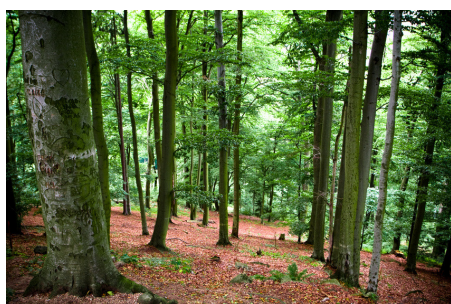


Shaping forest communication in the European Union: public perceptions of forests and forestry

Tender no. AGRI-2008-EVAL-10

Under the Framework Contract No. 30-CE-0101908/00-50

ANNEXES to the Final Report



Client: European Commission – DG Agriculture and Rural Development

Core Team:

Ewald Rametsteiner, BOKU Vienna
Lisa Eichler, ECORYS
Johannes Berg, ECORYS

Support: Filip Aggestam, BOKU Vienna
Edoardo Binda Zane, ECORYS
Carine Plumet, AC Nielsen

Quality Control: Koen Rademaekers, ECORYS



Rotterdam, 17 September 2009

Photos on cover page

Top left: Surroundings of Karlovy Vary (Czech Republic) / Peter Kirillov, Fotolia.com

Bottom left: Autumn leaves / David MacFarlane, Fotolia.com

Right: Winter landscape / Martina Bock, Fotolia.com

ECORYS Nederland BV
P.O. Box 4175
3006 AD Rotterdam
Watermanweg 44
3067 GG Rotterdam
The Netherlands

T +31 (0)10 453 88 00
F +31 (0)10 453 07 68
E netherlands@ecorys.com
W www.ecorys.com
Registration no. 24316726

ECORYS Macro & Sector Policies
T +31 (0)10 453 87 53
F +31 (0)10 452 36 60

Table of contents

1	References	7
2	Survey templates	11
2.1	National stakeholder survey template	11
2.2	EU stakeholder survey template	20
2.3	Public survey template	27
3	Meta-analysis: overview of previous surveys	33
4	Stakeholder survey	37
4.1	Survey response statistics	37
4.1.1	EU/international level responses	37
4.1.2	National level responses	38
4.1.3	How much of your working time are you dealing with public opinion?	40
4.2	Responses to survey questions 19 (EU) and 20 (National) (Task 2)	43
4.3	Results: national and EU comparisons	45
4.4	Results per topic: forests	45
4.4.1	What do you think are the most important topics for citizens of [your country] [the European Union] when it comes to forests?	45
4.4.2	What do you think is particularly important for the younger generation (people under 25 years of age) when it comes to forests? ... and what is particularly important for people living in urban areas [in the EU] [of your country of residence] when it comes to forests?	48
4.4.3	What do you think people in your country of residence believe about the development of forest area in [their countries] [your country].	52
4.4.4	There are a number of factors that are causing serious damage to forests.	56
4.5	Results per topic: forest benefits, use and management	62
4.5.1	Forests provide different benefits...	62
4.5.2	Do [people in your country] [EU citizens] in general think forest management is doing...	64
4.5.3	What do people [in your country] [EU citizens] think how the management of forests should change.	65
4.5.4	What do you think [people in your country] [EU citizens] are most critical about when it comes to managing forests?	73
4.5.5	One area that is particularly important with regard to forest management is climate change. How do you think climate change is	

changing the public’s opinion [in your country] [in the EU] of how forests should be managed?	75
4.5.6 And how do you think energy security and the role of bioenergy is changing the public’s opinion [in your country] [in the EU] of how forests should be managed?	77
4.6 Results per topic: forest communication with the public	78
4.6.1 Do you think that forest communications with the public needs to be improved?	78
4.6.2 On what topics do you think forest communication should focus on?	81
4.6.3 In your view, WHO – which target groups – should be the focus of improved communication?	83
4.6.4 What do you think HOW forest communication can be most effectively strengthened?	86
4.6.5 What do you think are the biggest challenges to improving forest communication today?	88
5 Public survey	91
5.1 Survey response statistics	91
5.1.1 Total responses per country	91
5.1.2 Total responses by educational background	92
5.1.3 Total responses by level of urbanisation	92
5.2 Results tables	93
5.2.1 Question 1	94
5.2.2 Question 2 (a)	96
5.2.3 Question 2 (b)	97
5.2.4 Question 3	98
5.2.5 Question 4	100
5.2.6 Question 5	105
5.2.7 Question 6	111
5.2.8 Question 7	115
6 Eurobarometer survey	121

1 References

- Aasetre, J. (2006): Perceptions of communication in Norwegian forest management. *Forest Policy and Economics*, (8): 81– 92.
- Bauer, N., Wallner, A. and Hunziker, M. (2008): The change of European landscapes: Human-nature relationships, public attitudes towards rewilding, and the implications for landscape management in Switzerland. *Journal of Environmental Management*, (xxx): 1–11.
- Centro de Investigaciones Sociologicas (2007): *Ecologica y de medio ambiente (III)*.
- Elands, B.H.M, O’Leary, T.N., Boerwinkela, H.W.J. and Wiersuma, K. (2004): Forests as a mirror of rural conditions; local views on the role of forests across Europe. *Forest Policy and Economics*, (6): 469– 482.
- Elsasser, P. (2007): Do “stakeholders” represent citizen interests? An empirical inquiry into assessments of policy aims in the National Forest Programme for Germany. *Forest Policy and Economics*, (9): 1018–1030.
- European Commission Directorate-General for Enterprise (2002), “Perception of the wood-based industries: qualitative study of the image of wood-based industries amongst the public in the Member States of the European Union”.
- Forestry Commission and Forest Service (2005): *GB public opinion of forestry 2005*.
- Forestry Commission and Forest Service (2003): *UK public opinion of forestry 2003*.
- Grant, N. and Smillie, A. (2007): *UK public opinion of forestry*. Forestry Commission.
- Gundersena, V.S. and Frivold, L.H. (2008): Public preferences for forest structures: A review of quantitative surveys from Finland, Norway and Sweden. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, (7): 241–258.
- Holzabsatzfond (2009): *Imagebarometer Forst & Holz 2008*. INTEGRAL- on behalf of ÖBF (2005): *Berge, Wälder, Seen: wichtigste Identitätsfaktoren Österreichs*.
- Kleinhüchelkotten, S. and Wipperman, C. (2005): *Anschlussfähigkeit des Leitbilds Nachhaltige Waldwirtschaft in der Bevölkerung*. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie.

- Market Research Institute – on behalf of the WWF (2003): European Opinion Survey on Forest Protection.
- MCPFE (2007): State of Europe's Forests 2007 - The MCPFE Report on Sustainable Forest Management in Europe. Jointly prepared by the MCPFE Liaison Unit Warsaw, UNECE and FAO, Warsaw.
- Mizaraitė, D. and Mizaras, S. (2006): Public opinion survey about state and small-scale private forestry in Lithuania. Lithuanian Forest Research Institute.
- Niskanen, A. and Karppinen, H. (2007): Forest entrepreneurship in Europe. *Small Scale Forestry*, (6:4):329-456.
- ONF. (2005), *Les Français et la forêt*, Office National des Forêts, Paris.
- Plattform für Waldkommunikation (2009): Press release March 2009.
- Rametsteiner, E. and Kraxner, F. (2003): Europeans and Their Forests: What Do Europeans Think About Forests and Sustainable Forest Management? Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, Vienna.
- Rametsteiner, E., Oberwimmer, R. and Gschandtl, I. (2007): Europeans and Wood. What do Europeans think about wood and its uses? Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, Warsaw.
- Seeland, K., Kilchling, P. and Hansmann, R. (2007): Urban Consumers' Attitudes Towards Non-wood Forest Products and Services in Switzerland and an Assessment of Their Market Potential. *Small-scale Forestry*, (6): 443–452.
- SINUS-Institut/ ECOLOG-Institut - on behalf of BMU (2008): Umweltbewusstsein in Deutschland 2008 - Ergebnisse einer repräsentativen Bevölkerungsumfrage.
- Šišák, L. (2006): Importance of non-wood forest product collection and use for inhabitants in the Czech Republic. *Journal of forest science*, 52, 2006 (9): 417–426.
- Sisák, L., Pulkrab, K., Pospisilová, V., Sloup, R., Ventrubová, K. and Styblo, J. (2008): Valuation of socio-economic importance of recreational forest services in chosen areas of the Forests of the Czech Republic State Enterprise. Research report. Research project for the Forests of the Czech Republic State Enterprise. Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, CULS Prague, p. 44.
- Skogsindustrierna (2004): The general public's view on the Swedish forestry sector 1985-2007.
- Taloustutkimus Oy (2007): *Metsä ja Puu 2007*(Forest and Wood 2007). Helsinki.
- Taloustutkimus Oy (2006): *Lasten ja nuorten metsäasenteet 2006* (The forest attitudes of the Finnish Children and young adults 2006). Helsinki.

Valkeapää, A., R. Paloniemi, A. Vainio, K. Vehkalahti, K. Helkama, H. Karppinen, J. Kuuluvainen, A. Ojala, T. Rantala, M. Rekola (2009): Suomen metsät ja metsäpolitiikka (The Forests of Finland and the Forest Policy), Department of Forest Economics, Report 55, University of Helsinki.

2 Survey templates

2.1 National stakeholder survey template

* Please indicate your country below.

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain

- Sweden**
- United Kingdom**
- Other, please specify**
.....

* Please indicate the type of organisation you work for:

- Government**
- Environmental NGO**
- Forest NGO**
- Research Institute**
- Forest enterprise**
- Other, please specify**
.....

Introduction question

How much of your time are you dealing with public opinion on forests and forest management, and related communication? Please indicate:

- almost all**
- more than half**
- about half**
- less than half**
- no time at all**

The following block of questions will deal with the public opinion regarding forests.

What do you think are the most important topics for citizens of your country when it comes to forests? Can you name two or three main concerns that people have (concerns that immediately come to your mind)?

1.

--

2.

--

Further comments:

--

What do you think is particularly important for the younger generation (people under 25 years of age) when it comes to forests? Can you name two or three key words?

1.

--

2.

--

Further comments:

--

...and what is particularly important for people living in urban areas of your country of residence when it comes to forests? Please again name two or three key words.

1.

--

2.

--

Further comments:

--

What do you think people in your country of residence believe about...

	increases considerably	increases slightly	neither increases nor decreases	decreases slightly	decreases considerably	citizens do not have an opinion
... the development of the forest area in your country. Does the public think that forest area... [please indicate]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... and about the development of forest biodiversity in your country. Do people think that forest biodiversity... [please indicate]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... and about the development of forest health in your country. Does the public think that forest health... [please indicate]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

There are a number of factors that are causing serious damage to forests. What do you think people in your country in general believe about...

	increase considerably	increase slightly	neither increase nor decrease	decrease slightly	decrease considerably	citizens do not have an opinion
...damages caused by forest fires. Does the public think that damages by forest fires... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲	▼
...and damages caused by storms. Does the public think that damages to forests by storms... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲	▼
...and damages caused by wild animals. Does the public think that damages to forest natural regeneration by wild animals (such as deer)... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲	▼
...and damages caused by invasive species. Does the public think that damages to forest ecosystems by invasive species... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲	▼

The following block of questions will now devote some time to the views of the public on different forest benefits and ways to utilize them, as well as forest management.

Forests, as you know, provide different benefits, including: preserving biodiversity, regulating climate, providing biomass for energy, providing wood as a renewable material, or providing opportunities for recreation.

1. Which of those benefits do you think is the most important in the views of people in your country?

2. ...and which is the second most important in the views of the people?

3. ...and which is the third?

Do people in your country in general think forest management is doing... [please indicate]

- a very good job
- quite a good job
- neither a good nor a bad job
- a rather bad job
- a very bad job
- citizens in general do not have an opinion about forest management

What do people in your country think how the management of forests should change:

	much more actively managed	somewhat more actively managed	less actively managed	much less actively managed	citizens do not have an opinion
To preserve biodiversity, forests should be... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲
To help regulate the climate, forests should be... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲
To provide biomass for bioenergy, forests should be... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲
To provide wood as a renewable material, forests should be... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲
To provide opportunities for recreation, forests should be... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲

What do you think people in your country are most critical about when it comes to managing forests?
Can you name two or three key critical forest management practices?

1.

2.

Further comments:

One area that is particularly important with regard to forest management is climate change. How do you think climate change is changing the public's opinions in your country of how forests should be managed? Can you name two or three aspects?

1.

2.

Further comments:

...and how do you think energy security and the role of bioenergy is changing the public's opinions in your country of how forests should be managed? Please again name two or three aspects that immediately come to your mind.

1.

2.

Further comments:

Do you know of any survey or study done in your country on consumer attitudes or public opinion towards the forests or forest management topics discussed so far?

If YES: Where available (names, organisations, contact information)?

If NO: Who could be contacted to find out more (names, organisations)?

The following block of questions will be the last. It focusses on forest communication with the public.

Do you think that forest communication with the public needs to be improved?

No

Yes. If yes, Why? Can you name two or three reasons that immediately come to your mind.

.....

On WHAT topics do you think forest communication should focus on? Please name two or three key topics that immediately come to your mind.

1.

2.

Further comments:

In your view, WHO - which target groups - should be the focus of improved communication? Please name two or three key target groups that immediately come to your mind.

1.

2.

Further comments:

What do you think HOW forest communication can be most effectively strengthened? Please name one or two particularly suitable ways that come to your mind.

1.

2.

Further comments:

In your experience, what were particularly good examples of effective forest communication and why? Can you name one or two examples?

1. Example

2. Example

What do you think are the biggest challenges to improving forest communication today? Please name two or three key words that immediately come to your mind.

1.

2.

Further comments

Could you please provide us with your name and the name of your organisation. Please note that this information will only be used internally and in case we would like to inquire further detail about some of your additional comments.

Your Name:

Your Organisation:

That was the last question. Thank you very much indeed for sharing your views and for your input. You might have some further comments or suggestions that we are happy to take up. If so, please utilise the space below:

2.2 EU stakeholder survey template

* Please indicate the type of organisation you work for:

International organisation

Environmental NGO

Forest NGO

Research Institute

International Association

Other, please specify

.....

The first question is: How much time are you dealing with public opinion on forests and forest management, and related communication? Please indicate.

almost all

more than half

about half

less than half

no time at all

The following block of questions will deal with the public opinion regarding forests.

What do you think are the most important topics for citizens of the European Union when it comes to forests? Can you name two or three main concerns that people have (concerns that come immediately to your mind)?

1.

2.

Further comments:

What do you think is particularly important for the younger generation (people under 25 years of age) when it comes to forests? Can you name two or three key words that immediately come to your mind?

1.

2.

Further comments:

...and what is particularly important for people living in urban areas [in the EU] when it comes to forests? Please again name two or three key words.

1.

2.

Further comments:

What do you think EU citizens in general believe about...

	improves considerably	improves slightly	neither improves nor gets worse	gets a bit worse	gets a lot worse	citizens do not have an opinion
... the development of the forest area in their countries. Does the public think that forest area... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲	▼
... and about the development of forest biodiversity in their countries. Do people think that forest biodiversity... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲	▼
... and about the development of forest health in their countries. Does the public think that forest health... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲	▼

There are a number of factors that are causing serious damage to forests. What do you think EU citizens in general believe about...

	increase considerably	increase slightly	neither increase nor decrease	decrease slightly	decrease considerably	citizens do not have an opinion
... damages caused by forest fires. Does the public think that damages by forest fires in their countries... [please indicate]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... damages caused by storms. Does the public think that damages to forests by storms in their countries... [please indicate]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... damages caused by wild animals. Does the public think that damages to forest natural regeneration by wild animals (such as deer) in their countries... [please indicate]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... and damages caused by invasive species. Does the public think that damages to forest ecosystems by invasive species in their countries... [please indicate]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The following block of questions concerns the views of the public on different benefits of forests and ways to utilise them.

Forests, as you know, provide different benefits, including: preserving biodiversity, regulating climate, providing biomass for energy, providing wood as a renewable material, or providing opportunities for recreation.

1. Which of those benefits do you think is the most important in the views of EU citizens?

2. ...and the second most important one in the views of EU citizens?

3. ...and which is the third?

Do EU citizens in general think forest management in their countries is doing.... [please indicate]

- a very good job
- quite a good job
- neither a good nor a bad job
- a rather bad job
- a very bad job
- citizens do not have an opinion about forest management

What do EU citizens think how the management of forests in their countries should change:

	much more actively managed	somewhat more actively managed	less actively managed	much less actively managed	citizens do not have an opinion
To preserve biodiversity, forests should be... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲
To help regulate the climate, forests should be... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲
To provide biomass for bioenergy, forests should be... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲
To provide wood as a renewable material, forests should be... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲
To provide opportunities for recreation, forests should be... [please indicate]	□	▣	◀	▶	▲

What do you think EU citizens in general are most critical about when it comes to managing forests in their countries? Can you name two or three key critical forest management practices? [that immediately come to your mind].

1.

2.

Further comments:

One area that is particularly important with regard to forest management is climate change. How do you think climate change is changing the public's opinions of how forests should be managed? Can you name two or three aspects? [that immediately come to your mind.]

1.

2.

Further comments:

...and how do you think energy security and the role of bioenergy is changing the public's opinions of how forests should be managed? Please again name two or three aspects that immediately come to your mind.

1.

2.

Further comments:

Do you know of any survey or study done in the EU on consumer attitudes or public opinion towards the forests or forest management topics discussed so far?

If YES: where available (names, organisations), whom to contact (name, tel.)

If NO: who could be contacted to find out more (names, organisations)

The following final block of questions focusses on the issue of forest communication with the public.

Do you think that forest communication with the public needs to be improved?

No

Yes. If yes, WHY? Can you name two or three reasons that immediately come to your mind.

.....

On WHAT topics do you think forest communication should focus on? Please name two or three key topics that immediately come to your mind.

1.

2.

Further comments:

In your view, WHO - which target groups - should be the focus of improved communication? Please name two or three key target groups that immediately come to your mind.

1.

2.

Further comments:

What do you think HOW forest communication can be most effectively strengthened? Please name one or two particularly suitable ways that come to your mind.

1.

2.

Further comments:

In your experience, what were particularly good examples of effective forest communication? Can you name one or two examples and briefly explain why those are good?

1. **Example**

2. **Example**

Further comments:

What do you think are the biggest challenges to improving forest communication today? Please name two or three key words that immediately come to your mind.

1.

2.

3.

Further comments:

Please provide your name and the name of your organisation. Please note that this information will be used for internal purposes only, particularly in case we would like to follow up on any of the additional information you provided in this survey.

Your Name

Your Organisation

That was the last question. Thank you very much indeed for sharing your views and for your input. You might have some further comments or suggestions that we are happy to take up. If so, please utilise the space below:

2.3 Public survey template

INTRO

ASK ALL

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is {INTVRS->NAME} and I am calling you from RONIN Corporation in London on behalf of the EU Commission.

INTERVIEWER:

ASK TO SPEAK TO WHICHEVER QUOTA GROUP YOU ARE FINDING HARDEST TO REACH – FOR EXAMPLE A YOUNG PERSON OR A MALE, OR A YOUNG MALE

We are conducting a survey about forestry and the environment and we would very much like to include your opinions on the subject.

The interview should take around 5 minutes and all your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

Would now be a convenient time to speak to you?
(If OK to continue SAY):

As part of our quality control procedures, we listen in to 10% of all calls. No personal details will be recorded by anybody listening in as part of this procedure.

SEX

ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER – RECORD SEX OF RESPONDENT – DO NOT ASK OR READ OUT.

SINGLE CODE

1. Male
2. Female

CHECK QUOTAS – CLOSE IF QUOTA FULL, OTHERWISE CONTINUE.

AGE

ASK ALL

Before we begin, for analysis purposes, could I just check which of these broad age groups you fall into?

READ OUT / SINGLE CODE

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Younger than 18 | TERMINATE |
| 2. 18 to 24 | CLOSE IF |
| 3. 25 to 39 | QUOTA FULL |
| 4. 40 to 54 | OTHERWISE |

5. 55+

CONTINUE

6. **DO NOT READ OUT** Refused **TERMINATE**

Q1. The next questions deal with forest related topics in [INSERT COUNTRY], and how forests are used. I am going to read you a list of topics. When you think about forests in [INSERT COUNTRY], please let me know which is the most important, and which is the second most important topic.

IF NECESSARY - PROBE

So which of those was the most important?

And which comes second?

READ OUT LIST IN FULL BEFORE ACCEPTING A RESPONSE

Most Important _____

DO NOT ASK IF CODED “Don’t Know” FOR “Most Important”

2nd Most Important _____

Closed answer categories:

1. Conservation and protection
2. Climate change
3. Environmental issues, forest health, pollution
4. Recreation
5. Economic use and sustainable forest management
6. Deforestation
7. Ecosystem services (clean air, non-timber products, bioenergy)
8. Some Other Issue (Please Specify)
9. **<DO NOT READ OUT>** Don’t Know

Q2. The next question deals with the condition of forests in [INSERT COUNTRY]. What do you think about

a) ...the forested area in your country? Do you think the forested area is [read out categories / single code]...	a) increasing a lot b) increasing a little c) is stable d) decreasing a little e) decreasing a lot f) do not know
b) ...and the diversity of plant and animal species in forests in your country? Do you think this diversity is [read out categories / single code]...	a) increasing a lot b) increasing a little c) is stable d) decreasing a little e) decreasing a lot f) do not know

Q3. I would like you now to think about damages and threats to forests in your country. I am going to read out some issues and would like to know which you find the most concerning, and which you find the second most concerning.

IF NECESSARY - PROBE

So which of those was the most concerning?
And which comes second?

READ OUT LIST IN FULL BEFORE ACCEPTING A RESPONSE

Q3_A Most Concerning _____

DO NOT ASK IF CODED “Don’t Know” FOR “Most Concerning”

Q3_B 2nd Most Concerning _____

Closed answer categories:

1. Forest fires
2. Storms
3. Wild animals (such as deer)
4. Invasive species
5. Harvesting and management damage
6. Some Other Issue (Please Specify)
7. **<DO NOT READ OUT>** Don’t Know

Q4: The next questions deal with the use of forests in your country. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is “not at all important” and 5 is “very important”: when it comes to forests, how IMPORTANT is... [ask in random sequence : pay attention same rotation as for Q5]

- a) ...the preservation of the many animal and plant species in forests
- b) ...the provision of wood to produce furniture, paper, or construction material
- c) ...the provision of opportunities for recreation in forests
- d) ...the provision of wood from forests for bioenergy
- e) ...the protection of people from natural disasters and detrimental effects of climate change such as drought, floods, heatwaves ...

Q5: People often have very different opinions on how forests in your country SHOULD BE managed. On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means “much less” and 5 means “much more”: in your opinion, SHOULD forests be much MORE actively managed or much LESS actively managed [asked in same sequence as Q4 except that statement f (not present in Q4) should appear randomly in list at Q5]

- a) ...to provide opportunities for recreation in forests, and for experiencing nature
- b) ...to provide wood to produce furniture, paper, or construction material
- c)to preserve the animal and plant species in forests and conserve nature
- d) ...to provide wood from forests to produce bioenergy
- e) ...to protect people from natural disasters and detrimental effects of climate change
- f)to protect forests from damages caused by storms, fire, or climate change

<p>Q6: An important concern to many people is CLIMATE CHANGE. If it comes to forests in your country and climate change - on a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 means “no, not at all” and 5 means “yes, a lot”: If forests are well managed, to what extent do you think that the following can help reduce climate change:</p>
<p>a)growing trees? b) ...using a higher share of wood as construction material? c) ...using a higher share of wood for producing energy? d) ...planting new trees in your country to provide wood as a raw material for products and bioenergy?</p>
<p>Q7: When you consider INFORMATION about forests and their use: Can you please tell me, on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means you are not interested about and 5 means you would be very interested in more information. How interested are you in learning more about [ask in random sequence]</p>
<p>a) ...the balancing of forest protection and forest use b) ...the diversity of animal and plant species in forests and nature conservation c) ...forests and climate change d) ...forests and the provision of wood as a raw material for products and bioenergy e) ...forests and recreation f) ...the general condition of forests (health, vitality)</p>

EDU

ASK ALL

What is your highest education level reached?

READ OUT LIST IN FULL BEFORE RECORDING ANSWER / SINGLE CODE

IF NECESSARY

You may not have received a qualification at this level.

1. **DO NOT READ OUT** No education received
2. Primary School
3. Secondary School
4. Further Education - Technical College
5. Further Education – Academic College or 6th Form Schooling
6. University / Professional Qualification / Higher Education
7. **DO NOT READ OUT** Refused

EDU

TRANSLATION NOTES

THESE ARE DESIGNED TO HELP TRANSLATORS FIND APPROPRIATE CATEGORIES IN LOCAL MARKETS. PLEASE MAKE NOTES IF AN EQUIVALENT CATEGORY DOES NOT EXIST IN YOUR COUNTRY

2. **Primary School** refers to schooling aged 4-10 years. This is compulsory in the UK. No formal qualification is gained.
3. **Secondary School** refers to schooling aged 11-15 years. This is compulsory in the UK. In the UK formal qualifications are gained and referred to as GCSE's. It is not possible to go straight from Secondary School to University

4. **Further Education - Technical College.** This is optional education that can be chosen after Secondary School for students aged 16+. It tends to be vocational rather than more traditional academic study, although some of these courses will allow access to University
5. **Further Education – Academic College or 6th Form Schooling.** This is optional education that can be chosen after Secondary School for students aged 16+. It tends to be traditional academic study that allows entry to University
6. **University / Higher Education.** I think this is fairly consistent in all countries.
Professional Qualification – a qualification that allows access to a “profession”.
Professions include, for example: Surveyors, Social Workers, Nurses, Pharmacists, Lawyers, Accountants, Veterinarians, Engineers, Teachers, Diplomats, Commissioned Officers, Professors, Librarians, Archivists, Clergy, Urban Planners, Architects, Physical Therapists, Dentists, Occupational Therapists, Chiropractors, and Physicians.

URBAN

ASK ALL

Which of the following most closely matches the area in which you live?

READ OUT LIST IN FULL BEFORE RECORDING ANSWER / SINGLE CODE

IF NECESSARY

Your best guess is fine.

1. A rural area or village
2. A town or small city <with less than 500 thousand inhabitants>
3. A large city <with over 500 thousand inhabitants>
4. **DO NOT READ OUT** Refused

3 Meta-analysis: overview of previous surveys

No.	Journal	Country	Year	Name of the Article	Authors	Scale	Type of study	Sample size
1		INT	2003	European Opinion Survey on Forest Protection	Market Research Institute on behalf of the WWF	international	Face-to-face and telephone interviews	500 each in 12 European countries
2		AU	2009	Attributes people in Austria relate to forests	Plattform für Waldkommunikation / marketagent.com	national	Interview	1000
3		AU	2005	Berge, Wälder, Seen: wichtigste Identitätsfaktoren Österreichs	INTEGRAL- on behalf of ÖBF	national	representative telephone survey	
4	Journal of Forest Science (52;9) 2006.	CZ	2006	Importance of non-wood forest product collection and use for inhabitants in the Czech Republic	L. Šišák	national	Face to face interviews based on questionnaire	1058
5		CZ		Valuation of socio-economic importance of recreational forest services in chosen areas of the Forests of the Czech Republic State Enterprise.	Šišák, L. – Pulkrab, K. – Pospisilova, V. – Sloup, R. – Ventrubova, K. – Styblo, J.	national	Face to face interviews based on questionnaire	1122
6	Journal of Environmental Management, (xxx):1-11	CH	2008	The change of European landscapes: Human-nature relationships, public attitudes towards rewilding, and the implications for landscape management in Switzerland	Bauer, N., Wallner, A., and Hunziker, M.	national	Standardized questionnaire	4000

7	Small-scale Forestry, (6): 443–452.	CH	2007	Urban consumers attitudes towards	Seeland, K., Kilchling, P. and Hansmann, R			
8		ES	2007	ECOLOGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE	Centro del Investigaciones Sociologicas	national	Interview	2485
9		FIN	2009	Suomen metsät ja metsäpolitiikka (The Forests of Finland and the Forest Policy)	Valkeapää, A., R. Paloniemi, A. Vainio, K. Vehkalahti, K. Helkama, H. Karppinen, J. Kuuluvainen, A. Ojala, T. Rantala, M. Rekola.	national	survey	1260
10		FIN	2007	Luotettavimmat tiedonjakajat metsien ympäristöasioita koskevissa kysymyksissä 2007 (kaksi luotettavinta)	Taloustutkimus Oy	national	Omnibus survey	593
11		FIN	2007	Metsä ja puu 2007	Taloustutkimus Oy	national	Omnibus survey	988
12		FIN	2006	Lasten ja nuorten metsäasenteet)	Taloustutkimus Oy	national	Interview	1034
13		FIN	2004	Metsänomistajien ja kansalaisten näkemykset metsäluonnon monimuotoisuuden turvaamisesta	Horne, P., Koskela, T., and Ovaskainen, V. (toim.)	international	survey	
14		FRA	2005	Les Français et la forêt,	Office National des Forêts, Paris.	national	Questionnaire	1000
15		GER	2009	Image of forest and wood industry	Holzabsatzfonds	national	Representative survey	2000
16		GER	2008	Umweltbewusstsein in Deutschland 2008 - Ergebnisse einer repräsentativen Bevölkerungsumfrage	SINUS-Institut/ ECOLOG-Institut - on behalf of BMU	national	representative personal interviews	2021
17	Forest Policy and Economics9 (2007) 1018–1030	GER	2007	Do “stakeholders” represent citizen interests? An empirical inquiry into assessments of policy aims in the National	Elsasser, P.	national	telephone survey	506

				Forest Programme for Germany				
19	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie	GER	2006	Anschlussfähigkeit des Leitbilds Nachhaltige Waldwirtschaft in der Bevölkerung	Kleinhückelkotten, S. and Wipperman, C.	national	survey	3756
19	Scientific Secretary, Deputy Director for Research Lithuanian Forest Research Institute	LIT	2009	Public opinion survey about state and small-scale private forestry in Lithuania	Mizaraitė, D., Mizaras, S.	national	Personal interview	1000
20	Forest Policy and Economics, (2004) 6: 469–482.	NL / IRE	2004	Forests as a mirror of rural conditions; local views on the role of forests across Europe	Elands, B., O'Leary, T., Boerwinkel, H., Wiersum, K.	international	survey	7044
21	Forest Policy and Economics	NO	2004	Perceptions of communication in Norwegian forest management	Aasetre, J.	regional	Interviews	14
22	Forestry & Urban Greening, (7): 241–258.	NO	2008	Public preferences for forest structures. A review of quantitative surveys from Finland, Norway and Sweden	Gundersena, V.S. and Frivold, L.H.	international	survey	
23		SE	2007	The general public's view on the Swedish forestry sector 1985-2007	Skogsindustrierna	national	Various surveys	Differing among surveys
24	UK Forestry Commission	UK	2007	UK Public opinion of forestry 2007	Grant, N. and Smillie, A.	UK-wide	survey	ca. 6950
25	UK Forestry Commission	UK	2005	GB Public opinion of forestry 2005	Carried out on behalf of the Forestry Commission	UK-wide	survey	7000
26	UK Forestry Commission	UK	2003	UK Public opinion of forestry 2003	Carried out on behalf of the Forestry Commission and Forest Service.	UK-wide	survey	6120

4 Stakeholder survey

4.1 Survey response statistics

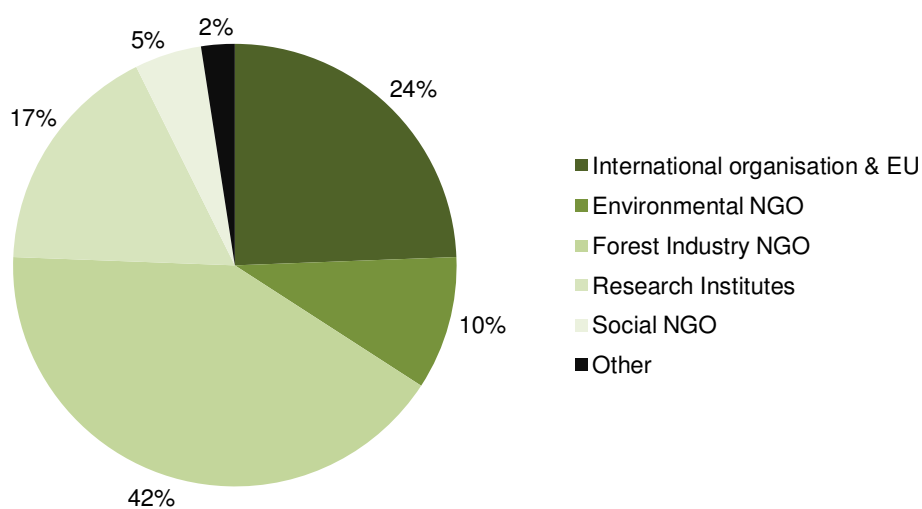
The results of the experts / stakeholder survey include the responses collected from March 5, 2009 until March 19, 2009. In total, approximately 230 stakeholders were contacted either via telephone or via email. Out of these (n=230), 118 valid responses have been collected until March 19, 2009. The response rate is thus 51.3%. Out of this total, 41 responses were provided for the EU/international level survey and 77 for the national level survey.

The results comparing responses of different groups, if not otherwise mentioned, are weighted to give the different groups equal representation in the answers and avoid bias due to different answer frequencies by different bodies or countries.

4.1.1 EU/international level responses

The responses received were rather balanced across the various types of organisations. International organisations were slightly more represented, partially due to the fact that there was no separate category for EU representatives.

Figure 4.1 Type of organisation



[Source: ECORYS]

4.1.2 National level responses

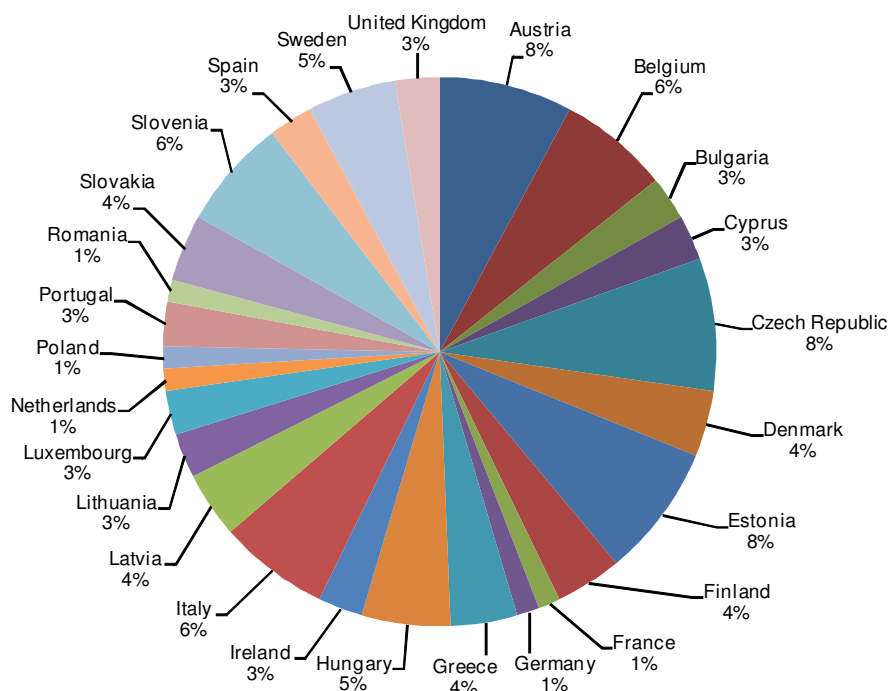
National level responses were relatively balanced across the EU-27 countries.

Table 4.1 Overview of valid national level responses

Country		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid	Austria	6	7,8	7,8	7,8
	Belgium	5	6,5	6,5	14,3
	Bulgaria	2	2,6	2,6	16,9
	Cyprus	2	2,6	2,6	19,5
	Czech Republic	6	7,8	7,8	27,3
	Denmark	3	3,9	3,9	31,2
	Estonia	6	7,8	7,8	39,0
	Finland	3	3,9	3,9	42,9
	France	1	1,3	1,3	44,2
	Germany	1	1,3	1,3	45,5
	Greece	3	3,9	3,9	49,4
	Hungary	4	5,2	5,2	54,5
	Ireland	2	2,6	2,6	57,1
	Italy	5	6,5	6,5	63,6
	Latvia	3	3,9	3,9	67,5
	Lithuania	2	2,6	2,6	70,1
	Luxembourg	2	2,6	2,6	72,7
	Netherlands	1	1,3	1,3	74,0
	Poland	1	1,3	1,3	75,3
	Portugal	2	2,6	2,6	77,9
	Romania	1	1,3	1,3	79,2
	Slovakia	3	3,9	3,9	83,1
	Slovenia	5	6,5	6,5	89,6
	Spain	2	2,6	2,6	92,2
	Sweden	4	5,2	5,2	97,4
	United Kingdom	2	2,6	2,6	100,0
	Total	77	100,0	100,0	

[Source: ECORYS]

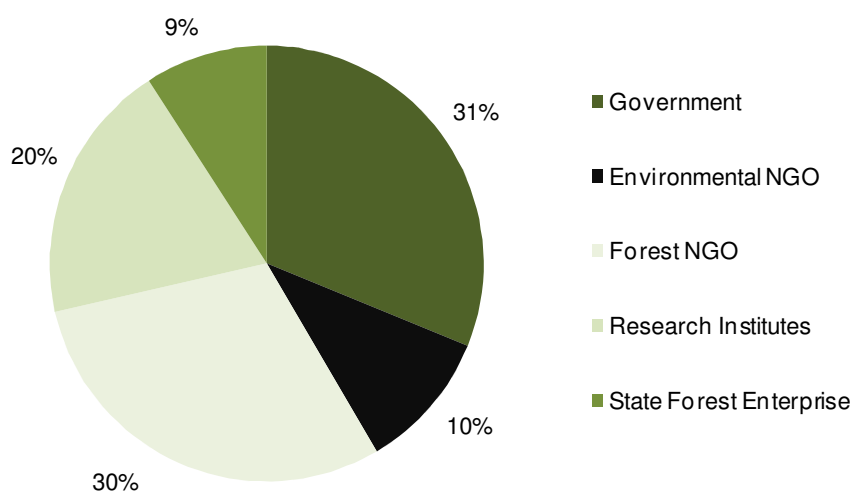
Figure 4.2 Responses per Country



[Source: ECORYS]

Further, national level respondents also indicated which type of organisation they represent. Here, the majority of respondents either works for governmental bodies or forest NGOs (i.e. associations of forest owners). In the presentation of the results “government” relates to governmental bodies excluding research institutes, some of which are formally governmental bodies.

Figure 4.3 Type of organisation

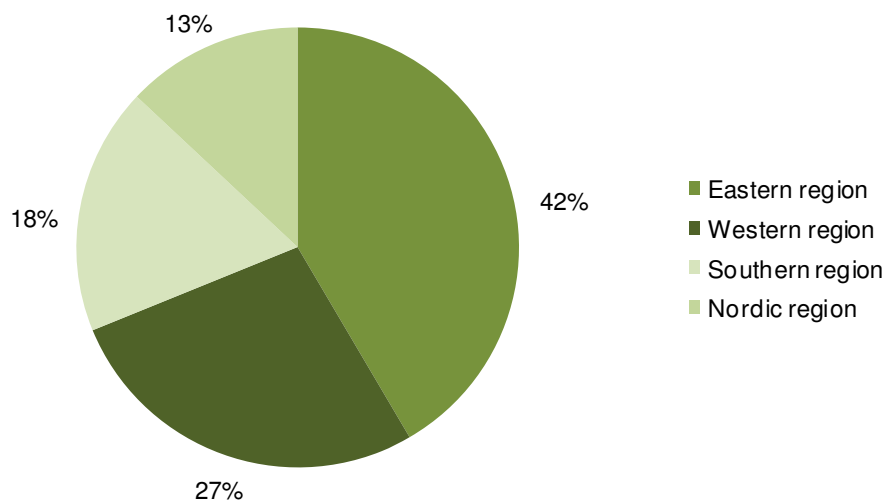


[Source: ECORYS]

Throughout the analysis of the survey results, “Eastern Europe” is defined as new Member States in Eastern Europe (plus the Baltic states). “Southern Europe” is defined as Cyprus, Malta, Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal. “Northern Europe” are Sweden, Finland

and Denmark. “Western Europe” are the remaining countries of the EU-27” is used to refer to the rest, i.e. Central and Western European countries. About 42% of all answers are from Eastern Europe, 27% from Western Europe, 18% from Southern Europe and 13% from northern Europe.

Figure 4.4 Regional distribution of respondents



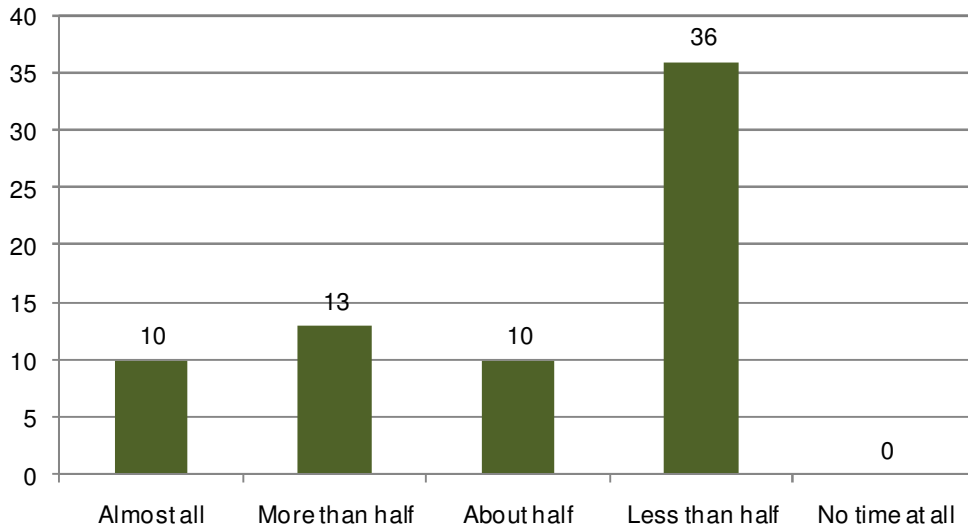
[Source: ECORYS]

4.1.3 How much of your working time are you dealing with public opinion?

Of the 27 respondents from EU and international organizations almost half indicated that they are dealing less than half of their time with public opinion on forests and forest management, and related communication, while most of the remaining respondents deal about half or more of their time with these matters. Very similarly to the time spent by EU and international stakeholder, 52% of national respondents stated that they spend less than half of their time with matters relating to the public opinion regarding forests and forest management. Somewhat less than half of respondents spend half or more than half of their time on the topic. This balance is similar in the Eastern European countries, compared to the EU, but by far most people from Southern Europe reported to be less than half of their time occupied with the public and their opinion. A larger part of respondents from the Nordic region spends more than half or almost all time on public opinions on forests. On average, NGOs spend more slightly more time on the topic as compared to respondents from governmental bodies.

National survey

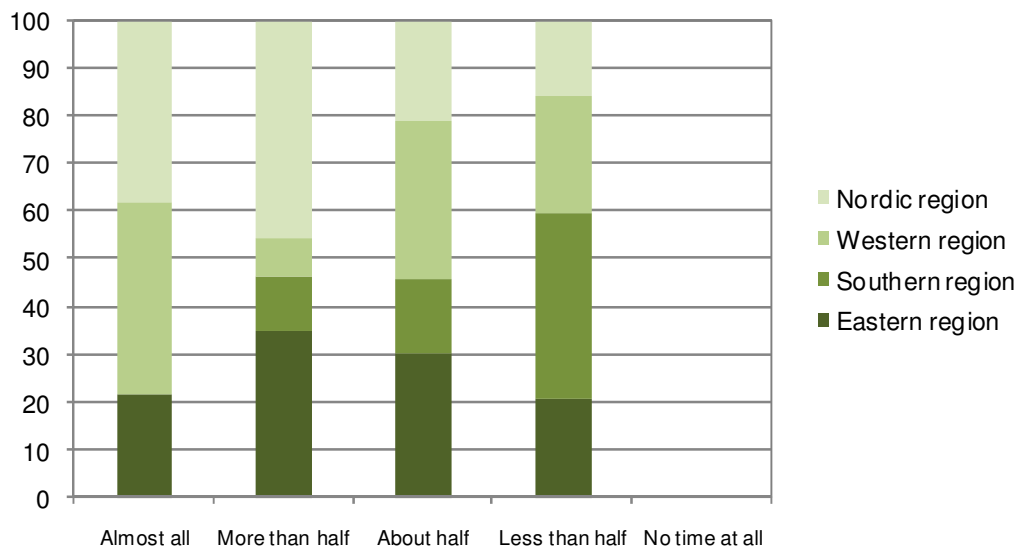
Figure 4.5 National survey: time spent working on public opinion related tasks



[Source: ECORYS]

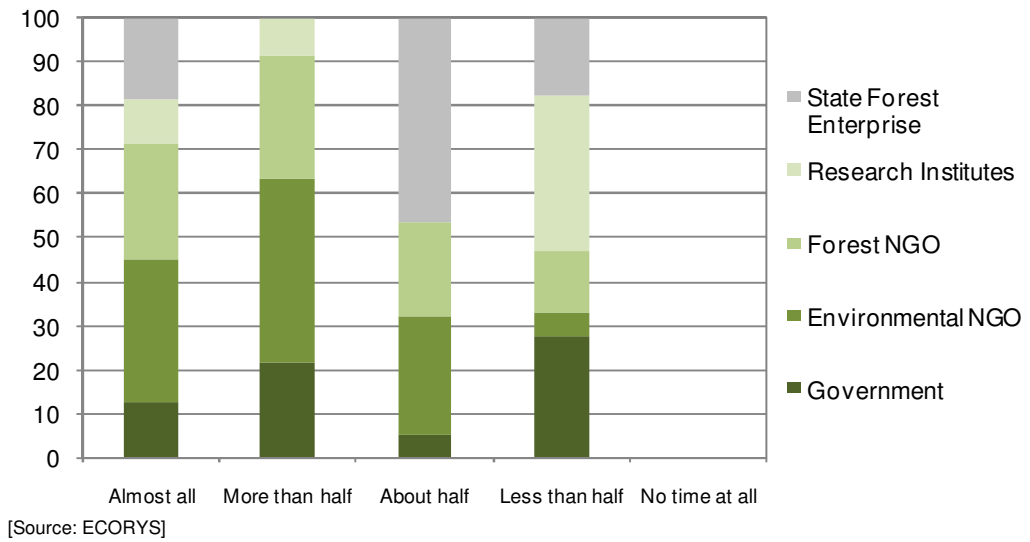
The following two graphs are weighted to give equal weight to all regions or groups regardless of the number of responses in each region or group.

Figure 4.6 National survey: time spent working on public opinion related tasks, weighted by region



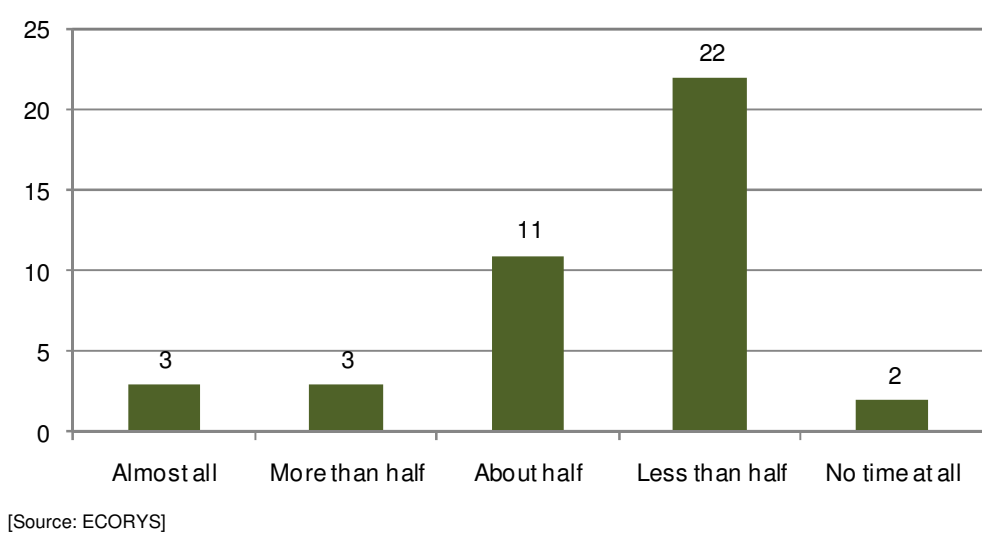
[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.7 National survey: time spent on public opinion related tasks, weighted by type of organisation



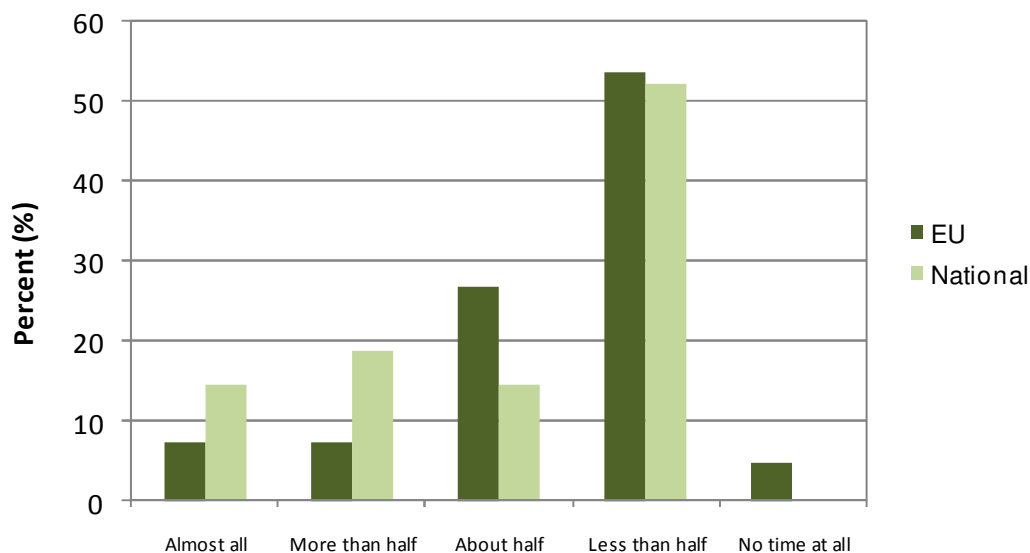
EU Survey

Figure 4.8 EU survey: time spent working on public opinion related tasks



National and EU Survey Comparison

Figure 4.9 National and EU survey comparison: time spent working on public opinion related tasks



[Source: ECORYS]

4.2 Responses to survey questions 19 (EU) and 20 (National) (Task 2)

Answers on best practice examples of forest communication were grouped into various common answer categories.

Media

- BBC program on Cork Oak management in Portugal - more of that on other forest ecosystems;
- 'Forsthaus Falkenau' (popular German TV series in the 1990s, which conveyed more or less realistic messages about forestry);
- Related and specific websites - they attract young people;
- Some good TV documentaries, but at the wrong time of the day;
- BBC programs;
- UK Convenient Truth dvd for its simplicity;
- The internet public consultation on PQSF already recalled;
- Campaign of FSC Netherlands;
- Events "Day of foresters";
- Recent Kleenex TV commercial in Australia;
- Direct discussion on TV: 1,5 h directly b/w different groups (exchange views so that public can form opinion b themselves);
- The existence of many dedicated websites as www.corpoforestale.it.

Celebrities

- FSC certification (because of use of celebrities);
- Credentials by publicly well known persons.

Public policy initiatives

- The Finnish Forest Academy approach (Finland - excellent nationwide approach, very well focused to specific target groups);
- Finnish forest academy and seminar for decision-makers (named as a best practice by more than 5 interviewees);
- Scorecards of performance between countries (involve different levels);
- Forestry commission UK campaign;
- Commission's Forestry and Cork group is a good way to communicate to the stakeholders all actual issues at EU level;
- Le bois c'est essential (France);
- forest.fi homepage in Finland;
- All communication related to Forest Certification;
- "Holzpfennig" in Austria;
- Catalonian forest sector (1994-);
- "wald.zeit" - a new initiative in AT;
- advance info campaign on tree cutting in (preserved) forest in city of Ljubljana;
- Biodiversity protection program in Finnish Forests (METSO) was very well done and gained a lot popularity;
- FSC certification scheme in Europe;
- www.lesroutesdubois.com;
- Latvia - anti-littering campaign, narrow, focused, excellent results.

Research / education

- Acid rain concept and forest dieback;
- Forest fire prevention campaigns, with the support of formation of voluntary people and neighbour forest owners;
- Forest pedagogic programmes in Austria;
- Showing species association with forests (nice pictures have a good effect on the viewer and make a link to the forest topic);
- Getting children involved, targeting schools etc.;
- Communication activities organised by local foresters for schools;
- Austrian school material for kindergarden developed by private initiative;
- Forest pedagogy activities for children and the public performed mainly by the Forests of the Czech Republic State Enterprise; system network of regular presentations in organisational units of the Enterprise;
- Interactive forest education;
- Skogen i skolan (the forest in the school);
- "Forest School" for journalists to raise competence in writing articles;
- Forest education for children in primary school – Children have open minds;
- Forest school network;
- Taking reporters/school classes to forest, teaching them how it works and how it is managed;
- Forest pedagogy training activities organised by several forest institutions, especially by the Forest Management Institute Brandys and Labem for teachers and instructors;
- Forest pedagogies concept in AT (engaging various players, utilizing forest as means - broad outreach).

Industry actions

- proHolz campaign as a joint activity (forest & wood) focused, long-term strategically, from analysis to implementation to evaluation);
- Finland: whole sector is doing one job (joined their efforts);
- Estonia: Private forest center website;
- 1994 - Skogen: PR on carbon cycle - ad suggestion: should we pump or should we plant? That's the choice;
- "Stolz auf Holz";
- Estonia: Vision conference in tarttu for all forestry sector for politicians;
- Estonian Forest Industries Association's public campaigns among students to raise interest and positive opinion wood and forests.

NGO actions

- NGOs mailing lists keep people well informed about events, papers, reports, etc.;
- WWF campaigns ;
- Abundant Forest Alliance (USA);
- Monumental trees campaign (<http://www.leyendasvivas.com>);
- Sveaskog cooperation with WWF Sweden ;
- Wood for good campaign;
- The Billion Tree Campaign (mentioned by several experts);
- OeBF AG.

4.3 Results: national and EU comparisons

The remaining sections of this annex provide the graphs and tables corresponding to the analysis carried out during the stakeholder survey analysis. Results are depicted per survey module. Graphs portray outcomes for the national survey and the EU survey separately as well as an EU-national survey comparison and a regional comparison per question.

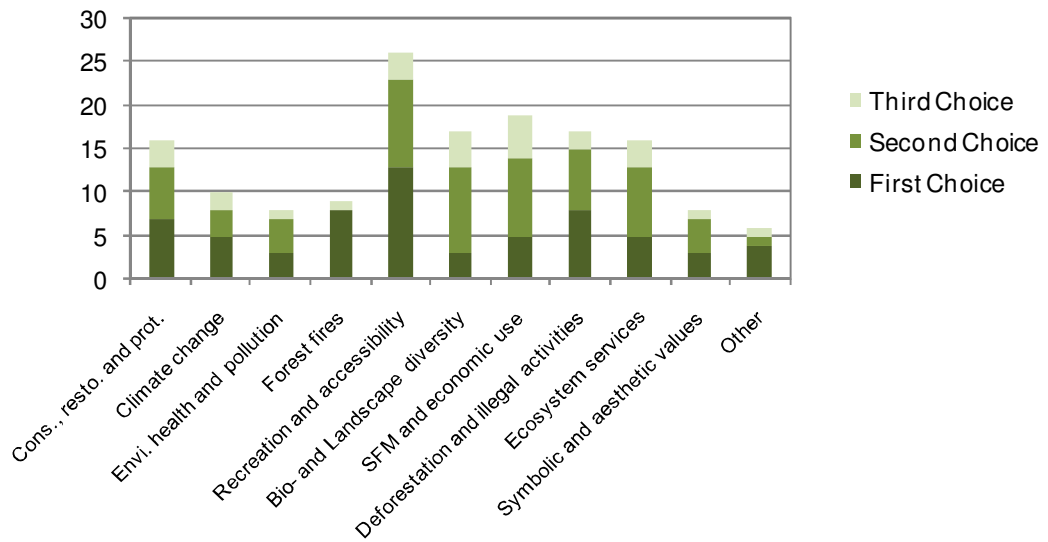
4.4 Results per topic: forests

Under the first module, stakeholders were asked to think about public opinions regarding some more general forest-related questions, including their first thoughts associated with the word “forest”, and the public’s beliefs about the recent state of forests.

4.4.1 What do you think are the most important topics for citizens of [your country] [the European Union] when it comes to forests?

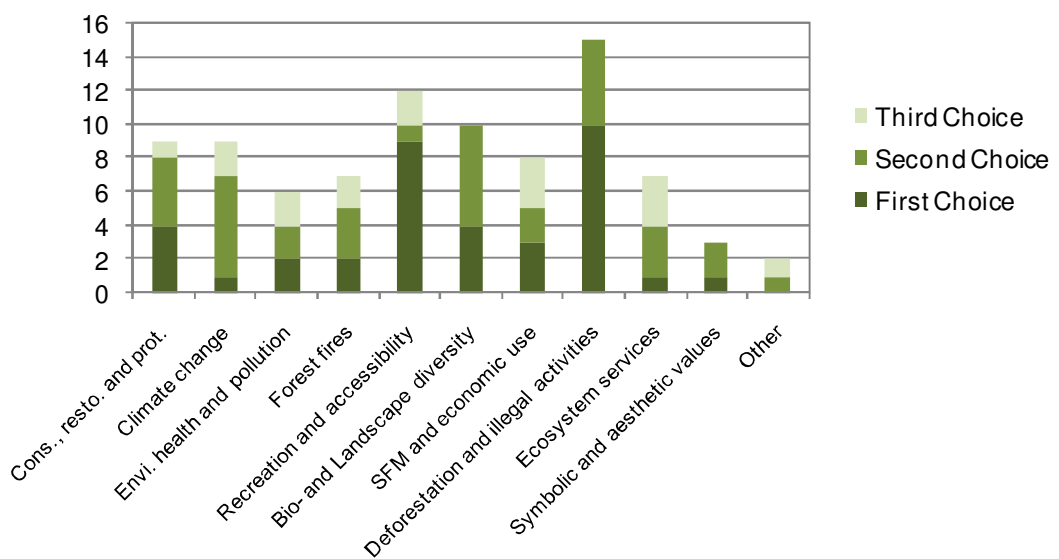
This question refers to Question 3 (EU) and 4 (National) respectively.

Figure 4.10 National survey: most important topics when it comes to forests, weighted by first, second and third choice



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.11 EU survey: most important topics when it comes to forests, weighted by first, second and third choice



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.2 Regional comparison: most important topics when it comes to forests (in totals and percentage)

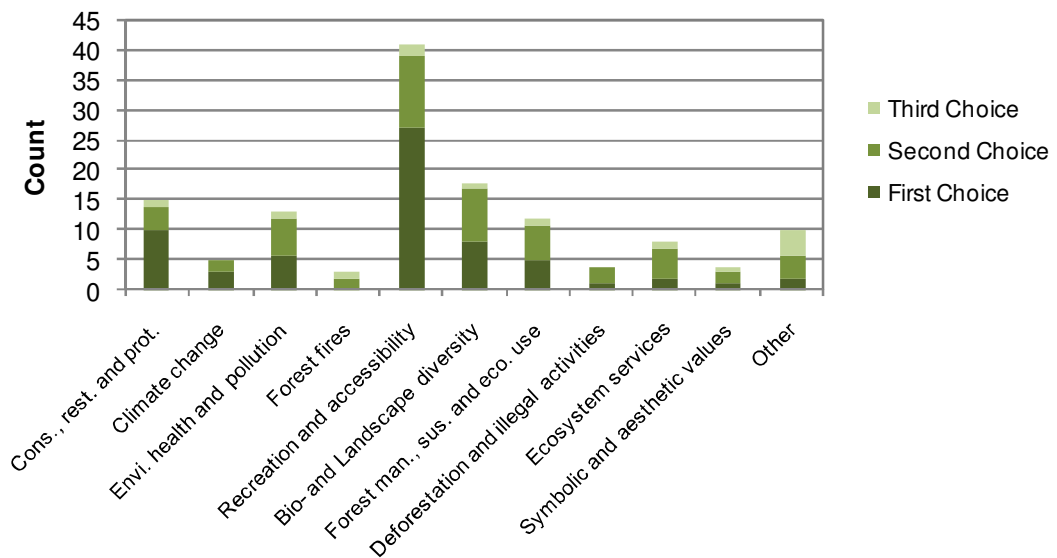
	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 4		Question 4		Question 4		Question 4	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Conservation, restoration and protection	4	6,2%	4	13,8%	7	18,9%	1	4,8%
Climate change	1	1,5%	3	10,3%	4	10,8%	2	9,5%
Environmental issues; forest health and pollution	4	6,2%	1	3,4%	2	5,4%	1	4,8%
Forest fires			9	31,0%				
Recreation and accessibility	11	16,9%	3	10,3%	8	21,6%	4	19,0%
Bio- and Landscape diversity	7	10,8%	1	3,4%	5	13,5%	4	19,0%
Forest management, sustainability and economic use	6	9,2%	5	17,2%	4	10,8%	4	19,0%
Deforestation, overexploitation and illegal activities	11	16,9%	1	3,4%	2	5,4%	3	14,3%
Ecosystem services (clean water & air, non-timber products, bioenergy)	12	18,5%			3	8,1%	1	4,8%
Symbolic and aesthetic values	6	9,2%	1	3,4%	1	2,7%		
Other	3	4,6%	1	3,4%	1	2,7%	1	4,8%

[Source: ECORYS]

4.4.2 What do you think is particularly important for the younger generation (people under 25 years of age) when it comes to forests?

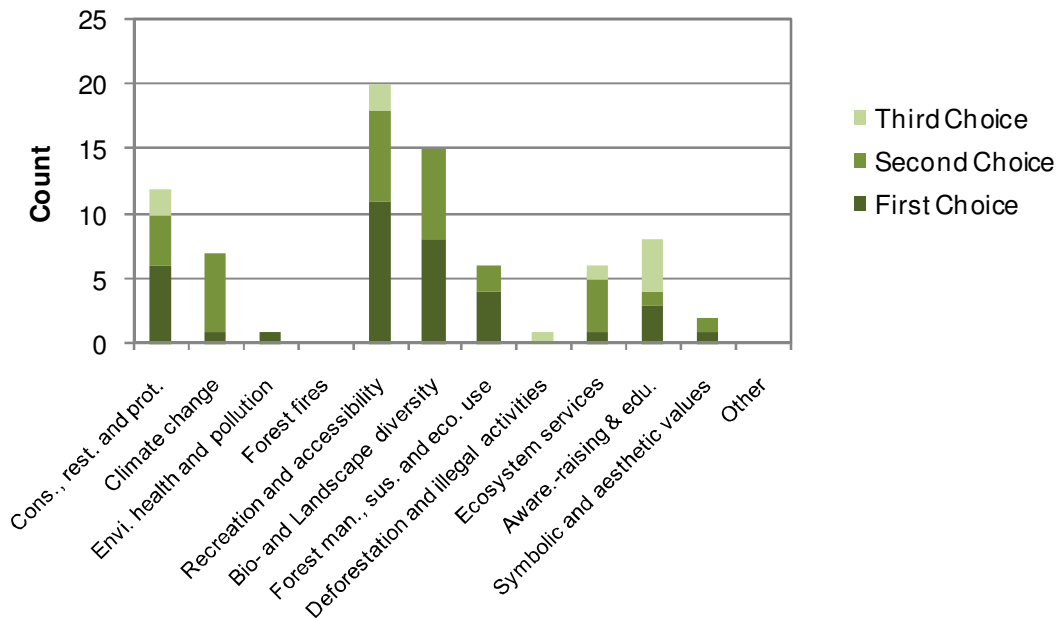
This question refers to Question 4 (EU) and 5 (National) respectively.

Figure 4.12 National survey: important topics for the younger generation when it comes to forests



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.13 EU survey: important topics for the younger generation when it comes to forests



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.3 Regional comparison: important topics for the younger generation when it comes to forests

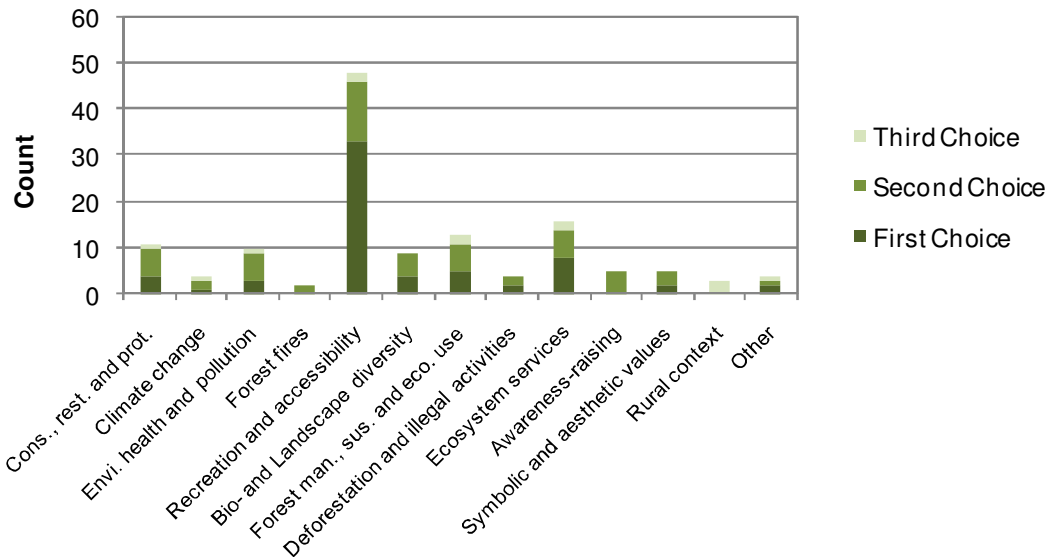
	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 5		Question 5		Question 5		Question 5	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Conservation, restoration and protection	3	5,3%	5	18,5%	5	15,6%	2	11,8%
Climate change	1	1,8%	1	3,7%	3	9,4%		
Environmental issues; forest health and pollution	4	7,0%	2	7,4%	6	18,8%	1	5,9%
Forest fires	1	1,8%	2	7,4%				
Recreation and accessibility	21	36,8%	5	18,5%	10	31,3%	5	29,4%
Bio- and Landscape diversity	5	8,8%	5	18,5%	5	15,6%	3	17,6%
Forest management, sustainability and economic use	6	10,5%	1	3,7%	1	3,1%	4	23,5%
Deforestation, overexploitation and illegal activities	3	5,3%			1	3,1%		
Ecosystem services (clean water & air, non-timber products, bioenergy)	5	8,8%	2	7,4%			1	5,9%
Awareness-raising			1	3,7%				
Symbolic and aesthetic values	1	1,8%	1	3,7%	1	3,1%		
Other	7	12,3%	2	7,4%			1	5,9%

[Source: ECORYS]

... and what is particularly important for people living in urban areas [in the EU] [of your country of residence] when it comes to forests?

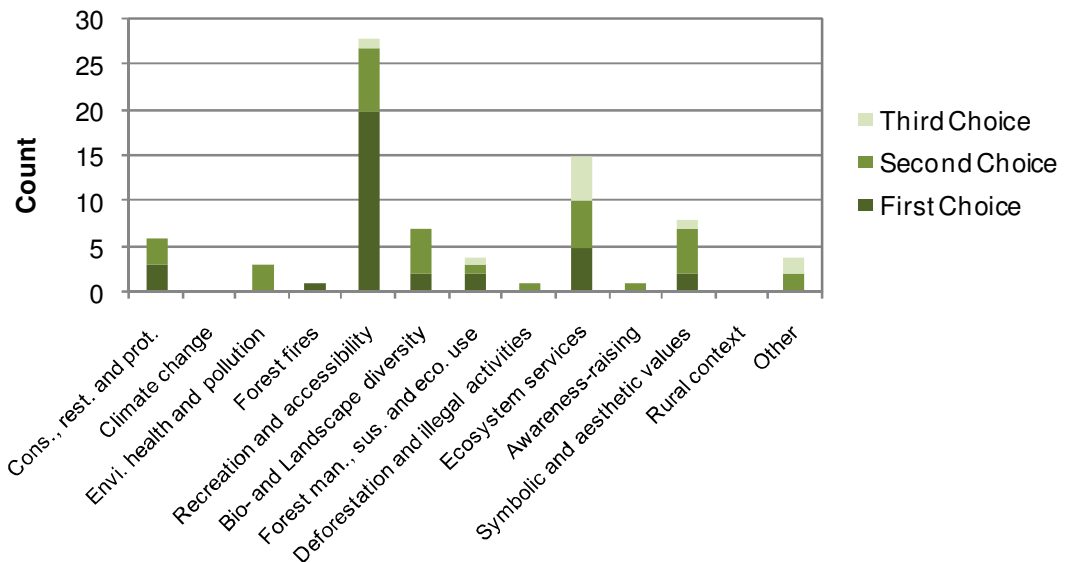
This question refers to Question 5 (EU) and 6 (National) respectively.

Figure 4.14 EU survey: Important topics for people living in urban areas when it comes to forests



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.15 EU survey: important topics for people living in urban areas when it comes to forests



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.4 Regional comparison: important topics for people living in urban areas when it comes to forest

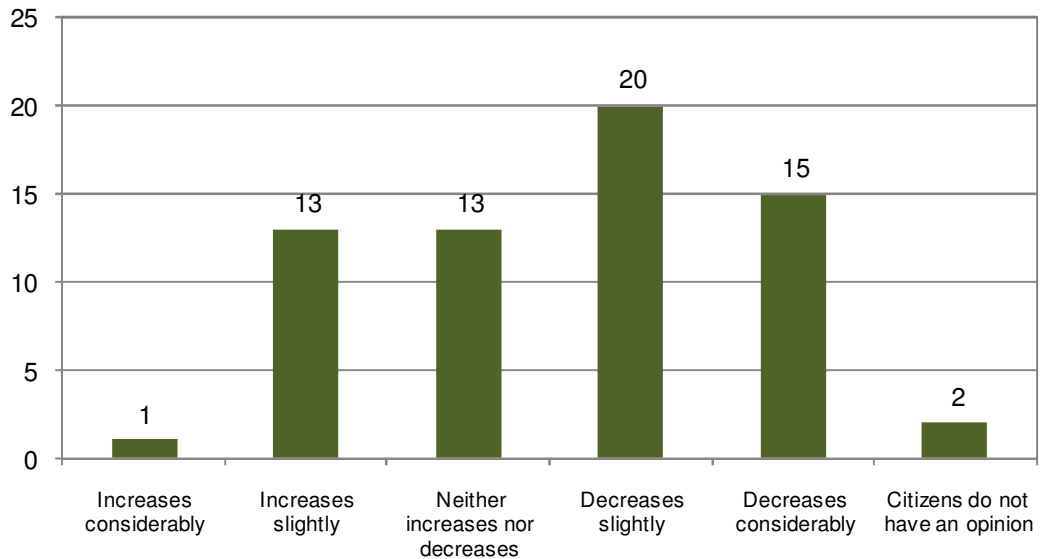
	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 6		Question 6		Question 6		Question 6	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Conservation, restoration and protection	2	3,6%	3	11,5%	4	11,8%	2	10,5%
Climate change	1	1,8%			3	8,8%		
Environmental issues; forest health and pollution	3	5,5%	1	3,8%	4	11,8%	2	10,5%
Forest fires			2	7,7%				
Recreation and accessibility	19	34,5%	6	23,1%	14	41,2%	9	47,4%
Bio- and Landscape diversity	3	5,5%	4	15,4%	2	5,9%		
Forest management, sustainability and economic use	4	7,3%	4	15,4%	2	5,9%	3	15,8%
Deforestation, overexploitation and illegal activities	3	5,5%			1	2,9%		
Ecosystem services (clean water & air, non-timber products, bioenergy)	10	18,2%	4	15,4%	1	2,9%	1	5,3%
Awareness-raising	3	5,5%			1	2,9%	1	5,3%
Rural context	1	1,8%	2	7,7%				
Symbolic and aesthetic values	2	3,6%			2	5,9%	1	5,3%
Other	4	7,3%						

[Source: ECORYS]

4.4.3 What do you think people in your country of residence believe about the development of forest area in [their countries] [your country].

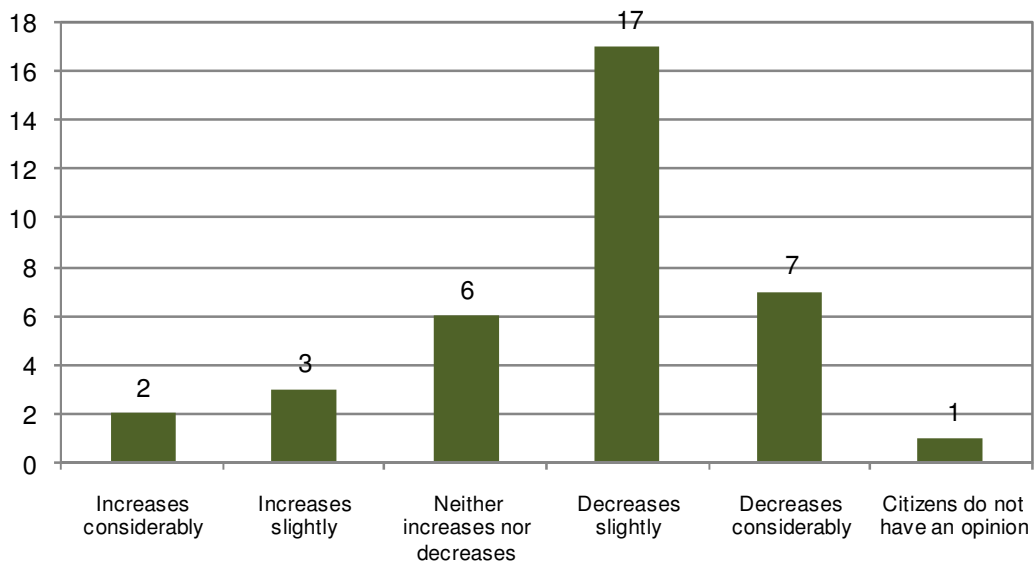
This question refers to Question 6 (EU) and 7 (National) respectively.

Figure 4.16 National survey: public opinion about the development of the forested area



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.17 EU survey: public opinion about the development of the forested area



[Source: ECORYS]

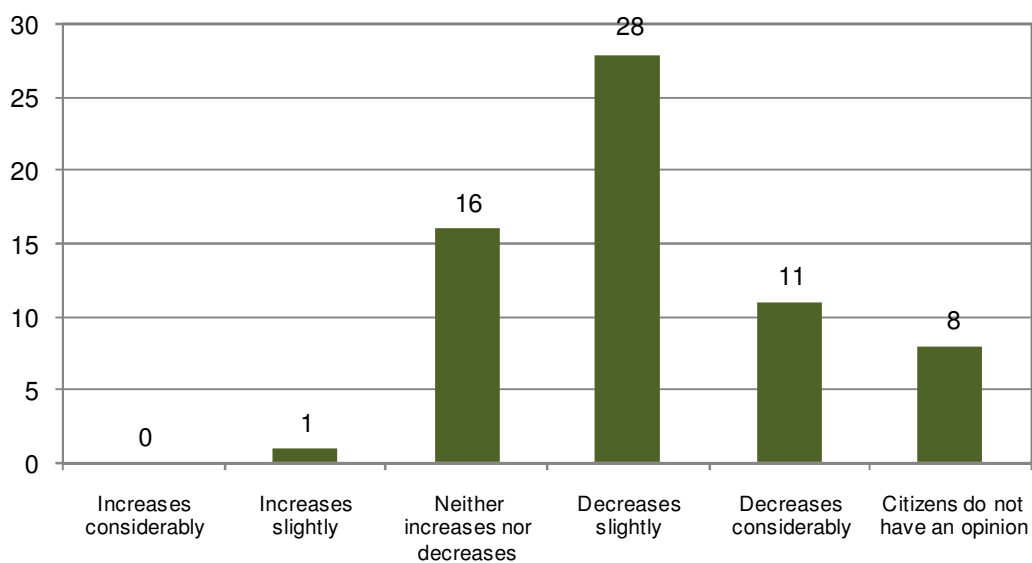
Table 4.5 Regional comparison: public opinion about the development of the forested area

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 7a		Question 7a		Question 7a		Question 7a	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Increases considerably	1	3,7%						
Increases slightly	7	25,9%	1	8,3%	4	25,0%	1	11,1%
Neither increases nor decreases	2	7,4%			5	31,3%	6	66,7%
Decreases slightly	10	37,0%	2	16,7%	6	37,5%	2	22,2%
Decreases considerably	7	25,9%	7	58,3%	1	6,3%		
Citizens do not have an opinion			2	16,7%				

[Source: ECORYS]

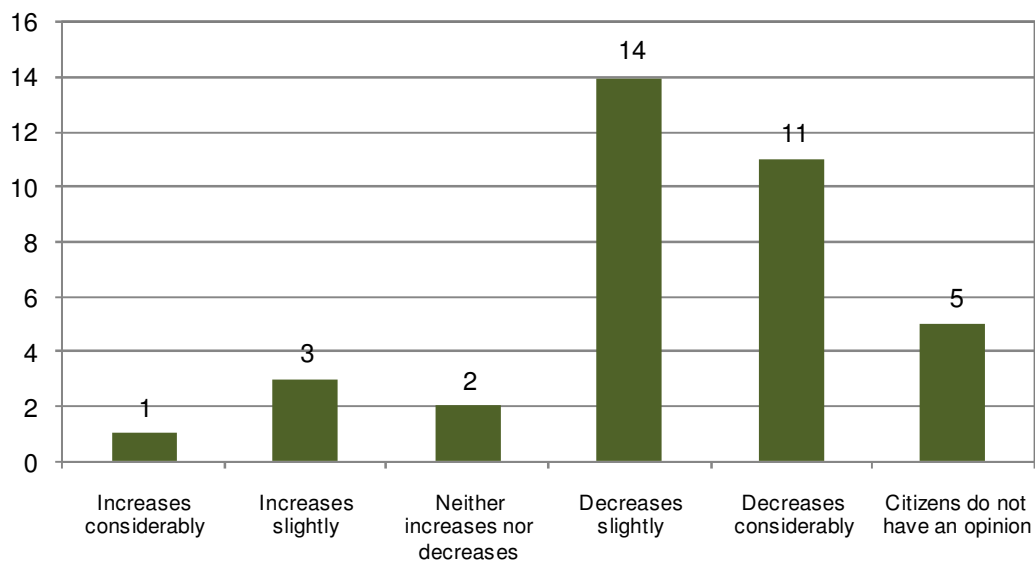
... and about the development of forest biodiversity in [their countries] [your country]...

Figure 4.18 National survey: public opinion about the development of forest biodiversity



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.19 EU survey: public opinion about the development of forest biodiversity



[Source: ECORYS]

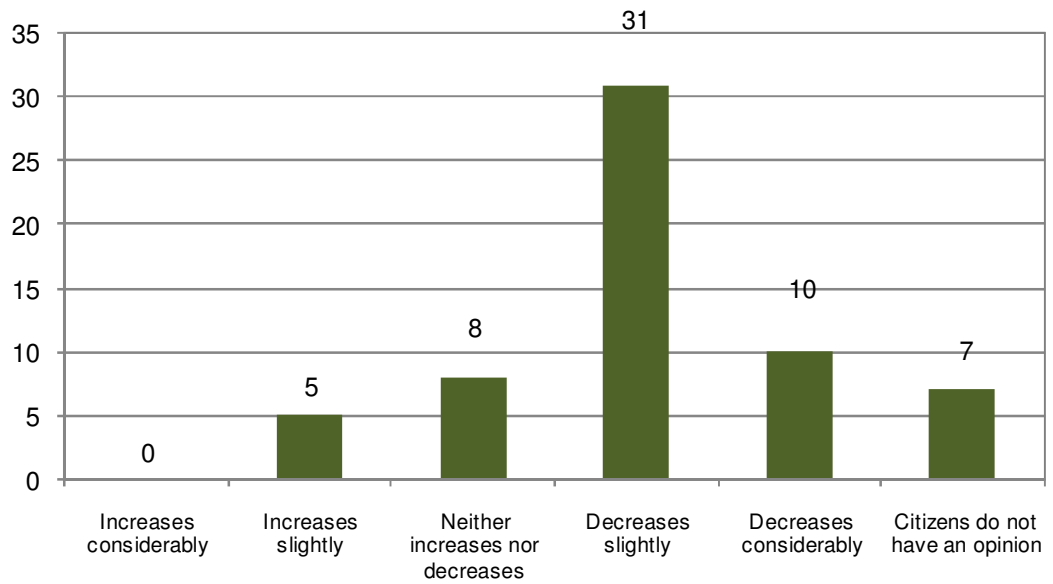
Table 4.6 Regional comparison: public opinion about the development of forest biodiversity

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 7b		Question 7b		Question 7b		Question 7b	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Increases slightly					1	6,3%		
Neither increases nor decreases	7	25,9%	3	25,0%	2	12,5%	4	44,4%
Decreases slightly	12	44,4%	4	33,3%	7	43,8%	5	55,6%
Decreases considerably	5	18,5%	2	16,7%	4	25,0%		
Citizens do not have an opinion	3	11,1%	3	25,0%	2	12,5%		

[Source: ECORYS]

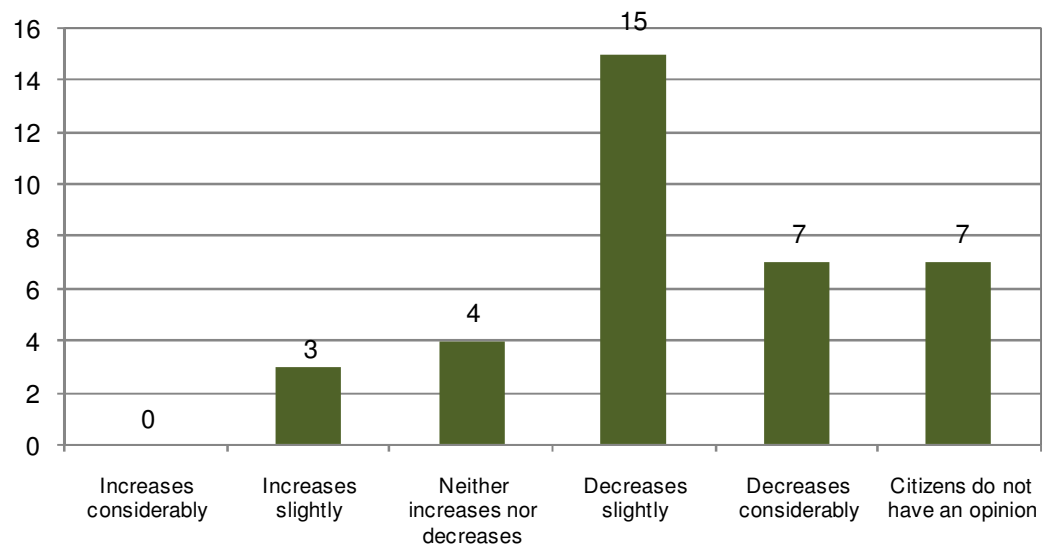
... and about the development of the forest health in [their countries] [your country]...

Figure 4.20 National survey: public opinion about the development of forest health



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.21 EU survey: public opinion about the development of forest health



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.7 Regional comparison: public opinion about the development of forest health

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 7c		Question 7c		Question 7c		Question 7c	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Increases slightly	1	3,7%			2	13,3%	2	25,0%
Neither increases nor decreases	2	7,4%	1	9,1%	2	13,3%	3	37,5%
Decreases slightly	17	63,0%	6	54,5%	7	46,7%	1	12,5%
Decreases considerably	6	22,2%	3	27,3%	1	6,7%		
Citizens do not have an opinion	1	3,7%	1	9,1%	3	20,0%	2	25,0%

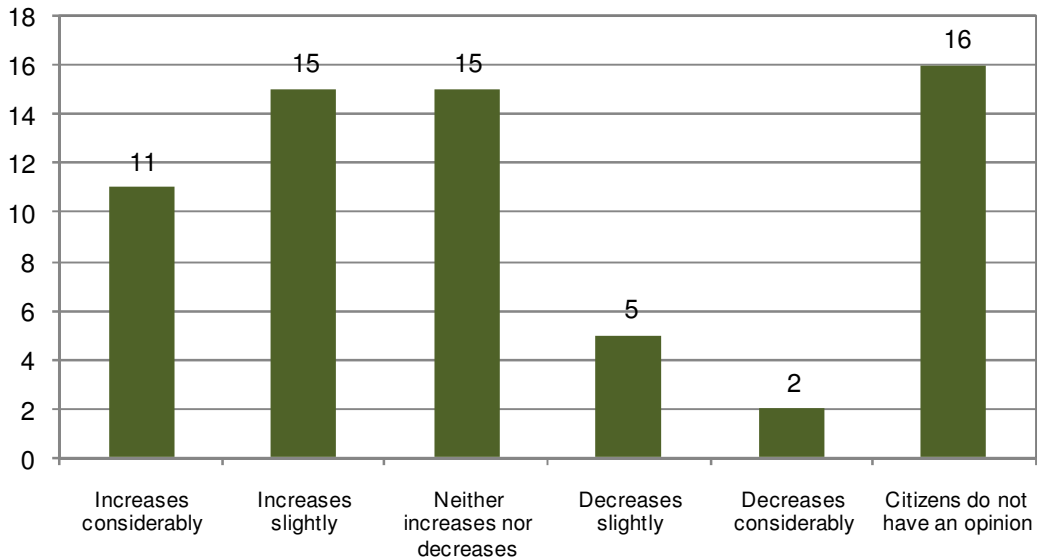
[Source: ECORYS]

4.4.4 There are a number of factors that are causing serious damage to forests.

This question refers to Question 7 (EU) and 8 (National) respectively.

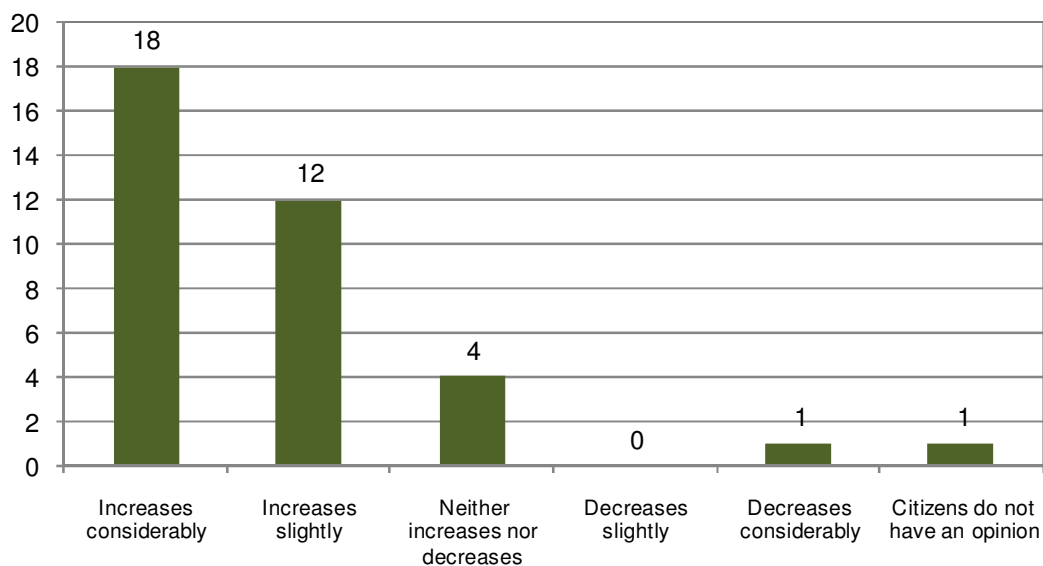
... damages caused by forest fires. Does the public think that damages caused by forest fires...

Figure 4.22 National survey: public opinion about damages caused by forest fires



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.23 EU survey: public opinion about damages caused by forest fires



[Source: ECORYS]

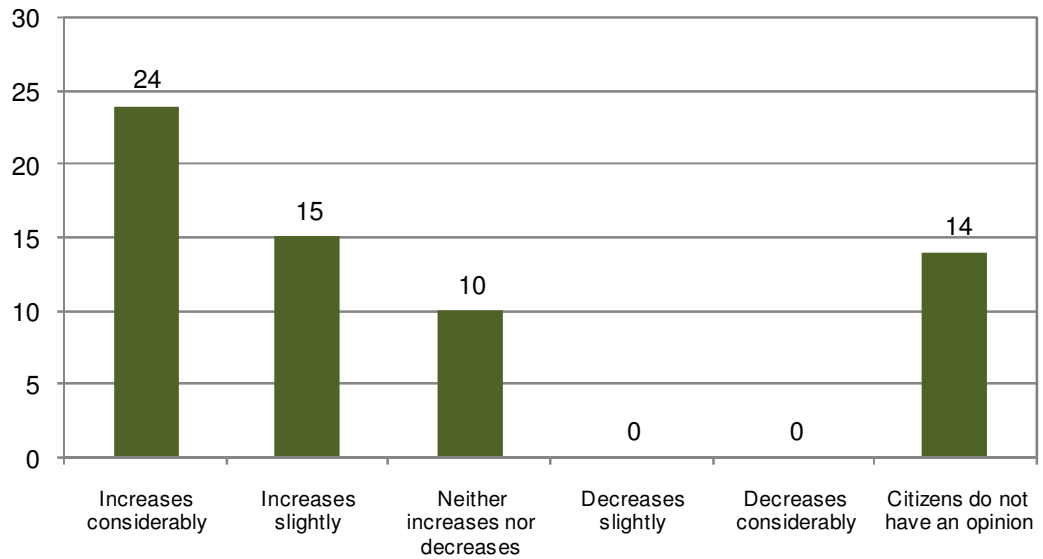
Table 4.8 Regional comparison: public opinion about damages caused by forest fires

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 8a		Question 8a		Question 8a		Question 8a	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Increases considerably			10	83,3%	1	5,9%		
Increases slightly	8	30,8%	2	16,7%	4	23,5%	1	11,1%
Neither increases nor decreases	6	23,1%			7	41,2%	2	22,2%
Decreases slightly	3	11,5%			1	5,9%	1	11,1%
Decreases considerably	2	7,7%						
Citizens do not have an opinion	7	26,9%			4	23,5%	5	55,6%

[Source: ECORYS]

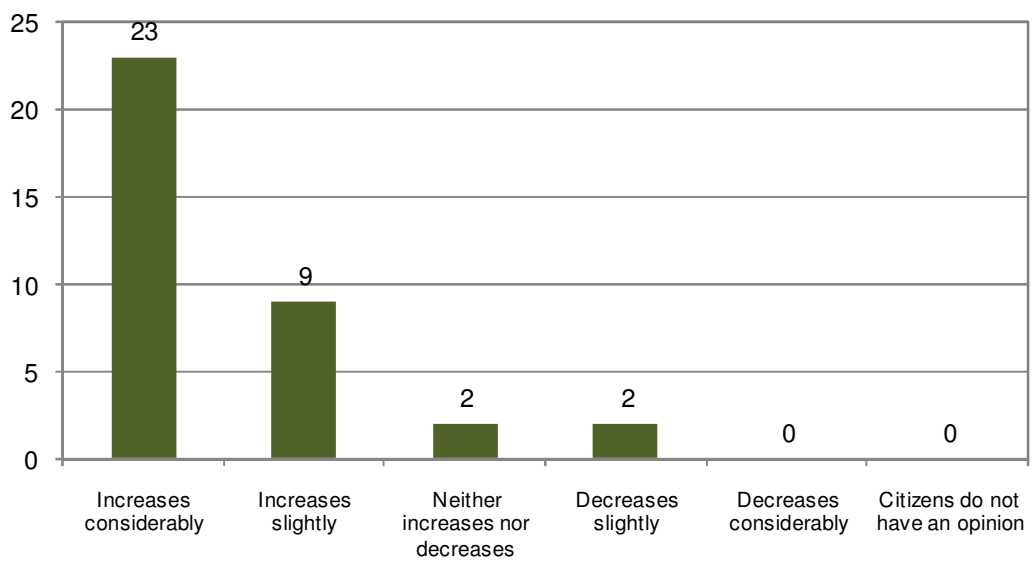
... damages caused by storms. Does the public think that damages caused by storms...

Figure 4.24 National survey: public opinion about damages caused by storms



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.25 EU survey: public opinion about damages caused by storms



[Source: ECORYS]

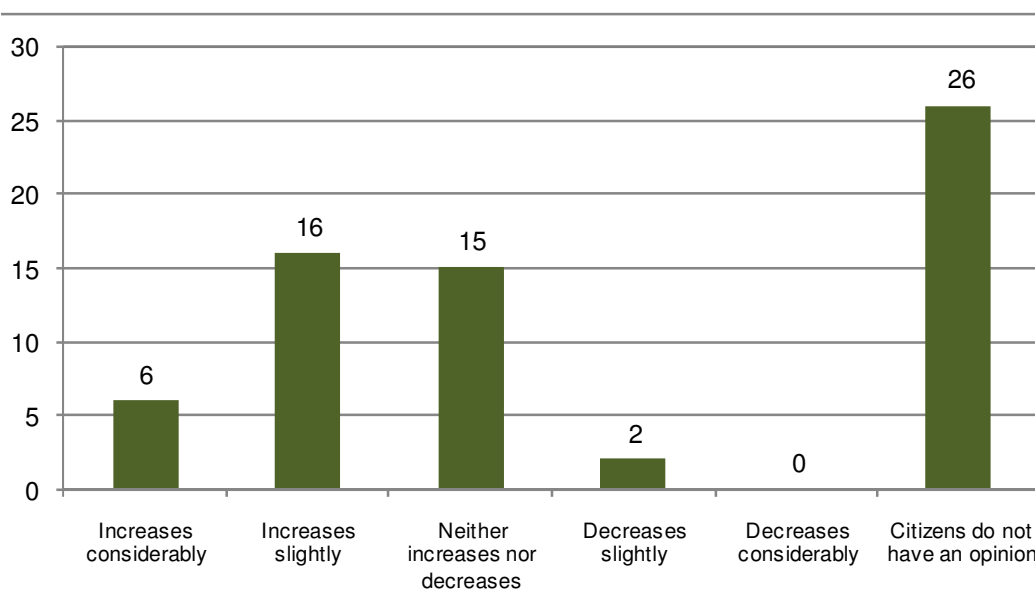
Table 4.9 Regional comparison: public opinion about damages caused by storms

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 8b		Question 8b		Question 8b		Question 8b	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Increases considerably	10	40,0%	1	8,3%	7	41,2%	6	66,7%
Increases slightly	7	28,0%	2	16,7%	4	23,5%	2	22,2%
Neither increases nor decreases	4	16,0%	3	25,0%	3	17,6%		
Citizens do not have an opinion	4	16,0%	6	50,0%	3	17,6%	1	11,1%

[Source: ECORYS]

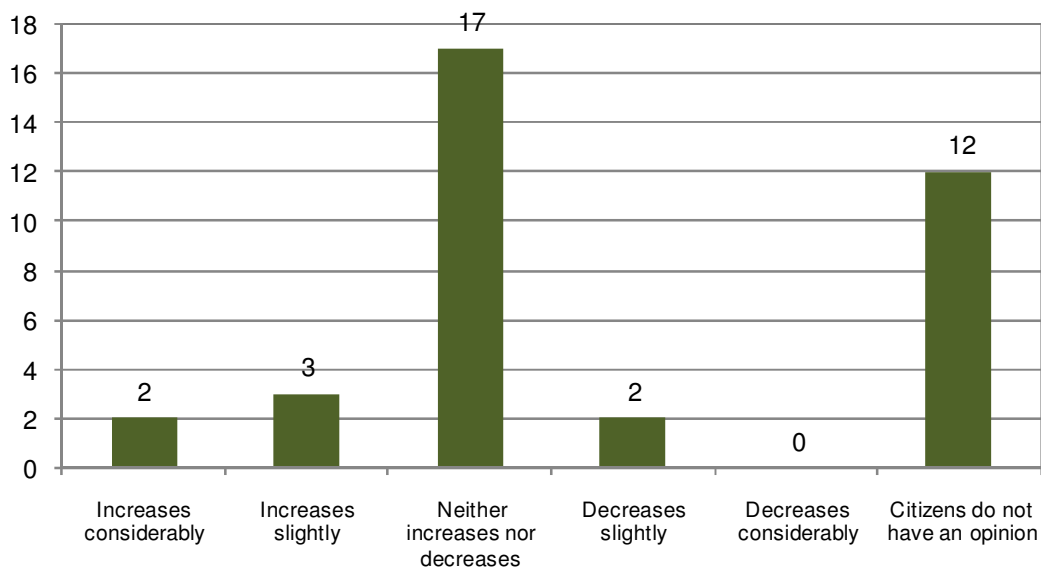
... damages caused by wild animals. Does the public think that damages caused by wild animals...

Figure 4.26 National survey: public opinion about damages caused by wild animals



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.27 EU survey: public opinion about damages caused by wild animals



[Source: ECORYS]

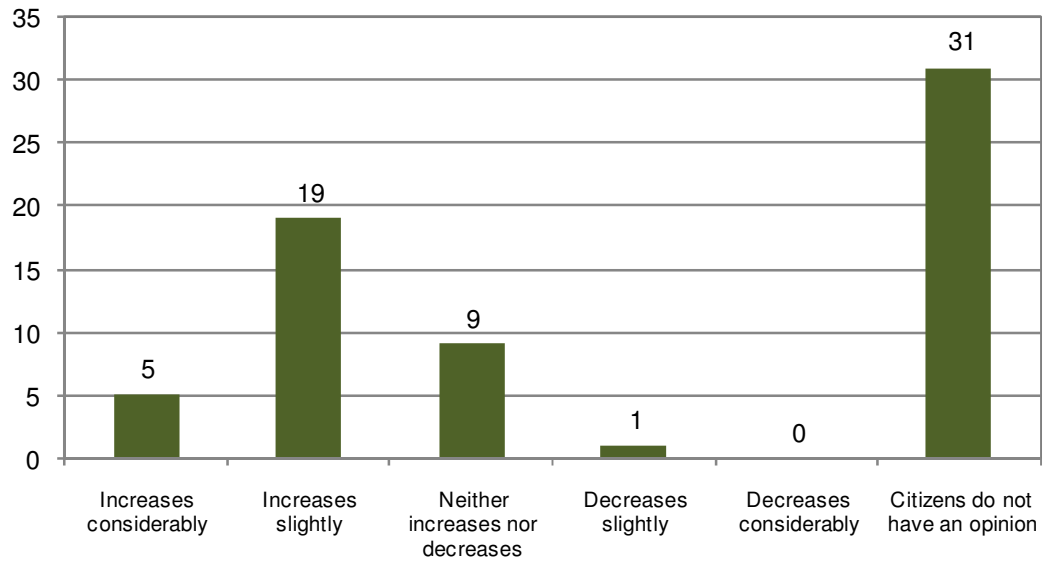
Table 4.10 Regional comparison: public opinion about damages caused by wild animals

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 8c		Question 8c		Question 8c		Question 8c	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Increases considerably	5	18,5%			1	5,9%		
Increases slightly	8	29,6%	1	8,3%	2	11,8%	5	55,6%
Neither increases nor decreases	6	22,2%	4	33,3%	3	17,6%	2	22,2%
Decreases slightly					2	11,8%		
Citizens do not have an opinion	8	29,6%	7	58,3%	9	52,9%	2	22,2%

[Source: ECORYS]

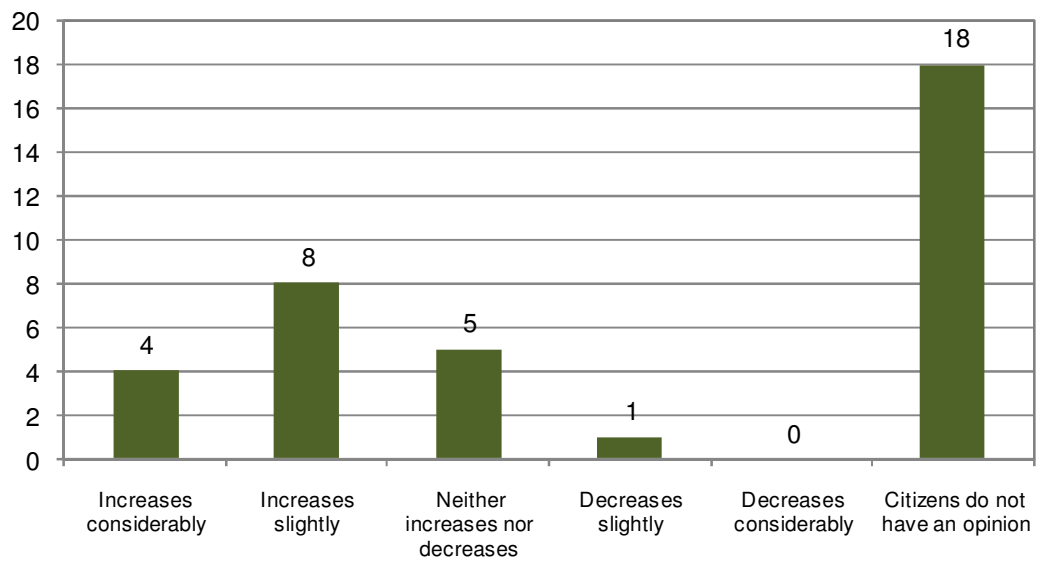
... damages caused by invasive species. Does the public think that damages caused by invasive species...

Figure 4.28 National survey: public opinion about damages caused by invasive species



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.29 EU survey: public opinion about damages caused by invasive species



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.11 Regional comparison: public opinion about damages caused by invasive species

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 8d		Question 8d		Question 8d		Question 8d	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Increases considerably	2	7,4%			2	11,8%	1	11,1%
Increases slightly	7	25,9%	4	33,3%	5	29,4%	3	33,3%
Neither increases nor decreases	3	11,1%	2	16,7%	1	5,9%	3	33,3%
Decreases slightly	1	3,7%						
Citizens do not have an opinion	14	51,9%	6	50,0%	9	52,9%	2	22,2%

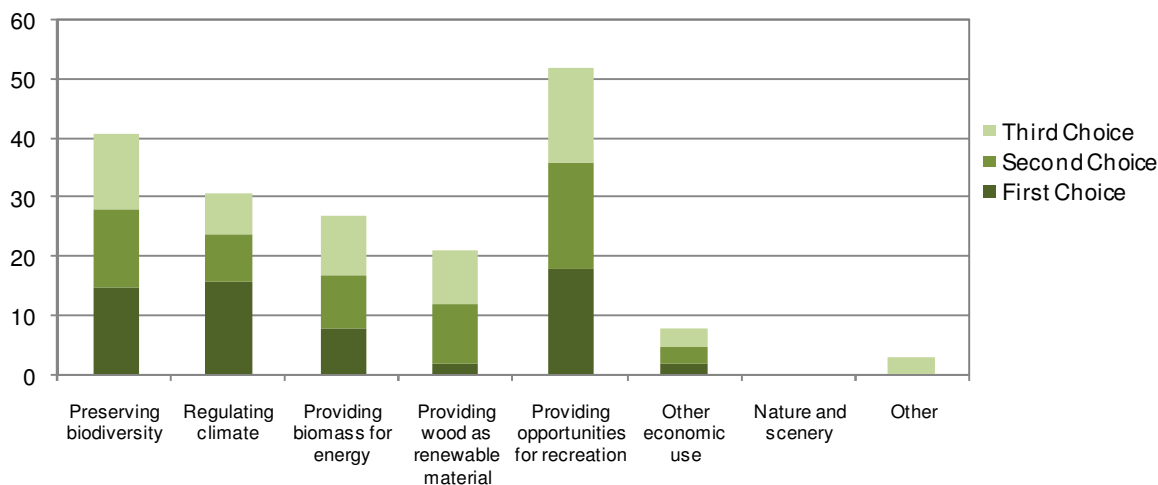
[Source: ECORYS]

4.5 Results per topic: forest benefits, use and management

4.5.1 Forests provide different benefits...

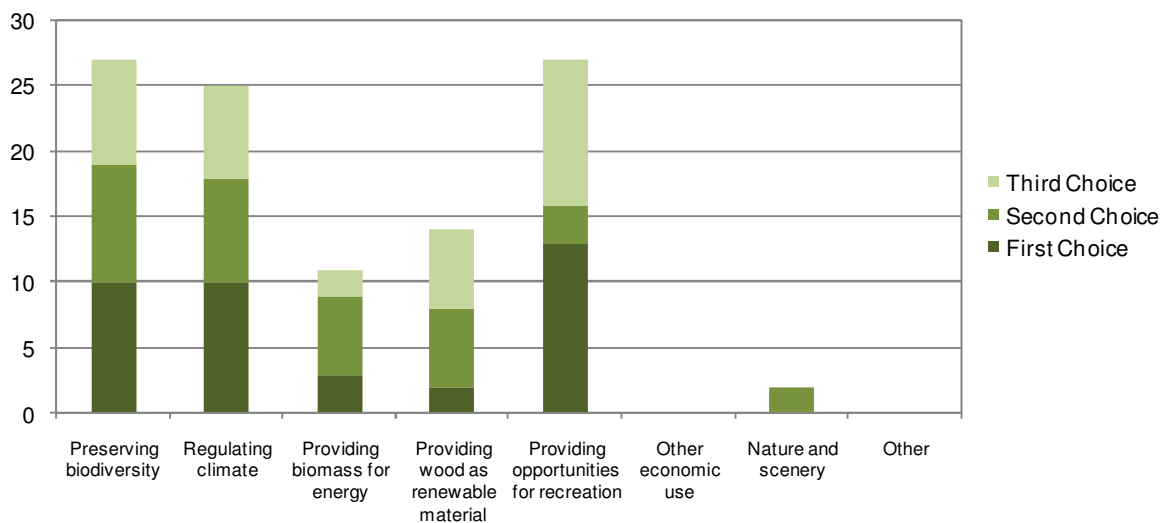
This question refers to Question 8 (EU) and 9 (National) respectively.

Figure 4.30 National survey: public opinion about the importance of different forest benefits



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.31 EU survey: public opinion about the importance of different forest benefits



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.12 Regional comparison: public opinion about the importance of different forest benefits

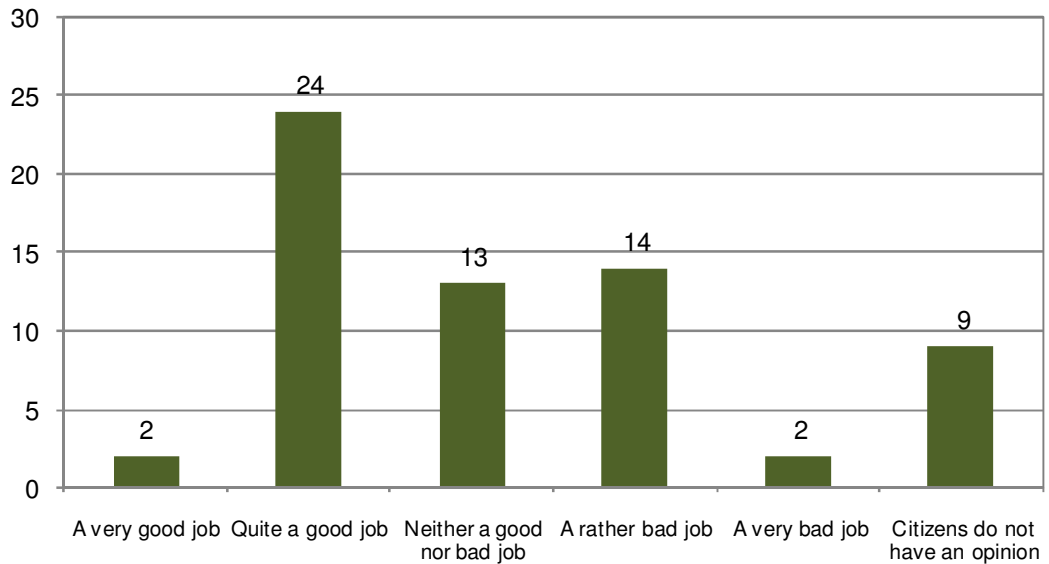
	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 9		Question 9		Question 9		Question 9	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Preserving biodiversity	16	20,8%	6	18,2%	13	29,5%	6	23,1%
Regulating climate	9	11,7%	9	27,3%	11	25,0%	2	7,7%
Providing biomass for energy	11	14,3%	4	12,1%	3	6,8%	9	34,6%
Providing wood as renewable material	14	18,2%	4	12,1%	2	4,5%	1	3,8%
Providing opportunities for recreation	23	29,9%	10	30,3%	13	29,5%	6	23,1%
Other economic use	2	2,6%			1	2,3%	2	7,7%
Other	2	2,6%			1	2,3%		

[Source: ECORYS]

4.5.2 Do [people in your country] [EU citizens] in general think forest management is doing...

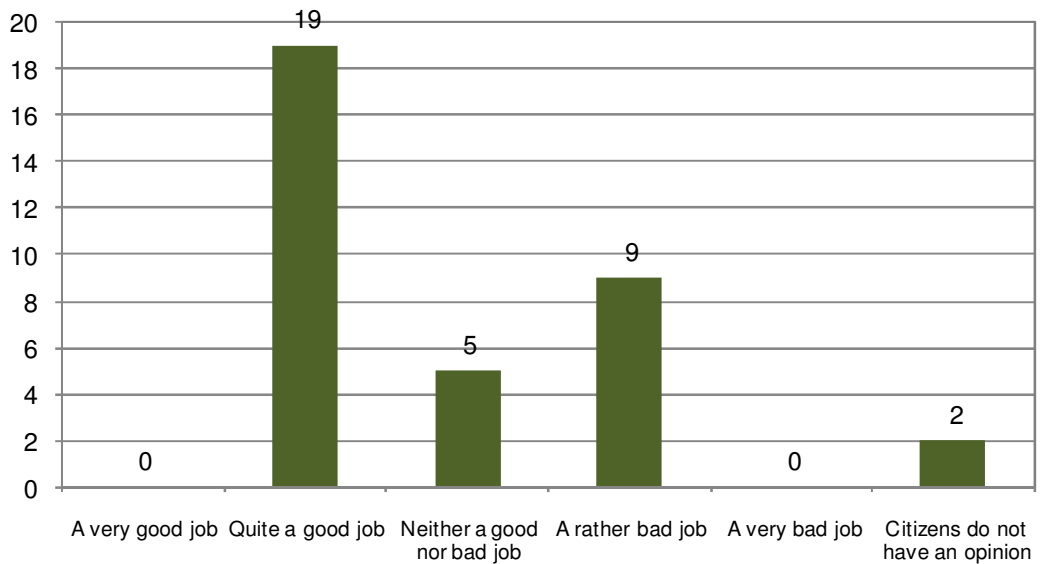
This question refers to Question 9 (EU) and 10 (National) respectively).

Figure 4.32 National survey: public opinion about the quality of forest management



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.33 EU survey: public opinion about the quality of forest management



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.13 Regional comparison: public opinion about the quality of forest management

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 10		Question 10		Question 10		Question 10	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
A very good job	1	3,7%			1	5,9%		
Quite a good job	9	33,3%	1	9,1%	6	35,3%	8	88,9%
Neither a good nor bad job	6	22,2%	4	36,4%	3	17,6%		
A rather bad job	7	25,9%	4	36,4%	3	17,6%		
A very bad job	2	7,4%						
Citizens in general do not have an opinion about forest management	2	7,4%	2	18,2%	4	23,5%	1	11,1%

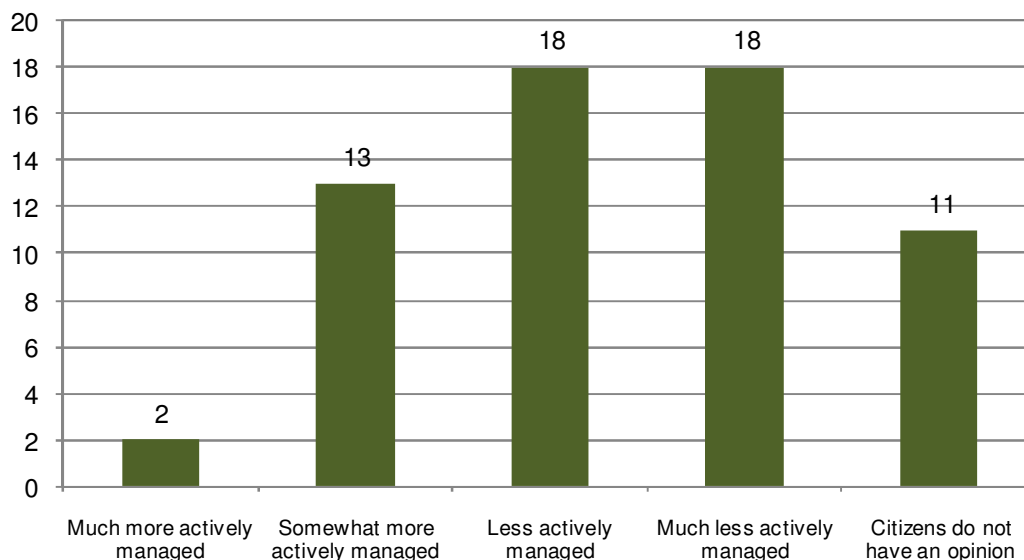
[Source: ECORYS]

4.5.3 What do people [in your country] [EU citizens] think how the management of forests should change.

This question refers to Question 10 (EU) and 11 (National) respectively.

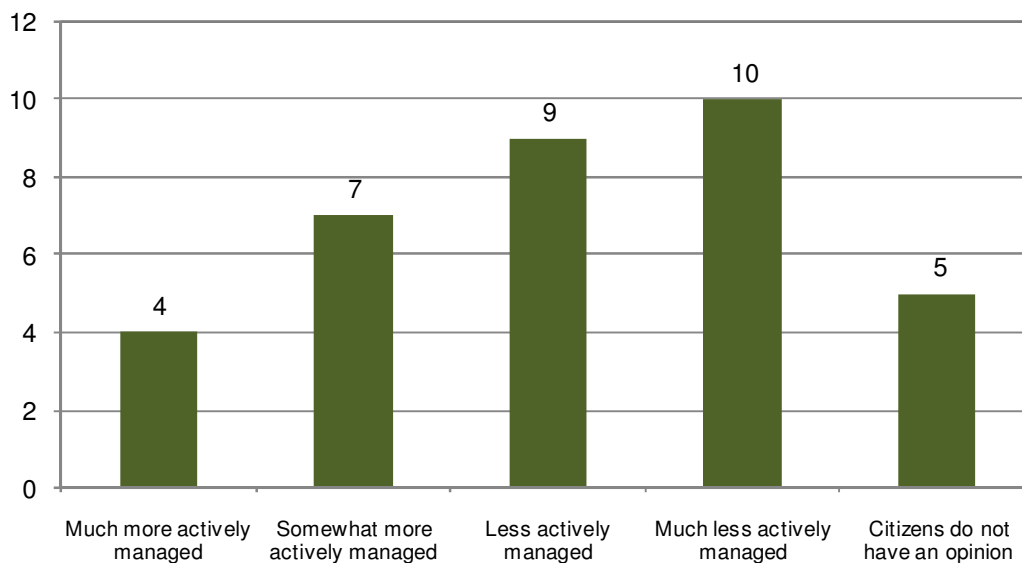
... to preserve biodiversity, forests should be...

Figure 4.34 National survey: public opinion about how forests should be managed to preserve biodiversity



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.35 EU survey: public opinion about how forests should be managed to preserve biodiversity



[Source: ECORYS]

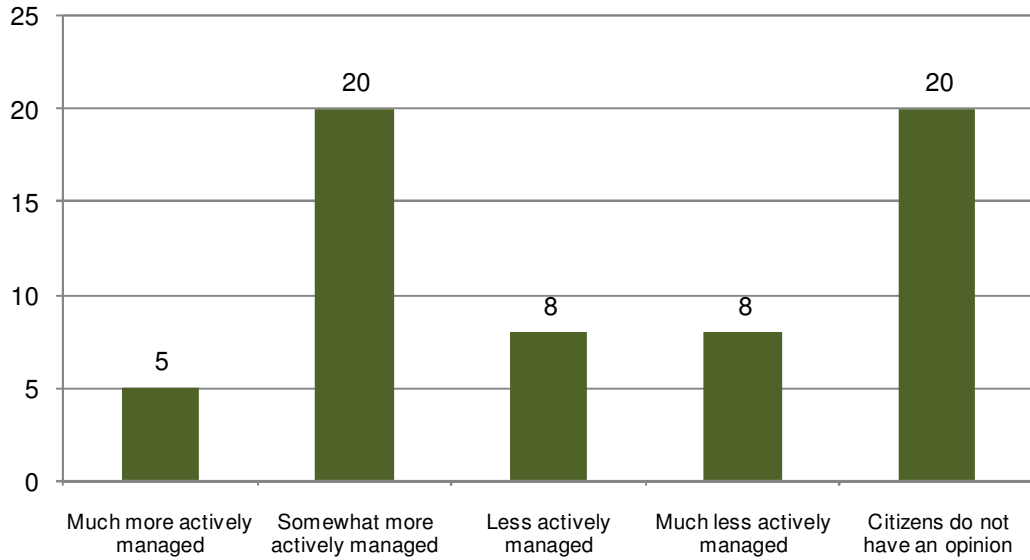
Table 4.14 Regional comparison: public opinion about how forests should be managed to preserve biodiversity

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 11a		Question 11a		Question 11a		Question 11a	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Much more actively managed			1	9,1%	1	6,3%		
Somewhat more actively managed	5	19,2%	1	9,1%	6	37,5%	1	11,1%
Less actively managed	8	30,8%	1	9,1%	3	18,8%	6	66,7%
Much less actively managed	10	38,5%	4	36,4%	4	25,0%		
Citizens do not have an opinion	3	11,5%	4	36,4%	2	12,5%	2	22,2%

[Source: ECORYS]

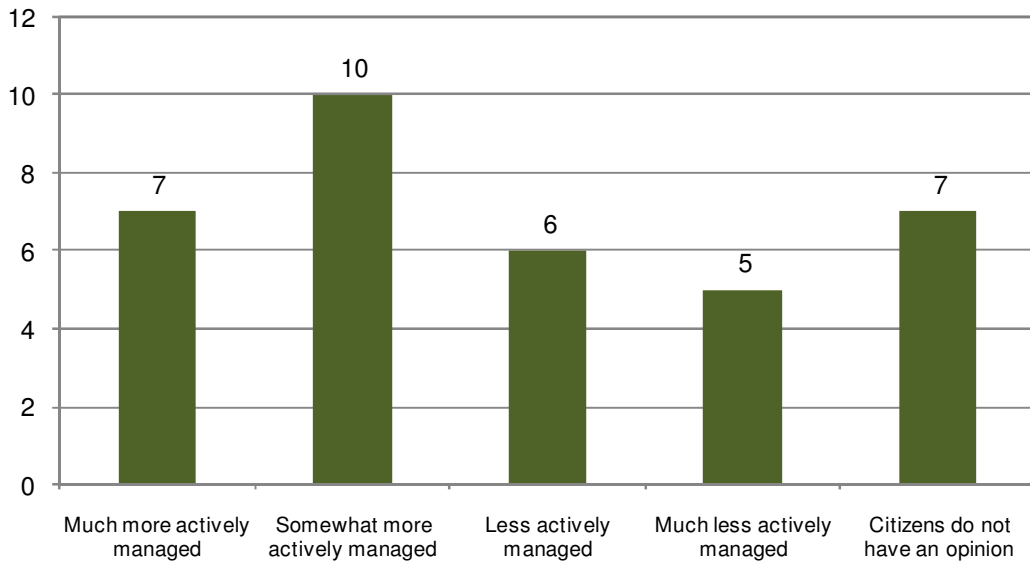
... to help regulate the climate, forests should be...

Figure 4.36 National survey: public opinion on how forests should be managed to regulate climate



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.37 EU survey: public opinion on how forests should be managed to regulate climate



[Source: ECORYS]

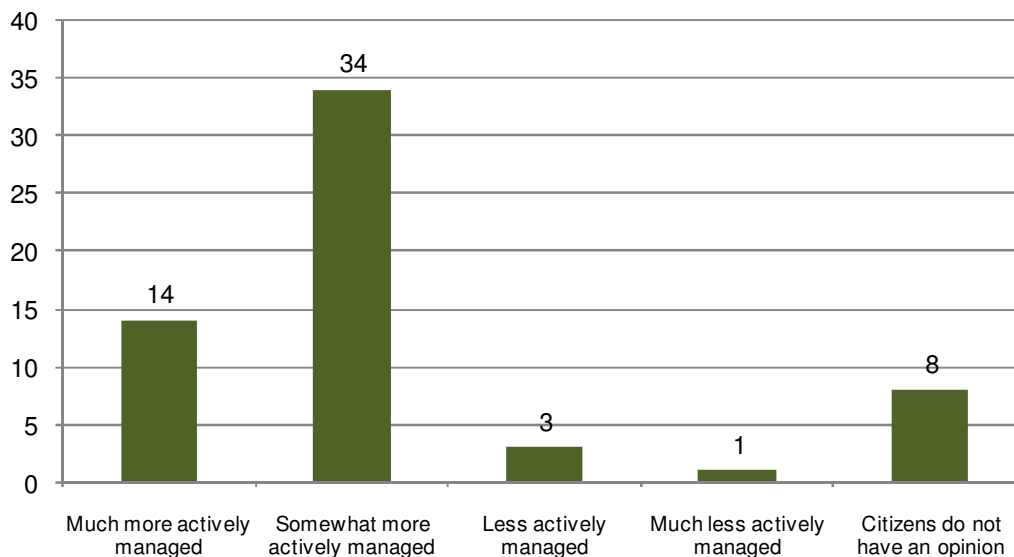
Table 4.15 Regional comparison: public opinion on how forests should be managed to regulate climate

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 11b		Question 11b		Question 11b		Question 11b	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Much more actively managed	1	3,8%	3	27,3%	1	6,7%		
Somewhat more actively managed	7	26,9%	4	36,4%	5	33,3%	4	44,4%
Less actively managed	7	26,9%			1	6,7%		
Much less actively managed	2	7,7%	1	9,1%	5	33,3%		
Citizens do not have an opinion	9	34,6%	3	27,3%	3	20,0%	5	55,6%

[Source: ECORYS]

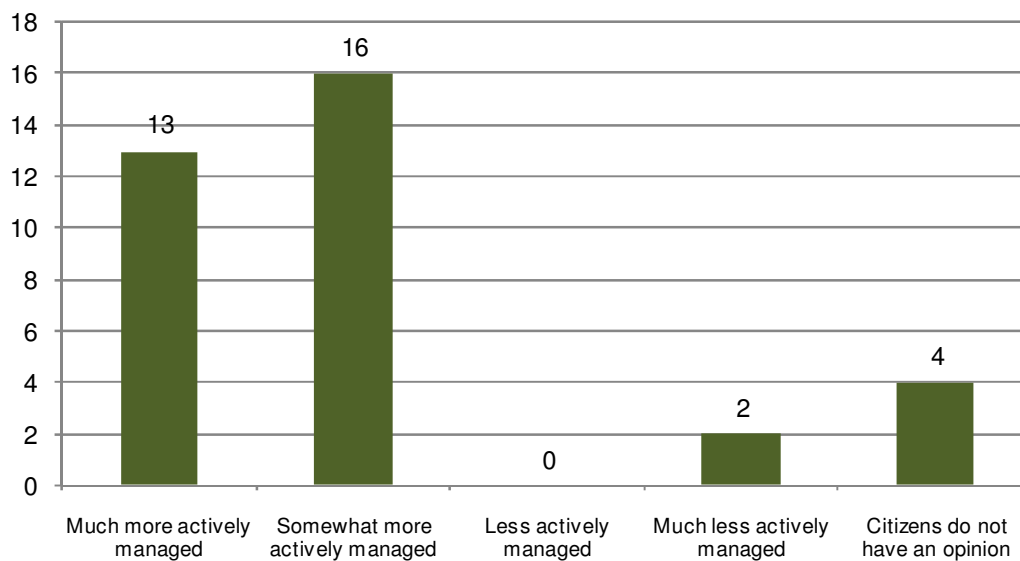
... to provide biomass for bioenergy, forests should be...

Figure 4.38 National survey: public opinion on how forests should be managed to provide biomass for bioenergy



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.39 EU survey: public opinion on how forests should be managed to provide biomass for bioenergy



[Source: ECORYS]

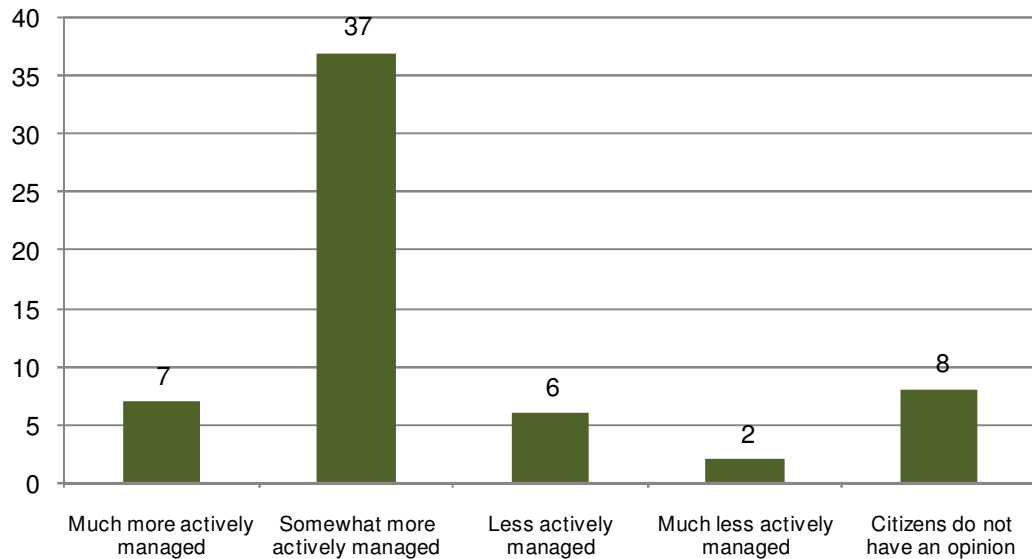
Table 4.16 Regional comparison: public opinion on how forests should be managed to provide biomass for bioenergy

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 11c		Question 11c		Question 11c		Question 11c	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Much more actively managed	6	22,2%	4	36,4%	2	14,3%	2	25,0%
Somewhat more actively managed	16	59,3%	4	36,4%	10	71,4%	4	50,0%
Less actively managed	2	7,4%	1	9,1%				
Much less actively managed	1	3,7%						
Citizens do not have an opinion	2	7,4%	2	18,2%	2	14,3%	2	25,0%

[Source: ECORYS]

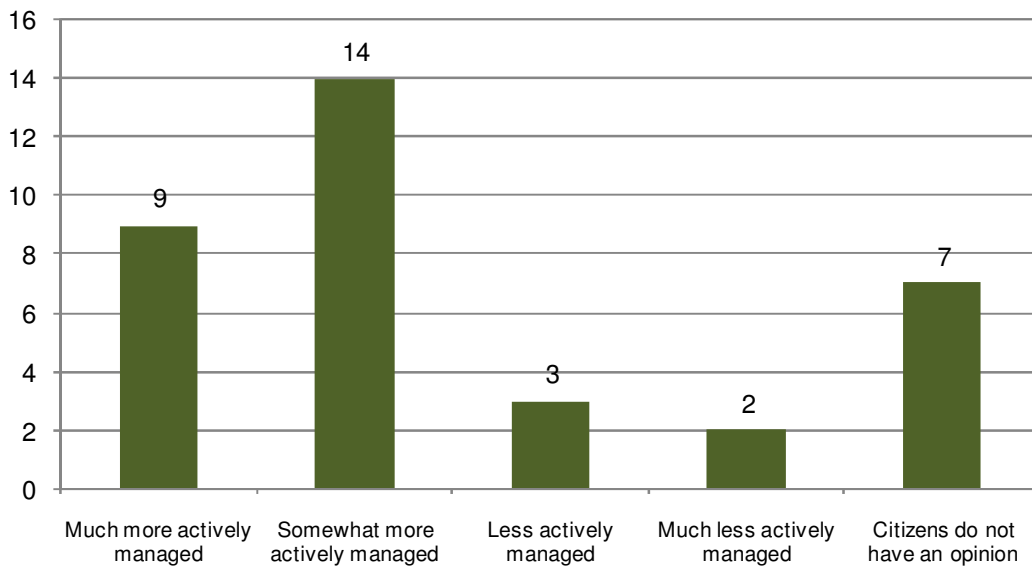
... to provide wood as a renewable material, forests should be ...

Figure 4.40 National survey: public opinion on how forests should be managed to provide wood as a renewable material



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.41 EU survey: public opinion on how forests should be managed to provide wood as a renewable material



[Source: ECORYS]

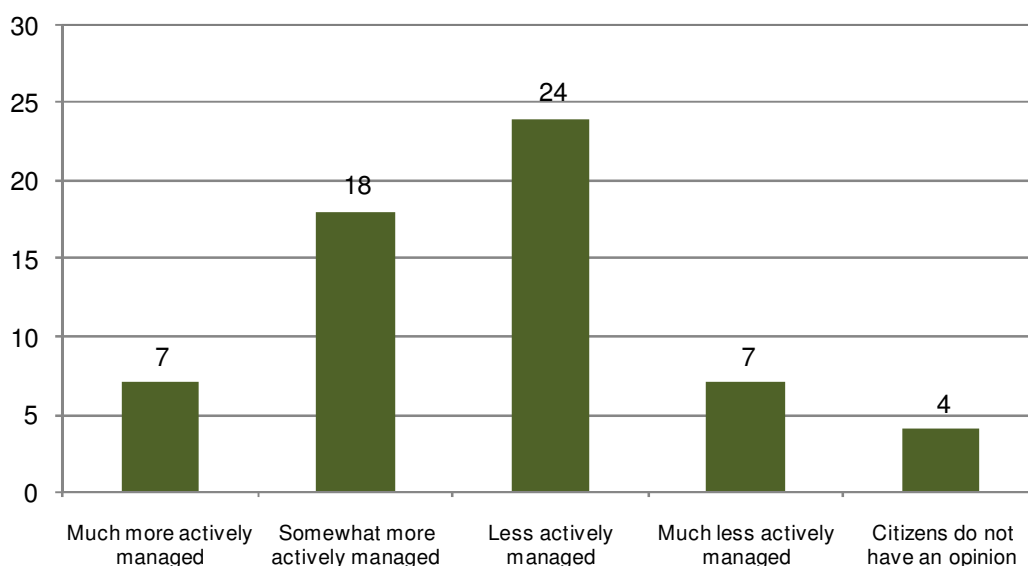
Table 4.17 Regional comparison: public opinion on how forests should be managed to provide wood as a renewable material

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 11d		Question 11d		Question 11d		Question 11d	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Much more actively managed	2	7,4%	3	27,3%	1	7,1%	1	12,5%
Somewhat more actively managed	19	70,4%	5	45,5%	9	64,3%	4	50,0%
Less actively managed	5	18,5%	1	9,1%				
Much less actively managed	1	3,7%			1	7,1%		
Citizens do not have an opinion			2	18,2%	3	21,4%	3	37,5%

[Source: ECORYS]

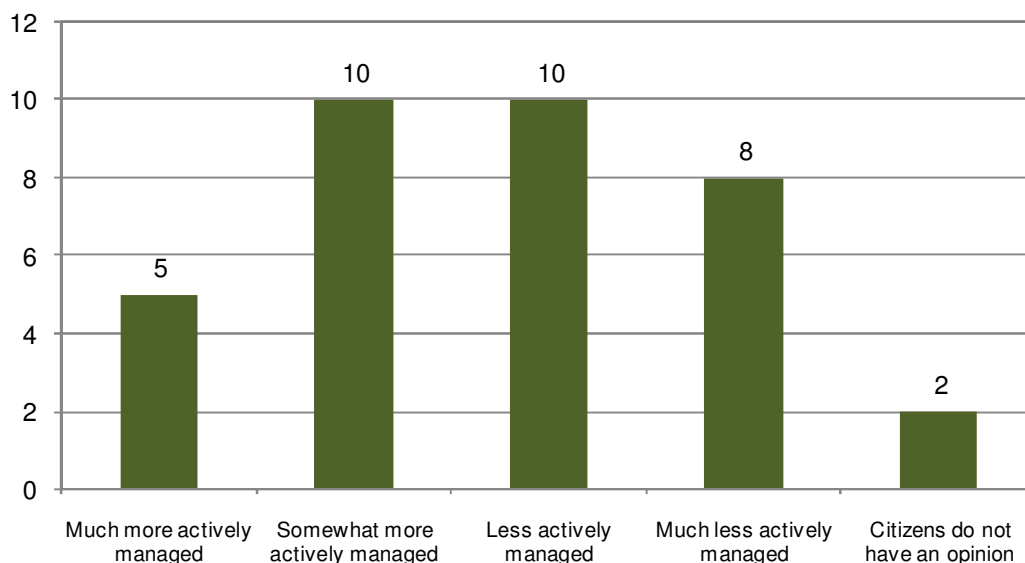
... to provide opportunities for recreation forests should be...

Figure 4.42 National survey: public opinion on how forests should be managed to provide opportunities for recreation



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.43 EU survey: public opinion on how forests should be managed to provide opportunities for recreation



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.18 Regional comparison: public opinion on how forests should be managed to provide opportunities for recreation

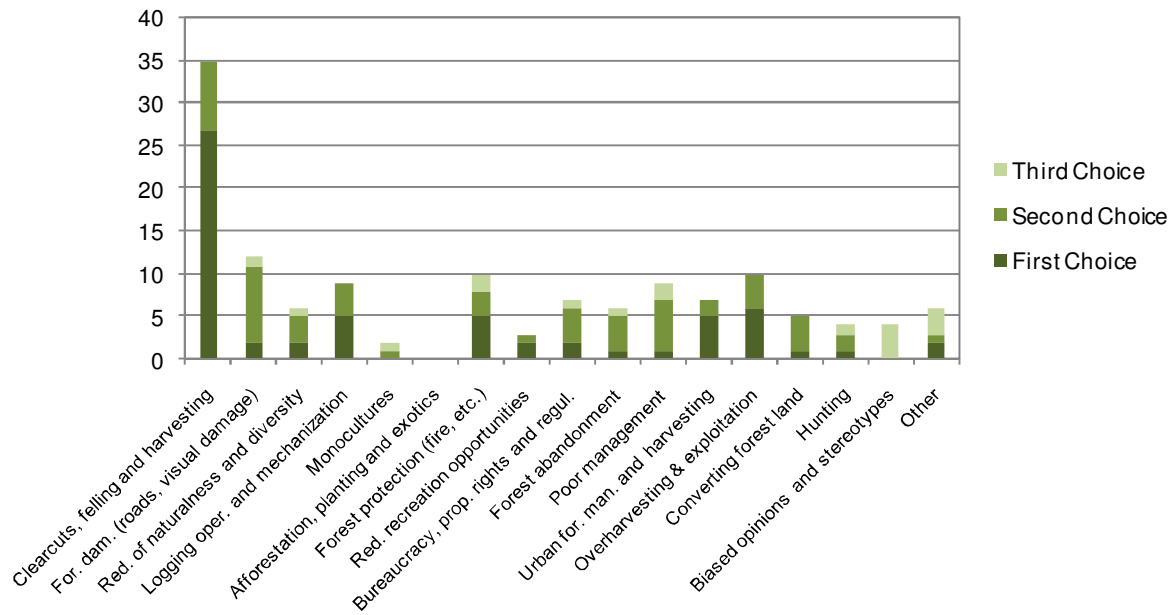
	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 11e		Question 11e		Question 11e		Question 11e	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Much more actively managed	1	3,8%	5	45,5%	1	6,3%		
Somewhat more actively managed	6	23,1%	4	36,4%	7	43,8%	1	14,3%
Less actively managed	12	46,2%			6	37,5%	6	85,7%
Much less actively managed	6	23,1%			1	6,3%		
Citizens do not have an opinion	1	3,8%	2	18,2%	1	6,3%		

[Source: ECORYS]

4.5.4 What do you think [people in your country] [EU citizens] are most critical about when it comes to managing forests?

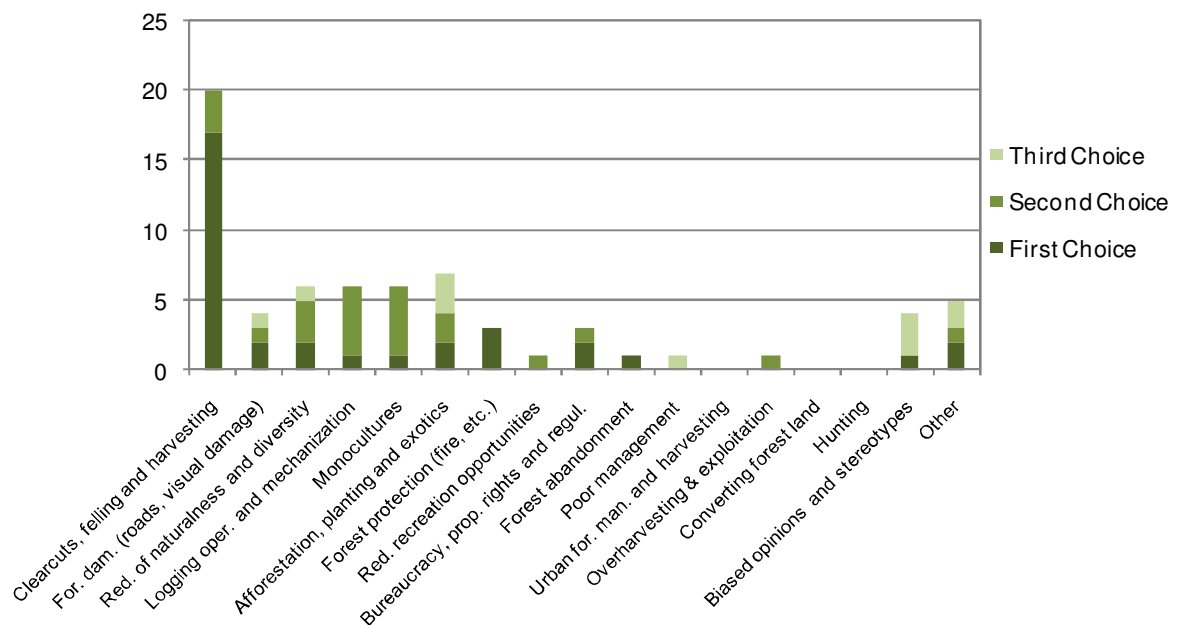
This question refers to Question 11 (EU) and 12 (National) respectively.

Figure 4.44 National survey: public opinion about what is most critical when it comes to managing forests



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.45 EU survey: public opinion about what is most critical when it comes to managing forests



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.19 Regional comparison: public opinion about what is most critical when it comes to managing forests

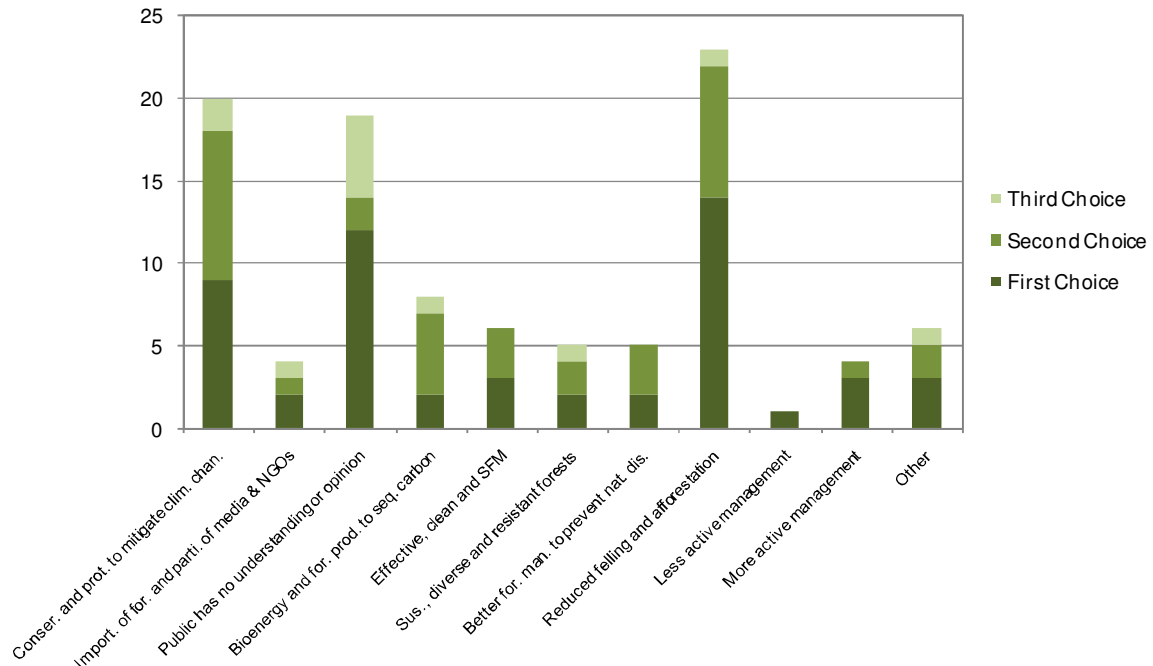
	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 12		Question 12		Question 12		Question 12	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Clearcuts, tree felling and wood harvesting	16	29,6%	5	18,5%	9	25,7%	5	26,3%
Forest damage (roads, visual damage)	6	11,1%	1	3,7%	3	8,6%	2	10,5%
Reduction of naturalness and diversity	3	5,6%			3	8,6%		
Logging operation and mechanization	4	7,4%	1	3,7%	2	5,7%	2	10,5%
Monocultures	1	1,9%			1	2,9%		
Large afforestation, planting and exotics	1	1,9%	2	7,4%				
Forest protection (fire, etc)			8	29,6%				
Reduced recreation opportunities	1	1,9%			3	8,6%	2	10,5%
Bureaucracy, property rights and regulation	2	3,7%	3	11,1%	2	5,7%		
Forest abandonment			2	7,4%				
Poor management	5	9,3%	1	3,7%	1	2,9%	2	10,5%
Urban forests mgmt and harvesting	3	5,6%			1	2,9%	3	15,8%
Overharvesting and exploitation	7	13,0%	1	3,7%	2	5,7%		
Converting forest land	2	3,7%			3	8,6%		
Other	1	1,9%	1	3,7%	1	2,9%	3	15,8%
Hunting	2	3,7%	1	3,7%	1	2,9%		
Biased opinions and stereotypes among public			1	3,7%	3	8,6%		

[Source: ECORYS]

4.5.5 One area that is particularly important with regard to forest management is climate change. How do you think climate change is changing the public's opinion [in your country] [in the EU] of how forests should be managed?

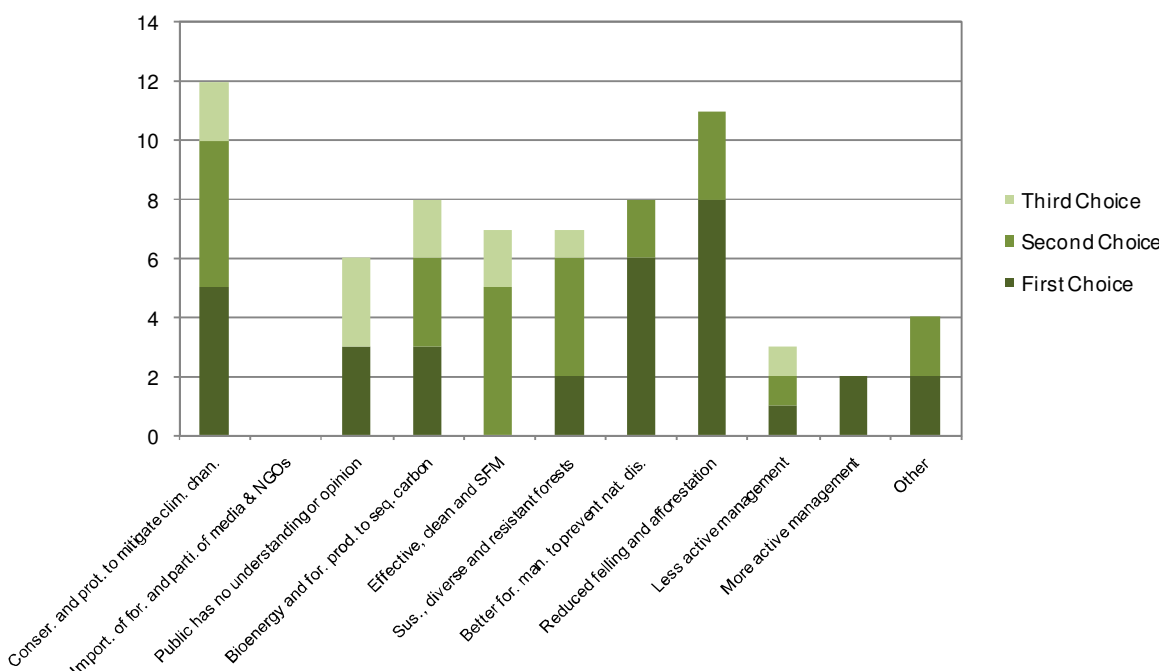
This question refers to Question 12 (EU) and 13 (National) survey respectively.

Figure 4.46 National survey: how climate change is changing the public's opinion of how forests should be managed



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.47 EU survey: how climate change is changing the public's opinion of how forests should be managed



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.20 Regional comparison: how climate change is changing the public's opinion on how forests should be managed

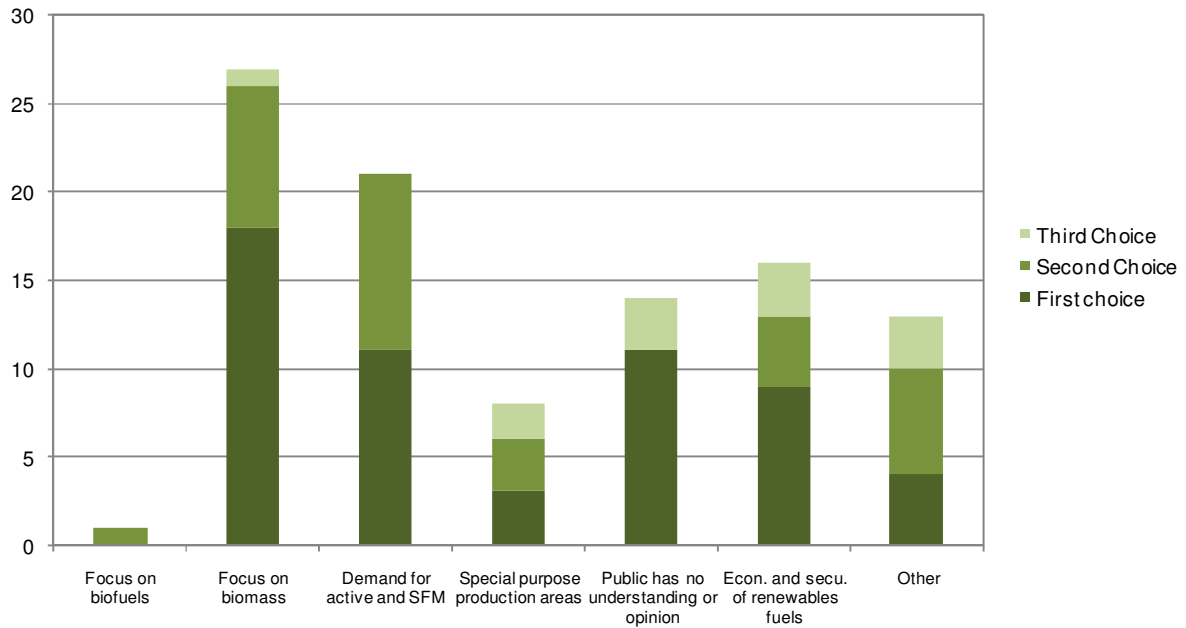
	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 13		Question 13		Question 13		Question 13	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Other	3	7,5%	2	9,5%	1	3,7%		
Conservation and protection of forests to mitigate climate change	7	17,5%	5	23,8%	6	22,2%	2	15,4%
Increase importance of forests, participation of media and NGOs	1	2,5%			3	11,1%		
Public has no knowledge or opinion	6	15,0%	4	19,0%	6	22,2%	3	23,1%
Bioenergy and other forest products to sequester carbon	3	7,5%	2	9,5%	2	7,4%	1	7,7%
Need for more effective, clean and SFM	4	10,0%			1	3,7%	1	7,7%
Need for sustainable, diverse, resistant forests	3	7,5%	1	4,8%			1	7,7%
Better forest management to prevent natural disasters or limit impacts	2	5,0%	3	14,3%				
Demand for reduced felling and afforestation	8	20,0%	3	14,3%	8	29,6%	4	30,8%
Need for less active management	1	2,5%						
Need for more active management	2	5,0%	1	4,8%			1	7,7%

[Source: ECORYS]

4.5.6 And how do you think energy security and the role of bioenergy is changing the public's opinion [in your country] [in the EU] of how forests should be managed?

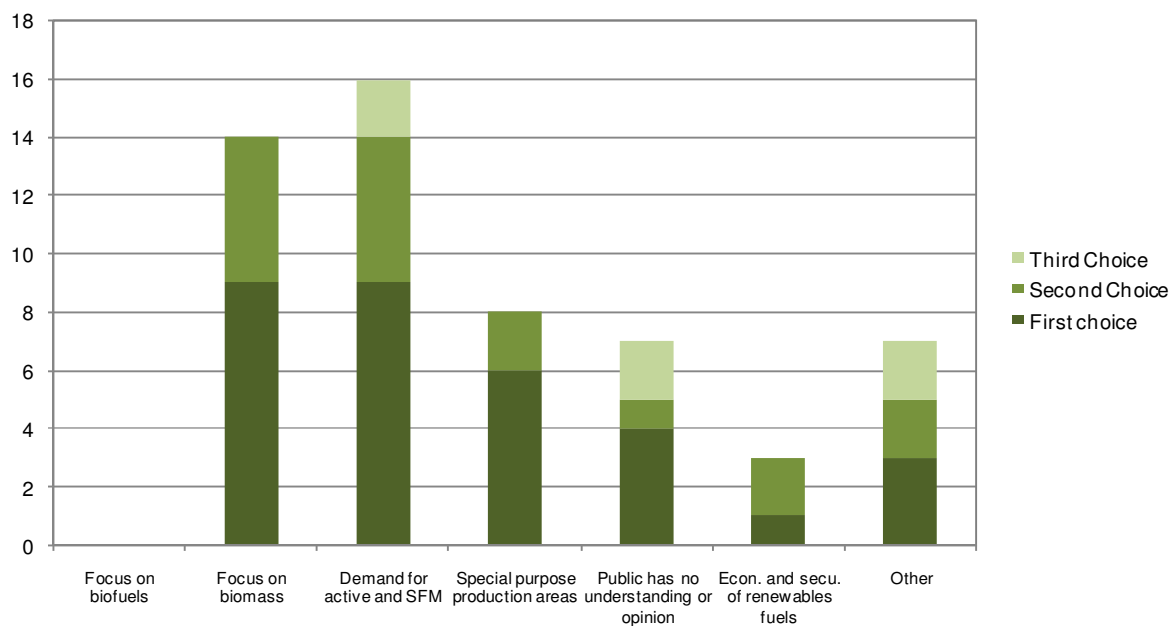
This question refers to Question 13 (EU) and 14 (National) of the survey respectively.

Figure 4.48 National survey: how energy security and the role of bioenergy is changing the public's opinion of how forests should be managed



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.49 EU survey: how energy security and the role of bioenergy is changing the public's opinion of how forests should be managed



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.21 Regional comparison: how energy security and the role of bioenergy is changing the public's opinion of how forests should be managed

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 14		Question 14		Question 14		Question 14	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Focus on biofuels			1	5,9%				
Focus on biomass	11	24,4%	3	17,6%	5	20,0%	6	54,5%
Demand for active and sustainable forest management	12	26,7%	2	11,8%	5	20,0%	2	18,2%
Create special purpose production areas	5	11,1%	2	11,8%	1	4,0%		
Public has no understanding, knowledge or opinion	6	13,3%	3	17,6%	4	16,0%	1	9,1%
Economics and security of renewables fuels	5	11,1%	4	23,5%	6	24,0%	1	9,1%
Other	6	13,3%	2	11,8%	4	16,0%	1	9,1%

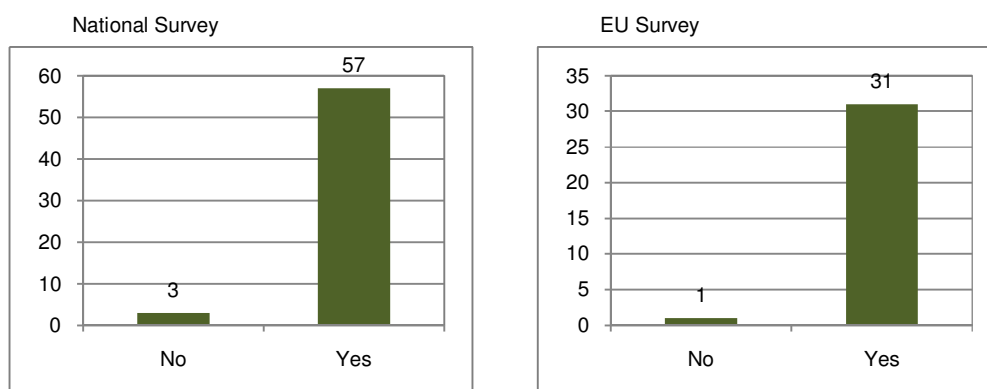
[Source: ECORYS]

4.6 Results per topic: forest communication with the public

4.6.1 Do you think that forest communications with the public needs to be improved?

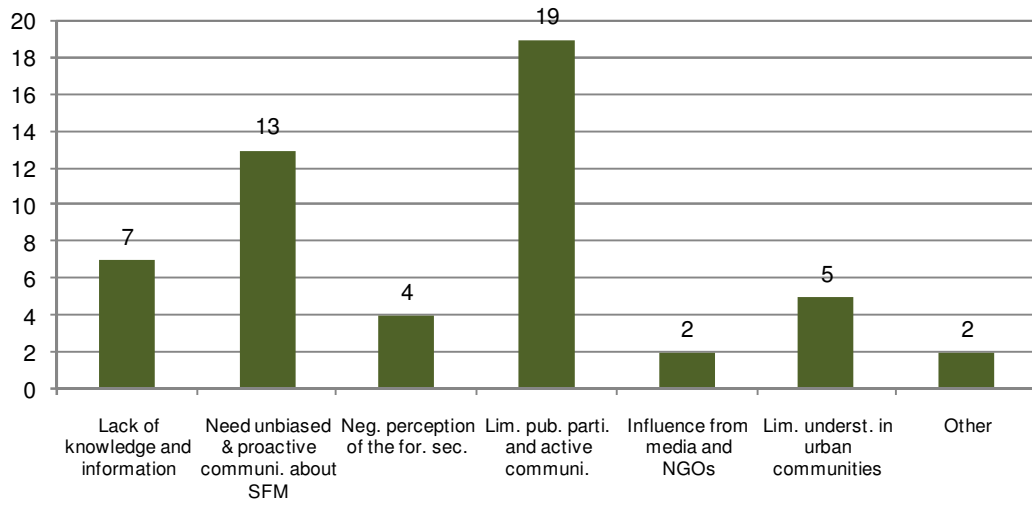
This question refers to Question 16 (EU) and 17 (National) of the survey respectively.

Figure 4.50 National and EU survey: Expert opinion on whether or not forest communication with the public needs improvement



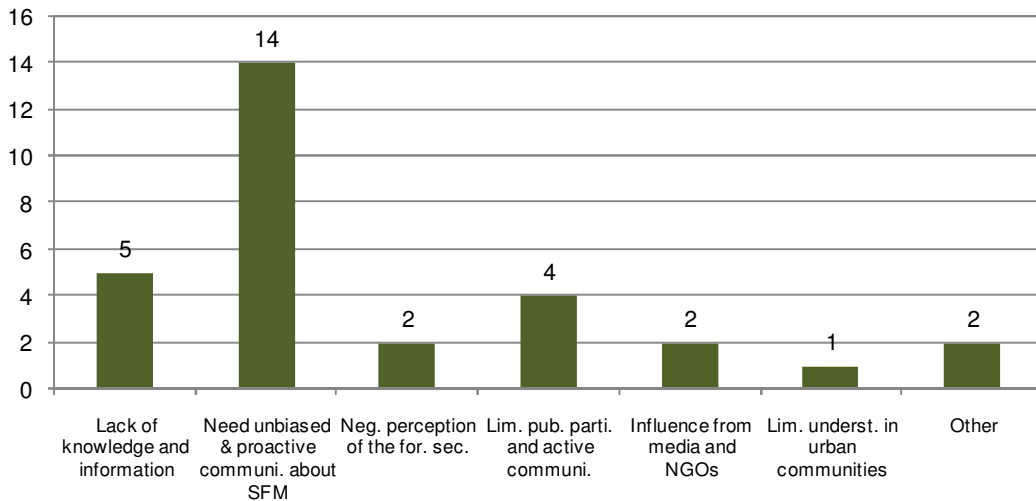
[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.51 National survey: expert opinion on WHAT part of forest communication needs to be improved



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.52 EU survey: expert opinion on WHAT part of forest communication needs to be improved



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.22 Regional comparison: expert opinion on WHAT part of forest communication needs to be improved

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 16.2		Question 16.2		Question 16.2		Question 16.2	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Other					1	6,7%	1	14,3%
Basic lack of knowledge and information	4	19,0%	2	22,2%	1	6,7%		
Need for unbiased and proactive communication concerning SFM	5	23,8%	4	44,4%	3	20,0%	1	14,3%
Prevalent negative perception of the forest sector	3	14,3%			1	6,7%		
Limited public participation and active communication	8	38,1%	2	22,2%	7	46,7%	2	28,6%
Influence from media and NGOs	1	4,8%			1	6,7%		
Limited understanding among and between urban and rural communities			1	11,1%	1	6,7%	3	42,9%

[Source: ECORYS]

4.6.2 On what topics do you think forest communication should focus on?

This question refers to Question 16 (EU) and 17 (National) of the survey respectively.

Figure 4.53 National survey: expert opinion on WHAT topics forest communication should focus on

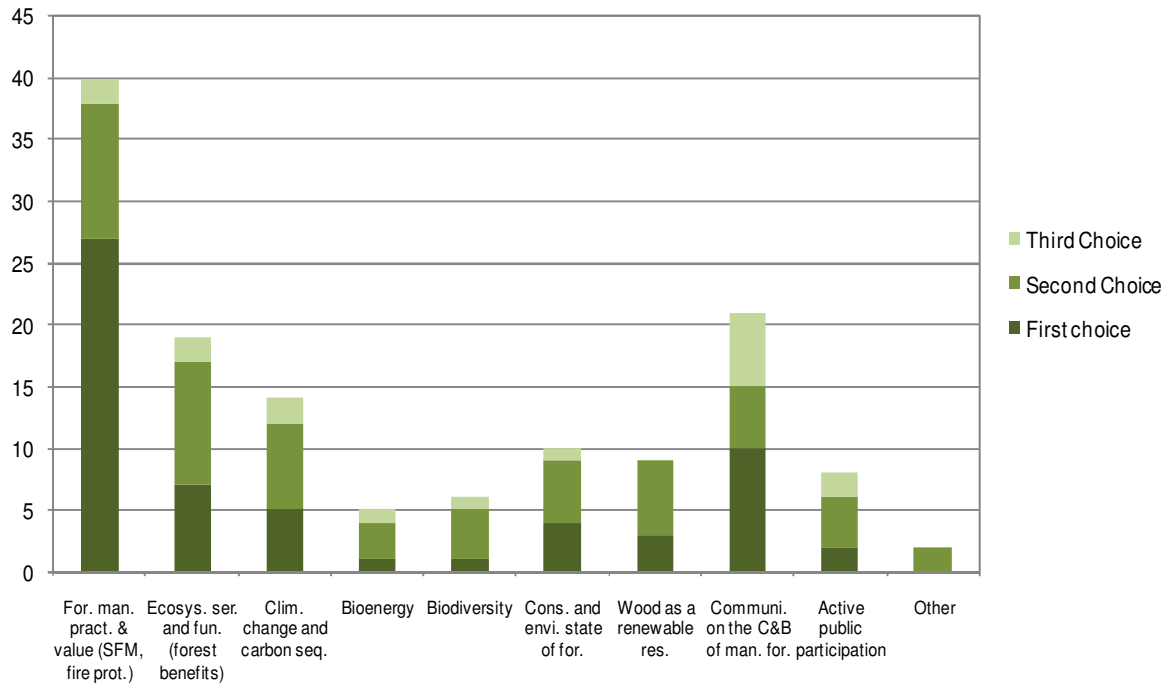


Figure 4.54 EU survey: expert opinion on WHAT topics forest communication should focus on

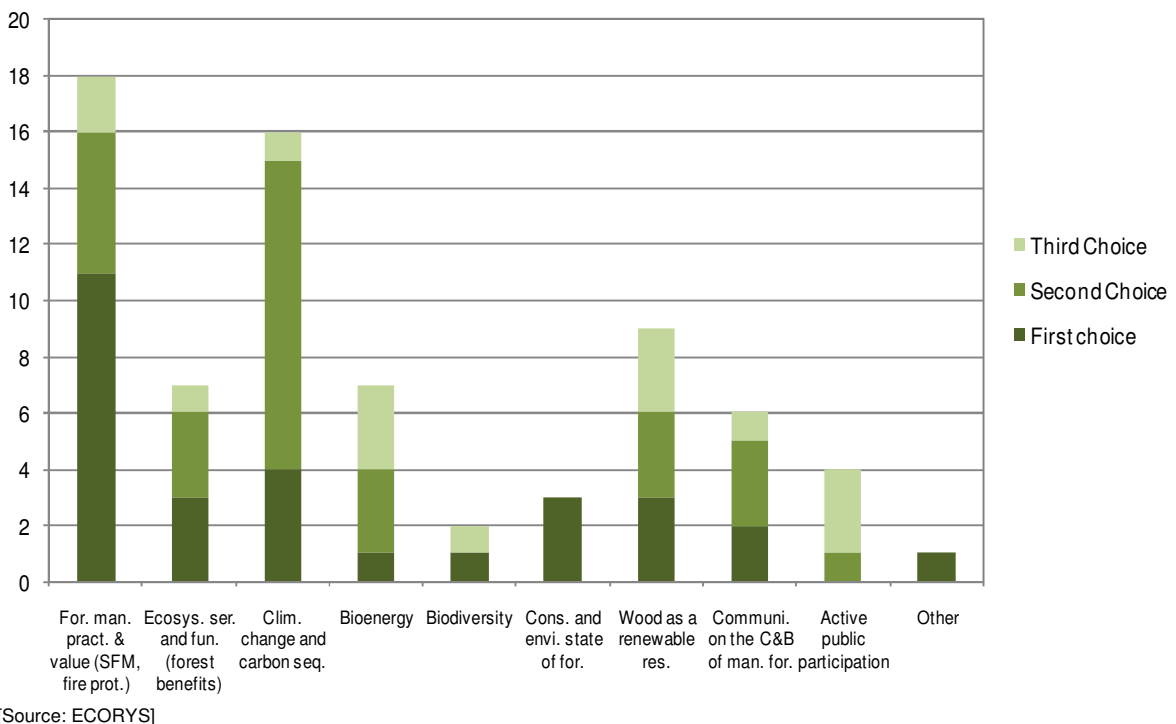


Table 4.23 Regional comparison: expert opinion on WHAT topics forest communication should focus on

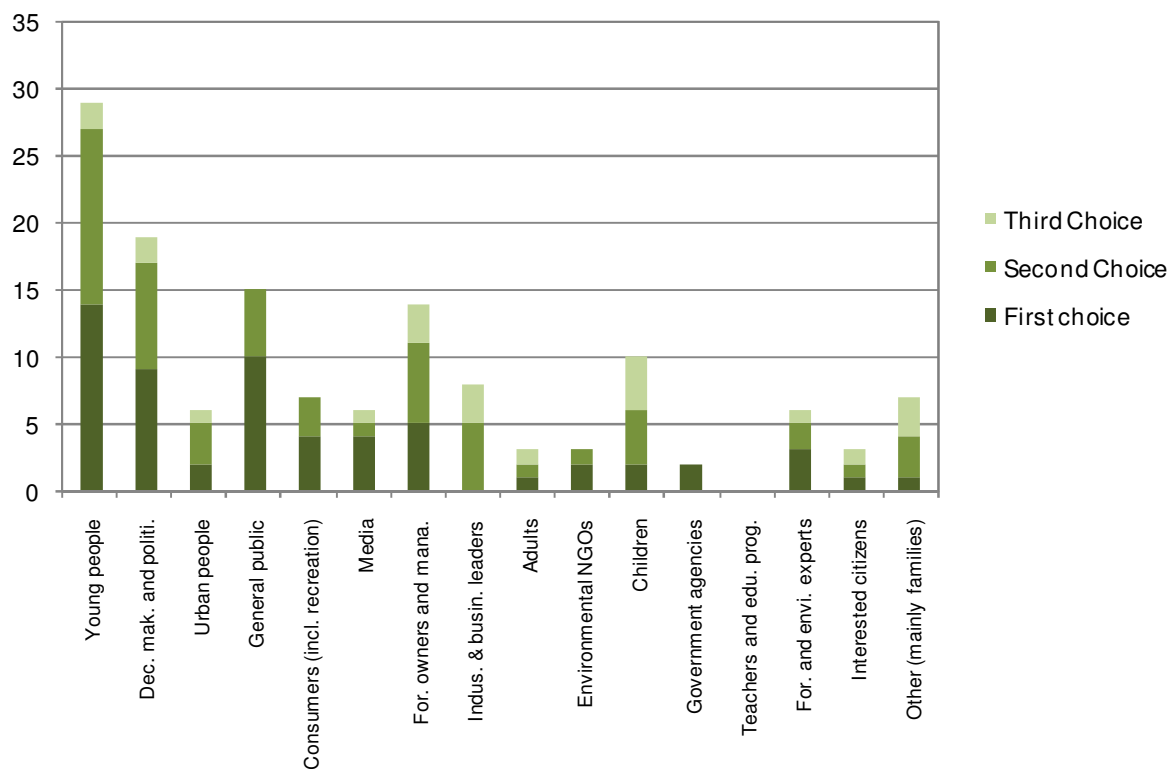
	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 17		Question 17		Question 17		Question 17	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Forest management practices and value (SFM, fire protection, etc)	17	34,0%	10	34,5%	8	22,9%	5	25,0%
Ecosystem services and function (forest benefits)	8	16,0%	3	10,3%	4	11,4%	4	20,0%
Climate change and carbon sequestering	4	8,0%	3	10,3%	5	14,3%	2	10,0%
Bioenergy	1	2,0%	2	6,9%	2	5,7%		
Biodiversity	1	2,0%	2	6,9%	2	5,7%	1	5,0%
Conservation and environmental state of forests	5	10,0%	1	3,4%	3	8,6%	1	5,0%
Wood as a renewable resource	5	10,0%	1	3,4%	1	2,9%	2	10,0%
Communication on the C&B of managing forests	5	10,0%	5	17,2%	6	17,1%	5	25,0%
Active public participation and discourse	2	4,0%	2	6,9%	4	11,4%		
Other	2	4,0%						

[Source: ECORYS]

4.6.3 In your view, WHO – which target groups – should be the focus of improved communication?

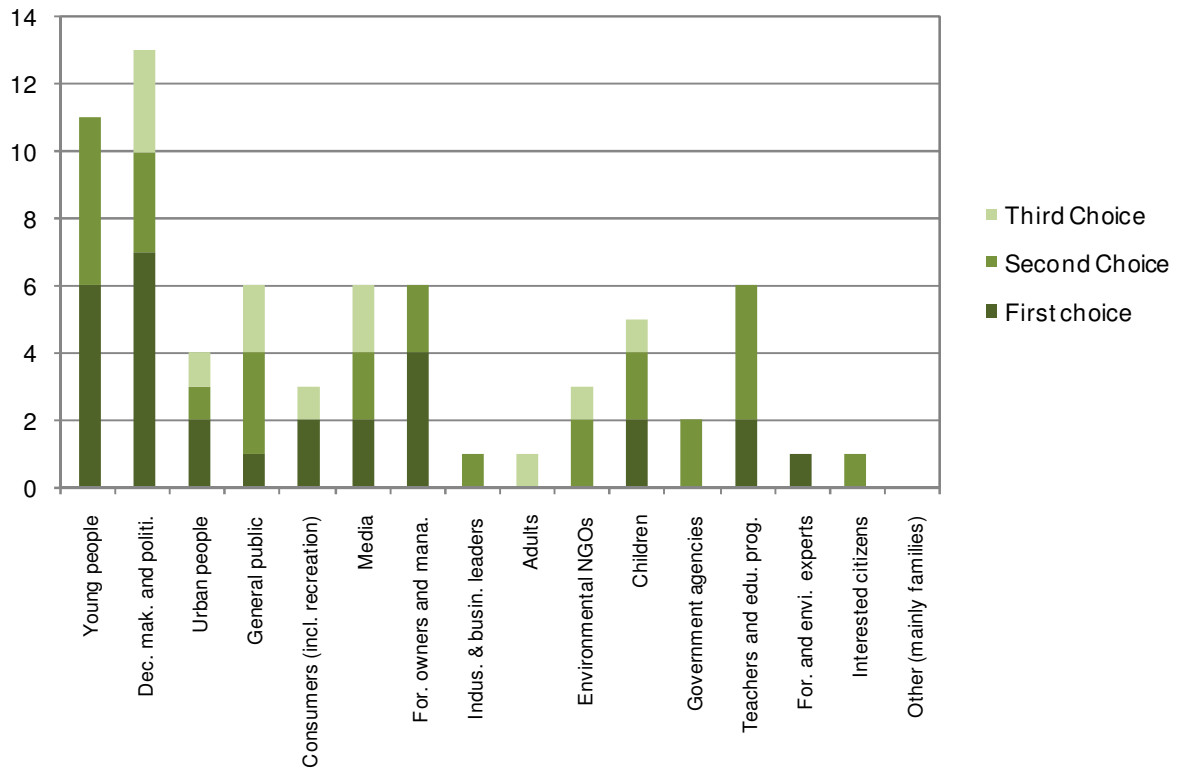
This question refers to Question 17 (EU) and 18 (National) of the survey respectively.

Figure 4.55 National survey: expert opinion on WHO improved forest communication should focus on



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.56 EU survey: expert opinion on WHO improved forest communication should focus on



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.24 Regional comparison: expert opinion on WHO improved forest communication should focus on

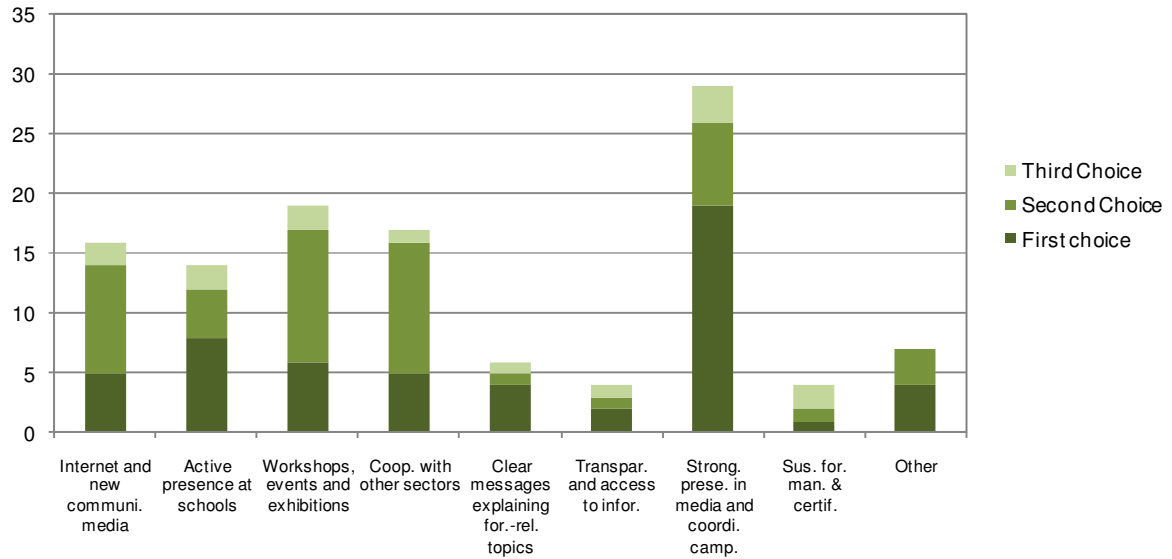
	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 18		Question 18		Question 18		Question 18	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Young people (e.g. students)	10	18,2%	7	22,6%	7	21,2%	5	26,3%
Decision makers and politicians	7	12,7%	5	16,1%	5	15,2%	2	10,5%
Urban people	4	7,3%	1	3,2%			1	5,3%
General public	8	14,5%	2	6,5%	4	12,1%	1	5,3%
Consumers (incl. recreation)	2	3,6%	2	6,5%	2	6,1%	1	5,3%
Media	2	3,6%	2	6,5%	1	3,0%	1	5,3%
Forest owners and managers	5	9,1%	5	16,1%	2	6,1%	2	10,5%
Industry and business leaders	1	1,8%	1	3,2%	4	12,1%	2	10,5%
Adults	1	1,8%			1	3,0%	1	5,3%
Environmental NGOs	1	1,8%	1	3,2%	1	3,0%		
Children	6	10,9%			2	6,1%	2	10,5%
Teachers and educational programmes	2	3,6%			1	3,0%		
Government agencies	1	1,8%	1	3,2%	1	3,0%		
Forest and environment experts	3	5,5%	1	3,2%				
Interested citizens					1	3,0%		
Other (mainly families)	2	3,6%	3	9,7%	1	3,0%	1	5,3%

[Source: ECORYS]

4.6.4 What do you think HOW forest communication can be most effectively strengthened?

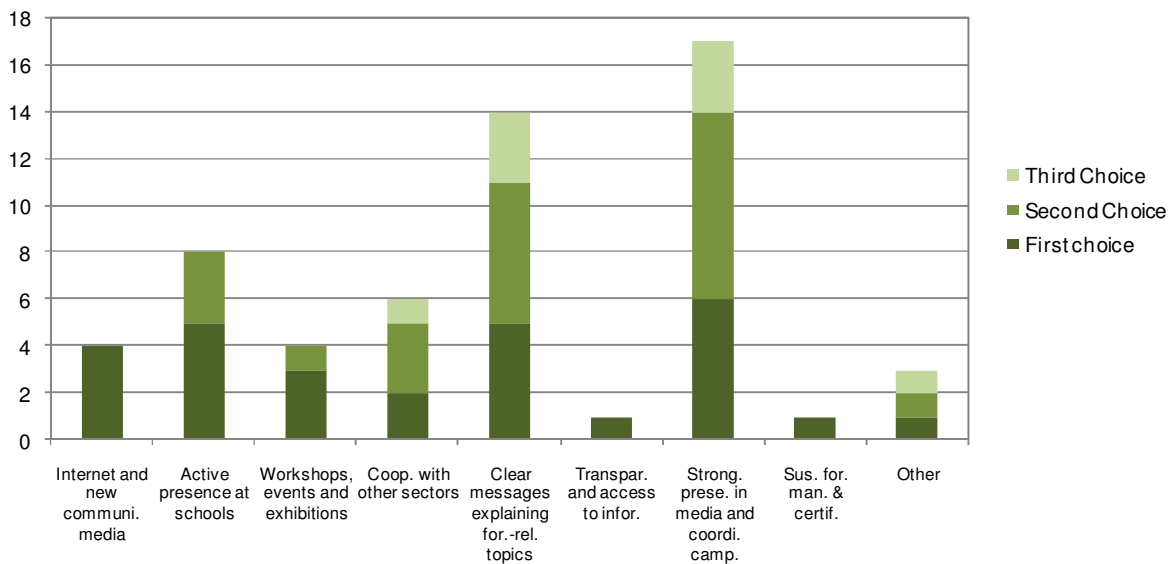
This question refers to Question 18 (EU) and 19 (National) of the survey respectively.

Figure 4.57 National survey: expert opinion on HOW forest communication can most effectively be strengthened



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.58 EU survey: expert opinion on HOW forest communication can most effectively be strengthened



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.25 Regional comparison: expert opinion on HOW forest communication can most effectively be strengthened

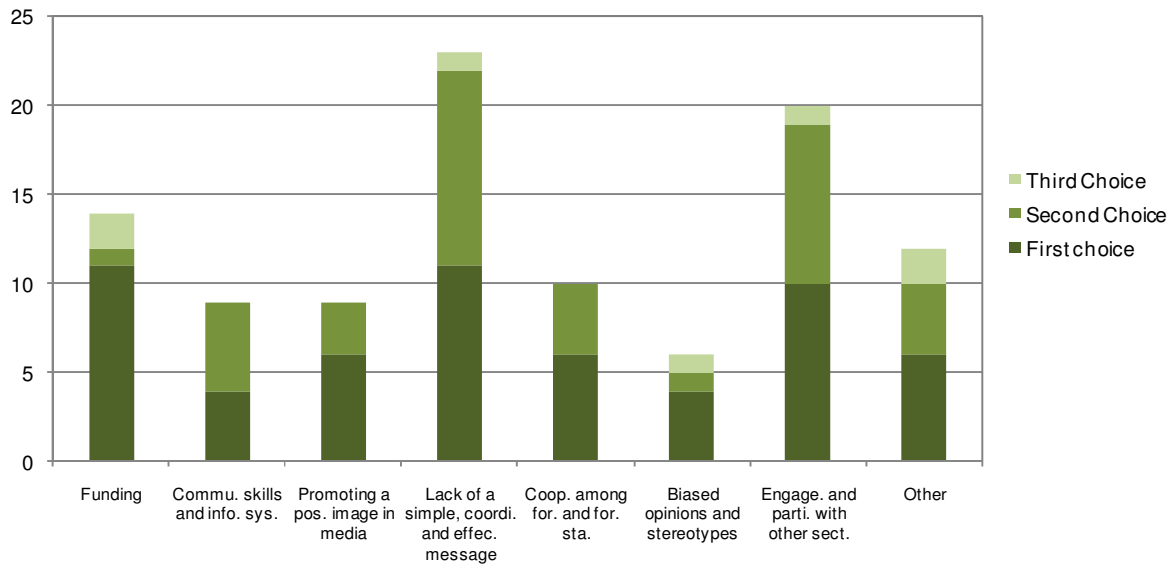
	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 19		Question 19		Question 19		Question 19	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Stronger presence in media and coordinated media campaigns	14	29,2%	7	25,9%	6	22,2%	2	14,3%
Use of the internet and other new communication media	5	10,4%	4	14,8%	5	18,5%	2	14,3%
More active presence at schools and in education	6	12,5%	4	14,8%	1	3,7%	3	21,4%
Workshops; trainings; events; exhibitions and excursions	7	14,6%	6	22,2%	5	18,5%	1	7,1%
Cooperation with other sectors (public, private, local, national, international)	9	18,8%	2	7,4%	3	11,1%	3	21,4%
Professional, interesting and clear messages explaining forest-related topics	2	4,2%	2	7,4%	2	7,4%		
Transparency and easy access to information	3	6,3%			1	3,7%		
Sustainable forest management and certification	1	2,1%			2	7,4%	1	7,1%
Other	1	2,1%	2	7,4%	2	7,4%	2	14,3%

[Source: ECORYS]

4.6.5 What do you think are the biggest challenges to improving forest communication today?

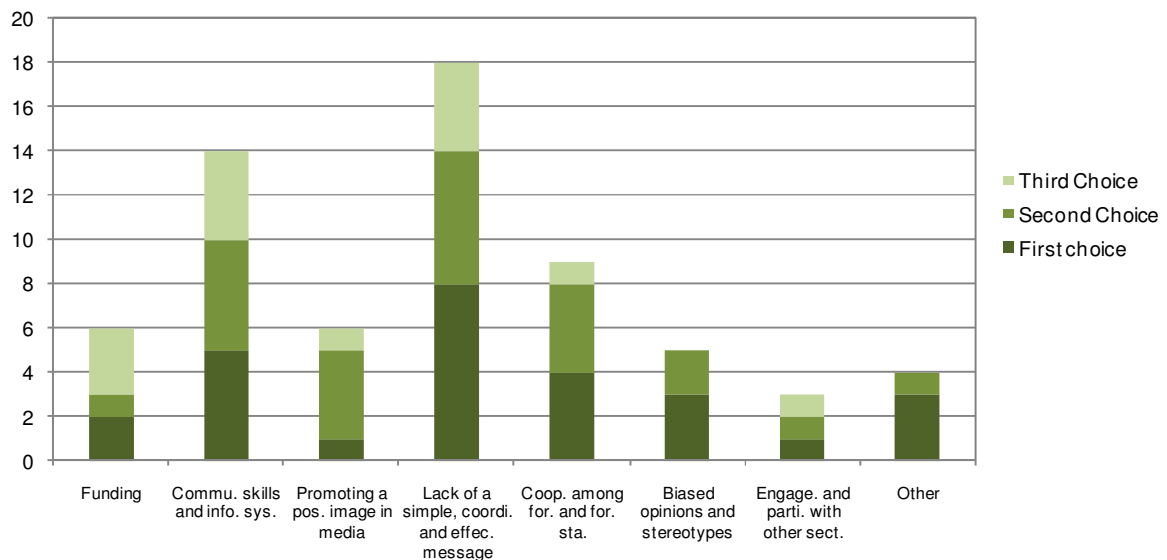
This question refers to Question 20 (EU) and 21 (National) of the survey respectively.

Figure 4.59 National survey: expert opinion on the biggest challenges to improving forest communication today



[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 4.60 EU survey: expert opinion on the biggest challenges to improving forest communication today



[Source: ECORYS]

Table 4.26 Regional comparison: expert opinion on the biggest challenges to improving forest communication today

	Regional comparison							
	Eastern region		Southern region		Western region		Nordic region	
	Question 21		Question 21		Question 21		Question 21	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Funding	4	10,0%	1	4,5%	5	19,2%	2	13,3%
Communication skills and information systems in the forest sector	5	12,5%	1	4,5%	1	3,8%	2	13,3%
Problems with promoting a positive image in media	2	5,0%	2	9,1%	4	15,4%	3	20,0%
Lack of a simple, coordinated and effective message	5	12,5%	6	27,3%	9	34,6%	3	20,0%
Cooperation among foresters and forest stakeholders	2	5,0%	3	13,6%	3	11,5%	2	13,3%
Biased opinions and stereotypes among the public	3	7,5%	2	9,1%	1	3,8%		
Engagement and participation with other sectors (public, private, NGOs)	11	27,5%	4	18,2%	2	7,7%	3	20,0%
Other	8	20,0%	3	13,6%	1	3,8%		

[Source: ECORYS]

5 Public survey

5.1 Survey response statistics

The results of the public survey include the responses collected from April until May 2009. In total, 11106 citizens across 27 EU Member States were contacted via telephone and provided valid responses until May 28, 2009.

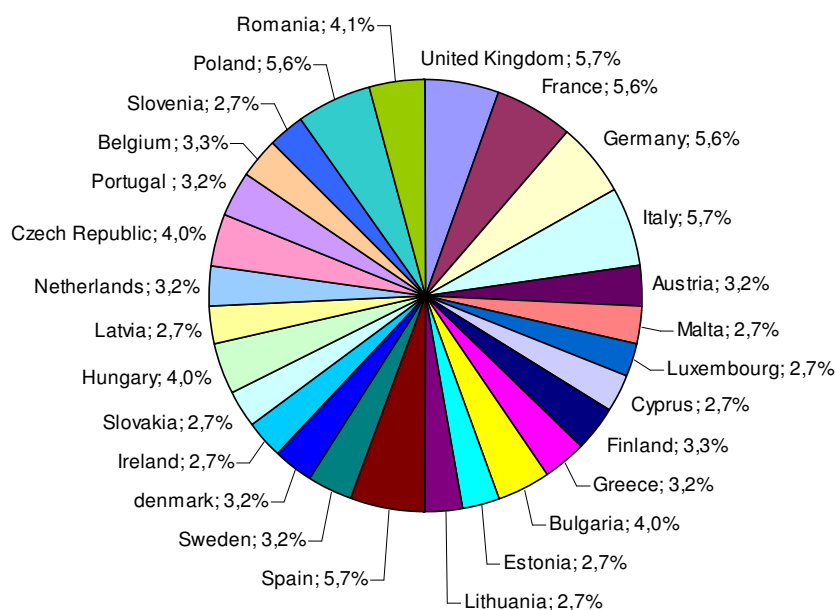
The results comparing responses of different groups of society, if not otherwise mentioned, are weighted to give the different groups representation in relation to overall demographic characteristics which are also applied throughout the Eurobarometer surveys.

This annex provides additional survey statistics that have not been provided in the main report.

5.1.1 Total responses per country

As mentioned above, 11106 citizens from all 27 EU Member States have participated in the study. Figure 5.1 provides a further overview of the relatively equal distribution of conducted surveys across the 27 EU Member States based on population quotas.

Figure 5.1 Distribution of responses across Member States



[Source: ECORYS]

5.1.2 Total responses by educational background

Table 5.1 provides an overview of the educational background distribution. In the analysis they have been grouped into primary, secondary and tertiary (technical college, academic college, Univ. and higher education, professional qualification) education. No target quotas had been set for this demographic indicator.

Table 5.1 Total responses by educational background

	Education							
	No education	Primary School	Secondary School	Technical College	Academic College or 6 th form of schooling	University / Higher edu. / Profess. qualific.	Refused	Other
Total number	34	666	2364	1605	1807	219	4331	80
Percentage	0,3%	6,0%	21,3%	14,5%	16,3%	2,0%	39,0%	0,7%

[Source: ECORYS]

5.1.3 Total responses by level of urbanisation

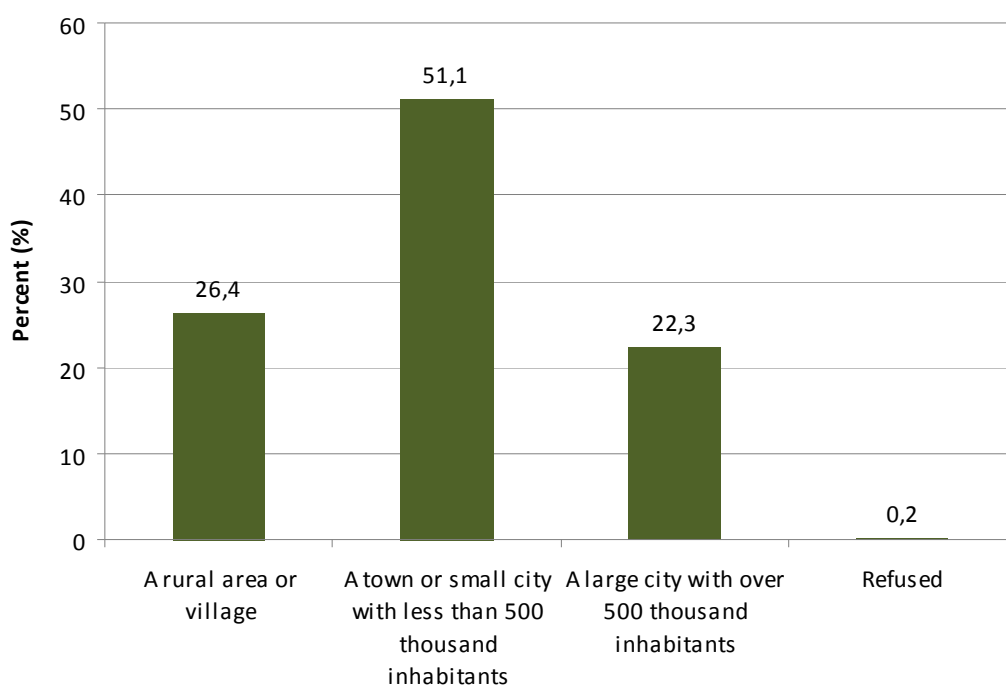
Table 5.2 provides an overview of the habitation background distribution of the sample. No target quotas had been set for various degrees of rurality.

Table 5.2 Total responses by level of urbanisation

	Habitation origin			
	Rural area or village	Town or small city	Large city	Answer refused
Total number	2935	5672	2477	22
Percentage	26,4%	51,1%	22,3%	0,2%

[Source: ECORYS]

Figure 5.2 Total responses by level of urbanisation



[Source: ECORYS]

5.2 Results tables

This annex provides the graphs and tables corresponding to the analysis carried out in the public survey analysis chapter.

5.2.1 Question 1

Which are the most important topics related to forests, woodlands and wooded areas forest?

			Country * Q1 First: most important in forests Crosstabulation									
			Q1 First: most important in forests									
			Conservation and protection	Climate change	Environmental issues, forest health, pollution	Recreation	Economic use and sustainable forest management	Deforestation	Ecosystem services (clean air, non-timber products, bioenergy)	Don't Know	Other	Total
Country	France	Count	264	65	88	23	54	95	27	3	6	625
		% within Country	42,2%	10,4%	14,1%	3,7%	8,6%	15,2%	4,3%	0,5%	1,0%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	331	91	60	70	35	2	27	3	6	625
		% within Country	53,0%	14,6%	9,6%	11,2%	5,6%	0,3%	4,3%	0,5%	1,0%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	273	101	114	15	28	53	49	0	1	634
		% within Country	43,1%	15,9%	18,0%	2,4%	4,4%	8,4%	7,7%	0,0%	0,2%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	273	131	68	41	45	41	20	10	3	632
		% within Country	43,2%	20,7%	10,8%	6,5%	7,1%	6,5%	3,2%	1,6%	0,5%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	165	30	39	35	35	4	38	3	5	354
		% within Country	46,6%	8,5%	11,0%	9,9%	9,9%	1,1%	10,7%	0,8%	1,4%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	148	37	70	17	40	34	14	1	1	362
		% within Country	40,9%	10,2%	19,3%	4,7%	11,0%	9,4%	3,9%	0,3%	0,3%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	171	39	52	40	19	4	21	3	4	353
		% within Country	48,4%	11,0%	14,7%	11,3%	5,4%	1,1%	5,9%	0,8%	1,1%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	49	51	46	34	122	2	56	1	6	367
		% within Country	13,4%	13,9%	12,5%	9,3%	33,2%	0,5%	15,3%	0,3%	1,6%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	124	34	53	67	31	20	12	5	5	351
		% within Country	35,3%	9,7%	15,1%	19,1%	8,8%	5,7%	3,4%	1,4%	1,4%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	290	134	63	12	19	67	41	0	6	632
		% within Country	45,9%	21,2%	10,0%	1,9%	3,0%	10,6%	6,5%	0,0%	0,9%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	70	93	103	22	34	16	10	7	5	360
		% within Country	19,4%	25,8%	28,6%	6,1%	9,4%	4,4%	2,8%	1,9%	1,4%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	211	29	42	2	18	18	29	2	2	353
		% within Country	59,8%	8,2%	11,9%	0,6%	5,1%	5,1%	8,2%	0,6%	0,6%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	100	66	54	26	22	16	12	0	4	300
		% within Country	33,3%	22,0%	18,0%	8,7%	7,3%	5,3%	4,0%	0,0%	1,3%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	126	39	45	41	14	17	10	1	7	300
		% within Country	42,0%	13,0%	15,0%	13,7%	4,7%	5,7%	3,3%	0,3%	2,3%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	228	31	37	15	46	27	50	1	6	441
		% within Country	51,7%	7,0%	8,4%	3,4%	10,4%	6,1%	11,3%	0,2%	1,4%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	228	33	95	17	21	3	36	5	2	440
		% within Country	51,8%	7,5%	21,6%	3,9%	4,8%	0,7%	8,2%	1,1%	0,5%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	125	7	33	4	95	19	8	3	7	301
		% within Country	41,5%	2,3%	11,0%	1,3%	31,6%	6,3%	2,7%	1,0%	2,3%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	266	22	47	19	27	13	43	1	2	440
		% within Country	60,5%	5,0%	10,7%	4,3%	6,1%	3,0%	9,8%	0,2%	0,5%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	126	10	51	17	20	63	9	2	2	300
		% within Country	42,0%	3,3%	17,0%	5,7%	6,7%	21,0%	3,0%	0,7%	0,7%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	108	24	82	12	27	30	15	3	3	304
		% within Country	35,5%	7,9%	27,0%	3,9%	8,9%	9,9%	4,9%	1,0%	1,0%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	283	31	154	26	47	27	47	2	10	627
		% within Country	45,1%	4,9%	24,6%	4,1%	7,5%	4,3%	7,5%	0,3%	1,6%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	225	19	54	14	12	91	13	1	21	450
		% within Country	50,0%	4,2%	12,0%	3,1%	2,7%	20,2%	2,9%	0,2%	4,7%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	84	28	80	24	25	5	49	4	1	300
		% within Country	28,0%	9,3%	26,7%	8,0%	8,3%	1,7%	16,3%	1,3%	0,3%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	202	55	56	6	7	8	9	0	7	350
		% within Country	57,7%	15,7%	16,0%	1,7%	2,0%	2,3%	2,6%	0,0%	2,0%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	192	45	37	2	7	6	11	0	5	305
		% within Country	63,0%	14,8%	12,1%	0,7%	2,3%	2,0%	3,6%	0,0%	1,6%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	128	51	32	12	24	17	35	0	1	300
		% within Country	42,7%	17,0%	10,7%	4,0%	8,0%	5,7%	11,7%	0,0%	0,3%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	76	93	59	18	13	20	15	1	5	300
		% within Country	25,3%	31,0%	19,7%	6,0%	4,3%	6,7%	5,0%	0,3%	1,7%	100,0%
Total		Count	4,866	1,389	1,714	631	887	718	706	62	133	11,106
		% within Country	43,8%	12,5%	15,4%	5,7%	8,0%	6,5%	6,4%	0,6%	1,2%	100,0%

Country * Q1 Second: most important in forests Crosstabulation

			Q1 Second: most important in forests									
			Conservation and protection	Climate change	Environmental issues, forest health, pollution	Recreation	Economic use and sustainable forest management	Deforestation	Ecosystem services (clean air, non-timber products, bioenergy)	Don't Know	Other	Total
Country	France	Count	104	67	144	54	72	110	55	6	10	622
		% within Country	16,7%	10,8%	23,2%	8,7%	11,6%	17,7%	8,8%	1,0%	1,6%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	100	104	104	124	79	14	83	5	9	622
		% within Country	16,1%	16,7%	16,7%	19,9%	12,7%	2,3%	13,3%	0,8%	1,4%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	93	116	157	39	64	88	71	2	4	634
		% within Country	14,7%	18,3%	24,8%	6,2%	10,1%	13,9%	11,2%	0,3%	0,6%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	116	116	110	91	83	59	36	10	1	622
		% within Country	18,6%	18,6%	17,7%	14,6%	13,3%	9,5%	5,8%	1,6%	0,2%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	74	51	51	60	45	2	55	7	6	351
		% within Country	21,1%	14,5%	14,5%	17,1%	12,8%	0,6%	15,7%	2,0%	1,7%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	52	58	68	32	60	53	29	2	7	361
		% within Country	14,4%	16,1%	18,8%	8,9%	16,6%	14,7%	8,0%	0,6%	1,9%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	73	48	84	53	14	12	58	4	4	350
		% within Country	20,9%	13,7%	24,0%	15,1%	4,0%	3,4%	16,6%	1,1%	1,1%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	45	54	61	57	68	3	65	3	10	366
		% within Country	12,3%	14,8%	16,7%	15,6%	18,6%	0,8%	17,8%	0,8%	2,7%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	57	38	54	75	38	38	31	11	4	346
		% within Country	16,5%	11,0%	15,6%	21,7%	11,0%	11,0%	9,0%	3,2%	1,2%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	110	119	110	33	43	127	83	1	6	632
		% within Country	17,4%	18,8%	17,4%	5,2%	6,8%	20,1%	13,1%	0,2%	0,9%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	60	64	80	30	34	27	29	24	5	353
		% within Country	17,0%	18,1%	22,7%	8,5%	9,6%	7,6%	8,2%	6,8%	1,4%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	52	68	88	18	37	31	42	10	5	351
		% within Country	14,8%	19,4%	25,1%	5,1%	10,5%	8,8%	12,0%	2,8%	1,4%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	47	57	53	47	33	32	23	0	8	300
		% within Country	15,7%	19,0%	17,7%	15,7%	11,0%	10,7%	7,7%	0,0%	2,7%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	55	39	58	61	37	19	16	7	7	299
		% within Country	18,4%	13,0%	19,4%	20,4%	12,4%	6,4%	5,4%	2,3%	2,3%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	79	61	69	40	69	44	70	1	7	440
		% within Country	18,0%	13,9%	15,7%	9,1%	15,7%	10,0%	15,9%	0,2%	1,6%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	89	54	133	35	42	5	62	9	6	435
		% within Country	20,5%	12,4%	30,6%	8,0%	9,7%	1,1%	14,3%	2,1%	1,4%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	57	12	59	22	68	40	26	9	5	298
		% within Country	19,1%	4,0%	19,8%	7,4%	22,8%	13,4%	8,7%	3,0%	1,7%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	78	52	113	46	56	13	69	1	11	439
		% within Country	17,8%	11,8%	25,7%	10,5%	12,8%	3,0%	15,7%	0,2%	2,5%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	49	12	88	49	47	34	17	1	1	298
		% within Country	16,4%	4,0%	29,5%	16,4%	15,8%	11,4%	5,7%	0,3%	0,3%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	58	23	73	23	35	49	34	4	2	301
		% within Country	19,3%	7,6%	24,3%	7,6%	11,6%	16,3%	11,3%	1,3%	0,7%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	117	66	141	78	63	65	81	3	11	625
		% within Country	18,7%	10,6%	22,6%	12,5%	10,1%	10,4%	13,0%	0,5%	1,8%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	87	49	117	37	37	56	35	2	29	449
		% within Country	19,4%	10,9%	26,1%	8,2%	8,2%	12,5%	7,8%	0,4%	6,5%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	44	37	70	47	34	12	48	1	3	296
		% within Country	14,9%	12,5%	23,6%	15,9%	11,5%	4,1%	16,2%	0,3%	1,0%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	68	83	92	21	25	14	32	0	15	350
		% within Country	19,4%	23,7%	26,3%	6,0%	7,1%	4,0%	9,1%	0,0%	4,3%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	52	75	87	20	17	18	21	6	9	305
		% within Country	17,0%	24,6%	28,5%	6,6%	5,6%	5,9%	6,9%	2,0%	3,0%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	67	64	43	32	25	24	40	2	3	300
		% within Country	22,3%	21,3%	14,3%	10,7%	8,3%	8,0%	13,3%	0,7%	1,0%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	54	61	63	25	29	32	28	2	5	299
		% within Country	18,1%	20,4%	21,1%	8,4%	9,7%	10,7%	9,4%	0,7%	1,7%	100,0%
Total		Count	1.937	1.648	2.370	1.249	1.254	1.021	1.239	133	193	11.044
		% within Country	17,5%	14,9%	21,5%	11,3%	11,4%	9,2%	11,2%	1,2%	1,7%	100,0%

5.2.2 Question 2 (a)

What do you think about the forested area in your country?

			Country * Q2 Forested area in your country Crosstabulation					Total	
			Q2 Forested area in your country						
			Increasing a lot	Increasing a little	Stable	Decreasing a little	Decreasing a lot	Dont know	
Country	France	Count	17	94	153	210	137	14	625
		% within Country	2,7%	15,0%	24,5%	33,6%	21,9%	2,2%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	7	51	171	249	136	11	625
		% within Country	1,1%	8,2%	27,4%	39,8%	21,8%	1,8%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	33	66	131	142	242	20	634
		% within Country	5,2%	10,4%	20,7%	22,4%	38,2%	3,2%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	14	75	189	196	120	38	632
		% within Country	2,2%	11,9%	29,9%	31,0%	19,0%	6,0%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	43	91	118	71	26	5	354
		% within Country	12,1%	25,7%	33,3%	20,1%	7,3%	1,4%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	1	27	126	136	64	8	362
		% within Country	0,3%	7,5%	34,8%	37,6%	17,7%	2,2%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	16	64	177	68	19	9	353
		% within Country	4,5%	18,1%	50,1%	19,3%	5,4%	2,5%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	2	36	150	119	49	11	367
		% within Country	0,5%	9,8%	40,9%	32,4%	13,4%	3,0%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	5	46	137	109	42	12	351
		% within Country	1,4%	13,1%	39,0%	31,1%	12,0%	3,4%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	10	48	112	212	235	15	632
		% within Country	1,6%	7,6%	17,7%	33,5%	37,2%	2,4%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	12	51	119	106	36	36	360
		% within Country	3,3%	14,2%	33,1%	29,4%	10,0%	10,0%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	9	17	33	107	176	11	353
		% within Country	2,5%	4,8%	9,3%	30,3%	49,9%	3,1%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	19	76	78	66	53	8	300
		% within Country	6,3%	25,3%	26,0%	22,0%	17,7%	2,7%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	3	19	139	97	36	6	300
		% within Country	1,0%	6,3%	46,3%	32,3%	12,0%	2,0%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	7	24	14	98	283	15	441
		% within Country	1,6%	5,4%	3,2%	22,2%	64,2%	3,4%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	9	44	113	132	125	17	440
		% within Country	2,0%	10,0%	25,7%	30,0%	28,4%	3,9%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	22	63	48	75	66	27	301
		% within Country	7,3%	20,9%	15,9%	24,9%	21,9%	9,0%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	6	59	36	163	153	23	440
		% within Country	1,4%	13,4%	8,2%	37,0%	34,8%	5,2%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	4	17	23	81	165	10	300
		% within Country	1,3%	5,7%	7,7%	27,0%	55,0%	3,3%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	0	31	37	119	109	8	304
		% within Country	0,0%	10,2%	12,2%	39,1%	35,9%	2,6%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	35	147	139	165	114	27	627
		% within Country	5,6%	23,4%	22,2%	26,3%	18,2%	4,3%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	4	43	30	37	333	3	450
		% within Country	0,9%	9,6%	6,7%	8,2%	74,0%	0,7%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	0	17	27	131	122	3	300
		% within Country	0,0%	5,7%	9,0%	43,7%	40,7%	1,0%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	0	14	14	64	253	5	350
		% within Country	0,0%	4,0%	4,0%	18,3%	72,3%	1,4%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	6	35	31	104	125	4	305
		% within Country	2,0%	11,5%	10,2%	34,1%	41,0%	1,3%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	8	78	52	130	29	3	300
		% within Country	2,7%	26,0%	17,3%	43,3%	9,7%	1,0%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	10	38	68	78	90	16	300
		% within Country	3,3%	12,7%	22,7%	26,0%	30,0%	5,3%	100,0%
Total		Count	302	1.371	2.465	3.265	3.338	365	11.106
		% within Country	2,7%	12,3%	22,2%	29,4%	30,1%	3,3%	100,0%

5.2.3 Question 2 (b)

Country * Q2 Diversity of plant and animal species Crosstabulation

			Q2 Diversity of plant and animal species					Total	
			Increasing a lot	Increasing a little	Stable	Decreasing a little	Decreasing a lot		Dont know
Country	France	Count	14	63	166	227	136	19	625
		% within Country	2,2%	10,1%	26,6%	36,3%	21,8%	3,0%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	19	61	152	232	148	13	625
		% within Country	3,0%	9,8%	24,3%	37,1%	23,7%	2,1%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	28	63	134	159	203	47	634
		% within Country	4,4%	9,9%	21,1%	25,1%	32,0%	7,4%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	7	62	148	229	144	42	632
		% within Country	1,1%	9,8%	23,4%	36,2%	22,8%	6,6%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	7	23	126	145	47	6	354
		% within Country	2,0%	6,5%	35,6%	41,0%	13,3%	1,7%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	11	19	102	152	69	9	362
		% within Country	3,0%	5,2%	28,2%	42,0%	19,1%	2,5%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	12	55	156	103	20	7	353
		% within Country	3,4%	15,6%	44,2%	29,2%	5,7%	2,0%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	15	56	145	117	28	6	367
		% within Country	4,1%	15,3%	39,5%	31,9%	7,6%	1,6%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	14	68	113	104	30	22	351
		% within Country	4,0%	19,4%	32,2%	29,6%	8,5%	6,3%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	10	29	140	248	181	24	632
		% within Country	1,6%	4,6%	22,2%	39,2%	28,6%	3,8%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	7	36	86	158	48	25	360
		% within Country	1,9%	10,0%	23,9%	43,9%	13,3%	6,9%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	4	20	51	104	151	23	353
		% within Country	1,1%	5,7%	14,4%	29,5%	42,8%	6,5%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	12	33	87	103	51	14	300
		% within Country	4,0%	11,0%	29,0%	34,3%	17,0%	4,7%	100,0%
	Luxembourg	Count	6	32	143	95	20	4	300
		% within Country	2,0%	10,7%	47,7%	31,7%	6,7%	1,3%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	5	12	55	126	207	36	441
		% within Country	1,1%	2,7%	12,5%	28,6%	46,9%	8,2%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	14	78	124	127	68	29	440
		% within Country	3,2%	17,7%	28,2%	28,9%	15,5%	6,6%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	22	50	111	60	21	37	301
		% within Country	7,3%	16,6%	36,9%	19,9%	7,0%	12,3%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	3	29	108	188	82	30	440
		% within Country	0,7%	6,6%	24,5%	42,7%	18,6%	6,8%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	13	41	69	82	71	24	300
		% within Country	4,3%	13,7%	23,0%	27,3%	23,7%	8,0%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	3	26	89	104	66	16	304
		% within Country	1,0%	8,6%	29,3%	34,2%	21,7%	5,3%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	25	88	211	176	91	36	627
		% within Country	4,0%	14,0%	33,7%	28,1%	14,5%	5,7%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	15	24	102	116	173	20	450
		% within Country	3,3%	5,3%	22,7%	25,8%	38,4%	4,4%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	2	17	72	127	68	14	300
		% within Country	0,7%	5,7%	24,0%	42,3%	22,7%	4,7%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	3	14	52	92	177	12	350
		% within Country	0,9%	4,0%	14,9%	26,3%	50,6%	3,4%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	2	26	52	109	105	11	305
		% within Country	0,7%	8,5%	17,0%	35,7%	34,4%	3,6%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	7	55	74	133	23	8	300
		% within Country	2,3%	18,3%	24,7%	44,3%	7,7%	2,7%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	8	33	81	93	72	13	300
		% within Country	2,7%	11,0%	27,0%	31,0%	24,0%	4,3%	100,0%
Total		Count	288	1.113	2.949	3.709	2.500	547	11.106
		% within Country	2,6%	10,0%	26,6%	33,4%	22,5%	4,9%	100,0%

5.2.4 Question 3

Which issues do you find the most concerning, and which you find the second most concerning regarding damages and threats to forests in your country?

			Country * Q3 First: damages and threats to forests Crosstabulation							Total
			Q3 First: damages and threats to forests							
			Forest fires	Storms	Wild animals (such as deer)	Invasive species	Harvesting and management damage	Dont know	Other	
Country	France	Count	339	105	24	31	102	4	20	625
		% within Country	54,2%	16,8%	3,8%	5,0%	16,3%	0,6%	3,2%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	115	198	23	99	118	8	64	625
		% within Country	18,4%	31,7%	3,7%	15,8%	18,9%	1,3%	10,2%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	530	4	5	6	84	1	4	634
		% within Country	83,6%	0,6%	0,8%	0,9%	13,2%	0,2%	0,6%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	146	46	53	125	212	20	30	632
		% within Country	23,1%	7,3%	8,4%	19,8%	33,5%	3,2%	4,7%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	25	155	7	39	53	13	62	354
		% within Country	7,1%	43,8%	2,0%	11,0%	15,0%	3,7%	17,5%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	94	63	21	39	114	7	24	362
		% within Country	26,0%	17,4%	5,8%	10,8%	31,5%	1,9%	6,6%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	44	124	16	55	66	10	38	353
		% within Country	12,5%	35,1%	4,5%	15,6%	18,7%	2,8%	10,8%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	34	63	28	53	163	5	21	367
		% within Country	9,3%	17,2%	7,6%	14,4%	44,4%	1,4%	5,7%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	117	43	11	29	87	8	56	351
		% within Country	33,3%	12,3%	3,1%	8,3%	24,8%	2,3%	16,0%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	530	2	7	17	69	0	7	632
		% within Country	83,9%	0,3%	1,1%	2,7%	10,9%	0,0%	1,1%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	43	99	4	42	138	9	25	360
		% within Country	11,9%	27,5%	1,1%	11,7%	38,3%	2,5%	6,9%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	321	3	4	2	17	3	3	353
		% within Country	90,9%	0,8%	1,1%	0,6%	4,8%	0,8%	0,8%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	73	26	34	37	114	2	14	300
		% within Country	24,3%	8,7%	11,3%	12,3%	38,0%	0,7%	4,7%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	42	101	31	30	62	8	26	300
		% within Country	14,0%	33,7%	10,3%	10,0%	20,7%	2,7%	8,7%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	218	5	10	4	188	2	14	441
		% within Country	49,4%	1,1%	2,3%	0,9%	42,6%	0,5%	3,2%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	80	39	7	63	229	0	22	440
		% within Country	18,2%	8,9%	1,6%	14,3%	52,0%	0,0%	5,0%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	179	12	6	13	81	3	7	301
		% within Country	59,5%	4,0%	2,0%	4,3%	26,9%	1,0%	2,3%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	94	36	7	16	260	1	26	440
		% within Country	21,4%	8,2%	1,6%	3,6%	59,1%	0,2%	5,9%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	184	9	2	26	64	1	14	300
		% within Country	61,3%	3,0%	0,7%	8,7%	21,3%	0,3%	4,7%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	238	7	4	9	31	4	11	304
		% within Country	78,3%	2,3%	1,3%	3,0%	10,2%	1,3%	3,6%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	387	28	6	10	170	0	26	627
		% within Country	61,7%	4,5%	1,0%	1,6%	27,1%	0,0%	4,1%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	188	37	20	7	138	3	57	450
		% within Country	41,8%	8,2%	4,4%	1,6%	30,7%	0,7%	12,7%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	166	16	2	59	29	0	28	300
		% within Country	55,3%	5,3%	0,7%	19,7%	9,7%	0,0%	9,3%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	278	0	0	2	62	0	8	350
		% within Country	79,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,6%	17,7%	0,0%	2,3%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	280	1	0	2	17	0	5	305
		% within Country	91,8%	0,3%	0,0%	0,7%	5,6%	0,0%	1,6%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	75	71	10	7	123	0	14	300
		% within Country	25,0%	23,7%	3,3%	2,3%	41,0%	0,0%	4,7%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	136	14	21	20	88	8	13	300
		% within Country	45,3%	4,7%	7,0%	6,7%	29,3%	2,7%	4,3%	100,0%
Total		Count	4.956	1.307	363	842	2.879	120	639	11.106
		% within Country	44,6%	11,8%	3,3%	7,6%	25,9%	1,1%	5,8%	100,0%

Country * Q3 Second: damages and threats to forests Crosstabulation

			Q3 Second: damages and threats to forests							
			Forest fires	Storms	Wild animals (such as deer)	Invasive species	Harvesting and management damage	Dont know	Other	Total
Country	France	Count	118	200	48	76	133	13	33	621
		% within Country	19,0%	32,2%	7,7%	12,2%	21,4%	2,1%	5,3%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	98	163	44	95	135	20	62	617
		% within Country	15,9%	26,4%	7,1%	15,4%	21,9%	3,2%	10,0%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	75	62	50	60	370	6	10	633
		% within Country	11,8%	9,8%	7,9%	9,5%	58,5%	0,9%	1,6%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	83	93	77	129	168	34	28	612
		% within Country	13,6%	15,2%	12,6%	21,1%	27,5%	5,6%	4,6%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	33	65	23	57	62	39	62	341
		% within Country	9,7%	19,1%	6,7%	16,7%	18,2%	11,4%	18,2%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	43	62	32	88	78	18	34	355
		% within Country	12,1%	17,5%	9,0%	24,8%	22,0%	5,1%	9,6%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	34	74	30	73	65	19	48	343
		% within Country	9,9%	21,6%	8,7%	21,3%	19,0%	5,5%	14,0%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	32	90	31	76	82	22	29	362
		% within Country	8,8%	24,9%	8,6%	21,0%	22,7%	6,1%	8,0%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	50	49	22	55	61	41	65	343
		% within Country	14,6%	14,3%	6,4%	16,0%	17,8%	12,0%	19,0%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	79	40	47	99	312	4	51	632
		% within Country	12,5%	6,3%	7,4%	15,7%	49,4%	0,6%	8,1%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	44	108	13	56	73	33	24	351
		% within Country	12,5%	30,8%	3,7%	16,0%	20,8%	9,4%	6,8%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	24	38	23	35	162	38	30	350
		% within Country	6,9%	10,9%	6,6%	10,0%	46,3%	10,9%	8,6%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	45	41	38	64	73	12	25	298
		% within Country	15,1%	13,8%	12,8%	21,5%	24,5%	4,0%	8,4%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	19	57	35	46	76	25	34	292
		% within Country	6,5%	19,5%	12,0%	15,8%	26,0%	8,6%	11,6%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	185	35	33	10	150	4	22	439
		% within Country	42,1%	8,0%	7,5%	2,3%	34,2%	0,9%	5,0%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	85	66	18	124	108	8	31	440
		% within Country	19,3%	15,0%	4,1%	28,2%	24,5%	1,8%	7,0%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	54	46	23	31	127	13	4	298
		% within Country	18,1%	15,4%	7,7%	10,4%	42,6%	4,4%	1,3%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	115	66	17	61	110	8	62	439
		% within Country	26,2%	15,0%	3,9%	13,9%	25,1%	1,8%	14,1%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	75	66	13	72	59	7	7	299
		% within Country	25,1%	22,1%	4,3%	24,1%	19,7%	2,3%	2,3%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	32	51	41	36	101	24	15	300
		% within Country	10,7%	17,0%	13,7%	12,0%	33,7%	8,0%	5,0%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	136	101	20	40	268	13	49	627
		% within Country	21,7%	16,1%	3,2%	6,4%	42,7%	2,1%	7,8%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	121	109	27	34	112	16	28	447
		% within Country	27,1%	24,4%	6,0%	7,6%	25,1%	3,6%	6,3%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	66	59	5	93	49	6	22	300
		% within Country	22,0%	19,7%	1,7%	31,0%	16,3%	2,0%	7,3%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	61	20	3	4	236	2	24	350
		% within Country	17,4%	5,7%	0,9%	1,1%	67,4%	0,6%	6,9%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	21	11	4	8	216	20	25	305
		% within Country	6,9%	3,6%	1,3%	2,6%	70,8%	6,6%	8,2%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	94	71	15	18	76	15	11	300
		% within Country	31,3%	23,7%	5,0%	6,0%	25,3%	5,0%	3,7%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	60	51	22	40	87	15	17	292
		% within Country	20,5%	17,5%	7,5%	13,7%	29,8%	5,1%	5,8%	100,0%
Total		Count	1.882	1.894	754	1.580	3.549	475	852	10.986
		% within Country	17,1%	17,2%	6,9%	14,4%	32,3%	4,3%	7,8%	100,0%

5.2.5 Question 4

On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is “not at all important” and 5 is “very important”: when it comes to forests, how IMPORTANT is...?

			Country * Q4 Preservation of the many animal and plant species in forests Crosstabulation					Total
			Q4 Preservation of the many animal and plant species in forests					
			1	2	3	4	5	
Country	France	Count	12	35	103	141	334	625
		% within Country	1,9%	5,6%	16,5%	22,6%	53,4%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	5	11	42	110	457	625
		% within Country	0,8%	1,8%	6,7%	17,6%	73,1%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	16	17	68	102	431	634
		% within Country	2,5%	2,7%	10,7%	16,1%	68,0%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	8	6	39	125	454	632
		% within Country	1,3%	0,9%	6,2%	19,8%	71,8%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	5	9	28	49	263	354
		% within Country	1,4%	2,5%	7,9%	13,8%	74,3%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	5	12	54	70	221	362
		% within Country	1,4%	3,3%	14,9%	19,3%	61,0%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	1	3	19	58	272	353
		% within Country	0,3%	0,8%	5,4%	16,4%	77,1%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	4	15	72	135	141	367
		% within Country	1,1%	4,1%	19,6%	36,8%	38,4%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	1	5	14	68	263	351
		% within Country	0,3%	1,4%	4,0%	19,4%	74,9%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	11	24	72	140	385	632
		% within Country	1,7%	3,8%	11,4%	22,2%	60,9%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	3	4	28	85	240	360
		% within Country	0,8%	1,1%	7,8%	23,6%	66,7%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	2	6	24	52	269	353
		% within Country	0,6%	1,7%	6,8%	14,7%	76,2%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	5	6	21	58	210	300
		% within Country	1,7%	2,0%	7,0%	19,3%	70,0%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	4	12	50	89	145	300
		% within Country	1,3%	4,0%	16,7%	29,7%	48,3%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	4	8	16	44	369	441
		% within Country	0,9%	1,8%	3,6%	10,0%	83,7%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	4	13	48	78	297	440
		% within Country	0,9%	3,0%	10,9%	17,7%	67,5%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	2	8	26	56	209	301
		% within Country	0,7%	2,7%	8,6%	18,6%	69,4%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	1	3	14	57	365	440
		% within Country	0,2%	0,7%	3,2%	13,0%	83,0%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	5	8	25	52	210	300
		% within Country	1,7%	2,7%	8,3%	17,3%	70,0%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	1	5	17	52	229	304
		% within Country	0,3%	1,6%	5,6%	17,1%	75,3%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	12	37	81	115	382	627
		% within Country	1,9%	5,9%	12,9%	18,3%	60,9%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	8	14	36	59	333	450
		% within Country	1,8%	3,1%	8,0%	13,1%	74,0%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	3	4	30	40	223	300
		% within Country	1,0%	1,3%	10,0%	13,3%	74,3%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	2	4	19	34	291	350
		% within Country	0,6%	1,1%	5,4%	9,7%	83,1%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	1	8	20	34	242	305
		% within Country	0,3%	2,6%	6,6%	11,1%	79,3%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	3	2	38	72	185	300
		% within Country	1,0%	0,7%	12,7%	24,0%	61,7%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	1	7	31	58	203	300
		% within Country	0,3%	2,3%	10,3%	19,3%	67,7%	100,0%
Total		Count	129	286	1.035	2.033	7.623	11.106
		% within Country	1,2%	2,6%	9,3%	18,3%	68,6%	100,0%

Country * Q4 Provision of wood to produce furniture, paper, or construction material Crosstabulation

			Q4 Provision of wood as renewable material					
			1	2	3	4	5	Total
Country	France	Count	42	129	212	139	103	625
		% within Country	6,7%	20,6%	33,9%	22,2%	16,5%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	51	103	245	140	86	625
		% within Country	8,2%	16,5%	39,2%	22,4%	13,8%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	101	138	199	84	112	634
		% within Country	15,9%	21,8%	31,4%	13,2%	17,7%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	71	103	235	121	102	632
		% within Country	11,2%	16,3%	37,2%	19,1%	16,1%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	15	33	129	98	79	354
		% within Country	4,2%	9,3%	36,4%	27,7%	22,3%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	46	73	130	67	46	362
		% within Country	12,7%	20,2%	35,9%	18,5%	12,7%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	37	77	125	80	34	353
		% within Country	10,5%	21,8%	35,4%	22,7%	9,6%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	4	18	83	141	121	367
		% within Country	1,1%	4,9%	22,6%	38,4%	33,0%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	109	92	80	49	21	351
		% within Country	31,1%	26,2%	22,8%	14,0%	6,0%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	122	141	180	103	86	632
		% within Country	19,3%	22,3%	28,5%	16,3%	13,6%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	13	34	108	106	99	360
		% within Country	3,6%	9,4%	30,0%	29,4%	27,5%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	52	63	106	55	77	353
		% within Country	14,7%	17,8%	30,0%	15,6%	21,8%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	29	41	84	72	74	300
		% within Country	9,7%	13,7%	28,0%	24,0%	24,7%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	31	93	107	50	19	300
		% within Country	10,3%	31,0%	35,7%	16,7%	6,3%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	55	63	129	71	123	441
		% within Country	12,5%	14,3%	29,3%	16,1%	27,9%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	42	90	182	56	70	440
		% within Country	9,5%	20,5%	41,4%	12,7%	15,9%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	4	20	92	88	97	301
		% within Country	1,3%	6,6%	30,6%	29,2%	32,2%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	25	60	166	101	88	440
		% within Country	5,7%	13,6%	37,7%	23,0%	20,0%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	25	42	66	76	91	300
		% within Country	8,3%	14,0%	22,0%	25,3%	30,3%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	29	43	110	80	42	304
		% within Country	9,5%	14,1%	36,2%	26,3%	13,8%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	50	101	200	156	120	627
		% within Country	8,0%	16,1%	31,9%	24,9%	19,1%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	46	73	117	61	153	450
		% within Country	10,2%	16,2%	26,0%	13,6%	34,0%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	27	69	122	48	34	300
		% within Country	9,0%	23,0%	40,7%	16,0%	11,3%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	73	79	94	40	64	350
		% within Country	20,9%	22,6%	26,9%	11,4%	18,3%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	86	51	67	32	69	305
		% within Country	28,2%	16,7%	22,0%	10,5%	22,6%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	13	32	93	82	80	300
		% within Country	4,3%	10,7%	31,0%	27,3%	26,7%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	24	48	101	58	69	300
		% within Country	8,0%	16,0%	33,7%	19,3%	23,0%	100,0%
Total		Count	1.222	1.909	3.562	2.254	2.159	11.106
		% within Country	11,0%	17,2%	32,1%	20,3%	19,4%	100,0%

Country * Q4 Provision of opportunities for recreation in forests Crosstabulation

			Q4 Provision of opportunities for recreation in forests					
			1	2	3	4	5	Total
Country	France	Count	112	171	181	97	64	625
		% within Country	17,9%	27,4%	29,0%	15,5%	10,2%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	29	55	144	162	235	625
		% within Country	4,6%	8,8%	23,0%	25,9%	37,6%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	60	84	161	139	190	634
		% within Country	9,5%	13,2%	25,4%	21,9%	30,0%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	27	37	160	197	211	632
		% within Country	4,3%	5,9%	25,3%	31,2%	33,4%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	8	31	80	83	152	354
		% within Country	2,3%	8,8%	22,6%	23,4%	42,9%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	55	86	125	58	38	362
		% within Country	15,2%	23,8%	34,5%	16,0%	10,5%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	10	20	75	115	133	353
		% within Country	2,8%	5,7%	21,2%	32,6%	37,7%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	8	21	82	137	119	367
		% within Country	2,2%	5,7%	22,3%	37,3%	32,4%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	10	32	103	111	95	351
		% within Country	2,8%	9,1%	29,3%	31,6%	27,1%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	58	96	199	140	139	632
		% within Country	9,2%	15,2%	31,5%	22,2%	22,0%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	7	13	61	102	177	360
		% within Country	1,9%	3,6%	16,9%	28,3%	49,2%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	15	16	47	77	198	353
		% within Country	4,2%	4,5%	13,3%	21,8%	56,1%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	17	24	64	75	120	300
		% within Country	5,7%	8,0%	21,3%	25,0%	40,0%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	20	55	86	92	47	300
		% within Country	6,7%	18,3%	28,7%	30,7%	15,7%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	5	13	55	74	294	441
		% within Country	1,1%	2,9%	12,5%	16,8%	66,7%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	41	65	133	86	115	440
		% within Country	9,3%	14,8%	30,2%	19,5%	26,1%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	6	22	100	68	105	301
		% within Country	2,0%	7,3%	33,2%	22,6%	34,9%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	5	17	79	120	219	440
		% within Country	1,1%	3,9%	18,0%	27,3%	49,8%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	5	6	37	52	200	300
		% within Country	1,7%	2,0%	12,3%	17,3%	66,7%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	11	18	75	83	117	304
		% within Country	3,6%	5,9%	24,7%	27,3%	38,5%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	65	95	173	136	158	627
		% within Country	10,4%	15,2%	27,6%	21,7%	25,2%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	9	26	67	78	270	450
		% within Country	2,0%	5,8%	14,9%	17,3%	60,0%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	12	35	99	62	92	300
		% within Country	4,0%	11,7%	33,0%	20,7%	30,7%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	19	29	76	81	145	350
		% within Country	5,4%	8,3%	21,7%	23,1%	41,4%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	8	10	51	60	176	305
		% within Country	2,6%	3,3%	16,7%	19,7%	57,7%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	15	34	79	80	92	300
		% within Country	5,0%	11,3%	26,3%	26,7%	30,7%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	9	18	80	72	121	300
		% within Country	3,0%	6,0%	26,7%	24,0%	40,3%	100,0%
Total		Count	646	1.129	2.672	2.637	4.022	11.106
		% within Country	5,8%	10,2%	24,1%	23,7%	36,2%	100,0%

Country * Q4 Provision of wood from forests for bioenergy Crosstabulation

			Q4 Provision of wood from forests for bioenergy					
			1	2	3	4	5	Total
Country	France	Count	46	114	221	153	91	625
		% within Country	7,4%	18,2%	35,4%	24,5%	14,6%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	96	122	216	119	72	625
		% within Country	15,4%	19,5%	34,6%	19,0%	11,5%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	95	101	180	126	132	634
		% within Country	15,0%	15,9%	28,4%	19,9%	20,8%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	82	93	192	148	117	632
		% within Country	13,0%	14,7%	30,4%	23,4%	18,5%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	13	37	110	93	101	354
		% within Country	3,7%	10,5%	31,1%	26,3%	28,5%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	36	65	141	74	46	362
		% within Country	9,9%	18,0%	39,0%	20,4%	12,7%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	59	63	124	59	48	353
		% within Country	16,7%	17,8%	35,1%	16,7%	13,6%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	12	34	116	124	81	367
		% within Country	3,3%	9,3%	31,6%	33,8%	22,1%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	93	86	106	37	29	351
		% within Country	26,5%	24,5%	30,2%	10,5%	8,3%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	101	110	189	112	120	632
		% within Country	16,0%	17,4%	29,9%	17,7%	19,0%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	19	46	116	115	64	360
		% within Country	5,3%	12,8%	32,2%	31,9%	17,8%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	55	55	96	57	90	353
		% within Country	15,6%	15,6%	27,2%	16,1%	25,5%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	17	25	87	78	93	300
		% within Country	5,7%	8,3%	29,0%	26,0%	31,0%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	25	62	106	68	39	300
		% within Country	8,3%	20,7%	35,3%	22,7%	13,0%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	82	59	114	90	96	441
		% within Country	18,6%	13,4%	25,9%	20,4%	21,8%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	51	69	168	61	91	440
		% within Country	11,6%	15,7%	38,2%	13,9%	20,7%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	25	36	115	68	57	301
		% within Country	8,3%	12,0%	38,2%	22,6%	18,9%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	42	57	146	105	90	440
		% within Country	9,5%	13,0%	33,2%	23,9%	20,5%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	17	32	86	78	87	300
		% within Country	5,7%	10,7%	28,7%	26,0%	29,0%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	26	43	70	79	86	304
		% within Country	8,6%	14,1%	23,0%	26,0%	28,3%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	104	120	223	92	88	627
		% within Country	16,6%	19,1%	35,6%	14,7%	14,0%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	68	66	127	55	134	450
		% within Country	15,1%	14,7%	28,2%	12,2%	29,8%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	19	42	111	72	56	300
		% within Country	6,3%	14,0%	37,0%	24,0%	18,7%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	88	65	101	47	49	350
		% within Country	25,1%	18,6%	28,9%	13,4%	14,0%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	87	44	71	37	66	305
		% within Country	28,5%	14,4%	23,3%	12,1%	21,6%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	9	24	71	103	93	300
		% within Country	3,0%	8,0%	23,7%	34,3%	31,0%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	41	33	87	69	70	300
		% within Country	13,7%	11,0%	29,0%	23,0%	23,3%	100,0%
Total		Count	1.408	1.703	3.490	2.319	2.186	11.106
		% within Country	12,7%	15,3%	31,4%	20,9%	19,7%	100,0%

Country * Q4 Protection of people from natural disasters and detrimental effects of climate change Crosstabulation

			Q4 Protection of people					
			1	2	3	4	5	Total
Country	France	Count	21	49	142	158	255	625
		% within Country	3,4%	7,8%	22,7%	25,3%	40,8%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	15	23	94	137	356	625
		% within Country	2,4%	3,7%	15,0%	21,9%	57,0%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	14	18	66	95	441	634
		% within Country	2,2%	2,8%	10,4%	15,0%	69,6%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	20	40	93	129	350	632
		% within Country	3,2%	6,3%	14,7%	20,4%	55,4%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	6	13	42	72	221	354
		% within Country	1,7%	3,7%	11,9%	20,3%	62,4%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	14	27	72	100	149	362
		% within Country	3,9%	7,5%	19,9%	27,6%	41,2%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	28	33	51	68	173	353
		% within Country	7,9%	9,3%	14,4%	19,3%	49,0%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	8	46	98	88	127	367
		% within Country	2,2%	12,5%	26,7%	24,0%	34,6%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	21	25	71	82	152	351
		% within Country	6,0%	7,1%	20,2%	23,4%	43,3%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	27	37	98	146	324	632
		% within Country	4,3%	5,9%	15,5%	23,1%	51,3%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	8	14	55	67	216	360
		% within Country	2,2%	3,9%	15,3%	18,6%	60,0%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	3	14	36	68	232	353
		% within Country	0,8%	4,0%	10,2%	19,3%	65,7%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	14	18	41	46	181	300
		% within Country	4,7%	6,0%	13,7%	15,3%	60,3%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	14	25	70	93	98	300
		% within Country	4,7%	8,3%	23,3%	31,0%	32,7%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	8	9	37	68	319	441
		% within Country	1,8%	2,0%	8,4%	15,4%	72,3%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	15	23	98	100	204	440
		% within Country	3,4%	5,2%	22,3%	22,7%	46,4%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	21	25	81	78	96	301
		% within Country	7,0%	8,3%	26,9%	25,9%	31,9%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	7	9	37	104	283	440
		% within Country	1,6%	2,0%	8,4%	23,6%	64,3%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	11	6	40	84	159	300
		% within Country	3,7%	2,0%	13,3%	28,0%	53,0%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	6	16	40	62	180	304
		% within Country	2,0%	5,3%	13,2%	20,4%	59,2%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	25	45	89	156	312	627
		% within Country	4,0%	7,2%	14,2%	24,9%	49,8%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	7	11	19	49	364	450
		% within Country	1,6%	2,4%	4,2%	10,9%	80,9%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	4	11	46	56	183	300
		% within Country	1,3%	3,7%	15,3%	18,7%	61,0%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	3	5	18	47	277	350
		% within Country	0,9%	1,4%	5,1%	13,4%	79,1%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	3	8	18	39	237	305
		% within Country	1,0%	2,6%	5,9%	12,8%	77,7%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	3	2	36	70	189	300
		% within Country	1,0%	0,7%	12,0%	23,3%	63,0%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	4	4	24	59	209	300
		% within Country	1,3%	1,3%	8,0%	19,7%	69,7%	100,0%
Total		Count	330	556	1.612	2.321	6.287	11.106
		% within Country	3,0%	5,0%	14,5%	20,9%	56,6%	100,0%

5.2.6 Question 5

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means “much less” and 5 means “much more”: in your opinion, SHOULD forests be much MORE actively managed or much LESS actively managed?

		Country * Q5 Provide for recreation and experiencing nature Crosstabulation					Total
		Q5 Provide for recreation and experiencing nature					
		1	2	3	4	5	
France	Count	9	20	83	171	342	625
	% within Country	1,4%	3,2%	13,3%	27,4%	54,7%	100,0%
Germany	Count	6	11	53	163	392	625
	% within Country	1,0%	1,8%	8,5%	26,1%	62,7%	100,0%
Italy	Count	6	19	52	110	447	634
	% within Country	0,9%	3,0%	8,2%	17,4%	70,5%	100,0%
United Kingdom	Count	9	10	54	143	416	632
	% within Country	1,4%	1,6%	8,5%	22,6%	65,8%	100,0%
Austria	Count	4	12	48	92	198	354
	% within Country	1,1%	3,4%	13,6%	26,0%	55,9%	100,0%
Belgium	Count	1	6	45	103	207	362
	% within Country	0,3%	1,7%	12,4%	28,5%	57,2%	100,0%
Denmark	Count	7	14	35	99	198	353
	% within Country	2,0%	4,0%	9,9%	28,0%	56,1%	100,0%
Finland	Count	5	23	119	130	90	367
	% within Country	1,4%	6,3%	32,4%	35,4%	24,5%	100,0%
Netherlands	Count	4	13	50	108	176	351
	% within Country	1,1%	3,7%	14,2%	30,8%	50,1%	100,0%
Spain	Count	5	4	36	139	448	632
	% within Country	0,8%	0,6%	5,7%	22,0%	70,9%	100,0%
Sweden	Count	7	5	56	118	174	360
	% within Country	1,9%	1,4%	15,6%	32,8%	48,3%	100,0%
Portugal	Count	5	4	23	71	250	353
	% within Country	1,4%	1,1%	6,5%	20,1%	70,8%	100,0%
Ireland	Count	4	3	27	66	200	300
	% within Country	1,3%	1,0%	9,0%	22,0%	66,7%	100,0%
Luxemburg	Count	5	14	56	90	135	300
	% within Country	1,7%	4,7%	18,7%	30,0%	45,0%	100,0%
Bulgaria	Count	11	4	17	43	366	441
	% within Country	2,5%	0,9%	3,9%	9,8%	83,0%	100,0%
Czech Republic	Count	7	8	46	91	288	440
	% within Country	1,6%	1,8%	10,5%	20,7%	65,5%	100,0%
Estonia	Count	8	17	55	63	158	301
	% within Country	2,7%	5,6%	18,3%	20,9%	52,5%	100,0%
Hungary	Count	3	5	21	87	324	440
	% within Country	0,7%	1,1%	4,8%	19,8%	73,6%	100,0%
Latvia	Count	3	7	27	68	195	300
	% within Country	1,0%	2,3%	9,0%	22,7%	65,0%	100,0%
Lithuania	Count	1	7	33	71	192	304
	% within Country	0,3%	2,3%	10,9%	23,4%	63,2%	100,0%
Poland	Count	31	32	79	126	359	627
	% within Country	4,9%	5,1%	12,6%	20,1%	57,3%	100,0%
Romania	Count	15	10	23	54	348	450
	% within Country	3,3%	2,2%	5,1%	12,0%	77,3%	100,0%
Slovak Republic	Count	5	5	36	57	197	300
	% within Country	1,7%	1,7%	12,0%	19,0%	65,7%	100,0%
Greece	Count	8	7	12	51	272	350
	% within Country	2,3%	2,0%	3,4%	14,6%	77,7%	100,0%
Cyprus	Count	1	2	18	38	246	305
	% within Country	0,3%	0,7%	5,9%	12,5%	80,7%	100,0%
Slovenia	Count	0	4	39	82	175	300
	% within Country	0,0%	1,3%	13,0%	27,3%	58,3%	100,0%
Malta	Count	8	6	15	65	206	300
	% within Country	2,7%	2,0%	5,0%	21,7%	68,7%	100,0%
Total	Count	178	272	1.158	2.499	6.999	11.106
	% within Country	1,6%	2,4%	10,4%	22,5%	63,0%	100,0%

Country * Q5 Provide wood to produce furniture, paper, or construction material Crosstabulation

			Q5 Provide wood as renewable material					Total
			1	2	3	4	5	
Country	France	Count	61	137	209	131	87	625
		% within Country	9,8%	21,9%	33,4%	21,0%	13,9%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	69	151	272	88	45	625
		% within Country	11,0%	24,2%	43,5%	14,1%	7,2%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	154	163	183	55	79	634
		% within Country	24,3%	25,7%	28,9%	8,7%	12,5%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	67	131	218	115	101	632
		% within Country	10,6%	20,7%	34,5%	18,2%	16,0%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	25	41	174	63	51	354
		% within Country	7,1%	11,6%	49,2%	17,8%	14,4%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	42	85	120	53	62	362
		% within Country	11,6%	23,5%	33,1%	14,6%	17,1%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	49	73	146	54	31	353
		% within Country	13,9%	20,7%	41,4%	15,3%	8,8%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	5	38	140	114	70	367
		% within Country	1,4%	10,4%	38,1%	31,1%	19,1%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	93	89	102	42	25	351
		% within Country	26,5%	25,4%	29,1%	12,0%	7,1%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	179	171	154	60	68	632
		% within Country	28,3%	27,1%	24,4%	9,5%	10,8%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	16	43	158	89	54	360
		% within Country	4,4%	11,9%	43,9%	24,7%	15,0%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	44	48	89	53	119	353
		% within Country	12,5%	13,6%	25,2%	15,0%	33,7%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	28	43	89	58	82	300
		% within Country	9,3%	14,3%	29,7%	19,3%	27,3%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	32	93	102	45	28	300
		% within Country	10,7%	31,0%	34,0%	15,0%	9,3%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	56	51	101	74	159	441
		% within Country	12,7%	11,6%	22,9%	16,8%	36,1%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	60	106	185	53	36	440
		% within Country	13,6%	24,1%	42,0%	12,0%	8,2%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	7	34	112	85	63	301
		% within Country	2,3%	11,3%	37,2%	28,2%	20,9%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	34	77	178	79	72	440
		% within Country	7,7%	17,5%	40,5%	18,0%	16,4%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	53	34	63	81	69	300
		% within Country	17,7%	11,3%	21,0%	27,0%	23,0%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	36	64	85	71	48	304
		% within Country	11,8%	21,1%	28,0%	23,4%	15,8%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	101	164	205	90	67	627
		% within Country	16,1%	26,2%	32,7%	14,4%	10,7%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	99	79	112	47	113	450
		% within Country	22,0%	17,6%	24,9%	10,4%	25,1%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	38	57	117	49	39	300
		% within Country	12,7%	19,0%	39,0%	16,3%	13,0%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	103	90	94	29	34	350
		% within Country	29,4%	25,7%	26,9%	8,3%	9,7%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	100	65	72	25	43	305
		% within Country	32,8%	21,3%	23,6%	8,2%	14,1%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	17	38	95	75	75	300
		% within Country	5,7%	12,7%	31,7%	25,0%	25,0%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	33	51	87	55	74	300
		% within Country	11,0%	17,0%	29,0%	18,3%	24,7%	100,0%
Total		Count	1.601	2.216	3.662	1.833	1.794	11.106
		% within Country	14,4%	20,0%	33,0%	16,5%	16,2%	100,0%

Country * Q5 Preserve the animal and plant species in forests and conserve nature Crosstabulation

			Q5 Preserve the animal & plant species in forests / conserve nature					
			1	2	3	4	5	Total
Country	France	Count	74	119	217	130	85	625
		% within Country	11,8%	19,0%	34,7%	20,8%	13,6%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	34	64	183	171	173	625
		% within Country	5,4%	10,2%	29,3%	27,4%	27,7%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	37	54	136	138	269	634
		% within Country	5,8%	8,5%	21,5%	21,8%	42,4%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	11	38	146	186	251	632
		% within Country	1,7%	6,0%	23,1%	29,4%	39,7%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	20	37	106	82	109	354
		% within Country	5,6%	10,5%	29,9%	23,2%	30,8%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	21	61	116	81	83	362
		% within Country	5,8%	16,9%	32,0%	22,4%	22,9%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	8	17	85	108	135	353
		% within Country	2,3%	4,8%	24,1%	30,6%	38,2%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	4	24	97	127	115	367
		% within Country	1,1%	6,5%	26,4%	34,6%	31,3%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	21	32	114	110	74	351
		% within Country	6,0%	9,1%	32,5%	31,3%	21,1%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	32	67	182	160	191	632
		% within Country	5,1%	10,6%	28,8%	25,3%	30,2%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	9	16	107	123	105	360
		% within Country	2,5%	4,4%	29,7%	34,2%	29,2%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	6	8	60	66	213	353
		% within Country	1,7%	2,3%	17,0%	18,7%	60,3%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	8	18	59	80	135	300
		% within Country	2,7%	6,0%	19,7%	26,7%	45,0%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	18	43	104	84	51	300
		% within Country	6,0%	14,3%	34,7%	28,0%	17,0%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	14	9	37	74	307	441
		% within Country	3,2%	2,0%	8,4%	16,8%	69,6%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	42	78	155	87	78	440
		% within Country	9,5%	17,7%	35,2%	19,8%	17,7%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	10	25	80	85	101	301
		% within Country	3,3%	8,3%	26,6%	28,2%	33,6%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	5	18	85	133	199	440
		% within Country	1,1%	4,1%	19,3%	30,2%	45,2%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	5	8	40	73	174	300
		% within Country	1,7%	2,7%	13,3%	24,3%	58,0%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	5	11	61	95	132	304
		% within Country	1,6%	3,6%	20,1%	31,3%	43,4%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	38	63	158	163	205	627
		% within Country	6,1%	10,0%	25,2%	26,0%	32,7%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	16	15	56	70	293	450
		% within Country	3,6%	3,3%	12,4%	15,6%	65,1%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	14	26	99	65	96	300
		% within Country	4,7%	8,7%	33,0%	21,7%	32,0%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	8	17	64	79	182	350
		% within Country	2,3%	4,9%	18,3%	22,6%	52,0%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	2	13	49	62	179	305
		% within Country	0,7%	4,3%	16,1%	20,3%	58,7%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	11	33	81	73	102	300
		% within Country	3,7%	11,0%	27,0%	24,3%	34,0%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	9	15	60	85	131	300
		% within Country	3,0%	5,0%	20,0%	28,3%	43,7%	100,0%
Total		Count	482	929	2.737	2.790	4.168	11.106
		% within Country	4,3%	8,4%	24,6%	25,1%	37,5%	100,0%

Country * Q5 Provide wood from forests to produce bioenergy Crosstabulation

		Q5 Provide wood from forests to produce bioenergy					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
France	Count	31	94	209	152	139	625
	% within Country	5,0%	15,0%	33,4%	24,3%	22,2%	100,0%
Germany	Count	96	137	237	105	50	625
	% within Country	15,4%	21,9%	37,9%	16,8%	8,0%	100,0%
Italy	Count	98	98	196	108	134	634
	% within Country	15,5%	15,5%	30,9%	17,0%	21,1%	100,0%
United Kingdom	Count	71	96	193	140	132	632
	% within Country	11,2%	15,2%	30,5%	22,2%	20,9%	100,0%
Austria	Count	13	39	139	94	69	354
	% within Country	3,7%	11,0%	39,3%	26,6%	19,5%	100,0%
Belgium	Count	27	54	128	90	63	362
	% within Country	7,5%	14,9%	35,4%	24,9%	17,4%	100,0%
Denmark	Count	51	59	132	65	46	353
	% within Country	14,4%	16,7%	37,4%	18,4%	13,0%	100,0%
Finland	Count	10	41	140	118	58	367
	% within Country	2,7%	11,2%	38,1%	32,2%	15,8%	100,0%
Netherlands	Count	83	86	106	53	23	351
	% within Country	23,6%	24,5%	30,2%	15,1%	6,6%	100,0%
Spain	Count	109	102	200	118	103	632
	% within Country	17,2%	16,1%	31,6%	18,7%	16,3%	100,0%
Sweden	Count	22	36	151	95	56	360
	% within Country	6,1%	10,0%	41,9%	26,4%	15,6%	100,0%
Portugal	Count	41	32	92	69	119	353
	% within Country	11,6%	9,1%	26,1%	19,5%	33,7%	100,0%
Ireland	Count	21	20	82	86	91	300
	% within Country	7,0%	6,7%	27,3%	28,7%	30,3%	100,0%
Luxemburg	Count	23	49	95	87	46	300
	% within Country	7,7%	16,3%	31,7%	29,0%	15,3%	100,0%
Bulgaria	Count	60	46	85	88	162	441
	% within Country	13,6%	10,4%	19,3%	20,0%	36,7%	100,0%
Czech Republic	Count	55	76	178	73	58	440
	% within Country	12,5%	17,3%	40,5%	16,6%	13,2%	100,0%
Estonia	Count	21	46	108	70	56	301
	% within Country	7,0%	15,3%	35,9%	23,3%	18,6%	100,0%
Hungary	Count	43	69	139	104	85	440
	% within Country	9,8%	15,7%	31,6%	23,6%	19,3%	100,0%
Latvia	Count	23	34	79	81	83	300
	% within Country	7,7%	11,3%	26,3%	27,0%	27,7%	100,0%
Lithuania	Count	27	41	95	69	72	304
	% within Country	8,9%	13,5%	31,3%	22,7%	23,7%	100,0%
Poland	Count	107	146	209	94	71	627
	% within Country	17,1%	23,3%	33,3%	15,0%	11,3%	100,0%
Romania	Count	90	69	104	60	127	450
	% within Country	20,0%	15,3%	23,1%	13,3%	28,2%	100,0%
Slovak Republic	Count	19	35	114	70	62	300
	% within Country	6,3%	11,7%	38,0%	23,3%	20,7%	100,0%
Greece	Count	90	60	119	40	41	350
	% within Country	25,7%	17,1%	34,0%	11,4%	11,7%	100,0%
Cyprus	Count	83	51	81	36	54	305
	% within Country	27,2%	16,7%	26,6%	11,8%	17,7%	100,0%
Slovenia	Count	18	19	79	81	103	300
	% within Country	6,0%	6,3%	26,3%	27,0%	34,3%	100,0%
Malta	Count	32	42	79	75	72	300
	% within Country	10,7%	14,0%	26,3%	25,0%	24,0%	100,0%
Total	Count	1.364	1.677	3.569	2.321	2.175	11.106
	% within Country	12,3%	15,1%	32,1%	20,9%	19,6%	100,0%

Country * Q5 Protect people from natural disasters and detrimental effects of climate change Crosstabulation

			Q5 Protect people					
			1	2	3	4	5	Total
Country	France	Count	15	40	127	171	272	625
		% within Country	2,4%	6,4%	20,3%	27,4%	43,5%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	18	28	117	206	256	625
		% within Country	2,9%	4,5%	18,7%	33,0%	41,0%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	11	23	60	100	440	634
		% within Country	1,7%	3,6%	9,5%	15,8%	69,4%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	21	42	125	155	289	632
		% within Country	3,3%	6,6%	19,8%	24,5%	45,7%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	8	16	64	86	180	354
		% within Country	2,3%	4,5%	18,1%	24,3%	50,8%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	7	23	85	104	143	362
		% within Country	1,9%	6,4%	23,5%	28,7%	39,5%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	26	34	92	76	125	353
		% within Country	7,4%	9,6%	26,1%	21,5%	35,4%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	15	37	103	118	94	367
		% within Country	4,1%	10,1%	28,1%	32,2%	25,6%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	19	35	100	87	110	351
		% within Country	5,4%	10,0%	28,5%	24,8%	31,3%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	17	32	102	148	333	632
		% within Country	2,7%	5,1%	16,1%	23,4%	52,7%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	20	14	89	99	138	360
		% within Country	5,6%	3,9%	24,7%	27,5%	38,3%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	3	10	34	68	238	353
		% within Country	0,8%	2,8%	9,6%	19,3%	67,4%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	11	17	50	63	159	300
		% within Country	3,7%	5,7%	16,7%	21,0%	53,0%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	9	20	81	91	99	300
		% within Country	3,0%	6,7%	27,0%	30,3%	33,0%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	8	14	31	62	326	441
		% within Country	1,8%	3,2%	7,0%	14,1%	73,9%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	17	30	146	107	140	440
		% within Country	3,9%	6,8%	33,2%	24,3%	31,8%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	18	32	84	79	88	301
		% within Country	6,0%	10,6%	27,9%	26,2%	29,2%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	11	20	58	119	232	440
		% within Country	2,5%	4,5%	13,2%	27,0%	52,7%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	10	9	46	92	143	300
		% within Country	3,3%	3,0%	15,3%	30,7%	47,7%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	12	13	61	69	149	304
		% within Country	3,9%	4,3%	20,1%	22,7%	49,0%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	34	45	121	153	274	627
		% within Country	5,4%	7,2%	19,3%	24,4%	43,7%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	11	14	31	41	353	450
		% within Country	2,4%	3,1%	6,9%	9,1%	78,4%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	5	11	47	77	160	300
		% within Country	1,7%	3,7%	15,7%	25,7%	53,3%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	8	7	30	70	235	350
		% within Country	2,3%	2,0%	8,6%	20,0%	67,1%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	6	3	22	39	235	305
		% within Country	2,0%	1,0%	7,2%	12,8%	77,0%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	2	6	26	83	183	300
		% within Country	0,7%	2,0%	8,7%	27,7%	61,0%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	2	7	24	62	205	300
		% within Country	0,7%	2,3%	8,0%	20,7%	68,3%	100,0%
Total		Count	344	582	1.956	2.625	5.599	11.106
		% within Country	3,1%	5,2%	17,6%	23,6%	50,4%	100,0%

Country * Q5 Protect forests from damages caused by storms, fire, or climate change Crosstabulation

			Q5 Protect forests					
			1	2	3	4	5	Total
Country	France	Count	12	29	94	184	306	625
		% within Country	1,9%	4,6%	15,0%	29,4%	49,0%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	10	27	105	189	294	625
		% within Country	1,6%	4,3%	16,8%	30,2%	47,0%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	12	10	70	118	424	634
		% within Country	1,9%	1,6%	11,0%	18,6%	66,9%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	17	35	138	180	262	632
		% within Country	2,7%	5,5%	21,8%	28,5%	41,5%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	7	11	82	103	151	354
		% within Country	2,0%	3,1%	23,2%	29,1%	42,7%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	9	27	94	110	122	362
		% within Country	2,5%	7,5%	26,0%	30,4%	33,7%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	15	28	92	100	118	353
		% within Country	4,2%	7,9%	26,1%	28,3%	33,4%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	11	32	106	127	91	367
		% within Country	3,0%	8,7%	28,9%	34,6%	24,8%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	12	27	114	101	97	351
		% within Country	3,4%	7,7%	32,5%	28,8%	27,6%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	11	20	65	167	369	632
		% within Country	1,7%	3,2%	10,3%	26,4%	58,4%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	10	16	94	112	128	360
		% within Country	2,8%	4,4%	26,1%	31,1%	35,6%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	4	2	22	55	270	353
		% within Country	1,1%	0,6%	6,2%	15,6%	76,5%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	8	17	56	78	141	300
		% within Country	2,7%	5,7%	18,7%	26,0%	47,0%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	8	20	71	107	94	300
		% within Country	2,7%	6,7%	23,7%	35,7%	31,3%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	7	7	30	57	340	441
		% within Country	1,6%	1,6%	6,8%	12,9%	77,1%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	14	25	115	125	161	440
		% within Country	3,2%	5,7%	26,1%	28,4%	36,6%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	11	15	86	88	101	301
		% within Country	3,7%	5,0%	28,6%	29,2%	33,6%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	6	14	63	116	241	440
		% within Country	1,4%	3,2%	14,3%	26,4%	54,8%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	4	13	30	80	173	300
		% within Country	1,3%	4,3%	10,0%	26,7%	57,7%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	3	9	42	75	175	304
		% within Country	1,0%	3,0%	13,8%	24,7%	57,6%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	30	36	135	149	277	627
		% within Country	4,8%	5,7%	21,5%	23,8%	44,2%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	20	11	34	70	315	450
		% within Country	4,4%	2,4%	7,6%	15,6%	70,0%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	9	6	53	57	175	300
		% within Country	3,0%	2,0%	17,7%	19,0%	58,3%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	10	13	30	48	249	350
		% within Country	2,9%	3,7%	8,6%	13,7%	71,1%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	4	3	14	29	255	305
		% within Country	1,3%	1,0%	4,6%	9,5%	83,6%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	2	4	52	76	166	300
		% within Country	0,7%	1,3%	17,3%	25,3%	55,3%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	5	10	38	67	180	300
		% within Country	1,7%	3,3%	12,7%	22,3%	60,0%	100,0%
Total		Count	271	467	1.925	2.768	5.675	11.106
		% within Country	2,4%	4,2%	17,3%	24,9%	51,1%	100,0%

5.2.7 Question 6

If it comes to forests in your country and climate change - on a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 means “no, not at all” and 5 means “yes, a lot”: If forests are well managed, to what extent do you think that the following can help reduce climate change:?

		Q6 Growing trees can help reduce climate change?					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
France	Count	20	17	83	142	363	625
	% within Country	3,2%	2,7%	13,3%	22,7%	58,1%	100,0%
Germany	Count	17	32	77	135	364	625
	% within Country	2,7%	5,1%	12,3%	21,6%	58,2%	100,0%
Italy	Count	14	19	60	98	443	634
	% within Country	2,2%	3,0%	9,5%	15,5%	69,9%	100,0%
United Kingdom	Count	11	10	58	122	431	632
	% within Country	1,7%	1,6%	9,2%	19,3%	68,2%	100,0%
Austria	Count	17	23	60	84	170	354
	% within Country	4,8%	6,5%	16,9%	23,7%	48,0%	100,0%
Belgium	Count	8	22	49	93	190	362
	% within Country	2,2%	6,1%	13,5%	25,7%	52,5%	100,0%
Denmark	Count	13	24	44	82	190	353
	% within Country	3,7%	6,8%	12,5%	23,2%	53,8%	100,0%
Finland	Count	8	16	62	140	141	367
	% within Country	2,2%	4,4%	16,9%	38,1%	38,4%	100,0%
Netherlands	Count	23	11	67	111	139	351
	% within Country	6,6%	3,1%	19,1%	31,6%	39,6%	100,0%
Spain	Count	9	7	41	115	460	632
	% within Country	1,4%	1,1%	6,5%	18,2%	72,8%	100,0%
Sweden	Count	24	25	88	106	117	360
	% within Country	6,7%	6,9%	24,4%	29,4%	32,5%	100,0%
Portugal	Count	3	4	25	42	279	353
	% within Country	0,8%	1,1%	7,1%	11,9%	79,0%	100,0%
Ireland	Count	4	9	26	54	207	300
	% within Country	1,3%	3,0%	8,7%	18,0%	69,0%	100,0%
Luxemburg	Count	8	13	43	88	148	300
	% within Country	2,7%	4,3%	14,3%	29,3%	49,3%	100,0%
Bulgaria	Count	18	7	13	46	357	441
	% within Country	4,1%	1,6%	2,9%	10,4%	81,0%	100,0%
Czech Republic	Count	29	29	63	80	239	440
	% within Country	6,6%	6,6%	14,3%	18,2%	54,3%	100,0%
Estonia	Count	21	27	72	74	107	301
	% within Country	7,0%	9,0%	23,9%	24,6%	35,5%	100,0%
Hungary	Count	4	9	41	91	295	440
	% within Country	0,9%	2,0%	9,3%	20,7%	67,0%	100,0%
Latvia	Count	12	12	28	43	205	300
	% within Country	4,0%	4,0%	9,3%	14,3%	68,3%	100,0%
Lithuania	Count	5	14	50	85	150	304
	% within Country	1,6%	4,6%	16,4%	28,0%	49,3%	100,0%
Poland	Count	45	31	76	128	347	627
	% within Country	7,2%	4,9%	12,1%	20,4%	55,3%	100,0%
Romania	Count	8	5	22	40	375	450
	% within Country	1,8%	1,1%	4,9%	8,9%	83,3%	100,0%
Slovak Republic	Count	5	10	48	51	186	300
	% within Country	1,7%	3,3%	16,0%	17,0%	62,0%	100,0%
Greece	Count	6	12	39	73	220	350
	% within Country	1,7%	3,4%	11,1%	20,9%	62,9%	100,0%
Cyprus	Count	3	5	29	39	229	305
	% within Country	1,0%	1,6%	9,5%	12,8%	75,1%	100,0%
Slovenia	Count	8	9	51	67	165	300
	% within Country	2,7%	3,0%	17,0%	22,3%	55,0%	100,0%
Malta	Count	5	7	24	48	216	300
	% within Country	1,7%	2,3%	8,0%	16,0%	72,0%	100,0%
Total	Count	348	409	1.339	2.277	6.733	11.106
	% within Country	3,1%	3,7%	12,1%	20,5%	60,6%	100,0%

Country * Q6 Using a higher share of wood as construction material to reduce CC Crosstabulation

		Q6 Using a higher share of wood as construction material					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
France	Count	70	108	211	130	106	625
	% within Country	11,2%	17,3%	33,8%	20,8%	17,0%	100,0%
Germany	Count	98	169	236	83	39	625
	% within Country	15,7%	27,0%	37,8%	13,3%	6,2%	100,0%
Italy	Count	187	144	165	61	77	634
	% within Country	29,5%	22,7%	26,0%	9,6%	12,1%	100,0%
United Kingdom	Count	102	115	225	126	64	632
	% within Country	16,1%	18,2%	35,6%	19,9%	10,1%	100,0%
Austria	Count	39	51	137	80	47	354
	% within Country	11,0%	14,4%	38,7%	22,6%	13,3%	100,0%
Belgium	Count	53	80	119	69	41	362
	% within Country	14,6%	22,1%	32,9%	19,1%	11,3%	100,0%
Denmark	Count	82	75	112	56	28	353
	% within Country	23,2%	21,2%	31,7%	15,9%	7,9%	100,0%
Finland	Count	20	82	139	86	40	367
	% within Country	5,4%	22,3%	37,9%	23,4%	10,9%	100,0%
Netherlands	Count	111	112	91	26	11	351
	% within Country	31,6%	31,9%	25,9%	7,4%	3,1%	100,0%
Spain	Count	273	135	134	46	44	632
	% within Country	43,2%	21,4%	21,2%	7,3%	7,0%	100,0%
Sweden	Count	45	76	138	72	29	360
	% within Country	12,5%	21,1%	38,3%	20,0%	8,1%	100,0%
Portugal	Count	120	56	84	47	46	353
	% within Country	34,0%	15,9%	23,8%	13,3%	13,0%	100,0%
Ireland	Count	41	45	92	57	65	300
	% within Country	13,7%	15,0%	30,7%	19,0%	21,7%	100,0%
Luxemburg	Count	64	66	88	63	19	300
	% within Country	21,3%	22,0%	29,3%	21,0%	6,3%	100,0%
Bulgaria	Count	179	61	92	45	64	441
	% within Country	40,6%	13,8%	20,9%	10,2%	14,5%	100,0%
Czech Republic	Count	89	54	139	69	89	440
	% within Country	20,2%	12,3%	31,6%	15,7%	20,2%	100,0%
Estonia	Count	31	46	100	77	47	301
	% within Country	10,3%	15,3%	33,2%	25,6%	15,6%	100,0%
Hungary	Count	114	76	130	68	52	440
	% within Country	25,9%	17,3%	29,5%	15,5%	11,8%	100,0%
Latvia	Count	83	44	61	57	55	300
	% within Country	27,7%	14,7%	20,3%	19,0%	18,3%	100,0%
Lithuania	Count	84	72	75	52	21	304
	% within Country	27,6%	23,7%	24,7%	17,1%	6,9%	100,0%
Poland	Count	128	124	204	84	87	627
	% within Country	20,4%	19,8%	32,5%	13,4%	13,9%	100,0%
Romania	Count	187	91	87	33	52	450
	% within Country	41,6%	20,2%	19,3%	7,3%	11,6%	100,0%
Slovak Republic	Count	39	54	106	52	49	300
	% within Country	13,0%	18,0%	35,3%	17,3%	16,3%	100,0%
Greece	Count	125	79	73	30	43	350
	% within Country	35,7%	22,6%	20,9%	8,6%	12,3%	100,0%
Cyprus	Count	93	40	78	37	57	305
	% within Country	30,5%	13,1%	25,6%	12,1%	18,7%	100,0%
Slovenia	Count	60	33	94	61	52	300
	% within Country	20,0%	11,0%	31,3%	20,3%	17,3%	100,0%
Malta	Count	93	61	76	42	28	300
	% within Country	31,0%	20,3%	25,3%	14,0%	9,3%	100,0%
Total	Count	2.610	2.149	3.286	1.709	1.352	11.106
	% within Country	23,5%	19,3%	29,6%	15,4%	12,2%	100,0%

Country * Q6 Using a higher share of wood for producing energy to reduce CC Crosstabulation

			Q6 Using a higher share of wood for producing energy to reduce CC					
			1	2	3	4	5	Total
Country	France	Count	59	137	217	128	84	625
		% within Country	9,4%	21,9%	34,7%	20,5%	13,4%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	106	176	221	76	46	625
		% within Country	17,0%	28,2%	35,4%	12,2%	7,4%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	161	144	157	84	88	634
		% within Country	25,4%	22,7%	24,8%	13,2%	13,9%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	113	120	212	124	63	632
		% within Country	17,9%	19,0%	33,5%	19,6%	10,0%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	33	41	121	101	58	354
		% within Country	9,3%	11,6%	34,2%	28,5%	16,4%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	64	98	110	56	34	362
		% within Country	17,7%	27,1%	30,4%	15,5%	9,4%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	74	76	102	66	35	353
		% within Country	21,0%	21,5%	28,9%	18,7%	9,9%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	19	71	147	93	37	367
		% within Country	5,2%	19,3%	40,1%	25,3%	10,1%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	120	102	91	34	4	351
		% within Country	34,2%	29,1%	25,9%	9,7%	1,1%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	205	121	166	81	59	632
		% within Country	32,4%	19,1%	26,3%	12,8%	9,3%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	51	78	127	74	30	360
		% within Country	14,2%	21,7%	35,3%	20,6%	8,3%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	89	48	129	40	47	353
		% within Country	25,2%	13,6%	36,5%	11,3%	13,3%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	34	46	88	56	76	300
		% within Country	11,3%	15,3%	29,3%	18,7%	25,3%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	50	58	93	74	25	300
		% within Country	16,7%	19,3%	31,0%	24,7%	8,3%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	147	69	96	64	65	441
		% within Country	33,3%	15,6%	21,8%	14,5%	14,7%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	66	74	140	82	78	440
		% within Country	15,0%	16,8%	31,8%	18,6%	17,7%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	37	49	105	69	41	301
		% within Country	12,3%	16,3%	34,9%	22,9%	13,6%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	85	77	154	71	53	440
		% within Country	19,3%	17,5%	35,0%	16,1%	12,0%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	47	46	80	78	49	300
		% within Country	15,7%	15,3%	26,7%	26,0%	16,3%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	65	71	85	51	32	304
		% within Country	21,4%	23,4%	28,0%	16,8%	10,5%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	136	136	189	77	89	627
		% within Country	21,7%	21,7%	30,1%	12,3%	14,2%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	167	89	87	43	64	450
		% within Country	37,1%	19,8%	19,3%	9,6%	14,2%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	31	44	110	60	55	300
		% within Country	10,3%	14,7%	36,7%	20,0%	18,3%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	119	70	86	33	42	350
		% within Country	34,0%	20,0%	24,6%	9,4%	12,0%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	91	45	68	36	65	305
		% within Country	29,8%	14,8%	22,3%	11,8%	21,3%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	39	36	103	71	51	300
		% within Country	13,0%	12,0%	34,3%	23,7%	17,0%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	77	53	78	46	46	300
		% within Country	25,7%	17,7%	26,0%	15,3%	15,3%	100,0%
Total		Count	2.285	2.175	3.362	1.868	1.416	11.106
		% within Country	20,6%	19,6%	30,3%	16,8%	12,7%	100,0%

Country * Q6 New trees to provide wood as a raw material for products and bioenergy Crosstabulation

			Q6 New trees					
			1	2	3	4	5	Total
Country	France	Count	27	48	135	170	245	625
		% within Country	4,3%	7,7%	21,6%	27,2%	39,2%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	56	82	153	146	188	625
		% within Country	9,0%	13,1%	24,5%	23,4%	30,1%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	46	50	130	111	297	634
		% within Country	7,3%	7,9%	20,5%	17,5%	46,8%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	31	39	99	162	301	632
		% within Country	4,9%	6,2%	15,7%	25,6%	47,6%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	25	33	100	87	109	354
		% within Country	7,1%	9,3%	28,2%	24,6%	30,8%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	16	40	89	97	120	362
		% within Country	4,4%	11,0%	24,6%	26,8%	33,1%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	24	37	72	94	126	353
		% within Country	6,8%	10,5%	20,4%	26,6%	35,7%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	11	25	72	117	142	367
		% within Country	3,0%	6,8%	19,6%	31,9%	38,7%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	56	43	103	79	70	351
		% within Country	16,0%	12,3%	29,3%	22,5%	19,9%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	71	63	154	130	214	632
		% within Country	11,2%	10,0%	24,4%	20,6%	33,9%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	31	29	95	106	99	360
		% within Country	8,6%	8,1%	26,4%	29,4%	27,5%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	28	32	86	60	147	353
		% within Country	7,9%	9,1%	24,4%	17,0%	41,6%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	12	14	32	60	182	300
		% within Country	4,0%	4,7%	10,7%	20,0%	60,7%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	20	23	68	91	98	300
		% within Country	6,7%	7,7%	22,7%	30,3%	32,7%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	30	22	44	74	271	441
		% within Country	6,8%	5,0%	10,0%	16,8%	61,5%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	23	17	76	83	241	440
		% within Country	5,2%	3,9%	17,3%	18,9%	54,8%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	15	18	71	75	122	301
		% within Country	5,0%	6,0%	23,6%	24,9%	40,5%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	17	17	42	76	288	440
		% within Country	3,9%	3,9%	9,5%	17,3%	65,5%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	11	14	31	70	174	300
		% within Country	3,7%	4,7%	10,3%	23,3%	58,0%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	10	15	40	45	194	304
		% within Country	3,3%	4,9%	13,2%	14,8%	63,8%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	32	32	74	108	381	627
		% within Country	5,1%	5,1%	11,8%	17,2%	60,8%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	30	27	46	39	308	450
		% within Country	6,7%	6,0%	10,2%	8,7%	68,4%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	8	3	36	50	203	300
		% within Country	2,7%	1,0%	12,0%	16,7%	67,7%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	27	30	64	65	164	350
		% within Country	7,7%	8,6%	18,3%	18,6%	46,9%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	41	25	47	57	135	305
		% within Country	13,4%	8,2%	15,4%	18,7%	44,3%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	24	24	56	75	121	300
		% within Country	8,0%	8,0%	18,7%	25,0%	40,3%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	20	20	32	61	167	300
		% within Country	6,7%	6,7%	10,7%	20,3%	55,7%	100,0%
Total		Count	742	822	2.047	2.388	5.107	11.106
		% within Country	6,7%	7,4%	18,4%	21,5%	46,0%	100,0%

5.2.8 Question 7

When you consider INFORMATION about forests and their use: Can you please tell me, on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means you are not interested about and 5 means you would be very interested in more information. How interested are you in learning more about...

		Q7 Balancing of forest protection and forest use					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
France	Count	40	45	156	162	222	625
	% within Country	6,4%	7,2%	25,0%	25,9%	35,5%	100,0%
Germany	Count	36	41	175	180	193	625
	% within Country	5,8%	6,6%	28,0%	28,8%	30,9%	100,0%
Italy	Count	24	29	116	157	308	634
	% within Country	3,8%	4,6%	18,3%	24,8%	48,6%	100,0%
United Kingdom	Count	38	53	163	171	207	632
	% within Country	6,0%	8,4%	25,8%	27,1%	32,8%	100,0%
Austria	Count	16	19	97	109	113	354
	% within Country	4,5%	5,4%	27,4%	30,8%	31,9%	100,0%
Belgium	Count	18	26	71	124	123	362
	% within Country	5,0%	7,2%	19,6%	34,3%	34,0%	100,0%
Denmark	Count	35	41	118	64	95	353
	% within Country	9,9%	11,6%	33,4%	18,1%	26,9%	100,0%
Finland	Count	15	49	132	109	62	367
	% within Country	4,1%	13,4%	36,0%	29,7%	16,9%	100,0%
Netherlands	Count	23	28	81	106	113	351
	% within Country	6,6%	8,0%	23,1%	30,2%	32,2%	100,0%
Spain	Count	16	21	135	172	288	632
	% within Country	2,5%	3,3%	21,4%	27,2%	45,6%	100,0%
Sweden	Count	34	25	88	117	96	360
	% within Country	9,4%	6,9%	24,4%	32,5%	26,7%	100,0%
Portugal	Count	32	6	74	96	145	353
	% within Country	9,1%	1,7%	21,0%	27,2%	41,1%	100,0%
Ireland	Count	11	15	62	62	150	300
	% within Country	3,7%	5,0%	20,7%	20,7%	50,0%	100,0%
Luxemburg	Count	20	21	81	99	79	300
	% within Country	6,7%	7,0%	27,0%	33,0%	26,3%	100,0%
Bulgaria	Count	31	17	73	92	228	441
	% within Country	7,0%	3,9%	16,6%	20,9%	51,7%	100,0%
Czech Republic	Count	55	37	143	101	104	440
	% within Country	12,5%	8,4%	32,5%	23,0%	23,6%	100,0%
Estonia	Count	25	21	64	99	92	301
	% within Country	8,3%	7,0%	21,3%	32,9%	30,6%	100,0%
Hungary	Count	16	20	81	121	202	440
	% within Country	3,6%	4,5%	18,4%	27,5%	45,9%	100,0%
Latvia	Count	28	35	91	92	54	300
	% within Country	9,3%	11,7%	30,3%	30,7%	18,0%	100,0%
Lithuania	Count	28	24	65	73	114	304
	% within Country	9,2%	7,9%	21,4%	24,0%	37,5%	100,0%
Poland	Count	25	61	153	176	212	627
	% within Country	4,0%	9,7%	24,4%	28,1%	33,8%	100,0%
Romania	Count	14	10	60	97	269	450
	% within Country	3,1%	2,2%	13,3%	21,6%	59,8%	100,0%
Slovak Republic	Count	6	17	91	75	111	300
	% within Country	2,0%	5,7%	30,3%	25,0%	37,0%	100,0%
Greece	Count	4	8	41	93	204	350
	% within Country	1,1%	2,3%	11,7%	26,6%	58,3%	100,0%
Cyprus	Count	4	3	40	50	208	305
	% within Country	1,3%	1,0%	13,1%	16,4%	68,2%	100,0%
Slovenia	Count	11	8	65	106	110	300
	% within Country	3,7%	2,7%	21,7%	35,3%	36,7%	100,0%
Malta	Count	5	15	56	67	157	300
	% within Country	1,7%	5,0%	18,7%	22,3%	52,3%	100,0%
Total	Count	610	695	2.572	2.970	4.259	11.106
	% within Country	5,5%	6,3%	23,2%	26,7%	38,3%	100,0%

Country * Q7 Diversity of animal and plant species in forests and nature conservation Crosstabulation

			Q7 Diversity of animal and plant species					
			1	2	3	4	5	Total
Country	France	Count	37	42	130	177	239	625
		% within Country	5,9%	6,7%	20,8%	28,3%	38,2%	100,0%
	Germany	Count	29	29	108	173	286	625
		% within Country	4,6%	4,6%	17,3%	27,7%	45,8%	100,0%
	Italy	Count	23	35	113	145	318	634
		% within Country	3,6%	5,5%	17,8%	22,9%	50,2%	100,0%
	United Kingdom	Count	26	35	120	202	249	632
		% within Country	4,1%	5,5%	19,0%	32,0%	39,4%	100,0%
	Austria	Count	12	20	75	98	149	354
		% within Country	3,4%	5,6%	21,2%	27,7%	42,1%	100,0%
	Belgium	Count	17	18	55	119	153	362
		% within Country	4,7%	5,0%	15,2%	32,9%	42,3%	100,0%
	Denmark	Count	16	26	69	106	136	353
		% within Country	4,5%	7,4%	19,5%	30,0%	38,5%	100,0%
	Finland	Count	14	32	126	109	86	367
		% within Country	3,8%	8,7%	34,3%	29,7%	23,4%	100,0%
	Netherlands	Count	18	23	74	111	125	351
		% within Country	5,1%	6,6%	21,1%	31,6%	35,6%	100,0%
	Spain	Count	12	26	112	170	312	632
		% within Country	1,9%	4,1%	17,7%	26,9%	49,4%	100,0%
	Sweden	Count	34	28	85	113	100	360
		% within Country	9,4%	7,8%	23,6%	31,4%	27,8%	100,0%
	Portugal	Count	35	14	65	72	167	353
		% within Country	9,9%	4,0%	18,4%	20,4%	47,3%	100,0%
	Ireland	Count	10	10	61	61	158	300
		% within Country	3,3%	3,3%	20,3%	20,3%	52,7%	100,0%
	Luxemburg	Count	20	20	58	99	103	300
		% within Country	6,7%	6,7%	19,3%	33,0%	34,3%	100,0%
	Bulgaria	Count	25	18	52	85	261	441
		% within Country	5,7%	4,1%	11,8%	19,3%	59,2%	100,0%
	Czech Republic	Count	54	32	121	94	139	440
		% within Country	12,3%	7,3%	27,5%	21,4%	31,6%	100,0%
	Estonia	Count	18	19	62	100	102	301
		% within Country	6,0%	6,3%	20,6%	33,2%	33,9%	100,0%
	Hungary	Count	12	8	48	121	251	440
		% within Country	2,7%	1,8%	10,9%	27,5%	57,0%	100,0%
	Latvia	Count	26	32	88	84	70	300
		% within Country	8,7%	10,7%	29,3%	28,0%	23,3%	100,0%
	Lithuania	Count	16	8	58	83	139	304
		% within Country	5,3%	2,6%	19,1%	27,3%	45,7%	100,0%
	Poland	Count	20	43	115	193	256	627
		% within Country	3,2%	6,9%	18,3%	30,8%	40,8%	100,0%
	Romania	Count	3	15	54	109	269	450
		% within Country	0,7%	3,3%	12,0%	24,2%	59,8%	100,0%
	Slovak Republic	Count	10	20	97	69	104	300
		% within Country	3,3%	6,7%	32,3%	23,0%	34,7%	100,0%
	Greece	Count	3	7	42	82	216	350
		% within Country	0,9%	2,0%	12,0%	23,4%	61,7%	100,0%
	Cyprus	Count	3	4	41	52	205	305
		% within Country	1,0%	1,3%	13,4%	17,0%	67,2%	100,0%
	Slovenia	Count	11	7	45	113	124	300
		% within Country	3,7%	2,3%	15,0%	37,7%	41,3%	100,0%
	Malta	Count	9	9	37	73	172	300
		% within Country	3,0%	3,0%	12,3%	24,3%	57,3%	100,0%
Total		Count	513	580	2.111	3.013	4.889	11.106
		% within Country	4,6%	5,2%	19,0%	27,1%	44,0%	100,0%

Country * Q7 Forests and climate change Crosstabulation

		Q7 Forests and climate change					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
France	Count	40	53	146	166	220	625
	% within Country	6,4%	8,5%	23,4%	26,6%	35,2%	100,0%
Germany	Count	36	25	124	199	241	625
	% within Country	5,8%	4,0%	19,8%	31,8%	38,6%	100,0%
Italy	Count	24	27	107	146	330	634
	% within Country	3,8%	4,3%	16,9%	23,0%	52,1%	100,0%
United Kingdom	Count	45	44	154	184	205	632
	% within Country	7,1%	7,0%	24,4%	29,1%	32,4%	100,0%
Austria	Count	17	24	83	103	127	354
	% within Country	4,8%	6,8%	23,4%	29,1%	35,9%	100,0%
Belgium	Count	21	22	75	110	134	362
	% within Country	5,8%	6,1%	20,7%	30,4%	37,0%	100,0%
Denmark	Count	27	32	86	93	115	353
	% within Country	7,6%	9,1%	24,4%	26,3%	32,6%	100,0%
Finland	Count	14	29	121	118	85	367
	% within Country	3,8%	7,9%	33,0%	32,2%	23,2%	100,0%
Netherlands	Count	27	31	99	98	96	351
	% within Country	7,7%	8,8%	28,2%	27,9%	27,4%	100,0%
Spain	Count	21	23	132	154	302	632
	% within Country	3,3%	3,6%	20,9%	24,4%	47,8%	100,0%
Sweden	Count	28	29	90	123	90	360
	% within Country	7,8%	8,1%	25,0%	34,2%	25,0%	100,0%
Portugal	Count	39	11	59	93	151	353
	% within Country	11,0%	3,1%	16,7%	26,3%	42,8%	100,0%
Ireland	Count	12	12	53	90	133	300
	% within Country	4,0%	4,0%	17,7%	30,0%	44,3%	100,0%
Luxemburg	Count	20	14	65	106	95	300
	% within Country	6,7%	4,7%	21,7%	35,3%	31,7%	100,0%
Bulgaria	Count	18	18	67	88	250	441
	% within Country	4,1%	4,1%	15,2%	20,0%	56,7%	100,0%
Czech Republic	Count	57	46	143	100	94	440
	% within Country	13,0%	10,5%	32,5%	22,7%	21,4%	100,0%
Estonia	Count	26	26	71	111	67	301
	% within Country	8,6%	8,6%	23,6%	36,9%	22,3%	100,0%
Hungary	Count	15	18	71	130	206	440
	% within Country	3,4%	4,1%	16,1%	29,5%	46,8%	100,0%
Latvia	Count	33	50	103	62	52	300
	% within Country	11,0%	16,7%	34,3%	20,7%	17,3%	100,0%
Lithuania	Count	20	15	82	76	111	304
	% within Country	6,6%	4,9%	27,0%	25,0%	36,5%	100,0%
Poland	Count	18	47	132	185	245	627
	% within Country	2,9%	7,5%	21,1%	29,5%	39,1%	100,0%
Romania	Count	6	8	51	92	293	450
	% within Country	1,3%	1,8%	11,3%	20,4%	65,1%	100,0%
Slovak Republic	Count	6	16	85	83	110	300
	% within Country	2,0%	5,3%	28,3%	27,7%	36,7%	100,0%
Greece	Count	4	5	22	72	247	350
	% within Country	1,1%	1,4%	6,3%	20,6%	70,6%	100,0%
Cyprus	Count	1	5	19	46	234	305
	% within Country	0,3%	1,6%	6,2%	15,1%	76,7%	100,0%
Slovenia	Count	6	6	54	107	127	300
	% within Country	2,0%	2,0%	18,0%	35,7%	42,3%	100,0%
Malta	Count	6	9	24	80	181	300
	% within Country	2,0%	3,0%	8,0%	26,7%	60,3%	100,0%
Total	Count	587	645	2.318	3.015	4.541	11.106
	% within Country	5,3%	5,8%	20,9%	27,1%	40,9%	100,0%

Country * Q7 Forests and the provision of wood as a raw material for products and bioenergy

		Q7 Forests and the provision of wood as a raw material					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
France	Count	64	86	197	162	116	625
	% within Country	10,2%	13,8%	31,5%	25,9%	18,6%	100,0%
Germany	Count	89	125	201	123	87	625
	% within Country	14,2%	20,0%	32,2%	19,7%	13,9%	100,0%
Italy	Count	74	90	164	134	172	634
	% within Country	11,7%	14,2%	25,9%	21,1%	27,1%	100,0%
United Kingdom	Count	105	106	196	120	105	632
	% within Country	16,6%	16,8%	31,0%	19,0%	16,6%	100,0%
Austria	Count	23	42	119	104	66	354
	% within Country	6,5%	11,9%	33,6%	29,4%	18,6%	100,0%
Belgium	Count	42	53	106	91	70	362
	% within Country	11,6%	14,6%	29,3%	25,1%	19,3%	100,0%
Denmark	Count	58	52	136	61	46	353
	% within Country	16,4%	14,7%	38,5%	17,3%	13,0%	100,0%
Finland	Count	18	60	137	104	48	367
	% within Country	4,9%	16,3%	37,3%	28,3%	13,1%	100,0%
Netherlands	Count	98	88	90	50	25	351
	% within Country	27,9%	25,1%	25,6%	14,2%	7,1%	100,0%
Spain	Count	96	93	165	133	145	632
	% within Country	15,2%	14,7%	26,1%	21,0%	22,9%	100,0%
Sweden	Count	51	45	121	102	41	360
	% within Country	14,2%	12,5%	33,6%	28,3%	11,4%	100,0%
Portugal	Count	63	36	102	79	73	353
	% within Country	17,8%	10,2%	28,9%	22,4%	20,7%	100,0%
Ireland	Count	28	30	87	69	86	300
	% within Country	9,3%	10,0%	29,0%	23,0%	28,7%	100,0%
Luxemburg	Count	33	52	78	87	50	300
	% within Country	11,0%	17,3%	26,0%	29,0%	16,7%	100,0%
Bulgaria	Count	61	44	108	94	134	441
	% within Country	13,8%	10,0%	24,5%	21,3%	30,4%	100,0%
Czech Republic	Count	93	77	152	53	65	440
	% within Country	21,1%	17,5%	34,5%	12,0%	14,8%	100,0%
Estonia	Count	30	32	103	89	47	301
	% within Country	10,0%	10,6%	34,2%	29,6%	15,6%	100,0%
Hungary	Count	55	55	134	107	89	440
	% within Country	12,5%	12,5%	30,5%	24,3%	20,2%	100,0%
Latvia	Count	47	50	101	62	40	300
	% within Country	15,7%	16,7%	33,7%	20,7%	13,3%	100,0%
Lithuania	Count	38	32	80	67	87	304
	% within Country	12,5%	10,5%	26,3%	22,0%	28,6%	100,0%
Poland	Count	63	106	189	138	131	627
	% within Country	10,0%	16,9%	30,1%	22,0%	20,9%	100,0%
Romania	Count	60	56	105	74	155	450
	% within Country	13,3%	12,4%	23,3%	16,4%	34,4%	100,0%
Slovak Republic	Count	13	37	104	72	74	300
	% within Country	4,3%	12,3%	34,7%	24,0%	24,7%	100,0%
Greece	Count	40	49	90	61	110	350
	% within Country	11,4%	14,0%	25,7%	17,4%	31,4%	100,0%
Cyprus	Count	33	27	61	53	131	305
	% within Country	10,8%	8,9%	20,0%	17,4%	43,0%	100,0%
Slovenia	Count	30	28	85	81	76	300
	% within Country	10,0%	9,3%	28,3%	27,0%	25,3%	100,0%
Malta	Count	27	40	78	60	95	300
	% within Country	9,0%	13,3%	26,0%	20,0%	31,7%	100,0%
Total	Count	1.432	1.591	3.289	2.430	2.364	11.106
	% within Country	12,9%	14,3%	29,6%	21,9%	21,3%	100,0%

Country * Q7 Forests and recreation Crosstabulation

		Q7 Forests and recreation					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
France	Count	94	138	190	97	106	625
	% within Country	15,0%	22,1%	30,4%	15,5%	17,0%	100,0%
Germany	Count	52	53	142	192	186	625
	% within Country	8,3%	8,5%	22,7%	30,7%	29,8%	100,0%
Italy	Count	49	71	167	143	204	634
	% within Country	7,7%	11,2%	26,3%	22,6%	32,2%	100,0%
United Kingdom	Count	42	51	167	192	180	632
	% within Country	6,6%	8,1%	26,4%	30,4%	28,5%	100,0%
Austria	Count	20	37	82	96	119	354
	% within Country	5,6%	10,5%	23,2%	27,1%	33,6%	100,0%
Belgium	Count	43	75	95	90	59	362
	% within Country	11,9%	20,7%	26,2%	24,9%	16,3%	100,0%
Denmark	Count	26	33	102	102	90	353
	% within Country	7,4%	9,3%	28,9%	28,9%	25,5%	100,0%
Finland	Count	12	38	132	118	67	367
	% within Country	3,3%	10,4%	36,0%	32,2%	18,3%	100,0%
Netherlands	Count	31	49	101	96	74	351
	% within Country	8,8%	14,0%	28,8%	27,4%	21,1%	100,0%
Spain	Count	33	61	174	158	206	632
	% within Country	5,2%	9,7%	27,5%	25,0%	32,6%	100,0%
Sweden	Count	32	48	117	90	73	360
	% within Country	8,9%	13,3%	32,5%	25,0%	20,3%	100,0%
Portugal	Count	36	18	88	85	126	353
	% within Country	10,2%	5,1%	24,9%	24,1%	35,7%	100,0%
Ireland	Count	17	20	70	78	115	300
	% within Country	5,7%	6,7%	23,3%	26,0%	38,3%	100,0%
Luxemburg	Count	31	47	70	95	57	300
	% within Country	10,3%	15,7%	23,3%	31,7%	19,0%	100,0%
Bulgaria	Count	13	14	53	84	277	441
	% within Country	2,9%	3,2%	12,0%	19,0%	62,8%	100,0%
Czech Republic	Count	83	57	153	73	74	440
	% within Country	18,9%	13,0%	34,8%	16,6%	16,8%	100,0%
Estonia	Count	27	19	103	86	66	301
	% within Country	9,0%	6,3%	34,2%	28,6%	21,9%	100,0%
Hungary	Count	24	18	92	108	198	440
	% within Country	5,5%	4,1%	20,9%	24,5%	45,0%	100,0%
Latvia	Count	24	33	89	88	66	300
	% within Country	8,0%	11,0%	29,7%	29,3%	22,0%	100,0%
Lithuania	Count	26	15	78	90	95	304
	% within Country	8,6%	4,9%	25,7%	29,6%	31,3%	100,0%
Poland	Count	32	67	145	185	198	627
	% within Country	5,1%	10,7%	23,1%	29,5%	31,6%	100,0%
Romania	Count	8	8	61	85	288	450
	% within Country	1,8%	1,8%	13,6%	18,9%	64,0%	100,0%
Slovak Republic	Count	11	20	89	80	100	300
	% within Country	3,7%	6,7%	29,7%	26,7%	33,3%	100,0%
Greece	Count	6	19	63	93	169	350
	% within Country	1,7%	5,4%	18,0%	26,6%	48,3%	100,0%
Cyprus	Count	5	3	38	56	203	305
	% within Country	1,6%	1,0%	12,5%	18,4%	66,6%	100,0%
Slovenia	Count	22	29	73	98	78	300
	% within Country	7,3%	9,7%	24,3%	32,7%	26,0%	100,0%
Malta	Count	10	24	52	84	130	300
	% within Country	3,3%	8,0%	17,3%	28,0%	43,3%	100,0%
Total	Count	809	1.065	2.786	2.842	3.604	11.106
	% within Country	7,3%	9,6%	25,1%	25,6%	32,5%	100,0%

Country * Q7 General condition of forests (health, vitality) Crosstabulation

		Q7 General condition of forests (health, vitality)					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
France	Count	41	38	159	171	216	625
	% within Country	6,6%	6,1%	25,4%	27,4%	34,6%	100,0%
Germany	Count	27	27	144	162	265	625
	% within Country	4,3%	4,3%	23,0%	25,9%	42,4%	100,0%
Italy	Count	26	23	109	151	325	634
	% within Country	4,1%	3,6%	17,2%	23,8%	51,3%	100,0%
United Kingdom	Count	42	44	162	184	200	632
	% within Country	6,6%	7,0%	25,6%	29,1%	31,6%	100,0%
Austria	Count	11	19	65	115	144	354
	% within Country	3,1%	5,4%	18,4%	32,5%	40,7%	100,0%
Belgium	Count	16	29	82	104	131	362
	% within Country	4,4%	8,0%	22,7%	28,7%	36,2%	100,0%
Denmark	Count	24	21	106	99	103	353
	% within Country	6,8%	5,9%	30,0%	28,0%	29,2%	100,0%
Finland	Count	14	35	127	118	73	367
	% within Country	3,8%	9,5%	34,6%	32,2%	19,9%	100,0%
Netherlands	Count	20	35	80	120	96	351
	% within Country	5,7%	10,0%	22,8%	34,2%	27,4%	100,0%
Spain	Count	19	24	131	144	314	632
	% within Country	3,0%	3,8%	20,7%	22,8%	49,7%	100,0%
Sweden	Count	28	35	92	128	77	360
	% within Country	7,8%	9,7%	25,6%	35,6%	21,4%	100,0%
Portugal	Count	35	14	68	84	152	353
	% within Country	9,9%	4,0%	19,3%	23,8%	43,1%	100,0%
Ireland	Count	12	21	76	78	113	300
	% within Country	4,0%	7,0%	25,3%	26,0%	37,7%	100,0%
Luxemburg	Count	18	14	70	103	95	300
	% within Country	6,0%	4,7%	23,3%	34,3%	31,7%	100,0%
Bulgaria	Count	21	20	65	91	244	441
	% within Country	4,8%	4,5%	14,7%	20,6%	55,3%	100,0%
Czech Republic	Count	58	43	144	89	106	440
	% within Country	13,2%	9,8%	32,7%	20,2%	24,1%	100,0%
Estonia	Count	21	15	72	107	86	301
	% within Country	7,0%	5,0%	23,9%	35,5%	28,6%	100,0%
Hungary	Count	14	17	72	136	201	440
	% within Country	3,2%	3,9%	16,4%	30,9%	45,7%	100,0%
Latvia	Count	25	31	99	72	73	300
	% within Country	8,3%	10,3%	33,0%	24,0%	24,3%	100,0%
Lithuania	Count	21	17	57	87	122	304
	% within Country	6,9%	5,6%	18,8%	28,6%	40,1%	100,0%
Poland	Count	21	43	125	176	262	627
	% within Country	3,3%	6,9%	19,9%	28,1%	41,8%	100,0%
Romania	Count	7	10	58	78	297	450
	% within Country	1,6%	2,2%	12,9%	17,3%	66,0%	100,0%
Slovak Republic	Count	7	18	81	70	124	300
	% within Country	2,3%	6,0%	27,0%	23,3%	41,3%	100,0%
Greece	Count	5	6	30	80	229	350
	% within Country	1,4%	1,7%	8,6%	22,9%	65,4%	100,0%
Cyprus	Count	2	3	34	60	206	305
	% within Country	0,7%	1,0%	11,1%	19,7%	67,5%	100,0%
Slovenia	Count	8	5	53	107	127	300
	% within Country	2,7%	1,7%	17,7%	35,7%	42,3%	100,0%
Malta	Count	11	10	56	80	143	300
	% within Country	3,7%	3,3%	18,7%	26,7%	47,7%	100,0%
Total	Count	554	617	2.417	2.994	4.524	11.106
	% within Country	5,0%	5,6%	21,8%	27,0%	40,7%	100,0%

6 Eurobarometer survey

Public Opinion Questions for EUROBAROMETER

Q1. The first questions deal with forest related topics in [INSERT COUNTRY], and how forests are used. I am going to read you a list of topics. When you think about forests in [INSERT COUNTRY], please let me know which is the most important, and which is the second most important topic.

IF NECESSARY - PROBE

So which of those was the most important?
And which comes second?

READ OUT LIST IN FULL BEFORE ACCEPTING A RESPONSE

Most Important _____

DO NOT ASK IF CODED “Don’t Know” FOR “Most Important”

2nd Most Important _____

Closed answer categories:

1. Conservation and protection
2. Climate change
3. Environmental issues, forest health, pollution
4. Recreation
5. Economic use and sustainable forest management
6. Deforestation
7. Other environmental services or functions provided by forests, such as clean air, non-timber products, and bioenergy, etc. (also called ecosystem services)
8. Some Other Issue (Please Specify)
9. **<DO NOT READ OUT>** Don’t Know

Q2. The next question deals with the condition of forests in [INSERT COUNTRY]. What do you think about...

a) ...the forested area in your country? Do you think the forested area is [read out categories / single code]...	g) increasing a lot h) increasing a little i) is stable j) decreasing a little k) decreasing a lot l) do not know
b) ...and the diversity of plants and animals in forests in your country? Do you think this diversity is [read	f) increasing a lot g) increasing a little h) is stable

out categories / single code]...	i) decreasing a little j) decreasing a lot f) do not know
----------------------------------	--

Q3. I would like you now to think about damages and threats to forests in your country. I am going to read out some issues and would like to know which you find the most concerning, and which you find the second most concerning.

IF NECESSARY - PROBE

So which of those was the most concerning?
 And which comes second?

READ OUT LIST IN FULL BEFORE ACCEPTING A RESPONSE

Q3_A Most Concerning _____

DO NOT ASK IF CODED “Don’t Know” FOR “Most Concerning”

Q3_B 2nd Most Concerning _____

Closed answer categories:

1. Forest fires
2. Storms
3. Wild animals (such as deer)
4. Pests and diseases
5. Animals and plants that do not naturally belong in the given type of forest (invasive species)
6. Harvesting and management damage
7. Some Other Issue (Please Specify)
8. **<DO NOT READ OUT>** Don’t Know

Q4: The next questions deal with the use of forests in your country. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is “not at all important” and 5 is “very important”: when it comes to forests, how IMPORTANT is... [ask in random sequence : pay attention same rotation as for Q5]

- f) ...the preservation of the many different types of animals and plants in forests
- g) ...the provision of wood to produce furniture, paper, or construction material
- h) ...the provision of opportunities for recreation in forests
- i) ...the provision of wood from forests for bioenergy
- j) ...the protection of people from natural disasters and detrimental effects of climate change such as drought, floods, heatwaves ...

Q5: If it comes to managing forests in your country, what is your biggest concern with regard to how forests in your country are managed? Can you name two or three things that immediately come to your mind? (closed answer categories)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Q6: People often have very different opinions on how forests in your country SHOULD BE managed. On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means “much less” and 5 means “much more”:

in your opinion, SHOULD forests be much MORE actively managed or much LESS actively managed [asked in same sequence as Q4 except that statement f (not present in Q4) should appear randomly in list at Q5]

- g) ...to provide opportunities for recreation in forests, and for experiencing nature
- h) ...to provide wood to produce furniture, paper, or construction material
- i)to preserve the different types of animals and plants in forests and conserve nature
- j) ...to provide wood from forests to produce bioenergy
- k) ...to protect people from natural disasters and detrimental effects of climate change
- l)to protect forests from damages caused by storms, fire, or climate change

Q7: An important concern for many people is CLIMATE CHANGE. If it comes to forests in your country and climate change - on a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 means “no, not at all” and 5 means “yes, a lot”: If forests are well managed, to what extent do you think that the following can help reduce climate change:

- e) ...growing trees?
- f) ...using a higher share of wood as construction material?
- g) ...using a higher share of wood for producing energy?
- h) ...planting new trees in your country to provide wood as a raw material for products and bioenergy?

Q8: When you consider INFORMATION about forests and their use: Can you please tell me, on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means you are not interested about the topic and 5 means you would be very interested in more information. How interested are you in learning more about
[ask in random sequence]

- a) ...the balancing of forest protection and forest use
- b) ...the diversity of animals and plants in forests and nature conservation
- c) ...forests and climate change
- d) ...forests and the provision of wood as a raw material for products and bioenergy
- e) ...forests and recreation
- f) ...the general condition of forests (total area, types of damages, etc.)

Q9: When thinking about worldwide forest and forestry topics, what comes to your mind immediately? Please name up to the three points. (closed answer categories)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Q10: When considering all your knowledge on forests and forestry, what topics do you feel you know most about? Please specify whether this relates to forests in your own country or to worldwide forests, whenever possible. Please name up to the three points. (closed answer categories)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Q11: When considering all your knowledge on forests and forestry, where do you feel you obtained most of your information from? You may select up to three information sources from the following list

[ask in random sequence]

- a) ...primary education
- b) ...secondary education
- c) ...TV
- d) ...internet
- e) ...NGO campaigns
- f) ...public information material (government policy, reports, etc.)
- g) ...Events (workshops, exhibitions, public consultation sessions, debates, etc.)
- h) ...forestry sector
- i) ...scientific reports / publications

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

GENDER

What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Refused answer

AGE

What is your age?

Then answers are grouped into the following categories:

- 15-24
- 25-39
- 40-54
- 55 +
- Refused

EDUCATION (END OF)

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

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

CODE '98' - IF "DK" CODE '99')

Then answers are grouped into the following categories:

- 15-
- 16-
- 20+
- Still studying
- Refused

OCCUPATION

Which of the following most closely matches your occupation?

READ OUT LIST IN FULL BEFORE RECORDING ANSWER / SINGLE CODE

1. Executive/Managerial/Senior Government Officer
2. Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)
3. Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person
4. Other white collar (eg: Clerical, secretarial, etc.)
5. Blue Collar - Skilled/Semi-skilled
6. Blue Collar – Labourer (farmer, fisherman, construction worker, etc.)
7. Housewife/Home maker
8. Self Employed
9. Retired or unable to work through illness
10. Student
11. Unemployed or temporarily not working
12. Never did any paid work
13. Other (Please Specify)
14. **DO NOT READ OUT** Refused

URBAN ASK ALL

[Note: Though this demographic factor has shown insignificant differences during this study, it should still be included in future surveys in order to monitor whether the current trend toward an undefinable mix of urban and rural borders remains the status quo in the future.]

Which of the following most closely matches the area in which you live?

READ OUT LIST IN FULL BEFORE RECORDING ANSWER / SINGLE CODE

IF NECESSARY

Your best guess is fine.

5. A rural area or village
6. A small or middle sized town
7. A large town
8. **DO NOT READ OUT** Refused