

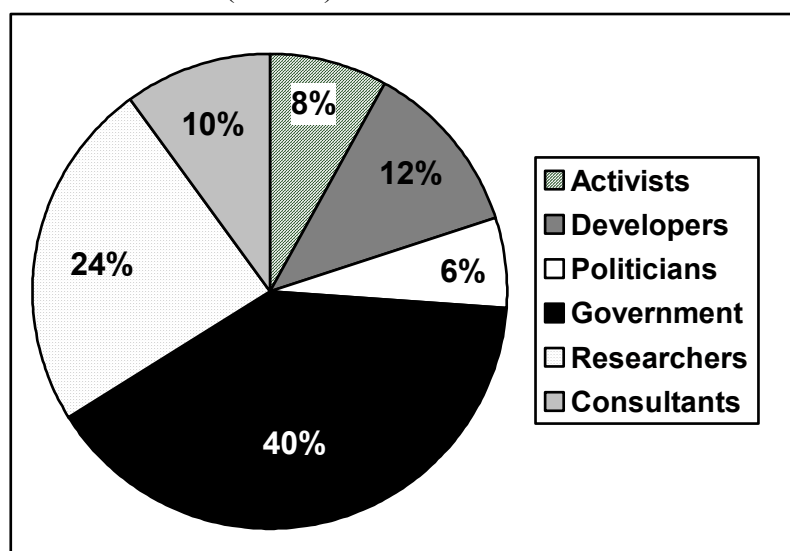
## ADDENDUM C: RAW DATA OF QUESTIONNAIRE

### SAMPLE PROFILE

#### Professional affiliation

	Frequency	%
Provincial Dept of Housing	2	2.2
Provincial Dept of Local Government	3	3.4
Provincial Dept of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	3	3.4
Local Government	26	29.2
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	1	1.1
National Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs and Tourism	1	1.1
Western Cape Standing Committee on Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	4	4.5
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)	14	15.7
International Association of Impact Assessors in South Africa	8	9.0
Environmental Justice Network Forum (EJNF)	2	2.2
Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)	4	4.5
National Botanical Institute	4	4.5
University staff / Academic	2	2.2
Developer (e.g. SA Planning Institution, SA Instiute of Architects)	8	9.0
Other/ Unspecified	7	7.8
Total	89	100.0

#### Sector affiliation (N = 88)



#### Gender and age

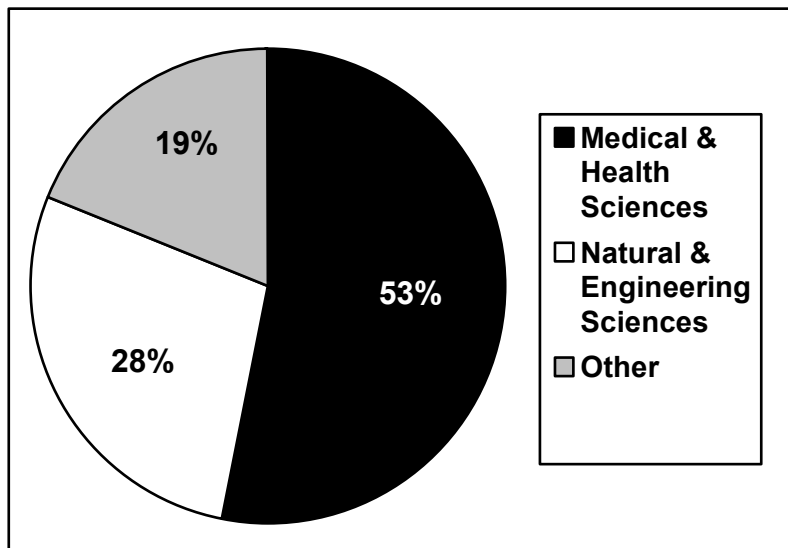
Variable	Frequency	%
Gender (N = 88)		
<b>Female</b>	25	28
<i>Male</i>	63	72
Age (N = 88)		
<i>34 years or younger</i>	22	25
<i>35 – 44 years</i>	23	26
<i>45 – 54 years</i>	24	27
<i>55 years or older</i>	19	22

Ages of respondents range between 25 and 71 years, with a mean of 45 years (Standard deviation = 10.96).

#### Highest formal qualification

	Frequency	Percent
Grade 11/ Standard 9 or less	2	2.2
Matric	3	3.4
First university degree (BA, BSc etc.)	14	15.7
Honours	11	12.4
Masters	38	42.7
PhD or DPhil	11	12.4
First technikon degree/ national diploma/ national higher diploma	5	5.6
Advanced technikon degree/ masters diploma/ Laureatus	3	3.4
Other/ Unspecified	2	2.2
Total	89	100.0

Broad science field of those with university degree or technikon degree/diploma (N = 83)



(Other = Fire Science, Fire Technology, Urban and Regional Planning, Town Planning, etc.)

#### Training in Ethics

Variable	Frequency	%
No	61	68.5
Yes	28	31.5
<b>(If yes)</b>		
<b>Formal university/ technikon course</b>	6	21.4
<i>Module in Ethics</i>	9	32.1
<i>Workshop in Ethics</i>	3	10.7
<i>Part of professional training</i>	7	25.0
<i>Other/ Unspecified</i>	3	10.7

Ethical problems in environmental decision-making in Cape Town and surrounds mainly have to do with ...

	ALL (N = 84)	GOVERNMENT (N = 34)	RESEARCHERS (N = 21)
<b>CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS BETWEEN DIFFERENT ROLE-PLAYERS IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>DEVELOPERS THAT ARE MORE INTERESTED IN PROFITS THAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>POLITICAL DECISION-MAKING</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>CORRUPTION</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AMONG CONSULTANTS</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>DEVELOPERS THAT ARE FORCED TO GO AHEAD WITH PROJECTS DUE TO TIME DELAYS IN APPROVAL</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>DON'T KNOW</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Unethical behaviour in the environmental decision-making process in Cape Town and surrounds is caused by ...

	ALL	GOVERNMENT	RESEARCHERS
<b>INADEQUATE ENFORCEMENT OF LEGISLATION/ REGULATIONS</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>LACK OF AWARENESS AMONG ROLE-PLAYERS ON WHAT CONSTITUTES ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>LACK OF TRAINING AMONG GOVERNMENT STAFF WHO ARE IMPLEMENTING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>HIGH WORKLOAD OF OFFICIALS WHO HAVE TO MAKE DECISIONS</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>SEVERE TIME CONSTRAINTS PUT ON DECISION-MAKERS (I.E. HASTY</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>33%</b>

DECISIONS)			
INADEQUATE LEGISLATION/REGULATIONS	15%	17%	10%

To what extent do you, in your *personal capacity*, regard the following as unethical behaviour/ practice?

	LARGE EXTEN T	EXTEN T	EXTEN T	NOT AT ALL	N
TO PROCEED WITH A DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WITHOUT PROPER APPROVAL BY AUTHORITIES	75%	21%	3%	1%	85
DEVELOPERS WITH PERSONAL CONTACTS IN DECISION-MAKING STRUCTURES	62%	26%	8%	4%	85
CONSULTANTS DOING WORK OUTSIDE THEIR FIELD OF COMPETENCY	61%	28%	10%	1%	85
OFFICIALS "WALKING" REPORTS THROUGH THE ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR DEVELOPERS	57%	28%	8%	7%	85
DELAYING A PROJECT SO THAT IT IS TOO EXPENSIVE TO PROCEED	55%	27%	13%	5%	84
CONSULTANTS DOING IMPACT STUDIES BEING PAID BY DEVELOPERS	33%	35%	19%	13%	85

To what extent do you, in your *professional capacity*, regard the following as unethical behaviour/ practice?

	EXTEN T	EXTEN T	EXTEN T	NOT AT ALL	N
TO PROCEED WITH A DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WITHOUT PROPER APPROVAL BY AUTHORITIES	80%	15%	5%	0%	81
CONSULTANTS DOING WORK OUTSIDE THEIR FIELD OF COMPETENCY	69%	21%	9%	1%	80
DEVELOPERS WITH PERSONAL CONTACTS IN DECISION-MAKING STRUCTURES	61%	29%	9%	1%	80
OFFICIALS "WALKING" REPORTS THROUGH THE ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR DEVELOPERS	60%	22%	14%	4%	80

<b>DELAYING A PROJECT SO THAT IT IS TOO EXPENSIVE TO PROCEED</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>CONSULTANTS DOING IMPACT STUDIES BEING PAID BY DEVELOPERS</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>79</b>

To what extent do you, in your *personal capacity*, regard the following as unethical behaviour/ practice? (“Large extent” & “Some extent” combined)

	ALL	GOVERNMENT	RESEARCHERS
<b>TO PROCEED WITH A DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WITHOUT PROPER APPROVAL BY AUTHORITIES</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>CONSULTANTS DOING WORK OUTSIDE THEIR FIELD OF COMPETENCY</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>DEVELOPERS WITH PERSONAL CONTACTS IN DECISION-MAKING STRUCTURES</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>91%</b>
<b>OFFICIALS “WALKING” REPORTS THROUGH THE ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR DEVELOPERS</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>DELAYING A PROJECT SO THAT IT IS TOO EXPENSIVE TO PROCEED</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>CONSULTANTS DOING IMPACT STUDIES BEING PAID BY DEVELOPERS</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>71%</b>

To what extent do you, in your *professional capacity*, regard the following as unethical behaviour/ practice? (“Large extent” & “Some extent” combined)

	ALL	GOVERNMENT	RESEARCHERS
<b>TO PROCEED WITH A DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WITHOUT PROPER APPROVAL BY AUTHORITIES</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>CONSULTANTS DOING WORK OUTSIDE THEIR FIELD OF COMPETENCY</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>DEVELOPERS WITH PERSONAL CONTACTS IN DECISION-MAKING STRUCTURES</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>DELAYING A PROJECT SO THAT IT IS</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>90%</b>

<b>TOO EXPENSIVE TO PROCEED</b>			
<b>OFFICIALS “WALKING” REPORTS THROUGH THE ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR DEVELOPERS</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>CONSULTANTS DOING IMPACT STUDIES BEING PAID BY DEVELOPERS</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>63%</b>

Agreement with statements concerning various aspects of environmental concern in Cape Town and surrounds

	<b>STRONGLY AGREE</b>	<b>AGREE</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>	<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>Y DISAGREE</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>POLITICIANS PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS THAT ARE POLITICALLY MOTIVATED RATHER THAN ENVIRONMENTALLY INFORMED</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>POLITICAL PRESSURE CAUSES HASTY DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS TO BE MADE WHICH HAVE NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS DO NOT CO-OPERATE EFFECTIVELY IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS WITHIN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT DO NOT WORK EFFECTIVELY TOGETHER IN ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>DEVELOPERS’ APPEALS ARE TOO EASILY UPHELD BY THE PROVINCIAL MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>MOST OF THE ETHICAL PROBLEMS IN ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING CAN BE AVOIDED IF ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS GUIDE DECISION-MAKING DURING THE PLANNING PHASES (FOR EXAMPLE IN</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>85</b>

DRAFTING OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS, OR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS)						
DEVELOPERS USE PERSONAL CONTACTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING SPHERES TO GET PROJECTS APPROVED	22%	37%	27%	9%	5%	85
CONSULTANTS CONDUCT SHAM PARTICIPATION PROCESSES THAT DO NOT ALLOW FOR ADEQUATE PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	16%	32%	25%	18%	9%	85
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS DELIBERATELY DELAY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	13%	44%	29%	12%	2%	85
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS MAKE UNINFORMED STATEMENTS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	13%	37%	35%	14%	1%	85
THERE IS WIDESPREAD AGREEMENT AMONG ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKERS ABOUT WHAT CONSTITUTES ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR	1%	13%	29%	52%	5%	84

#### ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	DISAGREE	N
PENALTIES FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION ARE NOT SEVERE ENOUGH	45%	32%	14%	3%	6%	85
LEGAL OPINION ON ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS IS TOO COSTLY FOR THE POOR TO ACCESS	36%	37%	20%	7%	0%	84
JUDGES ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY INFORMED OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	22%	41%	22%	10%	5%	85
THERE IS WIDESPREAD CONFUSION	20%	46%	28%	6%	0%	85

<b>ABOUT HOW TO IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA)</b>						
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE RELUCTANT TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION BECAUSE THEY FEAR COSTLY COURT BATTLES</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>OFFICIALS ARE OFTEN IGNORANT ABOUT ALL THE RELEVANT LEGISLATION IMPACTING ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>INDUSTRY IS IGNORANT ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>CURRENT NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION IS FULL OF LOOPHOLES THAT MAKE PROSECUTION DIFFICULT</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>THERE IS SUFFICIENT LEGISLATION AVAILABLE ON A NATIONAL LEVEL FOR ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>CURRENT NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION IS TOO VAGUE TO BE PROPERLY IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>THERE IS EXCESSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION ON A LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>85</b>
Consultants are often ignorant about all the relevant legislation impacting on environmental impact assessments	<b>10%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>MAGISTRATES ARE WELL-INFORMED OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>THERE IS SUFFICIENT LEGISLATION AVAILABLE ON A PROVINCIAL LEVEL FOR ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>85</b>



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

	LY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRA L	DISAGR EE	LY DISAGR	N
<b>CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ARE NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS AS THEY ARE CURRENTLY DONE</b>	30%	41%	20%	8%	1%	85
<b>DEVELOPERS SELDOM FULLY CONSIDER ALL THE ALTERNATIVES THAT ARE REQUIRED BY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT LEGISLATION</b>	29%	55%	8%	4%	4%	85
<b>THERE IS TOO MUCH FOCUS ON PROCESS RATHER THAN THE SUBSTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS</b>	18%	56%	15%	11%	0%	84
<b>GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, BECAUSE THEY LACK CAPACITY THEMSELVES, EXPECT TOO MUCH FROM CONSULTANTS WORKING ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS</b>	18%	36%	28%	17%	1%	84
<b>ONSITE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICERS ARE EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS AND CAN'T BE EXPECTED TO GIVE IMPARTIAL EVALUATIONS</b>	18%	36%	20%	21%	5%	85
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ARE UNABLE TO UPHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES (E.G. THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE)</b>	17%	26%	35%	22%	0%	85
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ARE UNNECESSARILY DELAYED BECAUSE OF A CLASH BETWEEN THE LAND USE PLANNING ORDINANCE (LUPO) AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA) PROCESSES</b>	16%	14%	51%	18%	1%	85
<b>DEVELOPERS DOMINATE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN EIA PROCEDURES</b>	14%	28%	27%	26%	5%	85
<b>COMPETITION BETWEEN CONSULTANTS RESULTS IN CHEAP AND SUPERFICIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS</b>	13%	29%	33%	22%	2%	85
<b>EIA REPORTS OFTEN DO NOT CONTAIN THE RELEVANT INFORMATION ON WHICH TO BASE AN INFORMED DECISION</b>	11%	35%	26%	26%	2%	85
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ARE SELDOM ABLE TO ADEQUATELY ADDRESS</b>	9%	31%	21%	37%	2%	85

<b>ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS</b>						
<b>THE PUBLIC ARE UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND THE LANGUAGE USED IN EIA PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ARE INEFFECTIVE BECAUSE THEY ARE CONDUCTED IN A PROFIT-DRIVEN ECONOMY</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ARE A SMOKESCREEN FOR DEVELOPMENT TO GO-AHEAD AS PLANNED</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ARE USED TO PROMOTE JOB CREATION, NOT TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>NGOS DELIBERATELY DELAY EIA PROCEDURES SO THAT IT BECOMES TOO COSTLY FOR DEVELOPMENT TO CONTINUE</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS INFORMED ABOUT EIA LEGISLATION</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>THE ADVERTISING OF EIA PROCEDURES IN NEWSPAPERS IS EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>85</b>

Agreement with statements concerning various aspects of environmental concern in Cape Town and surrounds

	ALL	GOVERNMENT	RESEARCHERS
<b>POLITICAL PRESSURE CAUSES HASTY DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS TO BE MADE WHICH HAVE NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES</b>	86%	85%	76%
<b>POLITICIANS PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS THAT ARE POLITICALLY MOTIVATED RATHER THAN ENVIRONMENTALLY INFORMED</b>	85%	85%	86%
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS DO NOT CO-OPERATE EFFECTIVELY IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS</b>	85%	88%	80%
<b>HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS WITHIN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT DO NOT WORK EFFECTIVELY TOGETHER IN ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING</b>	80%	76%	75%
<b>MOST OF THE ETHICAL PROBLEMS IN ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING CAN BE AVOIDED IF ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS GUIDE DECISION-MAKING DURING THE PLANNING PHASES (FOR EXAMPLE IN DRAFTING OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS, OR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS)</b>	75%	73%	81%
<b>DEVELOPERS USE PERSONAL CONTACTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING SPHERES TO GET PROJECTS APPROVED</b>	59%	52%	57%
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS DELIBERATELY DELAY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS</b>	57%	67%	52%
<b>DEVELOPERS' APPEALS ARE TOO EASILY UPHOLD BY THE PROVINCIAL MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL</b>	51%	42%	43%

<b>AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING</b>			
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS MAKE UNINFORMED STATEMENTS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>CONSULTANTS CONDUCT SHAM PARTICIPATION PROCESSES THAT DO NOT ALLOW FOR ADEQUATE PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>THERE IS WIDESPREAD AGREEMENT AMONG ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION- MAKERS ABOUT WHAT CONSTITUTES ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>5%</b>

## ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

	ALL	GOVERNMENT	RESEARCHERS
<b>PENALTIES FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION ARE NOT SEVERE ENOUGH</b>	77%	76%	71%
<b>LEGAL OPINION ON ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS IS TOO COSTLY FOR THE POOR TO ACCESS</b>	73%	64%	67%
<b>THERE IS WIDESPREAD CONFUSION ABOUT HOW TO IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA)</b>	66%	58%	52%
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE RELUCTANT TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION BECAUSE THEY FEAR COSTLY COURT BATTLES</b>	66%	67%	67%
Consultants are often ignorant about all the relevant legislation impacting on environmental impact assessments	65%	70%	67%
<b>JUDGES ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY INFORMED OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES</b>	64%	67%	52%
<b>OFFICIALS ARE OFTEN IGNORANT ABOUT ALL THE RELEVANT LEGISLATION IMPACTING ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS</b>	62%	58%	62%
<b>CURRENT NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION IS FULL OF LOOPHOLES THAT MAKE PROSECUTION DIFFICULT</b>	55%	58%	52%
<b>INDUSTRY IS IGNORANT ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS</b>	51%	55%	43%
<b>CURRENT NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION IS TOO VAGUE TO BE PROPERLY IMPLEMENTED</b>	51%	52%	48%
<b>THERE IS SUFFICIENT LEGISLATION AVAILABLE ON A NATIONAL LEVEL FOR ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT</b>	49%	64%	43%
<b>THERE IS SUFFICIENT LEGISLATION</b>	42%	58%	29%

<b>AVAILABLE ON A PROVINCIAL LEVEL FOR ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT</b>			
<b>THERE IS EXCESSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION ON A LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL</b>	20%	36%	5%
<b>MAGISTRATES ARE WELL-INFORMED OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>29%</b>

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

	ALL	GOVERNMENT	RESEARCHERS
DEVELOPERS SELDOM FULLY CONSIDER ALL THE ALTERNATIVES THAT ARE REQUIRED BY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT LEGISLATION	85%	85%	91%
THERE IS TOO MUCH FOCUS ON PROCESS RATHER THAN THE SUBSTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS	74%	73%	71%
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ARE NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS AS THEY ARE CURRENTLY DONE	71%	67%	81%
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, BECAUSE THEY LACK CAPACITY THEMSELVES, EXPECT TOO MUCH FROM CONSULTANTS WORKING ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS	54%	58%	52%
ONSITE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICERS ARE EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS AND CAN'T BE EXPECTED TO GIVE IMPARTIAL EVALUATIONS	54%	61%	48%
EIA REPORTS OFTEN DO NOT CONTAIN THE RELEVANT INFORMATION ON WHICH TO BASE AN INFORMED DECISION	46%	61%	24%
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ARE UNABLE TO UPHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES (E.G. THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE)	42%	33%	43%
DEVELOPERS DOMINATE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN EIA PROCEDURES	42%	49%	24%

<b>COMPETITION BETWEEN CONSULTANTS RESULTS IN CHEAP AND SUPERFICIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>THE PUBLIC ARE UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND THE LANGUAGE USED IN EIA PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ARE SELDOM ABLE TO ADEQUATELY ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ARE A SMOKE SCREEN FOR DEVELOPMENT TO GO-AHEAD AS PLANNED</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ARE INEFFECTIVE BECAUSE THEY ARE CONDUCTED IN A PROFIT-DRIVEN ECONOMY</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ARE UNNECESSARILY DELAYED BECAUSE OF A CLASH BETWEEN THE LAND USE PLANNING ORDINANCE (LUPO) AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA) PROCESSES</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ARE USED TO PROMOTE JOB CREATION, NOT TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>NGOS DELIBERATELY DELAY EIA PROCEDURES SO THAT IT BECOMES TOO COSTLY FOR DEVELOPMENT TO CONTINUE</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>THE ADVERTISING OF EIA PROCEDURES IN NEWSPAPERS IS EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS INFORMED</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>5%</b>



<b>ABOUT EIA LEGISLATION</b>			
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Effectivity of provincial, local and national government in implementing principles

	EFFECTIV E	EFFECTIV E	INEFFECTI VE	INEFFECTI VE	N
PROVINCIAL DEPT OF HOUSING					
<b>THE POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE</b>	1%	12%	55%	32%	77
<b>THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE</b>	1%	13%	59%	27%	77
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	3%	18%	45%	34%	76
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</b>	1%	15%	50%	34%	76
PROVINCIAL DEPT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
<b>THE POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE</b>	1%	16%	50%	33%	76
<b>THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE</b>	0%	21%	53%	26%	76
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	1%	19%	53%	27%	75
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</b>	0%	17%	55%	28%	75
PROVINCIAL DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING					
<b>THE POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE</b>	5%	33%	46%	16%	78
<b>THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE</b>	3%	42%	44%	11%	78
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	4%	33%	54%	9%	77
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</b>	5%	28%	51%	16%	76
LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
<b>THE POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE</b>	7%	22%	42%	29%	79
<b>THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE</b>	0%	24%	49%	27%	78
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	1%	24%	44%	31%	78
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</b>	1%	20%	55%	24%	79
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT					
<b>THE POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE</b>	8%	26%	43%	23%	77
<b>THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE</b>	5%	25%	44%	26%	77
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	1%	25%	52%	22%	77
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</b>	0%	30%	47%	23%	77

Effectivity of provincial, local and national government in implementing principles

	EFFECTIVE/ HIGHLY EFFECTIVE	INEFFECTIVE/ HIGHLY INEFFECTIVE
PROVINCIAL DEPT OF HOUSING		
<b>THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE (N = 74, X<sup>2</sup> = 10.029, P = 0.007)</b>		
<i>FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE</i>	30%	5%
<i>LIMITED EXPERIENCE</i>	50%	34%
<i>PERCEPTIONS</i>	20%	61%
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (N = 74, X<sup>2</sup> = 9.710, P = 0.008)</b>		
<i>FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE</i>	27%	3%
<i>LIMITED EXPERIENCE</i>	40%	36%
<i>PERCEPTIONS</i>	33%	61%
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE (N = 73, X<sup>2</sup> = 6.257, P = 0.044)</b>		
<i>FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE</i>	27%	5%
<i>LIMITED EXPERIENCE</i>	27%	39%
<i>PERCEPTIONS</i>	46%	56%
PROVINCIAL DEPT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
<b>THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE (N = 75, X<sup>2</sup> = 8.093, P = 0.017)</b>		
<i>FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE</i>	33%	8%
<i>LIMITED EXPERIENCE</i>	13%	40%
<i>PERCEPTIONS</i>	53%	52%
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (N = 74, X<sup>2</sup> = 9.990, P = 0.007)</b>		
<i>FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE</i>	36%	8%
<i>LIMITED EXPERIENCE</i>	7%	40%
<i>PERCEPTIONS</i>	57%	52%
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE (N = 74, X<sup>2</sup> = 13.569, P = 0.001)</b>		
<i>FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE</i>	42%	8%
<i>LIMITED EXPERIENCE</i>	0%	42%
<i>PERCEPTIONS</i>	58%	50%
LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (N = 77, X<sup>2</sup> = 8.002, P = 0.018)</b>		
<i>FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE</i>	32%	31%
<i>LIMITED EXPERIENCE</i>	26%	55%
<i>PERCEPTIONS</i>	42%	14%
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE (N = 78, X<sup>2</sup> = 7.261, P = 0.026)</b>		
<i>FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE</i>	50%	26%
<i>LIMITED EXPERIENCE</i>	19%	56%

<b>PERCEPTIONS</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>18%</b>
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Own support of principles

	LARGE EXTENT	SOME EXTENT	LITTLE EXTENT	NOT AT ALL	N
<b>TOTAL GROUP</b>					
<b>THE POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>					
<b>THE POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>RESEARCHERS</b>					
<b>THE POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>20</b>

Measures to address unethical practices in environmental decision-making in Cape Town & surrounds

	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	Y DISAGREE	N
<b>POLITICAL DECISION-MAKERS NEED TO BE MADE MORE ACCOUNTABLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO DEVELOP AN ENFORCEABLE PENALTY SYSTEM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSGRESSIONS</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS WORKING ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS SHOULD ASCRIBE TO A PROFESSIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY THAT IS ABLE TO PROSECUTE</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>85</b>

<b>ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENDERS IS NEEDED</b>						
<b>A PROVINCIAL BLUEPRINT IS NEEDED WHICH INDICATES WHERE NO DEVELOPMENT IS ALLOWED</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>ALL OFFICIALS (PROVINCIAL, LOCAL AND NATIONAL) NEED TO BE TRAINED IN ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>THERE SHOULD BE AN AUDIT OF THE LEVEL OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE THREE TIERS OF GOVERNMENT INVOLVED IN ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING PROCEDURES</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>THE LAND USE PLANNING ORDINANCE (LUPO), NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA) AND PLANNING &amp; DEVELOPMENT ACT PROCESSES SHOULD BE COMBINED TO FORM ONE STREAMLINED DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION PROCESS</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>THERE SHOULD BE AN AUDIT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING PROCEDURES IN EACH OF THE THREE TIERS OF GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS WORKING ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS SHOULD BE APPOINTED AND PAID BY AN INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>THE EIA PROCESS NEEDS TO BE TRANSFORMED</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>A PROVINCIAL ETHICAL COMMITTEE THAT REVIEWS ALL PROVINCIAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS IS NEEDED</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS SHOULD REPLACE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>THE REZONING OF LAND SHOULD BE A</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>84</b>

<b>PROVINCIAL COMPETENCY NOT A LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTION</b>						
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Measures to address unethical practices in environmental decision-making in Cape Town & surrounds (“Strongly agree” & “Agree” combined)

	ALL	GOVERNMENT	RESEARCHERS
<b>GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO DEVELOP AN ENFORCEABLE PENALTY SYSTEM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSGRESSIONS</b>	99%	100%	100%
<b>POLITICAL DECISION-MAKERS NEED TO BE MADE MORE ACCOUNTABLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING</b>	95%	97%	100%
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS WORKING ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS SHOULD ASCRIBE TO A PROFESSIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT</b>	95%	94%	100%
<b>AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY THAT IS ABLE TO PROSECUTE ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENDERS IS NEEDED</b>	94%	88%	100%
<b>THERE SHOULD BE AN AUDIT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING PROCEDURES IN EACH OF THE THREE TIERS OF GOVERNMENT</b>	92%	91%	100%
<b>ALL OFFICIALS (PROVINCIAL, LOCAL AND NATIONAL) NEED TO BE TRAINED IN ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS</b>	91%	88%	100%
<b>A PROVINCIAL BLUEPRINT IS NEEDED WHICH INDICATES WHERE NO DEVELOPMENT IS ALLOWED</b>	89%	82%	95%
<b>THERE SHOULD BE AN AUDIT OF THE LEVEL OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE THREE TIERS OF GOVERNMENT INVOLVED IN ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING PROCEDURES</b>	89%	85%	100%
<b>THE LAND USE PLANNING</b>	82%	79%	81%

<b>ORDINANCE (LUPO), NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA) AND PLANNING &amp; DEVELOPMENT ACT PROCESSES SHOULD BE COMBINED TO FORM ONE STREAMLINED DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION PROCESS</b>			
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS WORKING ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS SHOULD BE APPOINTED AND PAID BY AN INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>A PROVINCIAL ETHICAL COMMITTEE THAT REVIEWS ALL PROVINCIAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS IS NEEDED</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>THE EIA PROCESS NEEDS TO BE TRANSFORMED</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS SHOULD REPLACE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>THE REZONING OF LAND SHOULD BE A PROVINCIAL COMPETENCY NOT A LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTION</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>38%</b>

Environmental ethics

	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	Y DISAGREE	N
<b>NATURAL LIFE IS VALUABLE IN ITSELF, REGARDLESS OF ITS USE FOR HUMAN BEINGS</b>	45%	28%	7%	14%	6%	84
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SHOULD STAY WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE SUPPORTING ECO-SYSTEMS OF AN AREA</b>	33%	43%	16%	8%	0%	83
<b>IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PLACE AN ECONOMIC VALUE ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY</b>	16%	20%	11%	39%	14%	85
<b>DEVELOPMENT THAT INVOLVES LAND-USE CHANGE IS OFTEN NOT COMPATIBLE WITH SUSTAINABILITY</b>	8%	38%	21%	26%	7%	85
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ARE RICH PEOPLE'S CONCERNS; POOR PEOPLE HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT JOBS</b>	6%	16%	5%	35%	38%	85
<b>THE WAY IN WHICH WE CURRENTLY LIVE IN SOUTH AFRICA WILL ENSURE THAT OUR CHILDREN INHERIT A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT</b>	4%	4%	2%	54%	36%	85
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS LIKE CLEAN AIR CAN ALWAYS BE TRADED LIKE OTHER ECONOMIC BENEFITS</b>	3%	8%	11%	40%	38%	85
<b>OWNERSHIP OF LAND GIVES ME THE RIGHT TO DO ANYTHING ON IT</b>	3%	0%	1%	29%	67%	85
<b>WILDERNESS WILL HAVE TO BE SACRIFICED TO SATISFY BASIC HUMAN NEEDS IN SOUTH AFRICA</b>	2%	11%	5%	36%	46%	85
<b>TECHNOLOGY WILL ALWAYS COME TO THE RESCUE IN THE SOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS</b>	1%	2%	14%	51%	32%	85

Environmental ethics (“Strongly agree” & “Agree” combined)

	ALL	GOVERNMENT	RESEARCHERS
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SHOULD STAY WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE SUPPORTING ECO-SYSTEMS OF AN AREA</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>NATURAL LIFE IS VALUABLE IN ITSELF, REGARDLESS OF ITS USE FOR HUMAN BEINGS</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT THAT INVOLVES LAND-USE CHANGE IS OFTEN NOT COMPATIBLE WITH SUSTAINABILITY</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PLACE AN ECONOMIC VALUE ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ARE RICH PEOPLE’S CONCERNS; POOR PEOPLE HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT JOBS</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>WILDERNESS WILL HAVE TO BE SACRIFICED TO SATISFY BASIC HUMAN NEEDS IN SOUTH AFRICA</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS LIKE CLEAN AIR CAN ALWAYS BE TRADED LIKE OTHER ECONOMIC BENEFITS</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>THE WAY IN WHICH WE CURRENTLY LIVE IN SOUTH AFRICA WILL ENSURE THAT OUR CHILDREN INHERIT A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>TECHNOLOGY WILL ALWAYS COME TO THE RESCUE IN THE SOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>OWNERSHIP OF LAND GIVES ME THE RIGHT TO DO ANYTHING ON IT</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>



If you notice that a colleague of yours is behaving unethically, would you...

	YES	NO	N
<b>APPROACH THE COLLEAGUE PRIVATELY AND EXPLAIN THE PROBLEM?</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>REPORT THE COLLEAGUE TO SUPERIORS (WITHOUT TALKING TO HIM/HER)?</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>REPORT THE COLLEAGUE TO AUTHORITIES (WITHOUT TALKING TO HIM/HER, OR WITH SUPERIORS)?</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>76</b>

Have you ever done any of the following in your current profession?

	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	YES, ONCE	NO, NEVER	N
<b>COMPROMISED YOUR PERSONAL PRINCIPLES TO SATISFY YOUR CLIENT/APPLICANT</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>WITHHELD INFORMATION TO GET A PROJECT PROPOSAL APPROVED</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>BROKEN THE LAW TO SATISFY YOUR CLIENT/APPLICANT</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>WITHHELD INFORMATION TO GET A PROJECT PROPOSAL REJECTED</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>COMPROMISED YOUR PROFESSIONAL CODE TO SATISFY YOUR CLIENT/APPLICANT</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>84</b>

**IN YOUR CURRENT PROFESSION, HAVE YOU EVER BEEN IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS?**

	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	YES, ONCE	NO, NEVER	N
<b>YOU WERE <i>PUT UNDER PRESSURE</i> BY A POLITICIAN TO APPROVE/SUPPORT A PROJECT THAT YOU KNOW DID NOT COMPLY TO REGULATIONS</b>	12%	13%	75%	84
<b>YOU WERE <i>PUT UNDER PRESSURE</i> BY SOMEONE IN HIGHER AUTHORITY IN YOUR INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION TO APPROVE/SUPPORT A PROJECT THAT YOU KNOW DID NOT COMPLY TO REGULATIONS</b>	12%	10%	78%	84
<b>YOUR PAYMENT HAS BEEN DEPENDENT ON THE OPINION THAT YOU EXPRESS</b>	9%	6%	85%	85
<b>YOU WERE <i>ASKED EXPLICITLY</i> BY SOMEONE IN HIGHER AUTHORITY IN YOUR INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION TO APPROVE/SUPPORT A PROJECT THAT YOU KNOW DID NOT COMPLY TO REGULATIONS</b>	8%	5%	87%	84
<b>YOU WERE <i>ASKED EXPLICITLY</i> BY A POLITICIAN TO APPROVE/SUPPORT A PROJECT THAT YOU KNOW DID NOT COMPLY TO REGULATIONS</b>	7%	6%	87%	84

