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Testing visual attention when viewing selected parts of prototypes and solving set tasks

RESEARCH REPORT

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Respondents in countries with higher perceptions of air pollution in their environment are also more likely to rate its impact on health as severe

Insights

Individuals who perceive higher levels of air pollution in their environment are also more likely to consider its impact on health as severe, suggesting a link between environmental awareness and health risk perception. However, perceptions of air pollution differ significantly across countries, indicating potential influences from actual air quality, media exposure, or cultural attitudes. These differences highlight disparities in environmental awareness and concern, which could have implications for public health communication and policy strategies aimed at addressing air pollution and its perceived health risks.

Methods

- Kruskal-Wallis Test (k>2)
- Post – hoc: Mann Whitney U + bonf. corr.
- Spearman correlation with subsamples (countries) + bonf. corr.

Results

Correlation between pollution perception and rate of perception of imact on health: r=|0.31,0.38|, p-values (corr.) < 0.001

Air pollution perception in counries: significant differences (p<0.001), post-hoc: HR>ES>SK>CZ

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Respondents who declare a higher level of knowledge about air quality measurement are also more likely to monitor air quality information before planning outdoor activities

Insights

Although respondents who claim to have a higher level of knowledge about air quality measurement might be more inclined to check air quality information before planning outdoor activities, the data does not show a significant correlation between these factors. This suggests that self-reported knowledge does not necessarily translate into proactive behavior, indicating that other factors, such as personal health concerns, habit formation, or trust in air quality data, may play a more influential role in determining monitoring behavior.

Methods

- Spearman correlation

Results

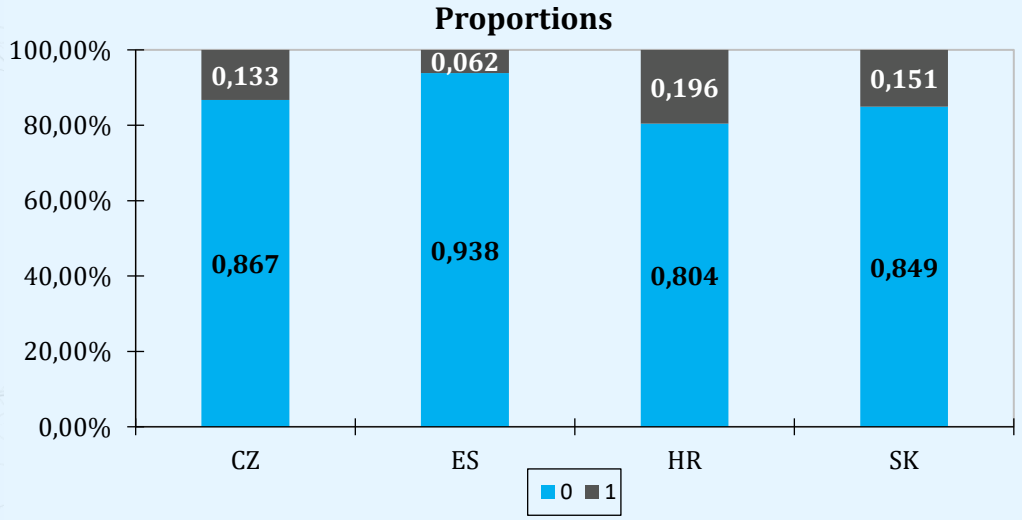
- no significant correlation ($p>0.05$)

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Perceived major sources of pollution vary between countries based on their environmental and energy conditions (source of heating)

Insights

Personal heating practices do not necessarily shape broader pollution awareness. Nonetheless, the prevalence of wood or coal heating varies significantly across countries



Methods

- Chi-square tests of independence
- Tetrachoric correlation

Results

- No significant latent relationship between heating with wood/coil an perception of different sources of air pollution (R2=|0.00-0.04|
- Significant differences in proportion of this type of heating and country HR>SK=CZ>ES

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Respondents who feel better informed about air quality and measures to improve it show a higher willingness to take practical steps to reduce pollution

Insights

Respondents who feel better informed about air quality and the measures to improve it tend to be more willing to take practical steps to reduce pollution, indicating a connection between awareness and proactive behavior. While the correlation between feeling informed and willingness is weak, stronger associations exist between willingness and knowing how to act, as well as between feeling informed and having practical knowledge. This suggests that providing not just information but also clear, actionable guidance on pollution reduction may be key to encouraging behavioral change.

Methods

- Spearman correlation

Results

Significant correlation between all three dimensions ($p<0.01$, $r=0.06$ – informed vs. willingness, $r=0.23$ - willingness and knowledge how, $r= 0.22$ – informed and knowledge how to)

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Respondents who report health problems related to air quality are more likely to monitor air quality information and take action to protect themselves.

Insight

Respondents who experience health problems related to air quality are more likely to adjust their activities based on pollution levels, suggesting that personal health concerns drive protective behaviors. However, simply having health issues does not significantly correlate with feeling informed about air quality, indicating that health-related experiences alone may not lead to increased awareness. Instead, a moderate relationship exists between monitoring air quality information and planning activities accordingly, highlighting the role of awareness in shaping precautionary actions.

Methods

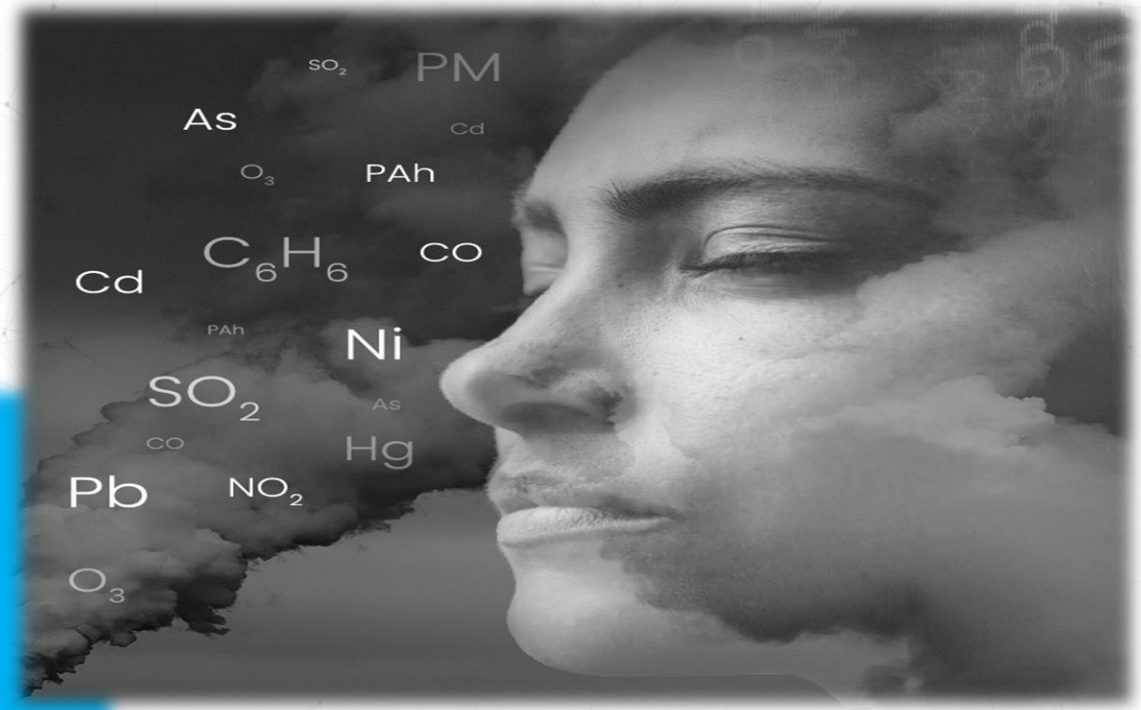
- Spearman correlation with bonf. corr.

Results

- Health problems vs. information about air quality – non significant ($p>0.05$)
- Health problems vs. Planning activities according air pollution – significant ($r=0.31$, $p<0.001$)
- Information about air pollution vs. planning activities according air pollution – significant ($r=0.13$, $p<0.001$)

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