

Horizon Research

Environmental Issues Survey May 2024

Prepared for **Greenpeace**



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Executive Summary

Approach

These results are from a Horizon Research survey conducted between 20th and 25th May 2024. The total sample size was 1,060 adults, 18 years of age and over.

The maximum margin of error is $\pm 3\%$ (at the 95% confidence level). The data was weighted on education, ethnicity, region, personal income and Party Vote 2023 to match the adult population.

Summary

Protecting rivers, lakes and drinking water

70% (2,905,000 adults) are concerned about nitrate contamination of drinking water.

• **38%** (1,560,000 adults) are very concerned.

87% (3,586,000 adults) say that it is important to protect drinking water, rivers and lakes.

• **62%** (2,567,000 adults) say it is very important.

When told the Government wants to change regulations to protect fresh water, 55% (2,270,000 adults) disagree with the change.

22% (883,000 adults) agree with it.

19% (772,000 adults) said they neither agree nor disagree with the change.



Report

1. Nitrate contamination of drinking water

Respondents were told.

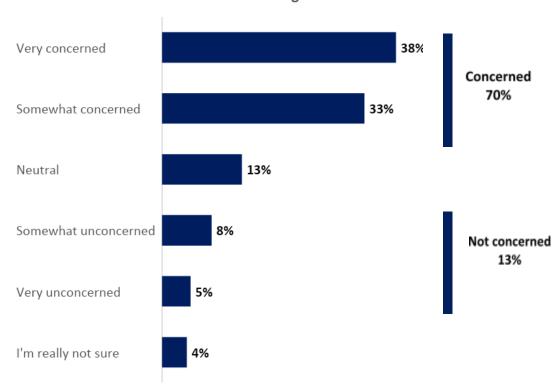
Emerging scientific research shows that nitrate contamination of drinking water could be linked to increased risk of health impacts like bowel cancer and preterm birth.

Nitrate contamination of drinking water is increasing in New Zealand, particularly in rural areas, as a result of a growth in dairy herds and fertiliser use.

70% (2,905,000 adults) are concerned about nitrate contamination of drinking water.

• **38%** (1,560,000 adults) are very concerned.

How concerned or unconcerned are you about nitrate contamination of drinking water?



Total sample n=1,060

Across demographic groups the people more likely to be *concerned* about nitrate contamination in drinking water are:

- 25-34 year olds 77%
- Females 75%
- Household income less than \$20k 81%
- Household income \$50k-\$70k 80%
- Māori 88%
- Living in Manawatu/Whanganui 81%

And those more likely to *not be concerned* about nitrate contamination in drinking water are:

• 45-54 year olds **22%**



- 65-74 year olds **21%**
- Personal income \$70k-\$100k 23%.

Green, Labour and Te Pāti Māori voters are more likely to be concerned about nitrate contamination in drinking water, though a majority of voters National (54%) and New Zealand First (64%) are concerned

		PARTY VOTE 2023						
How concerned or unconcerned are you about nitrate contamination of drinking water?	ALL	ACT New Zealan d	Green Party	Labour Party	Nationa I Party	New Zealan d First	Te Pāti Māori	
Very concerned	38%	19%	46%	49%	17%	28%	59%	
Somewhat concerned	33%	28%	44%	34%	37%	36%	27%	
Neutral	13%	22%	6%	10%	22%	19%	5%	
Somewhat unconcerned	8%	17%	2%	3%	17%	6%	1%	
Very unconcerned	5%	7%	1%	2%	5%	12%	3%	
I'm really not sure	4%	7%	2%	3%	2%	0%	6%	
TOTAL CONCERNED	70%	47 %	90%	83%	54%	64%	86%	
TOTAL NOT CONCERNED	13%	24%	2 %	5%	22%	17%	4%	
								
N (unweighted)	1.060	100	167	284	256	59	49	

BLUE = significantly higher than total sample RED = significantly lower than total sample



2. How important is it to protect drinking water, rivers and lakes? Respondents were told.

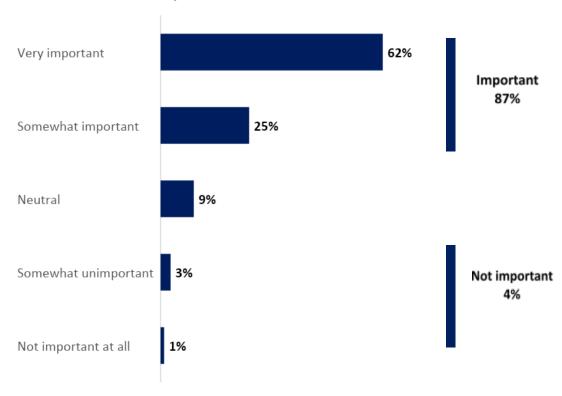
New Zealand currently has regulations to protect rivers, lakes and drinking water from pollution.

The Government is proposing to weaken or remove these protections. Proponents argue this will reduce compliance costs for farmers. Opponents argue this will lead to more polluted rivers, lakes and drinking water.

87% (3,586,000 adults) say that it is *important* to protect drinking water, rivers and lakes.

• **62%** (2,567,000 adults) say it is very important.

How important is it to you to protect drinking water, rivers and lakes?



Total sample n=1,052

Across demographic groups the people more likely to say it is *important* to protect drinking water, rivers and lakes are:

- 35-44 year olds **95**%
- Household income \$30k-\$50k 93%
- Māori 94%.

There are no demographic groups who are significantly more likely to say it is *not important* to protect drinking water, rivers and lakes.



There are differences among 2023 voters but overall, the majority say it is important to protect drinking water, rivers and lakes, including **81%** of National and **73%** each of ACT and New Zealand First voters.

		PARTY VOTE 2023							
How important is it to you to protect drinking water, rivers and lakes?	ALL	ACT New Zealan d	Green Party	Labour Party	Nationa I Party	New Zealan d First	Te Pāti Māori		
Very important	62%	45%	85%	80%	40%	54%	88%		
Somewhat important	25%	28%	13%	14%	42%	19%	8%		
Neutral	9%	14%	1%	3%	13%	20%	1%		
Somewhat unimportant	3%	10%	0%	1%	4%	7%	3%		
Not important at all	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%		
TOTAL IMPORTANT	87%	73%	99%	95%	81%	73%	96%		
TOTAL NOT IMPORTANT	4%	13%	1%	2%	6%	7%	3%		
N (unweighted)	1,059	98	167	283	253	59	49		

BLUE = significantly higher than total sample RED = significantly lower than total sample



3. Fresh water regulation changes

Respondents were told.

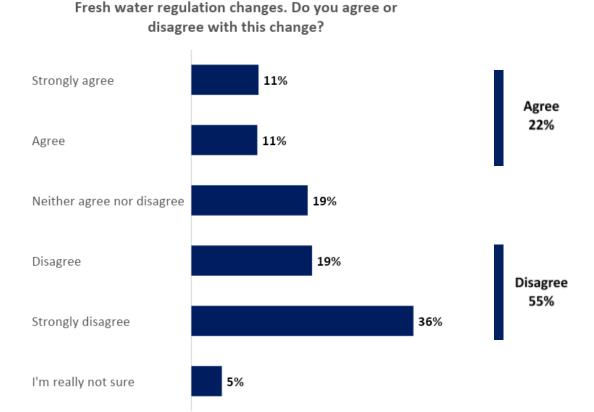
Fresh water regulations in New Zealand currently require water to be managed through the following hierarchy, known as Te Mana o te Wai.

The first priority is the health of water bodies themselves. Next in importance is the health of communities and their access to safe drinking water, and this is followed lastly by use for commercial purposes.

The Government wants to remove this requirement, which would mean that commercial water uses could be prioritised above healthy drinking water and healthy lakes and rivers.

When asked if they agree or disagree with the change, **22**% (883,000 adults) said they agree with it. **55**% (2,270,000 adults) said they disagree.

19% (772,000 adults) said they neither agree nor disagree with the change.



Total sample n=1,054

The demographic groups significantly more likely to *agree* with the removal of fresh water regulations are:

- Males 26%
- Personal income \$50k-\$150k 26%
- Household income less than \$20k 36%
- Living in Northland 42%.



The groups significantly more likely to *disagree* with the removal of regulations are:

- 55+ year olds 64%
- Females 63%
- Personal income \$30k-\$50k **65%**
- Living in Wellington 69%
- Living in Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough 79%

ACT voters are more likely to agree with the fresh water regulating changes.

		PARTY VOTE 2023						
Fresh water regulation changes. Do you agree or disagree with this change?	ALL	ACT New Zealan d	Green Party	Labour Party	Nationa I Party	New Zealan d First	Te Pāti Māori	
Strongly agree	11%	9%	7%	9%	10%	12%	9%	
Agree	11%	23%	2%	12%	16%	9%	1%	
Neither agree nor disagree	19%	30%	5%	6%	25%	34%	5%	
Disagree	19%	18%	15%	11%	28%	20%	13%	
Strongly disagree	36%	14%	69%	57%	18%	24%	67%	
I'm really not sure	5%	6%	3%	5%	4%	1%	6%	
TOTAL AGREE	21%	32%	8%	21%	25%	21%	9%	
TOTAL DISAGREE	55%	32%	85%	68%	46%	44%	80%	
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I N (unweighted)	I 1054 I	QQ	167	284	252	50	10
in (unweighted)	1 1,004	30	107	204	232	33	43

BLUE = significantly higher than total sample RED = significantly lower than total sample



Appendix 1 – Sample

Results are from a Horizon Research survey conducted between 20th and 25th May 2024. The total sample size was 1,060 adults, 18 years of age and over.

The maximum margin of error is ±3% (at the 95% confidence level). The data was weighted on education, ethnicity, region, personal income and Party Vote 2023 to match the adult population.

Sub-sample respondent counts and margins of error are shown below.

	All respondents		
	Count	Sub-sample margin of error	
TOTAL	1060	±3%	
<u>GENDER</u>			
Male	516	±4.3%	
Female	538	±4.3%	
Another gender	6		
AGE GROUP			
18-24 years	113	±9.2%	
25-34 years	209	±6.8%	
35-44 years	176	±7.4%	
45-54 years	174	±7.4%	
55-64 years	152	±7.9%	
65-74 years	131	±8.6%	
75 years or over	105	±9.6%	
ETHNIC GROUP			
Asian	82	±10.8%	
Indian	36	±16.3%	
Māori	206	±6.8%	
NZ European/ Pākehā	732	±3.6%	
Other European	66	±12.1%	
Pasifika	76	±11.2%	
Other	34	±16.8%	
PARTY VOTE 2023			
ACT New Zealand	100	±9.8%	
Green Party	167	±7.6%	
Labour Party	284	±5.8%	
National Party	256	±6.1%	
New Zealand First	59	±12.8%	
Te Pāti Māori	49	±14%	

Demographic tables results accompany this report.

Contact

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