

## Question 8 : Rely less on cars

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- Our question is about the ecological transition via the means of transportation. More precisely, it concerns the idea of reducing our use of petrol vehicles and to favour public transport such as bus, metro and also more ecological means of transport such as bicycle or walking for short journeys

Five high schools from five different countries participated in the study, Portugal, Spain, Wales, Finland and Reunion Island through an erasmus project. Each school voted on a scale of 1 to 3 whether they were very involved or not involved at all in the use of less polluting means of transportation.

- For us it's important that people think and act for the environment, for example me (Nathan), everyday I walk to school and when I'm home and I have to go out I try to go to walk and to don't take the car.

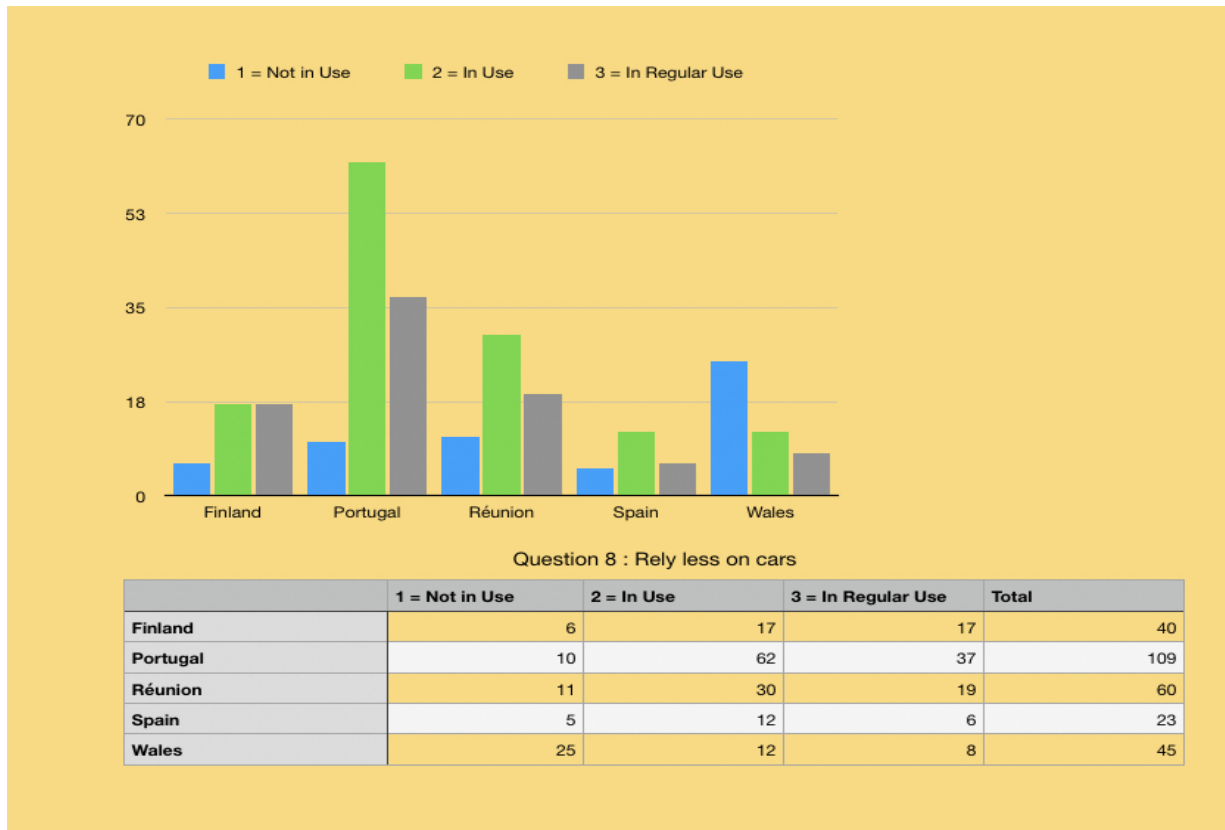
- Although car use allows people to move around more easily and be independent, it does not have only positive points.

- The impacts of car use are different depending on the scale at which they are reported.

Cars play a lifelong role in environmental impacts and they are characterized in different ways.

- The noise that cars can produce is an impact because it affects the quality of life of certain populations living closer or further away from roads. This is, for example, an impact on a local scale.

- But some are more serious, such as the pollution generated by the use of cars, and from this problem arises another, the quality of the air and atmosphere degrading with time and the increasing use of cars, which themselves create other repercussions such as lung diseases, the quality of soil and water degrade in turn, etc. ....--Fortunately, to counter and mitigate this, measures are taken by supranational organizations such as the UNO with the IPCC as a scientific body to prevent and act against the risks.



- This graph shows us the votes of each student of each country classified in three categories going with the number 1 the people not paying any attention at all to their use of the car and to the parallel solutions such as the bicycle or the walk, to the number three which are the most involved people using most often means of locomotion favorably environment, the number two being the intermediary that is to say people paying attention with the use of the car, but this one remains nevertheless majority.

We can see that for the majority of the countries that the majority of the students voted with the number two is that shows us that in the majority of the cases the students are implied in the environment and that they make a minimum possible to act for the environment and of being made use of a means of locomotion favorable to the environment such as the bicycles the carpooling or the walk.

It shows us also that in some country like Wales for example there is a majority of student that don't or can't decrease or reduce their use of cars. However, like in Portugal there's a huge majority of students that do a minimum and it compensates the fact that there is not a lot of student who do the most.