

# Europeans' attitudes towards climate change

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This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.

The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.



## **Special Eurobarometer 322**

# **EUROPEANS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE**

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of  
Directorate General Communication

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate General  
Communication

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a survey on the attitudes of Europeans towards climate change which was carried out in late August and September 2009.

2009 is a watershed year for fighting climate change, with world leaders meeting at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP15) in Copenhagen in December to try and reach a follow-up agreement to the Kyoto Protocol.

As this time grows closer there has been an increasing focus in the international media on the conference, on climate change, and on the various measures needed to curb its impact. Since the EU adopted ambitious climate and energy targets for 2020 in December 2008 many countries have also seen a more active dialogue about climate change taking place. The EU has launched its own climate change campaign website to provide general information to the public as well as to suggest ways for individual actions<sup>1</sup>. But what do Europeans actually think about climate change?

This survey mapped the opinion of Europeans on a range of climate change related topics, and in particular covers:

- ◆ Respondents' perceptions of *climate change* in relation to other world problems.
- ◆ Respondents' perceptions of the seriousness of *climate change*.
- ◆ Respondents' perceptions about the actions of local, national governments as well as the EU in combating climate change
- ◆ Respondents' attitudes towards alternative fuels and CO<sup>2</sup> emissions.
- ◆ Whether respondents feel that *climate change* is stoppable or has been exaggerated, and what impact it has on the European economy.
- ◆ Whether respondents have taken personal action to fight *climate change*, and what those actions are.
- ◆ Perceived relative importance of the economy and the environment
- ◆ Europeans' willingness to pay more for greener energy

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/campaign/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/campaign/index_en.htm)

This Eurobarometer survey was commissioned by European Commission's Directorate General for Communication. It was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network between 28th August and 17th September 2009. The methodology used is that of Special Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit)<sup>2</sup>. A technical note on the methodology for interviews conducted by the institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals<sup>3</sup>.

This survey first looks at results at the EU level and then at country level. Comparisons to previous surveys conducted in January-February 2009 (EB71.1)<sup>4</sup> and in March-April 2008 (EB69.2)<sup>5</sup> have also been made. Where appropriate, a variety of socio-demographic variables - such as respondents' gender, age, education, and occupation - have been used to provide greater insight. In addition, the following key variable was used in the analysis to gain deeper insight into Europeans' views on climate change:

- ◆ Their **perception of the seriousness of climate change**: taken from QB2: "How serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, 1 would mean that it is not a serious problem at all and 10 would mean that it is extremely serious."

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<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

<sup>3</sup> The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give several answers to the same question.

<sup>4</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_313\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_313_en.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_300\\_full\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_300_full_en.pdf)



In this report, the countries are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

#### ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
<i>D-E</i>	<i>East Germany</i>
DE	Germany
<i>D-W</i>	<i>West Germany</i>
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom

## 1. PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

This first section reviews the perceptions of Europeans about the seriousness of climate change and global warming, and their relative importance when compared with other world issues.

### 1.1 Climate change is the second most serious problem faced by the world today

#### 1.1.1 All answers

Respondents were asked what they considered to be the most serious problems our world faces<sup>6</sup>. Looking first at the total aggregate of respondents' answers<sup>7</sup>, 69% think that **"poverty, the lack of food and drinking water"** is the most serious problem. This represents a slight increase from the 66% recorded in January-February 2009. **Ranking second** is **"climate change"**, with 47% considering it one of the most serious problems facing the world today. **Ranking third** is **"a major global economic downturn"** which decreased mentions from 52% in January-February 2009 to 39% in August-September 2009.

This decrease in mentions for an economic downturn has seen **"climate change"** move into second position, although in absolute terms the proportion fell slightly from 50% in January-February 2009 to 47% in this survey. However, compared to March-April 2008, the fall is more significant, from 62% to 47%. While at this time, just 6 points separated **"poverty, the lack of food and drinking water"** (68%), and **"climate change"** (62%), the gap is now 22 percentage points. However, it is important to note that **climate change ranks second by a reasonable margin**. It is also worth considering that lack of food and drinking water might, in some cases, be connected to the effects of climate change (such as changing weather patterns and the impact on agriculture).

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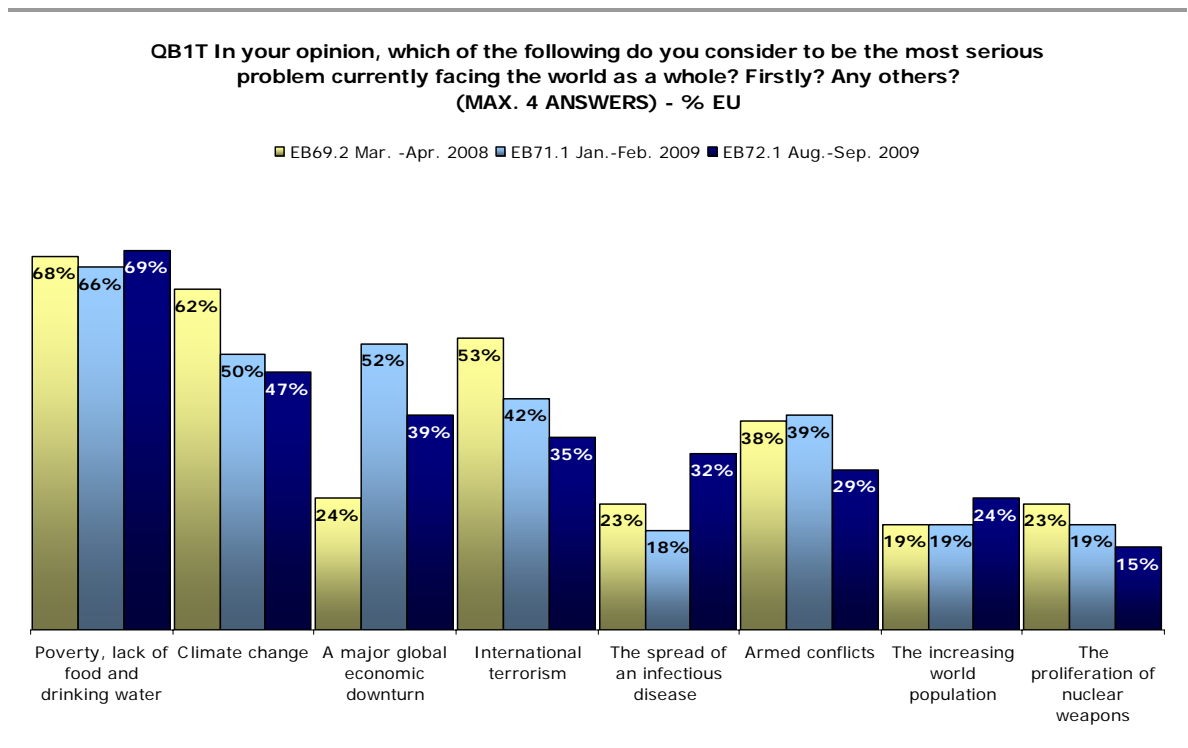
<sup>6</sup> QB1 In your opinion, which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problem currently facing the world as a whole? Firstly? Any others? (MAX 3 answers)

<sup>7</sup> This analysis is based on all answers given by the respondents (i.e. first *and* other answers)

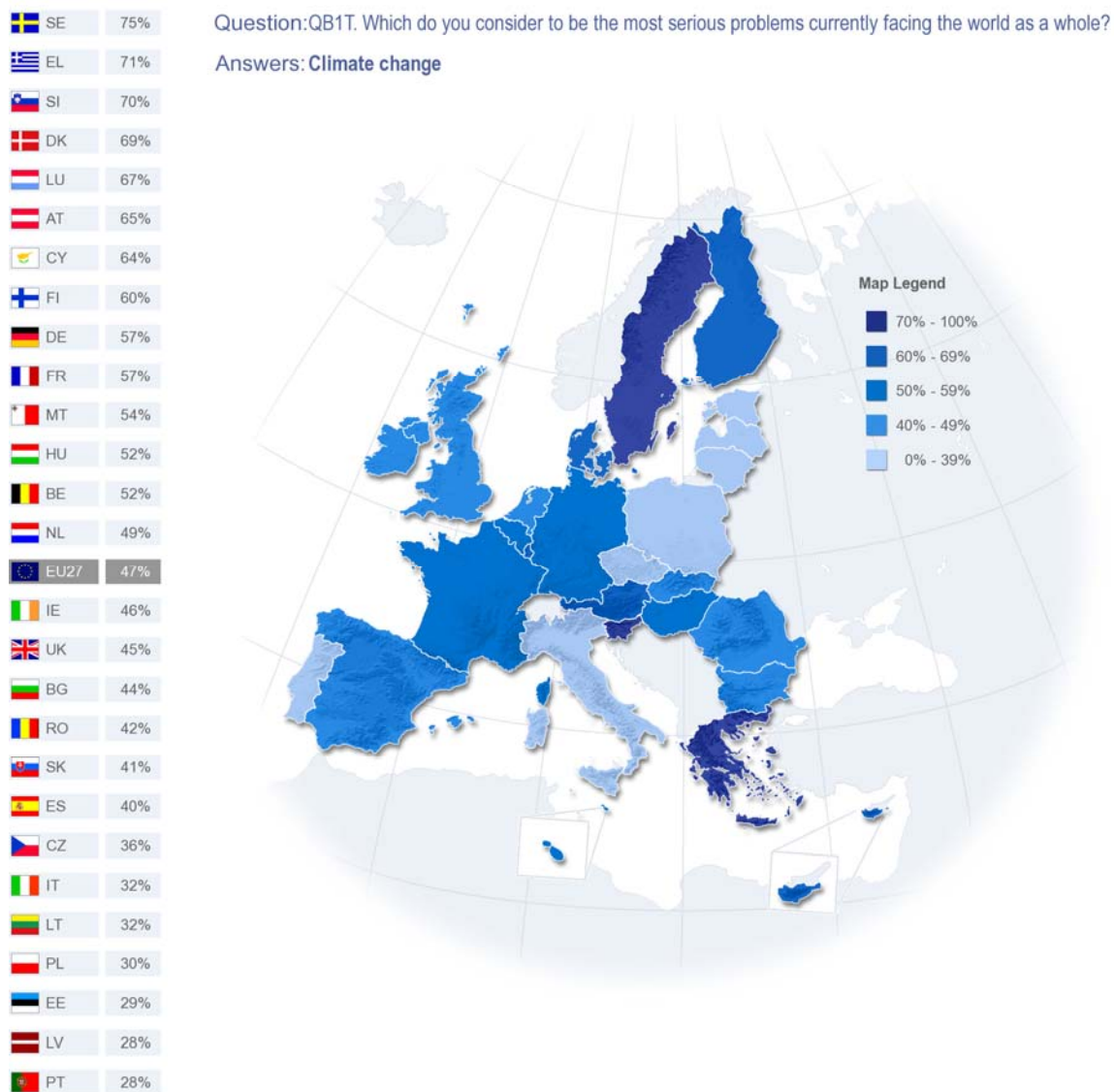
After these three issues, respondents consider **"international terrorism"** as a serious problem (35%), although mentions have decreased since January-February 2009 (42%). Ranking fifth is **"the spread of an infectious disease"**, mentioned by 32% of respondents. This is almost double the mentions from January-February 2009 (18%, and ranked last). It is most likely that this increase is due to the survey being run during the summer H1N1 influenza pandemic.

Fewer respondents mentioned **"Armed conflicts"** (29%, down from 39% in January-February 2009), and **"the proliferation of nuclear weapons"** (15%, down from 19%) as the most serious problems facing the world. There has been a slight increase in mentions for **"the increasing world population"** (24%, up from 19%), but overall mentions for this issue are still low compared to the other issues raised.

The following chart gives an overview of these results.



Looking now at the individual EU countries, "**climate change**" is the top global concern only in **Slovenia** and in **Denmark**. It is viewed as a serious problem by respondents in these two countries and in **Sweden, Greece, Luxembourg** and **Austria**. By comparison, respondents of **Portugal, Latvia, Estonia** and **Poland** are less likely to mention climate change as one of the most serious problems facing the world today.



"**Poverty and the lack of food and drinking water**" is considered the most important problem facing the world in 21 Member States, and particularly by the **French** and the **Swedes**, with 80% mentioning this issue.

**Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia** and the **Czech Republic** - mention **"a major global economic downturn"** as the most serious global issue.

**"International terrorism"** is most mentioned as a concern by respondents in **Denmark**, with a cluster of other countries including **Spain**, the **UK**, **Malta** and **Slovakia** also rating this issue highly. Respondents in the **Netherlands** and **Estonia** are the most likely to mention **"armed conflicts"**.

With the H1N1 influenza pandemic still underway it is not surprising that at least 1 in 5 respondents in each country mention **"the spread of an infectious disease"**. This is a particular concern for the **Cypriots** and for those in **Greece, Slovenia, Hungary, Malta**, and **Ireland**, where it is mentioned by at least half of the respondents.

**"The increasing world population"** is mainly mentioned by respondents of **Sweden** and the **Netherlands**, and **"the proliferation of nuclear weapons"** by **Cypriots** and the **French**.

**QB1T Which do you consider to be the most serious problems currently facing the world as a whole?  
(MAX. 4 ANSWERS) \***

	Poverty, lack of food and drinking water	Climate change	A major global economic downturn	International terrorism	The spread of an infectious disease	Armed conflicts	The increasing world population	The proliferation of nuclear weapons	Other (SPONTA- NEOUS)	None (SPONTA- NEOUS)	DK
EU27	69%	47%	39%	35%	32%	29%	24%	15%	1%	1%	2%
BE	<b>70%</b>	52%	38%	32%	24%	30%	25%	16%	1%	0%	0%
BG	67%	44%	<b>71%</b>	38%	33%	20%	8%	16%	0%	0%	3%
CZ	47%	36%	<b>63%</b>	36%	44%	29%	15%	15%	0%	0%	1%
DK	66%	<b>69%</b>	44%	47%	29%	38%	30%	20%	0%	0%	1%
DE	<b>72%</b>	57%	46%	34%	25%	31%	36%	20%	0%	0%	2%
EE	<b>62%</b>	29%	51%	31%	40%	42%	27%	13%	2%	1%	3%
IE	<b>62%</b>	46%	50%	29%	50%	21%	27%	15%	1%	0%	5%
EL	<b>76%</b>	71%	54%	25%	58%	13%	14%	19%	2%	0%	0%
ES	<b>76%</b>	40%	32%	42%	24%	34%	13%	15%	2%	0%	1%
FR	<b>80%</b>	57%	33%	33%	26%	28%	30%	21%	0%	0%	1%
IT	<b>63%</b>	32%	33%	35%	44%	18%	12%	15%	2%	1%	4%
CY	<b>76%</b>	64%	56%	24%	67%	31%	24%	21%	3%	0%	0%
LV	58%	28%	<b>65%</b>	24%	38%	35%	13%	6%	2%	0%	4%
LT	57%	32%	<b>68%</b>	24%	30%	28%	15%	13%	2%	1%	5%
LU	<b>77%</b>	67%	28%	39%	27%	29%	34%	18%	0%	0%	1%
HU	<b>78%</b>	52%	48%	16%	52%	20%	28%	11%	1%	0%	1%
MT	<b>55%</b>	54%	38%	40%	52%	18%	19%	10%	2%	0%	2%
NL	<b>72%</b>	49%	29%	37%	21%	43%	44%	14%	2%	0%	0%
AT	<b>65%</b>	<b>65%</b>	33%	38%	40%	29%	33%	20%	2%	1%	2%
PL	<b>62%</b>	30%	25%	33%	37%	38%	7%	13%	1%	0%	6%
PT	<b>75%</b>	28%	31%	37%	39%	30%	6%	11%	4%	1%	5%
RO	<b>67%</b>	42%	57%	27%	33%	25%	9%	9%	1%	0%	7%
SI	69%	<b>70%</b>	52%	23%	53%	20%	18%	18%	1%	0%	1%
SK	<b>59%</b>	41%	47%	40%	39%	28%	15%	7%	1%	0%	0%
FI	<b>75%</b>	60%	40%	29%	36%	29%	38%	19%	1%	0%	0%
SE	<b>80%</b>	75%	19%	19%	31%	34%	45%	18%	0%	0%	0%
UK	<b>58%</b>	45%	39%	41%	23%	30%	38%	9%	2%	2%	3%

\*Highest results by country are in bold; Lowest results by country are in italic; Highest results by item are in a grey rectangle and Lowest results by item are in a black border rectangle.

Looking next at notable changes from January-February 2009 to August-September 2009 for the issues ranked as the three most serious problems facing the world today (all mentions) we see that **Romania** shows the highest increase in mentions for "**Poverty and the lack of food and drinking water**" since January-February 2009, up from 57% to 67%.

Considering "**climate change**", most of the countries that showed large changes since winter actually recorded a **decrease in mentions**: **Cyprus** (down from 76% to 64%), **Ireland** (down from 58% to 46%), **Slovakia** (down from 53% to 41%), **Latvia** (down from 43% to 28%), **Lithuania** (down from 47% to 32%). Only **Luxembourg** recorded a large increase in mentions, up from 54% in January-February 2009 to 67% in August-September 2009.

As we would expect from the overall results, many countries saw significant decreases in mentions of "**a major global economic downturn**" compared to the last report. The most drastic decrease is in the **Netherlands** (down from 58% to 29%), but most countries show a decrease between 10% and 25% in mentions. The only countries that remain relatively stable, or show decreases of less than 10% are: **Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Austria** and **Romania**. This suggests that the effects of the prolonged economic downturn are more prominent in the minds of respondents in these countries than for the rest of the EU Member States surveyed.

Given the co-incidence of the survey and the H1N1 flu epidemic, it is not surprising to see increases in mentions of "**the spread of an infectious disease**" across many countries. The largest increase in mentions are seen in **Cyprus** (up from 19% to 67%), **Greece** (up from 12% to 58%), **Slovenia** (up from 16% to 53%), **Malta** (up from 26% to 52%), and **Hungary** (up from 27% to 52%).

### 1.1.2 First answers

Considering only respondents' *first* answer makes **"poverty, lack of food and drinking water"** the most serious problem facing the world today. This is close to the January-February 2009 results (from 30% to 34%). First mentions of **"a major global economic downturn"** have decreased from 22% to 14%, placing it behind **"climate change"**, which was mentioned as the *most* important problem the world currently faces by 17% of the respondents (1 point less than in January-February 2009, and 13 points down since March-April 2008).

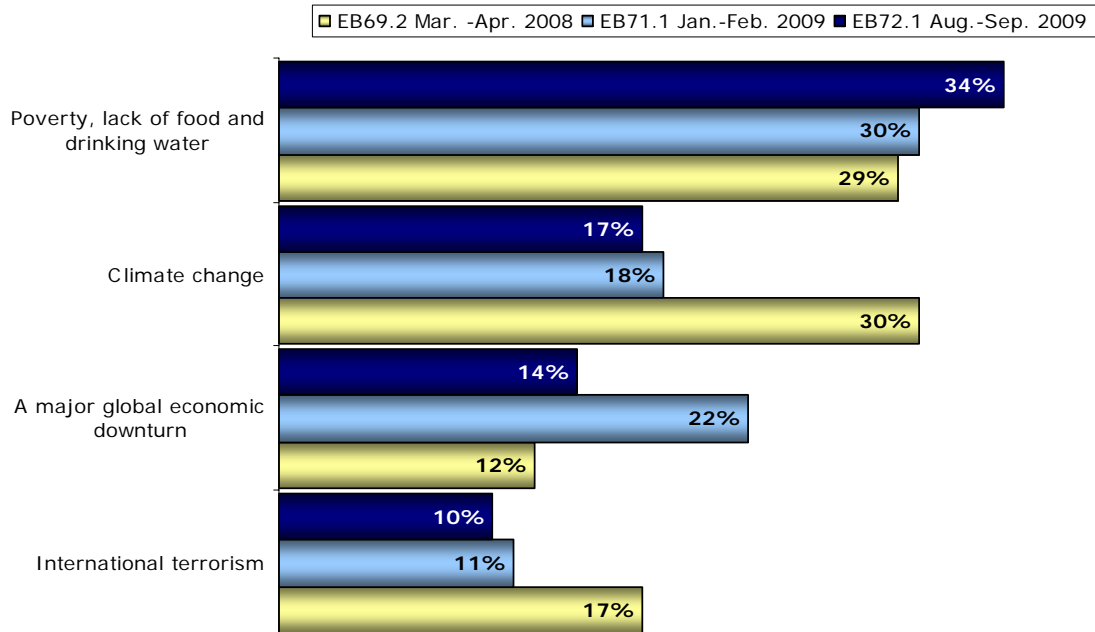
**"International terrorism"** has dropped by 1 point since January-February 2009, but by 7 points since March-April 2008.

**"Climate change"** is considered the most important problem facing the world today (first mention) in four countries: – **Sweden** (36%), **Slovenia** (30%), **Denmark** (28%) and **Austria** (27%). For Sweden and Austria this is a repetition of the results from January-February 2009, but Denmark and Slovenia are new to rank climate change as the most important problem. Respondents from **Lithuania**, **Latvia**, the **Czech Republic**, **Bulgaria** and **Estonia** all rate **"a major global economic downturn"** as the most serious problem based upon first mentions.

The remaining countries all rate **"poverty, lack of food and drinking water"** as the most serious problem with **French** the most likely to do so (47%).



**QB1a In your opinion, which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problem currently facing the world as a whole? Firstly?**  
**% EU**








### 1.1.3 Socio-demographic analysis

Turning to the socio-demographic analysis of all the answers given by respondents (first and all other mentions):

- ♦ **"Poverty, lack of food and drinking water"** is considered the most serious problem by both **men** and **women**, although women are slightly more likely to mention the issue than men. When considering mentions of **"climate change"** the position is reversed, with men citing the issue more often than women. Men are also more likely to mention **"the increasing world population"** as one of the most serious issues.
- ♦ Those **under the age of 55** are more likely to mention **"poverty, lack of food and drinking water"** and **"climate change"** as serious problems than older respondents. Older respondents (aged 55+) are most likely to mention **"international terrorism"** as a serious problem, whilst it is the **15-24 year olds** who are most likely to mention "the spread of infectious diseases". This may be a result of the media emphasis on the greater impact of H1N1 influenza on the young and healthy.
- ♦ **Respondents who finished education aged 15 years** or less are much less likely to consider **"climate change"** as a serious problem than those that continued in education until at least age 16 (age 15 or less: 38% vs. age 16-19: 46% vs. age 20 or later: 55%). Those who **studied until at least the age of 20** are also the most likely to mention **"poverty, lack of food and drinking water"**. Conversely, those who completed their education before the age of 20 are more likely to mention **"international terrorism"** as a serious problem.
- ♦ **Managers, white collar workers and students** have the most mentions of **"climate change"** as a serious problem, whilst **house persons** and **retired** respondents have the least mentions.
- ♦ Those that say they **never use the internet** (at home or elsewhere) are much less likely to mention climate change as a serious problem (39%) compared to those that use the internet often/sometimes (47%) or every day (52%). This variable is highly correlated with the level of education.

It is worth noting that the issue of **"climate change"** is ranked the **second** most important problem across **all demographic groups**, which clearly reflects a uniformity of opinion about the seriousness of this issue for all Europeans.

**QB1T Which do you consider to be the most serious problems currently facing the world as a whole?**

	<b>Poverty, lack of food and drinking water</b>	<b>Climate change</b>
EU27	69%	47%
 <b>Sex</b>		
Male	67%	48%
Female	70%	45%
 <b>Age</b>		
15-24	70%	48%
25-39	70%	49%
40-54	70%	49%
55 +	65%	42%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	66%	38%
16-19	67%	46%
20+	73%	55%
Still studying	71%	50%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
Self-employed	67%	45%
Managers	74%	55%
Other white collars	69%	50%
Manual workers	68%	48%
House persons	71%	42%
Unemployed	68%	46%
Retired	65%	42%
Students	71%	50%
 <b>Use of the Internet</b>		
Everyday	72%	52%
Often/ Sometimes	68%	47%
Never	65%	39%

## 1.2 Europeans' perceptions of the seriousness of climate change

*- Almost two thirds of Europeans think that climate change is a very serious issue -*

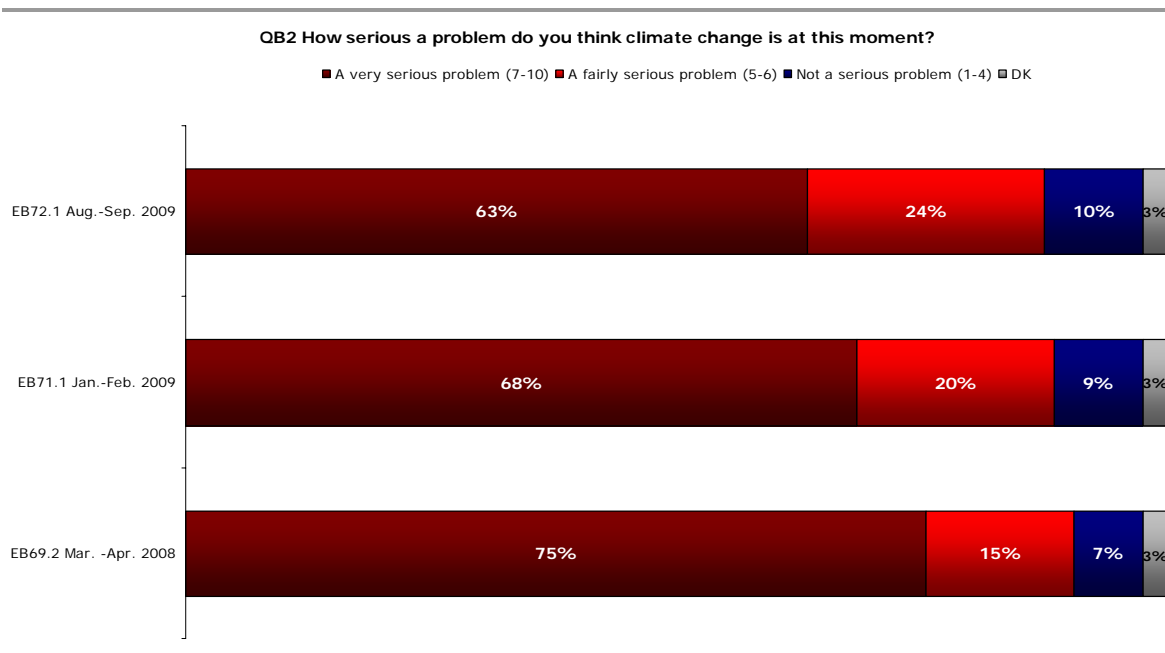
Respondents were asked to rate their perception of the seriousness of climate change on a scale of 1 to 10<sup>8</sup>. Almost two-thirds of Europeans consider climate change a **very serious problem** (63%), 24% consider it a **fairly serious problem**, and 10% **do not consider it a serious problem**<sup>9</sup>. Across all EU citizens the average score was 7.1, down from 7.4 in January-February 2009.

The last section illustrated that climate change has increased in ranking from the third to second most serious global problem since January-February 2009. However, in spite of this the proportion of respondents considering climate change as a **very serious problem** has decreased slightly (from 68% to 63%) between January-February 2009 and August-September 2009. However, since March-April 2008, the decrease is more significant, from 75% to 63%. This decrease, however, **does not represent a major shift in public opinion**. Overall the proportion of respondents that consider climate change to be a serious problem has remained stable (March-April 2008: 90%; January-February 2009: 88%, August-September 2009: 87%).

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<sup>8</sup> QB2.1 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, '1' would mean that it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' would mean that it is a problem extremely serious".

<sup>9</sup> A score between 7 and 10 is categorised as "very serious", between 5 and 6 "fairly serious" and between 1 and 4 "not a serious problem"

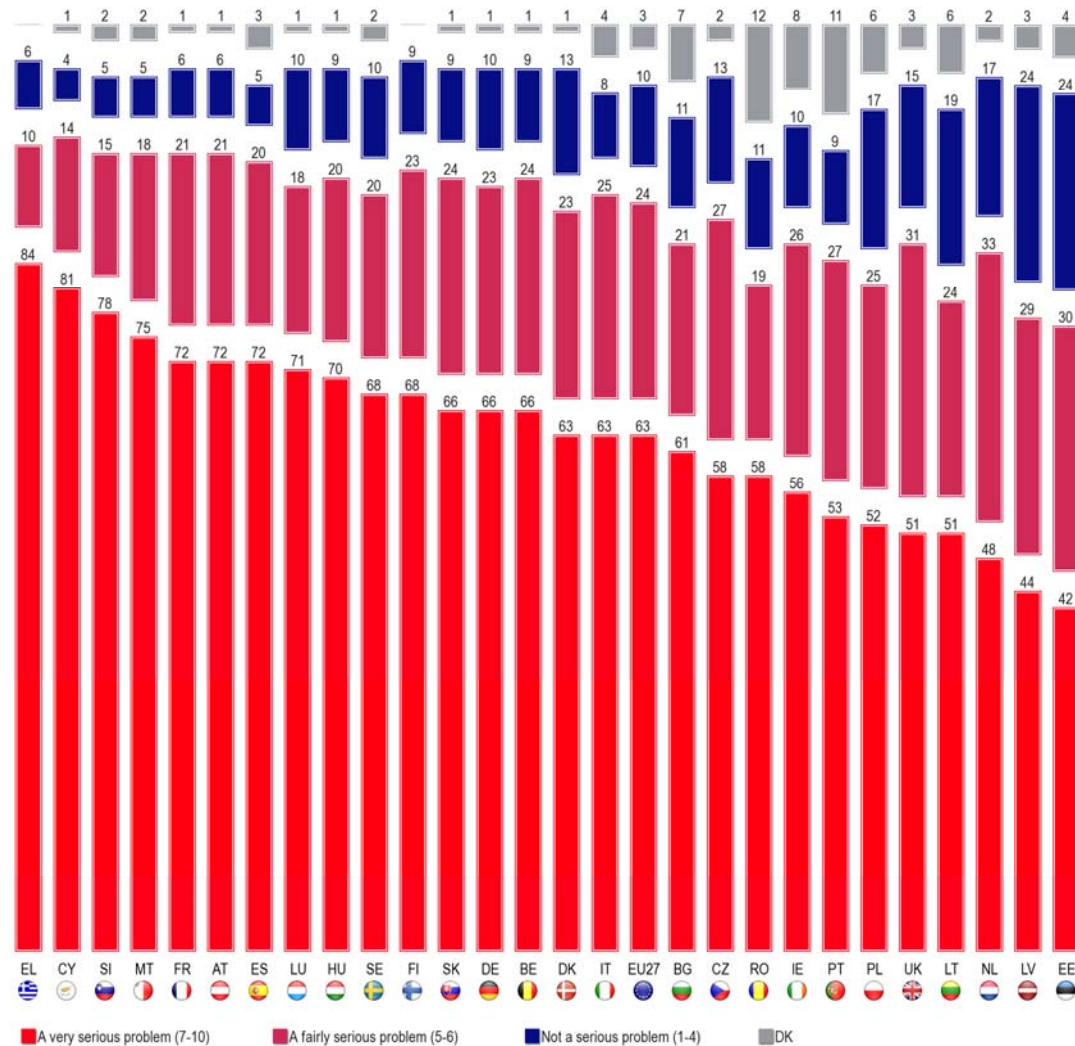


Continuing the trend from January-February 2009, **Greeks** and **Cypriots** are still the most likely to consider **climate change a very serious problem** (84% and 81% respectively). **Slovenia, Malta, Spain, France, Austria, Luxemburg** and **Hungary** are also well above the EU average in rating climate change as very serious.

Almost one quarter of **Estonians** and **Latvians** think that **climate change is not a serious problem** – the highest levels in the EU. With an overall average score of 6, they are well below the EU average of 7.1.

Most countries do not show large (>10%) changes in opinion on the seriousness of climate change between January-February 2009 and August-September 2009, and maintain a similar balance of opinion. However, some countries do show decreases of between 10-15% in the proportion believing climate change is a very serious problem. These countries are the **Czech Republic** (70% to 58%), **Cyprus** (93% to 81%), **Latvia** (56% to 44%), **Lithuania** (65% to 51%), **Hungary** (83% to 70%), **Portugal** (67% to 53%), and **Romania** (71% to 58%).

QB2. And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at the moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, 1 would mean that it is not a serious problem at all and 10 would mean that it is extremely serious.



### Socio-demographic analysis

Respondents that consider **climate change** to be a **very serious problem** are more likely to:





- ◆ be aged between 25 and 39 years
- ◆ have completed their education at age 20 or older
- ◆ to be managers, white-collar workers or students
- ◆ to access the internet at least occasionally

Men are more likely to consider that climate change is not a serious problem (12% vs 9% of women).

Other groups most likely to consider that **climate change is not a serious issue** are:

- ◆ those aged 55 or older
- ◆ those who completed their education prior to the age of 16 years
- ◆ retired
- ◆ never use the internet

**QB2.2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, '1' would mean that it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' would mean that it is a problem extremely serious".**

		A very serious problem (7-10)	A fairly serious problem (5-6)	Not a serious problem (1-4)	DK
	EU27	63%	24%	10%	3%
	<b>Sex</b>				
	Male	62%	24%	12%	2%
	Female	63%	24%	9%	4%
	<b>Age</b>				
	15-24	63%	23%	12%	2%
	25-39	67%	22%	9%	2%
	40-54	63%	24%	11%	2%
	55 +	59%	25%	11%	5%
	<b>Education (End of)</b>				
	15-	59%	25%	10%	6%
	16-19	62%	25%	11%	2%
	20+	67%	21%	10%	2%
	Still studying	66%	20%	12%	2%
	<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
	Self- employed	59%	26%	12%	3%
	Managers	69%	20%	10%	1%
	Other white collars	67%	22%	10%	1%
	Manual workers	63%	24%	11%	2%
	House persons	62%	26%	8%	4%
	Unemployed	61%	25%	11%	3%
	Retired	59%	24%	11%	6%
	Students	66%	20%	12%	2%
	<b>Use of the Internet</b>				
	Everyday	65%	23%	11%	1%
	Often/ Sometimes	63%	25%	10%	2%
	Never	58%	26%	11%	5%

## 2. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

This section of the report reviews the opinion of Europeans about the amount of action being taken by governments, local authorities, corporations and industry, and by individuals. This section also considers respondents' attitudes to the process of climate change, attitudes to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and alternative fuels, and the personal actions they are taking to combat climate change.

### 2.1 Which sector of European Society is viewed as most active in tackling climate change?

*- Just under one third of Europeans think that the European Union is doing about the right amount to fight climate change -*

Respondents are most likely to consider the European Union as **"doing about the right amount"** to combat climate change (30%), followed closely by regional and local authorities, citizens themselves and national governments<sup>10</sup>. Respondents were less likely to consider that corporations and industry were doing the right amount to combat climate change – in fact almost three quarter of the respondents say they are not doing enough. In fact, the overall message from these results is that the majority of Europeans feel that none of these sectors of society are taking enough action to fight climate change.

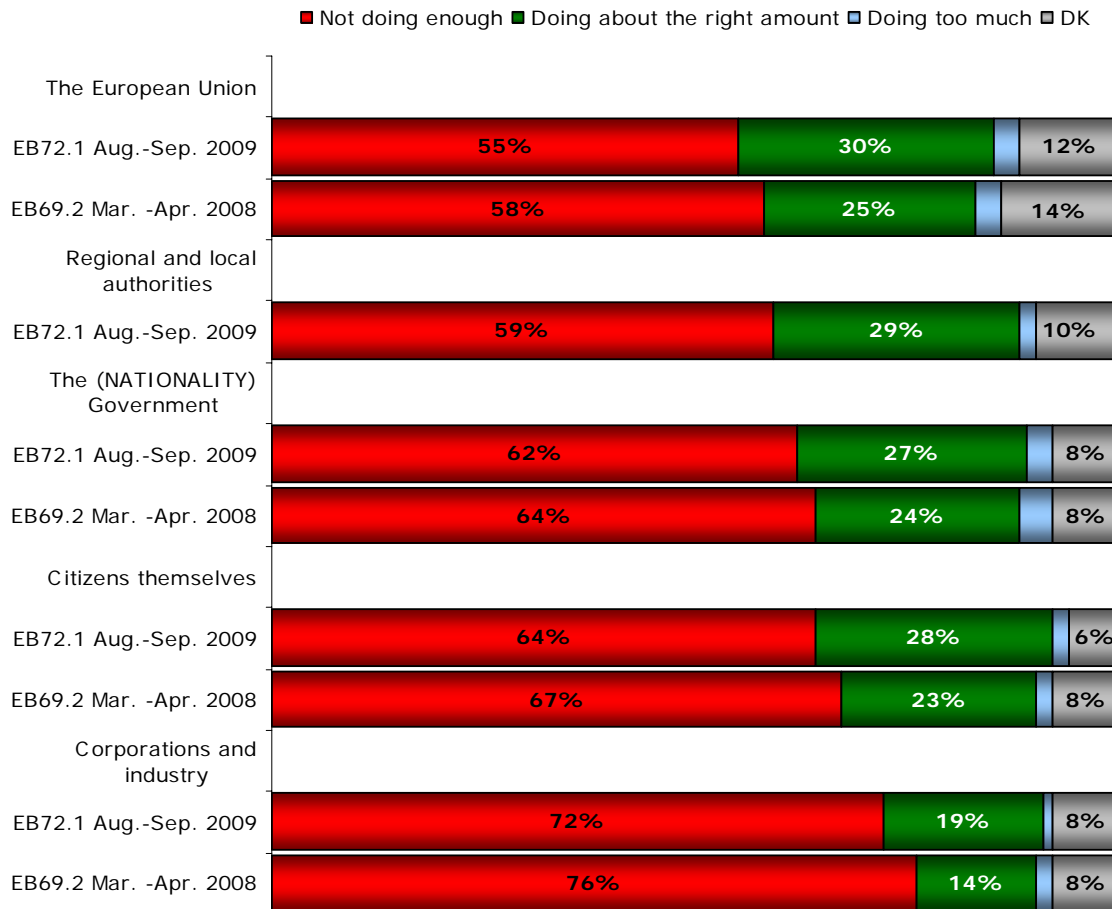
In terms of evolution, the pattern is similar for all actors tested: the proportion of respondents who think that the different actors are doing enough to fight climate change has increased, from 3 to 5 points. Conversely, the proportion who think that the actors are not doing enough has decreased (from 3 to 4 points). Overall, despite these changes, the feeling that more should be done to fight climate change remains by far the majority view for all actors tested.

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<sup>10</sup> These results are a combination of QB3.1-QB3.5. The base question is "In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change?" and this is asked in relation to 1. The (NATIONALITY) Government 2. The European Union 3. Regional and local authorities 4. Corporations and industry 5. Citizens themselves.



**QB3 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change? - % EU**



### ***2.1.1 The European Union***

While less than one third of respondents (30%) consider the European Union is doing the right amount to fight climate change, the **majority (55%), feel that the EU is not doing enough**. A small proportion (3%) considers the EU is doing too much, whilst the remaining respondents (12%) are unsure.

Respondents in **Cyprus, Estonia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Malta and Poland** are most likely to consider that the **EU is doing the right amount** to fight climate change, with at least 43% in each country selecting this option. At the other end of the spectrum, only 1 in 5 **French** respondents feel the same way.

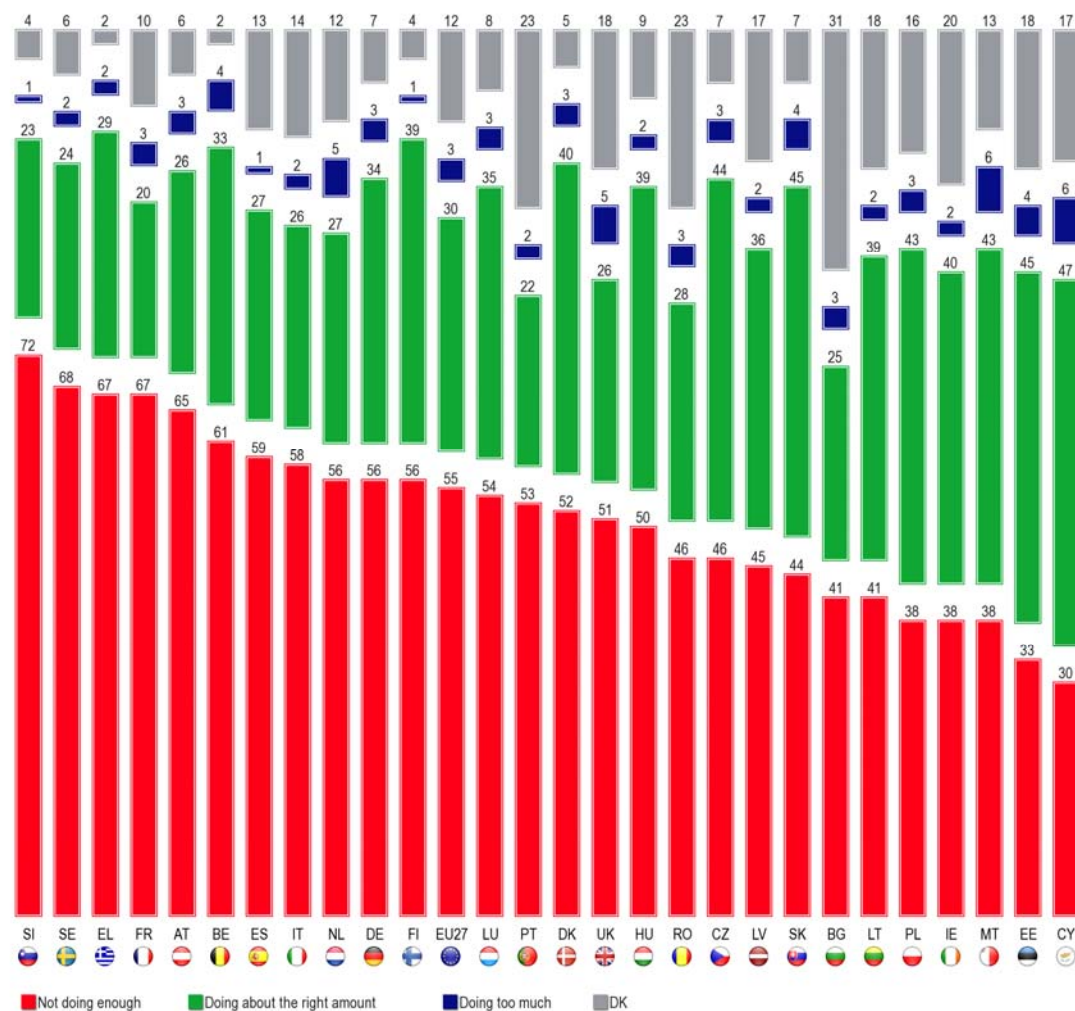
Almost three quarters of **Slovenians** consider the European Union is **not doing enough** to fight climate change, and they were the most likely country to select this response. They are followed by the **Swedes, Greeks, French and Austrians** in this view.

12% of respondents are **unable to form an opinion** – **Bulgarian, Romanian, Portuguese and Irish** respondents are most likely to say they do not know whether the EU is doing enough to fight climate change.

These results are illustrated in the following chart.

QB3.2. In your opinion, are each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change?

The European Union



Looking at the evolution of opinion since January-February 2009, the biggest change has occurred in **Latvia**, where the proportion of those considering that the EU is not doing enough has decreased from 67% to 45%, and the proportion thinking the EU is doing the right amount has increased from 20% to 36%. The proportion that believe the EU is doing the right amount also increased by 10-15% in **Denmark** (up from 27% to 40%), **Ireland** (up from 30% to 40%), **Lithuania** (up from 27% to 39%), **Hungary** (up from 28% to 39%), **Austria** (up from 14% to 26%), **Poland** (up from 33% to 43%) and **Finland** (up from 29% to 39%).

### Socio-demographic analysis





Those that consider the **European Union is doing the right amount** are more likely to:

- ◆ be male
- ◆ be aged 15 – 24 years
- ◆ still be studying

Those that consider the **European Union is not doing enough** are more likely to:

- ◆ be aged 40 – 54 years
- ◆ have studied until they were at least 20 years old
- ◆ have a management position
- ◆ consider climate change to be a very serious problem

**QB3.2 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change? The European Union**

	Not doing enough	Doing about the right amount	Doing too much	DK
EU27	55%	30%	3%	12%
 <b>Sex</b>				
Male	55%	31%	4%	10%
Female	54%	29%	2%	15%
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	48%	40%	2%	10%
25-39	57%	31%	3%	9%
40-54	59%	26%	4%	11%
55 +	53%	27%	3%	17%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	53%	26%	2%	19%
16-19	55%	30%	3%	12%
20+	58%	30%	3%	9%
Still studying	50%	37%	3%	10%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	58%	29%	4%	9%
Managers	60%	28%	4%	8%
Other white collars	56%	32%	3%	9%
Manual workers	56%	31%	3%	10%
House persons	53%	28%	3%	16%
Unemployed	56%	29%	3%	12%
Retired	53%	27%	2%	18%
Students	50%	37%	3%	10%
<b>Perception of climate change</b>				
Not a serious problem	32%	40%	12%	16%
A fairly serious problem	43%	39%	3%	15%
A very serious problem	65%	26%	1%	8%

### ***2.1.2 National Governments***

Across the European Union, most respondents feel that their **national government is not doing enough** about climate change (62%), 27% feel their government is doing the right amount, 3% consider their government is doing too much, and 8% are unsure.

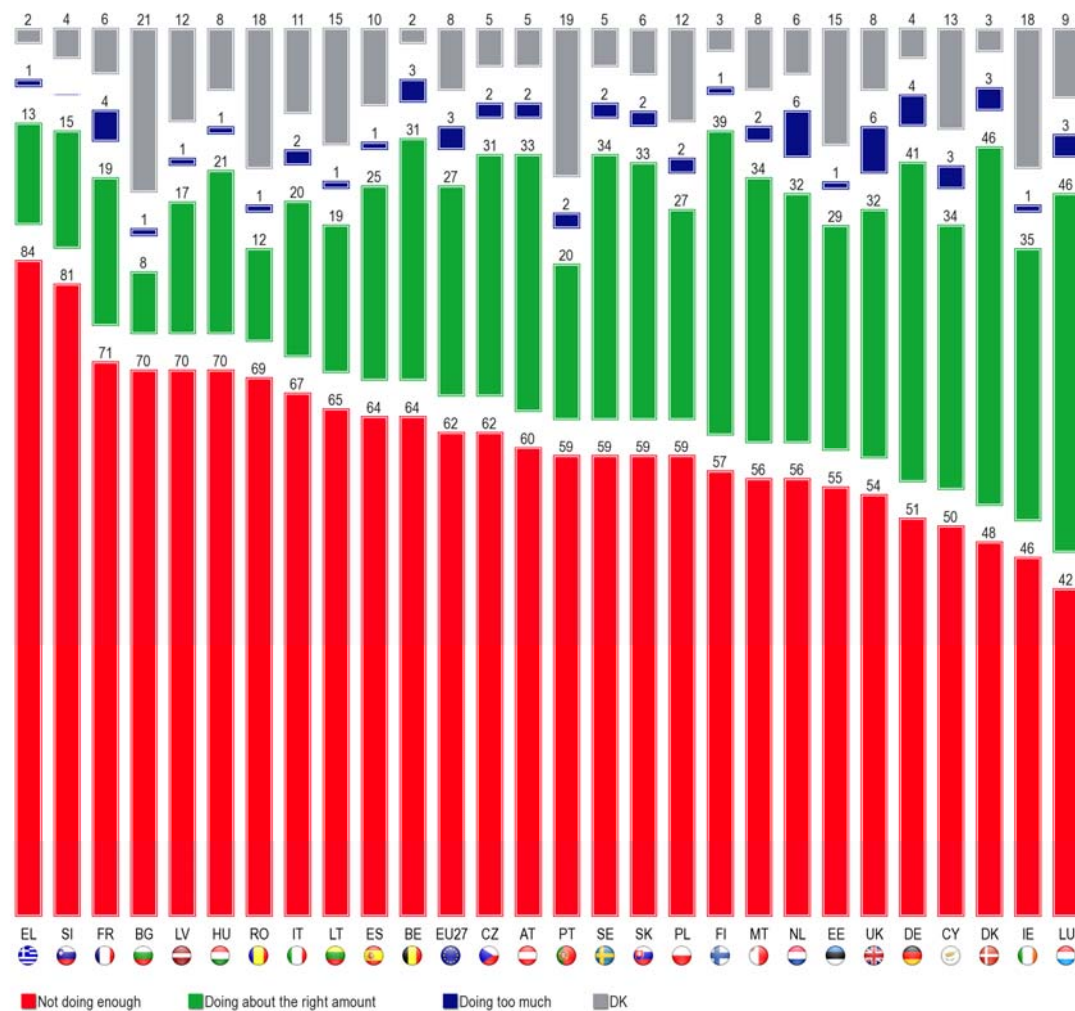
The **Greeks** and **Slovenians** are most likely to feel that their national government is not doing enough to combat climate change, with at least 8 out of 10 holding this opinion. **French, Bulgarian, Latvian** and **Hungarian** respondents are also well above the overall EU average of 62%.

Those living in **Luxembourg** and **Denmark** are most likely to think their national government is doing the right amount to fight climate change, with almost half holding this opinion. At the other end of this spectrum respondents in **Bulgaria, Romania** and **Greece** are the least likely to think their national governments are doing enough.

Respondents from the **UK** and the **Netherlands** are most likely to think that their national governments are doing too much (6%), whilst **Bulgarians, Portuguese, Romanians** and the **Irish** were most likely to say they did not know.

QB3.1. In your opinion, are each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change?





The (NATIONALITY) government



Turning to the *socio-demographic analysis*, those that consider their national government is **not doing enough** are more likely to:

- ◆ be aged 25 - 54 years
- ◆ have studied until they were at least 20 years old
- ◆ have a management position
- ◆ use the internet at least occasionally once again, this result is due to the strong correlation between the use of internet and the level of education)
- ◆ consider climate change to be a very serious problem
- ◆ consider the EU is not doing enough to fight climate change

**QB3.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change?**  
**The (NATIONALITY) Government**

	Not doing enough	Doing about the right amount	Doing too much	DK
EU27	62%	27%	3%	8%
 <b>Sex</b>				
Male	61%	28%	4%	7%
Female	62%	26%	2%	10%
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	60%	30%	3%	7%
25-39	65%	26%	3%	6%
40-54	64%	26%	3%	7%
55 +	58%	28%	3%	11%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	58%	26%	3%	13%
16-19	61%	28%	3%	8%
20+	66%	26%	3%	5%
Still studying	62%	28%	3%	7%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	64%	25%	4%	7%
Managers	66%	26%	4%	4%
Other white collars	64%	27%	3%	6%
Manual workers	62%	28%	3%	7%
House persons	58%	28%	2%	12%
Unemployed	64%	25%	2%	9%
Retired	57%	28%	3%	12%
Students	62%	28%	3%	7%
<b>Use of the Internet</b>				
Everyday	63%	28%	4%	5%
Often/ Sometimes	62%	29%	2%	7%
Never	57%	29%	3%	11%
<b>Perception of climate change</b>				
Not a serious problem	38%	38%	14%	10%
A fairly serious problem	50%	37%	4%	9%
A very serious problem	72%	22%	1%	5%
<b>Evaluation of EU action in the fight against climate change</b>				
Too much	15%	28%	55%	2%
The right amount	29%	66%	3%	2%
Not enough	89%	9%	1%	1%

### ***2.1.3 Regional and local authorities***

Echoing the views about national governments and EU level, most respondents believe their **regional and local authorities are not doing enough to fight climate change** (59%), whilst 29% think they are doing the right amount. Only 2% believe regional and local authorities are doing too much, whilst 10% say they do not know.

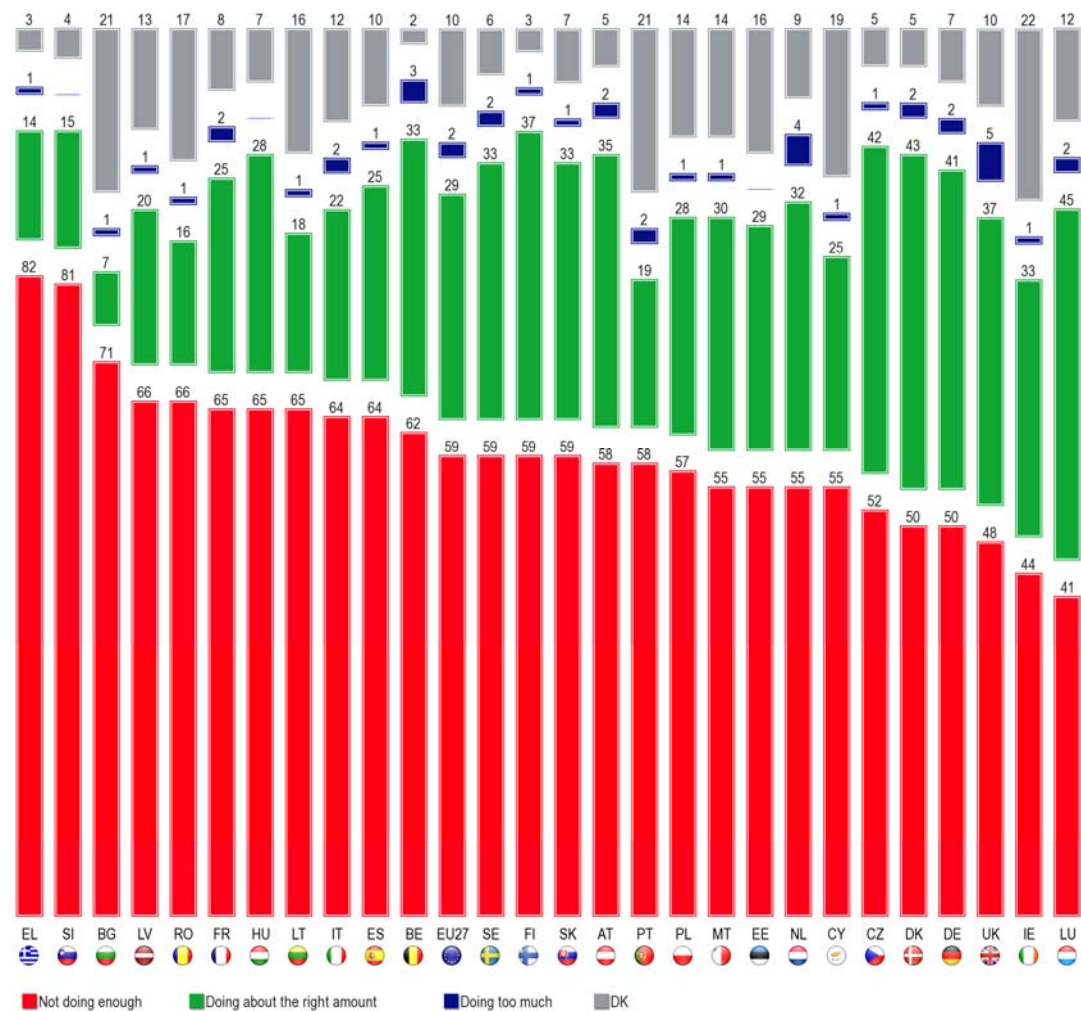
As for the earlier national government results, it is the **Greeks** (82%) and **Slovenians** (81%) that are most likely to believe their **regional and local authorities are not doing enough** to fight climate change. The **Irish**, and those living in **Luxembourg** are the least likely to hold this view.

Those living in **Luxembourg** and **Denmark** are most likely to think their **regional and local authorities are doing the right amount** to fight climate change, while respondents in **Bulgaria**, **Greece**, and **Slovenia** are the least likely to hold this opinion.



QB3.3. In your opinion, are each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change?

Regional and local authorities







### Socio-demographic analysis

Those that consider their **regional and local authorities are not doing enough** are more likely to:

- ◆ be aged 25 - 39 years
- ◆ have studied until they were at least 20 years old
- ◆ have a management position
- ◆ consider climate change to be a very serious problem

#### QB3.3 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change? Regional and local authorities

	Not doing enough	Doing about the right amount	Doing too much	DK
EU27	59%	29%	2%	10%
<b>Sex</b>				
 Male	59%	30%	2%	9%
Female	59%	29%	1%	11%
<b>Age</b>				
 15-24	57%	32%	1%	10%
25-39	64%	26%	2%	8%
40-54	60%	29%	2%	9%
55 +	54%	31%	2%	13%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
 15-	55%	28%	2%	15%
16-19	58%	31%	2%	9%
20+	63%	28%	2%	7%
Still studying	60%	30%	1%	9%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
 Self- employed	62%	28%	2%	8%
Managers	64%	27%	3%	6%
Other white collars	62%	29%	2%	7%
Manual workers	60%	30%	2%	8%
House persons	56%	29%	1%	14%
Unemployed	59%	29%	1%	11%
Retired	53%	31%	2%	14%
Students	60%	30%	1%	9%
<b>Perception of climate change</b>				
Not a serious problem	37%	42%	9%	12%
A fairly serious problem	45%	42%	2%	11%
A very serious problem	69%	24%	1%	6%

***Socio-demographic overview***

Reviewing the opinions of Europeans about local, national and EU level reveals similarities in the pattern of responses in the demographic analysis. Those that consider each level of public action (EU, national and regional/local) is **not doing enough** to fight climate change are more likely to **consider climate change to be a serious problem**, and are also more likely to have **stayed in education longer**, be **internet users**, have a **management position**, and be in the **middle age range**.

### ***2.1.4 Corporations and Industry***

Almost three quarters of respondents (72%) consider corporations and industry are not doing enough to fight climate change. Only 1% think they are doing too much, 19% believe they are doing the right amount, and 8% did not know.

Nine out of ten **Greeks** and **Slovenians** consider that **corporations and industry are not doing enough to fight climate change**, and at least 8 out of 10 **French** and **Hungarian** respondents also agree. The **Irish** are least likely to hold this view, but in spite of this 50% of them are still of the opinion that corporations and industry are not doing enough.

**Danish** respondents were the most likely to think that **corporations and industry were doing enough to fight climate change**, but even so only 34% are of this opinion. At the other end of the scale, only 4% of **Greeks** and 5% of **Bulgarians** and **Slovenians** think that corporations are doing enough.

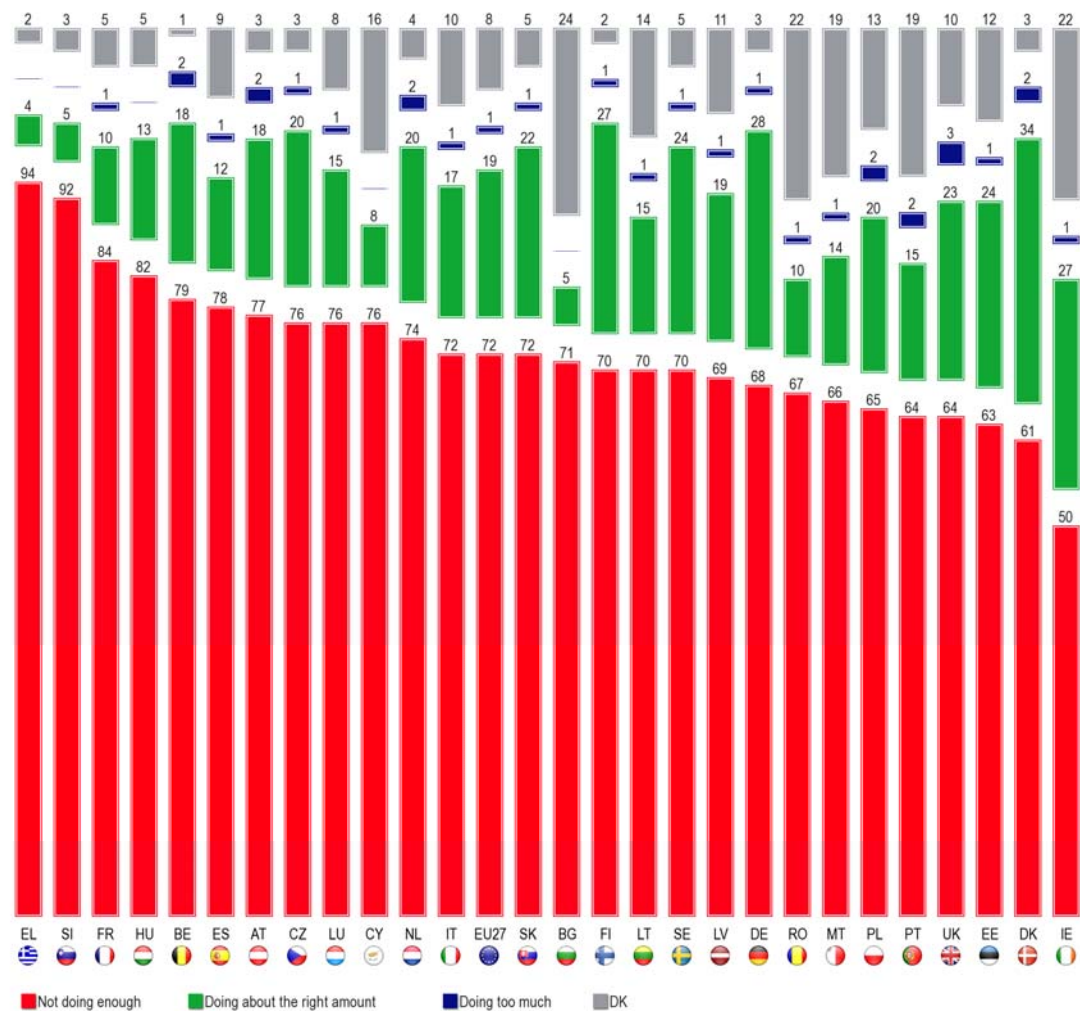
Reviewing the change in opinion between March-April 2008 and August-September 2009, **Latvians** have considerably improved their opinion of corporations and industry, with the proportion thinking they are not doing enough falling from 86% to 69%, and the proportion believing they are doing the right amount increasing from 8% to 19%

**Cypriots**, on the other hand have become more unsure, with the proportion of "don't know" responses increasing from 5% to 16%. Most of this increase came from the proportion believing corporations are not doing enough, which dropped from 87% to 76% in the same period.

More **Danes** and **Irish** consider that corporations and industry are doing the right amount (up from 24% to 34% and from 16% to 27% respectively), whilst the proportion of **Polish** (down from 77% to 65%), **Portuguese** (down from 74% to 64%) and **Slovakian** (down from 82% to 72%) respondents that believe they aren't doing enough has fallen.

QB3.4. In your opinion, are each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change?

Corporations and industry







### Socio-demographic analysis

Those that consider **corporations and industry are not doing enough** are more likely to:

- ◆ be aged 25 - 54 years
- ◆ have studied until they were at least 20 years old
- ◆ have a management position
- ◆ consider climate change to be a very serious problem
- ◆ use the internet at least occasionally

**QB3.4 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change?**

**Corporations and industry**

	Not doing enough	Doing about the right amount	Doing too much	DK
EU27	72%	19%	1%	8%
<b>Sex</b>				
 Male	73%	20%	1%	6%
Female	72%	17%	1%	10%
<b>Age</b>				
 15-24	71%	20%	1%	8%
25-39	76%	17%	1%	6%
40-54	75%	18%	1%	6%
55 +	69%	19%	1%	11%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
 15-	69%	17%	1%	13%
16-19	72%	20%	1%	7%
20+	77%	16%	2%	5%
Still studying	71%	20%	1%	8%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
 Self- employed	74%	18%	2%	6%
Managers	79%	16%	1%	4%
Other white collars	75%	18%	2%	5%
Manual workers	72%	20%	2%	6%
House persons	69%	18%	1%	12%
Unemployed	72%	18%	1%	9%
Retired	69%	18%	1%	12%
Students	71%	20%	1%	8%
<b>Use of the Internet</b>				
Everyday	75%	19%	1%	5%
Often/ Sometimes	73%	20%	1%	6%
Never	69%	18%	1%	12%
<b>Perception of climate change</b>				
Not a serious problem	52%	33%	6%	9%
A fairly serious problem	62%	28%	1%	9%
A very serious problem	82%	13%	0%	5%

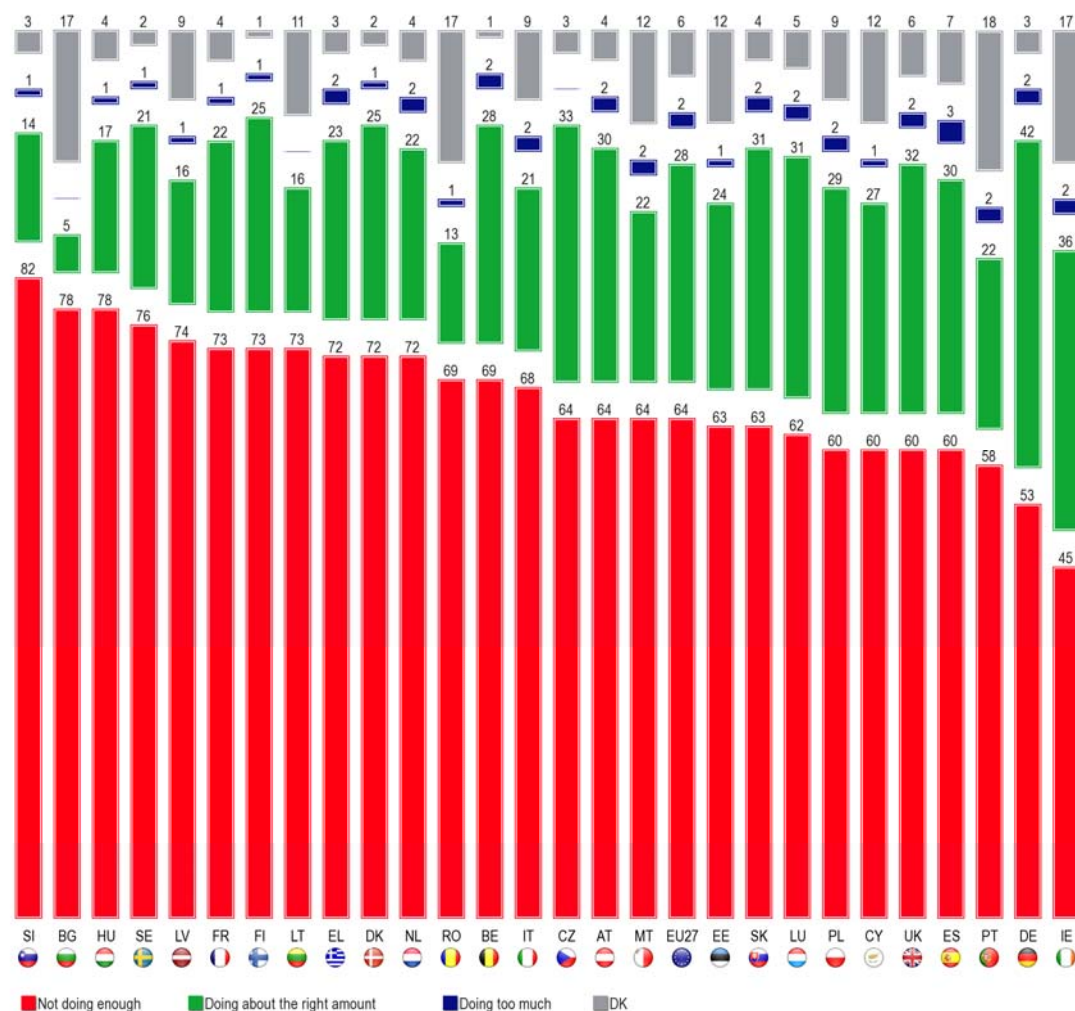
### ***2.1.5 The citizens themselves***

Respondents were also asked whether they consider citizens themselves are doing enough to fight climate change. **Just under three quarters of respondents (64%) think that citizens were not doing enough**, 28% felt citizens were doing the right amount, 2% felt they were doing too much, and 6% did not know.

More than three quarters of respondents in **Slovenia, Bulgaria, Hungary** and **Sweden** feel that citizens are not doing enough to combat climate change. In contrast, only 45% of **Irish** respondents and 53% of **German** respondents held this view. **German** respondents are the most likely to believe that citizens are doing about the right amount to fight climate change (42%). These results are illustrated in the following chart.

QB3.5. In your opinion, are each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change?

Citizens themselves



**Polish** respondents have become more positive about citizen action in the period between January-February 2009 and August-September 2009, with a decrease from 75% to 60% in the proportion that think citizens are not doing enough, and an increase from 15% to 29% in the proportion thinking citizens are doing the right amount to combat climate change.

There have also been increases of 10% or more in the portion of respondents believing citizens are doing the right amount in the **Czech Republic** (up from 23% to 33%), **Spain** (up from 20% to 30%), **Latvia** (up from 6% to 16%) and **Slovakia** (up from 21% to 31%).



***Socio-demographic analysis***

Those that consider **citizens to be doing the right amount** are more likely to:





- ◆ be male
- ◆ be aged 55+
- ◆ have completed their education when aged 16-19 years
- ◆ never use the internet
- ◆ consider that climate change is not a serious problem

Those that consider **citizens are not doing enough** are more likely to:

- ◆ be aged 25 - 39 years
- ◆ have studied until they were at least 20 years old
- ◆ have a management position
- ◆ consider climate change to be a very serious problem
- ◆ use the internet at least occasionally

**QB3.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change?**

**Citizens themselves**

	Not doing enough	Doing about the right amount	Doing too much	DK
EU27	64%	28%	2%	6%
<b>Sex</b>				
 Male	64%	29%	2%	5%
Female	64%	27%	1%	8%
<b>Age</b>				
 15-24	65%	28%	2%	5%
25-39	68%	25%	2%	5%
40-54	66%	27%	2%	5%
55 +	59%	30%	2%	9%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
 15-	57%	30%	2%	11%
16-19	63%	29%	2%	6%
20+	71%	24%	2%	3%
Still studying	67%	25%	2%	6%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
 Self- employed	68%	26%	2%	4%
Managers	72%	24%	2%	2%
Other white collars	68%	28%	1%	3%
Manual workers	64%	29%	2%	5%
House persons	59%	29%	2%	10%
Unemployed	63%	28%	2%	7%
Retired	59%	30%	1%	10%
Students	67%	25%	2%	6%
<b>Use of the Internet</b>				
Everyday	69%	26%	2%	3%
Often/ Sometimes	64%	29%	2%	5%
Never	56%	33%	1%	10%
<b>Perception of climate change</b>				
Not a serious problem	41%	44%	6%	9%
A fairly serious problem	54%	38%	2%	6%
A very serious problem	74%	22%	1%	3%

## 2.2 European attitudes to the process of climate change

*- A majority believe fighting climate change can have  
a positive economic impact -*

Respondents were asked to give their opinions on a range of statements about various aspects of climate change<sup>11</sup>. In summary, most believe that **climate change is serious**, but that we **can do something about it**, and that **fighting climate change can be good for the European Economy**.

Although 31% of Europeans believe that climate change is an unstoppable process, the **majority (62%) disagree that we cannot do anything to stop it**. These results are the same as those of January-February 2009. In spite of this optimism, almost two thirds believe that the **seriousness of climate change has not been exaggerated**. However, almost one third (29%) believe the seriousness of climate change has been exaggerated – a slight increase since the beginning of 2009.

Nearly two-thirds of respondents believe that **fighting climate change can have a positive impact on the European economy**. This is a similar result to the last report, which is positive considering difficult economic conditions that have persisted in Europe since the last survey. However, 16% remain unsure, and a further 21% disagree.

Looking at the **role of CO<sub>2</sub> in climate change**, in this survey two slightly different versions of a statement about CO<sub>2</sub> were presented with half the sample in each country receiving each statement. One statement mentioned **only CO<sub>2</sub>**, the other **CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases**. The aim was to test the impact of including "other greenhouse gases" on the way respondents answered the question.

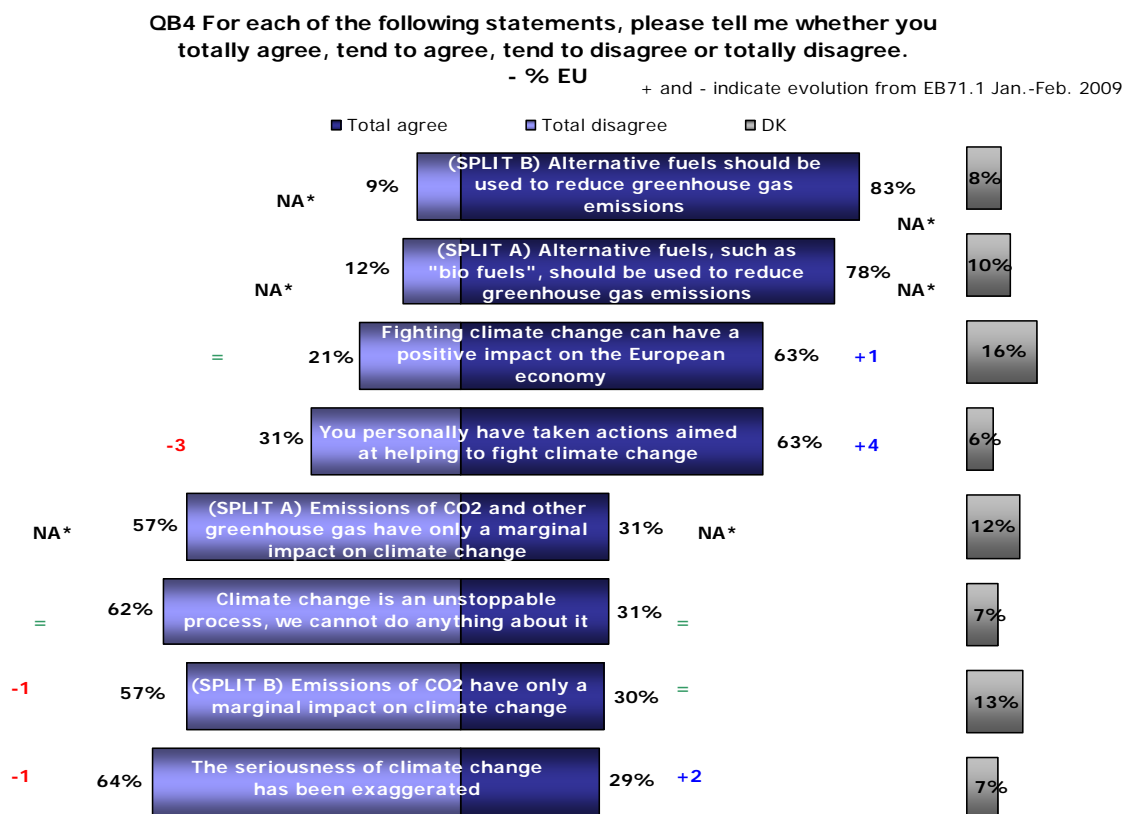
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<sup>11</sup> QB4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...? 1. Climate change is an unstoppable process, we cannot do anything about it 2. The seriousness of climate change has been exaggerated 3. Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> (Carbon dioxide) have only a marginal impact on climate change (1/2 sample) OR Emission of CO<sub>2</sub> (Carbon dioxide) and other greenhouse gasses have only a marginal impact on climate change (1/2 sample) 4. Fighting climate change can have a positive impact on the European economy 5. Alternative fuels, such as "bio fuels", should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (1/2 sample) OR Alternative fuels should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (1/2 sample) 6. You personally have taken actions aimed at helping to fight climate change

In spite of this difference the **results were almost identical**, with 57% disagreeing that carbon dioxide / carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases have a marginal impact on climate change.

Two different versions of the statement on **alternative fuels** were also used in this survey, with half the respondents receiving the version (A) also used in January-February 2009, which stated "**Alternative fuels, such as "bio fuels", should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions**". The alternative version (B) omitted the mention of bio-fuels.

The results show that **78% of respondents agree with the statement that included bio-fuels (A)**. However, when the statement **excluded the mention of bio-fuels the proportion of respondents agreeing increases to 83%**. This difference will be considered in more detail in section 2.2.4



\*These items were asked for the first time.

### ***2.2.1 Climate change can be stopped***

The majority of Europeans (**62%**) **disagree with the statement that climate change is an unstoppable process**. There are only four countries – **Estonia, Latvia, Romania and Lithuania** – where fewer than 50% of respondents think that climate change can be stopped. Just under one third of Europeans (31%) do agree there is nothing that can be done to stop climate change, and 7% are unable to give an opinion.

Respondents in **Greece are the most optimistic**, with 81% disagreeing with the statement – in fact 42% said they totally disagree – the highest proportion of any country. Respondents in Sweden, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria and Slovenia are also optimistic, with at least seven out of ten respondents disagreeing with the idea that climate change is unstoppable.

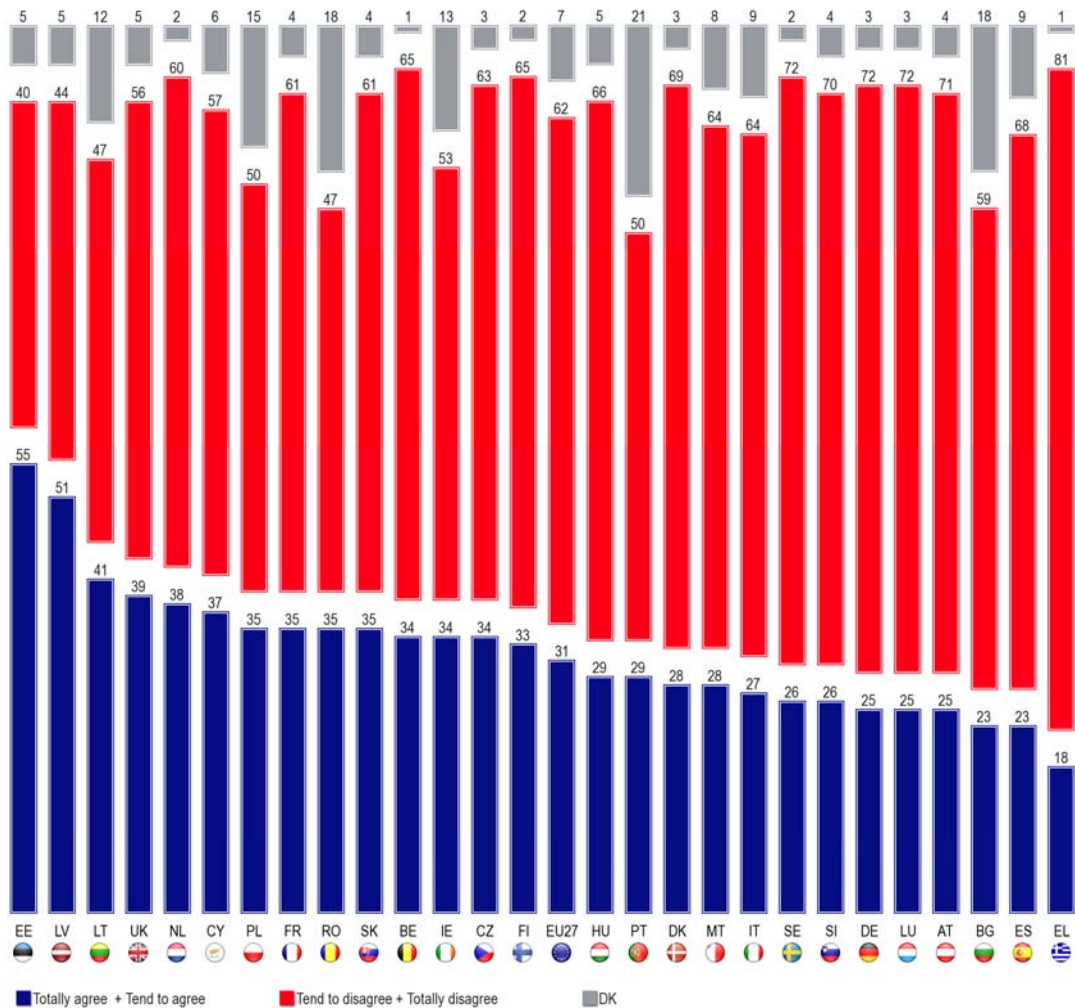
Respondents in **Estonia and Latvia are far less optimistic**. In both of these countries more than 50% of respondents agreed that climate change was unstoppable. In both countries more people agree than disagree that climate change is unstoppable.

Since the last survey the **Maltese** have become more pessimistic. The portion agreeing that climate change is unstoppable has **increased** from 8% in January-February 2009 to 28% in August-September 2009, whilst those disagreeing have dropped by slightly less (from 79% to 64%). By contrast the **Bulgarians** have become more optimistic, with the proportion agreeing climate change is unstoppable **decreasing** from 35% to 23%. There were no other countries showing large variations.

Although at a European level the proportion that "Don't know" whether climate change is unstoppable is only 7%, this is much higher in some countries. One in five (21%) **Portuguese** respondents chose "**Don't know**", and the rate of this response was also high in **Romania and Bulgaria**.

QB4.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Climate change is an unstoppable process, we cannot do anything about it



*Socio-demographic analysis* reveals that:

- ◆ Those **aged 55+ years** are the least likely to disagree that climate change is unstoppable. This difference is predominantly due to the fact that they are more likely to say "Don't know" than the other age groups (10% vs. 5% for all others), although they are also slightly more likely to agree.
- ◆ The **longer a respondent stayed in education**, the more likely they are to disagree that climate change is unstoppable.
- ◆ **Management** and **white collar workers** are the most likely to consider that climate change can be stopped, whilst manual workers, retired persons and the unemployed are most likely to think it is an unstoppable process.
- ◆ **Those that use internet at least occasionally** are more likely to disagree compared to those that never use it.
- ◆ Respondents that consider **climate change to be a very serious problem** are almost twice as likely to consider it can be stopped when compared to those that consider climate change is not a serious problem. The proportion saying they don't know is similar for both groups, so the difference lies in their relative levels of agreement.
- ◆ It is also interesting to note that **Europeans who feel that EU is not doing enough to fight climate change are the most likely to think that climate change can be stopped.**

**QB4.1** For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

**Climate change is an unstoppable process, we cannot do anything about it**

	<b>Total Agree</b>	<b>Total Disagree</b>	<b>DK</b>
EU27	31%	62%	7%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	30%	65%	5%
25-39	29%	66%	5%
40-54	30%	65%	5%
55 +	33%	57%	10%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	32%	56%	12%
16-19	32%	62%	6%
20+	28%	69%	3%
Still studying	27%	68%	5%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self- employed	29%	64%	7%
Managers	26%	72%	2%
Other white collars	27%	70%	3%
Manual workers	33%	62%	5%
House persons	30%	60%	10%
Unemployed	33%	59%	8%
Retired	34%	55%	11%
Students	27%	68%	5%
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	29%	68%	3%
Often/ Sometimes	31%	64%	5%
Never	35%	56%	9%
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
Not a serious problem	56%	39%	5%
A fairly serious problem	41%	52%	7%
A very serious problem	23%	73%	4%
<b>Evaluation of EU action in the fight against climate change</b>			
Too much	63%	36%	1%
The right amount	37%	59%	4%
Not enough	26%	70%	4%



### ***2.2.2 Seriousness of climate change has not been exaggerated***

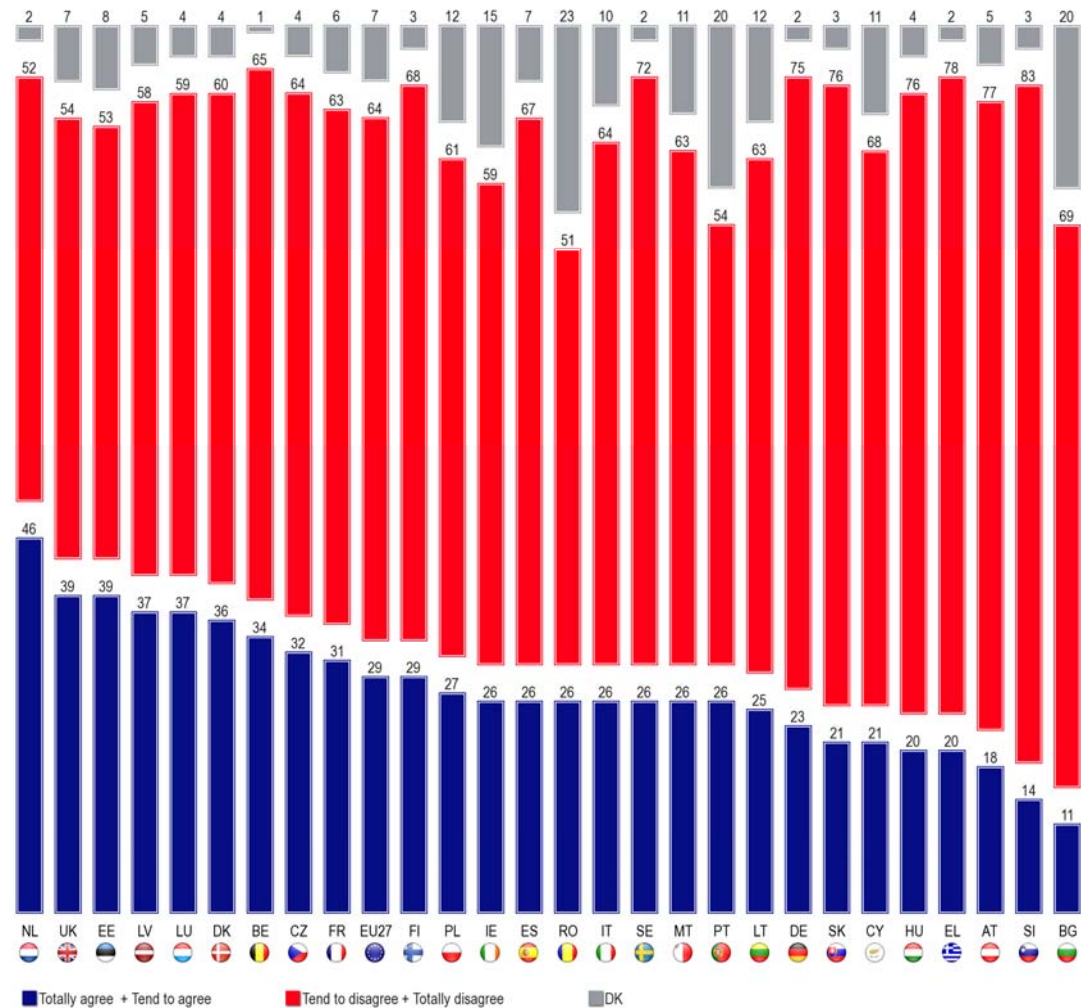
Almost **two thirds of Europeans consider that the seriousness of climate change has not been exaggerated**, whilst 29% believe that it has been, and 7% do not know.

Those living in the **Netherlands are the most sceptical** about the seriousness of climate change, with 46% agreeing that it has been exaggerated. Respondents in **Estonia**, the **UK**, **Latvia**, **Luxembourg** and **Denmark** were also more likely to hold this view than other EU nations. Since the last survey the proportion of **Maltese** holding this view has increased to just over one quarter (up from 13% to 26%).

A very different picture emerges in **Slovenia**, where **more than eight out of ten respondents do not believe that the seriousness of climate change has been exaggerated**. In fact, half of all Slovenian respondents totally disagreed. More than three quarters of respondents in **Greece**, **Austria**, **Slovakia**, **Germany**, **Sweden** and **Hungary** also disagree to some degree that the seriousness of climate change has been exaggerated – well above the EU average of 64%.

QB4.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The seriousness of climate change has been exaggerated







**Socio-demographic analysis** highlights that:

- ♦ **Men** are slightly more likely than women to agree that the seriousness of climate change has been exaggerated (30% vs. 26%), whilst women are more likely to say they don't know (9% vs. 6%)
- ♦ Those aged **55+ years** are the least likely to disagree that the threat of climate change has been exaggerated. This difference is due to the fact that they are more likely to say "Don't know" than the other age groups, and that they are more likely to agree. Those aged **25 – 39 are the most likely to disagree** that the seriousness of climate change has been overstated.
- ♦ The **longer a respondent stayed in education**, the more likely they are to disagree that the seriousness of climate change has been exaggerated, and the less likely they are to say they do not know.
- ♦ Almost three quarters of **managers** disagree that the climate threat has been exaggerated, whilst **retired** persons are the most likely to say they don't know.
- ♦ Respondents that consider **climate change to be a very serious problem** are **more than three times as likely to disagree** that the problem has been overstated when compared to those that consider climate change is not a serious problem (79% vs. 25%). The proportion saying they don't know is the same for both groups, so the difference lies in their relative levels of agreement with the statement.

**QB4.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.**

**The seriousness of climate change has been exaggerated**

	<b>Total Agree</b>	<b>Total Disagree</b>	<b>DK</b>
EU27	29%	64%	7%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	30%	64%	6%
Female	26%	65%	9%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	30%	64%	6%
25-39	25%	69%	6%
40-54	28%	67%	5%
55 +	30%	59%	11%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	29%	58%	13%
16-19	30%	63%	7%
20+	25%	71%	4%
Still studying	26%	68%	6%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self- employed	31%	64%	5%
Managers	23%	74%	3%
Other white collars	27%	69%	4%
Manual workers	28%	66%	6%
House persons	27%	63%	10%
Unemployed	29%	63%	8%
Retired	31%	57%	12%
Students	26%	68%	6%
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
Not a serious problem	70%	25%	5%
A fairly serious problem	43%	49%	8%
A very serious problem	16%	79%	5%

### 2.2.3 Impact of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

As mentioned in the introduction to this section, two slightly different versions of the statement on CO<sub>2</sub> were used – one that included other greenhouse gases, and one that just mentioned CO<sub>2</sub>. In spite of this difference the **results are the same, with 57% disagreeing that** CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases have only minimal impact on climate change. Looking at the divisions with agreement and disagreement there are very similar proportions for each subcategory (totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, totally disagree).

Respondents in **Slovenia, Austria, Hungary and Denmark** are the most likely to disagree with either version of the statement: they believe that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have a real impact on climate change.

A review of the evolution of opinion for the statement "emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> have only a marginal impact on climate change" between January-February 2009 and August-September 2009 reveals that **Slovakians** are now more likely to agree that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have only a marginal impact than they were in January-February 2009 (31% vs. 21%)<sup>12</sup>. The **Irish** show the opposite trend, with fewer people agreeing (down from 50% to 39%). Respondents in **Malta** are more likely to disagree that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have only a marginal impact on climate change than they were in January-February 2009 (60% vs. 49%). Levels of "Don't know" responses have also dropped in Malta from 37% to 24%.





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<sup>12</sup> Please note that in January-February 2009 (EB71.1), the item was asked to the whole sample, whilst in this survey it was only asked to half of the sample (split B).

**Socio-demographic analysis** highlights that those who are most likely to disagree that the impact of CO<sub>2</sub> / CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gasses have a marginal impact on climate change are:

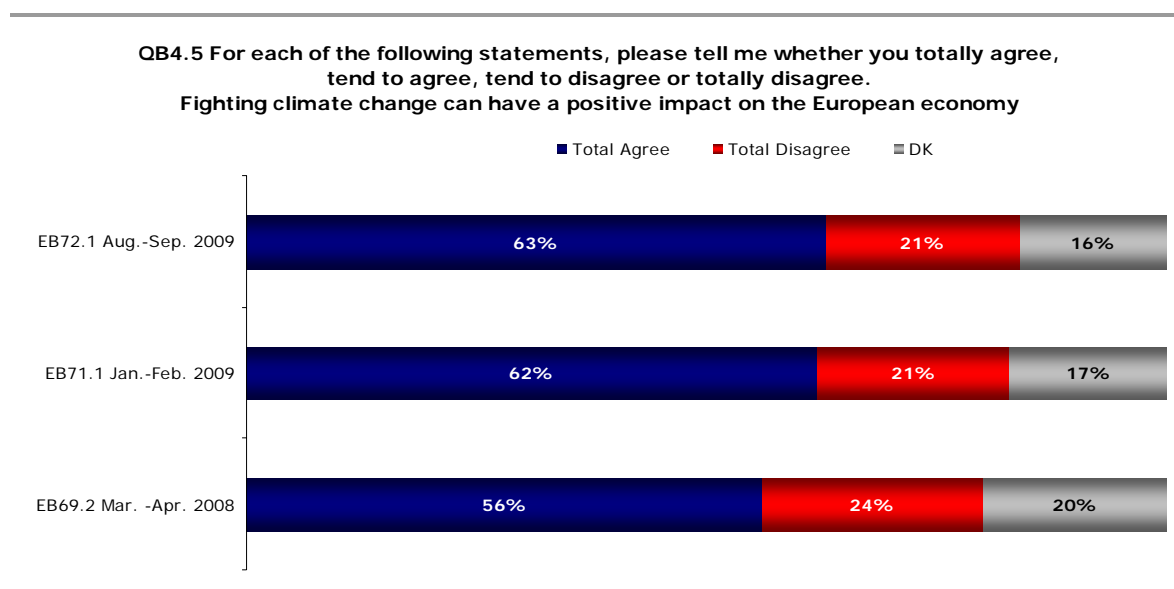
- ◆ **Men**, whilst **women** are more likely to say they don't know.
- ◆ Those aged **25–54**. Respondents aged 15-24, and those aged 55+ are most likely to agree when the statement includes CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases, whilst those aged 40 and older are most likely to agree when the statement only mentions CO<sub>2</sub>.
- ◆ Those who stayed in education the longer.
- ◆ **Managers and white collar workers**.
- ◆ Those who **access the internet at least occasionally**.
- ◆ Those who think **climate change is a very serious problem**.

**QB4** For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

		(SPLIT A) Emissions of CO2 (Carbon dioxide) and other greenhouse gases have only a marginal impact on climate change			(SPLIT B) Emissions of CO2 (Carbon dioxide) have only a marginal impact on climate change		
		Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27		31%	57%	12%	30%	57%	13%
	<b>Sex</b>						
	Male	33%	58%	9%	32%	59%	9%
	Female	29%	56%	15%	28%	56%	16%
	<b>Age</b>						
	15-24	32%	58%	10%	29%	61%	10%
	25-39	30%	62%	8%	26%	64%	10%
	40-54	29%	61%	10%	31%	59%	10%
	55 +	32%	50%	18%	32%	49%	19%
	<b>Education (End of)</b>						
	15-	31%	47%	22%	30%	46%	24%
	16-19	32%	57%	11%	31%	57%	12%
	20+	29%	65%	6%	28%	67%	5%
	Still studying	28%	64%	8%	28%	63%	9%
	<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
	Self- employed	34%	56%	10%	30%	62%	8%
	Managers	27%	67%	6%	29%	67%	4%
	Other white collars	27%	66%	7%	30%	62%	8%
	Manual workers	33%	58%	9%	30%	59%	11%
	House persons	32%	48%	20%	26%	52%	22%
	Unemployed	35%	51%	14%	30%	55%	15%
	Retired	32%	51%	17%	31%	49%	20%
	Students	28%	64%	8%	28%	63%	9%
	<b>Use of the Internet</b>						
	Everyday	31%	63%	6%	29%	64%	7%
	Often/ Sometimes	33%	58%	9%	31%	60%	9%
	Never	32%	48%	20%	35%	47%	18%
	<b>Perception of climate change</b>						
	Not a serious problem	55%	33%	12%	57%	32%	11%
	A fairly serious problem	40%	45%	15%	38%	49%	13%
	A very serious problem	25%	67%	8%	23%	67%	10%

### 2.2.4 The economy, climate change and the environment

The majority of Europeans (**63%**) agree that tackling climate change can have a **positive impact on the European economy**. Compared to January-February 2009, the results are very stable (+1 point), but the evolution is more significant when compared with the survey conducted in March-April 2008, a few months before the beginning of the current financial and economic crisis. This increase might be related to the recent debates about the different ways of combating the crisis, and the role of the "green economy" in this respect.



**Cypriots** are the most likely to agree that fighting climate change could be positive for the European economy, with 81% holding this view. In fact 46% are in total agreement with the statement – the highest level in Europe. There are much higher than average levels of general agreement in **Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Greece** and **Sweden**. Conversely, respondents in **Latvia**, the **Netherlands** and **Estonia** are the most likely to disagree on the economic benefits of tackling climate change.

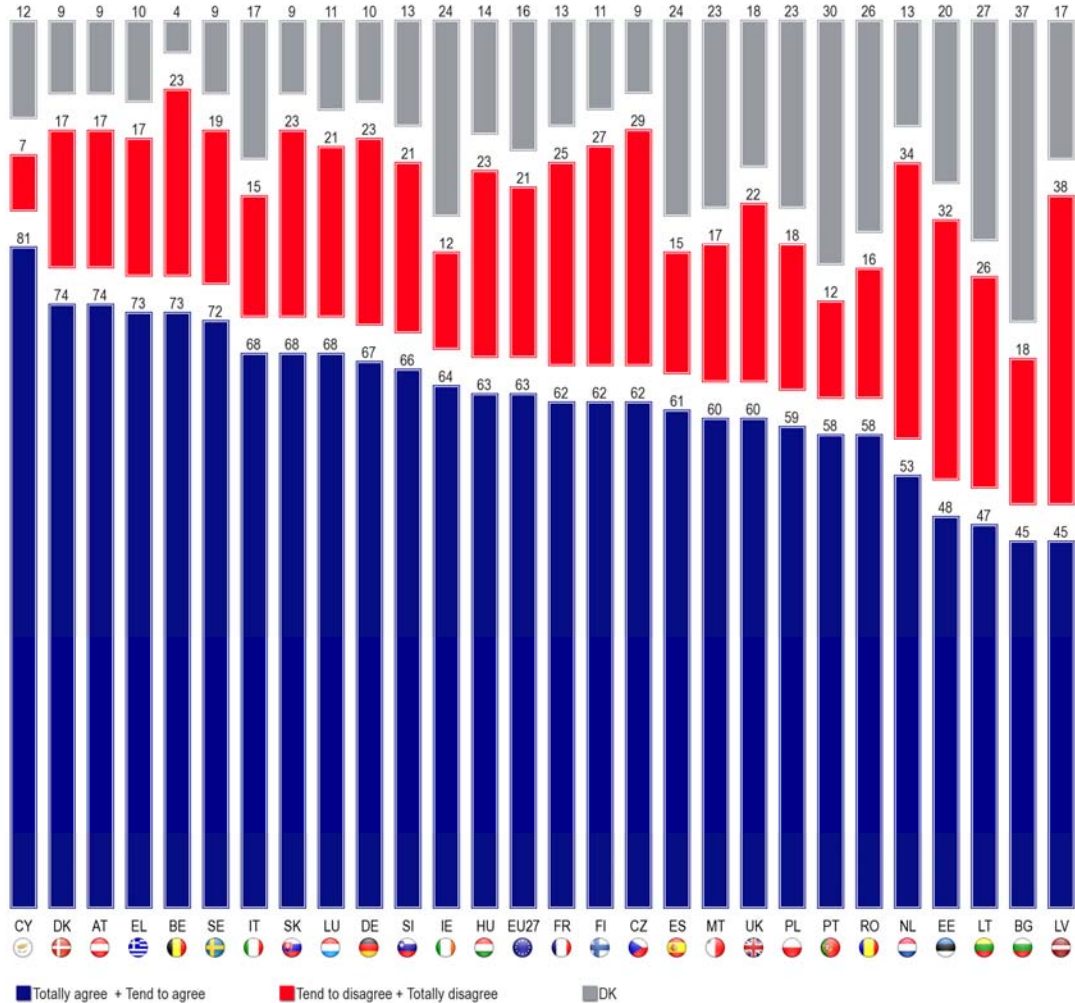
Once again **Portugal** has a high level of don't know responses, but it is the **Bulgarians** that are most likely to say they didn't know whether fighting climate change would have economic benefits. In fact in both of these countries the level of "don't know" is higher than the "disagree" responses.



Only **Malta** shows a notable **change in opinion since January-February 2009**, with an increase in those agreeing that fighting climate change could be good for the European economy (up from 43% to 60%), in the same period "don't know" responses dropped from 43% to 23%.

QB4.5. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.





Fighting climate change can have a positive impact on the European economy



The general picture that emerges from the **socio-demographic analysis** is an overall belief across the groups that fighting climate change can have a positive impact on the economy. This opinion is more likely to be held by men and managers, but **the largest differences can be seen according to the level of education: the longer a respondent stayed in education, the more likely they are to believe that fighting climate change can benefit to the economy.**

**QB4.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.**

**Fighting climate change can have a positive impact on the European economy**

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	63%	21%	16%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	65%	22%	13%
Female	61%	19%	20%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	65%	22%	13%
25-39	65%	22%	13%
40-54	64%	22%	14%
55 +	60%	18%	22%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	56%	18%	26%
16-19	63%	22%	15%
20+	70%	20%	10%
Still studying	66%	21%	13%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self- employed	66%	22%	12%
Managers	71%	20%	9%
Other white collars	66%	22%	12%
Manual workers	63%	22%	15%
House persons	56%	20%	24%
Unemployed	60%	23%	17%
Retired	59%	18%	23%
Students	66%	21%	13%

### *The environment vs. the economy*

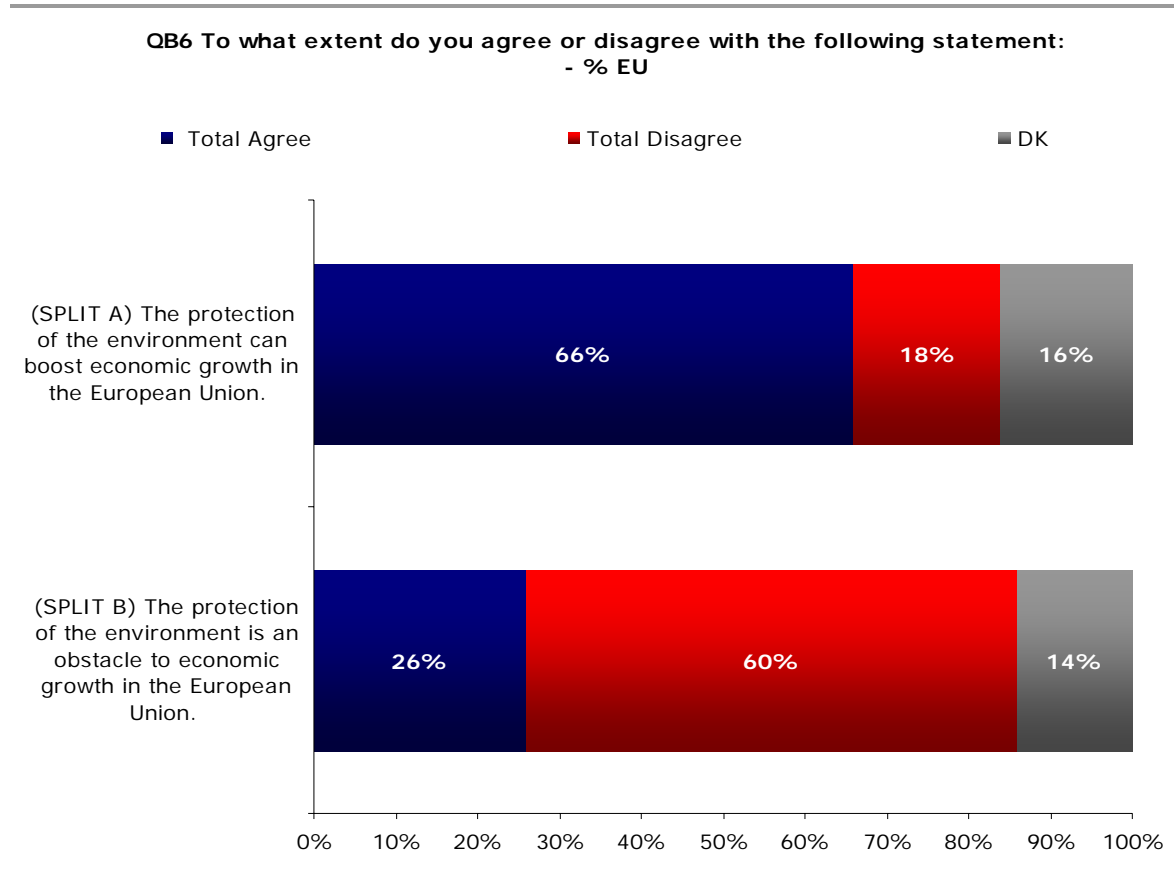
There has been a lively debate in both media and political circles about the **impact of taking steps to protect the environment can have on economic growth**. With this backdrop it is important to assess public opinion on this issue, so an additional question on this topic was introduced to respondents. Two versions of a statement about the environment and the economy were presented with half the sample in each country receiving each statement – one framed negatively and one positively<sup>13</sup>.

The overall picture that emerges is consistent with the last section: at least **six out of ten Europeans believe that protecting the environment can boost economic growth in the EU**. Respondents are slightly more likely to agree (66%) that "The protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the European Union" than they are to disagree (60%) that "The protection of the environment is an obstacle to economic growth in the European Union". Levels of don't know responding are very similar.

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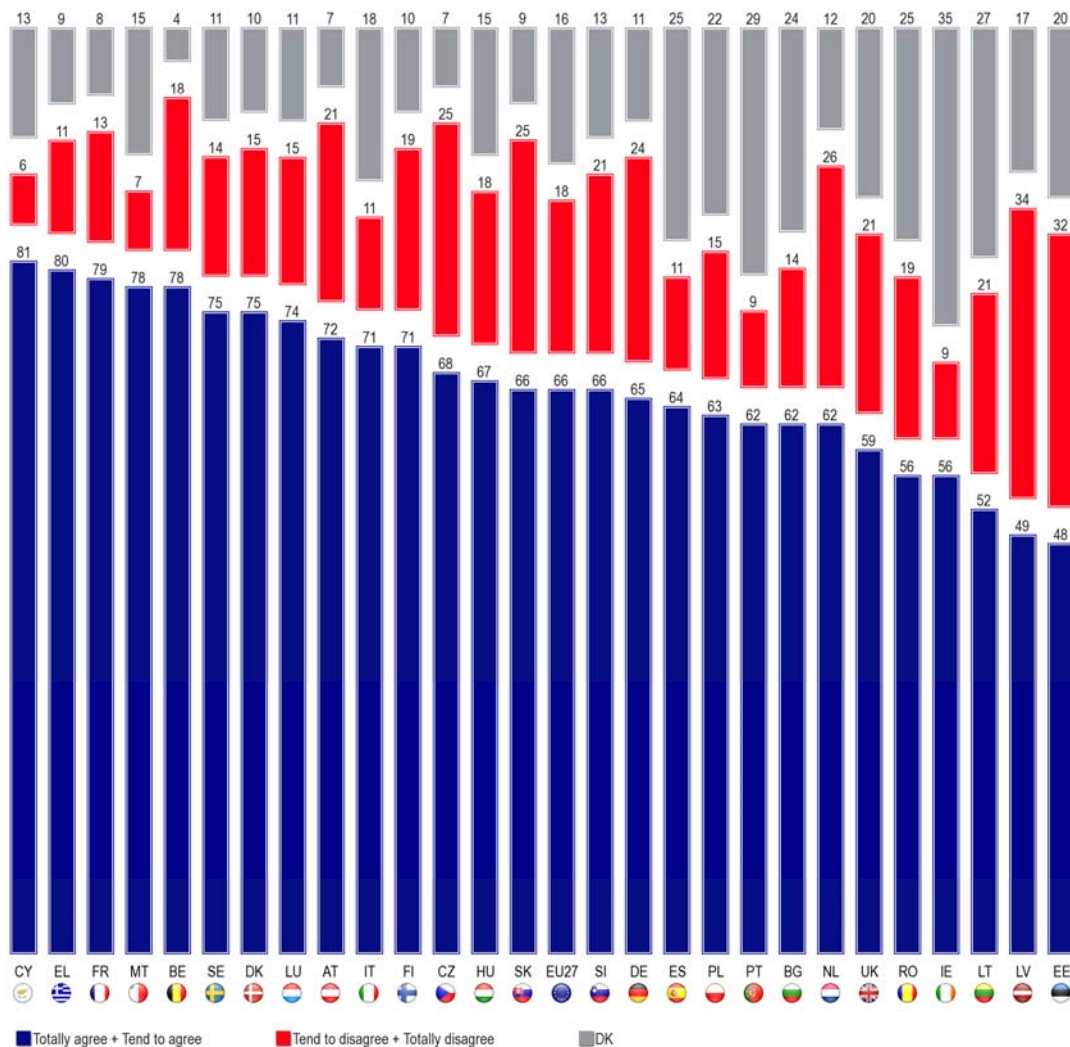
<sup>13</sup> QB6a To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the European Union OR QB6b To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The protection of the environment is an obstacle to economic growth in the European Union.

Respondents are more likely to **totally disagree** that protecting the environment is an economic obstacle, than they are to **totally agree** that it can boost economic growth. More people tend to agree with the economic benefits, than tend to disagree with the economic obstacle aspect.



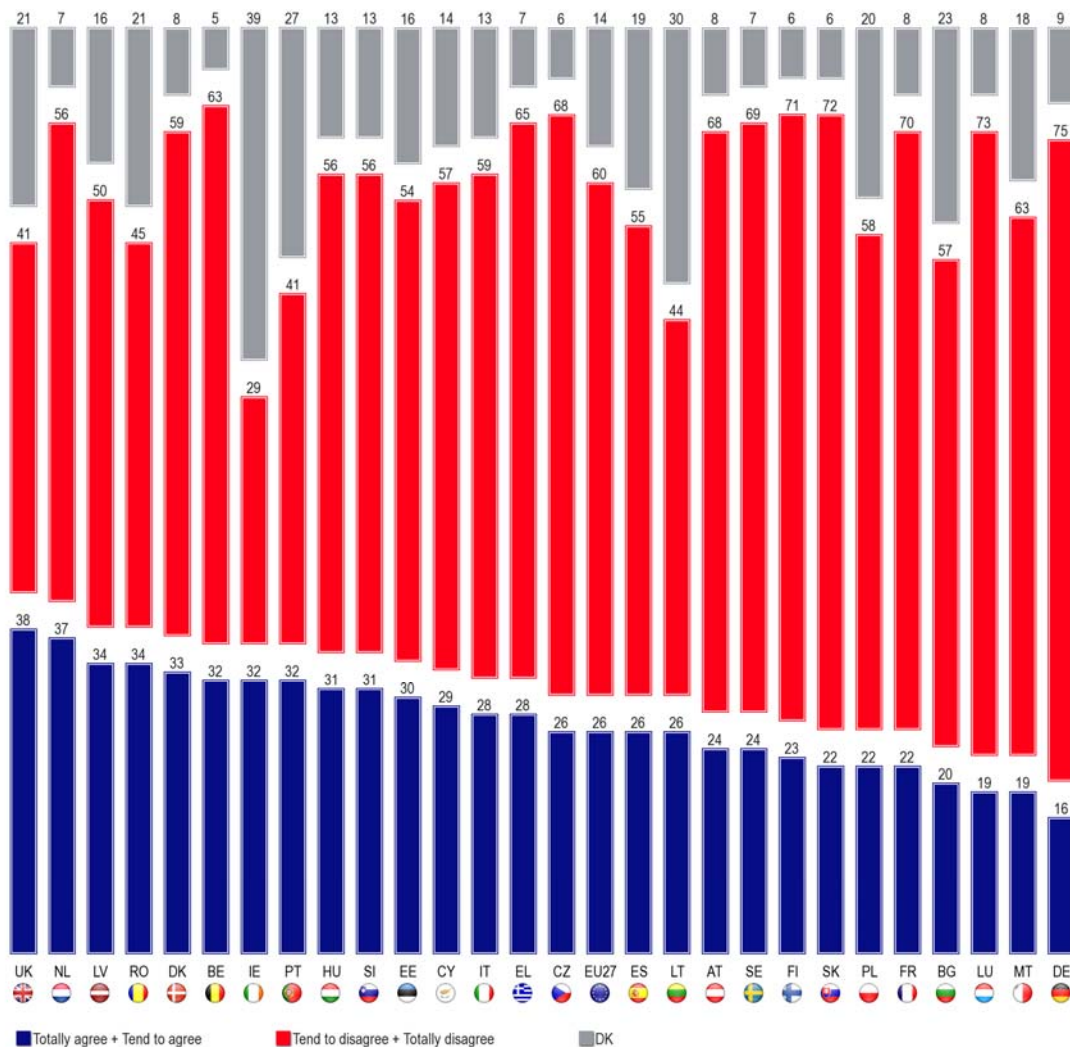
The country-by-country analysis reveals that more than three quarters of **Cypriots, Greeks, French, Belgians** and **Maltese agree** that protecting the environment can boost the EU economy. At least 7 out of ten **Germans, Slovaks, Finns, French** and respondents from **Luxembourg disagree** that protecting the environment is an obstacle to economic growth.

QB6a. (SPILT A) To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the European Union.



Conversely, at least one-third of **Danish, Romanian, Latvian, Dutch and UK** respondents **agree** that protecting the environment is an obstacle to the economic growth of the EU. At least one quarter of **Slovakian, Czech, Dutch, Estonian and Latvian** respondents disagree that protecting the environment could boost EU economic growth.





QB6b. (SPLIT B) To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The protection of the environment is an obstacle to economic growth in the European Union.



Looking at the results of the *socio-demographic analysis* we see that:

- ♦ **Women** are less likely than men to give an opinion on either version of the statement.
- ♦ Those **aged 55+** are most likely to say they "Don't know", and least likely to disagree that protecting the environment is an obstacle to economic growth.
- ♦ The **longer a respondent stayed in education** the more likely they are to have an opinion, and to agree that environmental protection is good for the economy.
- ♦ **Managers** and the **self-employed** are most likely to agree with the economic benefits of environmental protection. **Unemployed** persons are most likely to agree that protecting the environment is an economic obstacle.
- ♦ Those who **never use the internet** are more likely to say "don't know", whilst **internet users** are most likely to agree with the economic benefits of environmental protection and disagree that environmental protection is an economic obstacle.
- ♦ The **more serious** a respondent considers **climate change** to be, the more likely they are to agree with the economic benefits of protecting the environment.
- ♦ Some of the largest variations are based on opinions: the **less serious a respondent considers climate change to be**, the more likely they are to agree that protecting the environment is an **obstacle** to economic growth.

## QB6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

		(SPLIT A) The protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the European Union.			(SPLIT B) The protection of the environment is an obstacle to economic growth in the European Union.		
		Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27		66%	18%	16%	26%	60%	14%
	<b>Sex</b>						
	Male	69%	18%	13%	28%	61%	11%
	Female	64%	17%	19%	24%	58%	18%
	<b>Age</b>						
	15-24	66%	19%	15%	26%	60%	14%
	25-39	68%	19%	13%	27%	63%	10%
	40-54	69%	18%	13%	26%	63%	11%
	55 +	64%	16%	20%	25%	55%	20%
	<b>Education (End of)</b>						
	15-	57%	17%	26%	26%	51%	23%
	16-19	66%	19%	15%	27%	59%	14%
	20+	76%	15%	9%	25%	69%	6%
	Still studying	70%	16%	14%	25%	61%	14%
	<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
	Self- employed	75%	13%	12%	27%	66%	7%
	Managers	77%	15%	8%	24%	70%	6%
	Other white collars	66%	20%	14%	29%	63%	8%
	Manual workers	68%	18%	14%	29%	59%	12%
	House persons	60%	18%	22%	22%	56%	22%
	Unemployed	61%	22%	17%	31%	53%	16%
	Retired	63%	16%	21%	25%	54%	21%
	Students	70%	16%	14%	25%	61%	14%
	<b>Use of the Internet</b>						
	Everyday	72%	17%	11%	26%	65%	9%
	Often/ Sometimes	67%	20%	13%	28%	62%	10%
	<b>Perception of climate change</b>						
	Not a serious problem	49%	36%	15%	36%	48%	16%
	A fairly serious problem	60%	22%	18%	29%	58%	13%
	A very serious problem	74%	13%	13%	24%	65%	11%



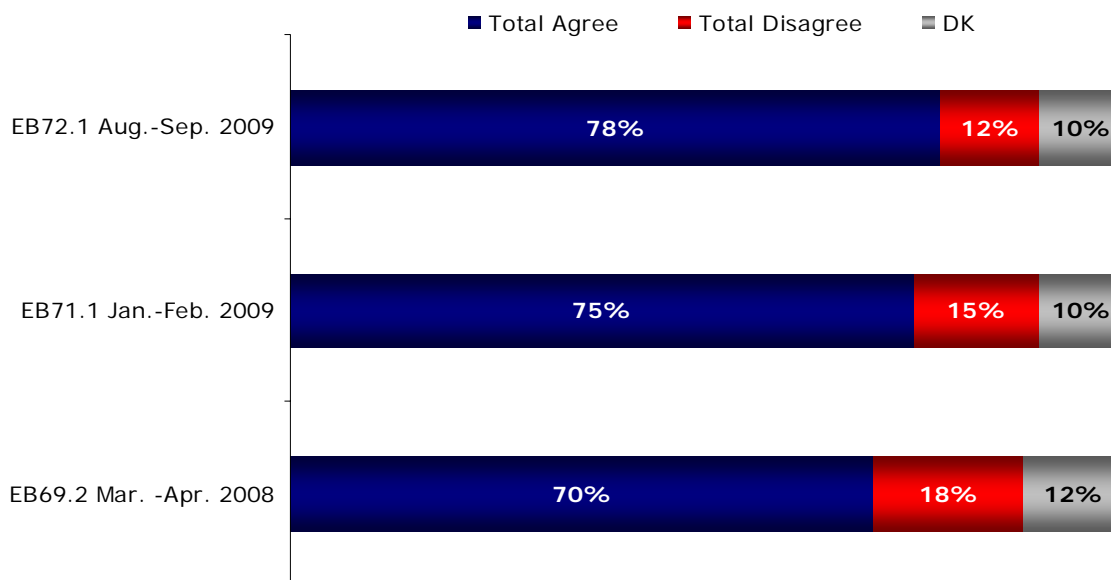
### 2.2.5 Alternative fuels

Two different versions of the statement on alternative fuels were used in this survey, with half the respondents in each country randomly receiving each version. Version A, (also used in January-February 2009, and in March-April 2008) states "Alternative fuels, such as "bio fuels", should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions". Version B omits the mention of bio-fuels.

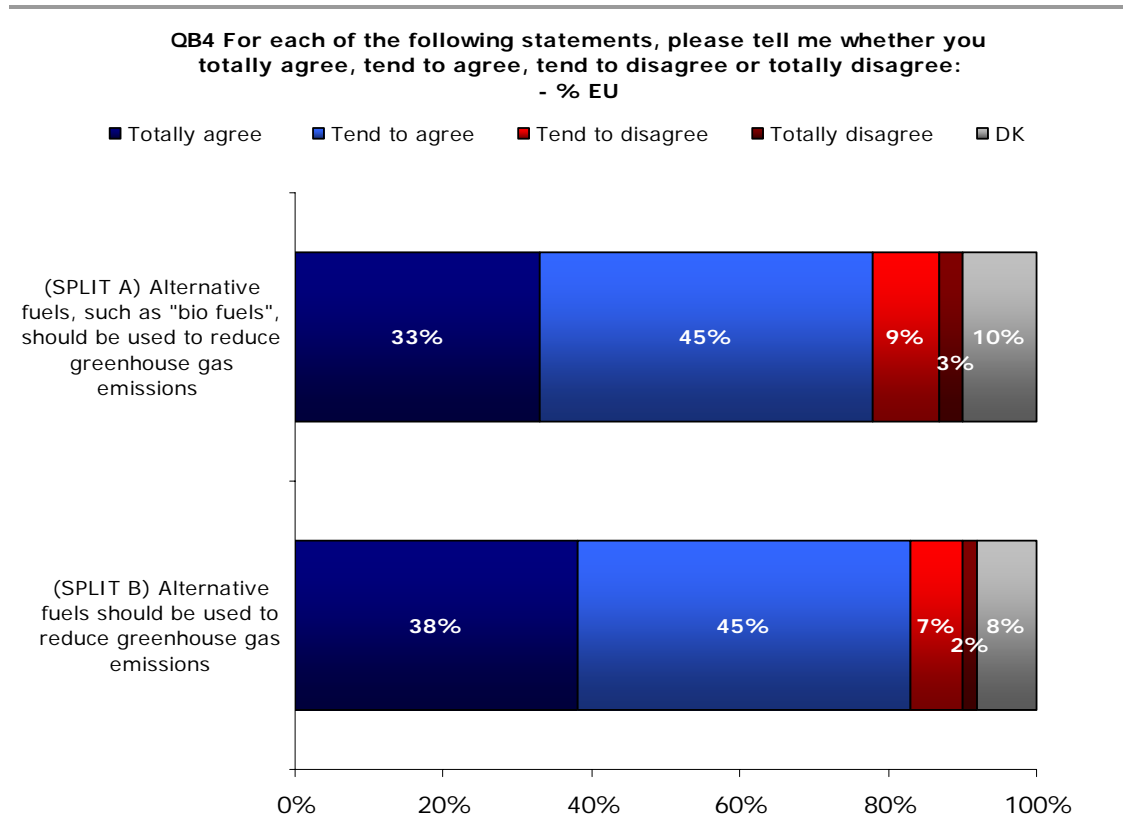
More than three quarters (78%) of respondents agree with the statement that included bio-fuels – an increase of 3 points since January-February 2009, and 8 points since March-April 2008. Disagreement with the statement has decreased by 3 points since January-February 2009 (from 15% to 12%), and by 6 points since March-April 2008. However, when the statement is simply "Alternative fuels should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions" (version B) the proportion of respondents agreeing increases to 83%.

**QB4.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.**

**(SPLIT A) Alternative fuels, such as "bio fuels", should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions - % EU**



As the following chart illustrates, the main difference is in those that "totally agree": **more Europeans totally agree when the statement does not mention bio-fuels** (38%), than when bio-fuels are mentioned (33%). The proportion that "tended to agree" is the same for both versions of the statement. Slightly more people say "don't know" when given the statement that mentions bio-fuels, and this version of the statement also attracts a slightly higher proportion of respondents disagreeing.



It is clear from the results of both versions of the statement that the **majority of Europeans are in favour of using alternative fuels** – including bio-fuels. What the results do suggest is that there is less support for bio-fuels in particular. This may be a result of increased negative media coverage about the impact of bio-fuel growth on available arable land for food production. It may also be an indication of respondents' perceptions of the cost, availability and usefulness of bio-fuels compared to other alternative fuels. Another possibility is that this indicates respondents are unsure what bio-fuels are, which makes them less likely to agree with the statement.

Looking now at individual country results, **Danes, Cypriots** and the **Dutch** are the most likely to agree with the statement including bio-fuels, although it is worth noting that **Cypriots are the most likely to agree** with either version of the statement. When the bio-fuels phrase was omitted, then respondents in **Sweden, Denmark, Belgium**, the **Netherlands** and **Cyprus** are most likely to agree. Cypriots have the highest level of "agree totally" responses to both versions (seven out of ten in both cases).

The following countries showed considerably higher agreement when bio-fuels are not mentioned: Luxembourg (65% with and 84% without bio-fuels), Germany (76% with and 88% without), and France (75% with and 86% without).

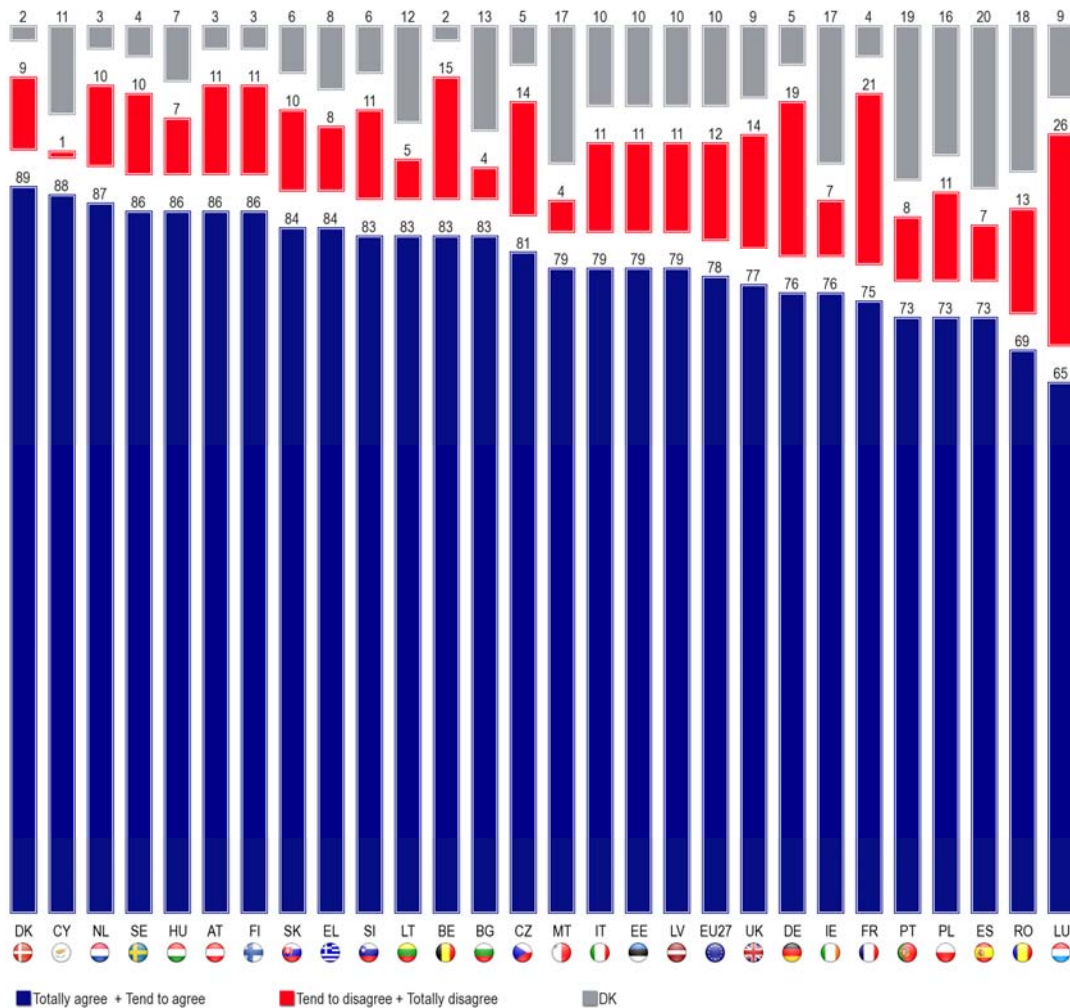
When the statement "**Alternative fuels, such as "bio fuels", should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions**" was given to respondents:

- ◆ The **Danes, Cypriots** and the **Dutch** are the most likely to agree
- ◆ Those in **Luxembourg** and **Romania** are least likely to agree
- ◆ **Spain** has the highest level of "Don't know" responding, at 20%, followed by **Portugal** and **Romania**.

Countries that have seen large increases in agreement since January-February 2009 are **Malta** (up from 64% to 79%) and **Cyprus** (up from 78% to 88%).

QB4.6. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(SPLIT A) Alternative fuels, such as "bio fuels", should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions



When the statement "**Alternative fuels should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions**" was given to respondents:

- ◆ At least 9 out of ten respondents in **Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, The Netherlands** and **Cyprus** agree
- ◆ **Romanians** are the least likely to agree
- ◆ **Ireland, Romania, Latvia** and **Poland** have the highest level of "Don't know" responses

A review of the ***social-demographic analysis*** reveals a few notable differences:

- ♦ **Men** are slightly more likely than women to agree with either version of the statement, but are most likely to agree when the phrase bio-fuels is omitted. Women are more likely to say they don't know when either version of the statement is presented.
- ♦ **Those aged 55+** are the least likely to agree with either version of the statement, but once again agreement levels are higher when bio-fuels are omitted. This age group is also twice as likely to say they don't know when presented with either statement. The **younger respondents, aged 15 – 24** were almost equally likely to agree with either statement, but those aged **25 – 54** were more likely to agree when bio-fuels were not mentioned.
- ♦ There is a greater variation in agreement across **different education levels** when bio-fuels are mentioned - ranging from 87% for those still studying, to 70% for those who complete education prior to 16 years. When bio-fuels are not mentioned agreement ranges from 87% (completed education at 20+) to 57% (completed education before 16 years).
- ♦ Those who consider **climate change to be a very serious problem** are more likely to agree with either version than those that consider that climate change is not serious.

For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

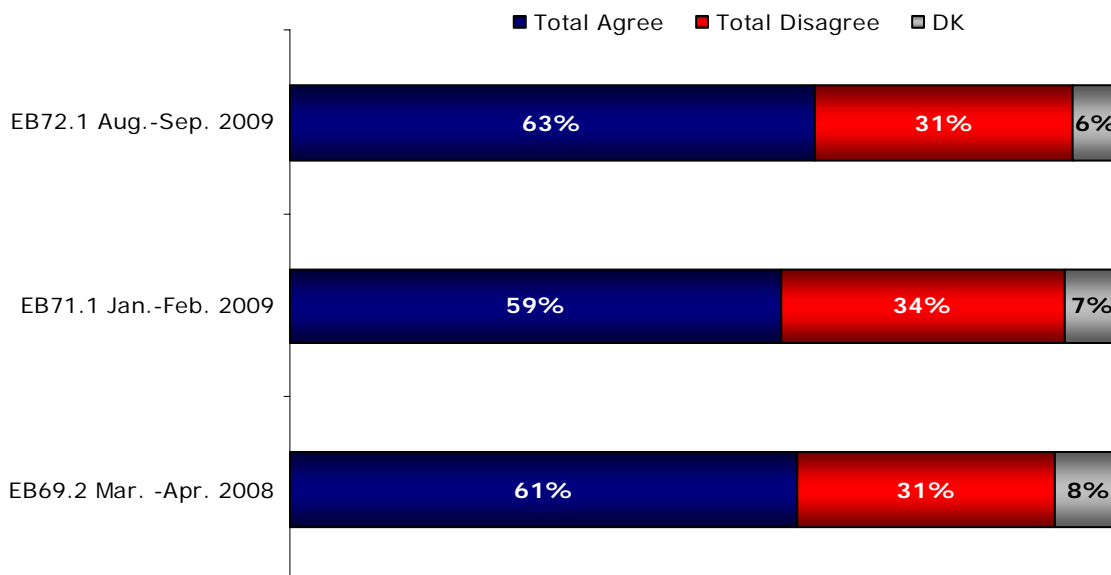
	QB4.6 (SPLIT A) Alternative fuels, such as "bio fuels", should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions			QB4.7 (SPLIT B) Alternative fuels should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions		
	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	78%	12%	10%	83%	9%	8%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	79%	14%	7%	84%	10%	6%
Female	76%	12%	12%	81%	8%	11%
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	85%	9%	6%	86%	8%	6%
25-39	80%	13%	7%	86%	8%	6%
40-54	79%	14%	7%	86%	8%	6%
55 +	70%	15%	15%	78%	10%	12%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	70%	12%	18%	75%	10%	15%
16-19	80%	12%	8%	85%	8%	7%
20+	79%	16%	5%	87%	9%	4%
Still studying	87%	8%	5%	86%	7%	7%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
Self-employed	76%	15%	9%	84%	10%	6%
Managers	77%	19%	4%	88%	9%	3%
Other white collars	82%	14%	4%	89%	7%	4%
Manual workers	81%	12%	7%	86%	8%	6%
House persons	69%	12%	19%	76%	11%	13%
Unemployed	82%	8%	10%	83%	9%	8%
Retired	71%	14%	15%	77%	9%	14%
Students	87%	8%	5%	86%	7%	7%
<b>Perception of climate change</b>						
Not a serious problem	66%	24%	10%	76%	16%	8%
A fairly serious problem	74%	15%	11%	79%	13%	8%
A very serious problem	83%	11%	6%	88%	6%	6%

### 2.2.6 Taking personal action

**Most Europeans (63%) say they have taken personal actions the help fight climate change**, 31% have not, and 6% said they didn't know. This proportion has increased by 4 points since January-February 2009, and by 2 points since August-September 2008. The small drop recorded between the two previous waves (from 61% in March-April 2008 to 59% in January-February 2009), was probably due to the economic crisis, which might have lead some Europeans to be slightly more concerned about the perceived cost of some of the initiatives to fight climate change.




























**QB4.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.**

**You personally have taken actions aimed at helping to fight climate change - % EU**



A country-by-country analysis shows that 4 out of 5 respondents in **Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden and Slovenia** are taking personal actions to help fight climate change. Conversely, respondents in **Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania** are the least likely to be action at a personal level.

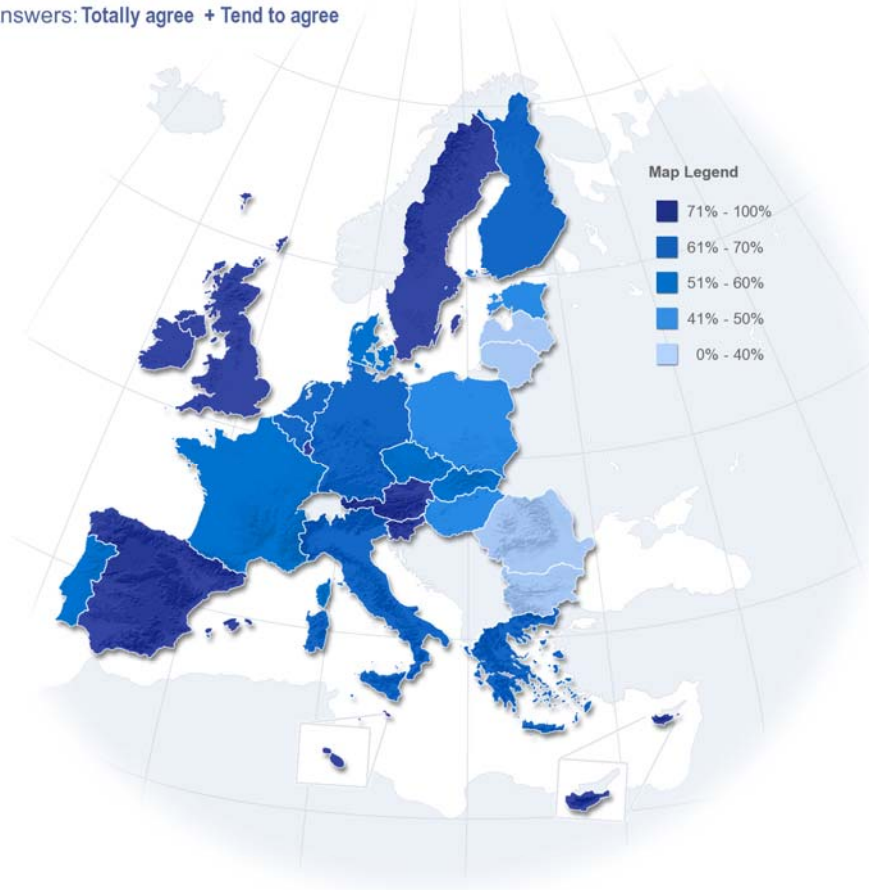
**Cypriots have shown the largest increase in personal action** when compared to January-February 2009 (77% vs. 50%), at the same time there has been a large decrease in those disagreeing (down from 46% to 22%). This was by far the largest increase, and the only change of greater than 10% recorded.

 MT	80%
 SE	80%
 LU	80%
 SI	79%
 CY	77%
 IE	75%
 UK	75%
 AT	74%
 ES	71%
 DE	68%
 EL	67%
 NL	65%
 IT	64%
 BE	64%
 FI	64%
 EU27	63%
 FR	60%
 PT	59%
 CZ	58%
 DK	56%
 SK	51%
 PL	48%
 HU	48%
 EE	48%
 RO	39%
 LT	36%
 LV	33%
 BG	21%

Question: QB4.8. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Option: You personally have taken actions aimed at helping to fight climate change

Answers: Totally agree + Tend to agree









**Socio-demographic analysis** highlights that:

- ◆ There were only slight gender differences, with **men** more likely to disagree (33% vs. 30%), and women more likely to say they didn't know (7% vs. 5%) if they have taken personal action to combat climate change.
- ◆ Those **aged 15 – 24** were the least likely to agree they had taken personal action to fight climate change (56% vs. 64% of the 25-39s, and 66% of the 40-54s). It is possible that the cost of some actions is more problematic for the youngest. Moreover, those who still live with their parents might well feel that they have insufficient opportunities to take actions themselves since they are not entirely responsible for the rules at home.
- ◆ Respondents that **stayed in education to at least 20 years of age** are much more likely to have taken personal actions than those that ended their education prior to 16 years, or those who were still studying (both 57%).
- ◆ **Managers** are much more likely than other occupations to say they have taken personal action to fight climate change.
- ◆ **Respondents' financial security also plays a role:** Two thirds of those that never have trouble paying their bills have taken personal action to fight climate change, compared to only 52% of those that say they have trouble paying bills most of the time. This may be an indication that many actions to fight climate change have a cost that some are unable to meet.
- ◆ The **more serious a respondent considers climate change to be**, the more likely they are to say they have taken personal action to try and combat climate change. Only 48% of those that believe climate change is not a serious problem have taken personal action, compared to 69% of those who believe climate change is very serious.

**QB4.8** For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. You personally have taken actions aimed at helping to fight climate change

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	63%	31%	6%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	62%	33%	5%
Female	63%	30%	7%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	56%	38%	6%
25-39	64%	31%	5%
40-54	66%	30%	4%
55 +	62%	30%	8%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	57%	34%	9%
16-19	63%	32%	5%
20+	71%	26%	3%
Still studying	57%	36%	7%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self- employed	68%	27%	5%
Managers	76%	22%	2%
Other white collars	66%	29%	5%
Manual workers	62%	33%	5%
House persons	60%	32%	8%
Unemployed	54%	39%	7%
Retired	60%	31%	9%
Students	57%	36%	7%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	52%	39%	9%
From time to time	60%	32%	8%
Almost never	66%	29%	5%
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
Not a serious problem	48%	47%	5%
A fairly serious problem	57%	37%	6%
A very serious problem	69%	27%	4%

## 2.3 Ways that European citizens are taking personal action

The last section illustrated that more than six in ten Europeans have taken some personal action to try and fight climate change. This section of the report explores the kinds of actions these individuals have taken.

Respondents that **said they were taking personal action to fight climate change** were given a list of possible activities and asked to nominate which ones they were doing<sup>14</sup>. All the results in this section are based on the responses of those that said they were taking personal action to fight climate change.

The European Union's climate change website<sup>15</sup> provides a range of simple actions that people can take to fight climate change, which are summarised under the headings turn down, switch off, recycle, and walk. How many Europeans are taking these steps?

**Europeans have embraced recycling**, with more than three quarters of those taking personal action to fight climate change are actively separating their waste and recycling what they can. This is the most common action being taken. The message to save energy has also been heard by many, with more than half of the respondents actively trying to **reduce consumption of energy** (63%) and **water** (55%) at home.

41% of those taking action to fight climate change are **reducing their consumption of disposable items** such as plastic bags and packaging, whilst just under one third are trying to buy **seasonal food** and reduce their consumption of food that has been transported long distances.

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<sup>14</sup> QB5 Which of the following actions aimed at fighting climate change have you personally taken? You are separating most of your waste for recycling; You are reducing your consumption of energy at home (for example by turning down air conditioning or heating, not leaving appliances on stand-by, buying energy efficient products such as low-energy light bulbs or appliances); You are reducing your consumption of water at home (for example not leaving water running when washing the dishes, etc.); You are reducing the consumption of disposable items (for example plastic bags, certain kind of packaging, etc.); You buy seasonal and local products to avoid products that come from far away, and thus contribute to CO2 emissions (because of the transport); You have chosen an environmentally friendly way of transportation (by foot, bicycle, public transport); You are reducing the use of your car, for example by car-sharing or using your car more efficiently; You have purchased a car that consumes less fuel, or is more environmentally friendly; Where possible you avoid taking short-haul flights; You have switched to an energy supplier or tariff supplying a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one; You have installed equipment in your own home that generates renewable energy (for example, a wind turbine, solar panels).

<sup>15</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/campaign/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/campaign/index_en.htm)

Actions that involve transportation are less common, with just over one quarter (28%) choosing an **environmentally friendly way of transport** such as public transport or bicycles, and 24% saying they have **reduced the use of their car**. One in five (20%) have **purchased** a more fuel efficient or **environmentally friendly car**.

Only 11% said they avoid taking **short haul flights** were possible. This may be because many of the respondents don't ever take short haul flights, so there is nothing to reduce, or it may be that respondents are taking as many short haul flights as before. It may also be a combination of the two.

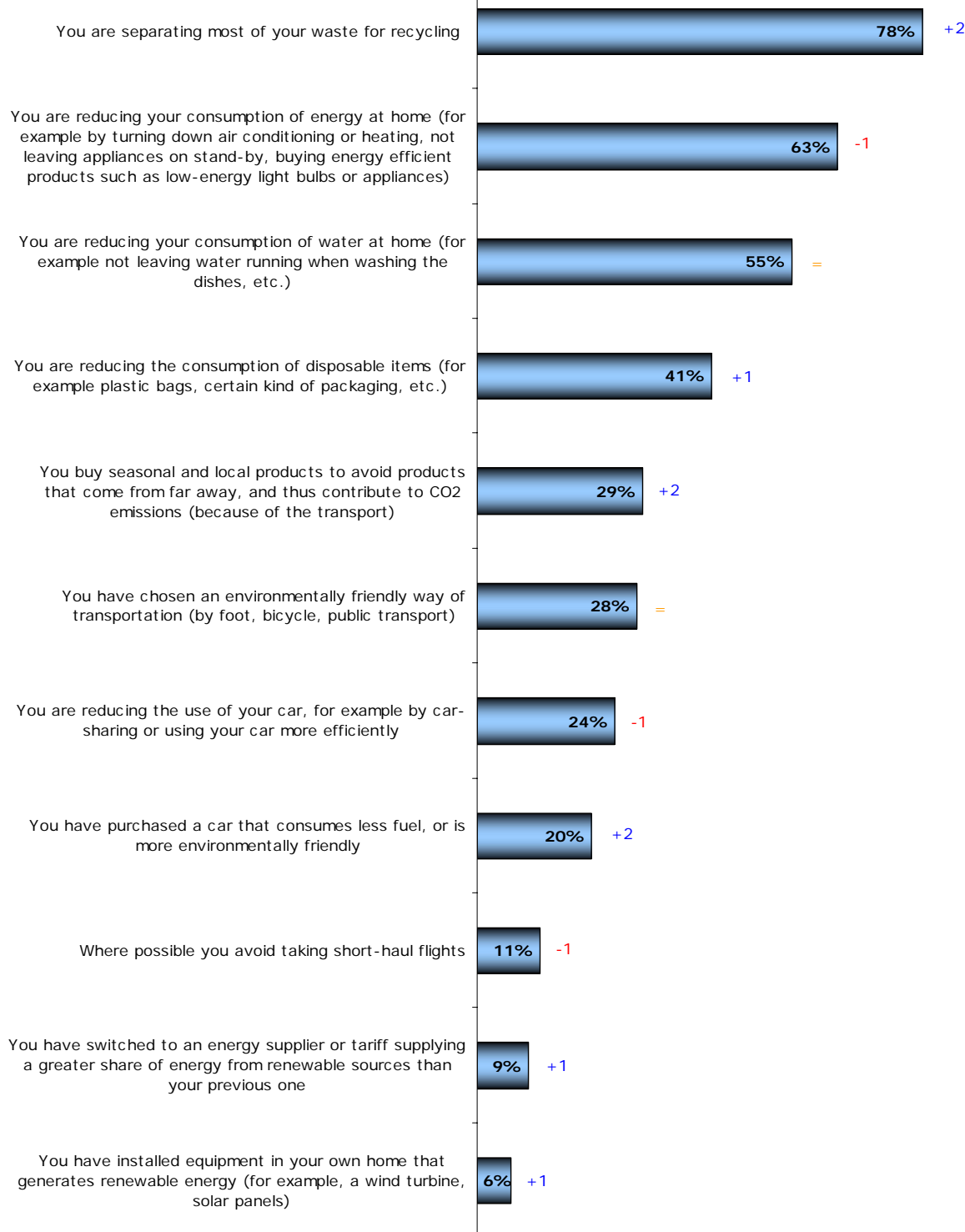
Greener energy options are the least popular, with only 9% switching to a **greener energy tariff or supplier**, and only 6% having **installed their own energy generation equipment** such as solar panels or wind turbines.

There were no large changes in these results when compared to the last time this question was asked in March-April 2008.

**QB5 Which of the following actions aimed at fighting climate change have you personally taken? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(IF 'YOU PERSONALLY HAVE TAKEN ACTIONS AIMED AT HELPING TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE')**

- % EU

+ and - indicate evolution from EB69.2 Mar-Apr 2008



Turning to the country-by country analysis, **recycling** has been embraced by the majority in every country except **Romania**. Almost everyone taking action against climate change in **France** is recycling, closely followed by **Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and Ireland**.

Since March-April 2008 recycling behaviour has increased in **Cyprus** (up from 31% to 55%), **Malta** (up from 53% to 77%), **Estonia** (up from 68% to 78%), **Portugal** (up from 60% to 71%) and **Finland** (71% to 82%). Only **Slovakia** has seen a decrease in recycling behaviour, down from 82% in March-April 2008 to 72% in August-September 2009.

The message to **reduce home energy consumption** has been adopted by most **Danes**, with 85% saying they are taking steps to reduce their energy use at home. At least three quarters of **Germans, Dutch** and respondents from **Luxembourg** say they are doing the same.

The only country showing a large change in trying to reduce home energy use is **Cyprus**, where the proportion taking this action actually fell from 84% to 71% between March-April 2008 and August-September 2009.

Many **Cypriots** have, however, taken steps to reduce their **water consumption**, with 78% saying they do this – the highest proportion in Europe. Other countries where at least seven out of ten say they are saving water were **Malta, Denmark, Luxembourg and France**.

**Finland** showed the greatest increase in the proportion of respondents saying they try to reduce water use, up from 44% in March-April 2008 to 60% in August-September 2009. More **Maltese** also say they are saving water – up from 61% to 73% in the same period. **Cyprus** (down from 92% to 78%) and **Slovakia** (down from 73% to 60%) show the largest decrease in water saving behaviour between March-April 2008 and August-September 2009.

**Reducing consumption of disposable items** is less common across Europe than recycling and saving energy and water. However, six out of ten respondents in **Luxembourg** say they are trying to use fewer disposable items, and rates are also much higher than the overall EU average in **Belgium, Austria, Denmark, France and Sweden**.

Since March-April 2008 more **Estonians** (up from 35% to 52%), **Slovenians** (up from 33% to 48%) and **Maltese** (up from 39% to 50%) have started to reduce their consumption of disposable items. However, the proportion of respondents selecting this option has actually fallen in **Ireland** (from 61% to 45%) over the same period.

**French** and **Austrian** respondents are the most likely **to be buying seasonal and local products**, but **Luxembourg, Sweden** and **Estonia** also have considerably higher levels of response than the EU average.

Buying local and seasonal food has enjoyed the biggest increase in popularity as a means to combat climate change in **France** (March-April 2008: 39%, August-September 2009: 54%) and **Italy** (March-April 2008: 18%, August-September: 2009 28%)

The **Swedes** are the most likely to be choosing **environmentally friendly transport options** such as public transport, cycling or walking, followed by those in **Luxembourg, Latvia, and Finland**.

Environmentally friendly transport options have seen the largest increases since March-April 2008 in **Estonia** (up from 24% to 43%), **Sweden** (up from 41% to 58%), **Luxembourg** (up from 38% to 48%) and **Finland** (up from 36% to 47%). Only the **Greeks** have decreased their use of environmentally friendly transport (down from 38% to 26%).

More than one third of respondents in **Luxembourg**, and 36% of **Germans** say they have bought **a more fuel efficient or environmentally friendly car**. In fact, the popularity of buying a more fuel efficient car in Luxembourg has increased from 29% since March-April 2008. In addition, at least one third of respondents Luxembourg are taking action to fight climate change by **reducing their car use**. Reducing car use is also a popular action in **Sweden, Belgium, The Netherlands, and France**.

Just over one third (35%) of respondents living in **Luxembourg** and **Sweden** say they avoid **taking short haul flights**, whilst **Finns** and **Germans** also try to avoid short distance air travel.

Respondents in the **Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium** and the **United Kingdom** are most likely to have **switched supplier or tariff to a greener option**. However, installing **equipment at home to generate energy**, such as solar panels or wind turbines is a large step and one not available to many who live in high density city housing. In spite of this, at least 10% of respondents in **Malta, Austria, Germany** and **Belgium** have installed renewable energy generation equipment at home.

Only **Sweden** has seen a large change in installing energy generation equipment at home since March-April 2008, with the proportion taking this action decreasing from 19% to 9% in August-September 2009.







QB5 Which of the following actions aimed at fighting climate change have you personally taken? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*													
	You are separating most of your waste for recycling	You are reducing your consumption of energy at home (...)	You are reducing your consumption of water at home (...)	You are reducing the consumption of disposable items (for example plastic bags, certain kind of packaging, etc.)	You buy seasonal and local products to avoid products that come from far away, and thus contribute to CO2 emissions (because of the transport)	You have chosen an environmentally friendly way of transportation (by foot, bicycle, public transport)	You are reducing the use of your car, for example by car-sharing or using your car more efficiently	You have purchased a car that consumes less fuel, or is more environmentally friendly	Where possible you avoid taking short-haul flights	You have switched to an energy supplier or tariff supplying a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	You have installed equipment in your own home that generates renewable energy (for example, a wind turbine, solar panels)	Other (SPONTA- DK NEOUS)	
EU27	78%	63%	55%	41%	29%	28%	24%	20%	11%	9%	6%	1%	1%
BE	<b>87%</b>	66%	60%	56%	38%	41%	36%	26%	16%	16%	10%	2%	0%
BG	50%	<b>55%</b>	43%	23%	19%	35%	12%	14%	4%	<i>1%</i>	2%	1%	3%
CZ	<b>82%</b>	73%	65%	44%	20%	36%	17%	11%	8%	5%	2%	0%	0%
DK	67%	<b>84%</b>	71%	43%	21%	44%	19%	27%	11%	8%	7%	1%	0%
DE	<b>88%</b>	76%	69%	55%	39%	35%	30%	36%	18%	<i>10%</i>	12%	1%	0%
EE	<b>78%</b>	55%	61%	52%	40%	43%	26%	20%	12%	6%	2%	1%	2%
IE	<b>87%</b>	61%	43%	45%	21%	24%	15%	14%	7%	9%	3%	1%	0%
EL	64%	66%	<b>68%</b>	19%	25%	26%	18%	6%	3%	2%	3%	0%	0%
ES	<b>78%</b>	51%	50%	16%	8%	21%	17%	5%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%
FR	<b>91%</b>	66%	70%	54%	<b>54%</b>	32%	33%	23%	9%	4%	8%	1%	0%
IT	<b>70%</b>	53%	47%	38%	28%	18%	20%	20%	7%	8%	2%	0%	1%
CY	55%	71%	<b>78%</b>	13%	10%	10%	17%	11%	3%	2%	9%	1%	0%
LV	<b>53%</b>	38%	49%	46%	28%	47%	13%	12%	7%	2%	1%	2%	1%
LT	<b>61%</b>	46%	54%	35%	14%	35%	14%	12%	6%	3%	<i>0%</i>	2%	2%
LU	<b>87%</b>	75%	71%	61%	47%	48%	33%	<b>40%</b>	35%	7%	9%	0%	0%
HU	52%	<b>69%</b>	67%	34%	17%	37%	18%	6%	9%	2%	3%	3%	0%
MT	<b>77%</b>	74%	73%	50%	28%	17%	19%	15%	<i>2%</i>	10%	<b>16%</b>	0%	0%
NL	<b>80%</b>	76%	42%	42%	25%	44%	34%	22%	10%	<b>28%</b>	6%	2%	1%
AT	<b>83%</b>	66%	46%	56%	50%	35%	23%	17%	14%	<i>12%</i>	13%	1%	0%
PL	<b>59%</b>	53%	49%	44%	13%	22%	9%	14%	5%	7%	3%	3%	3%
PT	<b>71%</b>	55%	56%	21%	6%	8%	9%	4%	3%	3%	2%	0%	5%
RO	38%	<b>52%</b>	49%	37%	14%	34%	9%	12%	3%	3%	1%	1%	4%
SI	<b>81%</b>	68%	69%	48%	28%	40%	20%	21%	8%	6%	8%	2%	0%
SK	<b>72%</b>	68%	60%	30%	15%	37%	16%	14%	4%	3%	3%	0%	0%
FI	<b>82%</b>	74%	60%	45%	32%	47%	29%	24%	19%	10%	8%	2%	0%
SE	<b>82%</b>	74%	43%	54%	44%	<b>58%</b>	<b>38%</b>	31%	<b>35%</b>	19%	9%	2%	0%
UK	<b>87%</b>	62%	37%	32%	28%	18%	26%	22%	12%	16%	7%	1%	1%

\*Highest results by country are in bold; Lowest results by country are in italic; Highest results by item are in a grey rectangle and Lowest results by item are in a black border rectangle

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that **women** are more likely to be taking most of these actions to fight climate change, but men are more likely to have purchased a "greener" car. Other trends are:

- ◆ In general, the **youngest age group** (15 – 24 years) are the least likely to be taking any of these actions to fight climate change. The exception is greener transport, but this is not surprising as many in this age group are too young to drive and/or are at school or university.
- ◆ In general, the **longer a respondent stayed in education**, the more likely they are to be taking each of these actions to fight climate change.
- ◆ Those that live in **large towns** are more likely to be choosing greener transport options than those living in small towns or rural villages. This is likely to be a direct result of greater availability, particularly of public transport, in large towns.
- ◆ Respondent's **financial position** has a mixed impact on their actions to fight climate change. Those who almost **never have trouble paying their bills** are the most likely to be taking almost all of these actions to fight climate change, and in particular to be recycling, reducing consumption of disposables and buying local and seasonal food. Conversely, saving water and choosing greener transport options (public transport, walking or cycling) are actions more likely to be taken by those who always struggle to pay their bills.
- ◆ Those who consider **climate change to be a serious problem** are more likely to be taking most of the simpler actions (recycling, saving energy and water etc). However, they are not more likely to have purchased a greener car, to be reducing their car use, or to avoid short-haul flights. Nor are they more likely to have switched to a greener energy supplier, or to have installed renewable energy generation equipment at home.

These results may suggest that it is the simple actions that require a minimal lifestyle change and no cost (e.g. recycling, turning off lights, saving water) that people are most willing and able to make – even those that believe climate change is a serious problem.

QB5 Which of the following actions aimed at fighting climate change have you personally taken? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)												
		You are separating most of your waste for recycling	You are reducing your consumption of energy at home (...)	You are reducing your consumption of water at home (...)	You are reducing the consumption of disposable items (for example plastic bags, certain kind of packaging, etc.)	You buy seasonal and local products to avoid products that come from far away, and thus contribute to CO2 emissions (because of the transport)	You have chosen an environmentally friendly way of transportation (by foot, bicycle, public transport)	You are reducing the use of your car, for example by car-sharing or using your car more efficiently	You have purchased a car that consumes less fuel, or is more environmentally friendly	Where possible you avoid taking short-haul flights	You have switched to an energy supplier or tariff supplying a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	You have installed equipment in your own home that generates renewable energy (for example, a wind turbine, solar panels)
	EU27	78%	63%	55%	41%	29%	28%	24%	20%	11%	9%	6%
	<b>Sex</b>											
	Male	76%	61%	51%	38%	26%	27%	25%	24%	10%	9%	6%
	Female	81%	66%	58%	43%	32%	29%	23%	17%	11%	9%	6%
	<b>Age</b>											
	15-24	74%	54%	44%	35%	21%	34%	17%	11%	10%	6%	5%
	25-39	78%	65%	54%	40%	25%	28%	24%	19%	10%	10%	5%
	40-54	79%	66%	57%	42%	33%	26%	27%	27%	12%	10%	7%
	55 +	80%	64%	57%	42%	33%	27%	23%	20%	11%	8%	6%
	<b>Education (End of)</b>											
	15-	78%	58%	55%	35%	25%	21%	16%	16%	8%	6%	5%
	16-19	77%	63%	54%	40%	28%	25%	25%	22%	9%	9%	6%
	20+	81%	71%	57%	47%	37%	33%	31%	26%	15%	12%	8%
	Still studying	77%	57%	48%	38%	23%	43%	16%	8%	13%	6%	5%
	<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>											
	Self-employed	77%	63%	55%	40%	32%	21%	24%	25%	11%	11%	6%
	Managers	86%	73%	55%	49%	40%	31%	34%	33%	15%	12%	9%
	Other white collars	77%	65%	56%	43%	26%	27%	26%	23%	9%	10%	5%
	Manual workers	76%	61%	53%	37%	24%	24%	25%	23%	9%	9%	6%
	House persons	79%	62%	52%	35%	26%	28%	21%	17%	11%	8%	7%
	Unemployed	71%	57%	51%	31%	23%	29%	20%	12%	8%	8%	5%
	Retired	80%	64%	59%	44%	34%	28%	22%	18%	10%	8%	6%
	<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>											
	Rural village	80%	64%	57%	42%	34%	24%	24%	22%	11%	8%	8%
	Small/mid size town	78%	64%	55%	41%	29%	28%	25%	20%	11%	9%	6%
	Large town	77%	60%	51%	38%	24%	33%	21%	18%	10%	10%	5%
	<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>											
	Most of the time	71%	62%	60%	34%	24%	33%	18%	9%	8%	8%	4%
	From time to time	73%	58%	53%	36%	25%	25%	22%	15%	9%	9%	5%
	Almost never	82%	66%	55%	44%	32%	29%	25%	24%	12%	9%	7%
	<b>Perception of climate change</b>											
	Not a serious problem	69%	55%	45%	34%	22%	23%	25%	21%	13%	8%	5%
	A fairly serious problem	75%	60%	49%	34%	24%	25%	23%	20%	9%	10%	6%
	A very serious problem	81%	66%	57%	44%	32%	30%	24%	21%	11%	9%	6%

### 3. PAYING MORE FOR ALTERNATIVE ENERGY?

Earlier sections have revealed that most Europeans think climate change is a serious problem, and that more should be done to combat it. The results also show that most respondents think that alternative fuels should be used to help reduce greenhouse gases. But **are Europeans willing to pay more for these greener forms of energy?** If they are, how much more would they pay?

Overall, **almost half of all Europeans (49%) are be willing to pay more for alternative forms of energy.** Most of these (25%) are willing to pay 1-5% more for greener energy, whilst a further 20% would be willing to pay between 6% and 20% more. Only 4% would be willing to pay more than this, whilst 27% are unwilling to pay any extra for greener energy. However, almost one quarter (24%) of respondent are unable to say if they would pay more.

These categories have been constructed from respondents' open answers to the question of how much more they would be ready to pay<sup>16</sup>. An average percentage increase has also been calculated among all respondents expressing an opinion, be it favourable to any price increase or not<sup>17</sup>: **on average, Europeans are ready to pay 6.6% more for energy produced from sources that emit less greenhouse gases in order to fight the climate change**<sup>18</sup>.

Comparing these results to the last time this question was asked, in March-April 2008, there has been a **slight increase in the proportion wiling to pay** anything for greener energy, with "No" responses down from 30% to 27%. The proportion of Europeans willing to pay 1-5% more has also increased from 18% to 25%. The proportion of those saying they "don't know" has decreased slightly from 26% to 24%..

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<sup>16</sup> QB7 Personally, how much would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from sources that emit less greenhouse gases in order to fight the climate change? In average, how much, in percent, would you be ready to pay more?

<sup>17</sup> Respondents were invited, through an open-ended question, to indicate the percentage increase that they would be ready to pay (or not) for cleaner energy. The average of all respondents' answers has been calculated excluding the "don't knows" and including those who answered 0% and 'No, not ready to pay more'. This average figure is weighted according to the different countries populations in the European Union.

<sup>18</sup> However, it should be noted that the basis for calculation is different. In March-April 2008, 74% of respondents expressed an opinion (whether favourable to any price increase or not), while they are 76% in August-September 2009.

Interestingly, the average percentage increase that respondents would be ready to pay for cleaner energy has decreased slightly, from 7.2% to 6.6%. Generally speaking, compared to March-April 2008, more Europeans are ready to pay more, but the amount that they are ready to pay has slightly decreased.

Taking only into account the answers provided by respondents ready to pay more for greener energy, the average percentage increase is 10,2% in August-September 2009, to be compared with the figure of 12,1% recorded in March –April 2008<sup>19</sup>.

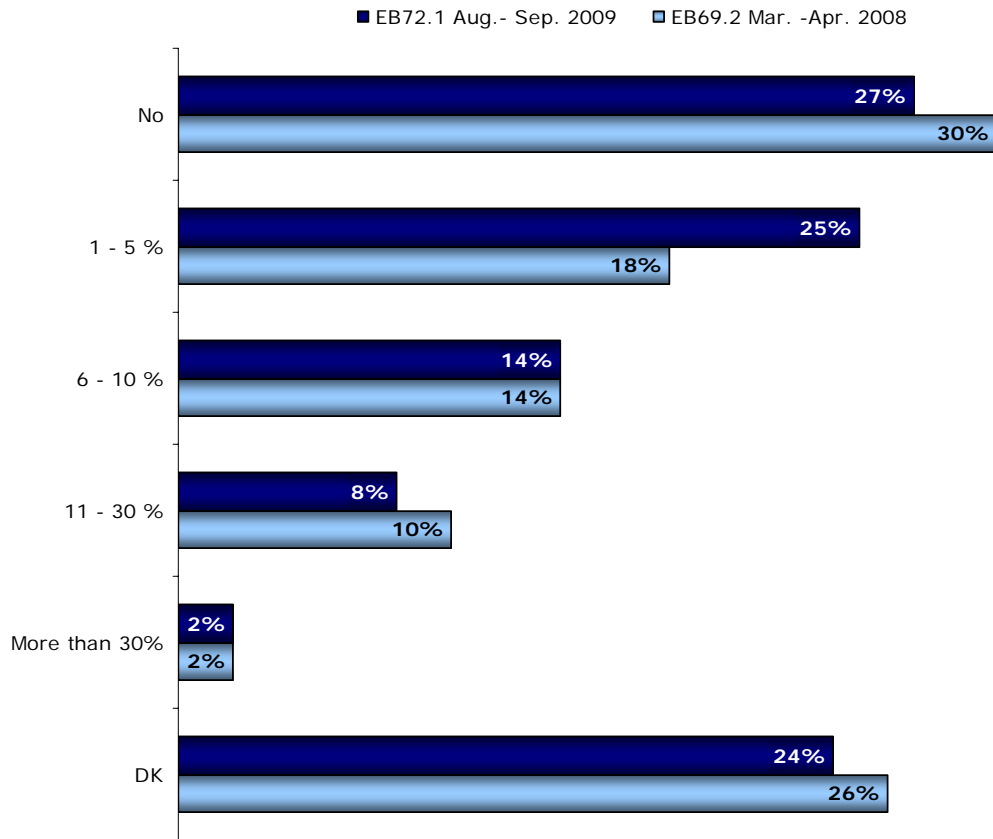
However, there is no clear majority of Europeans willing to pay more for greener energy. Indeed, the fact that only 9% of Europeans have already switched to greener energy supplier or greener energy tariff<sup>20</sup> indicates the scale of the challenge – both in creating greener energy options for consumers, and then encouraging them to choose and pay for them.

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<sup>19</sup> However, it should be noted that the basis for calculation is different. In March-April 2008, 44% of respondents were ready to pay more for greener energy while they are 49% in August-September 2009.

<sup>20</sup> See section 2.3 of this report.





























**QB7 Personally, how much would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from sources that emit less greenhouse gases in order to fight the climate change? In average, how much, in percent, would you be ready to pay more? - % EU**



Turning to an analysis of individual countries, respondents from **Sweden, Denmark, Finland** and **Luxembourg** are the most willing to pay more for greener forms of energy, whilst those in **Latvia, Estonia**, the **Czech Republic** and **Germany** are the least likely to be say they would pay more for green energy.

In terms of the actual percentage extra respondents would be willing to spend, those in **Sweden, Malta, France** and **Luxembourg** are willing to pay the most for greener energy, whilst those in **Austria** and the **Czech Republic** the least.

**QB7 Personally, how much would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from sources that emit less greenhouse gases in order to fight the climate change? In average, how much, in percent, would you be ready to pay more?**

		Total willing to pay more	Not willing to pay more	DK	Average among those giving an answer - %	
					EB72.1 Aug.-Sep. 2009	EB69.2 Mar. -Apr. 2008
	EU27	49%	27%	24%	6.6	7.2
	SE	69%	14%	17%	13.3	15.5
	DK	65%	21%	14%	7.6	15.6
	FI	63%	24%	13%	7.2	9.7
	LU	62%	12%	26%	10.1	8.3
	BE	61%	31%	8%	7.1	7.7
	CY	61%	13%	26%	8.4	12.2
	NL	59%	29%	12%	6.5	10.2
	SI	58%	23%	19%	6.7	9.3
	EL	56%	24%	20%	6.8	8.9
	AT	55%	29%	16%	4.5	7.1
	HU	54%	28%	18%	7.1	8.1
	FR	53%	30%	17%	8.2	6.2
	DE	52%	33%	15%	5.6	5.3
	ES	50%	20%	30%	5.4	5.3
	EE	48%	34%	18%	5.2	8.4
	SK	46%	24%	30%	5.2	9.2
	UK	46%	32%	22%	6.7	6.2
	IT	45%	18%	37%	8.2	8.6
	LT	45%	28%	27%	5.5	7.3
	PL	43%	32%	25%	5.1	8.6
	BG	40%	26%	34%	7.0	8.3
	MT	39%	25%	36%	8.2	6.3
	RO	38%	12%	50%	7.2	6.1
	IE	36%	24%	40%	5.3	9.8
	LV	36%	40%	24%	5.0	6.8
	CZ	35%	34%	31%	3.4	7.7
	PT	24%	28%	48%	3.4	3.3







Looking at the change in opinion since March-April 2008, there has been a large increase in the proportion of **Romanians** that don't know if they would pay more (from 22% to 50%), and this has mostly come from a decrease in those saying they would not pay more (down from 49% to 12%). However there has also been an increase from 11% to 21% in those willing to pay 1-5% extra over the same time period.

Unwillingness to pay more for alternative energy has increased the **Czech Republic** (up from 24% to 34%) and **Poland** (up from 22% to 32%) since March-May 2008. There have not been any significant increases in those willing to pay more in any country, but this is not entirely surprising considering the global financial crisis and the worsening of economic conditions that has occurred since March-April 2008.

The ***social-demographic analysis*** shows that:

- ◆ **Men** are more willing to pay extra for greener energy than women, whilst women are more likely to say they don't know if they would pay extra.
- ◆ Those **aged 55+** are the least willing to pay extra for greener energy. This is both due to having the highest proportion of "No" responses, and having a high level of "don't know" responses.
- ◆ Those who **stayed in education until at least 20 years** are the most likely to be willing to pay more for greener energy, and are also the most likely to have an opinion. As education levels decrease, the proportion of "don't know" responses increases.
- ◆ **Managers** are the occupational group most willing to pay more, and house persons, retired and the unemployed the least willing to pay more.
- ◆ Financial security is closely related to a willingness to pay more,: 38% of those who have problems paying their bills "most of the time" are unwilling to pay more for "green-energy", compared to less than 1 out of 4 of those who almost never have trouble paying their bills.
- ◆ The **more serious a respondent believes climate change to be**, the more willing they are to pay extra for greener energy

**QB7 Personally, how much would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from sources that emit less greenhouse gases in order to fight the climate change? In average, how much, in percent, would you be ready to pay more?**

	Total willing to pay more	Not willing to pay more	DK	Average among those giving an answer - %
EU27	49%	27%	24%	6.6
 <b>Sex</b>				
Male	53%	25%	22%	6.9
Female	45%	28%	27%	6.3
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	52%	20%	28%	8.6
25-39	54%	24%	22%	6.7
40-54	52%	28%	20%	6.8
55 +	41%	32%	27%	5.5
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	34%	35%	31%	4.4
16-19	48%	29%	23%	6.0
20+	63%	21%	16%	8.2
Still studying	55%	14%	31%	9.9
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self-employed	54%	24%	22%	7.6
Managers	68%	19%	13%	8.1
Other white collars	56%	22%	22%	6.5
Manual workers	49%	29%	22%	6.3
House persons	39%	28%	33%	6.4
Unemployed	43%	34%	23%	6.1
Retired	40%	33%	27%	5.0
Students	55%	14%	31%	9.9
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	34%	38%	28%	4.6
From time to time	43%	30%	27%	5.9
Almost never	54%	24%	22%	7.2
<b>Perception of climate change</b>				
Not a serious problem	40%	43%	17%	4.3
A fairly serious problem	43%	32%	25%	5.9
A very serious problem	54%	22%	24%	7.4

## CONCLUSION

Europeans consider that climate change is the **second most serious problem** facing the world today. Only one in ten believe climate change is not a serious problem – in fact the **majority feel it is a very serious issue**, and they also believe that it **is possible to take actions to fight climate change**.

These opinions are important foundation stones for any actions on climate change – belief in the seriousness of climate change, and that it can be stopped are important precursors to taking action. However, in some countries, particularly Latvia and Estonia, a considerable proportion of respondents do feel that **climate change is unstoppable**. These beliefs will need to be addressed in order to generate more support for actions to fight climate change.

It is likely that there will be public support for greater action at EU and national levels as a majority of Europeans feel that **governments and the European Union are not doing enough to fight climate change**.

Actions that include the development and use of **alternative fuels will be welcomed by more than three quarters of Europeans**, however the results suggest there may be less support for bio-fuels than other forms of alternative fuels. Support for alternative forms of energy is crucial, as current mainstream forms of energy generation are one of the biggest contributors to climate change.

At least six out of ten Europeans believe that **fighting climate change and taking steps to protect the environment can have a positive impact on the European economy**, providing support for the drive to boost the economy by creating green jobs and greener industries.

The majority of Europeans have also turned their belief into action, with at least **six out of ten taking personal actions to fight climate change**. Those doing so are, not surprisingly, most likely to have a strong belief in the seriousness of climate change and the fact that we can do something about it.

Citizens in Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden and Slovakia are the most likely to be turning their beliefs into actions, whilst more is needed to encourage Bulgarians, Latvians, Lithuanians and Romanians to take the fight against climate change to a personal level.

Most Europeans taking personal action are taking steps to **recycle** and to **reduce their energy and water use**. Many are also trying to **buy seasonal and local products** and choose **greener transport options**. However, that the majority have not embraced greener energy suppliers or tariffs – although half say they are willing to pay more for these – indicates that more work is yet to be done to make these options available and appealing to the majority of Europeans.

Several broader **socio-demographic themes** emerge from these results. Staying longer in education – until at least 20 years of age – has a similar impact on people's opinions about climate change. The financial position of respondents also impact on their actions to fight climate change: many of which come at a cost – something that those already struggling to pay their bills can not afford, even if they believe in climate change and want to take greater action. Use of the internet in general increases knowledge – allowing people to express an opinion – and is related to an increased belief in the seriousness of climate change, the belief that society at all levels is not doing enough, and an increase in the proportion taking personal actions to fight climate change.

The results suggest strategies to target **older Europeans** may be warranted as this group are the most likely to consider climate change is not a serious issue. They are often the most likely group to be unable to form an opinion, although when it comes to taking personal action it is the youngest age group, **those aged 15 – 24, that are least likely to be taking personal action**. This is in spite of the fact that they are not significantly less likely to consider that climate change is a serious issue, nor are they more likely to consider climate change is unstoppable.

Whilst considerable country variations on individual measures have been discussed throughout this report, the broader picture that emerges is one of a Europe where the majority believe climate change is a serious issue, and support greater action from all levels of society in the fight against climate change.

# **ANNEXES**



# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS





## **SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 322**

### **“Climate change”**

### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 28<sup>th</sup> of August and the 17<sup>th</sup> of September 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 72.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°322 is part of wave 72.1 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the “administrative regional units”, after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard “random route” procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the “closest birthday rule”). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.005	28/08/2009 15/09/2009	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.015	28/08/2009 06/09/2009	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.007	28/08/2009 10/09/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.020	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.549	28/08/2009 15/09/2009	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	887.094
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.001	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.026	01/09/2009 14/09/2009	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.027	28/08/2009 14/09/2009	46.425.653
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.039	31/08/2009 14/09/2009	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	508	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	638.900
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.011	28/08/2009 14/09/2009	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.023	29/08/2009 13/09/2009	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	28/08/2009 16/09/2009	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	28/08/2009 12/09/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	996	28/08/2009 15/09/2009	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.007	28/08/2009 09/09/2009	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	29/08/2009 14/09/2009	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.051	01/09/2009 14/09/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.013	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.025	28/08/2009 14/09/2009	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.050	29/08/2009 13/09/2009	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.008	29/08/2009 17/09/2009	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.007	29/08/2009 16/09/2009	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.331	28/08/2009 15/09/2009	50.519.877
TOTAL			26.719	28/08/2009 17/09/2009	401.171.856

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points



# QUESTIONNAIRE



Now let's talk about another topic.

QB1a In your opinion, which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problem currently facing the world as a whole? Firstly?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(484-485)	
Climate change	1
International terrorism	2
Poverty, lack of food and drinking water	3
The spread of an infectious disease	4
A major global economic downturn	5
The proliferation of nuclear weapons	6
Armed conflicts	7
The increasing world population	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	9
None (SPONTANEOUS)	10
DK	11

EB71.1 QE1a (NO MORE SPLIT)

QB1b Any others?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(486-495)	
Climate change	1,
International terrorism	2,
Poverty, lack of food and drinking water	3,
The spread of an infectious disease	4,
A major global economic downturn	5,
The proliferation of nuclear weapons	6,
Armed conflicts	7,
The increasing world population	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	9,
DK	10,

EB71.1 QE1b (NO MORE SPLIT)

Passons maintenant à un autre sujet.

QB1a Selon vous, parmi les problèmes suivants lequel considérez-vous actuellement comme le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ? En premier ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(484-485)	
Le changement climatique	1
Le terrorisme international	2
La pauvreté, le manque de nourriture et d'eau potable	3
La propagation d'une maladie infectieuse	4
Un important recul de l'économie mondiale	5
La prolifération d'armes nucléaires	6
Des conflits armés	7
L'augmentation de la population mondiale	8
Autre (SPONTANE) (M)	9
Aucun (SPONTANE)	10
NSP	11

EB71.1 QE1a (NO MORE SPLIT)

QB1b Et ensuite ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

(486-495)	
Le changement climatique	1,
Le terrorisme international	2,
La pauvreté, le manque de nourriture et d'eau potable	3,
La propagation d'une maladie infectieuse	4,
Un important recul de l'économie mondiale	5,
La prolifération d'armes nucléaires	6,
Des conflits armés	7,
L'augmentation de la population mondiale	8,
Autre (SPONTANE) (M)	9,
NSP	10,

EB71.1 QE1b (NO MORE SPLIT)

QB2	And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, '1' would mean that it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' would mean that it is a problem extremely serious".
-----	---

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(496-497)

1 Not at all a serio us probl em	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A probl em extre mely serio us
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DK 11

EB71.1 QE2b (FILTER MODIFIED)

QB3	In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change?
-----	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ-OUT - ROTATE)	Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	DK
--	---------------------	----------------	------------------------------	------------------	----

(498)	1	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3	4
(499)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4
	3	Regional and local authorities (N)	1	2	3	4
(500)	4	Corporations and industry	1	2	3	4
(501)	5	Citizens themselves	1	2	3	4
(502)						

EB69.2 QE4a TREND MODIFIED

QB2	Et dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que le changement climatique est un problème sérieux actuellement ? Utilisez s'il vous plaît cette échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que ce n'est "pas du tout un problème sérieux" et '10' que c'est "un problème extrêmement sérieux".
-----	--

(MONTRER CARTE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(496-497)

1 Pas un probl ème série ux du tout	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Un probl ème extrê mem ent série ux
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

NSP 11

EB71.1 QE2b (FILTER MODIFIED)

QB3	Selon vous, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire s'ils en font trop, assez ou pas assez pour lutter contre le changement climatique ?
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(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	En font trop	En font assez	N'en font pas assez	NSP
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(498)	1	Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4
(499)	2	L'Union européenne	1	2	3	4
	3	Les autorités locales et régionales (N)	1	2	3	4
(500)	4	Les grandes entreprises et l'industrie	1	2	3	4
(501)	5	Les citoyens eux-mêmes	1	2	3	4
(502)						

EB69.2 QE4a TREND MODIFIED



ASK ITEMS 3 and 6 ONLY TO SPLIT A, ASK ITEMS 4 and 7 ONLY TO SPLIT B

POSER ITEMS 3 et 6 SEULEMENT AU SPLIT A, POSER ITEMS 4 et 7 SEULEMENT AU SPLIT B

QB4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

QB4 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE) INTERVIEWER: if necessary, explain that CO2 (carbon dioxide) is a gas generated notably in the combustion of fossil fuels, for example by all types of transport that use hydrocarbons and by industrial plants and power generators using fossil fuels)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE) INTERVIEWER: Si nécessaire, expliquer que le CO2 (dioxyde de carbone ou gaz carbonique) est un gaz qui est notamment produit lors de la combustion de carburants fossiles. Par exemple, par tous les modes de transport ainsi que par les usines industrielles et groupes électrogènes qui utilisent des hydrocarbures)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 7)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	----------------------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

	(LIRE – ROTATION ITEMS 1 A 7)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
--	-------------------------------	----------------------	-----------------	---------------------	----------------------	-----

(503)	1	Climate change is an unstoppable process, we cannot do anything about it	1	2	3	4	5
(504)	2	The seriousness of climate change has been exaggerated	1	2	3	4	5
(505)	3	(SPLIT A) Emissions of CO2 (Carbon dioxide) and other greenhouse gases have only a marginal impact on climate change (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(506)	4	(SPLIT B) Emissions of CO2 (Carbon dioxide) have only a marginal impact on climate change (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(507)	5	Fighting climate change can have a positive impact on the European economy	1	2	3	4	5

(503)	1	Le changement climatique est un processus impossible à arrêter, nous n'y pouvons rien	1	2	3	4	5
(504)	2	La gravité du changement climatique a été exagérée	1	2	3	4	5
(505)	3	(SPLIT A) Les émissions de CO2 (dioxyde carbone\ gaz carbonique) et autres gaz à effet de serre n'ont qu'un effet marginal sur le changement climatique (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(506)	4	(SPLIT B) Les émissions de CO2 (dioxyde carbone\ gaz carbonique) n'ont qu'un effet marginal sur le changement climatique (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(507)	5	La lutte contre le changement climatique peut avoir un effet positif sur l'économie européenne	1	2	3	4	5

(508)	6	(SPLIT A) Alternative fuels, such as "bio fuels", should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (M)	1	2	3	4	5	(508)
(509)	7	(SPLIT B) Alternative fuels should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (N)	1	2	3	4	5	(509)
(510)	8	You personally have taken actions aimed at helping to fight climate change	1	2	3	4	5	(510)
EB71.1 QE4 TREND MODIFIED								

(508)	6	(SPLIT A) Des carburants alternatifs tels que les "biocarburants" devraient être utilisés pour réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre (M)	1	2	3	4	5	(508)
(509)	7	(SPLIT B) Des carburants alternatifs devraient être utilisés pour réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre (N)	1	2	3	4	5	(509)
(510)	8	Vous avez personnellement pris des actions pour contribuer à la lutte contre le changement climatique	1	2	3	4	5	(510)
EB71.1 QE4 TREND MODIFIED								

ASK QB5 IF "YOU PERSONALLY HAVE TAKEN ACTIONS AIMED AT HELPING TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE", CODE 1 OR 2 IN QB4.8 - OTHERS GO TO QB6a

QB5 Which of the following actions aimed at fighting climate change have you personally taken?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (M)

	(511-523)
You have purchased a car that consumes less fuel, or is more environmentally friendly	1,
You are reducing the use of your car, for example by car-sharing or using your car more efficiently	2,
You have chosen an environmentally friendly way of transportation (by foot, bicycle, public transport)	3,
You are reducing your consumption of energy at home (for example by turning down air conditioning or heating, not leaving appliances on stand-by, buying energy efficient products such as low-energy light bulbs or appliances)	4,
You are reducing your consumption of water at home (for example not leaving water running when washing the dishes, etc)	5,
Where possible you avoid taking short-haul flights	6,
You have switched to an energy supplier or tariff supplying a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	7,
You are separating most of your waste for recycling	8,
You are reducing the consumption of disposable items (for example plastic bags, certain kind of packaging, etc.)	9,
You buy seasonal and local products to avoid products that come from far away, and thus contribute to CO2 emissions (because of the transport)	10,
You have installed equipment in your own home that generates renewable energy (for example, a wind turbine, solar panels)	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	12,
DK	13,

EB69.2 QE6

POSER QB5 SI "VOUS AVEZ PERSONNELLEMENT ENTREPRIS DES DEMARCHES POUR CONTRIBUER A LA LUTTE CONTRE LE CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE", CODE 1 OU 2 EN QB4.8 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB6a

QB5 Parmi les démarches suivantes pour lutter contre le changement climatique, lesquelles avez-vous personnellement entreprises ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES) (M)

	(511-523)
Vous avez acheté une voiture qui consomme moins de carburant ou qui est plus respectueuse de l'environnement	1,
Vous utilisez votre voiture moins souvent, en pratiquant, par exemple, le covoiturage ou en utilisant votre voiture plus efficacement	2,
Vous avez choisi un mode de déplacement ménageant l'environnement (à pied, à bicyclette, en transports publics)	3,
Vous réduisez la consommation énergétique dans votre foyer (en baissant par exemple le chauffage ou la climatisation, en ne laissant pas d'appareils en mode veille, en achetant des produits à faible consommation énergétique, tels que des ampoules et des appareils basse consommation)	4,
Vous réduisez la consommation d'eau de votre foyer (par exemple en ne laissant pas couler l'eau pendant la vaisselle, etc.)	5,
Dans la mesure du possible, vous évitez de prendre l'avion pour des vols court-courriers	6,
Vous avez changé de fournisseur ou de tarif d'énergie pour recevoir une part d'énergie provenant de sources renouvelables plus importante que précédemment	7,
Vous triez la plupart de vos déchets pour le recyclage	8,
Vous réduisez votre consommation de produits jetables (par exemple sacs plastiques, certains types d'emballage, etc.)	9,
Vous achetez des produits de saison et locaux pour éviter des produits qui viennent de loin, et qui contribuent aux émissions de CO2 (à cause du transport)	10,
Vous avez installé des appareils à votre domicile qui génèrent de l'énergie renouvelable (par exemple une éolienne, des panneaux solaires)	11,
Autre (SPONTANE) (M)	12,
NSP	13,

EB69.2 QE6

ASK QB6a TO SPLIT A – OTHERS GO TO QB6b

QB6a	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the European Union.
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(524)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

NEW

ASK QB6b TO SPLIT B – OTHERS GO TO QB7

QB6b	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The protection of the environment is an obstacle to economic growth in the European Union.
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(525)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

NEW

POSER QB6a AU SPLIT A – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB6b

QB6a	Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante : La protection de l'environnement peut être un moteur pour la croissance économique dans l'Union européenne.
------	---

	(524)
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

NEW

POSER QB6b AU SPLIT B – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB7

QB6b	Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante : La protection de l'environnement est un obstacle à la croissance économique dans l'Union européenne.
------	--

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(525)
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

NEW

ASK ALL

--

QB7	Personally, how much would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from sources that emit less greenhouse gases in order to fight the climate change? In average, how much, in percent, would you be ready to pay more?
-----	---

(CODE THE EXACT VALUE - PLEASE WRITE DOWN NNN - IF "NO", CODE "998" - IF "DK", PLEASE CODE "999")

(526-528)

			%
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EB69.2 QE9

A TOUS

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QB7	Personnellement, combien seriez-vous prêt à payer en plus pour de l'énergie produite à partir de sources qui émettent moins de gaz à effet de serre afin de lutter contre le changement climatique ? En moyenne combien, en pourcentage, seriez vous prêt à dépenser en plus ?
-----	--

(CODER LA VALEUR EXACTE - NOTER NNN - SI "NON", CODER "998" - SI "NSP", CODER "999")

(526-528)

			%
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EB69.2 QE9



# TABLES





QB1a Selon vous, parmi les problèmes suivants lequel considérez-vous actuellement comme le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ? En premier ?

QB1a In your opinion, which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problem currently facing the world as a whole? Firstly?

	TOTAL	Le changement climatique / Climate change	Le terrorisme international / International terrorism	La pauvreté, le manque de nourriture et d'eau potable / Poverty, lack of food and drinking water	La propagation d'une maladie infectieuse / The spread of an infectious disease	Un important recul de l'économie mondiale / A major global economic downturn	La prolifération d'armes nucléaires / The proliferation of nuclear weapons	Des conflits armés / Armed conflicts	L'augmentation de la population mondiale / The increasing world population	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucun (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	17%	10%	34%	7%	14%	2%	5%	7%	1%	1%	2%
BE	1005	20%	9%	37%	4%	12%	3%	5%	9%	1%	0%	0%
BG	1015	10%	7%	29%	6%	38%	2%	3%	1%	0%	0%	4%
CZ	1007	14%	10%	16%	11%	39%	3%	4%	2%	0%	0%	1%
DK	1020	28%	13%	25%	5%	12%	2%	6%	8%	0%	0%	1%
DE	1549	20%	7%	34%	4%	16%	2%	5%	10%	0%	0%	2%
EE	1000	10%	9%	23%	9%	26%	2%	8%	8%	1%	1%	3%
IE	1001	16%	5%	27%	14%	21%	2%	2%	7%	1%	0%	5%
EL	1000	24%	4%	30%	14%	23%	2%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%
ES	1026	14%	13%	44%	5%	10%	1%	8%	3%	1%	0%	1%
FR	1027	20%	10%	47%	4%	7%	3%	3%	5%	0%	0%	1%
IT	1039	12%	12%	32%	15%	11%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	4%
CY	508	20%	2%	29%	16%	21%	2%	5%	3%	2%	0%	0%
LV	1011	9%	6%	23%	7%	39%	1%	7%	3%	1%	0%	4%
LT	1023	12%	4%	19%	5%	44%	3%	4%	3%	0%	1%	5%
LU	500	29%	11%	33%	4%	6%	3%	3%	10%	0%	0%	1%
HU	1000	16%	5%	41%	11%	18%	1%	2%	5%	0%	0%	1%
MT	500	22%	11%	23%	14%	18%	2%	2%	5%	1%	0%	2%
NL	996	14%	10%	34%	2%	10%	2%	8%	18%	2%	0%	0%
AT	1007	27%	8%	23%	9%	10%	4%	5%	10%	1%	1%	2%
PL	1000	13%	12%	34%	11%	9%	2%	11%	1%	0%	1%	6%
PT	1051	9%	9%	42%	14%	10%	1%	6%	1%	2%	1%	5%
RO	1013	11%	7%	37%	7%	26%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	7%
SI	1025	30%	4%	25%	14%	18%	2%	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%
SK	1050	14%	13%	27%	11%	24%	1%	6%	3%	1%	0%	0%
FI	1008	23%	5%	35%	6%	10%	5%	4%	11%	1%	0%	0%
SE	1007	36%	3%	33%	3%	4%	3%	4%	14%	0%	0%	0%
UK	1331	17%	14%	25%	4%	16%	1%	6%	12%	1%	2%	2%

QB1b Selon vous, parmi les problèmes suivants lequel considérez-vous actuellement comme le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ? Et ensuite ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QB1b In your opinion, which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problem currently facing the world as a whole? Any others? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Le changement climatique / Climate change	Le terrorisme international / International terrorism	La pauvreté, le manque de nourriture et d'eau potable / Poverty, lack of food and drinking water	La propagation d'une maladie infectieuse / The spread of an infectious disease	Un important recul de l'économie mondiale / A major global economic downturn	La prolifération d'armes nucléaires / The proliferation of nuclear weapons	Des conflits armés / Armed conflicts	L'augmentation de la population mondiale / The increasing world population	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	25914	31%	25%	35%	25%	26%	13%	24%	18%	1%	2%

BE	998	33%	23%	34%	19%	26%	13%	25%	16%	1%	1%
BG	978	36%	32%	39%	28%	34%	14%	18%	7%	0%	4%
CZ	998	22%	27%	31%	33%	24%	13%	26%	13%	0%	1%
DK	1007	41%	35%	42%	24%	33%	18%	33%	22%	0%	1%
DE	1517	38%	27%	39%	22%	31%	18%	27%	26%	0%	0%
EE	965	20%	23%	41%	32%	25%	12%	35%	19%	0%	4%
IE	945	32%	25%	38%	38%	31%	13%	20%	21%	1%	3%
EL	998	47%	22%	47%	44%	31%	17%	13%	12%	1%	2%
ES	1014	26%	30%	33%	20%	22%	14%	27%	10%	2%	4%
FR	1013	37%	24%	33%	23%	27%	18%	25%	25%	0%	3%
IT	989	21%	23%	32%	30%	24%	12%	15%	10%	1%	1%
CY	508	44%	21%	46%	51%	35%	19%	26%	21%	2%	1%
LV	971	19%	19%	37%	32%	28%	6%	30%	10%	0%	5%
LT	968	21%	21%	41%	26%	26%	11%	26%	12%	2%	4%
LU	494	38%	28%	45%	23%	22%	15%	26%	24%	0%	1%
HU	994	36%	12%	37%	42%	30%	10%	17%	23%	0%	1%
MT	487	33%	29%	33%	38%	21%	8%	17%	15%	2%	5%
NL	991	36%	27%	38%	19%	20%	12%	35%	26%	1%	1%
AT	978	39%	31%	43%	32%	24%	17%	25%	24%	1%	0%
PL	935	17%	23%	31%	28%	17%	11%	29%	6%	1%	2%
PT	996	21%	29%	35%	27%	21%	10%	25%	5%	2%	4%
RO	935	34%	22%	32%	28%	33%	9%	25%	9%	0%	5%
SI	1015	41%	18%	44%	40%	35%	16%	18%	16%	1%	1%
SK	1046	26%	27%	32%	28%	23%	6%	22%	12%	0%	1%
FI	1002	37%	24%	40%	30%	30%	15%	25%	28%	1%	1%
SE	1002	39%	16%	48%	28%	15%	15%	30%	31%	0%	1%
UK	1277	29%	28%	35%	20%	24%	8%	25%	27%	1%	4%

QB1T Quels problèmes considérez-vous comme les plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble?

QB1T Which do you consider to be the most serious problems currently facing the world as a whole?

	TOTAL	Le changement climatique / Climate change	Le terrorisme international / International terrorism	La pauvreté, le manque de nourriture et d'eau potable / Poverty, lack of food and drinking water	La propagation d'une maladie infectieuse / The spread of an infectious disease	Un important recul de l'économie mondiale / A major global economic downturn	La prolifération d'armes nucléaires / The proliferation of nuclear weapons	Des conflits armés / Armed conflicts	L'augmentation de la population mondiale / The increasing world population	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucun (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	47%	35%	69%	32%	39%	15%	29%	24%	1%	1%	2%
BE	1005	52%	32%	70%	24%	38%	16%	30%	25%	1%	0%	0%
BG	1015	44%	38%	67%	33%	71%	16%	20%	8%	0%	0%	3%
CZ	1007	36%	36%	47%	44%	63%	15%	29%	15%	0%	0%	1%
DK	1020	69%	47%	66%	29%	44%	20%	38%	30%	0%	0%	1%
DE	1549	57%	34%	72%	25%	46%	20%	31%	36%	0%	0%	2%
EE	1000	29%	31%	62%	40%	51%	13%	42%	27%	2%	1%	3%
IE	1001	46%	29%	62%	50%	50%	15%	21%	27%	1%	0%	5%
EL	1000	71%	25%	76%	58%	54%	19%	13%	14%	2%	0%	0%
ES	1026	40%	42%	76%	24%	32%	15%	34%	13%	2%	0%	1%
FR	1027	57%	33%	80%	26%	33%	21%	28%	30%	0%	0%	1%
IT	1039	32%	35%	63%	44%	33%	15%	18%	12%	2%	1%	4%
CY	508	64%	24%	76%	67%	56%	21%	31%	24%	3%	0%	0%
LV	1011	28%	24%	58%	38%	65%	6%	35%	13%	2%	0%	4%
LT	1023	32%	24%	57%	30%	68%	13%	28%	15%	2%	1%	5%
LU	500	67%	39%	77%	27%	28%	18%	29%	34%	0%	0%	1%
HU	1000	52%	16%	78%	52%	48%	11%	20%	28%	1%	0%	1%
MT	500	54%	40%	55%	52%	38%	10%	18%	19%	2%	0%	2%
NL	996	49%	37%	72%	21%	29%	14%	43%	44%	2%	0%	0%
AT	1007	65%	38%	65%	40%	33%	20%	29%	33%	2%	1%	2%
PL	1000	30%	33%	62%	37%	25%	13%	38%	7%	1%	0%	6%
PT	1051	28%	37%	75%	39%	31%	11%	30%	6%	4%	1%	5%
RO	1013	42%	27%	67%	33%	57%	9%	25%	9%	1%	0%	7%
SI	1025	70%	23%	69%	53%	52%	18%	20%	18%	1%	0%	1%
SK	1050	41%	40%	59%	39%	47%	7%	28%	15%	1%	0%	0%
FI	1008	60%	29%	75%	36%	40%	19%	29%	38%	1%	0%	0%
SE	1007	75%	19%	80%	31%	19%	18%	34%	45%	0%	0%	0%
UK	1331	45%	41%	58%	23%	39%	9%	30%	38%	2%	2%	3%

QB2.1 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, '1' would mean that it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' would mean that it is a problem extremely serious".

QB2.1 Et dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que le changement climatique est un problème sérieux actuellement ? Utilisez s'il vous plaît cette échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que ce n'est "pas du tout un problème sérieux" et '10' que c'est "un problème extrêmement sérieux".

	TOTAL	1. Pas un problème sérieux du tout / 1 Not a serious problem at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Un problème extrêmement sérieux / 10 An extremely serious problem	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	1%	1%	3%	4%	12%	12%	18%	19%	9%	18%	3%	7.1
BE	1005	2%	1%	3%	3%	11%	13%	19%	21%	11%	15%	1%	7.1
BG	1015	1%	1%	3%	6%	12%	10%	16%	16%	9%	19%	7%	7.2
CZ	1007	2%	1%	5%	5%	16%	11%	15%	17%	7%	19%	2%	6.9
DK	1020	2%	2%	4%	5%	13%	10%	19%	19%	9%	16%	1%	7.0
DE	1549	2%	1%	4%	4%	13%	10%	15%	17%	8%	25%	1%	7.3
EE	1000	5%	4%	7%	8%	19%	11%	13%	14%	6%	9%	4%	6.0
IE	1001	2%	1%	3%	4%	10%	16%	17%	17%	8%	14%	8%	7.0
EL	1000	0%	1%	3%	2%	4%	6%	14%	20%	18%	32%	0%	8.2
ES	1026	1%	1%	1%	3%	6%	13%	22%	22%	9%	19%	3%	7.5
FR	1027	1%	1%	1%	3%	10%	11%	17%	24%	11%	20%	1%	7.5
IT	1039	1%	1%	2%	4%	8%	17%	18%	20%	9%	16%	4%	7.2
CY	508	1%	0%	2%	1%	7%	7%	8%	17%	13%	43%	1%	8.4
LV	1011	6%	4%	7%	7%	19%	10%	13%	13%	6%	12%	3%	6.0
LT	1023	6%	2%	5%	6%	16%	8%	13%	15%	8%	15%	6%	6.5
LU	500	2%	1%	3%	4%	9%	9%	17%	18%	9%	27%	1%	7.5
HU	1000	1%	1%	2%	6%	10%	9%	14%	23%	11%	22%	1%	7.5
MT	500	1%	0%	1%	4%	8%	9%	17%	20%	12%	26%	2%	7.8
NL	996	2%	2%	5%	8%	14%	19%	21%	17%	6%	4%	2%	6.3
AT	1007	1%	0%	2%	3%	9%	13%	20%	22%	12%	17%	1%	7.5
PL	1000	3%	2%	4%	8%	15%	9%	19%	17%	6%	11%	6%	6.5
PT	1051	0%	1%	3%	5%	17%	10%	13%	17%	7%	16%	11%	7.0
RO	1013	1%	2%	3%	5%	8%	11%	15%	14%	10%	19%	12%	7.3
SI	1025	1%	0%	2%	2%	7%	8%	13%	21%	11%	33%	2%	8.0
SK	1050	2%	1%	2%	4%	13%	11%	16%	18%	9%	23%	1%	7.3
FI	1008	0%	1%	3%	5%	11%	12%	23%	25%	13%	7%	0%	7.1
SE	1007	1%	1%	5%	3%	11%	10%	20%	21%	10%	16%	2%	7.2
UK	1331	3%	2%	4%	6%	17%	14%	19%	15%	6%	11%	3%	6.5

QB2.2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, '1' would mean that it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' would mean that it is a problem extremely serious".

QB2.2 Et dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que le changement climatique est un problème sérieux actuellement ? Utilisez s'il vous plaît cette échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que ce n'est "pas du tout un problème sérieux" et '10' que c'est "un problème extrêmement sérieux".

	TOTAL	Un problème pas sérieux / Not a serious problem	Un problème moyennement sérieux / A fairly serious problem	Un problème très sérieux / A very serious problem	NSP / DK	Moyenne/ Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	10%	24%	63%	3%	7.1
BE	1005	9%	24%	66%	1%	7.1
BG	1015	11%	21%	61%	7%	7.2
CZ	1007	13%	27%	58%	2%	6.9
DK	1020	13%	23%	63%	1%	7.0
DE	1549	10%	23%	66%	1%	7.3
EE	1000	24%	30%	42%	4%	6.0
IE	1001	10%	26%	56%	8%	7.0
EL	1000	6%	10%	84%	0%	8.2
ES	1026	5%	20%	72%	3%	7.5
FR	1027	6%	21%	72%	1%	7.5
IT	1039	8%	25%	63%	4%	7.2
CY	508	4%	14%	81%	1%	8.4
LV	1011	24%	29%	44%	3%	6.0
LT	1023	19%	24%	51%	6%	6.5
LU	500	10%	18%	71%	1%	7.5
HU	1000	9%	20%	70%	1%	7.5
MT	500	5%	18%	75%	2%	7.8
NL	996	17%	33%	48%	2%	6.3
AT	1007	6%	21%	72%	1%	7.5
PL	1000	17%	25%	52%	6%	6.5
PT	1051	9%	27%	53%	11%	7.0
RO	1013	11%	19%	58%	12%	7.3
SI	1025	5%	15%	78%	2%	8.0
SK	1050	9%	24%	66%	1%	7.3
FI	1008	9%	23%	68%	0%	7.1
SE	1007	10%	20%	68%	2%	7.2
UK	1331	15%	31%	51%	3%	6.5

QB3.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change? The (NATIONALITY) Government

QB3.1 Selon vous, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire s'ils en font trop, assez ou pas assez pour lutter contre le changement climatique ? Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

	TOTAL	En font trop / Doing too much	En font assez / Doing about the right amount	N'en font pas assez / Not doing enough	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	3%	27%	62%	8%
BE	1005	3%	31%	64%	2%
BG	1015	1%	8%	70%	21%
CZ	1007	2%	31%	62%	5%
DK	1020	3%	46%	48%	3%
DE	1549	4%	41%	51%	4%
EE	1000	1%	29%	55%	15%
IE	1001	1%	35%	46%	18%
EL	1000	1%	13%	84%	2%
ES	1026	1%	25%	64%	10%
FR	1027	4%	19%	71%	6%
IT	1039	2%	20%	67%	11%
CY	508	3%	34%	50%	13%
LV	1011	1%	17%	70%	12%
LT	1023	1%	19%	65%	15%
LU	500	3%	46%	42%	9%
HU	1000	1%	21%	70%	8%
MT	500	2%	34%	56%	8%
NL	996	6%	32%	56%	6%
AT	1007	2%	33%	60%	5%
PL	1000	2%	27%	59%	12%
PT	1051	2%	20%	59%	19%
RO	1013	1%	12%	69%	18%
SI	1025	0%	15%	81%	4%
SK	1050	2%	33%	59%	6%
FI	1008	1%	39%	57%	3%
SE	1007	2%	34%	59%	5%
UK	1331	6%	32%	54%	8%

QB3.2 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change? The European Union

QB3.2 Selon vous, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire s'ils en font trop, assez ou pas assez pour lutter contre le changement climatique ? L'Union européenne

	TOTAL	En font trop / Doing too much	En font assez / Doing about the right amount	N'en font pas assez / Not doing enough	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	3%	30%	55%	12%
BE	1005	4%	33%	61%	2%
BG	1015	3%	25%	41%	31%
CZ	1007	3%	44%	46%	7%
DK	1020	3%	40%	52%	5%
DE	1549	3%	34%	56%	7%
EE	1000	4%	45%	33%	18%
IE	1001	2%	40%	38%	20%
EL	1000	2%	29%	67%	2%
ES	1026	1%	27%	59%	13%
FR	1027	3%	20%	67%	10%
IT	1039	2%	26%	58%	14%
CY	508	6%	47%	30%	17%
LV	1011	2%	36%	45%	17%
LT	1023	2%	39%	41%	18%
LU	500	3%	35%	54%	8%
HU	1000	2%	39%	50%	9%
MT	500	6%	43%	38%	13%
NL	996	5%	27%	56%	12%
AT	1007	3%	26%	65%	6%
PL	1000	3%	43%	38%	16%
PT	1051	2%	22%	53%	23%
RO	1013	3%	28%	46%	23%
SI	1025	1%	23%	72%	4%
SK	1050	4%	45%	44%	7%
FI	1008	1%	39%	56%	4%
SE	1007	2%	24%	68%	6%
UK	1331	5%	26%	51%	18%

QB3.3 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change? Regional and local authorities

QB3.3 Selon vous, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire s'ils en font trop, assez ou pas assez pour lutter contre le changement climatique ? Les autorités locales et régionales

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>En font trop / Doing too much</b>	<b>En font assez / Doing about the right amount</b>	<b>N'en font pas assez / Not doing enough</b>	<b>NSP / DK</b>
UE27 / EU27	26719	2%	29%	59%	10%
BE	1005	3%	33%	62%	2%
BG	1015	1%	7%	71%	21%
CZ	1007	1%	42%	52%	5%
DK	1020	2%	43%	50%	5%
DE	1549	2%	41%	50%	7%
EE	1000	0%	29%	55%	16%
IE	1001	1%	33%	44%	22%
EL	1000	1%	14%	82%	3%
ES	1026	1%	25%	64%	10%
FR	1027	2%	25%	65%	8%
IT	1039	2%	22%	64%	12%
CY	508	1%	25%	55%	19%
LV	1011	1%	20%	66%	13%
LT	1023	1%	18%	65%	16%
LU	500	2%	45%	41%	12%
HU	1000	0%	28%	65%	7%
MT	500	1%	30%	55%	14%
NL	996	4%	32%	55%	9%
AT	1007	2%	35%	58%	5%
PL	1000	1%	28%	57%	14%
PT	1051	2%	19%	58%	21%
RO	1013	1%	16%	66%	17%
SI	1025	0%	15%	81%	4%
SK	1050	1%	33%	59%	7%
FI	1008	1%	37%	59%	3%
SE	1007	2%	33%	59%	6%
UK	1331	5%	37%	48%	10%



QB3.4 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change? Corporations and industry

QB3.4 Selon vous, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire s'ils en font trop, assez ou pas assez pour lutter contre le changement climatique ? Les grandes entreprises et l'industrie

	TOTAL	En font trop / Doing too much	En font assez / Doing about the right amount	N'en font pas assez / Not doing enough	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	1%	19%	72%	8%

BE	1005	2%	18%	79%	1%
BG	1015	0%	5%	71%	24%
CZ	1007	1%	20%	76%	3%
DK	1020	2%	34%	61%	3%
DE	1549	1%	28%	68%	3%
EE	1000	1%	24%	63%	12%
IE	1001	1%	27%	50%	22%
EL	1000	0%	4%	94%	2%
ES	1026	1%	12%	78%	9%
FR	1027	1%	10%	84%	5%
IT	1039	1%	17%	72%	10%
CY	508	0%	8%	76%	16%
LV	1011	1%	19%	69%	11%
LT	1023	1%	15%	70%	14%
LU	500	1%	15%	76%	8%
HU	1000	0%	13%	82%	5%
MT	500	1%	14%	66%	19%
NL	996	2%	20%	74%	4%
AT	1007	2%	18%	77%	3%
PL	1000	2%	20%	65%	13%
PT	1051	2%	15%	64%	19%
RO	1013	1%	10%	67%	22%
SI	1025	0%	5%	92%	3%
SK	1050	1%	22%	72%	5%
FI	1008	1%	27%	70%	2%
SE	1007	1%	24%	70%	5%
UK	1331	3%	23%	64%	10%

QB3.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to fight climate change? Citizens themselves

QB3.5 Selon vous, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire s'ils en font trop, assez ou pas assez pour lutter contre le changement climatique ? Les citoyens eux-mêmes

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>En font trop / Doing too much</b>	<b>En font assez / Doing about the right amount</b>	<b>N'en font pas assez / Not doing enough</b>	<b>NSP / DK</b>
UE27 / EU27	26719	2%	28%	64%	6%
BE	1005	2%	28%	69%	1%
BG	1015	0%	5%	78%	17%
CZ	1007	0%	33%	64%	3%
DK	1020	1%	25%	72%	2%
DE	1549	2%	42%	53%	3%
EE	1000	1%	24%	63%	12%
IE	1001	2%	36%	45%	17%
EL	1000	2%	23%	72%	3%
ES	1026	3%	30%	60%	7%
FR	1027	1%	22%	73%	4%
IT	1039	2%	21%	68%	9%
CY	508	1%	27%	60%	12%
LV	1011	1%	16%	74%	9%
LT	1023	0%	16%	73%	11%
LU	500	2%	31%	62%	5%
HU	1000	1%	17%	78%	4%
MT	500	2%	22%	64%	12%
NL	996	2%	22%	72%	4%
AT	1007	2%	30%	64%	4%
PL	1000	2%	29%	60%	9%
PT	1051	2%	22%	58%	18%
RO	1013	1%	13%	69%	17%
SI	1025	1%	14%	82%	3%
SK	1050	2%	31%	63%	4%
FI	1008	1%	25%	73%	1%
SE	1007	1%	21%	76%	2%
UK	1331	2%	32%	60%	6%

QB4.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Climate change is an unstoppable process, we cannot do anything about it

QB4.1 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord. Le changement climatique est un processus impossible à arrêter, nous n'y pouvons rien

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	8%	23%	36%	26%	7%	31%	62%
BE	1005	9%	25%	39%	26%	1%	34%	65%
BG	1015	9%	14%	35%	24%	18%	23%	59%
CZ	1007	4%	30%	43%	20%	3%	34%	63%
DK	1020	8%	20%	37%	32%	3%	28%	69%
DE	1549	6%	19%	36%	36%	3%	25%	72%
EE	1000	21%	34%	30%	10%	5%	55%	40%
IE	1001	11%	23%	32%	21%	13%	34%	53%
EL	1000	6%	12%	39%	42%	1%	18%	81%
ES	1026	5%	18%	36%	32%	9%	23%	68%
FR	1027	10%	25%	39%	22%	4%	35%	61%
IT	1039	6%	21%	34%	30%	9%	27%	64%
CY	508	16%	21%	27%	30%	6%	37%	57%
LV	1011	19%	32%	30%	14%	5%	51%	44%
LT	1023	15%	26%	33%	14%	12%	41%	47%
LU	500	10%	15%	39%	33%	3%	25%	72%
HU	1000	8%	21%	44%	22%	5%	29%	66%
MT	500	9%	19%	43%	21%	8%	28%	64%
NL	996	12%	26%	31%	29%	2%	38%	60%
AT	1007	6%	19%	39%	32%	4%	25%	71%
PL	1000	7%	28%	37%	13%	15%	35%	50%
PT	1051	5%	24%	34%	16%	21%	29%	50%
RO	1013	13%	22%	28%	19%	18%	35%	47%
SI	1025	12%	14%	33%	37%	4%	26%	70%
SK	1050	5%	30%	42%	19%	4%	35%	61%
FI	1008	8%	25%	43%	22%	2%	33%	65%
SE	1007	4%	22%	31%	41%	2%	26%	72%
UK	1331	10%	29%	37%	19%	5%	39%	56%

QB4.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. The seriousness of climate change has been exaggerated

QB4.2 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord. La gravité du changement climatique a été exagérée

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	7%	22%	34%	30%	7%	29%	64%
BE	1005	7%	27%	37%	28%	1%	34%	65%
BG	1015	4%	7%	36%	33%	20%	11%	69%
CZ	1007	7%	25%	41%	23%	4%	32%	64%
DK	1020	9%	27%	33%	27%	4%	36%	60%
DE	1549	7%	16%	35%	40%	2%	23%	75%
EE	1000	11%	28%	34%	19%	8%	39%	53%
IE	1001	5%	21%	32%	27%	15%	26%	59%
EL	1000	5%	15%	32%	46%	2%	20%	78%
ES	1026	8%	18%	28%	39%	7%	26%	67%
FR	1027	5%	26%	34%	29%	6%	31%	63%
IT	1039	5%	21%	32%	32%	10%	26%	64%
CY	508	9%	12%	34%	34%	11%	21%	68%
LV	1011	10%	27%	36%	22%	5%	37%	58%
LT	1023	6%	19%	37%	26%	12%	25%	63%
LU	500	11%	26%	31%	28%	4%	37%	59%
HU	1000	3%	17%	37%	39%	4%	20%	76%
MT	500	8%	18%	42%	21%	11%	26%	63%
NL	996	13%	33%	24%	28%	2%	46%	52%
AT	1007	5%	13%	37%	40%	5%	18%	77%
PL	1000	6%	21%	46%	15%	12%	27%	61%
PT	1051	3%	23%	34%	20%	20%	26%	54%
RO	1013	8%	18%	31%	20%	23%	26%	51%
SI	1025	3%	11%	33%	50%	3%	14%	83%
SK	1050	4%	17%	48%	28%	3%	21%	76%
FI	1008	6%	23%	41%	27%	3%	29%	68%
SE	1007	5%	21%	27%	45%	2%	26%	72%
UK	1331	10%	29%	33%	21%	7%	39%	54%

QB4.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. (SPLIT A) Emissions of CO2 (Carbon dioxide) and other greenhouse gases have only a marginal impact on climate change (IF 'SPLIT A')

QB4.3 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord. (SPLIT A) Les émissions de CO2 (dioxyde carbone\gaz carbonique) et autres gaz à effet de serre n'ont qu'un effet marginal sur le changement climatique (SI 'SPLIT A')

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	13314	7%	24%	31%	26%	12%	31%	57%
BE	500	7%	30%	34%	26%	3%	37%	60%
BG	508	3%	12%	30%	36%	19%	15%	66%
CZ	501	9%	29%	34%	22%	6%	38%	56%
DK	530	7%	20%	36%	32%	5%	27%	68%
DE	780	8%	19%	34%	32%	7%	27%	66%
EE	535	13%	30%	26%	12%	19%	43%	38%
IE	499	7%	29%	28%	15%	21%	36%	43%
EL	501	4%	21%	41%	23%	11%	25%	64%
ES	526	8%	18%	26%	25%	23%	26%	51%
FR	485	3%	23%	32%	33%	9%	26%	65%
IT	521	6%	24%	32%	24%	14%	30%	56%
CY	248	10%	15%	19%	33%	23%	25%	52%
LV	514	11%	32%	23%	20%	14%	43%	43%
LT	605	20%	37%	14%	9%	20%	57%	23%
LU	255	10%	24%	30%	29%	7%	34%	59%
HU	493	7%	16%	30%	40%	7%	23%	70%
MT	245	4%	20%	33%	29%	14%	24%	62%
NL	530	18%	29%	21%	28%	4%	47%	49%
AT	510	4%	18%	36%	37%	5%	22%	73%
PL	507	6%	26%	34%	19%	15%	32%	53%
PT	508	5%	26%	23%	14%	32%	31%	37%
RO	506	12%	19%	28%	18%	23%	31%	46%
SI	528	8%	12%	29%	46%	5%	20%	75%
SK	499	7%	27%	38%	21%	7%	34%	59%
FI	496	4%	24%	46%	20%	6%	28%	66%
SE	483	5%	23%	30%	36%	6%	28%	66%
UK	645	10%	32%	30%	18%	10%	42%	48%

QB4.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. (SPLIT B) Emissions of CO2 (Carbon dioxide) have only a marginal impact on climate change (IF 'SPLIT B')

QB4.4 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord. (SPLIT B) Les émissions de CO2 (dioxyde carbone\ gaz carbonique) n'ont qu'un effet marginal sur le changement climatique (SI 'SPLIT B')

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	13405	7%	23%	32%	25%	13%	30%	57%
BE	505	9%	29%	30%	31%	1%	38%	61%
BG	507	5%	8%	32%	33%	22%	13%	65%
CZ	506	6%	26%	40%	21%	7%	32%	61%
DK	490	6%	22%	37%	31%	4%	28%	68%
DE	769	8%	20%	36%	30%	6%	28%	66%
EE	465	13%	31%	27%	14%	15%	44%	41%
IE	502	9%	30%	25%	14%	22%	39%	39%
EL	499	4%	15%	45%	23%	13%	19%	68%
ES	500	6%	19%	26%	26%	23%	25%	52%
FR	542	5%	21%	34%	31%	9%	26%	65%
IT	518	7%	25%	30%	24%	14%	32%	54%
CY	260	21%	15%	11%	31%	22%	36%	42%
LV	497	11%	31%	29%	17%	12%	42%	46%
LT	418	11%	20%	29%	16%	24%	31%	45%
LU	245	5%	22%	39%	27%	7%	27%	66%
HU	507	5%	9%	33%	44%	9%	14%	77%
MT	255	6%	10%	28%	32%	24%	16%	60%
NL	466	12%	32%	23%	28%	5%	44%	51%
AT	497	5%	16%	35%	36%	8%	21%	71%
PL	493	6%	20%	35%	20%	19%	26%	55%
PT	543	5%	24%	29%	14%	28%	29%	43%
RO	507	9%	20%	28%	18%	25%	29%	46%
SI	497	4%	15%	31%	42%	8%	19%	73%
SK	551	6%	25%	41%	22%	6%	31%	63%
FI	512	4%	25%	45%	20%	6%	29%	65%
SE	524	5%	24%	23%	42%	6%	29%	65%
UK	686	8%	34%	30%	15%	13%	42%	45%

QB4.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Fighting climate change can have a positive impact on the European economy

QB4.5 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord. La lutte contre le changement climatique peut avoir un effet positif sur l'économie européenne

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	17%	46%	15%	6%	16%	63%	21%
BE	1005	21%	52%	18%	5%	4%	73%	23%
BG	1015	11%	34%	11%	7%	37%	45%	18%
CZ	1007	13%	49%	24%	5%	9%	62%	29%
DK	1020	23%	51%	13%	4%	9%	74%	17%
DE	1549	22%	45%	17%	6%	10%	67%	23%
EE	1000	13%	35%	24%	8%	20%	48%	32%
IE	1001	17%	47%	10%	2%	24%	64%	12%
EL	1000	25%	48%	15%	2%	10%	73%	17%
ES	1026	21%	40%	11%	4%	24%	61%	15%
FR	1027	13%	49%	17%	8%	13%	62%	25%
IT	1039	19%	49%	10%	5%	17%	68%	15%
CY	508	46%	35%	5%	2%	12%	81%	7%
LV	1011	10%	35%	27%	11%	17%	45%	38%
LT	1023	13%	34%	18%	8%	27%	47%	26%
LU	500	23%	45%	13%	8%	11%	68%	21%
HU	1000	16%	47%	17%	6%	14%	63%	23%
MT	500	25%	35%	13%	4%	23%	60%	17%
NL	996	14%	39%	22%	12%	13%	53%	34%
AT	1007	25%	49%	13%	4%	9%	74%	17%
PL	1000	13%	46%	16%	2%	23%	59%	18%
PT	1051	13%	45%	10%	2%	30%	58%	12%
RO	1013	20%	38%	11%	5%	26%	58%	16%
SI	1025	20%	46%	14%	7%	13%	66%	21%
SK	1050	15%	53%	20%	3%	9%	68%	23%
FI	1008	12%	50%	24%	3%	11%	62%	27%
SE	1007	26%	46%	13%	6%	9%	72%	19%
UK	1331	12%	48%	16%	6%	18%	60%	22%

QB4.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. (SPLIT A) Alternative fuels, such as "bio fuels", should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (IF 'SPLIT A')

QB4.6 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord. (SPLIT A) Des carburants alternatifs tels que les "biocarburants" devraient être utilisés pour réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre (SI 'SPLIT A')

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	13314	33%	45%	9%	3%	10%	78%	12%
BE	500	36%	47%	12%	3%	2%	83%	15%
BG	508	40%	43%	3%	1%	13%	83%	4%
CZ	501	31%	50%	11%	3%	5%	81%	14%
DK	530	52%	37%	7%	2%	2%	89%	9%
DE	780	38%	38%	13%	6%	5%	76%	19%
EE	535	39%	40%	7%	4%	10%	79%	11%
IE	499	31%	45%	6%	1%	17%	76%	7%
EL	501	42%	42%	6%	2%	8%	84%	8%
ES	526	34%	39%	6%	1%	20%	73%	7%
FR	485	28%	47%	14%	7%	4%	75%	21%
IT	521	30%	49%	8%	3%	10%	79%	11%
CY	248	70%	18%	1%	0%	11%	88%	1%
LV	514	36%	43%	8%	3%	10%	79%	11%
LT	605	47%	36%	3%	2%	12%	83%	5%
LU	255	28%	37%	15%	11%	9%	65%	26%
HU	493	36%	50%	5%	2%	7%	86%	7%
MT	245	43%	36%	2%	2%	17%	79%	4%
NL	530	44%	43%	6%	4%	3%	87%	10%
AT	510	45%	41%	9%	2%	3%	86%	11%
PL	507	24%	49%	9%	2%	16%	73%	11%
PT	508	29%	44%	7%	1%	19%	73%	8%
RO	506	32%	37%	10%	3%	18%	69%	13%
SI	528	42%	41%	9%	2%	6%	83%	11%
SK	499	37%	47%	9%	1%	6%	84%	10%
FI	496	39%	47%	9%	2%	3%	86%	11%
SE	483	46%	40%	7%	3%	4%	86%	10%
UK	645	24%	53%	11%	3%	9%	77%	14%



QB4.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. (SPLIT B) Alternative fuels should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (IF 'SPLIT B')

QB4.7 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord. (SPLIT B) Des carburants alternatifs devraient être utilisés pour réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre (SI 'SPLIT B')

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	13405	38%	45%	7%	2%	8%	83%	9%
BE	505	43%	49%	5%	2%	1%	92%	7%
BG	507	39%	42%	4%	1%	14%	81%	5%
CZ	506	28%	56%	10%	1%	5%	84%	11%
DK	490	59%	35%	3%	1%	2%	94%	4%
DE	769	47%	41%	7%	2%	3%	88%	9%
EE	465	37%	45%	7%	3%	8%	82%	10%
IE	502	30%	45%	6%	2%	17%	75%	8%
EL	499	44%	35%	9%	2%	10%	79%	11%
ES	500	37%	40%	6%	2%	15%	77%	8%
FR	542	42%	44%	5%	3%	6%	86%	8%
IT	518	28%	53%	9%	2%	8%	81%	11%
CY	260	71%	19%	1%	1%	8%	90%	2%
LV	497	38%	48%	4%	1%	9%	86%	5%
LT	418	36%	40%	6%	2%	16%	76%	8%
LU	245	49%	35%	10%	2%	4%	84%	12%
HU	507	37%	46%	7%	1%	9%	83%	8%
MT	255	42%	42%	4%	1%	11%	84%	5%
NL	466	60%	31%	4%	3%	2%	91%	7%
AT	497	47%	42%	5%	3%	3%	89%	8%
PL	493	23%	54%	6%	1%	16%	77%	7%
PT	543	31%	45%	8%	1%	15%	76%	9%
RO	507	30%	40%	10%	4%	16%	70%	14%
SI	497	42%	43%	5%	2%	8%	85%	7%
SK	551	36%	50%	8%	2%	4%	86%	10%
FI	512	49%	38%	9%	1%	3%	87%	10%
SE	524	68%	26%	3%	1%	2%	94%	4%
UK	686	36%	49%	5%	2%	8%	85%	7%

QB4.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. You personally have taken actions aimed at helping to fight climate change

QB4.8 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord. Vous avez personnellement pris des actions pour contribuer à la lutte contre le changement climatique

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	16%	47%	19%	12%	6%	63%	31%
BE	1005	17%	47%	18%	17%	1%	64%	35%
BG	1015	3%	18%	26%	39%	14%	21%	65%
CZ	1007	13%	45%	27%	10%	5%	58%	37%
DK	1020	14%	42%	24%	17%	3%	56%	41%
DE	1549	20%	48%	18%	11%	3%	68%	29%
EE	1000	10%	38%	20%	26%	6%	48%	46%
IE	1001	25%	50%	8%	6%	11%	75%	14%
EL	1000	15%	52%	18%	15%	0%	67%	33%
ES	1026	19%	52%	13%	12%	4%	71%	25%
FR	1027	15%	45%	20%	18%	2%	60%	38%
IT	1039	11%	53%	18%	8%	10%	64%	26%
CY	508	24%	53%	6%	16%	1%	77%	22%
LV	1011	7%	26%	27%	34%	6%	33%	61%
LT	1023	7%	29%	20%	31%	13%	36%	51%
LU	500	33%	47%	9%	8%	3%	80%	17%
HU	1000	9%	39%	29%	19%	4%	48%	48%
MT	500	37%	43%	6%	11%	3%	80%	17%
NL	996	14%	51%	13%	20%	2%	65%	33%
AT	1007	25%	49%	15%	6%	5%	74%	21%
PL	1000	9%	39%	28%	11%	13%	48%	39%
PT	1051	10%	49%	22%	9%	10%	59%	31%
RO	1013	12%	27%	27%	11%	23%	39%	38%
SI	1025	24%	55%	11%	5%	5%	79%	16%
SK	1050	8%	43%	32%	13%	4%	51%	45%
FI	1008	13%	51%	23%	12%	1%	64%	35%
SE	1007	22%	58%	13%	6%	1%	80%	19%
UK	1331	19%	56%	14%	7%	4%	75%	21%

QB5 Which of the following actions aimed at fighting climate change have you personally taken? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (IF 'YOU PERSONALLY HAVE TAKEN ACTIONS AIMED AT HELPING TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE', CODE 1 OR 2 IN QB4.8)

QB5 Parmi les démarches suivantes pour lutter contre le changement climatique, lesquelles avez-vous personnellement entreprises ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES) (SI 'VOUS AVEZ PERSONNELLEMENT ENTREPRIS DES DEMARCHES POUR CONTRIBUER A LA LUTTE CONTRE LE CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE', CODE 1 OU 2 EN QB4.8)

	TOTAL	Vous avez acheté une voiture qui consomme moins de carburant ou qui est plus respectueuse de l'environnement / You have purchased a car that consumes less fuel, or is more environmentally friendly	Vous utilisez votre voiture moins souvent, en pratiquant, par exemple, le covoiturage ou en utilisant votre voiture plus efficacement / You are reducing the use of your car, for example by car-sharing or using your car more efficiently	Vous avez choisi un mode de déplacement ménageant l'environnement (à pied, à bicyclette, en transports publics) / You have chosen an environmentally friendly way of transportation (by foot, bicycle, public transport)	Vous réduisez la consommation énergétique dans votre foyer (en baissant par exemple le chauffage ou la climatisation, en ne laissant pas d'appareils en mode veille, en achetant des produits à faible consommation énergétique, tels que des ampoules et des appareils basse consommation) / You are reducing your consumption of energy at home (for example by turning down air conditioning or heating, not leaving appliances on stand-by, buying energy efficient products such as low-energy light bulbs or appliances)	Vous réduisez la consommation d'eau de votre foyer (par exemple en ne laissant pas couler l'eau pendant la vaisselle, etc.) / You are reducing your consumption of water at home (for example not leaving water running when washing the dishes, etc.)	Dans la mesure du possible, vous évitez de prendre l'avion pour des vols court-courriers / Where possible you avoid taking short-haul flights	Vous avez changé de fournisseur ou de tarif d'énergie pour recevoir une part d'énergie provenant de sources renouvelables plus importante que précédemment / You have switched to an energy supplier or tariff supplying a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	Vous triez la plupart de vos déchets pour le recyclage / You are separating most of your waste for recycling	Vous réduisez votre consommation de produits jetables (par exemple sacs plastiques, certains types d'emballage, etc.) / You are reducing the consumption of disposable items (for example plastic bags, certain kind of packaging, etc.)	Vous achetez des produits de saison et locaux pour éviter des produits qui viennent de loin, et qui contribuent aux émissions de CO2 (à cause du transport) / You buy seasonal and local products to avoid products that come from far away, and thus contribute to CO2 emissions (because of the transport)	Vous avez installé des appareils à votre domicile qui génèrent de l'énergie renouvelable (par exemple une éolienne, des panneaux solaires) / You have installed equipment in your own home that generates renewable energy (for example, a wind turbine, solar panels)	Autre (SPONTANEOUS) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	16754	20%	24%	28%	63%	55%	11%	9%	78%	41%	29%	6%	1%	1%
BE	646	26%	36%	41%	66%	60%	16%	16%	87%	56%	38%	10%	2%	0%
BG	210	14%	12%	35%	55%	43%	4%	1%	50%	23%	19%	2%	1%	3%
CZ	578	11%	17%	36%	73%	65%	8%	5%	82%	44%	20%	2%	0%	0%
DK	574	27%	19%	44%	84%	71%	11%	8%	67%	43%	21%	7%	1%	0%
DE	1059	36%	30%	35%	76%	69%	18%	10%	88%	55%	39%	12%	1%	0%
EE	481	20%	26%	43%	55%	61%	12%	6%	78%	52%	40%	2%	1%	2%
IE	751	14%	15%	24%	61%	43%	7%	9%	87%	45%	21%	3%	1%	0%
EL	672	6%	18%	26%	66%	68%	3%	2%	64%	19%	25%	3%	0%	0%
ES	733	5%	17%	21%	51%	50%	3%	3%	78%	16%	8%	1%	1%	1%
FR	612	23%	33%	32%	66%	70%	9%	4%	91%	54%	54%	8%	1%	0%
IT	658	20%	20%	18%	53%	47%	7%	8%	70%	38%	28%	2%	0%	1%
CY	390	11%	17%	10%	71%	78%	3%	2%	55%	13%	10%	9%	1%	0%
LV	329	12%	13%	47%	38%	49%	7%	2%	53%	46%	28%	1%	2%	1%
LT	366	12%	14%	35%	46%	54%	6%	3%	61%	35%	14%	0%	2%	2%
LU	401	40%	33%	48%	75%	71%	35%	7%	87%	61%	47%	9%	0%	0%
HU	482	6%	18%	37%	69%	67%	9%	2%	52%	34%	17%	3%	3%	0%
MT	398	15%	19%	17%	74%	73%	2%	10%	77%	50%	28%	16%	0%	0%
NL	645	22%	34%	44%	76%	42%	10%	28%	80%	42%	25%	6%	2%	1%
AT	747	17%	23%	35%	66%	46%	14%	12%	83%	56%	50%	13%	1%	0%
PL	479	14%	9%	22%	53%	49%	5%	7%	59%	44%	13%	3%	3%	3%
PT	618	4%	9%	8%	55%	56%	3%	3%	71%	21%	6%	2%	0%	5%
RO	398	12%	9%	34%	52%	49%	3%	3%	38%	37%	14%	1%	1%	4%
SI	806	21%	20%	40%	68%	69%	8%	6%	81%	48%	28%	8%	2%	0%
SK	537	14%	16%	37%	68%	60%	4%	3%	72%	30%	15%	3%	0%	0%
FI	640	24%	29%	47%	74%	60%	19%	10%	82%	45%	32%	8%	2%	0%
SE	812	31%	38%	58%	74%	43%	35%	19%	82%	54%	44%	9%	2%	0%
UK	997	22%	26%	18%	62%	37%	12%	16%	87%	32%	28%	7%	1%	1%

QB6a To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the European Union. (IF 'SPLIT A')

QB6a Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante : La protection de l'environnement peut être un moteur pour la croissance économique dans l'Union européenne. (SI 'SPLIT A')

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	13314	18%	48%	14%	4%	16%	66%	18%
BE	500	21%	57%	14%	4%	4%	78%	18%
BG	508	19%	43%	9%	5%	24%	62%	14%
CZ	501	16%	52%	23%	2%	7%	68%	25%
DK	530	23%	52%	13%	2%	10%	75%	15%
DE	780	20%	45%	18%	6%	11%	65%	24%
EE	535	9%	39%	25%	7%	20%	48%	32%
IE	499	20%	36%	6%	3%	35%	56%	9%
EL	501	33%	47%	9%	2%	9%	80%	11%
ES	526	21%	43%	7%	4%	25%	64%	11%
FR	485	24%	55%	10%	3%	8%	79%	13%
IT	521	18%	53%	9%	2%	18%	71%	11%
CY	248	52%	29%	5%	1%	13%	81%	6%
LV	514	11%	38%	24%	10%	17%	49%	34%
LT	605	10%	42%	15%	6%	27%	52%	21%
LU	255	29%	45%	12%	3%	11%	74%	15%
HU	493	14%	53%	12%	6%	15%	67%	18%
MT	245	39%	39%	5%	2%	15%	78%	7%
NL	530	18%	44%	20%	6%	12%	62%	26%
AT	510	19%	53%	17%	4%	7%	72%	21%
PL	507	15%	48%	13%	2%	22%	63%	15%
PT	508	9%	53%	8%	1%	29%	62%	9%
RO	506	23%	33%	12%	7%	25%	56%	19%
SI	528	18%	48%	17%	4%	13%	66%	21%
SK	499	16%	50%	22%	3%	9%	66%	25%
FI	496	16%	55%	16%	3%	10%	71%	19%
SE	483	27%	48%	11%	3%	11%	75%	14%
UK	645	9%	50%	18%	3%	20%	59%	21%

QB6b To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The protection of the environment is an obstacle to economic growth in the European Union. (IF 'SPLIT B')

QB6b Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante : La protection de l'environnement est un obstacle à la croissance économique dans l'Union européenne. (SI 'SPLIT B')

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	13405	4%	22%	34%	26%	14%	26%	60%
BE	505	5%	27%	38%	25%	5%	32%	63%
BG	507	2%	18%	30%	27%	23%	20%	57%
CZ	506	3%	23%	45%	23%	6%	26%	68%
DK	490	5%	28%	39%	20%	8%	33%	59%
DE	769	3%	13%	43%	32%	9%	16%	75%
EE	465	5%	25%	34%	20%	16%	30%	54%
IE	502	8%	24%	16%	13%	39%	32%	29%
EL	499	9%	19%	29%	36%	7%	28%	65%
ES	500	3%	23%	26%	29%	19%	26%	55%
FR	542	4%	18%	33%	37%	8%	22%	70%
IT	518	3%	25%	32%	27%	13%	28%	59%
CY	260	10%	19%	22%	35%	14%	29%	57%
LV	497	9%	25%	33%	17%	16%	34%	50%
LT	418	3%	23%	27%	17%	30%	26%	44%
LU	245	5%	14%	28%	45%	8%	19%	73%
HU	507	5%	26%	35%	21%	13%	31%	56%
MT	255	6%	13%	33%	30%	18%	19%	63%
NL	466	8%	29%	37%	19%	7%	37%	56%
AT	497	6%	18%	35%	33%	8%	24%	68%
PL	493	2%	20%	41%	17%	20%	22%	58%
PT	543	4%	28%	30%	11%	27%	32%	41%
RO	507	12%	22%	22%	23%	21%	34%	45%
SI	497	5%	26%	33%	23%	13%	31%	56%
SK	551	4%	18%	49%	23%	6%	22%	72%
FI	512	2%	21%	43%	28%	6%	23%	71%
SE	524	3%	21%	30%	39%	7%	24%	69%
UK	686	4%	34%	27%	14%	21%	38%	41%

QB7 Personnellement, combien seriez-vous prêt(e) à payer en plus pour de l'énergie produite à partir de sources qui émettent moins de gaz à effet de serre afin de lutter contre le changement climatique ? En moyenne combien, en pourcentage, seriez vous prêt(e) à dépenser en plus ?

QB7 Personally, how much would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from sources that emit less greenhouse gases in order to fight the climate change? In average, how much, in percent, would you be ready to pay more?

	TOTAL	1 - 5 %	6 - 10 %	11 - 20 %	21 - 30 %	31 - 40 %	41 - 50 %	Plus de 50% / More than 50%	Non / No	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	25%	14%	6%	2%	0%	1%	1%	27%	24%
BE	1005	30%	17%	9%	2%	1%	1%	1%	31%	8%
BG	1015	16%	16%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	26%	34%
CZ	1007	23%	9%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%	31%
DK	1020	35%	19%	6%	3%	0%	1%	1%	21%	14%
DE	1549	27%	16%	7%	1%	0%	1%	0%	33%	15%
EE	1000	27%	13%	5%	2%	0%	1%	0%	34%	18%
IE	1001	22%	8%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	24%	40%
EL	1000	29%	18%	7%	1%	0%	0%	1%	24%	20%
ES	1026	30%	13%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	20%	30%
FR	1027	23%	16%	8%	3%	0%	1%	2%	30%	17%
IT	1039	23%	12%	7%	2%	0%	0%	1%	18%	37%
CY	508	30%	20%	7%	1%	1%	2%	0%	13%	26%
LV	1011	19%	11%	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	40%	24%
LT	1023	24%	12%	7%	1%	0%	1%	0%	28%	27%
LU	500	29%	17%	10%	2%	0%	3%	1%	12%	26%
HU	1000	24%	18%	8%	1%	1%	1%	1%	28%	18%
MT	500	19%	8%	6%	2%	0%	3%	1%	25%	36%
NL	996	29%	20%	6%	2%	0%	1%	1%	29%	12%
AT	1007	34%	16%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	29%	16%
PL	1000	25%	11%	5%	1%	0%	1%	0%	32%	25%
PT	1051	17%	4%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	28%	48%
RO	1013	21%	9%	5%	2%	0%	0%	1%	12%	50%
SI	1025	33%	14%	7%	2%	1%	0%	1%	23%	19%
SK	1050	28%	12%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	24%	30%
FI	1008	30%	21%	8%	3%	0%	1%	0%	24%	13%
SE	1007	24%	22%	11%	5%	1%	4%	2%	14%	17%
UK	1331	21%	16%	5%	2%	0%	1%	1%	32%	22%