



Special Eurobarometer 435

Report

Climate Change

Fieldwork

May – June 2015

Publication

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Survey requested by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Climate Action
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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Survey conducted by TNS political & social at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA)

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM “Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer” Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

Climate change is one of the most serious challenges of the 21st Century and taking action to deal with it is a key priority for the European Union.

The impacts of climate change are already being felt in Europe and in every corner of the world. The strong consensus among scientists is that greenhouse gases emitted by human activities are responsible for most of the warming of the Earth's climate since the 1950s. In its latest Assessment Report, published in 2014, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change says strong and urgent action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions can reduce the risk of dangerous and possibly irreversible impacts in the future.

2015 is a critical year for international action on climate change, as negotiations are underway to reach a new legally binding agreement that would, for the first time, require action by all countries to cut greenhouse gas emissions. The new agreement is due to be finalised in Paris in December and implemented from 2020.

The overall aim of the new agreement is to prevent dangerous climate change by limiting the global average temperature rise to below 2°C compared with pre-industrial levels. Scientists believe the risk of severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts increases dramatically at higher levels of warming. The European Union is committed to securing an ambitious, durable and legally binding agreement applicable to all countries that will put the world on track to achieve the below 2°C objective.

The European Union has long been at the forefront of international efforts to fight climate change and has committed to becoming a highly energy-efficient, low-carbon society, setting itself some of the world's most ambitious climate and energy targets.

Climate change is one of the five headline targets set out in Europe 2020 – the EU's ten-year strategy for sustainable growth launched in 2010. The European Union is already well on its way to meeting its 2020 targets for emissions reductions, renewables and energy efficiency¹.

In October 2014, EU leaders strengthened their commitment to making the EU's economy and energy system more competitive, secure and sustainable by agreeing new climate and energy targets for 2030. This includes a domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal of at least 40% below 1990 levels – the core of the EU's contribution to the new global agreement. The headline targets also include increasing the share of renewable energy to at least 27% of the EU's energy consumption, and increasing energy efficiency by at least 27%.

In February 2015, the EU launched the Energy Union², which aims to ensure affordable, secure and sustainable energy for Europe and its citizens. The strategy will lead to a sustainable, low-carbon and environmentally-friendly economy, putting Europe at the forefront of renewable energy production and the fight against climate change.

Climate action is well anchored in the Juncker Commission's priority project teams for jobs, growth, investment, competitiveness, energy union and external relations.

As Europe works towards meeting its climate and energy objectives, this Eurobarometer survey measures the attitude and behaviour of EU citizens towards climate change.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/package/index_en.htm

² http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/energy-union/index_en.htm

Previous waves of this Eurobarometer Survey were carried out in 2013, 2011, 2009 and 2008. This latest edition of the report covers four main areas:

- Perceptions of climate change: where climate change ranks alongside other global issues, and how seriously respondents view the problem of climate change itself;
- Taking action on climate change: who has primary responsibility for addressing the problem, and whether respondents have personally taken steps to help reduce emissions;
- Attitudes to fighting climate change and reducing fossil fuel imports: whether fighting climate change is good for the economy, and whether attempts to address the problem can be effective unless all countries are involved;
- Looking to the future: whether national governments should set targets for renewable energy, and whether they should support energy efficiency.

This survey was carried out by TNS opinion & social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between the 30th of May and 8th of June 2015³. 27,718 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of the Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA). The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer” Unit)⁴. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS opinion & social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals⁵.

³ It is important to note that this survey was conducted in early summer while the previous edition, Special Eurobarometer 409, was carried out in early winter.

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁵ 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 has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czech Republic	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Greece	EL	Poland	PL
Spain	ES	Portugal	PT
France	FR	Romania	RO
Croatia	HR	Slovenia	SI
Ireland	IE	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus*	CY	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States			EU28

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the “acquis communautaire” has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the “CY” category and in the EU28 average.

*We wish to thank the people throughout Europe
who have given their time to take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change remains a key concern for the European public. Altogether, 91% see climate change as a serious problem, with 69% considering it a very serious problem. Almost half of all Europeans (47%) think that climate change is one of the world's most serious problems and around one in six (15%) think it is the single most serious problem that the world faces.

- Regional variations are noticeable. In Sweden, Finland and Denmark, climate change is seen as the single most serious challenge facing the world, for example, while in parts of Eastern Europe, armed conflict is considered the most serious issue;
- Climate change is perceived to be the fourth most serious problem facing the world after poverty (30%), international terrorism (19%) and the economic situation (16%, a decrease of 8 percentage points from 2013). The proportion of respondents who think that the economic situation is the world's most serious problem has declined in all Member States. Since the last survey there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of Europeans who view international terrorism as the most serious problem now facing the world, up 11 percentage points from 2013.
- There is an overwhelming consensus that tackling climate change requires a collective global effort. More than nine out of ten respondents (93%) say that fighting climate change will only be effective if all countries of the world act together;
- Tackling climate change is mainly seen as the responsibility of national governments (42%), business and industry (35%) and the European Union (35%). However, there has been a noticeable increase in the proportion of Europeans who think that there is a collective responsibility for tackling climate change (16%, compared with 10% in 2013);
- Almost half (49%) of EU citizens say they took some kind of action to combat climate change over the last six months. When prompted with specific actions, however, the proportion rises to 93%, showing an increase from 2013 (+4 percentage points). There has been a significant increase in all action areas compared to 2013, in particular in the proportion of Europeans buying local and seasonal produce (49%, compared to 36% in 2013) and environmentally-friendly products (42%, compared to 36% in 2013);
- Reducing and separating waste for recycling is the most common action undertaken, with almost three-quarters (74%) having done this (+5 percentage points from 2013). Buying fewer disposable items comes second. Some 57% of Europeans (+6 percentage points from 2013) say they try to cut down on disposable items, such as plastic bags from supermarkets and excessive packaging;
- There is also a positive view of the economic benefits of tackling climate change – more than eight out of ten Europeans (81%) believe that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and create jobs in the EU;
- Roughly two-thirds of Europeans (65%) also think that reducing fossil fuel imports can benefit the EU economy, with around one in four (26%) saying they totally agree. The same proportion agree that reducing imports of fossil fuels can also increase the security of EU energy supplies;
- More than nine in 10 Europeans (92%) think it is important that their government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030, with more than half (52%) saying it is “very important”;
- Similarly, just over nine in 10 Europeans (91%) say it is important that their government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030, with a small increase in those who say it is “very important” (52%, +3 percentage points from 2013).

I. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The first chapter of the report assesses respondents' general perceptions of climate change. It begins by looking at what the general public think the single most serious problem facing the world is and what they consider to be other serious problems. More specifically, this section then discusses how serious a problem respondents consider climate change to be.

I.1. Perceptions of climate change as a global problem

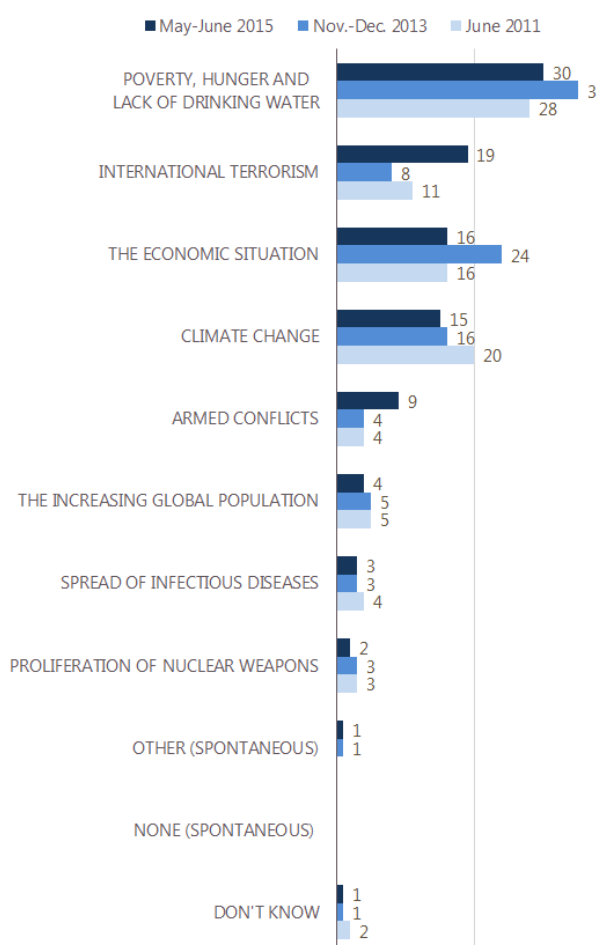
– Around one in six Europeans continue to think climate change is the single most serious problem that the world faces –

Respondents were provided with a list of problems that the world currently faces and they were asked which one they considered to be the most serious⁶.

Despite witnessing a 5pp decline since 2013, poverty, hunger and the lack of drinking water continues to be considered the most serious problem facing the world, mentioned by 30% of respondents across the EU. Around one in five (19%) respondents now mention international terrorism, and slightly smaller proportions think that the economic situation (16%) and climate change (15%) are the most serious problems. Significantly fewer mention armed conflicts (9%), the increasing global population (4%), spread of infectious diseases (3%) and the proliferation of nuclear weapons (2%).

Compared with the results of 2013, there has been a significant increase in the proportion mentioning international terrorism (+11 percentage points) and a more moderate increase in the share of people citing armed conflicts (+5pp). The view that the economic situation is the most serious problem facing the world has declined notably since 2013 (-8pp), returning to a similar proportion to that observed in 2011, whilst the perceptions of climate change have remained relatively stable since 2013.

QA1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(% - EU28)



⁶ QA1a: Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

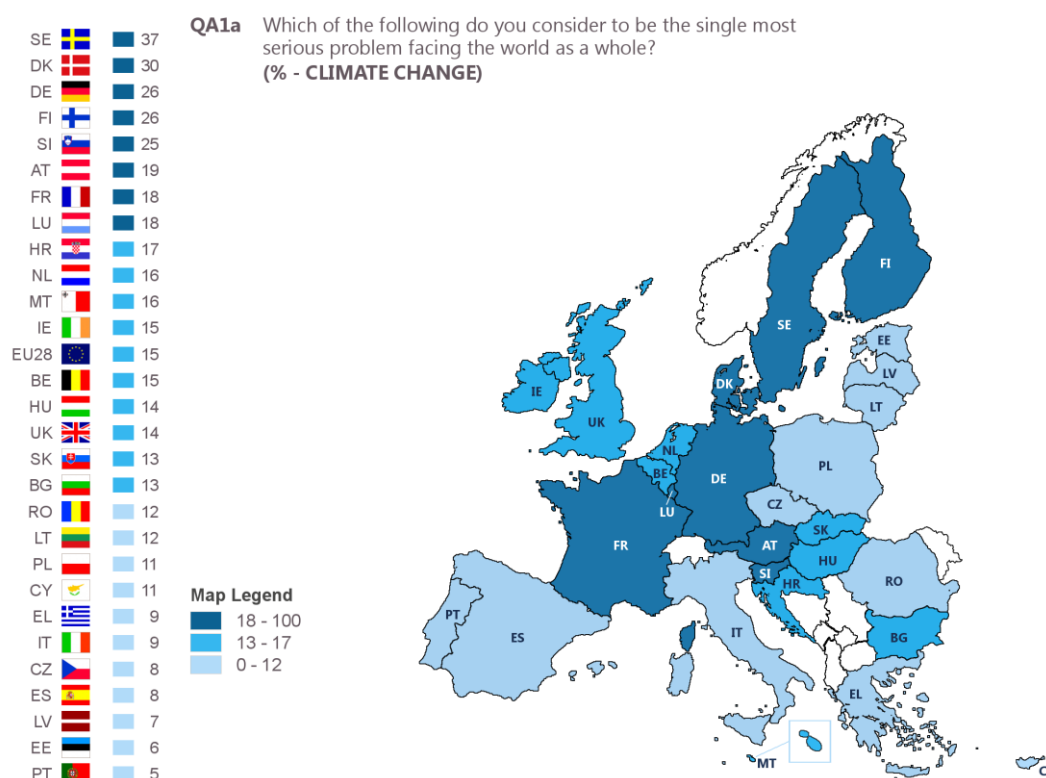
Roughly a fifth of respondents (19%, +11 percentage points compared with 2013) think that international terrorism is the most serious problem facing the world, while 16% (-8pp) think the economic situation is the most serious problem.

It is clear from the results here that concern about terrorism has risen substantially amongst Europeans over the last couple of years. This noticeable change may be related to the international context, with the January 2015 attacks in Paris, followed by other violent episodes in European countries. Furthermore, this shift in European opinion had already been observed in another Eurobarometer survey conducted this year: in 2015, roughly half (49%, +16 percentage points compared with 2011) of respondents identified terrorism as one of the EU's most important security challenges⁷.

Climate change is now seen as the fourth most serious problem, mentioned by 15% (down from 16% in 2013, and 20% in 2011). The context described above certainly had an impact on the results for this question; this is confirmed by the fact that “armed” conflict is another concern which increased significantly (9%, +5pp).

Less than 5% of respondents identify the remaining options as the most serious problem facing the world. These include the increasing global population (4%, -1pp), the spread of infectious diseases (3%, no change), and the proliferation of nuclear weapons (2%, -1pp).

The following map shows where concern about climate change is greatest among EU Member States. In five countries, at least a quarter of respondents say that climate change is the most serious problem facing the world: Sweden (37%), Denmark (30%), Germany (26%), Finland (26%) and Slovenia (25%). At the other end of the scale, less than a tenth of respondents regard climate change as the single most serious problem in seven Member States, with respondents in Portugal (5%), Estonia (6%) and Latvia (7%) the least likely to mention it.



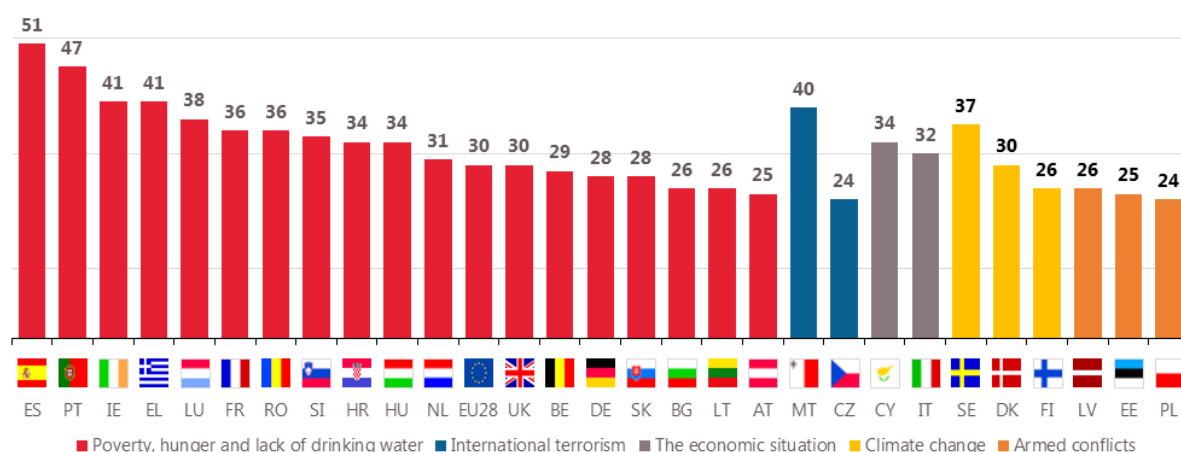
⁷ See Special Eurobarometer 432, “Europeans’ attitudes towards security” (March 2015).

In 18 Member States, respondents think that **poverty, lack of food and drinking water** is the most serious problem facing the world. Respondents in Spain (51%) and Portugal (47%) are the most likely to say this, while those in Italy (17%), Estonia (18%) and Poland (18%) are the least likely to do so.

Malta (40%) and the Czech Republic (24%) are the only countries in which a majority of respondents think that **international terrorism** is the most serious problem, while respondents in Cyprus (34%) and Italy (32%) believe that **the economic situation** is the most serious problem. Respondents in the three EU Nordic countries – Sweden (37%), Denmark (30%) and Finland (26%) – think that **climate change** is a more serious problem than the other seven options. Meanwhile, respondents in Latvia (26%), Estonia (25%) and Poland (24%) think that **armed conflicts** are the most serious problem facing the world.

QA1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(%)

- Answer mentioned the most -



There have been noticeable changes in some countries since 2013 in the proportions of respondents who see various problems as the most serious:

- The proportion of respondents who think that **climate change** is the world's most serious problem has increased most substantially since 2013 in Slovenia (25%, +8pp), Bulgaria (13%, +4pp), France (18%, +4pp), and Hungary (14%, +4pp). However, it also declined noticeably in several countries, including Malta (16%, -14pp), Belgium (15%, -9pp), Austria (19%, -5pp) and Italy (9%, -5pp);
- While **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** is seen as a more serious problem in Spain (51%, +6pp) and Ireland (41%, +5pp) than before, fewer respondents in most Member States hold this opinion. The largest declines happened in Poland (18%, -14pp), Bulgaria (26%, -9pp), Estonia (18%, -9pp) and Finland (24%, -9pp);

- Reflecting the EU-level results, there has been an increase across the board in the proportion of respondents who think that **international terrorism** is the most serious problem facing the world. The biggest increases were seen in Malta (40%, +30pp), Belgium (27%, +19pp), Italy (24%, +17pp), the UK (28%, +15pp), France (24%, +15pp), the Czech Republic (24%, +14pp) and Luxembourg (21%, +13pp);
- In contrast, the proportion of respondents who think that **the economic situation** is the world's most serious problem has declined in all Member States since 2013, with the most substantial changes occurring in the Czech Republic (17%, -20pp), Latvia (16%, -16pp), Italy (32%, -15pp), Slovakia (19%, -15pp), Ireland (14%, -14pp), Spain (26%, -13pp) and Lithuania (21%, -13pp). It is worth noting that the proportion of respondents who mention the economic situation as the most serious problem has declined more than those mentioning climate change, both at the EU (-8pp vs. -1pp) and country level.

QA1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? (%)

		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	2015 - 2013	International terrorism	2015 - 2013	The economic situation	2015 - 2013	Climate change	2015 - 2013
EU28		30	▼ 5	19	▲ 11	16	▼ 8	15	▼ 1
BE		29	▼ 5	27	▲ 19	14	▼ 6	15	▼ 9
BG		26	▼ 9	15	▲ 6	25	▼ 3	13	▲ 4
CZ		22	=	24	▲ 14	17	▼ 20	8	▼ 3
DK		28	▼ 1	18	▲ 7	4	▼ 6	30	=
DE		28	▼ 8	20	▲ 10	5	▼ 3	26	▼ 1
EE		18	▼ 9	18	▲ 9	17	▼ 12	6	▼ 3
IE		41	▲ 5	15	▲ 8	14	▼ 14	15	▲ 1
EL		41	▼ 1	5	▲ 3	36	▼ 5	9	=
ES		51	▲ 6	8	▲ 6	26	▼ 13	8	=
FR		36	▼ 7	24	▲ 15	12	▼ 10	18	▲ 4
HR		34	▼ 5	10	▲ 6	27	▼ 2	17	▲ 1
IT		17	▼ 4	24	▲ 17	32	▼ 15	9	▼ 5
CY		31	▼ 3	12	▲ 9	34	▼ 12	11	▲ 3
LV		23	▼ 3	14	▲ 4	16	▼ 16	7	▼ 2
LT		26	▼ 3	11	▲ 3	21	▼ 13	12	=
LU		38	▼ 8	21	▲ 13	6	▼ 8	18	▲ 1
HU		34	▼ 7	9	▲ 3	20	▼ 7	14	▲ 4
MT		23	▼ 5	40	▲ 30	6	▼ 9	16	▼ 14
NL		31	▼ 8	22	▲ 13	6	▼ 3	16	▼ 4
AT		25	▼ 6	11	▲ 6	19	▼ 1	19	▼ 5
PL		18	▼ 14	20	▲ 10	13	▼ 6	11	=
PT		47	▼ 2	8	▲ 4	22	▼ 5	5	▼ 1
RO		36	▼ 6	10	▲ 6	24	▼ 6	12	▲ 2
SI		35	▼ 8	9	▲ 7	18	▼ 10	25	▲ 8
SK		28	▼ 8	16	▲ 10	19	▼ 15	13	▲ 1
FI		24	▼ 9	14	▲ 9	6	▼ 3	26	▲ 3
SE		28	▼ 5	12	▲ 9	3	▼ 2	37	▼ 2
UK		30	▼ 4	28	▲ 15	6	▼ 5	14	▲ 2

Having been asked what they thought was the single most serious problem facing the world, respondents were then asked what other problems they considered to be serious, naming up to a maximum of three. The results of both questions combined are as follows.

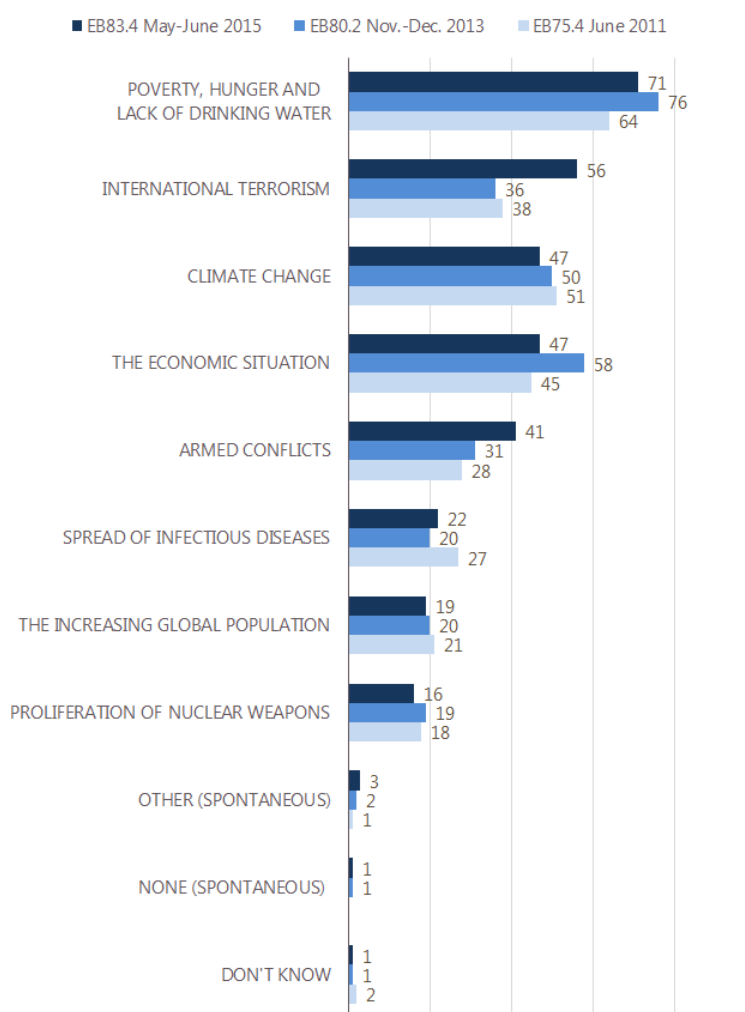
Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water remains the most frequently mentioned problem facing the world when all responses are considered, mentioned by around seven in ten EU respondents (71%). **International terrorism** follows, with more than half (56%) citing it – a significant increase since 2013 when just over a third (36%) saw this as one of the most serious problems.

The proportion mentioning the economic situation has decreased significantly (-11pp) since 2013. As a result, climate change is now joint third with the **economic situation** (both 47%) in terms of what are considered the most serious problems facing the world as a whole. Unlike most of the other problems, the proportion mentioning **climate change** has remained relatively stable since 2011, with around half mentioning it each time.

Although only 9% of respondents consider **armed conflict** the single most serious problem, more than four in ten think that it is at least one of the most serious. Similar to international terrorism, armed conflict has also witnessed a significant increase in the proportion of people mentioning it since 2013 (+10pp).

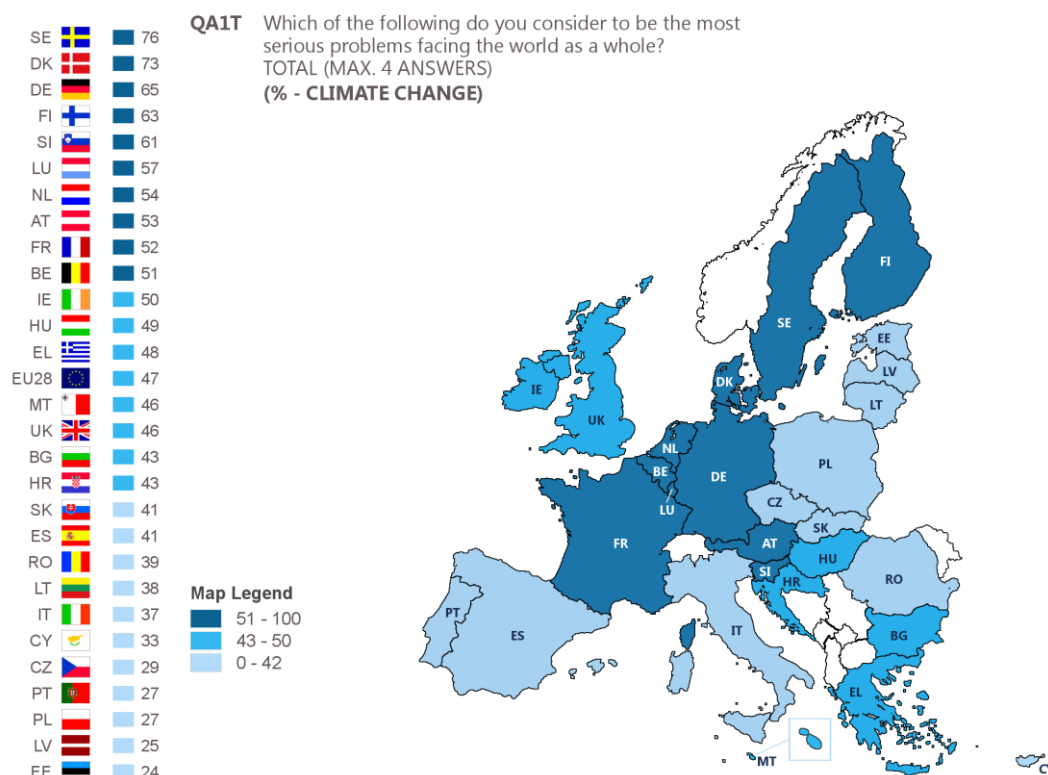
Out of the remaining problems, roughly two respondents in ten think that **the spread of infectious diseases** (22%, +2pp) and **the increasing global population** (19%, -1pp) are among the most serious problems, while roughly one in six respondents consider it to be **the proliferation of nuclear weapons** (16%, -3pp).

QA1T Which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problems facing the world as a whole? TOTAL (% - EU28)



MAX. 4 ANSWERS

At national level, the Member States with the highest proportion of respondents mentioning climate change as one of the most serious problems facing the world are Sweden (76%), Denmark (73%), Germany (65%) and Finland (63%). At the other end of the scale, only around a quarter of respondents in Estonia (24%) and Latvia (25%) are of the same opinion.



MAX. 4 ANSWERS

There have been a number of changes compared to the 2013 survey:

- The proportion of respondents who think that **climate change** is one of the most serious problems facing the world as a whole has increased substantially in Ireland (50%, +9pp), Bulgaria (43%, +8pp), Luxembourg (57%, +7pp) and France (52%, +6pp). However, there were also declines in 17 Member States, most obviously in Austria (53%, -17pp), Italy (37%, -12pp), Malta (46%, -12pp), Poland (27%, -11pp) and Cyprus (33%, -10pp);
- The proportion of respondents who regard **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** as one of the most serious problems declined in most countries, especially Estonia (53%, -13pp), Poland (52%, -13pp), Austria (70%, -12pp) and Slovakia (67%, -11pp);
- In all Member States, there were substantial increases in the proportion of respondents who think that **international terrorism** is one of the most serious problems, with the most noticeable changes being recorded in Belgium (62%, +34pp), Italy (63%, +29pp), Malta (73%, +25pp), the Czech Republic (65%, +25pp) and Cyprus (45%, +25pp);
- In contrast, the proportion of respondents who think that **the economic situation** is one of the most serious problems has decreased in all countries, with the most substantial falls being seen in the Czech Republic (47%, -22pp), Slovakia (51%, -21pp) and Lithuania (53%, -17pp).

QA1T Which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problems facing the world as a whole? TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	2015 - 2013	International terrorism	2015 - 2013	Climate change	2015 - 2013	The economic situation	2015 - 2013
EU28		71	▼ 5	56	▲ 20	47	▼ 3	47	▼ 11
BE		67	▲ 1	62	▲ 34	51	▼ 5	42	▼ 9
BG		66	▼ 10	56	▲ 13	43	▲ 8	61	▼ 11
CZ		62	=	65	▲ 25	29	▼ 9	47	▼ 22
DK		75	▼ 3	54	▲ 9	73	=	25	▼ 16
DE		72	▼ 9	59	▲ 16	65	▼ 5	27	▼ 11
EE		53	▼ 13	51	▲ 20	24	▼ 4	48	▼ 11
IE		77	▲ 1	52	▲ 22	50	▲ 9	46	▼ 12
EL		87	▼ 4	39	▲ 13	48	▼ 5	82	▼ 5
ES		89	▲ 1	45	▲ 24	41	▼ 3	67	▼ 14
FR		77	▼ 4	63	▲ 21	52	▲ 6	47	▼ 13
HR		76	▼ 4	43	▲ 13	43	▼ 7	65	▼ 3
IT		54	▼ 10	63	▲ 29	37	▼ 12	72	▼ 6
CY		84	▼ 6	45	▲ 25	33	▼ 10	73	▼ 15
LV		55	▼ 4	44	▲ 8	25	▼ 8	48	▼ 13
LT		59	▼ 10	42	▲ 9	38	▼ 3	53	▼ 17
LU		75	▼ 5	57	▲ 18	57	▲ 7	33	▼ 5
HU		72	▼ 9	38	▲ 17	49	▲ 3	56	▼ 10
MT		64	▼ 7	73	▲ 25	46	▼ 12	32	▼ 16
NL		79	▼ 3	64	▲ 23	54	▼ 3	29	▼ 10
AT		70	▼ 12	43	▲ 15	53	▼ 17	56	▼ 9
PL		52	▼ 13	52	▲ 18	27	▼ 11	39	▼ 8
PT		91	▲ 5	46	▲ 17	27	▼ 6	59	▼ 13
RO		70	▼ 7	41	▲ 18	39	▲ 1	62	▼ 8
SI		76	▼ 6	43	▲ 24	61	▲ 4	65	▼ 7
SK		67	▼ 11	52	▲ 17	41	▼ 4	51	▼ 21
FI		67	▼ 10	47	▲ 14	63	▲ 4	29	▼ 7
SE		80	▼ 5	53	▲ 23	76	▼ 5	25	▼ 2
UK		71	▲ 1	61	▲ 16	46	▲ 2	32	▼ 8

MAX. 4 ANSWERS

When looking again at the single most serious problem facing the world, the socio-demographic results show that:

- Women are somewhat more likely than men (34% vs. 27%) to think that poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water is the most serious problem. Men are slightly more likely to think that climate change is the most serious problem (17% vs. 14%);
- Respondents aged 55 and over are the most likely to think that international terrorism is the most serious problem (22% vs. 15% of 15-24 year-olds). However, 15-24 year-olds are the most likely to think that poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water is the most serious problem (35% vs. 29% of 40-54 year-olds);
- Respondents who left education aged 20 or over are more likely than those who left aged 15 or under to think that climate change is the most serious problem (19% vs. 12%), but they are the least likely to regard the economic situation as the most serious problem (12% vs. 19%);
- While 17% of respondents who almost never have difficulty paying their bills think that climate change is the world's most serious problem, only 10% of respondents who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time say this;
- 20% of respondents who have taken action to fight climate change⁸ believe climate change is the most serious problem facing the world, compared with 10% of respondents who have not taken action.

⁸ The results of this question will be analysed in chapter 2.1 of this report.

QA1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(% - EU28)

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	International terrorism	The economic situation	Climate change	Armed conflicts	The increasing global population	Spread of infectious diseases	Proliferation of nuclear weapons
EU28	30	19	16	15	9	4	3	2
 Gender								
Man	27	19	16	17	9	5	3	2
Woman	34	20	15	14	8	3	3	2
 Age								
15-24	35	15	17	15	9	4	3	2
25-39	31	16	17	15	9	5	3	2
40-54	29	20	17	16	8	4	3	2
55 +	30	22	13	15	9	4	3	2
 Education (End of)								
15-	33	19	19	12	7	3	3	2
16-19	28	21	17	14	9	4	3	2
20+	30	18	12	19	9	5	3	2
Still studying	36	13	14	16	10	5	3	2
 Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	36	16	23	10	5	4	2	2
From time to time	31	17	21	13	7	3	4	2
Almost never/ Never	30	20	12	17	10	5	2	2
 Has taken action to fight climate change								
Yes	31	18	13	20	8	5	2	2
No	30	20	19	10	9	4	4	2

The socio-demographic groups most likely to think that climate change is one of the most serious problems facing the world as a whole are those who:

- Are aged 40-54 (52%), when compared to those in other age groups (45-47%);
- Finished their full-time education aged 20 or over (56%), particularly when compared to those who completed their education at the age of 15 or under (38%);
- Are managers (55%), especially when compared to house persons (40%) and the unemployed (42%);
- Never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (50%).

Unsurprisingly, respondents who say that they have taken action to fight climate change are much more likely to say that climate change is one of the most serious problems facing the world.

When looking across the socio-demographic breakdowns for those who say that poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water is one of the most serious problems, few differences can be found.

The groups that are most likely to cite international terrorism as one of their top concerns are the following:

- Respondents aged 40-54 (57%) and 55 or over (59%), when compared to those aged 15-24 (51%) and 25-39 (52%);
- Retired people (60%), particularly when compared to the unemployed and students (both 51%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (57%), compared to those who struggle most of the time (50%).

Views on whether the economic situation is one of the most serious problems facing the world also reflect significant differences between socio-economic groups. Those most likely to cite the economic situation are:

- Those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or under (53%), particularly when compared to those who left at the age of 20 or over (42%);
- House persons (55%), compared with managers (41%) and retired respondents (42%);
- Those who struggle to pay their household bills most of the time or from time to time (both 59%), especially when compared to those who never or almost never have this problem (41%).

QA1T Which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problems facing the world as a whole? TOTAL
(% - EU28)

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	International terrorism	Climate change	The economic situation	Armed conflicts	Spread of infectious diseases	The increasing global population	Proliferation of nuclear weapons	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	71	56	47	47	41	22	19	16	3	1	1
Gender											
Man	68	54	48	47	41	20	21	16	3	1	1
Woman	73	57	47	47	40	24	16	17	2	1	1
Age											
15-24	74	51	47	46	41	26	19	18	2	1	0
25-39	70	52	46	50	42	23	19	16	2	1	1
40-54	70	57	52	48	40	23	19	16	2	0	0
55 +	70	59	45	45	40	19	18	15	3	1	1
Education (End of)											
15-	72	55	38	53	34	23	14	14	3	1	1
16-19	69	58	45	48	41	22	18	17	2	1	1
20+	72	55	56	42	44	20	22	16	2	1	0
Still studying	74	51	51	44	43	25	20	18	2	1	0
Difficulties paying bills											
Most of the time	77	50	41	59	34	23	17	17	4	1	1
From time to time	70	55	43	59	38	26	15	16	3	1	1
Almost never/ Never	71	57	50	41	43	20	21	16	2	1	1
Has taken action to fight climate change											
Yes	73	57	57	44	41	20	20	16	3	0	0
No	68	55	37	51	40	25	18	16	3	1	1

MAX. 4 ANSWERS

I.2. Perceived seriousness of climate change

Respondents were asked to rate how serious a problem climate change is at this moment in time, choosing their answer from a scale of 1 to 10, where 10 means an “extremely serious problem” and 1 represents “not at all a serious problem”⁹. For the purpose of analysis, individual scores were grouped together to make up the following sub-groups:

- Ratings of 7-10 – “A very serious problem”;
- Ratings of 5-6 – “A fairly serious problem”;
- Ratings of 1-4 – “Not a serious problem”.

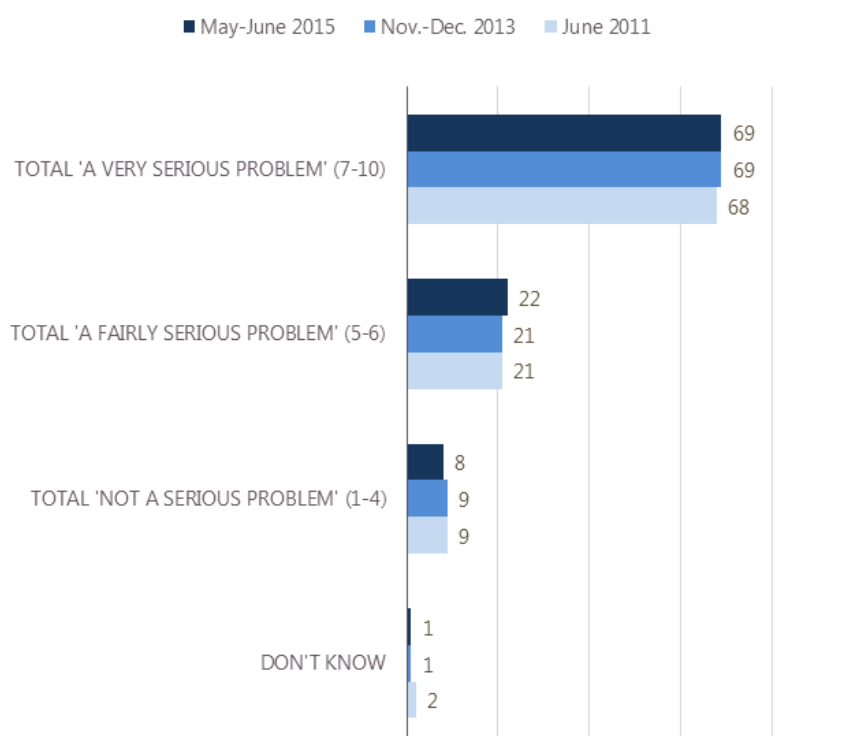
– The majority of Europeans rate climate change as a very serious problem –

The average score among Europeans is 7.3 – the same as in 2013 – meaning that respondents continue to recognise climate change as a very serious problem. It is interesting to note that a fifth of respondents (20%) rated climate change a “10”, an extremely serious problem.

Roughly seven out of ten respondents (69%, no change since 2013) think that climate change is a very serious problem (scoring it 7-10), while a fifth (22%, +1pp) think that climate change is a fairly serious problem (scoring it 5-6), and less than a tenth (8%, -1pp) think it is not a serious problem (scoring it 1-4).

Overall, there has been little change since 2011 on this measure.

QA2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".
(% - EU28)



⁹ QA2: And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

The average scores across the 28 Member States range from 8.2 in both Bulgaria and Greece, to 5.7 in Estonia and 5.8 in Latvia.

In 26 Member States, more than 50% of respondents think that climate change is a very serious problem, and at least 80% say this in three countries: Greece (87%), Italy (81%) and Bulgaria (80%). The two exceptions, where relatively few respondents see climate change as a very serious problem, are Estonia (34%) and Latvia (37%).

The proportion of respondents who think that climate change is a very serious problem has increased substantially since 2013 in Bulgaria (80%, +13pp), Romania (74%, +11pp), Finland (65%, +9pp) and the UK (53%, +8pp). Meanwhile, there were noticeable declines in Slovakia (68%, -12pp), Austria (69%, -8pp), Poland (56%, -7pp), Slovenia (66%, -7pp) and Hungary (73%, -7pp).

When looking at the average score, there have not been any notable shifts among respondents in the EU since 2013. The average score increased most substantially in Romania (7.9, +0.7) and Bulgaria (8.2, +0.7), while it declined the most in Slovakia (7.3, -0.6) and Austria (7.3, -0.6).

QA2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem". (%)

		Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)	2015 - 2013	Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)	2015 - 2013	Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)	2015 - 2013	Don't know	Average	2015 - 2013
EU28		69	=	22	▲ 1	8	▼ 1	1	7,3	=
RO		74	▲ 11	19	▼ 4	4	▼ 6	3	7,9	▲ 0.7
BG		80	▲ 13	12	▼ 11	5	▼ 2	3	8,2	▲ 0.7
UK		53	▲ 8	30	▼ 4	15	▼ 4	2	6,5	▲ 0.4
FI		65	▲ 9	26	▼ 1	9	▼ 7	0	7,0	▲ 0.4
IE		59	▲ 6	29	▼ 2	10	▼ 4	2	6,8	▲ 0.3
DK		64	▲ 4	27	▼ 2	9	▼ 2	0	7,0	▲ 0.2
FR		69	▲ 5	25	▼ 2	6	▼ 2	0	7,3	▲ 0.2
CY		76	▲ 5	17	▼ 4	6	▼ 2	1	7,8	▲ 0.2
EL		87	▲ 2	10	▼ 2	3	=	0	8,2	▲ 0.2
EE		34	▼ 3	36	▲ 1	25	▼ 1	5	5,7	▲ 0.1
NL		58	=	31	▲ 2	10	▼ 2	1	6,6	▲ 0.1
LU		69	▲ 3	21	▼ 4	9	▲ 1	1	7,3	▲ 0.1
LT		62	=	25	▼ 1	12	▲ 2	1	7,0	=
BE		68	▼ 2	24	▲ 2	7	▼ 1	1	7,2	=
SE		71	▼ 1	22	▲ 2	6	▼ 2	1	7,3	=
PT		78	▲ 1	17	▲ 1	4	▼ 2	1	7,8	=
HR		69	▲ 1	21	▼ 3	9	▲ 1	1	7,3	▼ 0.1
MT		70	▲ 1	24	=	5	▼ 1	1	7,4	▼ 0.1
DE		72	=	19	▲ 1	8	▼ 1	1	7,5	▼ 0.1
ES		79	▼ 3	16	▲ 3	4	=	1	7,8	▼ 0.1
LV		37	▼ 5	39	▲ 3	21	▲ 1	3	5,8	▼ 0.2
PL		56	▼ 7	30	▲ 9	12	▼ 2	2	6,8	▼ 0.2
CZ		61	▼ 6	25	▲ 2	12	▲ 3	2	7,0	▼ 0.3
SI		66	▼ 7	25	▲ 6	8	▲ 1	1	7,4	▼ 0.3
HU		73	▼ 7	21	▲ 8	6	=	0	7,7	▼ 0.3
IT		81	▼ 4	14	▲ 2	4	▲ 1	1	7,9	▼ 0.3
AT		69	▼ 8	21	▲ 6	9	▲ 2	1	7,3	▼ 0.6
SK		68	▼ 12	22	▲ 7	9	▲ 4	1	7,3	▼ 0.6

The socio-demographic groups that are most likely to say that climate change is a very serious issue are:

- Women (71%), compared to around two-thirds of men (67%);
- Respondents aged 40-54 (73%), especially when compared to those aged 15-24 (64%);
- White collar workers (74%), compared to two-thirds of retired respondents (66%);
- Those who face difficulties paying their bills most of the time (74%), particularly when compared to those who never or almost never have this problem (67%);
- Respondents who think that climate change is the biggest problem facing the world (88%), compared with those who do not (56%).

It is worth noting that the level of education has little impact on whether respondents view climate change as a very serious problem or not, with around seven in ten in each cohort viewing climate change as a very serious problem.

QA2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

(% - EU28)

	Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)	Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)	Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)	Don't know	Average
EU28	69	22	8	1	7.3
 Gender					
Man	67	22	10	1	7.2
Woman	71	21	7	1	7.5
 Age					
15-24	64	26	9	1	7.1
25-39	70	21	8	1	7.3
40-54	73	20	7	0	7.5
55 +	67	23	9	1	7.4
 Education (End of)					
15-	70	19	9	2	7.4
16-19	67	24	8	1	7.3
20+	71	21	7	1	7.4
Still studying	68	22	9	1	7.2
 Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	69	21	10	0	7.3
Managers	70	20	9	1	7.3
Other white collars	74	20	5	1	7.5
Manual workers	69	22	8	1	7.3
House persons	72	20	7	1	7.5
Unemployed	68	22	8	2	7.4
Retired	66	24	9	1	7.3
Students	68	22	9	1	7.2
 Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	74	18	7	1	7.6
From time to time	72	21	6	1	7.5
Almost never/ Never	67	23	9	1	7.3
 Climate change					
Biggest problem	88	10	2	0	8.5
One of the problems	83	14	3	0	8.0
Not a problem	56	29	13	2	6.7
 Has taken action to fight climate change					
Yes	76	19	5	0	7.7
No	61	26	11	2	7.0

II. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

In the second chapter of the report, the focus turns to the actions which can be taken to address climate change. Respondents are first asked who within the EU they think is responsible for tackling the problem, before discussing whether they have taken any action to help address this themselves. Respondents were then given a list of environmentally-friendly actions, such as recycling, and were asked whether they do any of these things.

II.1. Responsibility for tackling climate change

– Tackling climate change is seen mainly as the responsibility of national governments, business and industry and the EU –

Respondents were asked to say who within the EU they thought was responsible for tackling climate change, and were able to choose as many responses as they wished from a list of options presented to them¹⁰.

More than four out of ten respondents (42%) say that **national governments** are responsible for tackling climate change, while more than a third of respondents say that responsibility for tackling climate change lies with **business and industry** (35%), and with the **European Union** (35%). Close to a fifth (19%) say that they are **personally responsible** for tackling climate change, while 16% say that **regional and local authorities** are responsible, and 14% believe that the responsibility lies with **environmental groups**. One in six respondents (16%) spontaneously say that all of the above options are collectively responsible for tackling climate change.

Comparing the responses from the 2015 round of the survey to the previous round in 2013, there have been notable decreases in the proportion of respondents who say that all six groups are responsible for tackling climate change, bringing the results broadly back into line with 2011 levels. The proportion of respondents mentioning national governments (-6 percentage points from 48% in 2013), business and industry (-6 points from 41%), the EU (-4 percentage points from 39%), personal responsibility (-6 points from 25%) and regional and local authorities (-3 points from 19%) all declined. Nevertheless, the ranking remains the same as in 2013.

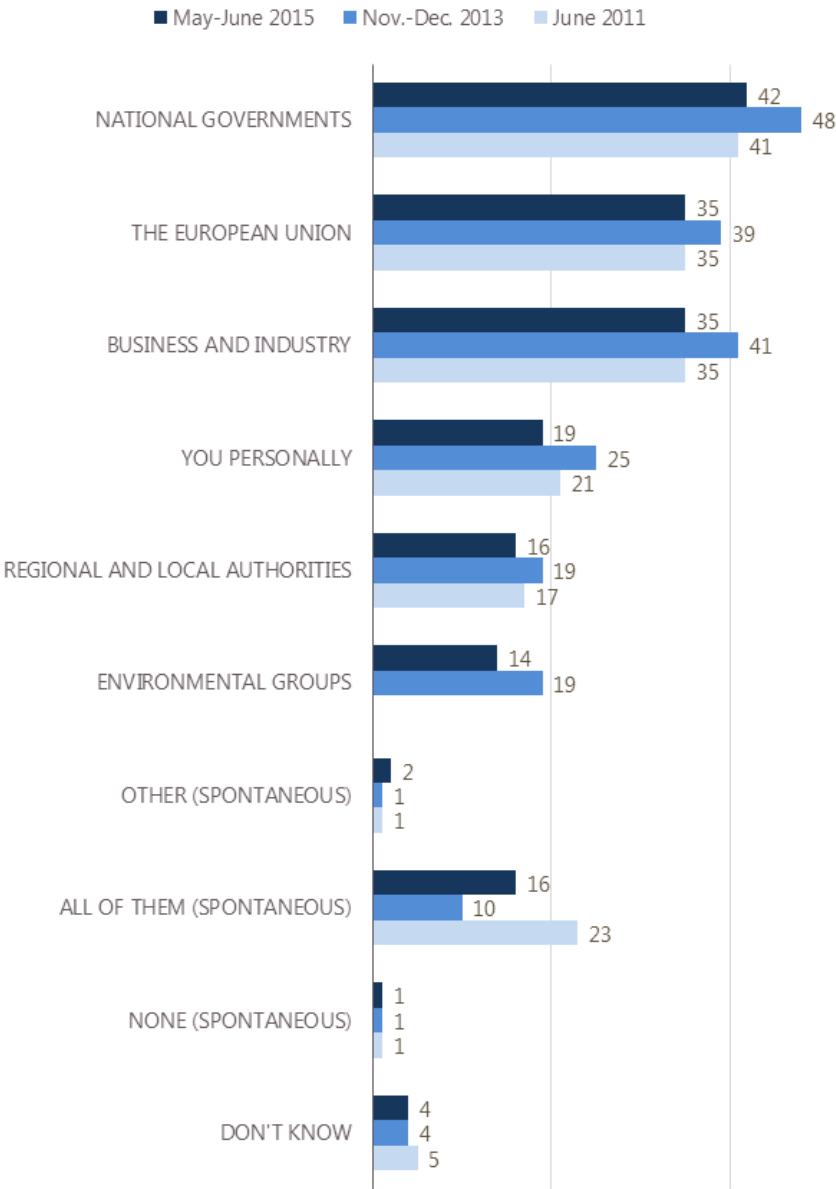
However, there has been a noticeable increase in the population of respondents answering that there is a collective responsibility for tackling climate change (16%, compared to 10% in 2013).

In total, adding the proportion of respondents who spontaneously answered “all of them” to the 19% of respondents who consider themselves personally responsible for preventing climate change, more than a third (35%) of Europeans accept some form of personal responsibility for tackling climate change.

¹⁰ QA3: In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

May – June 2015

QA3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?
(% - EU28)



MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

Respondents were most likely to say that responsibility for tackling climate change falls to **national governments** in 16 countries. More than half of the respondents in Greece (61%) say this, followed by those in Sweden (58%), Denmark (52%), the Netherlands (51%) and Malta (50%). Respondents are least likely to say their national government is responsible for tackling climate change in Lithuania and Slovenia (both 32%), Latvia (33%) and Austria (34%).

In 10 countries, respondents are most likely to say that **business and industry** is responsible for tackling climate change: more than half of the respondents in Greece (55%), the Czech Republic (53%) and Finland (53%) say so. However, fewer than one in five respondents in Malta (16%) and the UK (17%) say that responsibility for tackling climate change lies with business and industry.

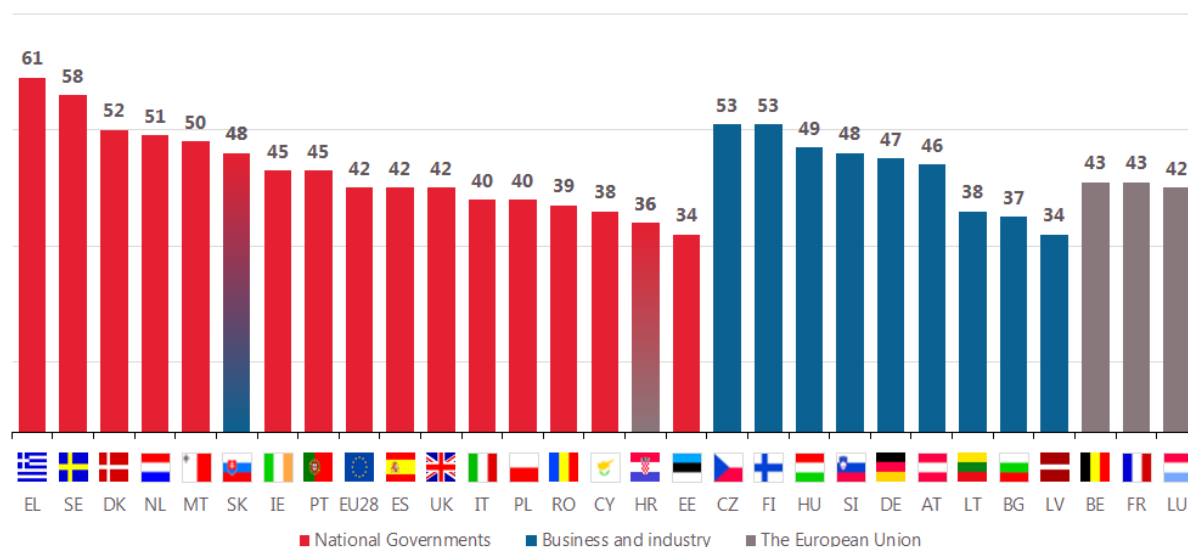
The **European Union** is responsible for tackling climate change, according to a majority of respondents in four countries: Belgium (43%), France (43%), Luxembourg (42%) and Croatia (36%). Respondents in the Netherlands (49%) mention the EU most, while respondents in Latvia (18%) and the UK (21%) are least likely to mention the EU.

'Personal responsibility' responses vary widely across the Member States, with around four out of ten respondents in the Netherlands (43%), Sweden (42%) and Finland (38%) saying that they have individual responsibility. However, fewer than one in ten respondents in three countries – Bulgaria (7%), Poland (7%) and Romania (8%) – take this view.

The highest proportion of respondents saying that **regional and local authorities** are responsible for tackling climate change is in Greece (29%), Romania (27%) and Sweden (22%), while respondents in Cyprus (6%), the UK (8%) and Malta (9%) are the least likely to say that regional and local authorities are responsible for doing this.

QA3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?
(%)

- Answer mentioned the most -



MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

Close to three out of ten respondents in Latvia and Lithuania (both 28%) say that **environmental groups** are responsible for tackling climate change. However, in Sweden, just 5% of respondents say this.

While around a quarter of respondents in Germany (28%), the UK (23%) and Portugal (23%) spontaneously answer **'all of them'** when asked who is responsible for addressing climate change, only 4% of respondents in Latvia give this response.

QA3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		National governments	Business and industry	The European Union	You personally	Regional and local authorities	Environmental groups	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		42	35	35	19	16	14	2	16	1	4
BE		40	36	43	28	16	13	2	12	1	2
BG		36	37	24	7	20	15	1	21	2	9
CZ		50	53	34	14	21	16	2	9	0	2
DK		52	41	47	34	13	8	3	12	0	1
DE		39	47	38	24	15	11	1	28	1	1
EE		34	30	23	14	10	22	3	13	4	6
IE		45	23	34	30	18	20	1	12	0	3
EL		61	55	45	22	29	19	5	15	0	1
ES		42	31	31	20	14	8	3	22	0	3
FR		42	33	43	22	10	15	3	9	0	7
HR		36	32	36	17	19	26	3	7	0	3
IT		40	36	35	12	21	16	3	7	1	9
CY		38	33	31	28	6	14	2	17	0	1
LV		33	34	18	11	13	28	5	4	2	7
LT		32	38	23	27	12	28	3	9	1	4
LU		35	36	42	32	11	12	3	22	0	1
HU		36	49	27	15	16	15	4	10	1	2
MT		50	16	43	20	9	16	2	15	1	2
NL		51	49	49	43	12	8	3	7	1	1
AT		34	46	34	28	21	25	4	18	0	1
PL		40	21	35	7	21	22	2	8	1	6
PT		45	34	33	16	18	19	2	23	1	3
RO		39	30	30	8	27	23	4	6	1	8
SI		32	48	34	19	19	18	4	19	1	3
SK		48	48	32	12	13	14	3	7	1	3
FI		51	53	38	38	16	14	2	12	0	1
SE		58	30	47	42	22	5	2	19	0	1
UK		42	17	21	18	8	10	2	23	1	6
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country									
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item									

MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

The next table looks at the national picture now compared with that in 2013, where there have been some notable downward shifts in the perception of who is responsible for tackling climate change. However, in 22 Member States, there is an increase in the proportion of respondents who spontaneously answer that there is a collective responsibility for tackling climate change.

With the proportion of respondents saying the **national government** is responsible having declined by 6 percentage points across the EU, the most noticeable decreases at country level were seen in Denmark and Spain (-16 percentage points in each), Sweden and the UK (-13pp in each), and Malta (-11pp). However, in all these countries, the proportion of respondents saying spontaneously that there is a collective responsibility for tackling climate change has increased notably. A few countries have witnessed an increase in the proportion of respondents saying that the national government is responsible: Greece (+4pp), the Netherlands and Finland (+3pp in each).

A lower proportion of respondents in 23 of the 28 Member States think that **business and industry** is responsible than felt this way in 2013, with the largest decreases occurring in Spain (-19pp), Slovakia (-14pp), Belgium, Denmark, Malta and the UK (all -12pp). With the exception of Slovakia, these decreases become smaller when adding the respondents who mentioned spontaneously all the actors as being responsible. However, the proportion of respondents saying that business and industry has a responsibility to tackle climate change has increased in Greece (+5pp), Italy and Portugal (both +3pp).

The proportion of respondents saying **the EU** is responsible for tackling climate change has declined in 18 Member States, with Malta and the UK registering the largest changes (both -15pp) but the proportion of respondents who mentioned all the actors as being responsible has increased by similar magnitudes. Increases were recorded in 10 countries, notably in Greece (+10pp), the Czech Republic (+7pp) and Finland (+6pp).

In 14 Member States, fewer respondents say that citizens should take **personal responsibility** for tackling climate change than did so in 2013, with Denmark (-17pp), Sweden (-15pp) and Spain (-14pp) recording the largest drops. These countries also register a high increase in the proportion of respondents who mention that there is collective responsibility for tackling climate change. Half of the Member States saw increases in the proportion of 'personal responsibility' responses, with the largest changes happening in Cyprus and Finland (both +6pp).

The proportion of respondents saying that **environmental groups** are responsible for tackling climate change has dropped in 18 countries, with Sweden (-15pp) recording the largest decline. However, respondents in Latvia (+5pp) are more likely to say this than in 2013. At the same time, in Sweden there is an increase of 12pp in the share of respondents who mention all the actors collectively as being responsible for tackling climate change.

Only three Member States show increases across all five categories: Greece, Italy and Finland. Italy, however, shows an 11pp decrease in the proportion of respondents who spontaneously mention that tackling climate change is the responsibility of all these actors within the EU.

Q43 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	National governments	2015 - 2013	Business and industry	2015 - 2013	The European Union	2015 - 2013	You personally	2015 - 2013	Regional and local authorities	2015 - 2013	Environmental groups	2015 - 2013	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2015 - 2013	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	2015 - 2013	None (SPONTANEOUS)	2015 - 2013	Don't know
EU28	42	▼ 6	35	▼ 6	35	▼ 4	19	▼ 6	16	▼ 3	14	▼ 5	2	▲ 1	16	▲ 6	1	=	4
BE	40	▼ 4	36	▼ 12	43	▼ 8	28	▼ 9	16	▼ 5	13	▼ 12	2	=	12	▲ 7	1	=	2
BG	36	▼ 10	37	▼ 2	24	▼ 7	7	▼ 2	20	▲ 5	15	▼ 2	1	▲ 1	21	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	9
CZ	50	▼ 1	53	▼ 3	34	▲ 7	14	▼ 7	21	▲ 9	16	▲ 1	2	▲ 2	9	▲ 3	0	▼ 1	2
DK	52	▼ 16	41	▼ 12	47	▼ 10	34	▼ 17	13	▼ 14	8	▼ 7	3	▲ 2	12	▲ 8	0	=	1
DE	39	▼ 6	47	▼ 5	38	▼ 3	24	▼ 7	15	▲ 3	11	=	1	=	28	▲ 15	1	=	1
EE	34	=	30	▼ 5	23	▼ 2	14	▼ 2	10	▼ 3	22	▲ 1	3	▲ 2	13	▲ 1	4	▼ 1	6
IE	45	▼ 3	23	▲ 1	34	▼ 4	30	▲ 2	18	▲ 3	20	▲ 3	1	=	12	▲ 1	0	▼ 1	3
EL	61	▲ 4	55	▲ 5	45	▲ 10	22	▲ 1	29	▲ 8	19	▲ 2	5	▲ 5	15	▲ 1	0	▼ 1	1
ES	42	▼ 16	31	▼ 19	31	▼ 10	20	▼ 14	14	▼ 9	8	▼ 9	3	▲ 2	22	▲ 17	0	=	3
FR	42	▼ 9	33	▼ 9	43	▼ 6	22	▼ 7	10	▼ 8	15	▼ 12	3	▲ 3	9	▲ 6	0	▼ 1	7
HR	36	▼ 3	32	▼ 4	36	▲ 2	17	▲ 2	19	▲ 2	26	▲ 3	3	▲ 2	7	▲ 3	0	▼ 1	3
IT	40	▲ 1	36	▲ 3	35	▲ 4	12	▲ 2	21	▼ 3	16	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	7	▼ 11	1	=	9
CY	38	▼ 6	33	▼ 5	31	▲ 3	28	▲ 6	6	▼ 4	14	▼ 7	2	▲ 1	17	▲ 8	0	▼ 6	1
LV	33	▲ 1	34	▼ 1	18	▼ 2	11	▼ 1	13	▲ 1	28	▲ 5	5	▲ 4	4	▼ 6	2	▼ 2	7
LT	32	▼ 2	38	▼ 3	23	▲ 1	27	▲ 3	12	▼ 4	28	▼ 5	3	▲ 1	9	▲ 4	1	▼ 2	4
LU	35	▼ 6	36	▼ 3	42	▼ 8	32	▲ 3	11	▼ 1	12	▼ 3	3	▲ 2	22	▲ 15	0	=	1
HU	36	▼ 1	49	▼ 1	27	▼ 6	15	▼ 3	16	▼ 6	15	▼ 5	4	▲ 2	10	▼ 2	1	=	2
MT	50	▼ 11	16	▼ 12	43	▼ 15	20	▼ 5	9	▼ 7	16	▼ 1	2	▲ 2	15	▲ 13	1	▲ 1	2
NL	51	▲ 3	49	▼ 1	49	▲ 1	43	▲ 2	12	=	8	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	7	▲ 2	1	=	1
AT	34	▼ 7	46	▼ 7	34	▼ 9	28	▲ 2	21	▼ 8	25	▼ 5	4	▲ 1	18	▼ 9	0	▼ 1	1
PL	40	▼ 2	21	▼ 5	35	▼ 1	7	▼ 5	21	▼ 1	22	▼ 2	2	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	6
PT	45	▲ 2	34	▲ 3	33	▼ 2	16	▲ 1	18	=	19	▲ 4	2	▲ 2	23	▲ 2	1	=	3
RO	39	▼ 9	30	▼ 2	30	▲ 1	8	▼ 2	27	▲ 3	23	▼ 13	4	▲ 2	6	▲ 2	1	=	8
SI	32	▼ 2	48	▼ 3	34	▲ 2	19	▲ 1	19	▲ 2	18	▲ 4	4	▲ 1	19	▲ 7	1	=	3
SK	48	▼ 5	48	▼ 14	32	▼ 5	12	▲ 2	13	▼ 3	14	▼ 3	3	▲ 2	7	▲ 1	1	=	3
FI	51	▲ 3	53	▲ 2	38	▲ 6	38	▲ 6	16	▲ 5	14	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	12	▲ 4	0	▼ 1	1
SE	58	▼ 13	30	▼ 9	47	▼ 12	42	▼ 15	22	▼ 11	5	▼ 15	2	▲ 1	19	▲ 12	0	=	1
UK	42	▼ 13	17	▼ 12	21	▼ 15	18	▼ 13	8	▼ 11	10	▼ 12	2	=	23	▲ 16	1	=	6

MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

According to the **socio-demographic** data:

- Men are more likely than women (37% vs. 33%) to say that the EU has a responsibility for tackling climate change;
- Younger respondents are more likely to say that they have a personal responsibility for tackling climate change: 24% of those aged between 15 and 24, compared to 15% of those aged 55 and over. However, older respondents are more likely to say that national governments are responsible for tackling climate change, with 43% of respondents aged 40 and over saying this, compared to 36% of those aged between 15 and 24;
- Respondents who left education aged 15 or under are less likely to say they have a personal responsibility for tackling climate change: 14% of those who left education aged 15 or under, compared to 24% of those who left education aged 20 or over. As can be seen in this section, respondents who left education aged 15 or under consistently have lower results;
- Almost half (48%) of managers say that national governments are responsible for tackling climate change, compared to 37% of house persons and students;
- Respondents who think that climate change is not a problem or perceived climate change as not being a serious problem are less likely to say that any group has a responsibility for tackling climate change than respondents who deem climate change a serious problem;
- Respondents who have taken action to fight climate change are more likely to say they have a personal responsibility than those who have not taken action: 26% compared to 13%.

QA3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU28)

	National governments	Business and industry	The European Union	You personally	Regional and local authorities	Environmental groups	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)
EU28	42	35	35	19	16	14	16
 Gender							
Man	43	35	37	19	16	13	15
Woman	41	35	33	20	16	15	17
 Age							
15-24	36	33	32	24	14	18	15
25-39	42	35	35	22	17	15	17
40-54	43	35	36	21	16	14	18
55 +	43	35	35	15	16	13	14
 Education (End of)							
15-	41	35	33	14	15	12	15
16-19	41	36	34	18	16	15	15
20+	46	35	39	24	17	13	17
Still studying	37	34	33	24	15	19	17
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	47	33	34	20	17	14	15
Managers	48	35	41	25	16	13	18
Other white collars	43	38	37	21	18	13	16
Manual workers	41	36	32	19	15	15	16
House persons	37	31	29	18	15	13	18
Unemployed	40	34	33	20	14	15	16
Retired	42	35	36	15	16	13	14
Students	37	34	33	24	15	19	17
 Climate change							
Biggest problem	45	38	38	25	16	14	20
One of the problems	45	38	38	24	17	14	19
Not a problem	39	32	32	15	15	15	12
 Perception of climate change							
Not a serious problem	35	28	24	12	10	14	10
A fairly serious problem	39	32	34	18	14	16	11
A very serious problem	44	37	37	21	17	14	18
 Has taken action to fight climate change							
Yes	44	38	38	26	16	13	20
No	40	32	32	13	15	16	11

MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

II.2. Personal action to tackle climate change

– Almost half of Europeans have personally taken action to fight climate change –

Following the question on general responsibility for tackling climate change, respondents were then asked if they have taken any personal action to fight climate change in the last six months.¹¹

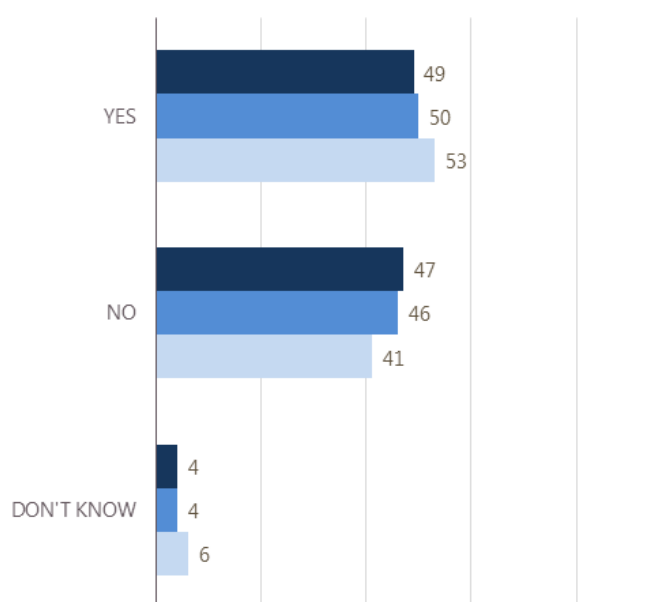
Around half of the respondents (49%) have taken action to fight climate change in the last six months, while just under half (47%) say they have not personally taken any action to fight climate change in the last six months.

However, the results of the following section imply that there is a wide gap between reported and actual behaviour, with many more taking individual actions without perhaps connecting this with “climate change”.

The proportion of respondents saying they have personally taken action to fight climate change is almost stable since 2013, and is down 4 percentage points compared with 2011. Correspondingly, the proportion of respondents who say that they have not taken any action has risen by 1 percentage point since 2013 and by 6 percentage points since 2011.

QA5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
(% - EU28)

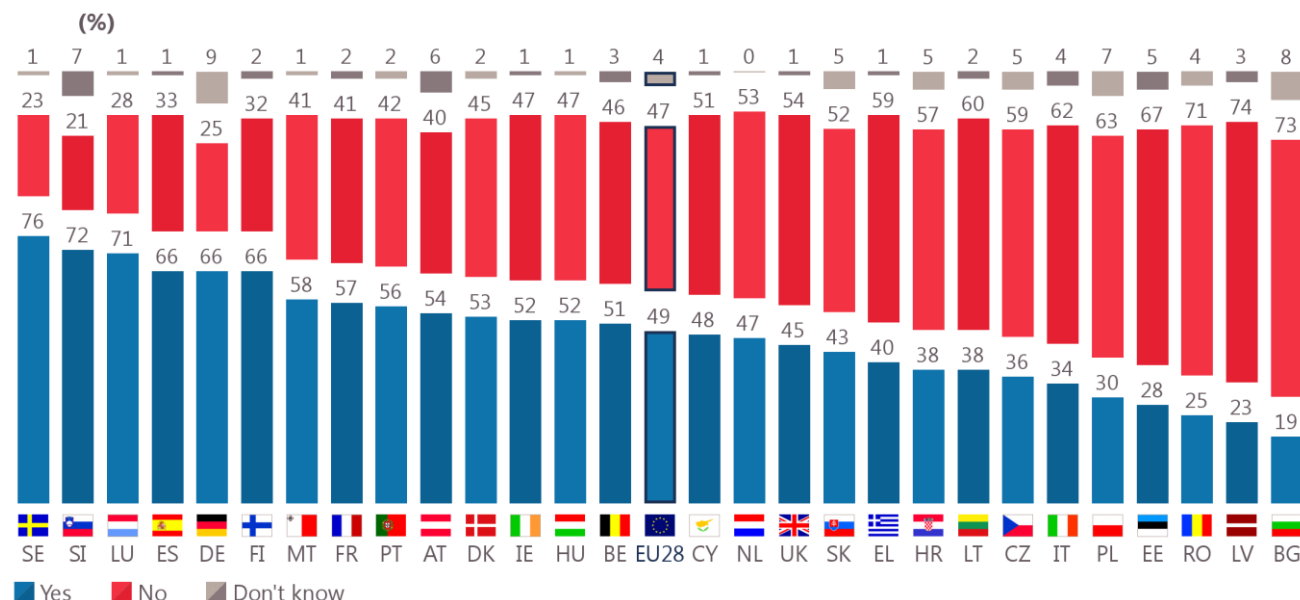
■ May-June 2015 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2013 ■ June 2011



In 14 countries, a majority of respondents say they have taken personal action to fight climate change. The countries with the largest proportions of respondents reporting that they have taken action to fight climate change in the past six months are Sweden (76%), Slovenia (72%), Luxembourg (71%), Spain, Germany and Finland (all 66%).

In the other 14 countries, the proportion of respondents who say that they have taken personal action to fight climate change over the past six months is lower than the EU aggregate result (49%). The lowest proportions can be found in Bulgaria (19%), Latvia (23%) and Romania (25%).

¹¹ QA5: Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

QA5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

The proportion of respondents saying that they have taken personal action to fight climate change over the last six months increased considerably in 12 countries, including Finland (66%, +9pp), France (57%, +7pp) and Spain (66%, +5pp).

Respondents are less likely to have taken personal action in 16 Member States, with the most notable declines being recorded in Greece (40%, -12pp), Italy (34%, -9pp), Bulgaria (19%, -8pp) and Austria (54%, -8pp).

QA5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months? (%)

		Yes	2015 - 2013	No	2015 - 2013	Don't know
EU28		49	▼ 1	47	▲ 1	4
FI		66	▲ 9	32	▼ 8	2
FR		57	▲ 7	41	▼ 7	2
ES		66	▲ 5	33	▼ 3	1
PT		56	▲ 3	42	▼ 3	2
HU		52	▲ 3	47	▲ 1	1
LT		38	▲ 3	60	▼ 2	2
EE		28	▲ 3	67	▼ 6	5
IE		52	▲ 2	47	▲ 3	1
BE		51	▲ 2	46	▼ 4	3
RO		25	▲ 2	71	▲ 4	4
SI		72	▲ 1	21	▼ 1	7
DE		66	▲ 1	25	▼ 2	9
LU		71	▼ 1	28	▲ 1	1
UK		45	▼ 1	54	▲ 1	1
MT		58	▼ 2	41	▲ 4	1
SK		43	▼ 2	52	▲ 3	5
CZ		36	▼ 2	59	▲ 2	5
PL		30	▼ 2	63	▼ 1	7
DK		53	▼ 3	45	▲ 2	2
HR		38	▼ 3	57	▲ 2	5
SE		76	▼ 4	23	▲ 4	1
CY		48	▼ 6	51	▲ 6	1
NL		47	▼ 7	53	▲ 9	0
LV		23	▼ 7	74	▲ 7	3
AT		54	▼ 8	40	▲ 11	6
BG		19	▼ 8	73	▲ 8	8
IT		34	▼ 9	62	▲ 13	4
EL		40	▼ 12	59	▲ 12	1

The socio-demographic groups that are most likely to say that they have taken personal action to fight climate change are those who:

- Are women (51%), compared to a slightly smaller proportion of men (47%);
- Are over the age of 24 (49-53%);
- Completed their full-time education at the age of 20 or older (58%), particularly when compared to those who left education aged 15 or under (45%);
- Are managers (61%), particularly when compared to students or the unemployed (both 44%);
- Never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (53%), compared to those who face difficulties some of the time or most of the time (both 44%).

Unsurprisingly, there is a close relationship between those who think that climate change is a serious problem and those who claim to be taking action to fight it:

- Around six in ten respondents who say that climate change is the biggest problem (64%) or one of the problems (60%) facing the world have taken action to fight climate change, compared to 40% of those who say climate change is not a problem;
- More than half of respondents (54%) who think that climate change is a very serious problem say that they have personally taken action to fight climate change over the past six months, while only 32% of those who do not consider climate change a serious problem have done so.

QA5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
(% - EU28)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	49	47	4
 Gender			
Man	47	49	4
Woman	51	45	4
 Age			
15-24	41	56	3
25-39	51	45	4
40-54	53	43	4
55 +	49	46	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	45	51	4
16-19	47	48	5
20+	58	39	3
Still studying	44	54	2
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	54	43	3
Managers	61	36	3
Other white collars	49	47	4
Manual workers	48	47	5
House persons	49	48	3
Unemployed	44	52	4
Retired	48	47	5
Students	44	54	2
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	44	52	4
From time to time	44	52	4
Almost never/ Never	53	43	4
 Climate change			
Biggest problem	64	32	4
One of the problems	60	37	3
Not a problem	40	56	4
 Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	32	64	4
A fairly serious problem	42	55	3
A very serious problem	54	42	4

II.3. Types of individual action

– More than nine in ten EU respondents (93%) report taking at least one action to tackle climate change (+4pp since 2013) –

All respondents, including those who had said they had taken no action to fight climate change in the previous section, were then given a list of specific actions and asked to say which, if any, applied to them.¹²

Close to three-quarters (74%, +5pp) of the respondents say they try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling, while over half (57%, +6pp) try to cut down on disposable items, such as plastic bags from supermarkets and excessive packaging.

Almost half (49%, +13pp) of Europeans buy locally produced and seasonal food, and more than four out of ten say they select new household appliances based on energy efficiency. More than a third (36%, +8pp) of respondents regularly use environmentally-friendly transport alternatives to a private car, and around a quarter (23%) have insulated their home to reduce energy consumption.

Also, the proportion of respondents taking other actions has increased: 13% (+2pp) of respondents bought a new car and considered low fuel consumption an important factor in the purchase. A further 13% (+4pp) try to avoid short-haul flights, and 9% (+2pp) have switched energy supplier to a new provider with greater renewable sources. Around one in 20 have installed renewable energy generating equipment in their home (6%, +1pp), or bought an energy-efficient home (5%, +1pp).

It is interesting to compare these responses with the results of the preceding section. As previously noted, 49% of respondents claim that they have taken action to fight climate change. However, when respondents are asked about various actions associated with the environment and combatting climate change, it is clear that the level of action is much higher. In fact, when combining the results of this section, it can be found that more than nine in ten (93%) report taking at least one action.

This suggests that many respondents may not associate some of their actions, such as reducing waste, with tackling climate change.

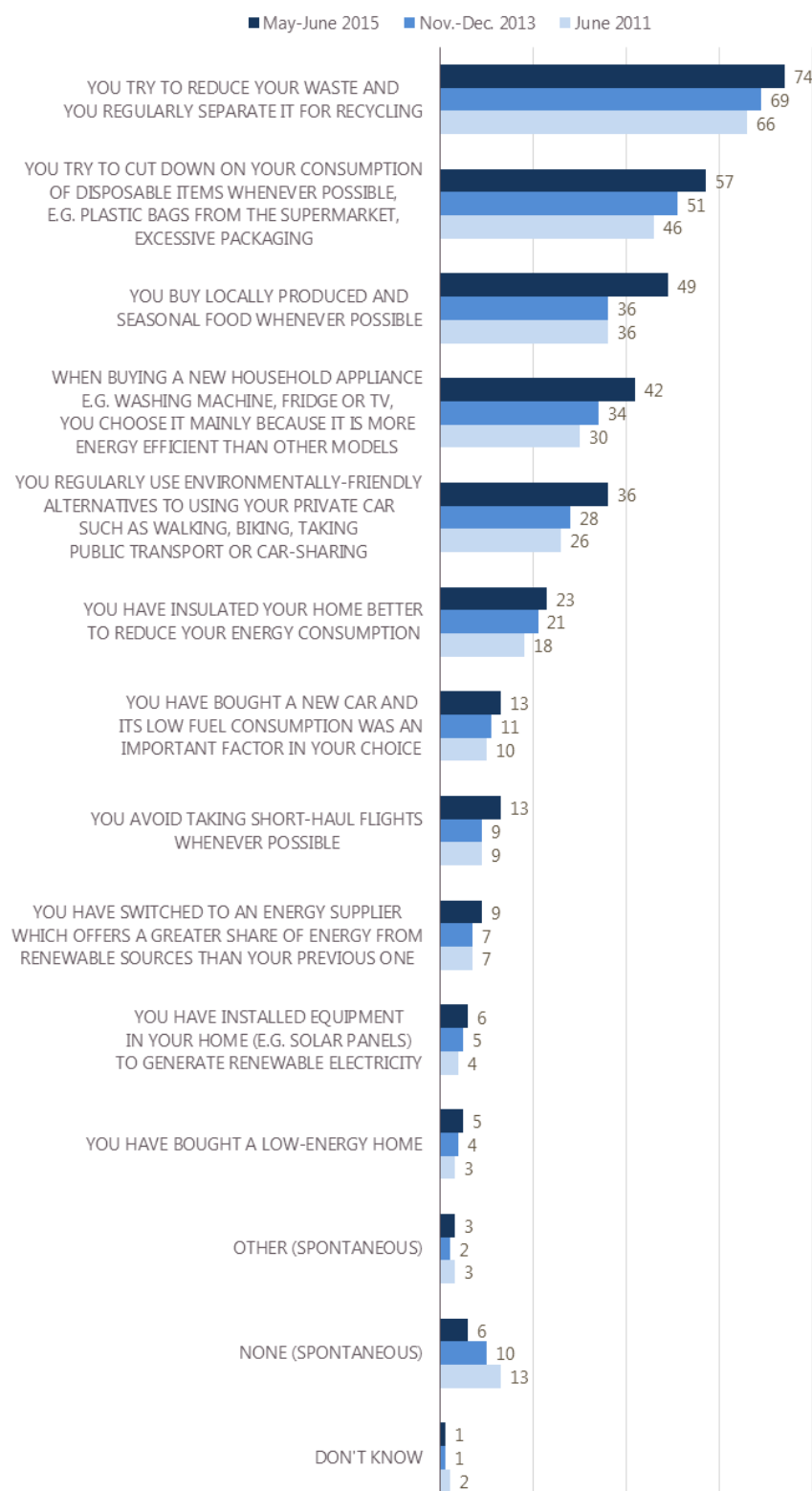
– There is an increase for all 11 actions tested –

These results are consistently higher than those reported in 2013, with all 11 categories seeing an increase. The largest increase is in the proportion of respondents who mention locally produced and seasonal food (49% vs. 36%), while there have also been notable increases in the following areas: choosing more energy-efficient household appliances (+8pp from 34% in 2013), using alternative transport methods (+8pp from 28%), and cutting down on disposable items (+6pp from 51%).

There is a corresponding decline in the proportion of respondents who say they have not carried out any of the actions (-4pp from 10%).

¹² QA6: Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

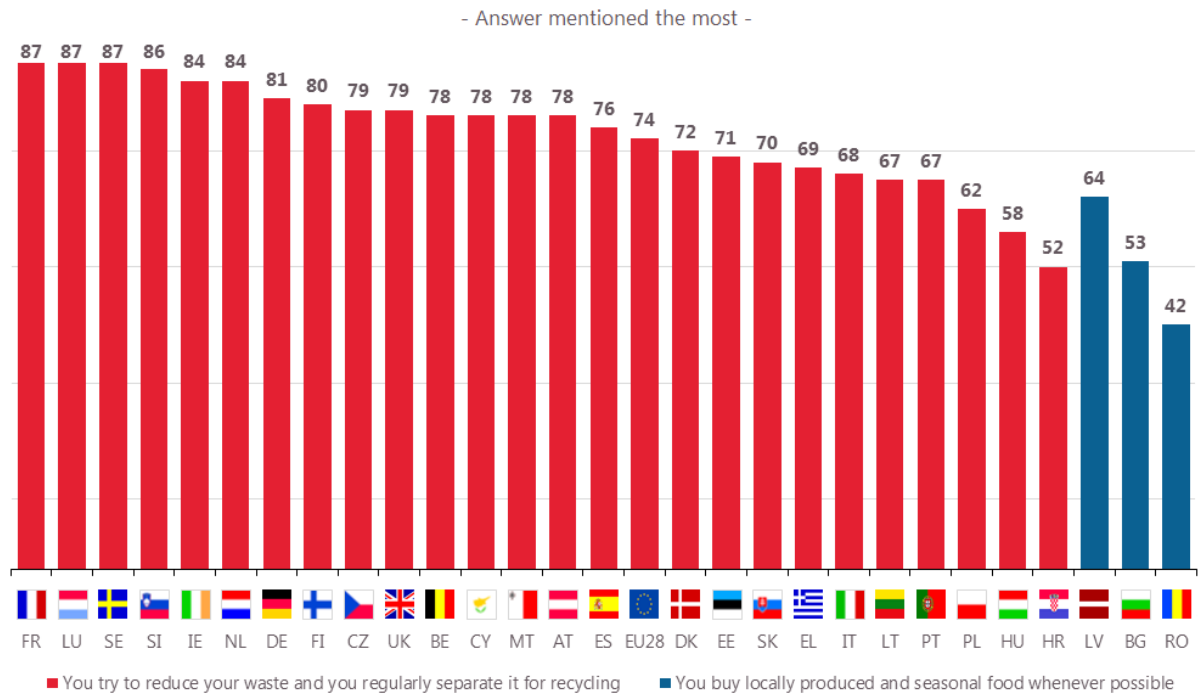
QA6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU28)



MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

Latvia (64%), Bulgaria (53%) and Romania (42%) are the only countries in which a majority of respondents say primarily that they **buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible**. For all the rest of the Member States, **reducing waste and regularly separating it for recycling** is mentioned the most. This action comprises a clear majority in all countries, varying from 87% in France, Luxembourg and Sweden to 52% in Croatia.

QA6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)



MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

QA6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it is more energy efficient than other models	You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to using your private car such as walking, biking, taking public transport or car-sharing	You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible	You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	You have installed equipment in your home (e.g. solar panels) to generate renewable electricity	You have bought a low-energy home	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		74	57	49	42	36	23	13	13	9	6	5	3	6	1
BE		78	62	50	57	43	37	20	13	18	11	10	3	2	0
BG		37	48	53	39	23	27	5	6	1	1	3	2	10	2
CZ		79	54	38	47	32	23	12	14	7	3	3	1	3	1
DK		72	66	53	65	53	29	26	18	10	5	6	7	3	0
DE		81	69	60	53	52	20	15	27	14	8	4	2	2	0
EE		71	65	54	47	38	37	17	10	5	2	7	2	4	2
IE		84	67	51	43	33	34	15	11	17	7	7	1	2	1
EL		69	40	47	31	33	19	5	8	2	2	2	6	10	0
ES		76	57	39	35	35	13	4	5	3	4	4	4	7	0
FR		87	65	61	46	33	29	15	9	4	4	7	1	3	1
HR		52	47	40	26	24	16	8	6	5	2	1	4	13	3
IT		68	49	51	38	21	11	9	11	9	7	3	3	7	0
CY		78	37	48	43	27	20	16	4	4	10	4	1	8	0
LV		45	44	64	50	51	22	9	7	2	1	3	2	4	1
LT		67	43	41	35	18	19	10	6	1	3	3	2	6	3
LU		87	70	62	58	48	38	35	23	13	10	14	2	0	1
HU		58	52	33	38	18	20	6	9	4	5	8	2	11	1
MT		78	56	60	48	20	13	18	7	2	16	5	3	3	2
NL		84	72	45	57	59	33	21	13	18	10	12	4	2	0
AT		78	60	64	49	51	19	17	29	16	10	5	2	2	0
PL		62	45	35	30	21	16	7	4	3	4	2	2	9	5
PT		67	55	45	26	23	13	5	5	3	6	2	4	10	0
RO		37	33	42	34	27	33	9	3	3	3	3	3	11	2
SI		86	73	58	41	52	30	16	16	10	8	4	5	0	0
SK		70	51	49	37	29	23	8	8	2	2	2	2	4	2
FI		80	67	53	40	46	20	15	26	13	5	2	4	2	1
SE		87	67	63	49	62	20	26	44	23	5	3	6	1	0
UK		79	52	43	38	38	41	22	10	13	7	6	2	8	1

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

As previously noted, all categories have seen an increase in action, so the analysis of this chart looking at the data by country will identify the largest evolutions in the following categories:

- Trying to reduce waste and separate it to recycle: no Member States record any decreases; the largest increases are seen in Cyprus (78%, +22pp), Lithuania (67%, +22pp) and Ireland (84%, +17pp). Although there are not any decreases, four Member States record no change: Denmark (72%), Spain (76%), Luxembourg (87%) and the UK (79%);
- Trying to cut down on consumption of disposable items: Cyprus (37%, +22pp) and Bulgaria (48%, +21pp) registered the largest increases, while slight decreases are noted in the UK (52%, -5pp) and Malta (56%, -2pp);

- Buying locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible: Bulgaria (53%, +27pp), Cyprus (48%, +27pp) and Portugal (45%, +26pp) show the biggest increases in the proportion of respondents who do this, while only Croatia shows no change;
- Mainly choosing new household appliances because they are more energy-efficient: Latvia registered the most substantial increase (50%, +26pp), followed by Ireland (43%, +19pp);
- Regularly using environmentally-friendly forms of transport: the largest shifts occurred in Latvia (51%, +24pp), Austria (51%, +18pp), Slovenia (52%, +17pp), Ireland (33%, +16pp) and Cyprus (27%, +16pp). Three countries register small decreases: Malta (20%, -4pp), Croatia (24%, -3pp) and Hungary (18%, -2pp);
- Insulating the home better to reduce energy consumption: the largest positive evolution is seen in Romania (33%, +9pp) and the most substantial decrease in Croatia (16%, -4pp) and Italy (11%, -3pp);
- Buying a new car with low fuel consumption: in Austria, +10pp of respondents (17%) select this option while -3pp of respondents in Germany (15%) say the same;
- Avoiding taking short-haul flights whenever possible: Sweden registered the most substantial increase (44%, +9pp), followed by Ireland (11%, +8pp) and Luxembourg (23%, +8pp);
- Switching to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than the previous one: all Member States record either an increase or no change in the proportion of people who select this category, with the largest positive change noted in Sweden (23%, +7pp);
- Installing equipment in your home (e.g. solar panels) to generate renewable electricity: the largest changes occurred in Malta (16%, +6pp), Cyprus (10%, +6pp) and Denmark (5%, -7pp).
- Buying a low-energy home: all Member States registered positive evolutions, the largest being in Belgium (10%, +5pp), the Netherlands (12%, +5pp) and Hungary (8%, +5pp).

Q46 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling		You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging		You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible		When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it is more energy efficient than other models		You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to using your private car such as walking, biking, taking public transport or car-sharing		You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption		You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice		You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible		You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one		You have installed equipment in your home (e.g. solar panels) to generate renewable electricity		You have bought a low-energy home		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		2015 - 2013		2015 - 2013		2015 - 2013		2015 - 2013		2015 - 2013		2015 - 2013		2015 - 2013		2015 - 2013		2015 - 2013		2015 - 2013		2015 - 2013		2015 - 2013		2015 - 2013		
EU28		74	▲ 5	57	▲ 6	49	▲ 13	42	▲ 8	36	▲ 8	23	▲ 2	13	▲ 2	13	▲ 4	9	▲ 2	6	▲ 1	5	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	6	▲ 4	1
BE		78	▲ 3	62	▲ 5	50	▲ 11	57	▲ 14	43	▲ 6	37	▲ 2	20	▲ 5	13	▲ 5	18	▲ 2	11	▲ 3	10	▲ 5	3	▲ 1	2	▲ 5	0
BG		37	▲ 14	48	▲ 21	53	▲ 27	39	▲ 11	23	▲ 15	27	▲ 4	5	▲ 2	6	▲ 5	1	▲ 1	1	▲ 3	3	▲ 2	2	▲ 2	10	23	2
CZ		79	▲ 9	54	▲ 4	38	▲ 9	47	▲ 6	32	▲ 10	23	▲ 5	12	▲ 3	14	▲ 4	7	▲ 2	3	▲ 2	3	▲ 2	1	▲ 6	3	▲ 5	1
DK		72	▲ 2	66	▲ 8	53	▲ 7	65	▲ 8	53	▲ 7	29	▲ 2	26	▲ 1	18	▲ 6	10	▲ 2	5	▲ 7	6	▲ 1	7	▲ 6	3	▲ 1	0
DE		81	▲ 2	69	▲ 1	60	▲ 16	53	▲ 9	52	▲ 9	20	▲ 1	15	▲ 3	27	▲ 5	14	▲ 2	8	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	2	▲ 2	0
EE		71	▲ 13	65	▲ 11	54	▲ 11	47	▲ 10	38	▲ 7	37	▲ 2	17	▲ 7	10	▲ 3	5	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	7	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	4	▲ 5	2
IE		84	▲ 17	67	▲ 17	51	▲ 23	43	▲ 19	33	▲ 16	34	▲ 7	15	▲ 5	11	▲ 8	17	▲ 5	7	▲ 2	7	▲ 4	1	▲ 1	2	▲ 7	1
EL		69	▲ 7	40	▲ 9	47	▲ 12	31	▲ 7	33	▲ 10	19	▲ 4	5	▲ 1	8	▲ 5	2	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	4	▲ 2	6	▲ 3	7	▲ 9	0
ES		76	▲ 7	57	▲ 7	39	▲ 10	35	▲ 6	35	▲ 10	13	▲ 4	4	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	4	▲ 2	4	▲ 3	7	▲ 4	0
FR		87	▲ 7	65	▲ 10	61	▲ 12	46	▲ 9	33	▲ 9	29	▲ 1	15	▲ 1	9	▲ 5	4	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	7	▲ 1	1	▲ 2	3	▲ 2	1
HR		52	▲ 6	47	▲ 9	40	▲ 11	26	▲ 4	24	▲ 3	16	▲ 4	8	▲ 1	6	▲ 3	5	▲ 2	7	▲ 1	1	▲ 2	4	▲ 3	13	▲ 5	3
IT		68	▲ 10	49	▲ 4	51	▲ 18	38	▲ 11	21	▲ 1	11	▲ 3	9	▲ 3	11	▲ 3	9	▲ 2	7	▲ 2	3	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	7	▲ 4	0
CY		78	▲ 22	37	▲ 22	48	▲ 27	43	▲ 15	27	▲ 16	20	▲ 6	16	▲ 6	4	▲ 1	4	▲ 2	10	▲ 6	4	▲ 1	1	▲ 2	8	▲ 19	0
LV		45	▲ 12	44	▲ 8	64	▲ 16	50	▲ 26	51	▲ 24	22	▲ 4	9	▲ 2	7	▲ 4	2	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	3	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	6	▲ 12	1
LT		67	▲ 22	43	▲ 6	41	▲ 14	35	▲ 15	18	▲ 9	19	▲ 5	10	▲ 6	6	▲ 3	1	▲ 1	3	▲ 2	3	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	6	▲ 18	3
LU		87	▲ 7	70	▲ 7	62	▲ 14	58	▲ 11	48	▲ 12	38	▲ 5	35	▲ 4	23	▲ 8	13	▲ 2	10	▲ 3	14	▲ 4	2	▲ 1	0	▲ 2	1
HU		58	▲ 8	52	▲ 5	33	▲ 8	38	▲ 5	18	▲ 2	20	▲ 2	6	▲ 2	9	▲ 4	4	▲ 2	5	▲ 3	8	▲ 5	2	▲ 1	11	▲ 3	1
MT		78	▲ 3	56	▲ 2	60	▲ 16	48	▲ 4	20	▲ 4	13	▲ 1	18	▲ 4	7	▲ 1	2	▲ 2	16	▲ 6	5	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	3	▲ 7	2
NL		84	▲ 9	72	▲ 11	45	▲ 12	57	▲ 12	59	▲ 11	33	▲ 7	21	▲ 6	13	▲ 6	18	▲ 3	10	▲ 2	12	▲ 5	4	▲ 1	2	▲ 6	0
AT		78	▲ 4	60	▲ 5	64	▲ 9	49	▲ 7	51	▲ 18	19	▲ 7	17	▲ 10	29	▲ 7	16	▲ 4	10	▲ 1	5	▲ 3	2	▲ 4	2	▲ 4	0
PT		62	▲ 3	45	▲ 9	35	▲ 13	26	▲ 4	21	▲ 8	16	▲ 4	7	▲ 4	4	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	9	▲ 3	5
PL		67	▲ 5	55	▲ 14	45	▲ 26	36	▲ 8	23	▲ 8	13	▲ 3	5	▲ 3	5	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	6	▲ 5	2	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	10	▲ 14	0
RO		37	▲ 8	33	▲ 9	42	▲ 16	34	▲ 11	27	▲ 12	33	▲ 9	9	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	4	▲ 2	11	▲ 20	2
SI		86	▲ 7	73	▲ 13	58	▲ 14	41	▲ 1	52	▲ 17	30	▲ 1	16	▲ 2	16	▲ 6	10	▲ 2	8	▲ 2	4	▲ 1	5	▲ 1	0	▲ 6	0
SK		70	▲ 1	51	▲ 3	49	▲ 16	37	▲ 1	29	▲ 7	23	▲ 5	8	▲ 2	8	▲ 3	2	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	4	▲ 6	2
FI		80	▲ 7	67	▲ 12	53	▲ 15	40	▲ 12	46	▲ 6	20	▲ 3	15	▲ 2	26	▲ 5	13	▲ 1	5	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	2	▲ 4	1
SE		87	▲ 2	67	▲ 6	63	▲ 15	49	▲ 16	62	▲ 1	20	▲ 3	26	▲ 2	44	▲ 9	23	▲ 7	5	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	6	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	0
UK		79	▲ 2	52	▲ 5	43	▲ 10	38	▲ 3	38	▲ 8	41	▲ 3	22	▲ 7	10	▲ 2	13	▲ 1	7	▲ 1	6	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	8	▲ 3	1

MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

Looking specifically at the top four most-mentioned actions, the following patterns across socio-demographic groups can be observed. Respondents who are most likely to say that they have done each of these actions are those who:

- Are women. This is particularly the case for cutting down on consumption of disposable items (61% of women vs. 52% of men) and buying locally produced and seasonal food (54% of women vs. 45% of men);
- Are aged 25 and above, when compared to younger respondents. For example, fewer than four in ten respondents aged 15-24 buy locally produced and seasonal food (38%), whereas more than half of those aged 40-54 (52%) and 55 or over (53%) do so;
- Have completed their full-time education at the age of 20 or over, especially when compared to those who finished their education aged 15 or under. This is particularly the case for choosing household appliances based on how energy-efficient they are (52% vs. 33%);
- Are managers or self-employed, especially when compared with students – for example, this is particularly noticeable when reducing waste and regularly separating it for recycling (76%-78% of the self-employed or managers vs. 69% for students);
- Never or almost never have difficulties paying bills, when compared to those who struggle to do so almost all the time – for example this is particularly the case when reducing waste and regularly separating it for recycling (78% vs. 67%).

QA6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU28)

	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it is more energy efficient than other models	None (SPONTANEOUS)
EU28	74	57	49	42	6
 Gender					
Man	71	52	45	40	6
Woman	76	61	54	44	5
 Age					
15-24	68	49	38	22	9
25-39	73	56	47	45	5
40-54	75	61	52	50	4
55 +	76	57	53	42	5
 Education (End of)					
15-	73	51	44	33	8
16-19	73	56	50	44	5
20+	80	64	55	52	3
Still studying	69	52	41	22	9
 Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	76	60	55	49	4
Managers	78	62	56	53	3
Other white collars	75	59	51	48	4
Manual workers	71	55	45	44	6
House persons	73	55	49	42	6
Unemployed	70	50	44	32	7
Retired	76	58	53	42	5
Students	69	52	41	22	9
 Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	67	53	48	37	8
From time to time	68	52	46	37	7
Almost never/ Never	78	59	51	45	4

MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

Again, there is an unsurprising relationship between respondents who view climate change as a serious problem and taking action to fight it:

- Those who do not see climate change as a problem are significantly less likely to say that each of the actions apply to them. For example, 44% of those who say that climate change is not a problem buy locally produced and seasonal food, compared to 57% of those who say climate change is the biggest problem;
- The same pattern follows for those who say that climate change is not a serious problem.

QA6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU28)

	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it is more energy efficient than other models	None (SPONTANEOUS)
EU28	74	57	49	42	6
 Climate change					
Biggest problem	79	64	57	51	3
One of the problems	80	65	56	49	3
Not a problem	68	49	44	35	8
 Perception of climate change					
Not a serious problem	66	45	39	36	10
A fairly serious problem	71	51	44	38	7
A very serious problem	76	60	53	44	4

III. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE AND REDUCING FOSSIL FUEL IMPORTS

In the third chapter of the report, respondents are asked whether they agree or disagree with several statements relating to the fight against climate change and the use of fossil fuels: that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU; that fighting climate change will only be effective if all countries of the world act together; that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically; and that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies.

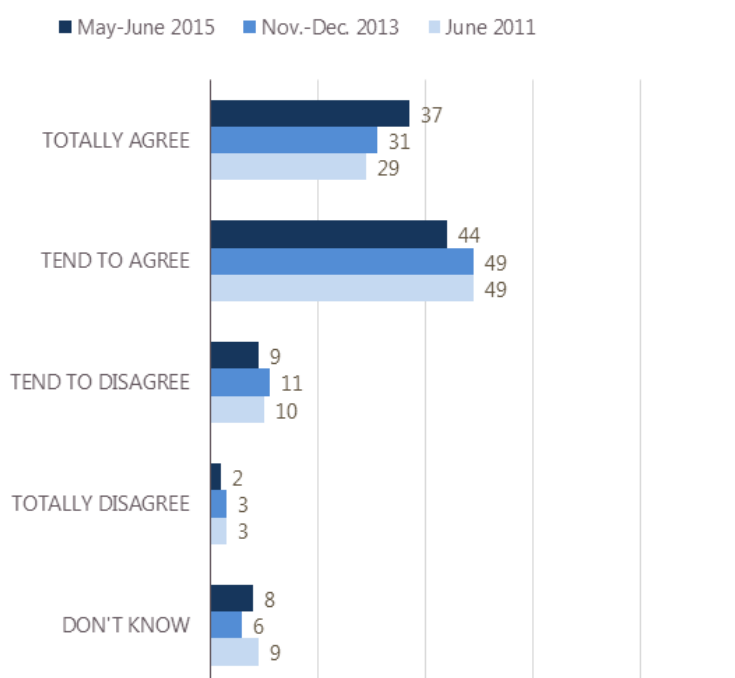
III.1. Attitudes to fighting climate change

– More than eight respondents in ten think that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU –

Over eight out of ten respondents (81%) agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU, up from 80% who agreed in 2013 and 78% (+3%) who agreed in 2011¹³. Around a tenth of respondents (11%, -3 percentage points compared with 2013) disagree.

Of these, over a third of respondents (37%, +6pp) totally agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU, while over four out of ten respondents (44%, -5pp) tend to agree. Roughly a tenth of respondents tend to disagree (9%, -2pp), while 2% (-1pp) totally disagree.

QA4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU (% - EU28)

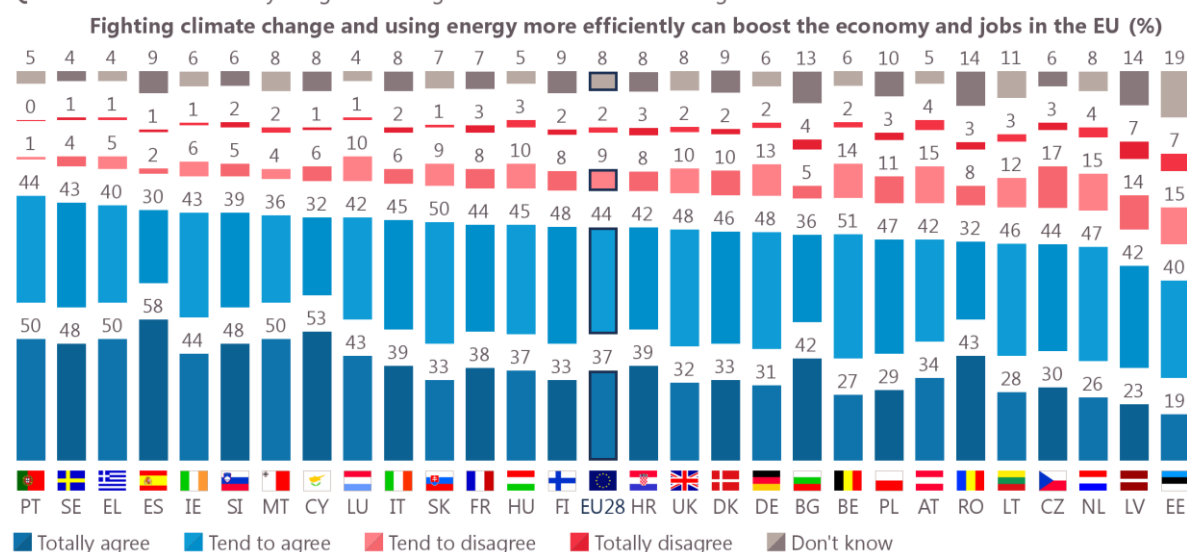


¹³ QA4.1: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU.

The Member States where respondents are most likely to *totally agree* that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU are Spain (58%), Cyprus (53%), Portugal, Greece and Malta (all 50%). The countries where people are least likely to *totally agree* are Estonia (19%), Latvia (23%), the Netherlands (26%), Belgium (27%), Lithuania (28%) and Poland (29%).

Overall, a substantial majority of respondents in all 28 Member States agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU. The level of agreement is particularly high in Portugal (94%) and in Sweden (91%), while it is lowest in Estonia (59%) and Latvia (65%). In three countries, at least a fifth of respondents do not agree with this statement: Estonia (22%), Latvia (21%) and the Czech Republic (20%).

QA4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



Since 2013, the proportion of respondents who agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU has increased substantially in Portugal (94%, +6pp), Slovenia (87%, +6pp), Cyprus (85%, +6pp), Ireland (87%, +5pp) and Italy (84%, +5pp). Meanwhile, there were also declines in Denmark (79%, -7pp), Estonia (59%, -6pp), Austria (76%, -5pp) and Belgium (78%, -5pp).

The proportion of respondents who said they don't know if fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy increased substantially in Estonia (19%, +10pp) and Latvia (14%, +7pp).

QA4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU (%)

		Total 'Agree'	2015 - 2013	Total 'Disagree'	2015 - 2013	Don't know
EU28		81	▲ 1	11	▼ 3	8
PT		94	▲ 6	1	▼ 5	5
SI		87	▲ 6	7	▼ 6	6
CY		85	▲ 6	7	▼ 4	8
IE		87	▲ 5	7	▼ 2	6
IT		84	▲ 5	8	▼ 6	8
MT		86	▲ 4	6	▼ 1	8
PL		76	▲ 4	14	▼ 2	10
LT		74	▲ 4	15	▼ 2	11
HU		82	▲ 3	13	▼ 3	5
UK		80	▲ 3	12	▼ 4	8
BG		78	▲ 3	9	=	13
EL		90	▲ 2	6	▼ 3	4
NL		73	▲ 2	19	▼ 4	8
SK		83	▲ 1	10	▼ 3	7
DE		79	▲ 1	15	▼ 1	6
ES		88	=	3	▼ 3	9
LU		85	=	11	▼ 1	4
FR		82	▼ 1	11	▼ 3	7
FI		81	▼ 1	10	▼ 3	9
RO		75	▼ 1	11	▼ 1	14
CZ		74	▼ 1	20	▼ 3	6
LV		65	▼ 2	21	▼ 5	14
HR		81	▼ 3	11	=	8
SE		91	▼ 4	5	▲ 1	4
BE		78	▼ 5	16	=	6
AT		76	▼ 5	19	▲ 4	5
EE		59	▼ 6	22	▼ 4	19
DK		79	▼ 7	12	=	9

There are not many differences in opinion across socio-demographic groups. In each group, around four-fifths of respondents agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU.

There is, however, a strong link between people who view climate change as a serious problem and their views on whether fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU.

For example, 87% of respondents who see climate change as the biggest or one of the biggest problems facing the world agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy, compared with 77% who do not see climate change as one of the world's most serious problems.

The relationship is even clearer when looking at how serious a problem people consider climate change to be: 85% of respondents who consider climate change a very serious problem agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy, compared with 59% of respondents who do not think it is a serious problem.

QA4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

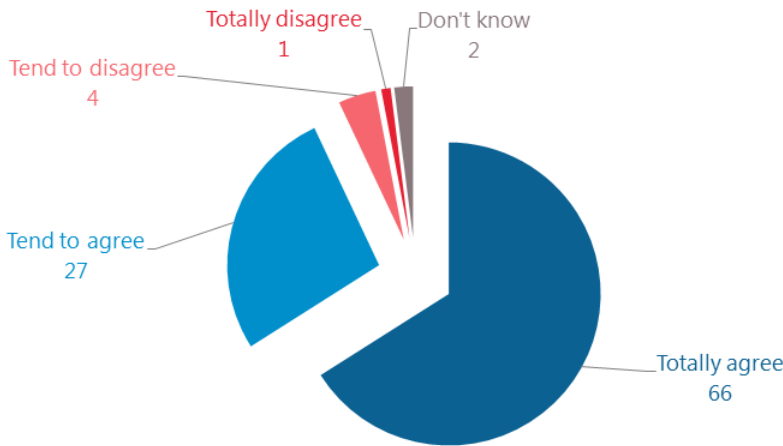
Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU (% - EU28)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	81	11	8
 Gender			
Man	81	13	6
Woman	81	10	9
 Age			
15-24	80	12	8
25-39	83	11	6
40-54	83	11	6
55 +	79	11	10
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	81	10	9
From time to time	82	10	8
Almost never/ Never	82	11	7
 Climate change			
Biggest problem	87	8	5
One of the problems	87	8	5
Not a problem	77	13	10
 Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	59	28	13
A fairly serious problem	76	14	10
A very serious problem	85	9	6

– An overwhelming majority of Europeans (93%) agree that fighting climate change will only be effective if all countries of the world act together –

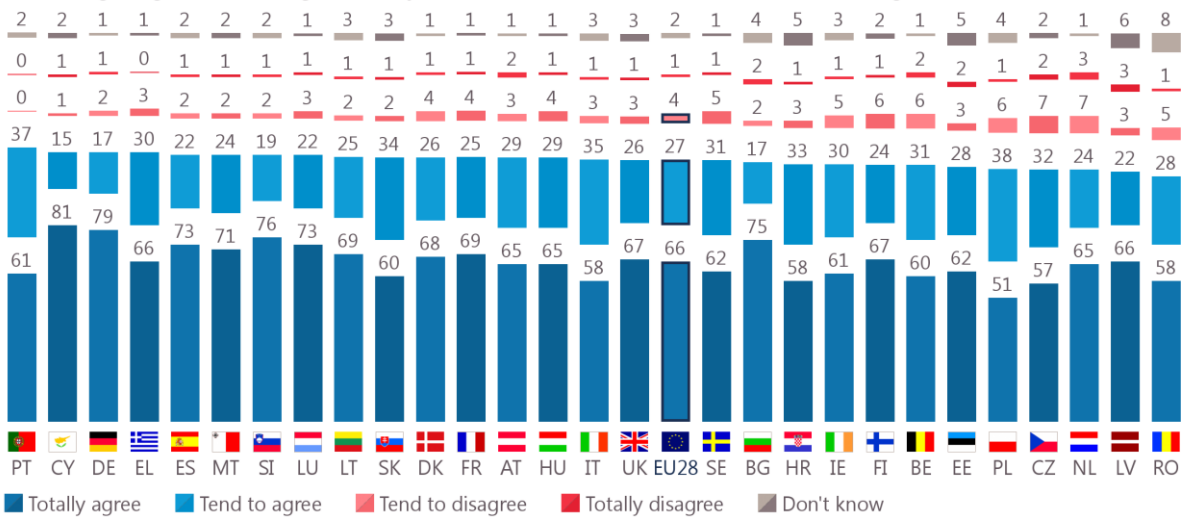
More than nine out of ten respondents (93%) agree that fighting climate change will only be effective if all countries act together¹⁴. This question had not been asked previously, so it is not possible to make comparisons with 2013. Of these, two-thirds of respondents (66%) totally agree with the statement, while more than a quarter (27%) tend to agree. Just 4% tend to disagree, while only 1% of respondents totally disagree.

QA4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Fighting climate change will only be effective if all countries of the world act together (% - EU28)



A substantial majority of respondents in all 28 countries agree that fighting climate change will only be effective if all countries act together, with the level of agreement ranging from 98% in Portugal to 86% in Romania. Over 50% of respondents in all countries totally agree with the statement: respondents in Cyprus (81%) are the most likely to totally agree, while those in Poland (51%) are the least likely to do so.

QA4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Fighting climate change will only be effective if all countries of the world act together (%)



¹⁴ QA4.2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Fighting climate change will only be effective if all countries of the world act together.

The differences in opinion across socio-demographic groups on this question are insignificant as concerns gender, age and educational variables.

Once again, there is a strong relationship between opinions on the seriousness of climate change and a belief that fighting climate change will only be effective if all countries of the world act together.

Among those who think that climate change is a very serious problem, 95% agree that fighting climate change will only be effective through collective effort; this proportion decreases to 84% among those who do not see climate change as a serious problem.

QA4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Fighting climate change will only be effective if all countries of the world act together (% - EU28)

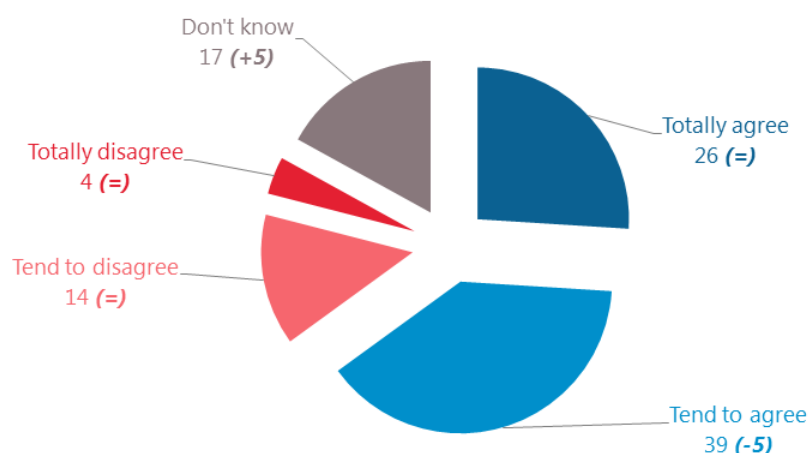
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	93	5	2
 Gender			
Man	93	5	2
Woman	93	4	3
 Age			
15-24	91	7	2
25-39	93	5	2
40-54	94	5	1
55 +	93	4	3
 Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	84	12	4
A fairly serious problem	92	6	2
A very serious problem	95	4	1

III.2. Attitudes to reducing fossil fuel imports

– Roughly two-thirds of respondents think that reducing fossil fuel imports can benefit the EU economy –

Nearly two-thirds of respondents (65%, -5 percentage points compared with 2013) think that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically¹⁵. Of these, 26% (no change) totally agree with this statement, while 39% (-5pp) tend to agree.

QA4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically
 (% - EU28)

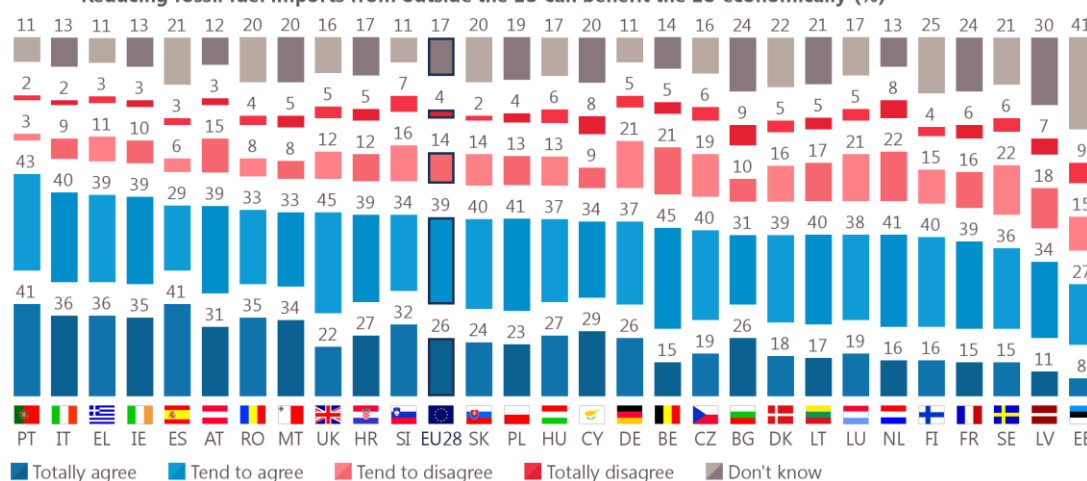


(May-June 2015 - November-December 2013)

Just under a fifth of respondents (18%, no change) disagree, of which 14% tend to disagree, and 4% totally disagree. 17% of respondents (+5pp) say they don't know.

QA4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)



¹⁵ QA4.3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically.

In all but two Member States, over 50% of respondents agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically. Portugal (84%) has the highest proportion of respondents who agree, followed by Italy (76%) and Greece (75%). Estonia (35%) and Latvia (45%) are the only two countries where less than half of the respondents agree.

The level of disagreement is highest in the Netherlands (30%) and Sweden (28%). A relatively high proportion of respondents say they don't know in Estonia (41%), Latvia (30%) and Finland (25%).

While the proportion of respondents who agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically has increased since 2013 in Romania (68%, +6pp), it has declined in most other countries. The largest declines were seen in Estonia (35%, -14pp), Sweden (51%, -14pp), Finland (56%, -12pp), France (54%, -11pp) and Austria (70%, -11pp).

The proportion of respondents answering don't know increased noticeably in several countries, including Estonia (41%, +19pp), Finland (25%, +16pp), Denmark (22%, +14pp) and Sweden (21%, +11pp).

QA4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)

		Total 'Agree'	2015 - 2013	Total 'Disagree'	2015 - 2013	Don't know
EU28		65	▼ 5	18	=	17
RO		68	▲ 6	12	▼ 6	20
SI		66	▲ 2	23	▼ 4	11
PT		84	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	11
IE		74	=	13	▲ 3	13
HR		66	=	17	▼ 6	17
IT		76	▼ 1	11	▼ 2	13
NL		57	▼ 1	30	▼ 1	13
UK		67	▼ 2	17	=	16
PL		64	▼ 2	17	=	19
MT		67	▼ 3	13	▲ 3	20
SK		64	▼ 3	16	=	20
HU		64	▼ 4	19	▲ 2	17
BG		57	▼ 4	19	▲ 4	24
LT		57	▼ 5	22	▼ 1	21
EL		75	▼ 6	14	▲ 2	11
DE		63	▼ 6	26	▲ 5	11
LV		45	▼ 6	25	=	30
CY		63	▼ 7	17	▲ 1	20
LU		57	▼ 8	26	▲ 3	17
BE		60	▼ 9	26	▼ 1	14
DK		57	▼ 9	21	▼ 5	22
ES		70	▼ 10	9	=	21
CZ		59	▼ 10	25	=	16
AT		70	▼ 11	18	▲ 4	12
FR		54	▼ 11	22	▲ 2	24
FI		56	▼ 12	19	▼ 4	25
SE		51	▼ 14	28	▲ 3	21
EE		35	▼ 14	24	▼ 5	41

Again, the differences in opinion between socio-demographic groups are not that large. The largest differences can be found with regard to age, where respondents aged 25-39 (68%) and 40-54 (67%) are somewhat more likely to agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically than the youngest (63%) and oldest (62%) respondents.

Similar to previous attitudes identified in this chapter, those who consider climate change a very serious problem (69%) are much more likely to agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically than those who do not see it as a serious problem at all (50%).

Furthermore, among those who agree that fighting climate change can boost the economy and the number of jobs in the EU, almost three-quarters (72%) also agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economy. Conversely, less than half of respondents who disagree (44%) that fighting climate change can boost the EU economy take this view.

QA4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

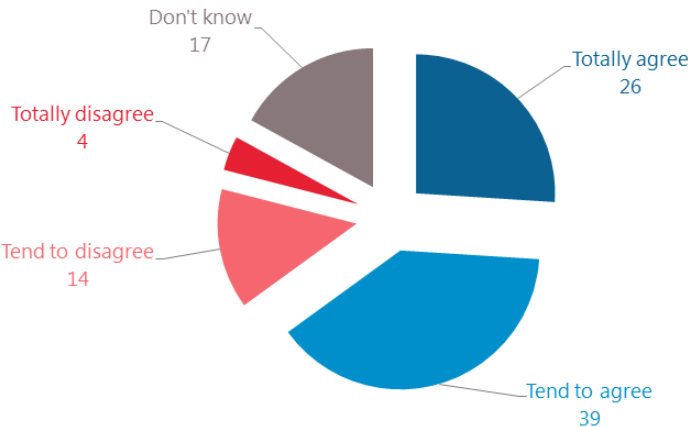
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (% - EU28)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	65	18	17
 Gender			
Man	66	21	13
Woman	64	15	21
 Age			
15-24	63	20	17
25-39	68	18	14
40-54	67	18	15
55 +	62	18	20
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	65	15	20
From time to time	70	15	15
Almost never/ Never	63	20	17
 Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	50	30	20
A fairly serious problem	60	22	18
A very serious problem	69	16	15
 Fighting climate change boost EU economy / jobs			
Agree	72	15	13
Disagree	44	44	12

– Around two-thirds of respondents agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies –

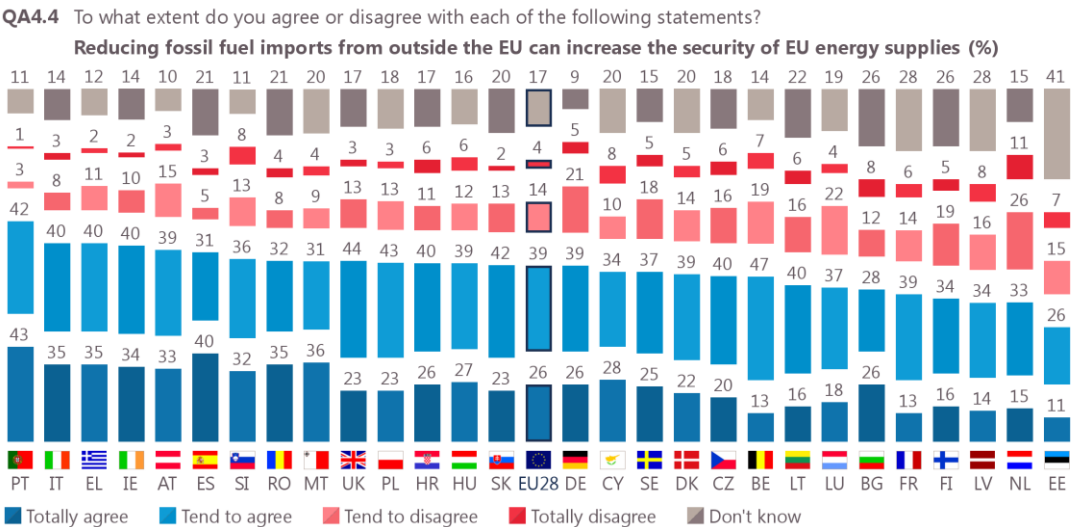
Lastly in this section of the survey, respondents were asked if they agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies¹⁶. Around two-thirds of respondents (65%) agree, of which 26% totally agree, and 39% tend to agree. Less than a fifth (18%) disagree, with 14% tending to disagree, and 4% totally disagreeing. 17% of respondents say they don't know.

QA4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies (% - EU28)



In all EU countries, the proportion of respondents who agree is higher than the proportion who disagree with this statement. However, the level of agreement varies substantially from country to country. Respondents in Portugal (85%), Greece (75%) and Italy (75%) are the most likely to agree, while those in Estonia (37%), Latvia (48%) and the Netherlands (48%) are least likely to agree.

Respondents in the Netherlands (37%) are the most inclined to disagree, followed by those in Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg (all 26%), while respondents are most likely to say they don't know in Estonia (41%), Latvia (28%) and France (28%).



¹⁶ QA4.4: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies.

There are not many differences in opinion across socio-demographic groups as to whether people agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies. The largest difference is observed in relation to age, where the oldest respondents (61% vs. 66-68% across other age groups) are slightly less likely to agree with this statement.

Once again, there is a strong relationship between opinions on the seriousness of climate change and views on how reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU might improve the security of EU energy supplies. Among those who think that climate change is a very serious problem (69%), more than two-thirds agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU would have this effect. This compares to just over half (52%) who do not think climate change is a serious problem who also take this view.

QA4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies (% - EU28)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	65	18	17
 Gender			
Man	67	21	12
Woman	63	16	21
 Age			
15-24	66	16	18
25-39	68	17	15
40-54	67	19	14
55 +	61	19	20
 Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	52	27	21
A fairly serious problem	60	21	19
A very serious problem	69	16	15

IV. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Following on from the previous section on attitudes to fighting climate change, respondents were asked in the report's fourth and final chapter about their views on the importance of government involvement in tackling climate change over the next 15 years to 2030.

IV.1. Targets for renewable energy

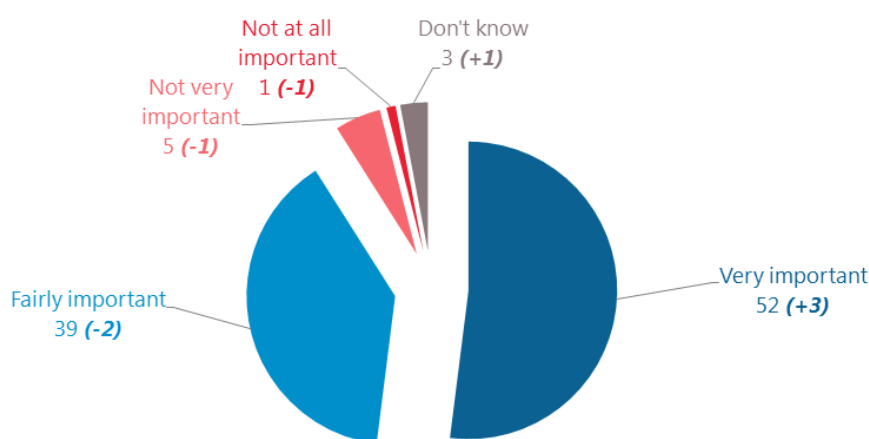
– More than nine out of ten respondents say that it is important for their government to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030 –

In this question, respondents were asked how important they think it is for their national government to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030.¹⁷

Over nine out of ten respondents (91%) say that it is important for national governments to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030, with over half (52%) of respondents saying that this is very important and 39% saying that it is fairly important. One in 20 respondents (5%) say that it is not very important, with just 1% saying that it is not at all important.

The overall proportion of respondents who think it is important for government to set renewable energy targets has increased by 1 percentage point since the last round of the survey in 2013 (91% vs. 90%). However, there has been a larger increase in those who say it is very important (52%, +3 percentage points since 2013).

QA7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
(% - EU28)



(May-June 2015 - November-December 2013)

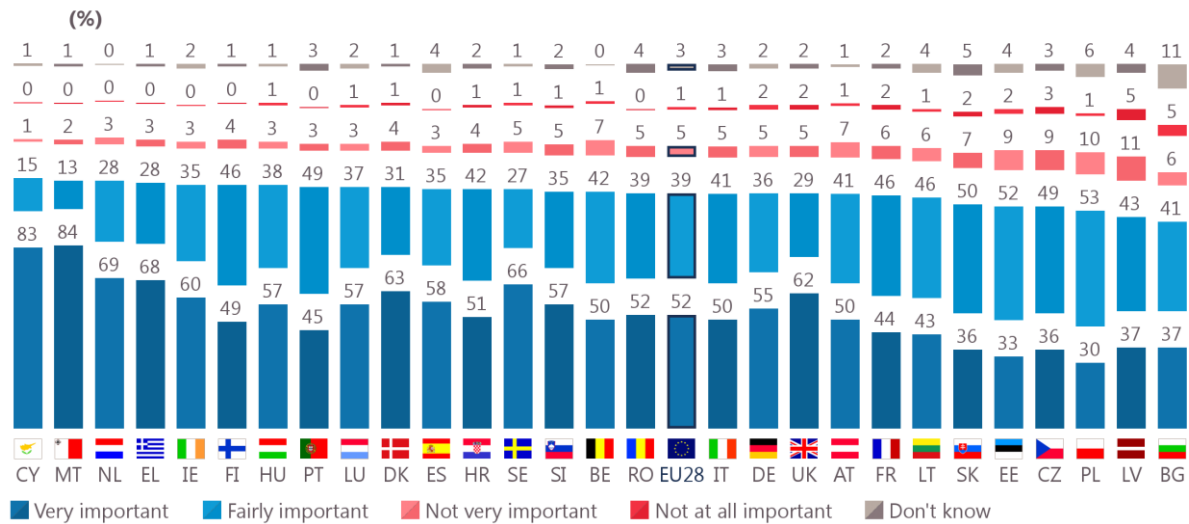
In all EU Member States, there seems to be a consensus over this question. The countries with the highest overall levels of agreement (where respondents say it is either very or fairly important for their government to set targets to increase renewable energy consumption) are Cyprus (98%), Malta (97%), the Netherlands (97%) and Greece (96%). Respondents in Latvia (80%) and Bulgaria (78%) are the least likely to agree.

¹⁷ QA7: How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

The countries where respondents are most likely to think that it is very important for their government to set targets to increase renewable energy consumption are Malta (84%) and Cyprus (83%), followed by the Netherlands (69%), Greece (68%) and Sweden (66%). The Member States least likely to think it is very important for their government to set such targets are Estonia (33%) and Poland (30%).

Respondents in the following countries are most likely to think such government targets are not important: Latvia (16%), the Czech Republic (12%), Poland, Bulgaria and Estonia (all 11%).

QA7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?



Shifts in opinion since 2013 show a general increase in positive responses (where respondents say it is either very or fairly important for their government to set targets to increase renewable energy consumption) in the majority of countries: 17 countries register an increase in total “important” responses. Ireland showed the highest growth of 6 percentage points since 2013 to 95%, followed by Luxembourg (+5pp to 94%). Five countries report no change (Greece, Spain, Belgium, Slovenia and the Czech Republic), while six countries measured a small drop in the total “important” responses: Poland saw the largest drop of 5pp.

Increases in the proportion of total “not important” responses were seen in just six countries, with Poland and Latvia showing the largest increases (both +3pp).

QA7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030? (%)

		Total 'Important'	2015 - 2013	Total 'Not important'	2015 - 2013	Don't know
EU28		91	▲ 1	6	▼ 2	3
IE		95	▲ 6	3	▼ 3	2
LU		94	▲ 5	4	▼ 4	2
PT		94	▲ 4	3	▼ 3	3
DE		91	▲ 4	7	▼ 4	2
EE		85	▲ 4	11	▼ 4	4
UK		91	▲ 3	7	▼ 3	2
FI		95	▲ 2	4	▼ 2	1
BG		78	▲ 2	11	▼ 3	11
CY		98	▲ 1	1	=	1
NL		97	▲ 1	3	▼ 1	0
HU		95	▲ 1	4	▼ 1	1
DK		94	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	1
HR		93	▲ 1	5	▼ 2	2
IT		91	▲ 1	6	▼ 2	3
RO		91	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	4
FR		90	▲ 1	8	▼ 1	2
LT		89	▲ 1	7	=	4
EL		96	=	3	▼ 1	1
ES		93	=	3	▼ 1	4
BE		92	=	8	▲ 1	0
SI		92	=	6	=	2
CZ		85	=	12	▼ 2	3
SE		93	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	1
SK		86	▼ 1	9	=	5
MT		97	▼ 2	2	▲ 2	1
AT		91	▼ 2	8	▲ 2	1
LV		80	▼ 3	16	▲ 3	4
PL		83	▼ 5	11	▲ 3	6

The differences in opinion across socio-demographic groups are not particularly marked, especially when looking at gender and age. For each of the groups, around half of respondents consider it very important (and around 90% think it is important in total) that national governments set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030.

There is a slight relationship with regard to the level of education, where 57% of those who left full-time education at the age of 20 or over think this is very important, compared to less than half of those who completed their education at the age of 15 or under (48%). There is also some variation between socio-professional groups: 57% of managers and 55% of students think it is very important that national governments set targets, whereas 49% of retired respondents and half of manual workers and house persons (both 50%) think this very important.

Views on the government's role in combatting climate change by setting targets to reduce the amount of renewable energy used by 2030 are related to perceptions on the seriousness of climate change. The proportion of respondents who think it is very important that national governments set these targets is much higher among those who:

- Consider climate change as the biggest problem facing the world (66%), when compared to those who do not see it as a problem (43%); and
- Think that climate change is a very serious problem (58%), particularly when compared to those who do not see it as a serious problem at all (31%).

QA7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
(% - EU28)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
EU28	52	39	5	1	3
 Gender					
Man	51	39	6	2	2
Woman	52	39	5	1	3
 Age					
15-24	52	40	5	1	2
25-39	52	40	5	1	2
40-54	54	38	5	1	2
55 +	50	38	6	2	4
 Education (End of)					
15-	48	39	5	2	6
16-19	50	41	6	1	2
20+	57	36	5	1	1
Still studying	55	38	4	1	2
 Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	53	40	5	1	1
Managers	57	35	6	1	1
Other white collars	53	39	6	1	1
Manual workers	50	41	5	1	3
House persons	50	42	4	1	3
Unemployed	52	37	7	1	3
Retired	49	38	6	2	5
Students	55	38	4	1	2
 Climate change					
Biggest problem	66	29	3	1	1
One of the problems	61	33	3	1	2
Not a problem	43	44	7	2	4
 Perception of climate change					
Not a serious problem	31	42	15	8	4
A fairly serious problem	40	48	8	1	3
A very serious problem	58	36	3	1	2

May – June 2015

IV.2. Energy efficiency targets

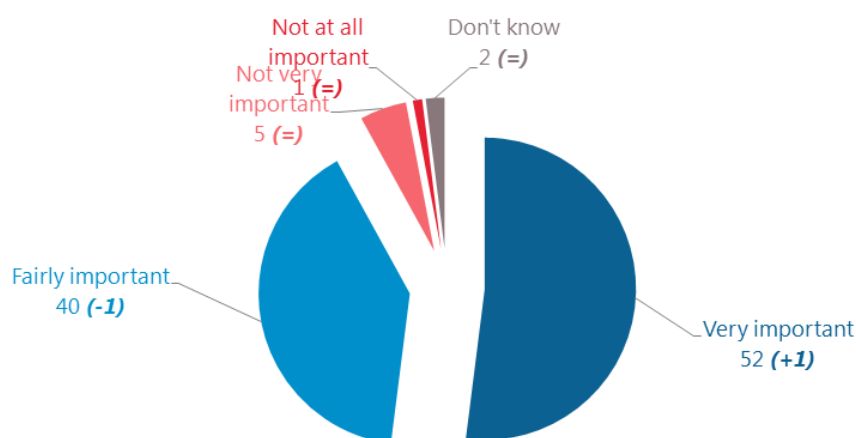
– 92% of respondents say it is important that their government supports energy efficiency measures –

Finally, respondents were asked how important they consider it to be for their government to support energy efficiency measures¹⁸.

More than nine out of ten (92%) Europeans say that it is important that their government provides support for improving energy efficiency. Over half (52%) say that it is very important, while 40% say that it is fairly important. Just 6% say that it is not important, with only 1% saying that it is not at all important.

The results are comparable to those in 2013.

QA8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency (for example, by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs) by 2030?
(% - EU28)



(May-June 2015 - November-December 2013)

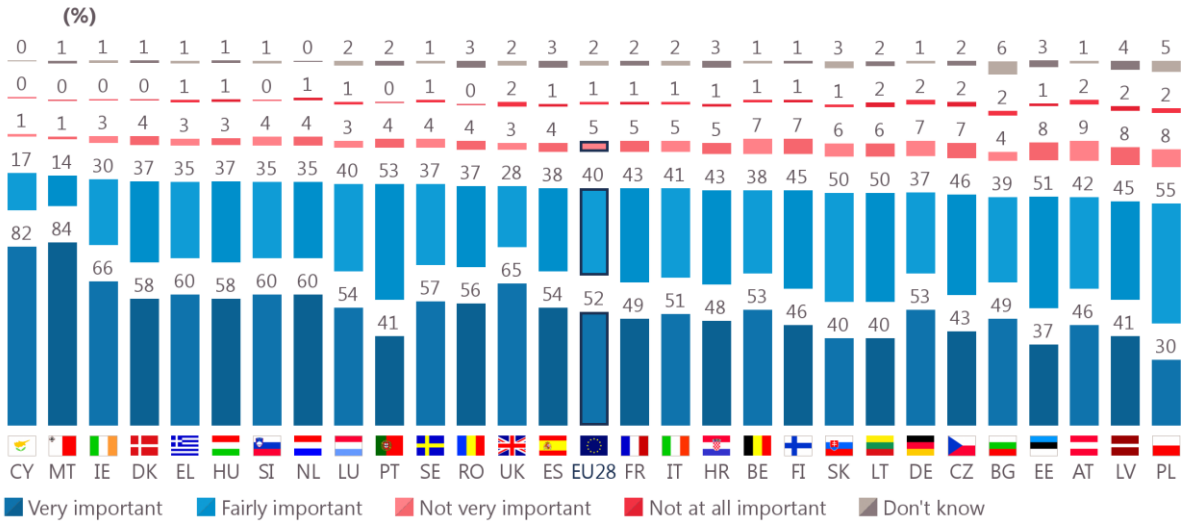
In all Member States, there is a strong consensus (varying from 85% up to 99%) that it is important that the government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030. The countries with the highest overall levels of agreement are Cyprus (99%), Malta (98%) and Ireland (96%), while Poland (85%) and Latvia (86%) have the lowest.

The Member States where respondents are most likely to think that it is very important for their government to support improving energy efficiency are Malta (84%) and Cyprus (82%), followed by Ireland (66%) and the UK (65%). The countries where respondents are least likely to take this view are Poland (30%) and Estonia (37%). These responses closely reflect those from the previous question.

Respondents are most likely to think such government targets are not important (saying either not very or not at all important) in Austria (11%), Latvia and Poland (10% in each).

¹⁸ QA8: How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs)?

QA8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs)?



Since the 2013 round of the survey, there have been some minor shifts in the proportion of respondents who agree that it is important for their government to support improving energy efficiency. Thirteen countries have seen an increase in the proportion of respondents saying it is important, with Luxembourg seeing the largest increase (+6 percentage points to 94%), followed by Croatia (+4pp to 91%). Eleven countries registered some decline, with Austria registering the largest decrease of -5pp to 88%.

The proportion of respondents who say it is not important for their government to support improving energy efficiency has decreased in 14 Member States since 2013, with Croatia showing the largest drop (-6pp to 6%). Small increases are noted in 11 countries: Austria shows the largest increase at +5pp.

QA8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs)? (%)

		Total 'Important'	2015 - 2013	Total 'Not important'	2015 - 2013	Don't know
EU28		92	=	6	=	2
LU		94	▲ 6	4	▼ 5	2
HR		91	▲ 4	6	▼ 6	3
EE		88	▲ 3	9	▼ 3	3
IE		96	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	1
EL		95	▲ 2	4	▼ 3	1
PT		94	▲ 2	4	▼ 2	2
SE		94	▲ 2	5	▼ 2	1
RO		93	▲ 2	4	▼ 2	3
FR		92	▲ 2	6	▼ 3	2
DE		90	▲ 2	9	▼ 1	1
CY		99	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	0
HU		95	▲ 1	4	▼ 1	1
IT		92	▲ 1	6	▼ 1	2
DK		95	=	4	▼ 1	1
NL		95	=	5	=	0
SI		95	=	4	=	1
CZ		89	=	9	▼ 1	2
MT		98	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	1
BE		91	▼ 1	8	=	1
UK		93	▼ 2	5	▲ 1	2
FI		91	▼ 2	8	▲ 3	1
LT		90	▼ 2	8	▲ 3	2
SK		90	▼ 2	7	▲ 1	3
BG		88	▼ 2	6	▲ 1	6
ES		92	▼ 3	5	▲ 2	3
LV		86	▼ 4	10	▲ 2	4
PL		85	▼ 4	10	▲ 2	5
AT		88	▼ 5	11	▲ 5	1

There are no differences between socio-demographic groups: around nine in ten respondents across all gender, age and educational groups think that it is important that national governments provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030.

Results are consistent with various attitudes towards the seriousness of climate change and how to tackle it. For example, respondents who are most likely to think it is important that national governments provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 are those who:

- Think that climate change is the biggest problem facing the world (95%), compared to those who do not see it as a problem (88%);
- Believe that climate change is a very serious problem (94%), compared with respondents who do not think it is a serious problem (77%);
- Agree that climate change would be better tackled if all countries acted together (93%), compared with those who disagree (78%); and
- Believe that it is important that national governments set targets for the increased use of renewable energy (96%), compared with those who do not think it is important (53%).

QA8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs)?

(% - EU28)

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU28	92	6	2
 Gender			
Man	91	7	2
Woman	92	6	2
 Age			
15-24	91	7	2
25-39	93	6	1
40-54	92	6	2
55 +	90	7	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	89	7	4
16-19	92	6	2
20+	93	6	1
Still studying	92	6	2
 Climate change			
Biggest problem	95	4	1
One of the problems	94	5	1
Not a problem	88	9	3
 Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	77	21	2
A fairly serious problem	89	9	2
A very serious problem	94	4	2
 Fighting climate change effects if all countries act together			
Agree	93	5	2
Disagree	78	21	1
 National government sets targets for renewable energy			
Important	96	3	1
Not important	53	45	2

CONCLUSION

The research shows that most Europeans recognise climate change as a serious problem. There has been no major shift over the last two years in this perception.

However, in a world facing a variety of challenges, climate change is perceived to be the fourth most serious issue facing the world, behind poverty, hunger and a lack of drinking water, international terrorism and the economic situation. The biggest change in the results since 2013 is the substantial increase in the proportion of Europeans who view international terrorism as the most serious problem now facing the world: 19% say this is the world's main challenge, up from just 8% two years ago.

Regional variations are also noticeable. In the three EU Nordic countries, climate change is seen as the single most serious challenge facing the world. But in countries including Estonia, Latvia and Portugal, it is regarded as a less significant challenge compared to others. In parts of Eastern Europe, for example, armed conflict is still seen as the most serious issue.

Even so, there is no question that European citizens consider climate change a serious concern and expect action to tackle it. National governments, business and industry, and the EU are identified as the main groups responsible for delivering on this. Around a fifth of respondents also accept the need for personal action to tackle climate change. Moreover, there is a strong consensus that collective global action is required. A large majority (93%) believe that fighting climate change will only be effective if all countries of the world act together.

Almost half (49%) of respondents say they have personally taken some action to fight climate change. This figure is actually much higher, as many respondents do not equate certain actions with tackling climate change. When presented with a list of actions, some 93% of respondents say they have undertaken at least one action. Three-quarters of respondents, for example, say that they regularly reduce their waste and recycle. There has been an increase in all 11 specific actions mentioned, with the biggest increases seen in the proportion of respondents who buy local and seasonal produce and energy-efficient products.

There are clear findings that citizens believe that actions on climate change have many benefits. There are strong levels of agreement (81%), for example, that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently could boost the European economy and create jobs, and that reducing fossil fuel imports would be good for the economy, and for Europe's energy security (65%).

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 30th of May and the 8th of June 2015, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 83.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" unit.

The wave 83.4 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the 28 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.

	COUNTRIES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK	
BE	Belgium	1.012	30/05/15	08/06/15
BG	Bulgaria	1.058	30/05/15	08/06/15
CZ	Czech Rep.	1.008	30/05/15	08/06/15
DK	Denmark	1.016	30/05/15	08/06/15
DE	Germany	1.513	30/05/15	08/06/15
EE	Estonia	1.018	30/05/15	08/06/15
IE	Ireland	1.004	30/05/15	08/06/15
EL	Greece	1.009	30/05/15	08/06/15
ES	Spain	1.000	30/05/15	08/06/15
FR	France	1.000	30/05/15	08/06/15
HR	Croatia	1.003	30/05/15	08/06/15
IT	Italy	1.040	30/05/15	08/06/15
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	500	30/05/15	08/06/15
LV	Latvia	1.003	30/05/15	08/06/15
LT	Lithuania	1.004	30/05/15	08/06/15
LU	Luxembourg	503	30/05/15	08/06/15
HU	Hungary	1.051	30/05/15	08/06/15
MT	Malta	500	30/05/15	08/06/15
NL	Netherlands	1.008	30/05/15	08/06/15
AT	Austria	1.035	30/05/15	08/06/15
PL	Poland	1.005	30/05/15	08/06/15
PT	Portugal	1.005	30/05/15	08/06/15
RO	Romania	1.012	30/05/15	08/06/15
SI	Slovenia	1.019	30/05/15	08/06/15
SK	Slovakia	1.016	30/05/15	08/06/15
FI	Finland	1.004	30/05/15	08/06/15
SE	Sweden	1.066	30/05/15	08/06/15
UK	United Kingdom	1.306	30/05/15	08/06/15
TOTAL EU28		27.718	30/05/15	08/06/15

	INSTITUTES	POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	TNS Dimarso	9.263.570	2,18%
BG	TNS BBSS	6.294.563	1,48%
CZ	TNS Aisa	8.955.829	2,11%
DK	TNS Gallup DK	4.625.032	1,09%
DE	TNS Infratest	71.283.580	16,79%
EE	TNS Emor	1.113.355	0,26%
IE	Behaviour & Attitudes	3.586.829	0,84%
EL	TNS ICAP	8.791.499	2,07%
ES	TNS Spain	39.506.853	9,31%
FR	TNS Sofres	51.668.700	12,17%
HR	HENDAL	3.625.601	0,85%
IT	TNS Italia	51.336.889	12,09%
CY	CYMAR	724.084	0,17%
LV	TNS Latvia	1.731.509	0,41%
LT	TNS LT	2.535.329	0,60%
LU	TNS ILReS	445.806	0,11%
HU	TNS Hoffmann	8.477.933	2,00%
MT	MISCO	360.045	0,08%
NL	TNS NIPO	13.901.653	3,27%
AT	ipr Umfrageforschung	7.232.497	1,70%
PL	TNS Polska	32.736.685	7,71%
PT	TNS Portugal	8.512.269	2,01%
RO	TNS CSOP	16.880.465	3,98%
SI	RM PLUS	1.760.726	0,41%
SK	TNS Slovakia	4.580.260	1,08%
FI	TNS Gallup Oy	4.511.446	1,06%
SE	TNS Sifo	7.944.034	1,87%
UK	TNS UK	52.104.731	12,27%
		424.491.772	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table

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.

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 below.

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:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

QA1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

QA1b Which others do you consider to be serious problems?
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	QA1a	QA1b
	FIRST	OTHERS
Climate change	1	1,
International terrorism	2	2,
Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	3	3,
Spread of infectious diseases	4	4,
The economic situation	5	5,
Proliferation of nuclear weapons	6	6,
Armed conflicts	7	7,
The increasing global population	8	8,
Other (SP.)	9	9,
None (SP.)	10	10
DK	11	11

EB80.2 QA1a&b

QA2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".
(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 Not at all a serious problem										10 An extremely serious problem	DK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

EB80.2 QA2

QA3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

National governments	1,
The European Union	2,
Regional and local authorities	3,
Business and industry	4,
You personally	5,
Environmental groups	6,
Other (SP.)	7,
All of them (SP.)	8
None (SP.)	9
DK	10

EB80.2 QA3

QA4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?*(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU	1	2	3	4	5
2	Fighting climate change will only be effective if all countries of the world act together (N)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (M)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB80.2 QA4 TREND MODIFIED

QA5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?*(ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB80.2 QA5

QA6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (M)*(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*

You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	1,
You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to using your private car such as walking, biking, taking public transport or car-sharing	2,
You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	3,
You have bought a low-energy home	4,
When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it is more energy efficient than other models (M)	5,
You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	6,
You have installed equipment in your home (e.g. solar panels) to generate renewable electricity	7,
You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible	8,
You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible	9,
You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	10,
You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	11,
Other (SP.)	12,
None (SP.)	13
DK	14

EB80.2 QA6

Now let’s look ahead to the future.

QA7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very important	1
Fairly important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB80.2 QA7

QA8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs)? (M)
(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very important	1
Fairly important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB80.2 QA8

TABLES OF RESULTS

QA1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? (%)

		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	International terrorism	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	The economic situation	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	Climate change	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	Armed conflicts	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015
EU28		30	-5	19	11	16	-8	15	-1	9	5
BE		29	-5	27	19	14	-6	15	-9	6	3
BG		26	-9	15	6	25	-3	13	4	11	2
CZ		22	0	24	14	17	-20	8	-3	14	9
DK		28	-1	18	7	4	-6	30	0	9	5
DE		28	-8	20	10	5	-3	26	-1	11	6
EE		18	-9	18	9	17	-12	6	-3	25	18
IE		41	5	15	8	14	-14	15	1	6	2
EL		41	-1	5	3	36	-5	9	0	3	2
ES		51	6	8	6	26	-13	8	0	2	0
FR		36	-7	24	15	12	-10	18	4	4	2
HR		34	-5	10	6	27	-2	17	1	5	1
IT		17	-4	24	17	32	-15	9	-5	6	4
CY		31	-3	12	9	34	-12	11	3	4	3
LV		23	-3	14	4	16	-16	7	-2	26	19
LT		26	-3	11	3	21	-13	12	0	18	13
LU		38	-8	21	13	6	-8	18	1	7	3
HU		34	-7	9	3	20	-7	14	4	3	0
MT		23	-5	40	30	6	-9	16	-14	4	0
NL		31	-8	22	13	6	-3	16	-4	12	6
AT		25	-6	11	6	19	-1	19	-5	10	5
PL		18	-14	20	10	13	-6	11	0	24	13
PT		47	-2	8	4	22	-5	5	-1	9	4
RO		36	-6	10	6	24	-6	12	2	5	3
SI		35	-8	9	7	18	-10	25	8	3	2
SK		28	-8	16	10	19	-15	13	1	13	8
FI		24	-9	14	9	6	-3	26	3	13	6
SE		28	-5	12	9	3	-2	37	-2	10	6
UK		30	-4	28	15	6	-5	14	2	8	1

QA1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? (%)

		The increasing global population	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	Spread of infectious diseases	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	Proliferation of nuclear weapons	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	Other (SP.)	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	None (SP.)	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	Don't know
EU28		4	-1	3	0	2	-1	1	0	0	0	1
BE		4	-2	1	-1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
BG		2	0	3	1	3	-1	0	-1	0	0	2
CZ		6	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	-1	0
DK		7	-4	1	0	1	-2	1	0	0	0	1
DE		5	-3	1	0	2	-1	2	1	0	0	0
EE		8	0	2	0	2	-2	2	-1	0	0	2
IE		2	-3	4	2	2	-1	0	-1	0	0	1
EL		2	1	2	1	1	-1	1	0	0	0	0
ES		1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
FR		3	-1	2	0	1	-3	0	0	0	0	0
HR		2	0	3	2	2	-2	0	0	0	-1	0
IT		2	1	5	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
CY		2	0	4	2	2	1	0	-3	0	0	0
LV		3	0	4	0	2	-2	1	-1	1	0	3
LT		3	-1	4	1	4	1	0	-1	0	0	1
LU		5	0	1	-1	3	1	1	0	0	-1	0
HU		9	3	7	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
MT		4	0	5	-1	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0
NL		10	-2	1	0	1	-1	1	-1	0	0	0
AT		6	-2	6	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
PL		2	1	4	-1	5	-2	1	1	0	-1	2
PT		1	0	3	1	3	1	1	-2	0	0	1
RO		2	0	7	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
SI		4	1	1	0	2	-1	2	0	0	0	1
SK		4	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
FI		8	-5	3	1	5	-1	1	0	0	0	0
SE		7	-1	2	-2	1	-2	0	-1	0	0	0
UK		8	-6	3	1	1	-1	1	0	0	-1	1

QA1T Which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problems facing the world as a whole? TOTAL
(MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	International terrorism	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	Climate change	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	The economic situation	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015	Armed conflicts	Diff. Nov.2012 - Jun.2015
EU28		71	-5	56	20	47	-3	47	-11	41	10
BE		67	1	62	34	51	-5	42	-9	36	11
BG		66	-10	56	13	43	8	61	-11	51	3
CZ		62	0	65	25	29	-9	47	-22	57	25
DK		75	-3	54	9	73	0	25	-16	41	11
DE		72	-9	59	16	65	-5	27	-11	46	10
EE		53									

