

Climate change

REPORT

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This survey has been requested by the Directorate-General Climate action and coordinated by Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM “Research and Speechwriting” Unit).

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Special Eurobarometer 372

CLIMATE CHANGE

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of
Directorate-General Climate action

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate-General
Communication

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INTRODUCTION

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the modern age. The European Commission established its Directorate-General for Climate Action in February 2010 to strengthen Europe's response to this issue (previously climate change was under the overall remit of DG Environment).

The fight against climate change, focused on the EU's target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 20% below 1990 levels by 2020, is at the heart of the Europe 2020 strategy for sustainable growth.

For the longer term, the European Council has endorsed the objective of cutting EU emissions by 80-95% below 1990 levels by 2050 as part of the climate action that the developed world as a whole needs to take. In March 2011 the European Commission set out a cost-effective pathway to achieving this goal with its *Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050*.

As Europe takes action to meet these objectives, it is important to understand the attitudes and behaviour of EU citizens towards climate change and their expectations for the future. This Eurobarometer survey measures these and compares them with the last poll on this issue carried out in 2009.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Climate change remains a key concern for the European public, and a greater one than when the last special climate survey was conducted in 2009.
- Just over half (51%) of respondents consider climate change one of the world's most serious problems (and 20% feel it is the single most serious problem). Overall it is seen as the second most serious issue facing the world, after poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water, and a more serious problem than the economic situation.
- Altogether 89% see climate change as a serious problem, with 68% considering it a very serious problem (up from 64% in 2009). On a scale of 1 (least) to 10 (most), Europeans rank the seriousness of climate change at 7.4 (against 7.1 in 2009).
- There is also a positive view of the economic benefits of tackling climate change – almost eight in ten (78%) respondents agree that it can boost the economy and create jobs, a big increase since 2009 (when 63% agreed). At least two-thirds of respondents in each Member State share this view.
- Just over two-thirds (68%) support basing taxation to a greater extent on energy use, with a majority in favour of this in every Member State.
- There is a widespread expectation that Europe will become a climate-friendly, low-carbon economy by 2050:
 - o 88% believe Europe will be using more renewable energy
 - o 87% expect we will be more energy-efficient
 - o 73% believe that cars will be powered more efficiently.
- Tackling climate change is seen as the responsibility mainly of national governments, the EU and business. While only one in five respondents (21%) specifically state it is their own responsibility to tackle climate change, a further 23% say everyone (governments, industry and individuals) needs to share responsibility.
- Just over half (53%) 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, a higher proportion appear to be actively engaged.
- Separating and recycling waste separation is the most common action undertaken, with 66% having done this. Buying fewer disposable items and purchasing local and seasonal produce come next.

1. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

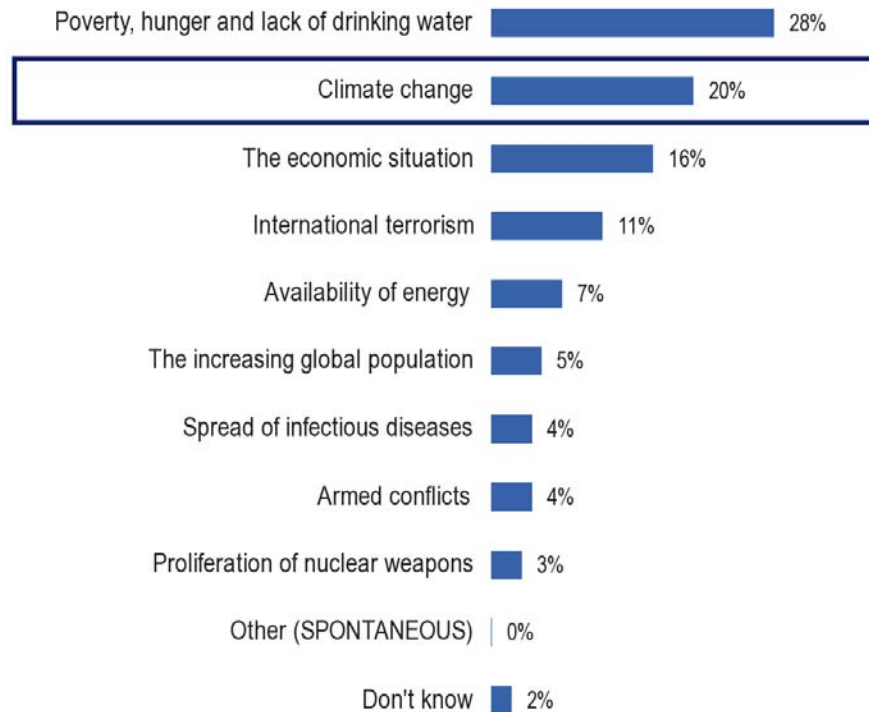
1.1. Perceptions of climate change as a global problem

-- The European public sees climate change as the second most serious problem facing the world, and more serious than the economic situation --

Overall, EU citizens consider climate change the second most serious problem facing the world today.

One in five (20%) said climate change was the single most serious problem. The only issue perceived to be more serious is poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water, which was mentioned by 28%.¹

QD1a. Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?



¹ QD1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

Climate change is viewed as a more serious threat to the world than such other issues as the global economic situation (16%), international terrorism (11%), armed conflicts and the spread of infectious diseases (both 4%).

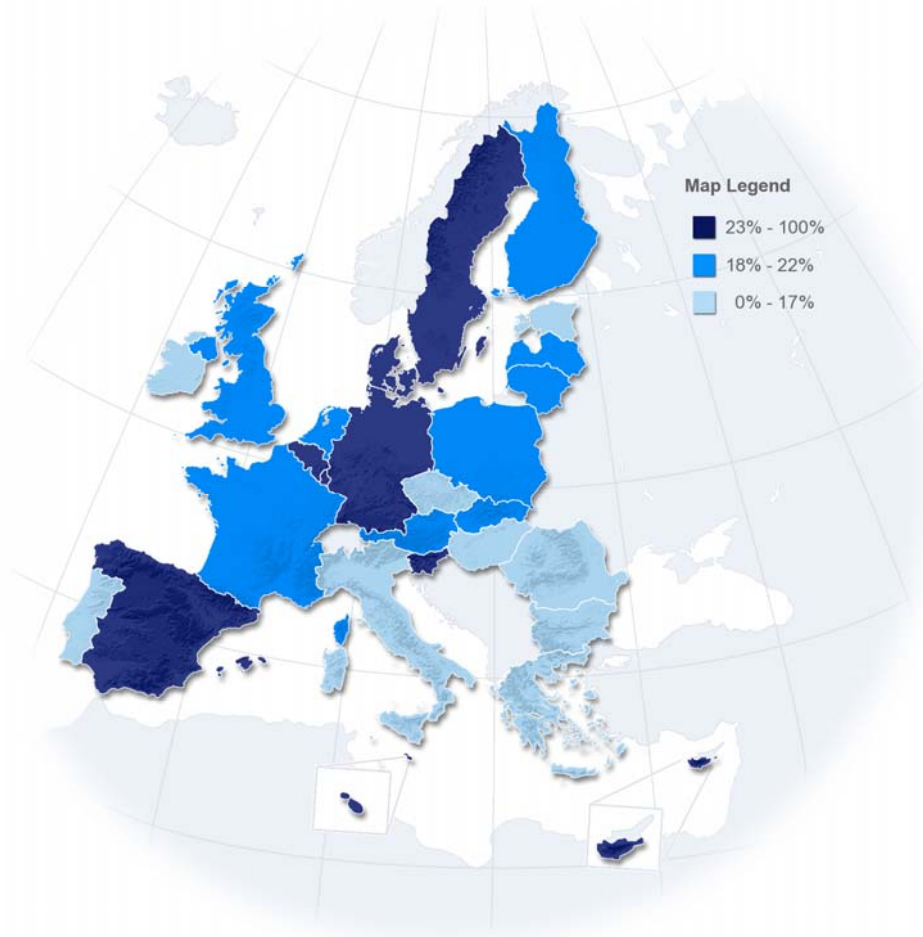
The overall pattern is consistent with that seen in 2009, when poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water was also ranked ahead of climate change as the most serious problem facing the world.

However, the gap between them has narrowed. The proportion of citizens who feel that climate change is the most serious problem has increased from 17% to 20% today while poverty, hunger and lack of water has fallen from 34% since the last survey. The proportion citing the economic situation as the biggest problem has risen by two percentage points from 14%.

	LU	34%
	DK	31%
	MT	30%
	SE	30%
	SI	25%
	DE	25%
	ES	24%
	BE	24%
	CY	23%
	LV	22%
	LT	21%
	PL	20%
	FR	20%
	EU	20%
	AT	19%
	FI	19%
	SK	18%
	NL	18%
	UK	18%
	RO	16%
	CZ	16%
	EL	15%
	IT	15%
	BG	15%
	HU	14%
	EE	14%
	IE	13%
	PT	7%

Question: QD1a. Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

Answers: Climate change



Perceptions of the seriousness of climate change varied by Member State, with citizens in Luxembourg (34%), Denmark (31%), Malta and Sweden (both 30%) most likely to be concerned about climate change above all other issues.

Citizens in Portugal were least likely to feel that climate change was the most serious global problem at the moment – only 7% said this.

Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water are seen as the most serious problem in most Member States. Portugal and France were most likely to mention this – both 44% – and other notable examples include Hungary (37%) and Romania (36%).

The economic situation also overshadows climate change in the minds of Portuguese citizens where 25% consider it the most serious issue currently facing the world.

The economic situation is seen as the most serious problem in a number of Member States – namely the Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, Cyprus (jointly with poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water) and Lithuania.

Citizens were also asked what other serious problems face the world besides the single most important problem they had identified.²

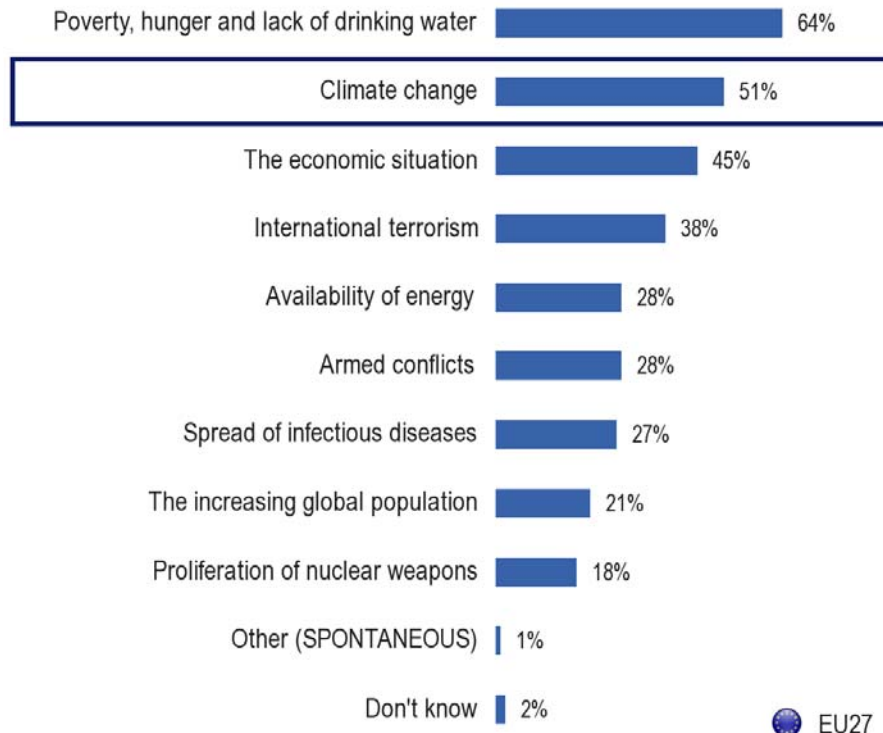
The result was that just over half of EU citizens (51%) named climate change as one of the most serious global problems. Again, poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water were the most frequently mentioned with 64%, and the economic situation followed climate change with 45%.

Compared with 2009, the proportion of citizens who mention poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water has fallen from 69%, while the proportion mentioning climate change has risen from 47%.

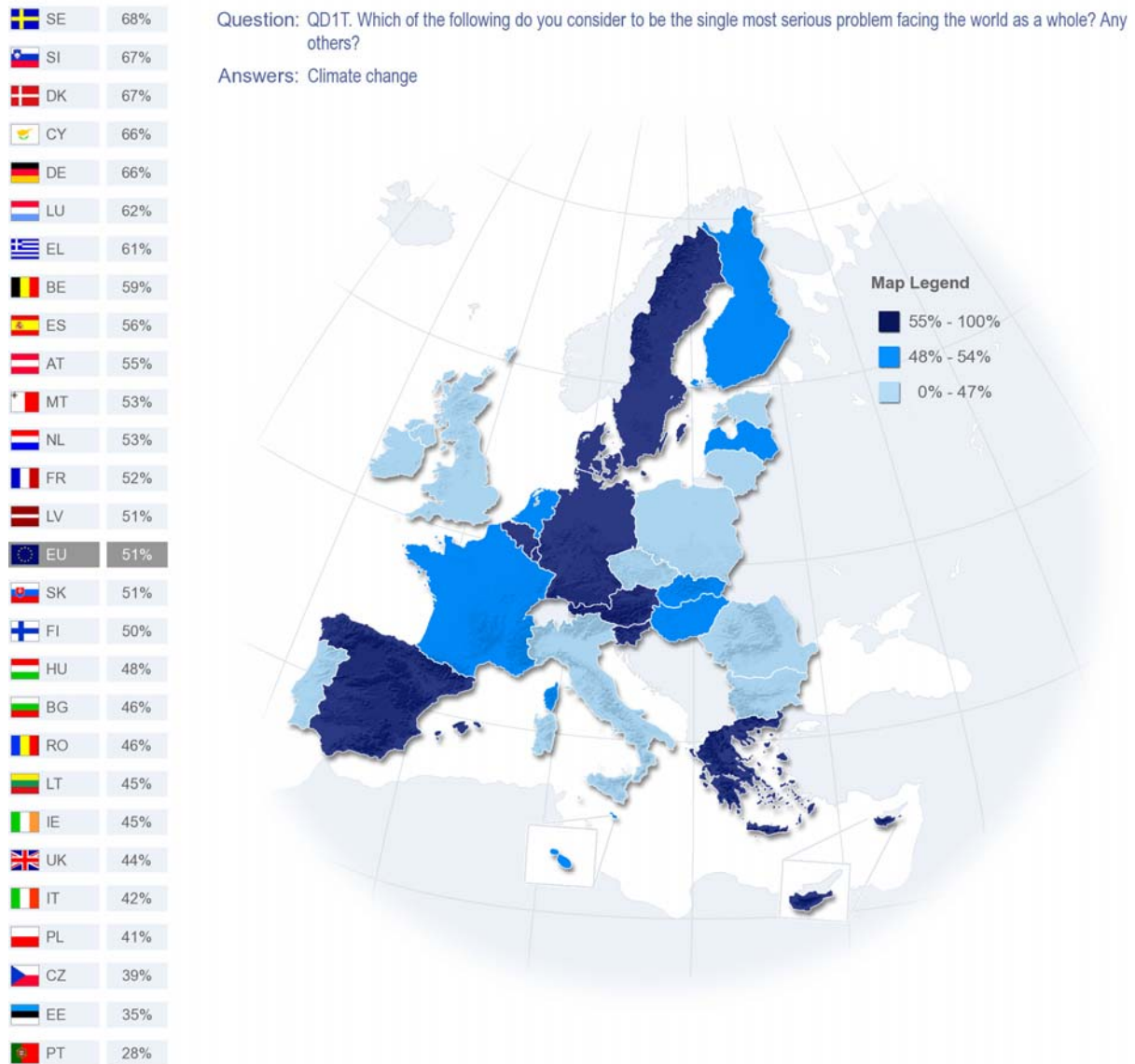
Concern about the economic situation has also increased from 39% (although it should be noted that in 2009 the wording was slightly different and asked about "a major global economic downturn"), as has concern about international terrorism, from 35% to 38%.

² QD1T - Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Any others?

QD1T. Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Any others?



For the first time, the availability of energy was added to the list of issues presented to respondents in this survey. It was cited as a serious issue by 28% of EU citizens.



There is considerable variation between the Member States in the total level of citizen concern on the issue of climate change.

Concern was highest in Sweden (68%), Slovenia, Denmark (both 67%), and Cyprus and Germany (both 66%).

Citizens in Portugal were least likely to see climate change as a serious issue, with only 28% mentioning it in total. Similarly, only 8% of Portuguese citizens expressed concern about the availability of energy (compared with the average of 28%).

QD1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Any others?

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Climate change	The economic situation	International terrorism	Availability of energy	Armed conflicts	Spread of infectious diseases	The increasing global population	Proliferation of nuclear weapons	Other (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU27	64%	51%	45%	38%	28%	28%	27%	21%	18%	1%	2%
BE	68%	59%	36%	35%	33%	26%	25%	32%	22%	1%	1%
BG	66%	46%	58%	53%	7%	42%	36%	8%	23%	0%	1%
CZ	52%	39%	56%	47%	21%	30%	40%	13%	16%	0%	1%
DK	70%	67%	46%	46%	27%	26%	26%	36%	16%	1%	1%
DE	69%	66%	27%	42%	45%	29%	29%	32%	18%	1%	1%
EE	59%	35%	41%	41%	19%	38%	29%	24%	18%	2%	1%
IE	69%	45%	67%	31%	33%	27%	34%	22%	12%	1%	1%
EL	80%	61%	78%	21%	26%	16%	22%	13%	28%	2%	0%
ES	71%	56%	69%	32%	12%	28%	20%	10%	16%	1%	0%
FR	81%	52%	41%	39%	24%	26%	25%	25%	23%	1%	1%
IT	46%	42%	53%	44%	42%	27%	25%	8%	19%	1%	1%
CY	73%	66%	74%	30%	12%	38%	36%	15%	26%	5%	0%
LV	59%	51%	52%	32%	15%	34%	39%	13%	16%	0%	1%
LT	57%	45%	59%	30%	25%	25%	34%	11%	16%	2%	2%
LU	69%	62%	25%	28%	29%	16%	25%	28%	18%	2%	0%
HU	75%	48%	63%	19%	39%	14%	33%	26%	13%	1%	1%
MT	52%	53%	43%	42%	27%	13%	32%	6%	21%	2%	1%
NL	69%	53%	32%	32%	33%	30%	32%	39%	15%	2%	1%
AT	69%	55%	54%	29%	36%	32%	36%	28%	20%	3%	2%
PL	52%	41%	31%	35%	18%	34%	28%	5%	19%	0%	4%
PT	78%	28%	61%	34%	8%	32%	36%	5%	17%	2%	2%
RO	66%	46%	65%	29%	10%	29%	30%	10%	10%	1%	3%
SI	69%	67%	53%	29%	27%	15%	33%	18%	18%	4%	0%
SK	66%	51%	58%	45%	19%	31%	41%	13%	12%	0%	0%
FI	73%	50%	29%	39%	28%	28%	37%	32%	26%	3%	0%
SE	76%	68%	23%	26%	31%	30%	30%	45%	21%	1%	0%
UK	51%	44%	39%	46%	29%	30%	19%	30%	12%	1%	4%
Highest percentage per country Lowest percentage per country Highest percentage per item Lowest percentage per item											

Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water remain the priority concern for most citizens across Europe – mentioned by 64% in total. Concern over this issue is highest in France (81%) and lowest in Italy (46%).

The only Member State where climate change is the key area of concern over all others – including poverty, hunger, and lack of drinking water – is Malta (53%).

QD1T - Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Any others?

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Climate change	Economic situation
EU27	64%	51%	45%

 Sex

Male	61%	51%	46%
Female	66%	51%	45%

 Age

15-24	63%	56%	48%
25-39	62%	53%	50%
40-54	65%	54%	45%
55 +	65%	46%	42%

 Education (End of)

15-	64%	45%	47%
16-19	63%	51%	46%
20+	68%	54%	43%
Still studying	63%	57%	44%

 Respondent occupation scale

Self-employed	61%	49%	50%
Managers	68%	57%	41%
Other white collars	63%	53%	47%
Manual workers	63%	54%	47%
Home-makers	64%	48%	48%
Unemployed	63%	53%	53%
Retired	65%	44%	41%
Students	63%	57%	44%

Perception of climate change

Not a serious problem	60%	18%	39%
A fairly serious problem	63%	38%	45%
A very serious problem	65%	60%	47%

Has taken action to fight climate change

Yes	67%	57%	46%
No	60%	43%	45%

Concern about climate change is directly correlated with the level of education of the respondents. More highly educated citizens are more likely to mention climate change as being a serious issue. Concern about poverty shows a similar pattern. Those who are still studying are most likely to express concern about climate change (57%).

Analysis by education reveals that those in managerial roles and students are most likely to mention climate change (57%). The economic situation is more likely to rival climate change as an issue for self-employed, unemployed and home-makers.

Those citizens who mention climate change as an issue are, as might be expected, much more likely to have taken action to address it – 57% of those who have taken some kind of individual action mentioned climate change as an important issue, against 43% of those who have not taken any action.

Similarly those who later in the survey express a belief that people will need to use more renewable energy in the future are more likely to feel climate change is a serious issue now – 53% compared with 36% of those who do not think we will need to use renewable energy.

There is a clear link between overall recognition of the seriousness of climate change as an issue and a sense of personal responsibility, as well as expectations for the future in terms of changes to current behaviour.

1.2. Perceived seriousness of climate change

-- Climate change is more likely to be seen a serious problem than two years ago--

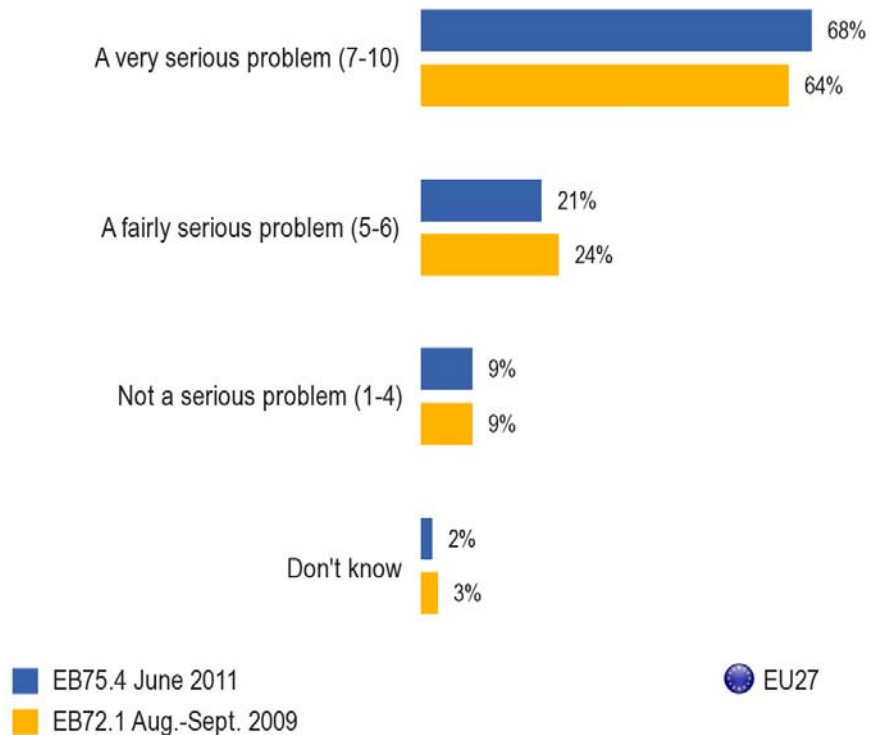
Citizens were asked how serious a problem climate change is at the moment on a scale of 1 to 10, where 10 signified it was an extremely serious problem.³

Overall the average rating out of 10 for the perceived seriousness of the problem was 7.4, compared with 7.1 in 2009.

³ QD2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' would mean that it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' would mean that it is "an extremely serious problem". (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The net distribution data show that the shift in European opinion since 2009 is not in the overall proportion that see climate change as serious but rather in the level of seriousness, with 68% of citizens assigning a rating of 7 or more in 2011 compared with 64% in 2009.

QD2. And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' would mean that it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' would mean that it is "an extremely serious problem".



In total, almost nine out of ten citizens (89%) rated the seriousness of climate change at 5 out of 10 or higher.

The table below details the average rating out of ten given by Member State, compared with that recorded in 2009. The Member States are listed in order of the average rating given in 2011.

QD2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' would mean that it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' would mean that it is "an extremely serious problem". - Average

		EB72.1 Aug.-Sept. 2009	EB75.4 June 2011	EB75.4 - EB72.1
	EU27	7.1	7.4	0.3
	CY	8.4	8.9	0.5
	EL	8.2	8.6	0.4
	SK	7.3	8.2	0.9
	ES	7.5	8.0	0.5
	HU	7.5	8.0	0.5
	MT	7.8	8.0	0.2
	RO	7.3	8.0	0.7
	BG	7.2	7.8	0.6
	IT	7.2	7.8	0.6
	AT	7.5	7.7	0.2
	PT	7.0	7.7	0.7
	SI	8.0	7.7	-0.3
	CZ	6.9	7.6	0.7
	LU	7.5	7.6	0.1
	FR	7.5	7.4	-0.1
	DE	7.3	7.3	=
	PL	6.5	7.3	0.8
	BE	7.1	7.1	=
	LT	6.5	7.1	0.6
	IE	7.0	7.0	=
	LV	6.0	7.0	1.0
	SE	7.2	6.9	-0.3
	DK	7.0	6.8	-0.2
	NL	6.3	6.5	0.2
	FI	7.1	6.4	-0.7
	UK	6.5	6.4	-0.1
	EE	6.0	6.1	0.1

Citizens are most concerned in Cyprus (average score 8.9), Greece (8.6), Slovakia (8.2) and Spain (8.0). The lowest levels of concern on average were seen in Estonia (6.1 on average), Finland and the UK (both 6.4) and the Netherlands (6.5). Thus, even in Member States where citizens feel climate change is a less serious issue, the average score is still relatively high.

The biggest increase in concern is seen in Latvia (increasing from an average score of 6 out of 10 in 2009 to 7 in 2011), followed by Slovakia (from 7.3 to 8.2) and Poland (from 6.5 to 7.3)

In some of the bigger Western and Scandinavian Member States – UK, Germany, Belgium, Ireland, France, Sweden, Denmark, Finland – the level of concern has remained constant or decreased since 2009.

In terms of socio-demographic profile there are also some differences. Women are more likely to describe climate change as a serious problem (average score of 7.5 compared to 7.2 amongst men).

Older citizens are less concerned, with those aged 55 and over giving on average a score of 7.2 compared to 7.4/ 7.5 amongst younger citizens.

Similarly by type of occupation, retired people tended to view the issue less seriously.

QD2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' would mean that it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' would mean that it is "an extremely serious problem". - Average

	EB72.1 Aug.-Sept. 2009	EB75.4 June 2011	EB75.4 - EB72.1
EU27	7.1	7.4	0.3
 Sex			
Male	7.0	7.2	0.2
Female	7.2	7.5	0.3
 Age			
15-24	7.0	7.4	0.4
25-39	7.3	7.5	0.2
40-54	7.1	7.5	0.4
55 +	7.1	7.2	0.1
 Education (End of)			
15-	7.1	7.4	0.3
16-19	7.1	7.4	0.3
20+	7.2	7.3	0.1
Still studying	7.2	7.4	0.2
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	7.1	7.5	0.4
Managers	7.3	7.2	-0.1
Other white collars	7.2	7.5	0.3
Manual workers	7.1	7.4	0.3
Home-makers	7.2	7.6	0.4
Unemployed	7.1	7.5	0.4
Retired	7.0	7.2	0.2
Students	7.2	7.4	0.2
Has taken action to fight climate change			
Yes	-	7.6	-
No	-	7.1	-

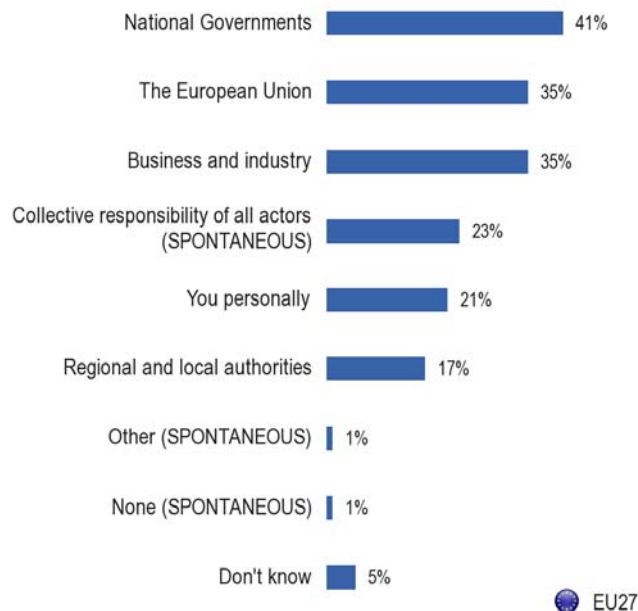
2. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

2.1. Responsibility for tackling climate change

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

Citizens were asked who they thought was responsible for tackling climate change within the EU.⁴ Respondents were able to give more than one answer to this question.

QD3. In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?



Just over four in ten (41%) said responsibility lay with national governments but the European Union and business/industry were not far behind with 35% each.

Only a fifth (21%) of citizens considered that they had a personal responsibility. However a further 23% spontaneously responded that there is collective responsibility for tackling climate change involving all actors, individuals included.

⁴ QD3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

While this means that in effect more than four in ten citizens (44%) accept some form of individual responsibility, there is still a clear shift of responsibility towards government and industry. National governments are in total mentioned by almost two thirds of citizens (64%) as being responsible, followed by 58% who feel tackling climate change is the responsibility of the EU and business and industry. Personal responsibility is much less widely recognised by comparison, with only regional and local government less likely to be mentioned (40% in total).

The highest proportions of people mentioning personal responsibility were in Sweden (45%), Finland (39%) and Denmark (38%) while the lowest was in Bulgaria with just 4%.

Belgian citizens were most likely to see it as the responsibility of the EU (54%) while those in Spain were more likely to see it an issue for national government (57%).

Almost six in ten German citizens (57%) saw business and industry as being responsible whereas only 16% in the UK took this view.

QD3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?

		National Governments	The European Union	Business and industry	Collective responsibility of all actors (SPONT.)	You personally	Regional and local authorities	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	Don't know
	EU27	41%	35%	35%	23%	21%	17%	1%	1%	5%
	BE	42%	54%	47%	18%	34%	24%	1%	2%	2%
	BG	31%	30%	25%	40%	4%	9%	0%	1%	5%
	CZ	46%	26%	46%	13%	19%	16%	0%	1%	4%
	DK	52%	45%	39%	25%	38%	17%	0%	1%	1%
	DE	50%	48%	57%	16%	36%	23%	0%	2%	2%
	EE	35%	31%	20%	21%	13%	14%	1%	6%	8%
	IE	39%	36%	18%	31%	14%	15%	1%	0%	7%
	EL	37%	29%	32%	37%	14%	16%	0%	1%	1%
	ES	57%	47%	54%	7%	34%	30%	0%	1%	3%
	FR	52%	49%	41%	11%	29%	22%	0%	2%	5%
	IT	27%	22%	22%	38%	5%	11%	1%	1%	8%
	CY	45%	31%	32%	25%	16%	16%	0%	2%	2%
	LV	28%	19%	27%	20%	20%	8%	0%	6%	5%
	LT	36%	27%	29%	13%	15%	13%	4%	4%	14%
	LU	34%	35%	32%	32%	28%	12%	0%	0%	1%
	HU	33%	22%	40%	31%	7%	11%	1%	1%	6%
	MT	42%	40%	17%	28%	17%	10%	0%	0%	4%
	NL	25%	28%	25%	42%	20%	4%	1%	2%	1%
	AT	20%	27%	33%	41%	8%	13%	1%	3%	3%
	PL	41%	36%	27%	8%	11%	17%	0%	1%	11%
	PT	24%	24%	21%	46%	5%	13%	1%	1%	7%
	RO	31%	25%	23%	23%	6%	19%	1%	1%	14%
	SI	28%	30%	40%	36%	18%	17%	1%	1%	2%
	SK	42%	35%	43%	13%	25%	14%	1%	1%	2%
	FI	40%	33%	46%	18%	39%	11%	1%	1%	1%
	SE	50%	45%	30%	25%	45%	23%	0%	0%	1%
	UK	38%	22%	16%	33%	20%	11%	1%	2%	7%

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item *Lowest percentage per item*

Respondents in 10 member states – Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, Austria, Portugal and Romania – were least likely to express personal responsibility for climate action.

Portuguese citizens were most likely to feel that responsibility should be shared equally between all named parties (46%).

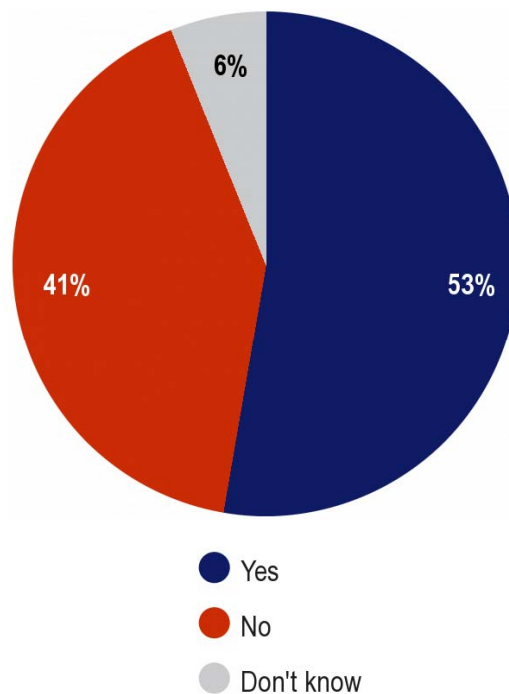
2.2. Personal action to tackle climate change

-- Just over half of the European public says they have taken personal action to tackle climate change recently --

Respondents were asked whether they personally had taken any action to tackle climate change over the past six months⁵.

While just over half (53%) reported that they had taken some form of action, four out of ten citizens (41%) stated that they had not. A further 6% did not know.

QD5. Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

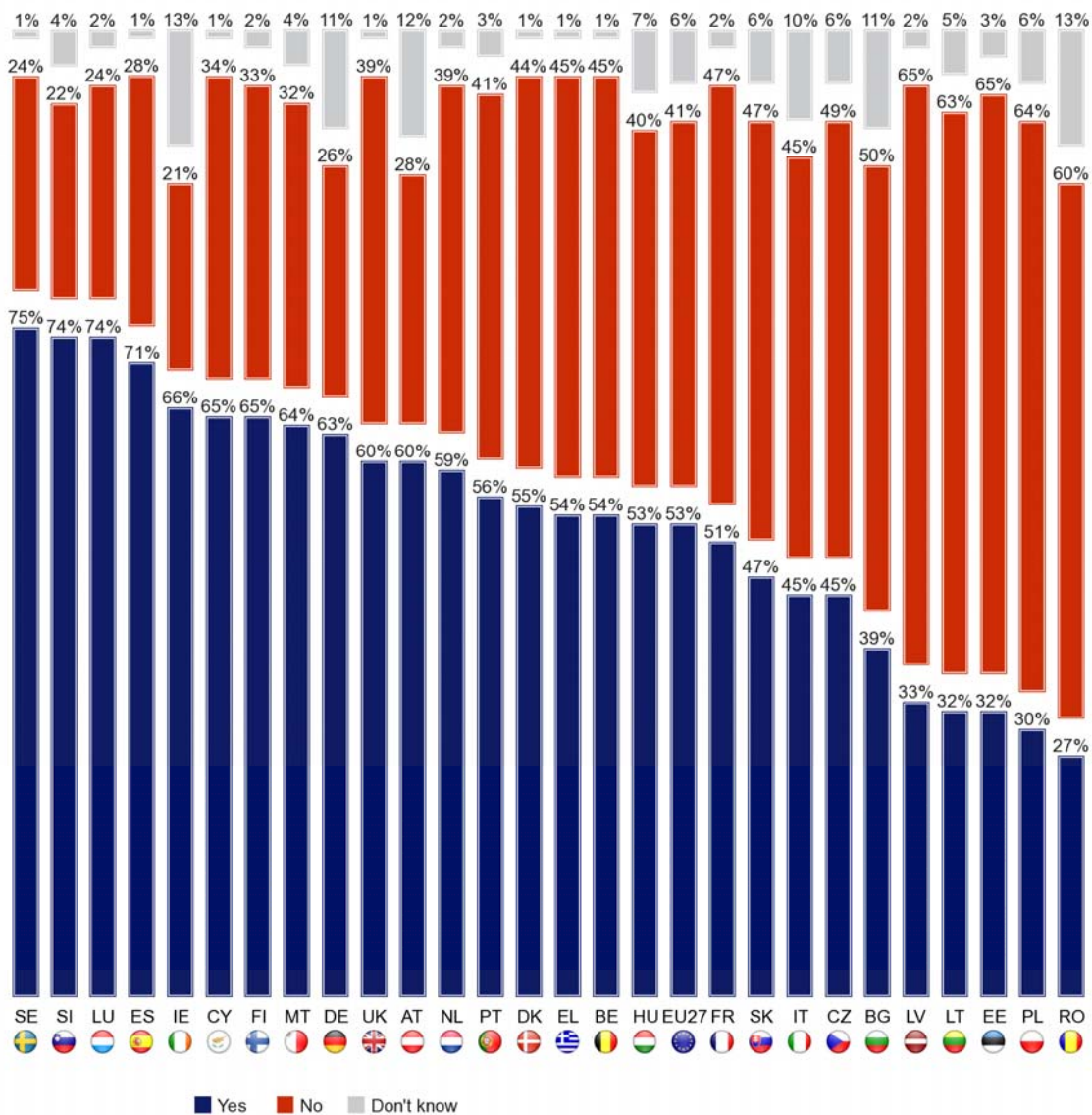


 EU27

⁵ QD5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

The proportion saying they have taken action is the lowest of the three most recent surveys on climate change (the previous ones were in 2009 and 2008). It compares with 63% in 2009. It should be noted, however, that in the previous surveys no time period was stipulated.

QD5. Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?



Across Member States there is considerable variation in the proportion of citizens who have taken action to tackle climate change, with significant differences also recorded in the levels of "don't know" answers returned.

Citizens in 16 Member States were more likely than the EU27 average to say that they had taken some action to tackle climate change in the previous six months, with those in Sweden (75%) and Slovenia and Luxembourg (both 74%) most likely to say this.

The lowest levels of citizen activity were seen in the Eastern Member States where only a third or less described themselves as taking any recent action – Bulgaria (33%), Latvia (32%), Lithuania and Estonia (both 32%), Poland (30%) and Romania (27%). Geographically this is a similar pattern to that seen in 2009 when citizens in Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden and Slovenia were most likely to have acted and those in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania were least likely.

In certain Member States there were high levels of "don't know" answers - notably Ireland and Romania (13% "don't know"), Austria (12%) and Germany and Bulgaria (11%). This implies that some citizens may not make a link between climate change and their individual actions. This phenomenon is seen more clearly later in this chapter in people's responses to questions about specific actions they have taken.

QD5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	53%	41%	6%
 Sex			
Male	52%	43%	5%
Female	55%	39%	6%
 Age			
15-24	45%	48%	7%
25-39	56%	39%	5%
40-54	60%	35%	5%
55 +	51%	43%	6%
 Education (End of)			
15-	50%	44%	6%
16-19	53%	41%	6%
20+	62%	34%	4%
Still studying	46%	48%	6%
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	56%	40%	4%
Managers	66%	30%	4%
Other white collars	57%	37%	6%
Manual workers	55%	39%	6%
Home-makers	53%	40%	7%
Unemployed	49%	46%	5%
Retired	49%	44%	7%
Students	46%	48%	6%
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	42%	51%	7%
A fairly serious problem	49%	46%	5%
A very serious problem	58%	37%	5%

Socio-demographic analysis shows that people aged 15-24 and those aged 55+ are least likely to have taken any action to fight climate change in the last six months – with 45% and 51% respectively. This compares with almost six in ten of those aged 25-54.

It also shows that personal action increases with education levels. While half (50%) of those who finished their education at age 15 say they have recently taken action, this increases to 53% of those who finished school between 16 and 19, and to 62% amongst those who finished their education aged 20 and over. Current students are less likely to have taken any recent action to tackle climate change (46%).

The data also suggest a link between income and climate action. Those who are unemployed, retired, still studying or in traditionally lower paid fields are all less likely to report taking any personal action. This may be linked to education or may also have some association with the perceived expense of "being green".

2.3. Types of individual action

-- Recycling remains the most frequent action performed by citizens in tackling climate change, although it has fallen since 2009 --

All respondents, including those who reported taking no personal action, were next shown a list of various actions and asked which ones they had taken.⁶

The actions listed ranged from relatively easy behaviour and lifestyle choices (for example, recycling) to more significant investments such as buying environmentally sustainable houses and cars. As some of these actions are "one off" by nature, there was no time frame for this question, in contrast to the previous question about more general actions to tackle climate change.

⁶ QD6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The actions listed were as follows:

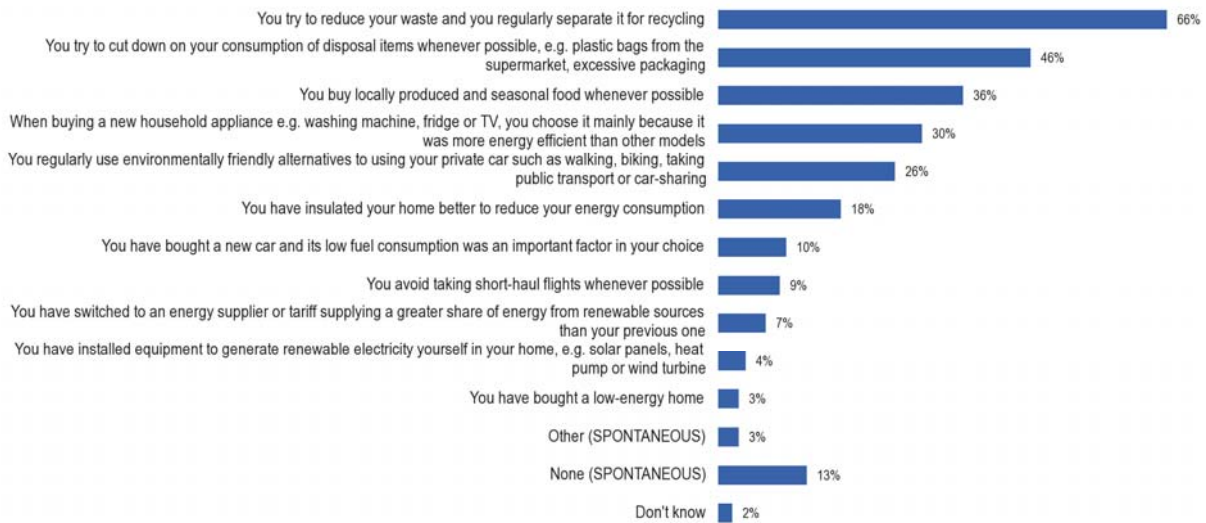
- You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice
- You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to using your private car such as walking, biking, taking public transport or car-sharing
- You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption
- You have bought a low-energy home
- When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it was more energy efficient than other models
- You have switched to an energy supplier or tariff supplying a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one
- You have installed equipment to generate renewable electricity yourself in your home, e.g. solar panels, heat pump or wind turbine
- You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible
- You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever 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

The responses showed that reducing and recycling household waste is the action most commonly taken - 66% of respondents stated that they do this.

This is significantly higher than the 53% who, in response to the previous question, had said they had taken some action to tackle climate change in the last 6 months. And whereas 41% had said they had taken no action in the past six months, now only 13% said they had not taken any of the specific actions presented (with 2% saying "don't know").

While the two questions are slightly different, in that the previous one refers only to the past six months, the results seem to point to a gap between citizens' perceptions and their actions. It may be that some people who recycle do not necessarily realise that this contributes to fighting climate change as well as to protecting the environment in other ways.

QD6. Which of the following actions have you taken, if any?



After recycling, people's most common action, mentioned by 46%, was reducing their consumption of disposable items. Buying local and seasonal produce was next (36%), followed by the purchase of energy-efficient household appliances (30%), regular use of energy-efficient transport (26%) and improvement of home insulation (18%).

10% said environmental concerns had informed their purchase of a new car, a similar proportion (9%) said they had avoided taking short-haul flights, 7% said they had switched to more renewable energy providers, 4% had installed equipment to generate renewable energy at home and 3% had purchased low-energy homes.

While recycling remains the main action undertaken by citizens, the latest survey shows a sharp fall from 2009, when 78% said they did it. (In 2009 the other main actions had been reduction of household energy consumption (63%), reduction of household water consumption (55%), reduction of consumption of disposable items (41%), purchase of seasonal products (29%) and use of environmentally-friendly modes of transport (28%).)

QD6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any?

	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposal 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 was 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 or tariff supplying a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	You have installed equipment to generate renewable electricity yourself in your home, e.g. solar panels, heat pump or wind turbine	You have bought a low-energy home	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU27	66%	46%	36%	30%	26%	18%	10%	9%	7%	4%	3%	3%	13%	2%
BE	80%	62%	50%	43%	36%	32%	19%	16%	15%	9%	6%	2%	6%	0%
BG	23%	22%	37%	25%	13%	15%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	28%	7%
CZ	69%	42%	28%	39%	23%	19%	8%	8%	4%	3%	1%	0%	11%	2%
DK	69%	62%	43%	55%	50%	29%	21%	11%	8%	10%	4%	2%	7%	1%
DE	79%	59%	46%	40%	43%	16%	16%	23%	14%	6%	2%	1%	5%	1%
EE	61%	54%	44%	40%	28%	31%	10%	7%	4%	4%	4%	1%	6%	2%
IE	79%	62%	34%	24%	15%	28%	8%	3%	10%	3%	3%	2%	6%	5%
EL	62%	36%	37%	15%	21%	12%	3%	5%	2%	1%	1%	5%	20%	1%
ES	72%	46%	23%	23%	18%	5%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	16%	0%
FR	79%	54%	49%	35%	23%	26%	13%	4%	2%	5%	4%	4%	6%	1%
IT	55%	41%	35%	29%	21%	12%	10%	5%	8%	3%	4%	2%	15%	1%
CY	57%	21%	34%	20%	14%	10%	10%	3%	1%	8%	2%	2%	28%	0%
LV	27%	37%	38%	24%	33%	13%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	22%	5%
LT	39%	27%	23%	18%	10%	9%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	23%	6%
LU	88%	71%	52%	49%	39%	30%	27%	16%	11%	9%	6%	1%	3%	1%
HU	49%	46%	29%	27%	16%	17%	3%	4%	1%	1%	2%	3%	17%	1%
MT	76%	50%	34%	31%	19%	11%	8%	3%	2%	5%	6%	0%	11%	2%
NL	73%	54%	31%	44%	49%	23%	13%	10%	19%	6%	7%	5%	9%	1%
AT	72%	56%	55%	37%	30%	13%	12%	21%	8%	7%	1%	3%	7%	1%
PL	41%	31%	25%	22%	11%	9%	4%	3%	1%	1%	2%	3%	24%	5%
PT	56%	29%	14%	8%	12%	7%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	31%	0%
RO	23%	21%	31%	17%	14%	18%	5%	3%	1%	1%	2%	3%	33%	13%
SI	86%	68%	43%	40%	34%	22%	8%	7%	5%	8%	3%	6%	4%	0%
SK	59%	36%	36%	30%	21%	22%	6%	5%	2%	1%	2%	2%	13%	1%
FI	71%	52%	36%	35%	41%	16%	17%	18%	11%	17%	2%	7%	4%	0%
SE	81%	58%	48%	35%	60%	17%	19%	28%	18%	14%	2%	3%	4%	0%
UK	78%	48%	34%	28%	27%	30%	12%	9%	13%	3%	2%	4%	9%	1%
Highest percentage per country Lowest percentage per country Highest percentage per item Lowest percentage per item														

Luxembourg has the highest proportion of citizens doing something to fight climate change – only 3% said they had not taken any of the actions presented in this survey. It also has the highest percentage of people who recycle their waste (88%, compared to an EU27 average of 66%), reduce their consumption of disposable goods (71%) and purchase fuel-efficient cars (27%).

People in the Netherlands are the most likely to switch energy providers (19%) and purchase energy-efficient homes (7%). Sweden has the highest proportion using environment-friendly modes of transport (60%, more than double the EU27 average) and avoiding short-haul flights (28%).

Portugal had the lowest percentage of citizens buying local/seasonal food, choosing domestic appliances or cars based on energy efficiency or taking energy-efficient modes of transport. The latter two actions were mentioned by only 1%.

The member state with the highest proportion of respondents who had done nothing in the past six months was Romania (33%), followed by Portugal (31%) and Cyprus and Bulgaria (both 28%).

Recycling was the most common action in nearly all Member States, with the exception of Romania, Bulgaria and Latvia, where the purchase of local and seasonal produce took precedence. Buying a low-energy home was the least commonly mentioned action, but almost one-fifth (18%) had tried to make their home more energy efficient by improving insulation.

Across the EU, men were less likely to have taken action - 14% said they had not taken any, compared to 11% of women.

Similarly, young people and those aged 55 or over were the least active. Almost one in five (19%) of those aged 15-24 had not taken any of the actions listed, compared with 12% of those aged 25-39, 10% aged 40-54 and 13% of those aged 55 and over.

Less well educated citizens were also less likely to have done anything: this was the case with 17% of those who finished school aged 15 or under, compared to 7% of those who finished at age 20 or over.

Surprisingly, people's views about climate change seemed to make little difference to whether they took action. While 13% of those who do not consider climate change to be a serious issue had not done anything, the proportion was almost identical (12%) amongst those who do consider it a serious issue.

2.4. Taxing energy

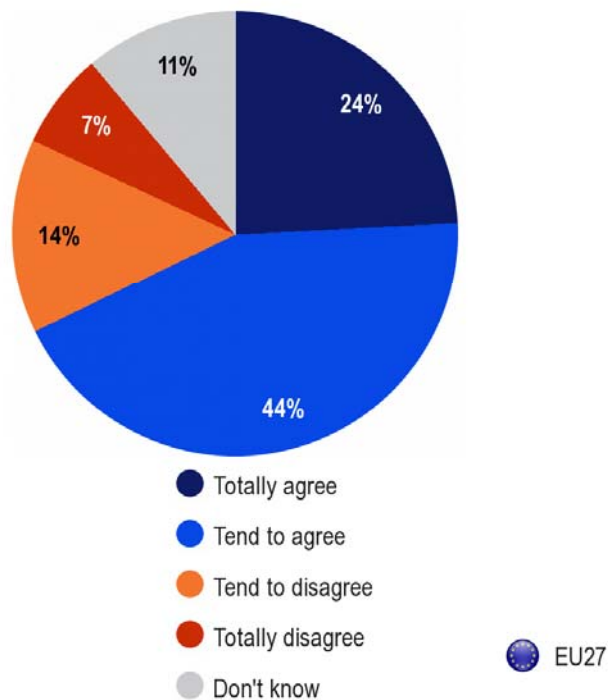
-- Widespread support for basing taxation more on energy use --

Citizens were asked whether or not they agreed with the idea of basing taxation more on people's energy use⁷.

More than two thirds of citizens (68%) agreed, with 24% of respondents totally agreeing with the statement. The majority of respondents indicated that they "tend to agree" with the statement.

QD4.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Taxation should be based more on the way we use energy

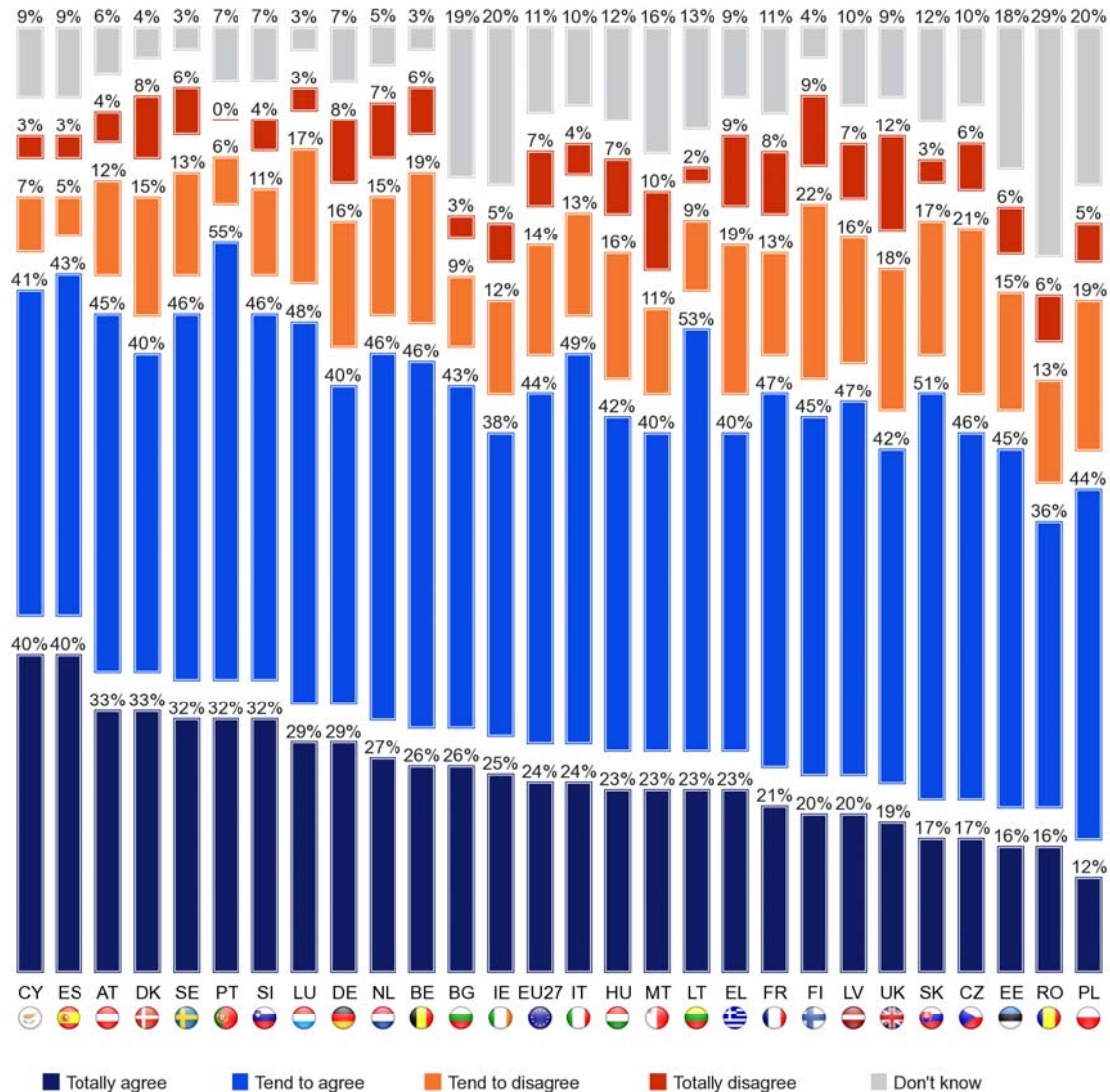


⁷ QD4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Taxation should be based more on the way we use energy

Slightly over one-fifth (21%) of citizens did not agree with the statement. A relatively high proportion of respondents (11%) answered that they did not know whether or not taxation should be based on energy use.

QD4.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Taxation should be based more on the way we use energy



Responses varied considerably across Member States, both in terms of the level of support for energy taxation - though in all cases this was above 50% - and the proportion of citizens who felt able to answer the question.

Portugal is most favourable to basing taxation more on energy use, with 87% in agreement, followed by Spain (83%), Cyprus (81%) and Sweden, Slovenia and Austria (all 78%). Romania is least supportive with 52%. It is followed by Poland (56%), the UK and Estonia (both 61%) and Ireland, the Czech Republic, Greece and Malta (all 63%).

There is also variance in the level of "don't know" responses. For instance, while citizens in Romania were least likely to express support for energy taxation, they were not necessarily more likely to be against the idea as almost three in ten (29%) did not feel able to express an opinion. The Member States which showed the highest level of active disagreement were Finland (31%) and the UK (30%).

Citizens in Romania (29%), Poland and Ireland (both 20%) and Bulgaria (19%) felt least able to answer the question.

QD4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Taxation should be based more on the way we use energy

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	68%	21%	11%

 Sex

Male	69%	22%	9%
Female	67%	20%	13%

 Age

15-24	71%	18%	11%
25-39	73%	19%	8%
40-54	69%	23%	8%
55 +	65%	21%	14%

 Education (End of)

15-	65%	19%	16%
16-19	67%	23%	10%
20+	72%	21%	7%
Still studying	72%	17%	11%

 Respondent occupation scale

Self-employed	71%	21%	8%
Managers	73%	22%	5%
Other white collars	71%	22%	7%
Manual workers	70%	22%	8%
Home-makers	65%	19%	16%
Unemployed	68%	19%	13%
Retired	63%	22%	15%
Students	72%	17%	11%

Perception of climate change

Not a serious problem	52%	40%	8%
A fairly serious problem	63%	25%	12%
A very serious problem	73%	17%	10%

Has taken action to fight climate change

Yes	75%	18%	7%
No	61%	24%	15%

Younger people are more supportive of energy taxation – 71% of those aged 15-24 were in favour as were 73% of those aged 25-39. This compares to 69% of 40-54 year olds and 65% of those aged 55 and over.

Support also varied according to people's level of education, with 65% of those who finished school before the age of 16 expressing agreement compared to 72% of those who finished at the age of 20 or over, or who are still studying.

Those who consider climate change to be a serious problem are much more likely to favour energy taxation: 73% of those who see it as a serious problem do so, compared to 52% of those who think it is not a serious problem.

2.5. Attitudes to the green economy

-- Nearly eight in ten EU citizens see economic benefits in fighting climate change and improving energy efficiency --

Citizens were asked how much they agreed that fighting climate change and improving energy efficiency can boost the EU economy and jobs⁸.

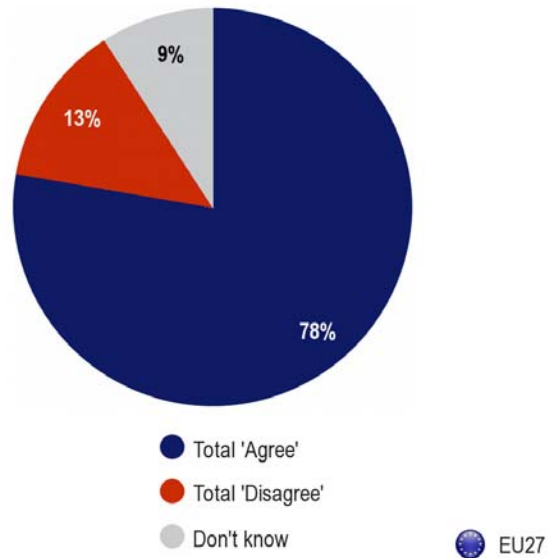
Nearly eight in ten (78%) agreed with the statement, with 29% in total agreement and 49% saying they tend to agree.

Only 13% of respondents disagreed with the statement, while 9% were unable to answer.

⁸ QD4 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

QD4.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

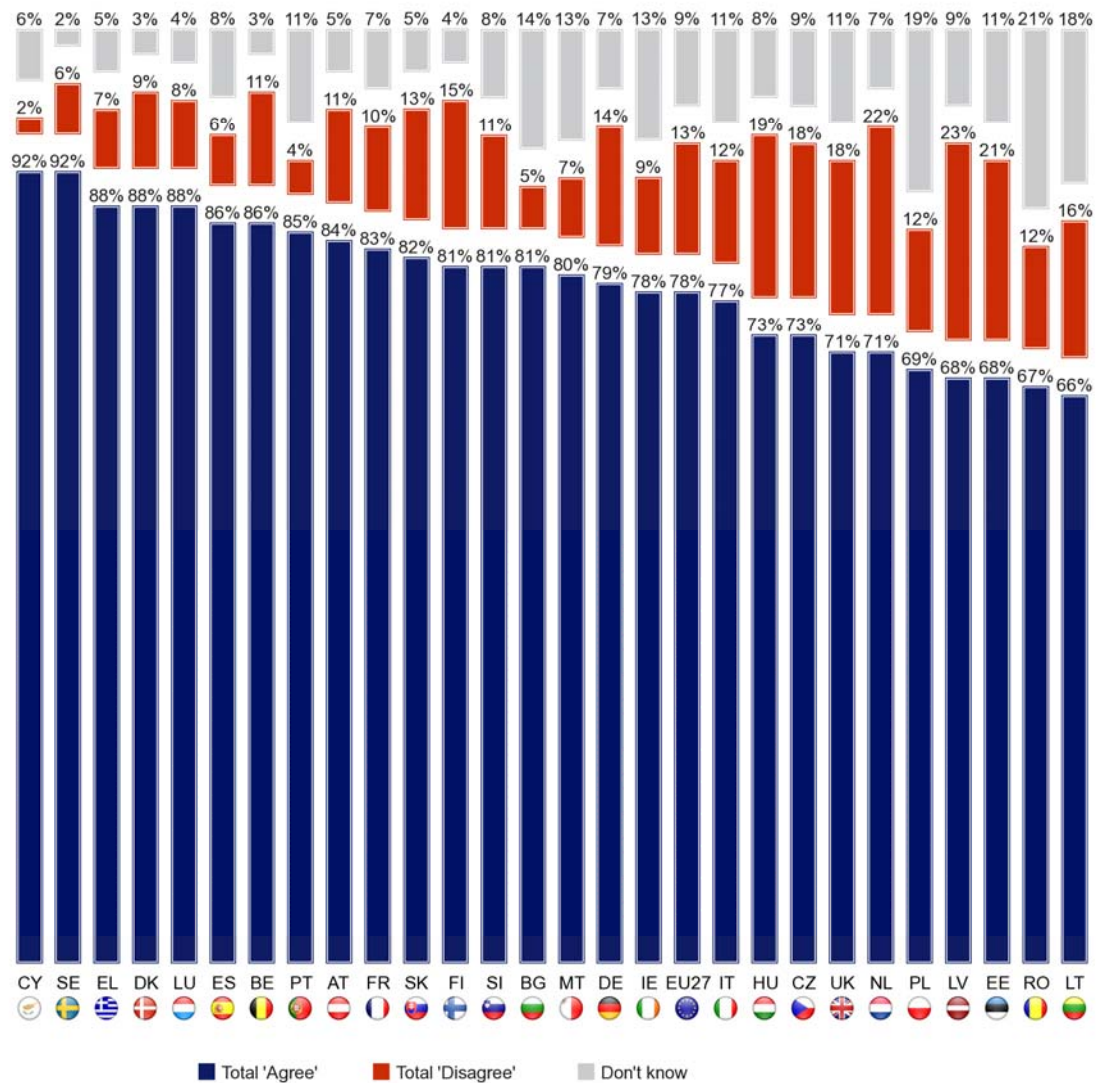
Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU



The large majority agreeing with the statement represents a considerable increase since 2009, when 63% considered that fighting climate change can boost the EU economy.

QD4.1. 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



While in all Member States at least two-thirds of respondents agreed with the statement, levels of agreement varied quite significantly, as did the proportion of "don't know" answers.

The Member States that were most positive about the economic impacts of fighting climate change and improving energy efficiency were Cyprus and Sweden (both 92%), Greece, Denmark and Luxembourg (all 88%), and Spain and Belgium (86%). Sixteen Member States were above the EU27 average in their level of agreement with the statement.

Again it tended to be Eastern Member States which were less favourable, with Lithuania (66%), Romania (67%), Estonia and Latvia (both 68%) and Poland (69%) recording the lowest levels of agreement.

As noted previously, lower levels of agreement do not necessarily mean high levels of disagreement. There were relatively high levels of "don't know" responses in many Member States and in some instances around one in five citizens could not answer (Lithuania 18%, Poland 19% and Romania 21%).

The highest levels of disagreement came from Latvia, where 23% disagreed there would be economic benefits, followed by the Netherlands (22%), Estonia (21%) and Hungary (19%).

QD4.1 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'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	78%	13%	9%

 Sex

Male	80%	13%	7%
Female	77%	12%	11%

 Age

15-24	79%	13%	8%
25-39	80%	13%	7%
40-54	79%	13%	8%
55 +	76%	11%	13%

 Education (End of)

15-	75%	11%	14%
16-19	77%	14%	9%
20+	82%	12%	6%
Still studying	81%	12%	7%

 Respondent occupation scale

Self-employed	81%	12%	7%
Managers	82%	13%	5%
Other white collars	81%	13%	6%
Manual workers	80%	13%	7%
Home-makers	69%	14%	17%
Unemployed	76%	13%	11%
Retired	75%	11%	14%
Students	81%	12%	7%

Perception of climate change

Not a serious problem	63%	27%	10%
A fairly serious problem	72%	17%	11%
A very serious problem	83%	9%	8%

Has taken action to fight climate change

Yes	84%	10%	6%
No	71%	16%	13%

Once again support is linked to level of education. Those who finished their education at the age of 15 or younger show a slightly lower level of agreement than the EU27 average – 75%. This proportion grows as the level of education increases, to 82% of people who finished at the age of 20 or over and 81% for those still studying.

There was little difference by type of employment, but those who are not employed (i.e. unemployed, retired and home-makers) were less likely to see the economic benefits.

Where people saw themselves on the social scale also had some impact on how they answered. People who placed themselves lower down the scale were less likely to agree that fighting climate change and improving energy efficiency had economic benefits (73%) compared with those who placed themselves in a medium position (79%) or high on the scale (81%).

Not surprisingly, overall attitudes to climate change also drive opinions on the economic benefits of action. Among citizens do not think it is a serious issue, 63% believe that climate action can positively affect growth in the EU. This increases to 83% of those who see climate change as a very serious problem.

3. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

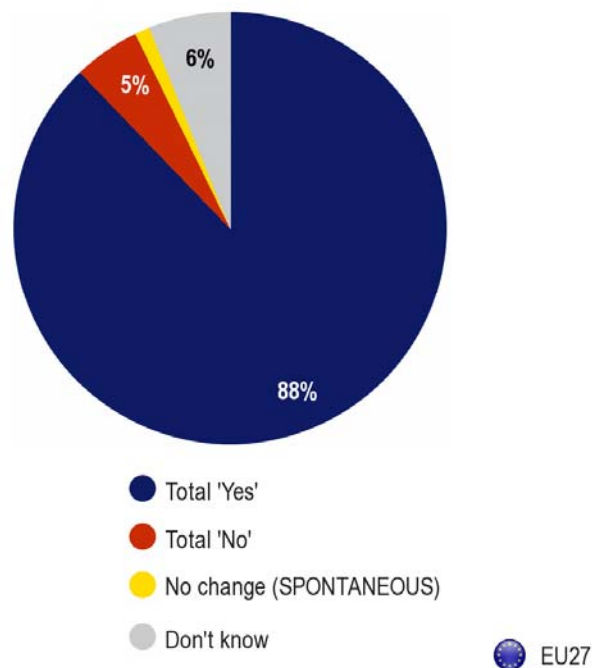
3.1. Increasing renewable energy

-- Almost 90 % expect Europe to be using more renewable energy in 2050 --

The final part of the survey looks to the longer term. People were asked three energy-related questions concerning the EU's move towards building a competitive low-carbon economy by the middle of this century.

First, respondents were asked whether people will be using more renewable energy in 2050 than today.⁹ Nearly nine in ten (88%) expect this to be the case. Only 5% do not think so while 1% believe there will be no change. 6% of citizens could not answer.

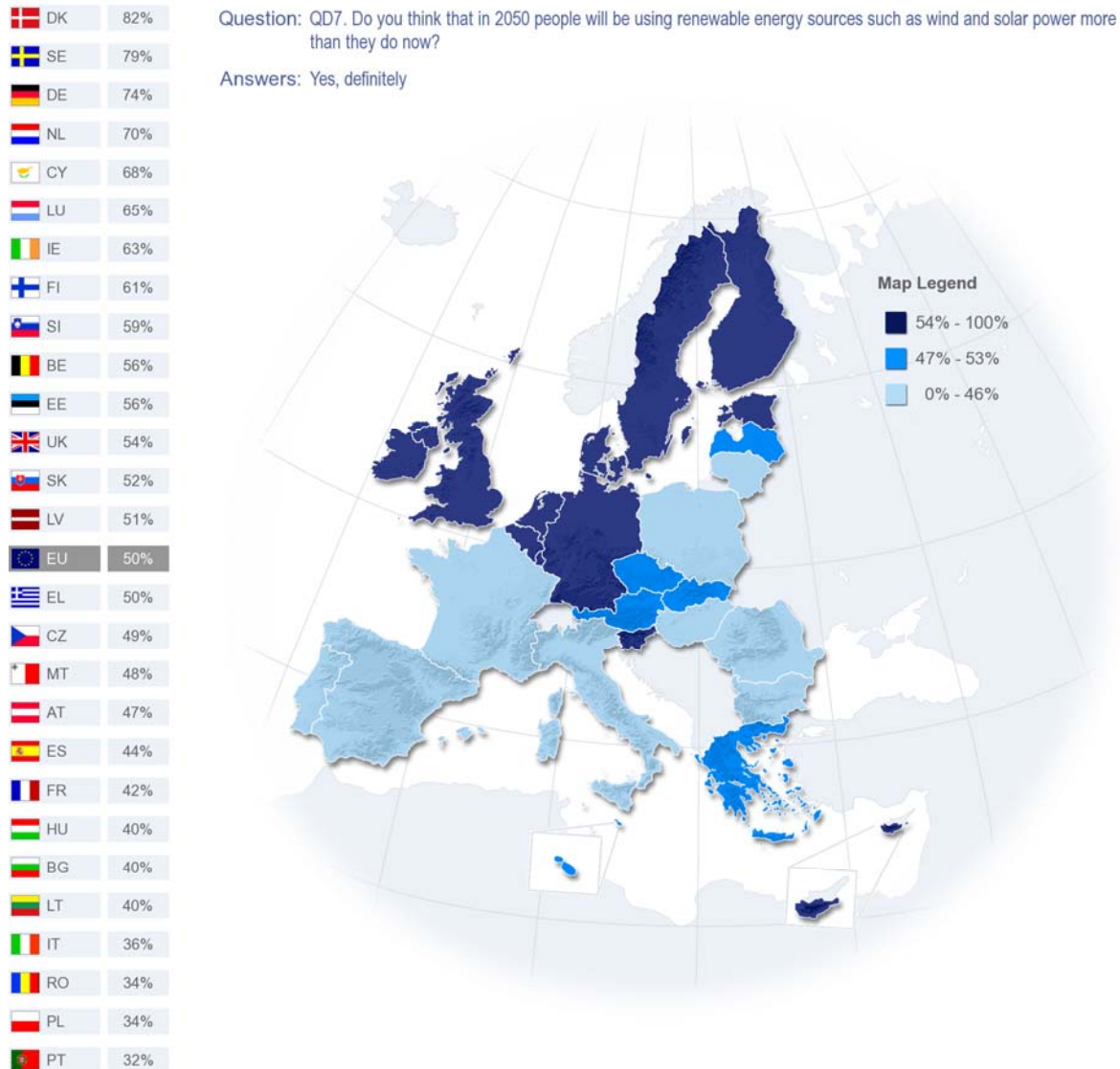
QD7. Do you think that in 2050 people will be using renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power more than they do now?



⁹ QD7 Do you think that in 2050 people will be using renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power more than they do now? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Half of EU citizens (50%) said there will "definitely" be more use of renewable sources of energy in 2050. A further 38% thought it was "probable".

An analysis of those who feel we will "definitely" use more renewable energy in the future shows significant variations across Member States.



Citizens in Denmark are most positive about the future use of renewable energy, with 82% saying usage will definitely increase. This is followed by Sweden with 79%, Germany with 74%, the Netherlands with 70% and Cyprus with 68%.

Expectations are lowest in Portugal where only a third (32%) said renewable energy will definitely be used more. This was followed by Poland and Romania (both 34%), Italy (36%), and Lithuania, Bulgaria and Hungary (each 40%).

There is a clear geographical pattern, with Member States in the northern part of Europe far more optimistic regarding the use of alternative energy. It is also important to consider that at the same time as this survey was being conducted, some Member States were reassessing their use of nuclear power in the aftermath of the Fukushima accident in Japan.

QD7 Do you think that in 2050 people will be using renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power more than they do now?

		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	No change (SPONT.)	Don't know
	EU27	50%	38%	4%	1%	1%	6%
	BE	56%	38%	4%	1%	0%	1%
	BG	40%	41%	3%	0%	2%	14%
	CZ	49%	40%	5%	1%	2%	3%
	DK	82%	16%	1%	0%	0%	1%
	DE	74%	21%	1%	1%	1%	2%
	EE	56%	36%	3%	1%	1%	3%
	IE	63%	29%	1%	1%	1%	5%
	EL	50%	39%	4%	1%	3%	3%
	ES	44%	44%	3%	1%	1%	7%
	FR	42%	45%	4%	2%	1%	6%
	IT	36%	49%	5%	2%	1%	7%
	CY	68%	24%	2%	1%	0%	5%
	LV	51%	40%	4%	1%	1%	3%
	LT	40%	47%	2%	0%	1%	10%
	LU	65%	31%	2%	1%	0%	1%
	HU	40%	47%	5%	2%	1%	5%
	MT	48%	41%	1%	0%	0%	10%
	NL	70%	24%	4%	1%	0%	1%
	AT	47%	45%	5%	0%	1%	2%
	PL	34%	48%	5%	1%	2%	10%
	PT	32%	50%	5%	1%	2%	10%
	RO	34%	41%	5%	1%	2%	17%
	SI	59%	34%	3%	0%	1%	3%
	SK	52%	39%	4%	1%	1%	3%
	FI	61%	36%	2%	0%	0%	1%
	SE	79%	18%	2%	0%	0%	1%
	UK	54%	35%	5%	2%	0%	4%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

More detailed analysis of the results from individual Member States shows that the proportion which believes that energy usage will not be more based on renewable energy is low across the EU. The main difference between Member States is in the proportion who think we will "definitely" be using more renewable energy and those who think it only "probable".

Eight Member States – Bulgaria, France, Italy, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal and Romania – were more likely to think it only "probable".

Even in these Member States, there is a high overall expectation of more renewable energy consumption – Portugal, for example, which gave the lowest number of "definitely" responses, has an overall agreement level of 82%.

QD7 Do you think that in 2050 people will be using renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power more than they do now?

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	No change (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	88%	5%	1%	6%
 Sex				
Male	90%	5%	1%	4%
Female	88%	5%	1%	6%
 Age				
15-24	89%	6%	0%	5%
25-39	90%	5%	1%	4%
40-54	90%	5%	1%	4%
55 +	86%	5%	1%	8%
 Education (End of)				
15-	84%	5%	1%	10%
16-19	89%	5%	1%	5%
20+	92%	4%	1%	3%
Still studying	91%	5%	0%	4%
 Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	91%	4%	1%	4%
Managers	94%	4%	0%	2%
Other white collars	92%	4%	1%	3%
Manual workers	90%	5%	1%	4%
Home-makers	84%	5%	2%	9%
Unemployed	87%	6%	1%	6%
Retired	85%	5%	1%	9%
Students	91%	5%	0%	4%
Perception of climate change				
Not a serious problem	82%	13%	1%	4%
A fairly serious problem	87%	6%	1%	6%
A very serious problem	91%	4%	0%	5%
Has taken action to fight climate change				
Yes	93%	4%	0%	3%
No	84%	7%	1%	8%

Those who finished education early are less likely to feel we will move to more renewable energy consumption in the future. Of those who finished education at age 15 or earlier 84% say this will be the case, compared to 92% of people who finished at age 20 or older. Early school leavers are much less likely to feel able to answer – 10% of those who finished education at age 15 or earlier gave a “don’t know” response.

Although overall expectations are similar by gender, men are much more likely to feel we will “definitely” use more renewable energy in the future – 54% compared to 47% of women (overall 90% of men agree, compared to 88% of women)

Older citizens are less inclined to agree – 86% of those aged 55 or over felt there would definitely or probably be more use of renewable energy, with 8% who don’t know.

By occupation, those with managerial responsibility are most positive with 63% who believe we will definitely use more renewable energy in 2050. Unemployed, retired and home-makers¹⁰ are least likely to feel this, although even here the overall proportion is high.

People's expectations regarding renewable energy in part reflect their attitude towards climate change generally. Just over nine in ten (91%) of those who consider climate change a serious issue believe we will use more renewable energy in 2050, against only 4% who disagree. Of those who do not consider climate change a serious issue, 82% see greater use of renewable energy in the future but a significant minority (13%) do not.

Future expectations also reflect current behaviour to some extent. Of those taking some kind of action to combat climate change, 93% believe we will use more renewable energy in the future, compared with 84% of those who do not currently take any action themselves.

¹⁰ The term “home-maker” is used throughout this report to refer to housewives and their male equivalent.

3.2. More fuel-efficient cars

-- Almost three in four EU citizens expect cars to be more energy efficient in 2050 -

Respondents were asked whether they thought cars would still be using conventional fuels like petrol and diesel in 2050 or would be fuelled in a more energy-efficient way¹¹.

More than seven in ten (73%) believe that cars will be fuelled in a more energy-efficient way. Just over one in ten (13%) expect petrol and diesel will still be used, while 14% of respondents answered that they don't know.

QD9. Do you think that in 2050 cars will still be using petrol or diesel or will cars be fuelled in a more energy efficient way?

A more energy efficient way  73%

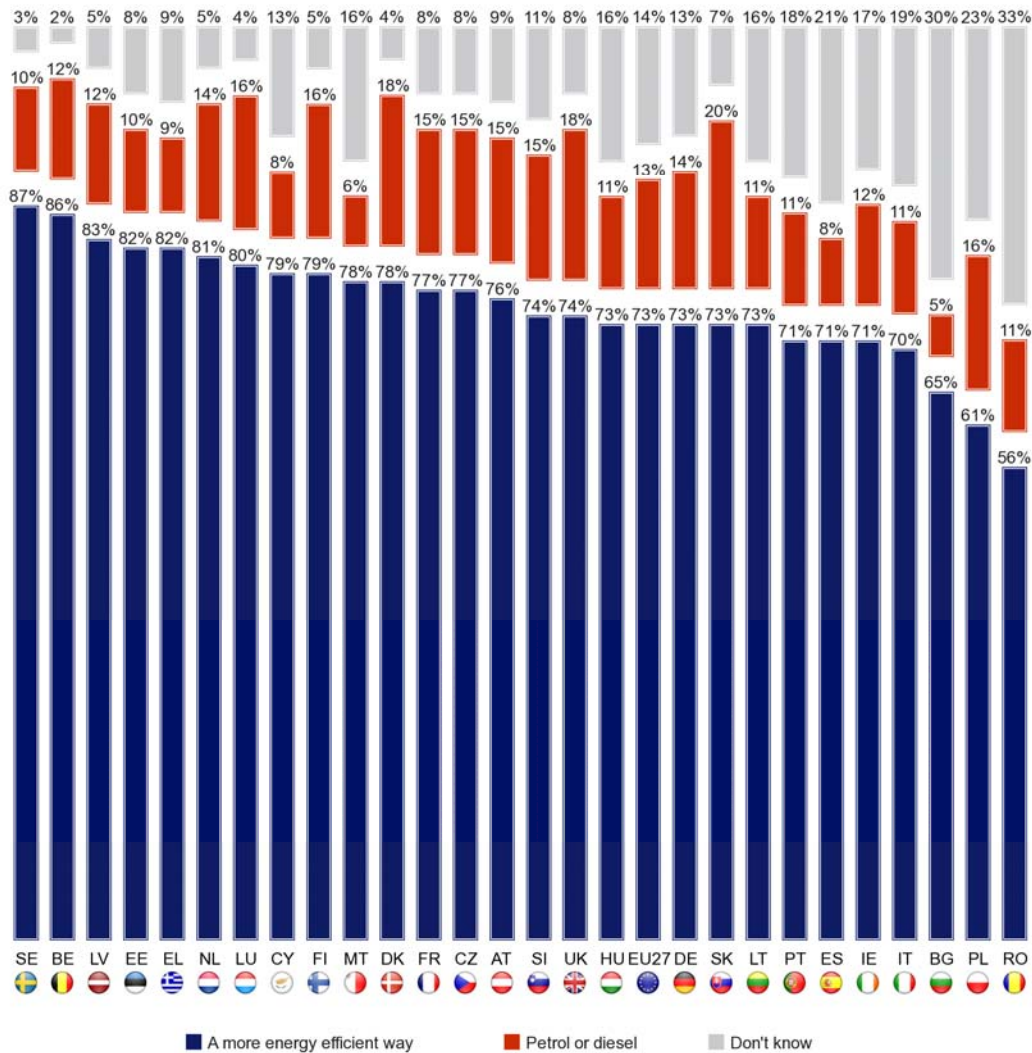
Petrol or diesel  13%

Don't know  14%

 EU27

¹¹ QD9 Do you think that in 2050 cars will still be using petrol or diesel or will cars be fuelled in a more energy efficient way?

QD9. Do you think that in 2050 cars will still be using petrol or diesel or will cars be fuelled in a more energy efficient way?



A majority of people in all Member States believe cars will be powered in more energy-efficient ways in future. The proportion is relatively even across the majority of countries, with the exception of Bulgaria, Poland and Romania.

The percentage is highest in Sweden (87%), Belgium (86%), Latvia (83%), Estonia and Greece (both 82%), the Netherlands (81%) and Luxembourg (80%). It is lowest in Romania (56%), Poland (61%), and Bulgaria (65%). These three Member states also return significantly high "don't know" responses – 33% for Romania, 30% for Bulgaria and 23% for Poland.

People in Slovakia are most likely to feel cars will still rely on petrol and diesel, with one in five (20%) expressing this view. They are followed by Denmark and the UK (18%) and then Poland, Finland and Luxembourg (16%).

QD9 Do you think that in 2050 cars will still be using petrol or diesel or will cars be fuelled in a more energy efficient way?

	Petrol or diesel	A more energy efficient way	DK
EU27	13%	73%	14%
 Sex			
Male	15%	73%	12%
Female	11%	73%	16%
 Age			
15-24	14%	75%	11%
25-39	16%	72%	12%
40-54	13%	75%	12%
55 +	11%	71%	18%
 Education (End of)			
15-	13%	65%	22%
16-19	14%	73%	13%
20+	13%	77%	10%
Still studying	12%	77%	11%
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	12%	74%	14%
Managers	13%	78%	9%
Other white collars	14%	76%	10%
Manual workers	15%	74%	11%
Home-makers	12%	65%	23%
Unemployed	16%	71%	13%
Retired	12%	69%	19%
Students	12%	77%	11%
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	21%	66%	13%
A fairly serious problem	15%	68%	17%
A very serious problem	12%	75%	13%
Has taken action to fight climate change			
Yes	13%	78%	9%
No	15%	67%	18%

There are some differences when looking at the socio-demographic breakdown of responses.

Men are more likely to feel that cars will still use petrol or diesel (15% compared to 11% of women). Women are less likely to feel able to answer (16% answered don't know compared to 12% of men). The same proportion (73%) of both men and women believe we will have moved to a more energy efficient way of fuelling cars in 2050.

By type of employment, the people most likely to answer that energy-efficient solutions will be found are managers (78%), students (77%), other white-collar workers (76%) and manual workers and the self-employed (74%). Home-makers (65%) and retired people (69%) are less likely to feel so.

Expectations that cars will be powered in more energy-efficient ways rise with the respondent's perceived position on the social scale. While 65% of those who put themselves at a low point on the scale believe cars will be more energy-efficient, this rises to 74% of those in the middle and 78% of those who rate themselves high on the scale.

Similarly, those who finished their final education at 15 or under are least likely to believe cars will be more energy-efficient in 2050. Two thirds (65%) of those who left school at 15 or under believe this, compared to 73% of those who finished education aged 16-19 and 77% of those who left aged 20 or over or are still studying. Less well educated citizens were half as likely to have an opinion – 22% of those who left education aged 15 or under answered don't know, compared to 10% of those who left education aged 20 or over.

The expectation that cars will be less reliant on fossil fuels in the future was also supported more strongly by those who currently say they do things to tackle climate change themselves (78%) than those who do not (67%).

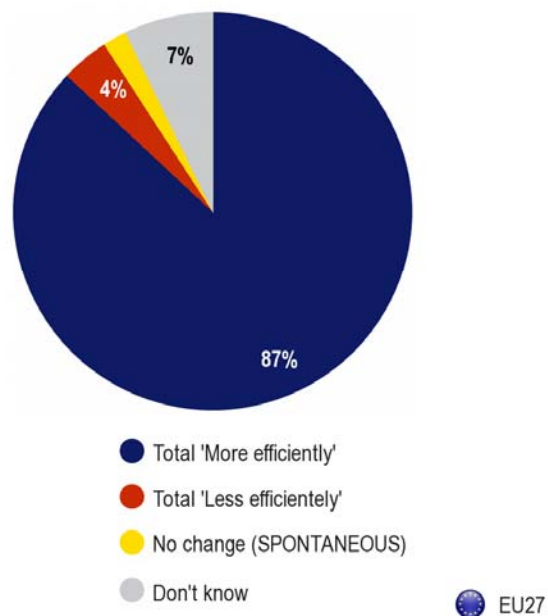
3.3. Using energy more efficiently

-- General expectation of increased energy efficiency in the future --

Finally, respondents were asked whether or not they think that people will use energy more efficiently in 2050¹².

Almost nine out of ten (87%) believe that this will be the case, with almost half (45%) saying energy will be used "a lot more efficiently."

QD8. Do you think that in 2050 people will consume energy more efficiently than they do now?



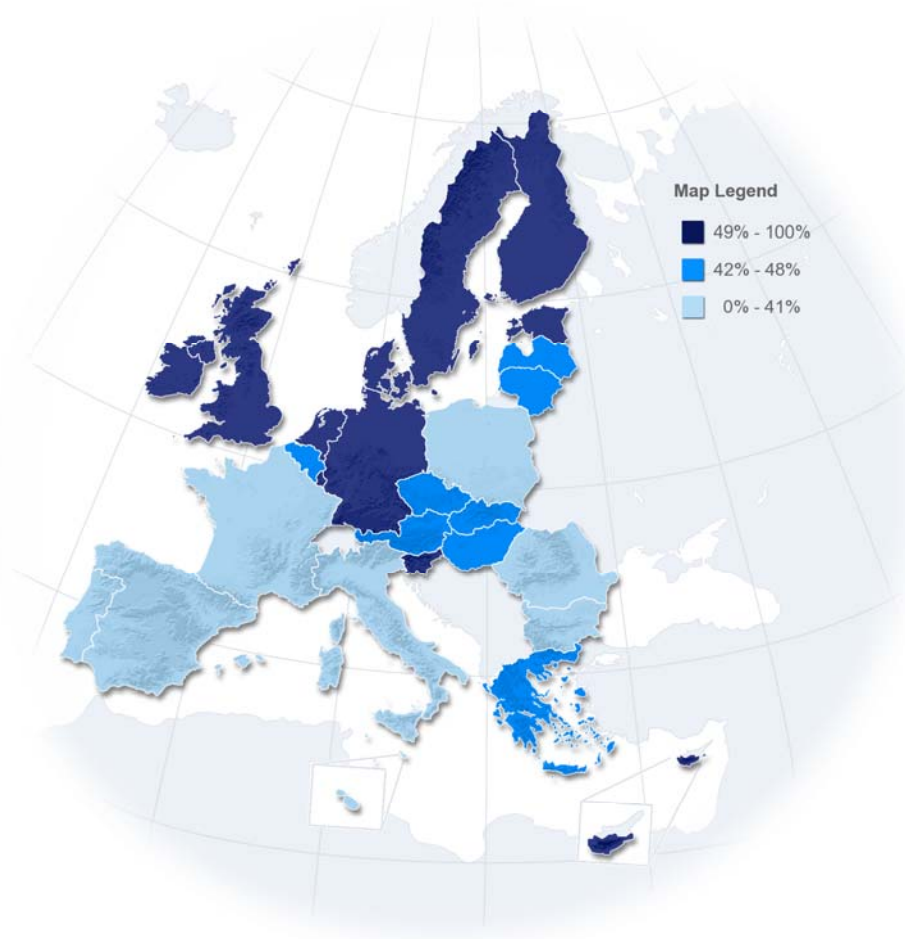
Only 4% believe that people will not use energy more efficiently. A further 2% said there would be no change and 7% said they don't know.

¹² QD8 Do you think that in 2050 people will consume energy more efficiently than they do now? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	SE	75%
	DK	74%
	DE	61%
	LU	60%
	CY	60%
	IE	60%
	FI	60%
	SI	55%
	NL	53%
	EE	52%
	UK	49%
	LV	48%
	SK	48%
	CZ	48%
	BE	45%
	EU	45%
	HU	44%
	LT	44%
	EL	44%
	AT	43%
	FR	41%
	MT	40%
	ES	35%
	BG	34%
	IT	34%
	PL	32%
	RO	31%
	PT	30%

Question: QD8. Do you think that in 2050 people will consume energy more efficiently than they do now?

Answers: Yes, a lot more efficiently



There are clear differences between member states in the proportion of people who feel energy will be used a "lot more efficiently" in future. The highest percentages are in Sweden (75%) and Denmark (74%). Relatively high proportions were also seen in Germany (61%) and Luxembourg, Cyprus, Ireland and Finland (each with 60%).

The result was much lower in Portugal (30%), Romania (31%), Poland (32%), Italy and Bulgaria (both 34%), and Spain (35%).

In quite a few countries people were more likely to believe energy would be used "somewhat" more efficiently. This was the case in Bulgaria (47%), Greece (44%), Spain (51%), France (47%), Italy (49%), Hungary (44%), Malta (44%), Austria (46%), Poland (48%), Portugal (49%) and Romania (39%).

The number of "don't know" responses again varied, with the highest levels seen in Romania (19%), Bulgaria (14%), Malta (13%), Poland (12%) and Portugal (11%).

QD8 Do you think that in 2050 people will consume energy more efficiently than they do now?

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	No change (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	87%	4%	2%	7%

Sex

Male	89%	4%	2%	5%
Female	85%	5%	2%	8%

Age

15-24	88%	5%	2%	5%
25-39	88%	5%	2%	5%
40-54	88%	4%	2%	6%
55 +	84%	4%	3%	9%

Education (End of)

15-	80%	5%	4%	11%
16-19	87%	5%	2%	6%
20+	91%	3%	2%	4%
Still studying	88%	5%	2%	5%

Respondent occupation scale

Self-employed	89%	5%	2%	4%
Managers	93%	2%	2%	3%
Other white collars	90%	5%	1%	4%
Manual workers	88%	5%	2%	5%
Home-makers	80%	6%	3%	11%
Unemployed	85%	5%	3%	7%
Retired	83%	4%	3%	10%
Students	88%	5%	2%	5%

Perception of climate change

Not a serious problem	81%	11%	3%	5%
A fairly serious problem	84%	6%	3%	7%
A very serious problem	89%	3%	2%	6%

Has taken action to fight climate change

Yes	92%	3%	2%	3%
No	81%	6%	3%	10%

Men are more optimistic than women that energy will be used more efficiently in 2050. Half of men (49%) believe people will be a "lot" more efficient (41% of women).

Those who finished their education at the age of 15 or earlier were least likely to feel that energy use would become more efficient. Only 37% said they believed people would be a lot more efficient – compared to 44% of those who finished school aged 16-19 and 53% of those who finished aged 20 or over.

Older citizens were almost as positive as younger people. In total 84% of those aged 55 or over expected energy to be used more efficiently in the future, compared to 88% of younger citizens

Again those more engaged in tackling climate change were more likely to expect greater energy efficiency in future. More than nine in ten (92%) of those who have taken personal action believed people will use energy more efficiently, compared to 81% of those who have not taken any action.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 372

"Climate Change"

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 4th of June and the 19th of June 2011, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 75.4 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 372 is part of wave 75.4 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.025	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.002	04/06/2011	13/06/2011	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.019	04/06/2011	16/06/2011	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.012	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.572	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.001	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	945.733
IE	Ireland	Ipsos MRBI	1.016	04/06/2011	17/06/2011	3.522.000
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	04/06/2011	17/06/2011	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.004	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.068	07/06/2011	19/06/2011	47.756.439
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.044	04/06/2011	18/06/2011	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	504	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.019	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.026	04/06/2011	16/06/2011	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	507	04/06/2011	17/06/2011	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.004	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	04/06/2011	18/06/2011	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.001	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	13.371.980
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.005	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.048	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.075	04/06/2011	15/06/2011	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.019	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.000	04/06/2011	17/06/2011	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.008	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.019	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.342	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	51.848.010
TOTAL EU27			26.840	04/06/2011	19/06/2011	408.787.006

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

D. CLIMATE CHANGE

QD1a	Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(435-436)
Climate change	1
Availability of energy	2
International terrorism	3
Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	4
Spread of infectious diseases	5
The economic situation	6
Proliferation of nuclear weapons	7
Armed conflicts	8
The increasing global population	9
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10
DK	11

NEW (BASED ON EB72.1QB1a)

QD1b	Any others?
------	-------------

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

	(437-447)
Climate change	1,
Availability of energy	2,
International terrorism	3,
Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	4,
Spread of infectious diseases	5,
The economic situation	6,
Proliferation of nuclear weapons	7,
Armed conflicts	8,
The increasing global population	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW (BASED ON EB72.1QB1b)

D. CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

QD1a	Parmi les problèmes suivants lequel considérez-vous comme le problème le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ?
------	---

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(435-436)
Le changement climatique	1
La disponibilité de l'énergie	2
Le terrorisme international	3
La pauvreté, la faim et le manque d'eau potable	4
La propagation de maladies infectieuses	5
La situation économique	6
La prolifération d'armes nucléaires	7
Des conflits armés	8
L'augmentation de la population mondiale	9
Autre (SPONTANE)	10
NSP	11

NEW (BASED ON EB72.1QB1a)

QD1b	Et ensuite ?
------	--------------

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(437-447)
Le changement climatique	1,
La disponibilité de l'énergie	2,
Le terrorisme international	3,
La pauvreté, la faim et le manque d'eau potable	4,
La propagation de maladies infectieuses	5,
La situation économique	6,
La prolifération d'armes nucléaires	7,
Des conflits armés	8,
L'augmentation de la population mondiale	9,
Autre (SPONTANE)	10,
NSP	11,

NEW (BASED ON EB72.1QB1b)

QD2	And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' would mean that it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' would mean that it is "an extremely serious problem".
-----	---

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(448-449)

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

DK 11

EB72.1 QB2

--

QD3	In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?
-----	--

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

(450-458)

National Governments	1,
The European Union	2,
Regional and local authorities	3,
Business and industry	4,
You personally	5,
All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,

NEW

QD2	Et dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que le changement climatique est un problème sérieux actuellement ? Veuillez utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que ce n'est "pas du tout un problème sérieux" et '10' que c'est "un problème extrêmement sérieux".
-----	---

(MONTRER CARTE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(448-449)

1 Pas un problème sérieux du tout	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Un problème extrêmement sérieux
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

NSP 11

EB72.1 QB2

--

QD3	Selon vous, dans l'UE qui est chargé de s'attaquer au changement climatique ?
-----	---

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

(450-458)

Les Gouvernements nationaux	1,
L'Union européenne	2,
Les autorités régionales et locales	3,
Les entreprises et l'industrie	4,
Vous personnellement	5,
Tous (SPONTANE)	6,
Autre (SPONTANE)	7,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	8,
NSP	9,

NEW

QD4	To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?					

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(459)	1 Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU	1	2	3	4	5
(460)	2 Taxation should be based more on the way we use energy	1	2	3	4	5

NEW (BASED ON EB72.1 QB4.5)

QD5	Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
-----	--

	(461)
Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

NEW (BASED ON EB72.1 QB4.8)

QD4	Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?					

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
(459)	1 Lutter contre le changement climatique et utiliser l'énergie plus efficacement peut développer l'économie et les emplois dans l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
(460)	2 La fiscalité devrait être davantage basée sur la manière dont nous utilisons l'énergie	1	2	3	4	5

NEW (BASED ON EB72.1 QB4.5)

QD5	Avez-vous personnellement pris des actions pour contribuer à la lutte contre le changement climatique au cours des six derniers mois ?
-----	--

	(461)
Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3

NEW (BASED ON EB72.1 QB4.8)

QD6	Which of the following actions have you taken, if any?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
	(462-475)
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 was more energy efficient than other models	5,
You have switched to an energy supplier or tariff supplying a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	6,
You have installed equipment to generate renewable electricity yourself in your home, e.g. solar panels, heat pump or wind turbine	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 disposal items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,
NEW (BASED ON EB72.1 QB5)	

QD6	Avez-vous entrepris une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)	
	(462-475)
Vous avez acheté une nouvelle voiture et sa faible consommation était un facteur important dans votre choix	1,
Au lieu d'utiliser votre voiture privée, vous optez régulièrement pour des solutions respectueuses de l'environnement comme la marche, le vélo, les transports publics ou le covoiturage	2,
Vous avez mieux isolé votre maison pour réduire la consommation d'énergie	3,
Vous avez acheté une maison qui consomme peu d'énergie	4,
Lorsque vous achetez un nouveau bien d'équipement comme une machine à laver, un réfrigérateur ou une télévision, vous le choisissez principalement parce qu'il a une efficacité énergétique supérieure aux autres modèles	5,
Vous avez opté pour un fournisseur ou un tarif énergétique fournissant une plus grande part d'énergie provenant de sources renouvelables	6,
Vous avez installé chez vous des appareils pour produire votre propre électricité, p.ex. des panneaux solaires, des pompes à chaleur ou une éolienne	7,
Vous achetez de la nourriture de saison et produite localement dès que c'est possible	8,
Vous évitez de prendre des vols court-courriers chaque fois que c'est possible	9,
Vous essayez de réduire vos déchets et vous les triez régulièrement pour les recycler	10,
Vous essayez de réduire votre consommation de produits jetables chaque fois que c'est possible, p.ex. les sacs plastiques de supermarchés, les emballages encombrants	11,
Autre (SPONTANE)	12,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	13,
NSP	14,
NEW (BASED ON EB72.1 QB5)	

QD7	Do you think that in 2050 people will be using renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power more than they do now?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(476)
Yes, definitely	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, definitely not	4
No change (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

NEW

QD8	Do you think that in 2050 people will consume energy more efficiently than they do now?
-----	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(477)
Yes, a lot more efficiently	1
Yes, somewhat more efficiently	2
No, somewhat less efficiently	3
No, a lot less efficiently	4
No change (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

NEW

QD9	Do you think that in 2050 cars will still be using petrol or diesel or will cars be fuelled in a more energy efficient way?
-----	---

(DO NOT SHOW CARD – DO NOT READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(478)
Petrol or diesel	1
A more energy efficient way	2
DK	3

NEW

QD7	Pensez-vous qu'en 2050, les gens utiliseront davantage les sources d'énergie renouvelable comme l'énergie éolienne et l'énergie solaire ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(476)
Oui, certainement	1
Oui, probablement	2
Non, probablement pas	3
Non, certainement pas	4
Pas de changement (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

NEW

QD8	Pensez-vous qu'en 2050 les gens consommeront l'énergie plus efficacement qu'actuellement ?
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(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(477)
Oui, beaucoup plus efficacement	1
Oui, un peu plus efficacement	2
Non, un peu moins efficacement	3
Non, beaucoup moins efficacement	4
Pas de changement (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

NEW

QD9	Pensez-vous qu'en 2050 la plupart des voitures fonctionneront toujours à l'essence ou au gasoil ou utiliseront-elles d'autres énergies plus efficaces ?
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(NE PAS MONTRER CARTE – NE PAS LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(478)
L'essence ou le gasoil	1
D'autres énergies plus efficaces	2
NSP	3

NEW

TABLES

QD1a Parmi les problèmes suivants lequel considérez-vous comme le problème le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ?

QD1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

QD1a Welches der folgenden Probleme ist Ihrer Meinung nach das wichtigste Problem, dem die Welt gegenübersteht?

		Le changement climatique	La disponibilité de l'énergie	Le terrorisme international	La pauvreté, la faim et le manque d'eau potable	La propagation de maladies infectieuses
		Climate change	Availability of energy	International terrorism	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Spread of infectious diseases
		Klimawandel	Verfügbarkeit von Energie	Der internationale Terrorismus	Armut, Hunger und Trinkwassermangel	Verbreitung ansteckender Krankheiten
		%	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	20	7	11	28	4
	BE	24	8	7	29	3
	BG	15	2	17	26	4
	CZ	16	7	15	20	8
	DK	31	4	11	26	1
	DE	25	11	10	28	5
	EE	14	6	15	23	6
	IE	13	5	7	29	5
	EL	15	3	3	35	1
	ES	24	2	6	30	2
	FR	20	4	10	44	2
	IT	15	14	15	17	5
	CY	23	2	3	28	6
	LV	22	5	7	25	8
	LT	21	5	7	21	8
	LU	34	7	5	30	3
	HU	14	8	3	37	5
	MT	30	9	10	21	8
	NL	18	7	7	31	5
	AT	19	7	6	25	6
	PL	20	7	13	21	7
	PT	7	1	9	44	5
	RO	16	2	5	36	5
	SI	25	3	6	30	5
	SK	18	6	14	26	9
	FI	19	5	10	28	7
	SE	30	5	4	34	3
	UK	18	8	16	20	2

QD1a Parmi les problèmes suivants lequel considérez-vous comme le problème le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ?

QD1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

QD1a Welches der folgenden Probleme ist Ihrer Meinung nach das wichtigste Problem, dem die Welt gegenübersteht?

		La situation économique	La prolifération d'armes nucléaires	Des conflits armés	L'augmentation de la population mondiale	Autre (SPONT.)	NSP
		Economic situation	The proliferation of nuclear weapons	Armed conflicts	The increasing world population	Other (SPONT.)	DK
		Wirtschaftliche Lage	Die Verbreitung von Nuklearwaffen	Bewaffnete Konflikte	Das Anwachsen der Weltbevölkerung	Sonstige (SPONT.)	WN
%		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	16	3	4	5	0	2
	BE	8	4	4	11	1	1
	BG	19	6	9	1	0	1
	CZ	21	3	5	3	0	2
	DK	12	2	3	9	0	1
	DE	6	3	3	8	0	1
	EE	12	5	9	7	2	1
	IE	28	2	4	5	1	1
	EL	36	2	2	2	1	0
	ES	29	3	3	1	0	0
	FR	8	2	3	6	0	1
	IT	24	3	5	1	0	1
	CY	28	4	3	1	2	0
	LV	20	4	5	3	0	1
	LT	25	4	3	3	1	2
	LU	4	4	3	9	1	0
	HU	23	2	1	5	1	1
	MT	12	5	2	1	1	1
	NL	6	3	4	17	1	1
	AT	15	3	7	8	2	2
	PL	10	7	10	1	0	4
	PT	25	2	4	0	1	2
	RO	28	1	2	1	1	3
	SI	20	3	2	4	2	0
	SK	19	1	4	3	0	0
	FI	6	7	4	12	2	0
	SE	3	2	3	15	1	0
	UK	13	3	7	9	0	4

QD1b Et ensuite ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QD1b And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QD1b Und an zweiter Stelle? (MAX. 3 ANTWORTEN)

%		Le changement climatique	La disponibilité de l'énergie	Le terrorisme international	La pauvreté, la faim et le manque d'eau potable	La propagation de maladies infectieuses
		Climate change	Availability of energy	International terrorism	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Spread of infectious diseases
		Klimawandel	Verfügbarkeit von Energie	Der internationale Terrorismus	Armut, Hunger und Trinkwassermangel	Verbreitung ansteckender Krankheiten
		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	32	21	28	37	23
	BE	35	25	28	40	22
	BG	31	5	36	41	32
	CZ	23	14	33	33	32
	DK	36	24	35	45	25
	DE	41	34	33	41	24
	EE	21	12	26	37	24
	IE	33	29	24	40	29
	EL	46	24	18	45	21
	ES	32	10	26	41	18
	FR	32	20	29	37	23
	IT	27	28	29	30	20
	CY	43	11	27	44	30
	LV	29	11	25	34	32
	LT	25	21	24	38	27
	LU	28	23	23	39	23
	HU	34	31	16	39	28
	MT	24	18	32	31	24
	NL	36	26	26	38	28
	AT	37	30	23	44	30
	PL	22	11	23	32	22
	PT	21	7	25	34	32
	RO	31	9	25	31	26
	SI	43	24	24	39	28
	SK	33	13	31	39	32
	FI	31	22	29	45	30
	SE	38	26	22	42	27
	UK	27	22	30	32	18

QD1b Et ensuite ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QD1b And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QD1b Und an zweiter Stelle? (MAX. 3 ANTWORTEN)

%		La situation économique	La prolifération d'armes nucléaires	Des conflits armés	L'augmentation de la population mondiale	Autre (SPONT.)	NSP
		Economic situation	The proliferation of nuclear weapons	Armed conflicts	The increasing world population	Other (SPONT.)	DK
		Wirtschaftliche Lage	Die Verbreitung von Nuklearwaffen	Bewaffnete Konflikte	Das Anwachsen der Weltbevölkerung	Sonstige (SPONT.)	WN
		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	30	15	24	15	1	2
	BE	27	18	22	21	1	1
	BG	39	17	34	6	0	1
	CZ	36	14	25	10	0	1
	DK	34	14	23	27	1	0
	DE	22	14	27	24	0	1
	EE	29	13	30	17	1	4
	IE	39	10	23	17	0	1
	EL	42	25	15	11	1	0
	ES	41	13	25	9	1	2
	FR	33	22	23	19	1	3
	IT	30	16	22	7	0	0
	CY	46	22	35	14	3	0
	LV	33	12	29	10	0	2
	LT	36	12	22	8	1	1
	LU	20	15	13	19	2	1
	HU	41	11	12	21	0	1
	MT	31	16	11	6	1	6
	NL	26	13	25	22	1	1
	AT	39	17	25	21	1	1
	PL	22	13	25	4	0	1
	PT	36	15	29	5	1	1
	RO	38	9	28	10	1	6
	SI	34	15	12	14	2	2
	SK	39	11	27	10	0	1
	FI	23	19	24	20	2	1
	SE	20	19	27	29	1	1
	UK	28	10	24	21	1	5

QD1T - Parmi les problèmes suivants lequel considérez-vous comme le problème le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble? Et ensuite?

QD1T - Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Any others?

QD1T - Welches der folgenden Probleme ist Ihrer Meinung nach das wichtigste Problem, dem die Welt gegenübersteht? Und an zweiter Stelle?

		Le changement climatique	La disponibilité de l'énergie	Le terrorisme international	La pauvreté, la faim et le manque d'eau potable	La propagation de maladies infectieuses
		Climate change	Availability of energy	International terrorism	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Spread of infectious diseases
		Klimawandel	Verfügbarkeit von Energie	Der internationale Terrorismus	Armut, Hunger und Trinkwassermangel	Verbreitung ansteckender Krankheiten
%		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	51	28	38	64	27
	BE	59	33	35	68	25
	BG	46	7	53	66	36
	CZ	39	21	47	52	40
	DK	67	27	46	70	26
	DE	66	45	42	69	29
	EE	35	19	41	59	29
	IE	45	33	31	69	34
	EL	61	26	21	80	22
	ES	56	12	32	71	20
	FR	52	24	39	81	25
	IT	42	42	44	46	25
	CY	66	12	30	73	36
	LV	51	15	32	59	39
	LT	45	25	30	57	34
	LU	62	29	28	69	25
	HU	48	39	19	75	33
	MT	53	27	42	52	32
	NL	53	33	32	69	32
	AT	55	36	29	69	36
	PL	41	18	35	52	28
	PT	28	8	34	78	36
	RO	46	10	29	66	30
	SI	67	27	29	69	33
	SK	51	19	45	66	41
	FI	50	28	39	73	37
	SE	68	31	26	76	30
	UK	44	29	46	51	19

QD1T - Parmi les problèmes suivants lequel considérez-vous comme le problème le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble? Et ensuite?

QD1T - Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Any others?

QD1T - Parmi les problèmes suivants lequel considérez-vous comme le problème le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble? Et ensuite?

		La situation économique	La prolifération d'armes nucléaires	Des conflits armés	L'augmentation de la population mondiale	Autre (SPONT.)	NSP
		Economic situation	The proliferation of nuclear weapons	Armed conflicts	The increasing world population	Other (SPONT.)	DK
		Wirtschaftliche Lage	Die Verbreitung von Nuklearwaffen	Bewaffnete Konflikte	Das Anwachsen der Weltbevölkerung	Sonstige (SPONT.)	WN
%		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	45	18	28	21	1	2
	BE	36	22	26	32	1	1
	BG	58	23	42	8	0	1
	CZ	56	16	30	13	0	1
	DK	46	16	26	36	1	1
	DE	27	18	29	32	1	1
	EE	41	18	38	24	2	1
	IE	67	12	27	22	1	1
	EL	78	28	16	13	2	0
	ES	69	16	28	10	1	0
	FR	41	23	26	25	1	1
	IT	53	19	27	8	1	1
	CY	74	26	38	15	5	0
	LV	52	16	34	13	0	1
	LT	59	16	25	11	2	2
	LU	25	18	16	28	2	0
	HU	63	13	14	26	1	1
	MT	43	21	13	6	2	1
	NL	32	15	30	39	2	1
	AT	54	20	32	28	3	2
	PL	31	19	34	5	0	4
	PT	61	17	32	5	2	2
	RO	65	10	29	10	1	3
	SI	53	18	15	18	4	0
	SK	58	12	31	13	0	0
	FI	29	26	28	32	3	0
	SE	23	21	30	45	1	0
	UK	39	12	30	30	1	4

QD2.1 Et dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que le changement climatique est un problème sérieux actuellement ? Veuillez utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que ce n'est "pas du tout un problème sérieux" et '10' que c'est "un problème extrêmement sérieux".

QD2.1 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' would mean that it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' would mean that it is "an extremely serious problem".

QD2.1 Und was denken Sie, wie ernst ist derzeit das Problem des Klimawandels? Bitte benutzen Sie eine Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei 1 bedeutet, dass es überhaupt kein ernstes Problem ist und 10 bedeutet, dass es ein äußerst ernstes Problem ist.

		1 Pas un problème sérieux du tout	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Un problème extrêmement sérieux	NSP
		1 Not a serious problem at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 An extremely serious problem	DK
		1 Überhaupt kein ernstes Problem	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Ein äußerst ernstes Problem	WN
%		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	1	1	3	4	10	11	17	20	10	21	2
	BE	1	1	3	5	12	11	21	22	9	14	1
	BG	0	1	3	3	7	8	14	22	17	23	2
	CZ	2	1	3	4	9	8	14	17	10	30	2
	DK	2	1	6	5	15	12	17	18	8	16	0
	DE	2	1	4	4	12	11	16	20	8	22	0
	EE	7	2	6	6	20	12	16	11	6	12	2
	IE	1	0	3	3	14	17	19	18	7	13	5
	EL	0	1	0	1	4	4	11	19	20	40	0
	ES	1	1	1	1	5	10	16	23	14	27	1
	FR	1	1	2	3	10	12	20	20	9	20	2
	IT	1	2	2	2	4	10	17	23	13	25	1
	CY	0	0	1	0	4	4	7	16	17	50	1
	LV	3	1	4	4	14	11	17	17	7	21	1
	LT	3	1	3	4	15	8	12	19	8	23	4
	LU	1	1	3	4	11	8	13	21	8	30	0
	HU	1	1	1	2	8	8	14	20	11	34	0
	MT	0	0	0	1	8	10	17	24	7	30	3
	NL	2	2	5	6	11	14	26	22	6	5	1
	AT	1	0	2	3	6	12	16	26	11	21	2
	PL	1	1	3	3	12	10	17	20	8	20	5
	PT	0	0	1	3	11	8	15	23	17	21	1
	RO	0	0	1	2	7	9	14	16	14	31	6
	SI	1	1	1	3	9	10	14	23	12	26	0
	SK	1	0	1	1	6	8	14	21	11	37	0
	FI	3	3	6	6	15	12	21	17	7	10	0
	SE	2	1	5	5	10	12	22	21	7	15	0
	UK	3	2	4	8	17	13	21	12	5	12	3

QD2.2 Et dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que le changement climatique est un problème sérieux actuellement ? Veuillez utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que ce n'est "pas du tout un problème sérieux" et '10' que c'est "un problème extrêmement sérieux".

QD2.2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' would mean that it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' would mean that it is "an extremely serious problem".

QD2.2 Und was denken Sie, wie ernst ist derzeit das Problem des Klimawandels? Bitte benutzen Sie eine Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei 1 bedeutet, dass es überhaupt kein ernstes Problem ist und 10 bedeutet, dass es ein äußerst ernstes Problem ist.

		Un problème pas sérieux (1-4)	Un problème moyennement sérieux (5-6)	Un problème très sérieux (7-10)	NSP
		Not a serious problem (1-4)	A fairly serious problem (5-6)	A very serious problem (7-10)	DK
		Keine ernstes problem (1-4)	Zliemlich ernstes problem (5-6)	Sehr ernstes problem (7-10)	WN
%		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	9	21	68	2
	BE	10	23	66	1
	BG	6	15	77	2
	CZ	10	17	71	2
	DK	14	27	59	0
	DE	10	23	67	0
	EE	21	32	45	2
	IE	8	30	57	5
	EL	1	8	91	0
	ES	4	15	80	1
	FR	7	22	69	2
	IT	7	14	78	1
	CY	1	8	90	1
	LV	13	25	61	1
	LT	11	24	62	3
	LU	9	19	72	0
	HU	5	16	79	0
	MT	2	18	77	3
	NL	15	26	58	1
	AT	6	18	74	2
	PL	8	22	65	5
	PT	4	20	75	1
	RO	4	16	75	5
	SI	5	20	75	0
	SK	3	14	83	0
	FI	18	27	54	1
	SE	13	22	65	0
	UK	17	31	49	3

QD3 Selon vous, dans l'UE qui est chargé de s'attaquer au changement climatique ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QD3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QD3 Wer ist Ihrer Meinung nach innerhalb der EU für die Bekämpfung des Klimawandels verantwortlich? (ROTIEREN – MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les Gouvernements nationaux	L'Union européenne	Les autorités régionales et locales	Les entreprises et l'industrie
		National Governments	The European Union	Regional and local authorities	Business and industry
		Nationale Regierungen	Die Europäische Union	Regionale und lokale Behörden	Wirtschaft und Industrie
%		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	41	35	17	35
	BE	42	54	24	47
	BG	31	30	9	25
	CZ	46	26	16	46
	DK	52	45	17	39
	DE	50	48	23	57
	EE	35	31	14	20
	IE	39	36	15	18
	EL	37	29	16	32
	ES	57	47	30	54
	FR	52	49	22	41
	IT	27	22	11	22
	CY	45	31	16	32
	LV	28	19	8	27
	LT	36	27	13	29
	LU	34	35	12	32
	HU	33	22	11	40
	MT	42	40	10	17
	NL	25	28	4	25
	AT	20	27	13	33
	PL	41	36	17	27
	PT	24	24	13	21
	RO	31	25	19	23
	SI	28	30	17	40
	SK	42	35	14	43
	FI	40	33	11	46
	SE	50	45	23	30
	UK	38	22	11	16

QD3 Selon vous, dans l'UE qui est chargé de s'attaquer au changement climatique ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QD3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QD3 Wer ist Ihrer Meinung nach innerhalb der EU für die Bekämpfung des Klimawandels verantwortlich? (ROTIEREN – MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous personnellement	Tous (SPONTANE)	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		You personally	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Sie persönlich	Alle davon (SPONTAN)	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	21	23	1	1	5
	BE	34	18	1	2	2
	BG	4	40	0	1	5
	CZ	19	13	0	1	4
	DK	38	25	0	1	1
	DE	36	16	0	2	2
	EE	13	21	1	6	8
	IE	14	31	1	0	7
	EL	14	37	0	1	1
	ES	34	7	0	1	3
	FR	29	11	0	2	5
	IT	5	38	1	1	8
	CY	16	25	0	2	2
	LV	20	20	0	6	5
	LT	15	13	4	4	14
	LU	28	32	0	0	1
	HU	7	31	1	1	6
	MT	17	28	0	0	4
	NL	20	42	1	2	1
	AT	8	41	1	3	3
	PL	11	8	0	1	11
	PT	5	46	1	1	7
	RO	6	23	1	1	14
	SI	18	36	1	1	2
	SK	25	13	1	1	2
	FI	39	18	1	1	1
	SE	45	25	0	0	1
	UK	20	33	1	2	7

QD4.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
Lutter contre le changement climatique et utiliser l'énergie plus efficacement peut développer l'économie et les emplois dans l'UE

QD4.1 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

QD4.1 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?
Die Bekämpfung des Klimawandels und eine effizientere Energienutzung können die Wirtschaft und den Arbeitsmarkt in der EU ankurbeln

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
	%	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	29	49	10	3	9	78	13
	BE	32	54	10	1	3	86	11
	BG	34	47	4	1	14	81	5
	CZ	16	57	14	4	9	73	18
	DK	41	47	8	1	3	88	9
	DE	33	46	11	3	7	79	14
	EE	17	51	16	5	11	68	21
	IE	34	44	7	2	13	78	9
	EL	42	46	6	1	5	88	7
	ES	40	46	5	1	8	86	6
	FR	37	46	7	3	7	83	10
	IT	23	54	9	3	11	77	12
	CY	52	40	2	0	6	92	2
	LV	17	51	18	5	9	68	23
	LT	12	54	12	4	18	66	16
	LU	40	48	8	0	4	88	8
	HU	23	50	15	4	8	73	19
	MT	34	46	4	3	13	80	7
	NL	28	43	18	4	7	71	22
	AT	30	54	10	1	5	84	11
	PL	13	56	10	2	19	69	12
	PT	25	60	3	1	11	85	4
	RO	24	43	9	3	21	67	12
	SI	34	47	10	1	8	81	11
	SK	26	56	11	2	5	82	13
	FI	24	57	12	3	4	81	15
	SE	54	38	5	1	2	92	6
	UK	26	45	14	4	11	71	18

QD4.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

La fiscalité devrait être davantage basée sur la manière dont nous utilisons l'énergie

QD4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Taxation should be based more on the way we use energy

QD4.2 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Die Besteuerung sollte sich stärker danach richten, wie wir Energie nutzen

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	24	44	14	7	11	68	21
	BE	26	46	19	6	3	72	25
	BG	26	43	9	3	19	69	12
	CZ	17	46	21	6	10	63	27
	DK	33	40	15	8	4	73	23
	DE	29	40	16	8	7	69	24
	EE	16	45	15	6	18	61	21
	IE	25	38	12	5	20	63	17
	EL	23	40	19	9	9	63	28
	ES	40	43	5	3	9	83	8
	FR	21	47	13	8	11	68	21
	IT	24	49	13	4	10	73	17
	CY	40	41	7	3	9	81	10
	LV	20	47	16	7	10	67	23
	LT	23	53	9	2	13	76	11
	LU	29	48	17	3	3	77	20
	HU	23	42	16	7	12	65	23
	MT	23	40	11	10	16	63	21
	NL	27	46	15	7	5	73	22
	AT	33	45	12	4	6	78	16
	PL	12	44	19	5	20	56	24
	PT	32	55	6	0	7	87	6
	RO	16	36	13	6	29	52	19
	SI	32	46	11	4	7	78	15
	SK	17	51	17	3	12	68	20
	FI	20	45	22	9	4	65	31
	SE	32	46	13	6	3	78	19
	UK	19	42	18	12	9	61	30

QD5 Avez-vous personnellement pris des actions pour contribuer à la lutte contre le changement climatique au cours des six derniers mois ?

QD5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

QD5 Haben Sie in den letzten sechs Monaten persönlich etwas zur Bekämpfung des Klimawandels beigetragen?

		Oui	Non	NSP
		Yes	No	DK
		Ja	Nein	WN
%		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
 EU 27		53	41	6
 BE		54	45	1
 BG		39	50	11
 CZ		45	49	6
 DK		55	44	1
 DE		63	26	11
 EE		32	65	3
 IE		66	21	13
 EL		54	45	1
 ES		71	28	1
 FR		51	47	2
 IT		45	45	10
 CY		65	34	1
 LV		33	65	2
 LT		32	63	5
 LU		74	24	2
 HU		53	40	7
 MT		64	32	4
 NL		59	39	2
 AT		60	28	12
 PL		30	64	6
 PT		56	41	3
 RO		27	60	13
 SI		74	22	4
 SK		47	47	6
 FI		65	33	2
 SE		75	24	1
 UK		60	39	1

QD6 Avez-vous entrepris une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QD6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QD6 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen haben Sie, wenn überhaupt, ergriffen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous avez acheté une nouvelle voiture et sa faible consommation était un facteur important dans votre choix You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice Sie haben ein neues Auto gekauft und der Kraftstoffverbrauch war ein entscheidendes Kaufkriterium	Au lieu d'utiliser votre voiture privée, vous optez régulièrement pour des solutions respectueuses de l'environnement comme la marche, le vélo, les transports publics ou le covoiturage You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to using your private car such as walking, biking, taking public transport or car-sharing Sie nutzen regelmäßig umweltfreundliche Alternativen zur Fortbewegung mit Ihrem Auto, wie z.B. zu Fuß gehen, Fahrrad fahren, die Nutzung öffentlicher Verkehrsmittel oder Carsharing	Vous avez mieux isolé votre maison pour réduire la consommation d'énergie You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption Sie haben die Wärmedämmung Ihres Hauses/Ihrer Wohnung verbessert, um Ihren Energieverbrauch zu senken	Vous avez acheté une maison qui consomme peu d'énergie You have bought a low-energy home Sie haben ein Niedrigenergiehaus oder -wohnung gekauft
%		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	10	26	18	3
	BE	19	36	32	6
	BG	2	13	15	1
	CZ	8	23	19	1
	DK	21	50	29	4
	DE	16	43	16	2
	EE	10	28	31	4
	IE	8	15	28	3
	EL	3	21	12	1
	ES	2	18	5	2
	FR	13	23	26	4
	IT	10	21	12	4
	CY	10	14	10	2
	LV	4	33	13	1
	LT	5	10	9	1
	LU	27	39	30	6
	HU	3	16	17	2
	MT	8	19	11	6
	NL	13	49	23	7
	AT	12	30	13	1
	PL	4	11	9	2
	PT	1	12	7	2
	RO	5	14	18	2
	SI	8	34	22	3
	SK	6	21	22	2
	FI	17	41	16	2
	SE	19	60	17	2
	UK	12	27	30	2

QD6 Avez-vous entrepris une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QD6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QD6 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen haben Sie, wenn überhaupt, ergriffen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Lorsque vous achetez un nouveau bien d'équipement comme une machine à laver, un réfrigérateur ou une télévision, vous le choisissez principalement parce qu'il a une efficacité énergétique supérieure aux autres modèles When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it was more energy efficient than other models Beim Kauf eines neuen Haushaltsgeräts, wie z.B. einer Waschmaschine, eines Kühlschranks oder Fernsehers, entscheiden Sie sich hauptsächlich für ein bestimmtes Model, da es weniger Energie als andere verbraucht	Vous avez changé de fournisseur ou de tarif d'énergie pour recevoir une part d'énergie provenant de sources renouvelables plus importante que précédemment You have switched to an energy supplier or tariff supplying a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one Sie sind zu einem Energieanbieter oder Öko-Tarif gewechselt, der einen größeren Teil seiner Energie aus erneuerbaren Quellen bezieht als der alte Anbieter oder Tarif.	Vous avez installé chez vous des appareils pour produire votre propre électricité, p.ex. des panneaux solaires, des pompes à chaleur ou une éolienne You have installed equipment to generate renewable electricity yourself in your home, e.g. solar panels, heat pump or wind turbine Sie haben in Ihrem Haus Anlagen zur Erzeugung von erneuerbarem Strom installiert, wie z.B. eine Solaranlage, eine Wärmepumpe oder eine Windenergieanlage	Vous achetez de la nourriture de saison et produite localement dès que c'est possible You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible Sie kaufen, wann immer möglich, saisonale und lokal produzierte Lebensmittel
%		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	30	7	4	36
	BE	43	15	9	50
	BG	25	0	0	37
	CZ	39	4	3	28
	DK	55	8	10	43
	DE	40	14	6	46
	EE	40	4	4	44
	IE	24	10	3	34
	EL	15	2	1	37
	ES	23	2	3	23
	FR	35	2	5	49
	IT	29	8	3	35
	CY	20	1	8	34
	LV	24	2	1	38
	LT	18	1	1	23
	LU	49	11	9	52
	HU	27	1	1	29
	MT	31	2	5	34
	NL	44	19	6	31
	AT	37	8	7	55
	PL	22	1	1	25
	PT	8	2	1	14
	RO	17	1	1	31
	SI	40	5	8	43
	SK	30	2	1	36
	FI	35	11	17	36
	SE	35	18	14	48
	UK	28	13	3	34

QD6 Avez-vous entrepris une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QD6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QD6 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen haben Sie, wenn überhaupt, ergriffen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous évitez de prendre des vols court-courriers chaque fois que c'est possible	Vous essayez de réduire vos déchets et vous les triez régulièrement pour les recycler	Vous essayez de réduire votre consommation de produits jetables chaque fois que c'est possible, p.ex. les sacs plastiques de supermarchés, les emballages encombrants	Autre (SPONT.)	Aucun (SPONT.)	NSP
		You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposal items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	DK
		Sie vermeiden, wann immer möglich, Kurzstreckenflüge	Sie versuchen, Ihren Abfall zu reduzieren und Sie trennen Ihren Abfall regelmäßig zum Recycling	Sie versuchen, wann immer möglich, Ihren Verbrauch an Einwegartikeln zu senken, wie z.B. Tragetaschen aus Plastik vom Supermarkt, unnötiges Verpackungsmaterial	Sonstige (SPONT.)	Nichts davon (SPONT.)	WN
%		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	9	66	46	3	13	2
	BE	16	80	62	2	6	0
	BG	2	23	22	0	28	7
	CZ	8	69	42	0	11	2
	DK	11	69	62	2	7	1
	DE	23	79	59	1	5	1
	EE	7	61	54	1	6	2
	IE	3	79	62	2	6	5
	EL	5	62	36	5	20	1
	ES	2	72	46	3	16	0
	FR	4	79	54	4	6	1
	IT	5	55	41	2	15	1
	CY	3	57	21	2	28	0
	LV	3	27	37	0	22	5
	LT	2	39	27	3	23	6
	LU	16	88	71	1	3	1
	HU	4	49	46	3	17	1
	MT	3	76	50	0	11	2
	NL	10	73	54	5	9	1
	AT	21	72	56	3	7	1
	PL	3	41	31	3	24	5
	PT	1	56	29	3	31	0
	RO	3	23	21	3	33	13
	SI	7	86	68	6	4	0
	SK	5	59	36	2	13	1
	FI	18	71	52	7	4	0
	SE	28	81	58	3	4	0
	UK	9	78	48	4	9	1

QD7 Pensez-vous qu'en 2050, les gens utiliseront davantage les sources d'énergie renouvelable comme l'énergie éolienne et l'énergie solaire ?

QD7 Do you think that in 2050 people will be using renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power more than they do now?

QD7 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass die Menschen im Jahr 2050 mehr erneuerbare Energiequellen wie Wind und Solarenergie nutzen werden als heute?

		Oui, tout à fait	Oui, probablement	Non, probablement pas	Non, absolument pas	Pas de changement (SPONT.)	NSP	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	No change (SPONT.)	DK	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
		Ja, auf jeden Fall	Ja, wahrscheinlich	Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	Nein, auf keinen Fall	Keine Änderung (SPONT.)	WN	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
%		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	50	38	4	1	1	6	88	5
	BE	56	38	4	1	0	1	94	5
	BG	40	41	3	0	2	14	81	3
	CZ	49	40	5	1	2	3	89	6
	DK	82	16	1	0	0	1	98	1
	DE	74	21	1	1	1	2	95	2
	EE	56	36	3	1	1	3	92	4
	IE	63	29	1	1	1	5	92	2
	EL	50	39	4	1	3	3	89	5
	ES	44	44	3	1	1	7	88	4
	FR	42	45	4	2	1	6	87	6
	IT	36	49	5	2	1	7	85	7
	CY	68	24	2	1	0	5	92	3
	LV	51	40	4	1	1	3	91	5
	LT	40	47	2	0	1	10	87	2
	LU	65	31	2	1	0	1	96	3
	HU	40	47	5	2	1	5	87	7
	MT	48	41	1	0	0	10	89	1
	NL	70	24	4	1	0	1	94	5
	AT	47	45	5	0	1	2	92	5
	PL	34	48	5	1	2	10	82	6
	PT	32	50	5	1	2	10	82	6
	RO	34	41	5	1	2	17	75	6
	SI	59	34	3	0	1	3	93	3
	SK	52	39	4	1	1	3	91	5
	FI	61	36	2	0	0	1	97	2
	SE	79	18	2	0	0	1	97	2
	UK	54	35	5	2	0	4	89	7

QD8 Pensez-vous qu'en 2050 les gens consommeront l'énergie plus efficacement qu'actuellement ?

QD8 Do you think that in 2050 people will consume energy more efficiently than they do now?

QD8 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass die Menschen 2050 Energie effizienter nutzen werden als dies heute der Fall ist?

		Oui, beaucoup plus efficacement	Oui, un peu plus efficacement	Non, un peu moins efficacement	Non, beaucoup moins efficacement	Pas de changement (SPONT.)	NSP	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
		Yes, a lot more efficiently	Yes, somewhat more efficiently	No, somewhat less efficiently	No, a lot less efficiently	No change (SPONT.)	DK	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
		Ja, deutlich effizienter	Ja, etwas effizienter	Nein, etwas weniger effizient	Nein, deutlich weniger effizient	Keine Änderung (SPONT.)	WN	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
		EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4	EB 75.4
	EU 27	45	42	3	1	2	7	87	4
	BE	45	44	7	1	2	1	89	8
	BG	34	47	1	0	4	14	81	1
	CZ	48	44	2	1	2	3	92	3
	DK	74	23	1	0	1	1	97	1
	DE	61	28	2	1	3	5	89	3
	EE	52	39	3	1	2	3	91	4
	IE	60	30	1	0	2	7	90	1
	EL	44	44	3	1	4	4	88	4
	ES	35	51	2	1	3	8	86	3
	FR	41	47	3	1	2	6	88	4
	IT	34	49	5	2	2	8	83	7
	CY	60	30	3	0	0	7	90	3
	LV	48	37	7	1	2	5	85	8
	LT	44	42	2	1	1	10	86	3
	LU	60	34	3	1	1	1	94	4
	HU	44	44	4	2	2	4	88	6
	MT	40	44	2	1	0	13	84	3
	NL	53	36	6	1	2	2	89	7
	AT	43	46	4	1	3	3	89	5
	PL	32	48	5	1	2	12	80	6
	PT	30	49	6	1	3	11	79	7
	RO	31	39	5	2	4	19	70	7
	SI	55	39	2	1	1	2	94	3
	SK	48	41	5	1	2	3	89	6
	FI	60	36	1	1	1	1	96	2
	SE	75	20	2	0	1	2	95	2
	UK	49	41	3	1	2	4	90	4

QD9 Pensez-vous qu'en 2050 la plupart des voitures fonctionneront toujours à l'essence ou au gasoil ou utiliseront-elles d'autres énergies plus efficaces ? (NE PAS MONTRER CARTE – NE PAS LIRE)

QD9 Do you think that in 2050 cars will still be using petrol or diesel or will cars be fuelled in a more energy efficient way? (DO NOT READ OUT – DO NOT SHOW CARD)

QD9 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass Autos 2050 weiterhin mit Benzin bzw. Diesel oder auf eine energieeffizientere Art und Weise betrieben werden? (LISTE WEDER ZEIGEN NOCH VORLESEN)

		L'essence ou le gasoil	D'autres énergies plus efficaces	NSP
		Petrol or diesel	A more energy efficient way	DK
		Mit Benzin bzw. Diesel	Auf eine energieeffizientere Art und Weise	WN
		EB	EB	EB
		75.4	75.4	75.4
	EU 27	13	73	14
	BE	12	86	2
	BG	5	65	30
	CZ	15	77	8
	DK	18	78	4
	DE	14	73	13
	EE	10	82	8
	IE	12	71	17
	EL	9	82	9
	ES	8	71	21
	FR	15	77	8
	IT	11	70	19
	CY	8	79	13
	LV	12	83	5
	LT	11	73	16
	LU	16	80	4
	HU	11	73	16
	MT	6	78	16
	NL	14	81	5
	AT	15	76	9
	PL	16	61	23
	PT	11	71	18
	RO	11	56	33
	SI	15	74	11
	SK	20	73	7
	FI	16	79	5
	SE	10	87	3
	UK	18	74	8