

# Attitudes of European citizens towards the environment

Fieldwork: November – December 2007

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## Report

This survey was requested by Directorate General Environment and coordinated by Directorate General Communication.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.  
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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## INTRODUCTION

The nature of environmental challenges has changed considerably in recent decades. Nonetheless, **the global nature of environmental problems** has long been known, as issues such as pollution, loss of biodiversity, global warming, ozone depletion and tropical deforestation **do not respect international borders**.

One can argue, however, that it is only in recent years that **these problems have become widespread matters of concern among the general public**. The issue of climate change was at the forefront of the debate on global environmental problems in 2007. This culminated in the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize being awarded to advocates for change in this area, namely the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the environmental activist Al Gore "for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change".

Two tendencies can be linked to this phenomenon. Firstly, there is an ever greater need for **a global response to global problems**. This is already underway in numerous international environmental agreements and legislation. Secondly, **citizens are becoming more aware** of both the potential effects of these problems in their daily lives and the role they could play in protecting their environment.

In this context, the Environment Directorate-General decided to commission a public opinion survey to measure the opinions, attitudes and behaviour of Europeans towards the environment. The survey was carried out in the 27 Member States of the European Union between the 13th November and 14th of December 2007<sup>1</sup>. Nearly 27,000 respondents were interviewed face-to-face at their homes in their national languages.

The survey tackled the following broad themes:

- **General attitudes towards the environment:** first associations and main concerns
- **Personal relationship with the environment:** attitudes and behaviour
- **Opinions on environment policies:** acceptability of sustainable development approaches, preferred policies, support for a European environment policy and the role of the EU as its executor
- **Information on the environment:** feeling of being informed, topics for which there is a lack of information, sources of information

This report presents the principal results obtained<sup>2</sup>. These are analysed in terms of the European average and then reviewed on a country-by-country basis. For relevant questions, results are also compared to those observed in the previous Eurobarometer survey on environment<sup>3</sup> carried out in 2004<sup>4</sup>. Finally, when relevant, comments are made on the socio-demographic variables of the citizens of the European Union in order to see to what extent they impact public opinion on environment.

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<sup>1</sup> The fieldwork in Denmark was conducted between 25<sup>th</sup> November 2007 and 16<sup>th</sup> January 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Please also note that the total percentages shown in the tables of this report may exceed 100% where the respondent is allowed to give several answers to a particular question.

<sup>3</sup> Special Eurobarometer 217/EB62.1/2004 "Attitudes of European citizens towards the environment" in [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_217\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_217_en.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> It should be noted that Special Eurobarometer 217 was carried out in the 25 Member States which then constituted the EU and, therefore, all references to this survey at EU level refer to this group of countries.

The analysis is taken a step further and various groups of respondents are examined by cross referencing certain questions with all the questions of this survey. The aim of the analysis can be defined as follows:

**1. Examining to what extent generally green attitudes affect respondents' opinions**

- QF1: How important is protecting the environment to Europeans personally
- QF15.3: To what extent Europeans experience direct effects of environmental problems in their everyday lives

**2. Exploring the connection between attitudes and actions**

- QF12/QF13.6: How willing Europeans are to buy environmentally friendly products in proportion to how many of them have bought such products in the month prior to this survey
- QF13: How many actions Europeans have done in the past month prior to this survey for environmental reasons: many actions (7-9), some actions (4-6), few actions (1-3), no actions

The first grouping aims to illustrate the differences of opinions of Europeans who are at one extreme **"environmentally sensitive"** and at the other **"environmentally indifferent"**. The second grouping goes beyond attitudes and shows to what extent green attitudes are transformed to actual behaviour, distinguishing **"environmental pragmatists"** and **"environmental free-riders"**<sup>5</sup>. Based on these latter groups we also analyse the profile of **the "environmentally active European"**.

Finally, two further questions are used as background variables in order to offer additional insight into the effect of being **pro or anti-European in terms of environmental protection**<sup>6</sup> and **the impact of feeling informed**<sup>7</sup> on environmental issues.

These analytical elements are considered throughout this survey and taken into account whenever they are relevant to attaining a better understanding of European public opinion<sup>8</sup>.

The current survey, as in 2004, was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit). A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals.

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<sup>5</sup> The term 'free rider' is best known in economics and refers to actors who consume more than their fair share of a resource, or shoulder less than a fair share of the costs of its production. See more for example in <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/free-rider/>

<sup>6</sup> QF17 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

<sup>7</sup> QF4 In general, how informed do you feel about environmental issues?

<sup>8</sup> All the cross-tabulations are shown in the tables that are annexed in the end of this report

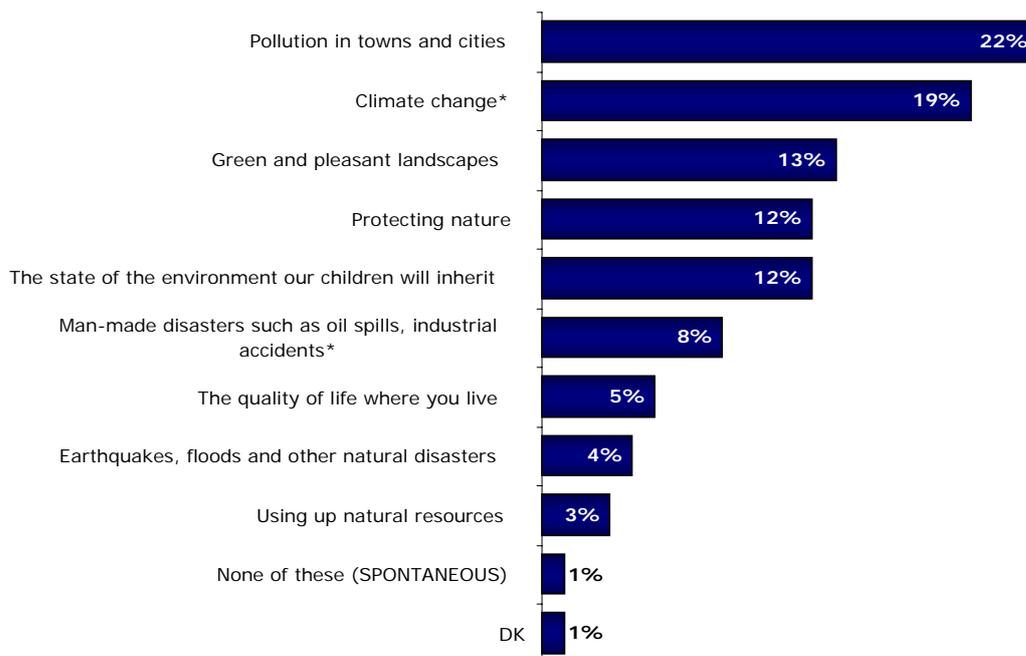
## 1. GENERAL PERCEPTIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

In this first chapter the basis of the concept of environment in Europeans' minds is examined: what are the first associations they tend to make with the word "environment" and which environmental issues worry them the most.

### 1.1 General associations with the environment

In this question, respondents were asked to give their first direct association with the word "environment" by choosing from a list of topics<sup>9</sup>. The two main ideas which emerged both relate to current environmental problems: around a fifth of respondents associate the environment with pollution in towns and cities (22%) or to climate change (19%). In third place we see a positive reference to green and pleasant landscapes (13%).

QF2 When people talk about "the environment", which of the following do you think of first? - % EU27



\*These items were not asked in EB62.1/2004

A similar question was asked in 2004. These questions are however not comparable because two new items were added this time (climate change and man-made disasters). Nonetheless, we can observe that pollution in towns and cities remains as the primary association while the success of the new item "Climate change" most likely reflects the intense public discussion on the topic<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> QF2 When people talk about "the environment", which of the following do you think of first?

<sup>10</sup> EB62.1 QD1 "Pollution in towns and cities" 25%

QF2 When people talk about "the environment", which of the following do you think of first? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	Pollution in towns and cities	Climate change	Green and pleasant landscapes	Protecting nature	The state of the environment our children will inherit	Man-made disasters such as oil spills, industrial accidents	The quality of life where you live	Earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters	Using up natural resources
EU27	22%	19%	13%	12%	12%	8%	5%	4%	3%
EU15	22%	21%	10%	11%	13%	8%	5%	4%	3%
NMS12	20%	9%	21%	18%	10%	7%	7%	4%	2%
IT	36%	9%	15%	11%	7%	7%	5%	6%	3%
ES	28%	22%	17%	6%	3%	7%	3%	5%	4%
LT	28%	7%	18%	15%	11%	6%	9%	3%	1%
UK	28%	26%	8%	5%	15%	4%	5%	3%	3%
PT	27%	13%	9%	18%	7%	10%	6%	5%	2%
LV	26%	9%	17%	12%	13%	7%	8%	2%	3%
BE	24%	20%	6%	14%	15%	7%	6%	4%	2%
RO	24%	8%	15%	16%	11%	7%	7%	7%	1%
SI	24%	10%	18%	21%	11%	3%	6%	3%	2%
IE	22%	18%	8%	8%	17%	5%	10%	4%	3%
BG	20%	9%	15%	18%	10%	7%	8%	7%	3%
PL	20%	10%	26%	17%	8%	8%	4%	4%	2%
FR	19%	18%	6%	13%	20%	12%	4%	2%	5%
EL	17%	17%	17%	20%	9%	8%	4%	6%	1%
CY	17%	14%	31%	12%	11%	8%	3%	2%	1%
HU	17%	10%	25%	21%	6%	6%	10%	2%	2%
MT	17%	5%	16%	1%	21%	5%	16%	12%	2%
EE	16%	11%	14%	20%	14%	9%	8%	2%	3%
NL	16%	24%	8%	7%	19%	6%	6%	1%	8%
CZ	15%	9%	18%	21%	13%	9%	10%	3%	2%
LU	15%	21%	7%	12%	20%	11%	4%	4%	3%
SK	13%	7%	19%	21%	14%	9%	8%	4%	2%
DK	12%	32%	7%	15%	15%	12%	1%	2%	2%
DE	12%	28%	6%	16%	16%	9%	5%	4%	3%
AT	7%	21%	18%	15%	10%	13%	9%	5%	2%
SE	7%	39%	13%	4%	20%	10%	1%	3%	3%
FI	4%	23%	21%	9%	18%	11%	7%	2%	4%

xx% = the highest percentage in country

xx% = the highest percentage per item

In 11 countries, the largest segment of the poll mentions **pollution in towns and cities**. In Italy 36% of respondents say this is the first thing that comes to mind when they think about the environment.

In seven countries, **climate change** is most frequently associated with the environment. Interestingly, there is a significant difference between the 15 old and the 12 new Member States: In the former country group 21% of respondents mention climate change whereas the figure in NMS12 is as low as 9%. On the contrary, at the high end 39% of Swedes choose it while the lowest level is reached in Malta at 5%.

Conversely, respondents in the new Member States are considerably more likely to mention green and pleasant landscapes (21% against 10% in EU15) and protecting nature (18% against 11% in EU15). Green and pleasant landscapes receive the highest share of mentions in Cyprus (31%), Poland (26%) and Hungary (25%) while protecting nature ranks first in Slovakia, the Czech Republic (21% both) and Estonia (20%).

Green landscapes and environmental protection could be seen as attributes "traditionally" attached to the environment, which have no negative connotations as such. On the other hand, climate change reflects the contemporary nature of global environmental problems and permeates most discussions on the topic.

Socio-demographic factors do not appear to extensively effect the spontaneous impressions of European citizens, with the exception of climate change: the younger the respondents are and the longer they have spent in full-time education, the more likely they are to connect the concept of environment to climate change.

QF2 When people talk about "the environment", which of the following do you think of first?

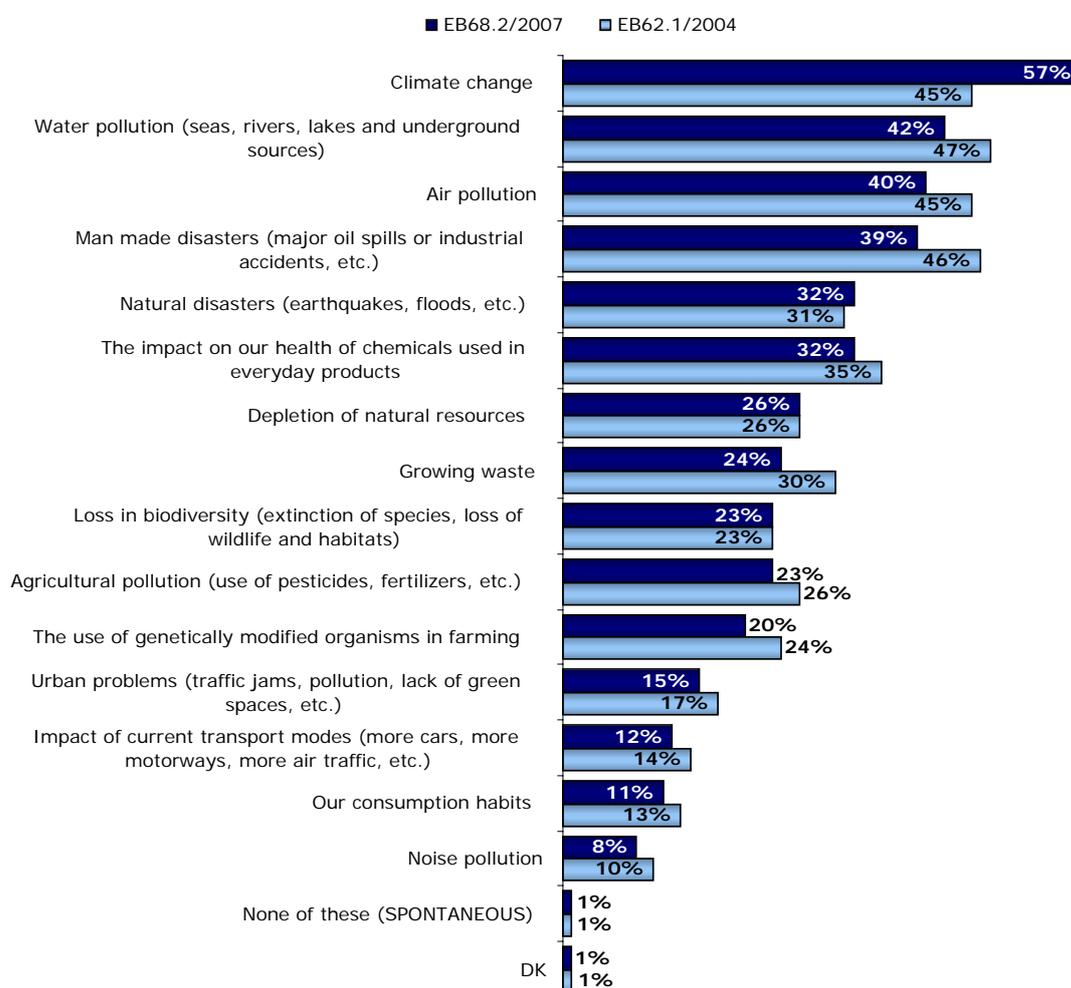
<b>Climate change</b>	
<b>EU27</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Age</b>	
15-24	22%
25-39	20%
40-54	19%
55 +	16%
<b>Education (End of)</b>	
15	15%
16-19	18%
20+	22%

## 1.2 Main environmental concerns

In the subsequent question<sup>11</sup>, the focus was directly placed on environmental concerns. Since **climate change** is already associated with the concept of environment in general, it is not surprising that it ranks as a top concern among Europeans with the absolute majority (57%) mentioning it among their top five environmental concerns. Water pollution (42%), air pollution (40%) and man made disasters (39%) are mentioned by around two in five respondents.

At the bottom of the ranking one can find items that can be seen as directly linked to **people's behaviour** such as consumption habits (11%) and transport choices (12% for impact of current transport modes and 15% for urban problems).

**QF3 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS) - % EU**



<sup>11</sup> QF3 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about

The same question was asked in 2004 within the EU<sup>12</sup>. It seems that European citizens had broadly the same concerns then as they have now. There is a clear shift however among the top four concerns: 12 percentage points more respondents cite climate change than in 2004 whereas the shares for the other three main concerns decrease. This further reinforces the observation that climate change has become one of the top concerns in the environmental debate.

Climate change is the most frequently mentioned issue in 21 countries with 79% of Cypriots and 71% of Swedes citing it.

Malta, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are the countries where other issues are more likely to be mentioned than climate change. This reflects the observation that was made for the question of general associations with the environment: respondents in the EU15 mention climate change significantly more often than respondents in the NMS12 (58% against 51%).

It should be noted, however, that if we look at the evolutions for this item by country, we see that in many new Member States respondents appear more concerned than in 2004. The increase is over 20 percentage points for example in Cyprus, Hungary and Slovenia.

In the Baltic States the highest concern is water pollution which is likely to be linked, at least to a certain extent, to the condition of the Baltic Sea which is affected by ongoing eutrophication<sup>13</sup>. Respondents in Slovenia and the Czech Republic are also most likely to cite water pollution. Finally, in Malta and Bulgaria, the highest concern is air pollution.

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<sup>12</sup> EB62.1 covered at the time 25 Member States, i.e. Bulgaria and Romania were not included in the survey.

<sup>13</sup> See more in <http://www.helcom.fi/>

QF3 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	Climate change	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	Air pollution	Man made disasters (major oil spills or industrial accidents, etc.)	Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Depletion of natural resources	Growing waste	Loss in biodiversity (extinction of species, loss of wildlife and habitats)	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	Impact of current transport modes (more cars, more motorways, more air traffic, etc.)	Our consumption habits	Noise pollution
<b>EU27</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>EU15</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>NMS12</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>
CY	<b>79%</b>	57%	36%	40%	48%	43%	22%	11%	26%	25%	32%	15%	11%	10%	6%
SE	<b>71%</b>	52%	35%	41%	26%	41%	31%	17%	<b>34%</b>	18%	20%	8%	<b>29%</b>	<b>25%</b>	1%
DE	<b>69%</b>	40%	36%	44%	41%	33%	30%	19%	29%	19%	27%	11%	16%	12%	8%
EL	<b>67%</b>	60%	34%	43%	45%	<b>49%</b>	25%	13%	22%	<b>44%</b>	30%	17%	6%	8%	7%
DK	<b>65%</b>	52%	31%	47%	22%	43%	23%	25%	27%	28%	22%	16%	24%	20%	5%
LU	<b>63%</b>	47%	44%	47%	42%	36%	24%	23%	28%	23%	24%	14%	14%	12%	7%
FI	<b>62%</b>	56%	37%	46%	25%	26%	34%	31%	26%	13%	19%	10%	12%	16%	3%
SI	<b>61%</b>	<b>61%</b>	50%	36%	44%	32%	19%	28%	20%	31%	26%	12%	9%	11%	6%
FR	<b>59%</b>	46%	43%	43%	24%	33%	37%	27%	25%	30%	20%	11%	14%	15%	5%
BE	<b>58%</b>	42%	50%	38%	35%	37%	31%	31%	25%	18%	18%	19%	15%	16%	10%
IE	<b>58%</b>	40%	32%	33%	23%	41%	22%	29%	17%	26%	20%	25%	15%	13%	9%
ES	<b>57%</b>	38%	34%	31%	30%	20%	25%	7%	22%	21%	13%	11%	3%	6%	6%
HU	<b>57%</b>	49%	51%	47%	35%	30%	23%	35%	13%	33%	<b>26%</b>	19%	8%	6%	9%
AT	<b>57%</b>	41%	33%	48%	41%	32%	31%	18%	30%	27%	<b>43%</b>	16%	11%	10%	10%
RO	<b>57%</b>	45%	46%	35%	41%	36%	17%	19%	17%	27%	22%	19%	10%	10%	9%
PT	<b>54%</b>	46%	49%	35%	34%	28%	25%	22%	24%	18%	13%	11%	5%	8%	9%
NL	<b>53%</b>	39%	45%	45%	22%	28%	<b>38%</b>	26%	27%	12%	14%	26%	22%	<b>25%</b>	6%
UK	<b>53%</b>	35%	42%	28%	24%	37%	27%	36%	20%	18%	19%	20%	15%	14%	<b>14%</b>
MT	51%	32%	<b>64%</b>	28%	15%	30%	7%	<b>45%</b>	12%	30%	11%	<b>32%</b>	19%	10%	12%
SK	<b>51%</b>	47%	48%	41%	<b>50%</b>	43%	27%	39%	14%	31%	20%	19%	14%	9%	8%
CZ	50%	<b>54%</b>	44%	<b>51%</b>	29%	31%	23%	39%	29%	23%	10%	15%	21%	10%	5%
BG	48%	45%	<b>50%</b>	37%	43%	24%	19%	24%	21%	21%	12%	26%	9%	7%	<b>14%</b>
IT	<b>47%</b>	35%	39%	39%	32%	31%	21%	18%	17%	26%	20%	17%	8%	8%	3%
PL	<b>47%</b>	45%	41%	37%	36%	29%	15%	41%	19%	15%	17%	16%	9%	5%	12%
EE	39%	<b>64%</b>	38%	43%	30%	44%	21%	31%	18%	24%	23%	24%	9%	18%	6%
LV	38%	<b>55%</b>	41%	40%	24%	41%	14%	37%	16%	22%	26%	13%	10%	7%	6%
LT	38%	<b>58%</b>	45%	32%	28%	44%	15%	21%	16%	35%	28%	16%	3%	8%	12%

xx%= the highest percentage in country

xx%= the highest percentage per item

## 2. ENVIRONMENT IN CITIZENS’ LIVES

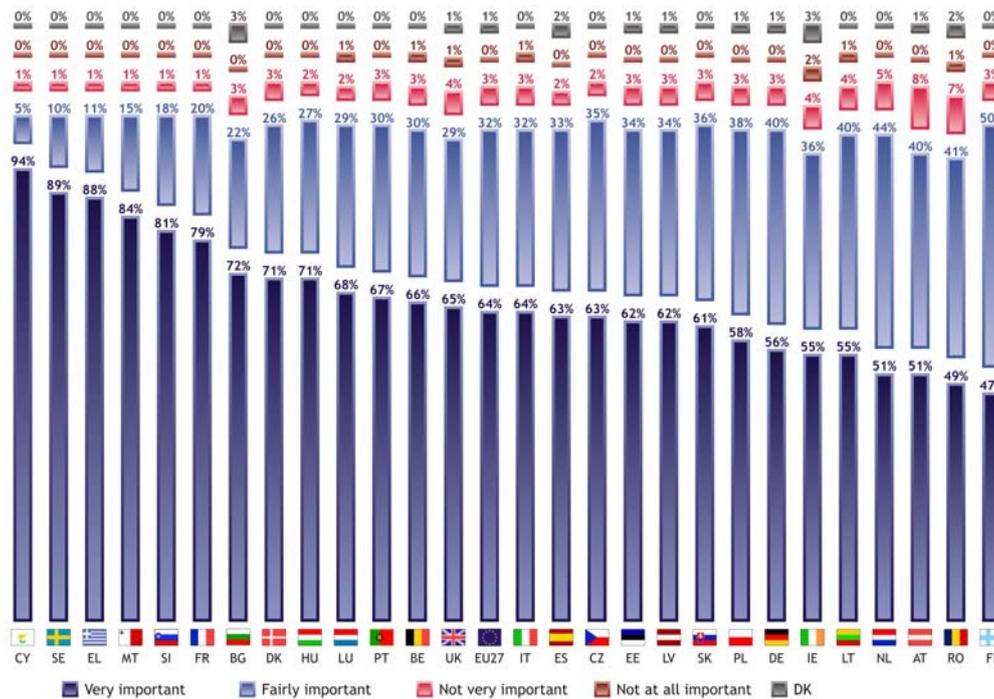
In this second chapter we see how important the environment is to Europeans, what they are willing to do in order to protect it and finally what actions they currently carry out for environmental reasons.

### 2.1 Personal relations with the environment

#### 2.1.1 Personal importance of environmental protection

Europeans attach an overwhelming importance to protecting the environment. Almost everybody says that it is very or fairly important to them (96%) and they are inclined to rank the issue as *very* important (64%) rather than *fairly* important (32%)<sup>14</sup>.

Question: QF1. How important is protecting the environment to you personally?



Since public opinion regarding the importance of environmental protection is highly unanimous among the countries, we can only differentiate its intensity.

Respondents who say that environmental protection is *very* important outnumber those who say it is *fairly* important in every country except Finland. There are very few people who regard environmental protection as not important: the highest figure is recorded in Austria and Romania (8% both).

<sup>14</sup> QF1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?

Consequently, while over 80% of Cypriots, Swedes, Greeks, Maltese and Slovenians say protecting the environment is *very* important, this is the case for around half of the Finnish, Romanian, Austrian and Dutch poll. This could be linked to the perceived state of the environment and the experienced effects of environmental problems in these countries - this co-variation will be further examined in the next sub-chapter.

Opinions are very homogenous across socio-demographic categories but when looking at the additional groupings that were defined in the introduction of this report (see page 4)<sup>15</sup> some rather expected differences can be observed.

QF1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?

	Very important	Fairly important	TOTAL Important
<b>EU27</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>Environmental problems</b>			
Direct effects	69%	29%	98%
No direct effects	46%	44%	90%
<b>Environmental products</b>			
Intention + action	79%	20%	99%
Intention + no action	66%	32%	98%
No intention + no action	48%	40%	88%
<b>Environmental actions</b>			
Many actions	87%	13%	100%
Some actions	76%	23%	99%
A few actions	61%	35%	96%
No action	49%	38%	87%

The following groups of respondents are most likely to say that protecting the environment is very important to them personally:

- Environmentally sensitive respondents who experience direct effects of environmental problems in their daily lives (69%)
- Environmental pragmatists who take concrete actions for environmental reasons (87%)

Here we see a difference in the intensity of opinion between those Europeans that are environmentally conscious and those who make behavioural choices for environmental reasons. The latter group has significantly more respondents who say that protecting the environment is *very* important to them personally.

Finally, it should be noted that even those respondents who say that they do not feel the direct effects of environmental problems in their lives (90% say it is important) and those who have not taken any actions in order to protect their environment in the past month (87%), place a high importance on environmental protection.

In conclusion, it can be said that **almost all Europeans consider the protection of the environment to be highly important.**

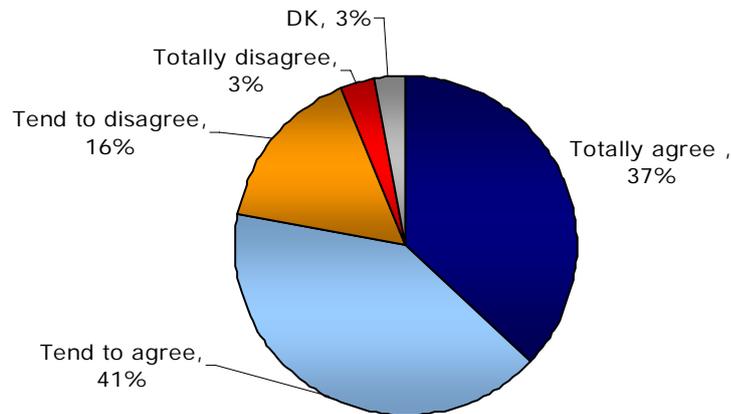
<sup>15</sup> See also the result tables annexed in the end of this report

### 2.1.2 Environmental effects on citizens' lives

Europeans place immense importance on environmental protection and, as portrayed in the previous sub-chapter, this is evidently linked to their personal experiences of environmental problems.

78% of respondents indicate that environmental problems have a direct effect on their daily lives<sup>16</sup>. 37% of them say that they totally agree with this statement and 41% tend to agree. Only just under a fifth of Europeans (19%) claim that environmental problems do not make any difference to their lives.

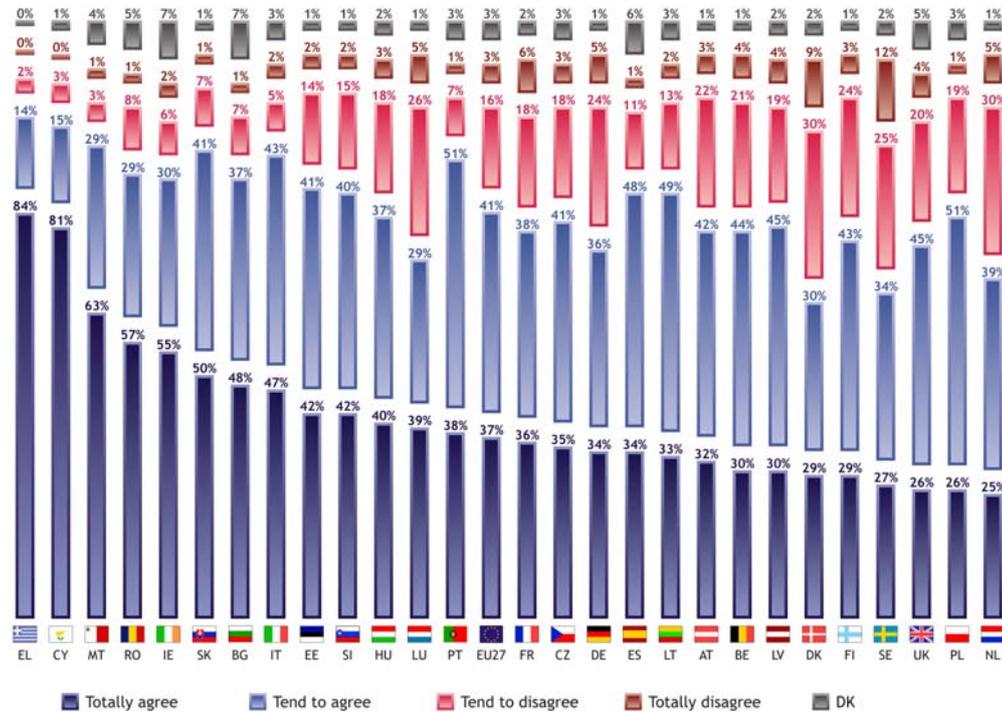
**QF15.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...?**  
**Environmental problems have a direct effect on your daily life**  
- % EU27



<sup>16</sup> QF15.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree...or totally disagree? Environmental problems have a direct effect on your life

Question: QF15.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...?

Option: Environmental problems have a direct effect on your daily life



At country level, the Greeks (84%) and Cypriots (81%) in particular say that they experience the effects of environmental problems in their daily lives with over 80% of them saying that they *totally* agree with this statement.

Danish, Dutch, Swedish, Luxembourgish, German and Finnish respondents are most likely to say that negative effects of the environment are not visible in their lives. As already speculated in the previous sub-chapter, this might reflect the perceived state of the environment in these countries.

Socio-demographic analysis does not reveal significant differences. Only young respondents are slightly less likely to say that environmental problems have direct effects on their lives compared to their elderly counterparts.

QF15.3 Environmental problems have a direct effect on your daily life		
	Agree	Disagree
<b>EU27</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Protecting the environment</b>		
Very important	84%	14%
Fairly important	69%	27%
TOTAL not important	39%	53%
<b>Environmental actions</b>		
Many actions	85%	15%
Some actions	80%	19%
A few actions	78%	20%
No action	68%	25%

Additional analysis however, again reveals some contrasts according to respondents' environmental sensitivity and behaviour;

- 84% of those who say that protecting the environment is *very* important also experience the effects of environmental problems against 39% of those who could be classified as indifferent in this respect
- 85% of those who have taken many actions in the past month for environmental reasons also experience negative impacts in their environment in contrast to 68% of those who have not taken any actions.

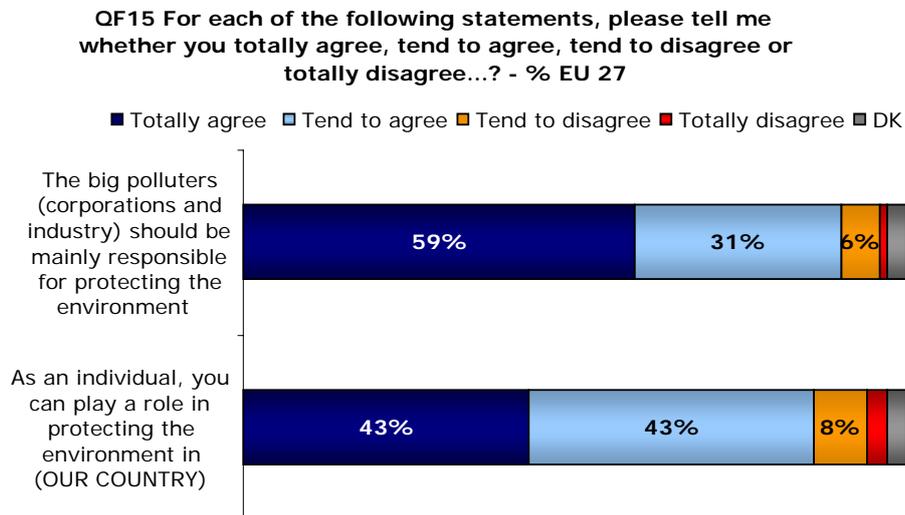
To sum this up, concrete **experiences of environmental problems appear to imply a higher support for environmental protection and a higher likelihood of taking actions in order to protect the environment.**

### 2.1.3 Personal responsibility vs. the responsibility of the biggest polluters

From the analysis, it is clear that Europeans attach the utmost importance to the protection of the environment and that this is linked to concrete experiences of the negative effects of environmental problems in their daily lives.

Having now established the general mood of public opinion which favours preserving and cherishing the environment, it is interesting to investigate who Europeans think is primarily responsible for responding to environmental challenges: individuals, companies or authorities?

With this in mind, respondents were presented two further statements concerning the role of corporations and industry in environmental protection and the extent to which they think that the public at large can play a role in the protection of the environment<sup>17</sup>.



**Europeans tend to see environmental protection as a joint responsibility:** 90% agree that the primary responsibility should lie with the biggest polluters. In parallel, 86% believe that they, as individuals, can play a role in protecting the environment in their countries.

A slight divergence in the intensity of opinion is observed. While around three in five respondents *totally* agree that big polluters should be held liable, this is the case for around two in five concerning the responsibility of individuals.

This could be broadly translated into the following interpretation: Europeans think that everybody can do something to protect the environment but they are still more inclined to support the "polluter pays principle"<sup>18</sup> i.e. that different parties should be held responsible in proportion to the environmental damage they cause.

<sup>17</sup> QF15.1-2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree....or totally disagree? As an individual, you can play a role in protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)/The big polluters (corporations and industry) should be mainly responsible for protecting the environment

<sup>18</sup> Also known as Extended Producer Responsibility, see the OECD's definition in:

At country level we can see that in every single country the absolute majority agrees with both statements. Virtually all respondents in Latvia (98%), the Czech Republic (98%) and Lithuania (97%) place the responsibility with the big polluters while practically every Dutch respondent (97%) believes they can play a role in protecting the environment.

% TOTAL Agree	QF15.2 The big polluters (corporations and industry) should be mainly responsible for protecting the environment	QF15.1 As an individual, you can play a role in protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	Difference Big polluters – Individuals
<b>EU27</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>86%</b>	4
LV	<b>98%</b>	71%	27
LT	<b>97%</b>	73%	24
CZ	<b>98%</b>	76%	22
BG	<b>93%</b>	75%	18
HU	<b>96%</b>	78%	18
EE	<b>95%</b>	79%	16
LU	<b>87%</b>	74%	13
CY	<b>97%</b>	85%	12
FI	<b>89%</b>	77%	12
PL	<b>89%</b>	80%	9
PT	<b>94%</b>	86%	8
IT	<b>91%</b>	84%	7
RO	<b>92%</b>	86%	6
FR	<b>90%</b>	86%	4
AT	<b>85%</b>	81%	4
ES	<b>87%</b>	84%	3
SE	<b>96%</b>	93%	3
SI	<b>99%</b>	79%	2
MT	<b>95%</b>	94%	1
SK	<b>94%</b>	84%	1
BE	<b>90%</b>	<b>90%</b>	0
IE	<b>92%</b>	<b>92%</b>	0
DE	89%	<b>90%</b>	-1
EL	91%	<b>93%</b>	-2
DK	86%	<b>91%</b>	-5
UK	86%	<b>92%</b>	-6
NL	87%	<b>97%</b>	-10

**XX%** = the highest percentage in country

**XX%** = Highest percentage per item

Even if these two statements are not directly comparable, it is interesting to look at the "agree" results for both in parallel.

Firstly, we see that in most countries respondents are more likely to agree that big polluters should be held responsible for environmental protection. A reverse pattern is seen in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Greece and Germany where more respondents believe in peoples' responsibility to make a difference. In the Irish and Belgian polls opinions are balanced.

Secondly, in Latvia, Lithuania and the Czech Republic we find that far more respondents agree to the statement that the biggest polluters should mainly be responsible compared to those who agree that individuals can play a role. This pattern is reversed in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Denmark where those who believe more in the role of individuals outnumber those who think big polluters should primarily be held responsible.

	QF15.2 The big polluters (corporations and industry) should be mainly responsible for protecting the environment		QF15.1 As an individual, you can play a role in protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	
	EU15	NMS12	EU15	NMS12
Totally agree	57%	63%	45%	37%
Tend to agree	32%	29%	43%	43%
<b>TOTAL Agree</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>80%</b>

This leads us to the final observation: Respondents in the new Member States are slightly more likely to point the finger at corporations and industry whereas citizens within the EU15 are more prone to accept the responsibility of individuals.

By analysing the socio-demographic factors and additional categories some further insight into these questions is gained:

% TOTAL Agree	QF15.2 The big polluters (corporations and industry) should be mainly responsible for protecting the environment	QF15.1 As an individual, you can play a role in protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)
<b>EU27</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	92%	82%
16-19	92%	88%
20+	88%	90%
<b>Information about environmental issues</b>		
Informed	91%	91%
Not informed	91%	81%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>		
Very important	92%	90%
Fairly important	88%	83%
TOTAL not important	72%	54%
<b>Environmental actions</b>		
Many actions	88%	97%
Some actions	91%	94%
A few actions	91%	86%
No action	87%	70%

- Respondents that have spent the longest time in full-time education are significantly more likely than their counterparts, who spent a shorter time in education, to believe in individual responsibility. This pattern is reversed for the responsibility of the big polluters.
- Regardless of whether respondents feel informed or not, they think that big polluters should mainly be responsible. Those who feel informed however are significantly more likely to see themselves playing a role in protecting the environment than those who say they are uninformed about environmental issues.
- Naturally, those who think that protecting the environment is important see this task as a responsibility both for big polluters and individuals. More tellingly, respondents who could be described as indifferent in this respect still place a relatively high responsibility on corporations and industry but only just above half of them think that an individual can make a difference in protecting the environment.
- Finally, we see that environmental pragmatists who have taken many or some actions for environmental reasons are logically much more likely to believe in the possibilities of individuals to help in protecting the environment.

In brief, it seems that **respondents who are more knowledgeable about environmental issues and could be classified as environmentally sensitive and as environmental pragmatists are more likely to agree that individuals can play a role in protecting the environment.** However, there are no great differences concerning the view that big polluters should play the primary role in protecting the environment.

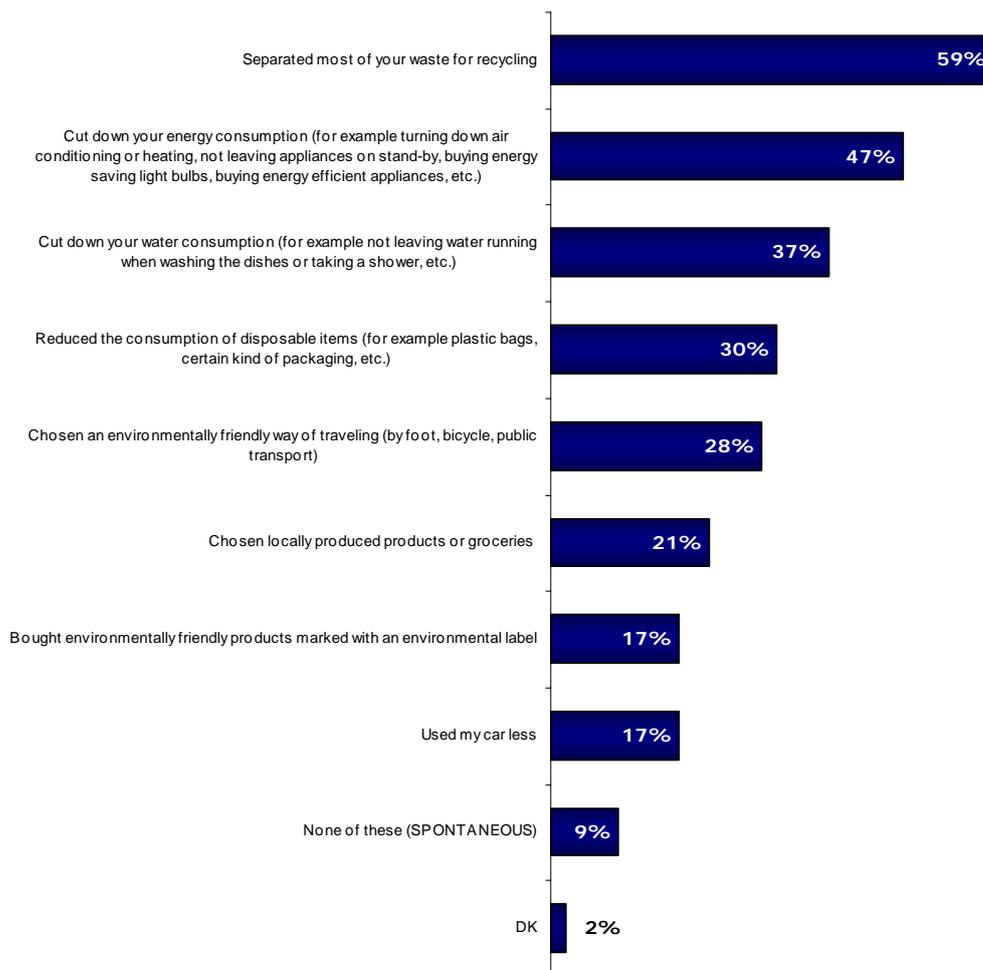
## 2.2 Environmentally friendly behaviour

From the previous chapter, it is evident that Europeans strongly believe that they can help to protect their environment. However, it is well known that attitudes do not always lead to actions. In this sub-chapter, the actions European citizens are actually doing in order to protect their environment are examined.

### 2.2.1 Actions taken for environmental reasons

Respondents were presented with a list of nine actions and asked which of them they had done in the past month<sup>19</sup>. **On average, a European citizen has taken 2.6 measures i.e. done nearly three things for environmental reasons in the past month.** A large number of Europeans say they have separated their waste (59%), followed by nearly half (47%) who indicate that they have cut down their energy consumption. 37% have reduced their water consumption in the past month.

QF13 Have you done any of the following during the past month for environmental reasons? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU27



<sup>19</sup> QF13 Have you done any of the following during the past month for environmental reasons?

These top-three actions – recycling waste, cutting energy and water consumption – are directly linked to the conduct of citizens' everyday lives and could be described as somewhat "passive". Separating and recycling waste is already a well-established system in many countries and parallel motivations, such as financial gains, can be linked to actions aimed at saving energy and water, particularly in the context of rising energy prices.

It is therefore interesting to take a closer look at the actions that require more "active" choices and which can be almost directly linked to environmental concerns. Here we see that the actions which Europeans are most likely to refrain from could be classified as "*active*": using their car less (17%) and environmentally sensible consumption in terms of buying environmentally friendly products (17%) or locally produced products (21%).

It is worth recalling here that, as seen in the first chapter of this report, respondents are highly worried about global environmental problems such as climate change and pollution but only mildly worried about issues that are directly linked to their own behaviour such as their consumption habits or the impact of current transport modes particularly the use of private cars.

In 19 countries, the most likely action that was cited was **recycling household waste** with over 80% of Luxembourgers and French respondents saying they had done so in the past month. **Restricting energy consumption** top the list in four countries: Denmark, Malta, Bulgaria and Romania while limiting water consumption ranks highest in Cyprus, Greece as well as in Bulgaria. Finally, in the three Baltic States respondents are most likely to have **bought local products**. This can be possibly explained by the relatively agrarian nature of societies in these countries where food products do not tend to be transported over long distances.

QF13 Have you done any of the following during the past month for environmental reasons? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Average of Actions*	Separated most of your waste for recycling	Cut down your energy consumption	Cut down your water consumption	Reduced the consumption of disposable items	Chosen an environmentally friendly way of traveling	Chosen locally produced products or groceries	Bought environmentally friendly products marked with an environmental label	Used my car less	None of these (SPONT.)
<b>EU27</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>9%</b>
LU	3.7	<b>83%</b>	58%	51%	<b>56%</b>	36%	32%	28%	25%	3%
FI	3.3	<b>67%</b>	58%	41%	41%	<b>46%</b>	29%	23%	25%	4%
SE	3.3	<b>69%</b>	59%	30%	25%	<b>46%</b>	32%	<b>42%</b>	24%	7%
FR	3.3	<b>82%</b>	53%	58%	43%	27%	20%	19%	25%	4%
BE	3.2	<b>78%</b>	58%	40%	48%	31%	16%	20%	26%	2%
DE	3.1	<b>68%</b>	<b>62%</b>	38%	31%	31%	29%	18%	<b>29%</b>	5%
AT	3.1	<b>71%</b>	52%	28%	35%	33%	43%	33%	19%	3%
DK	3.1	51%	<b>56%</b>	46%	27%	43%	20%	41%	19%	10%
UK	3.0	<b>74%</b>	50%	35%	44%	30%	30%	23%	18%	8%
NL	3.0	<b>69%</b>	59%	36%	32%	<b>46%</b>	11%	18%	26%	8%
SK	2.7	<b>64%</b>	44%	48%	22%	41%	25%	17%	12%	6%
IE	2.6	<b>70%</b>	44%	30%	46%	26%	19%	16%	8%	8%
MT	2.6	29%	<b>55%</b>	54%	27%	25%	32%	24%	11%	11%
CZ	2.6	<b>66%</b>	50%	37%	22%	33%	26%	17%	13%	7%
EE	2.5	46%	41%	40%	20%	22%	<b>47%</b>	19%	13%	9%
SI	2.5	<b>64%</b>	52%	40%	21%	33%	15%	18%	11%	8%
HU	2.3	<b>49%</b>	41%	29%	23%	40%	18%	14%	11%	9%
CY	2.2	20%	57%	<b>67%</b>	11%	16%	19%	14%	13%	15%
ES	2.1	<b>52%</b>	33%	37%	24%	26%	12%	11%	10%	11%
LV	2.1	25%	23%	24%	22%	37%	<b>49%</b>	16%	10%	10%
PL	2.0	<b>44%</b>	37%	32%	20%	28%	12%	13%	11%	10%
EL	2.0	32%	38%	<b>39%</b>	17%	23%	27%	13%	9%	21%
IT	1.9	<b>47%</b>	37%	27%	25%	16%	17%	11%	9%	12%
PT	1.9	<b>54%</b>	35%	36%	18%	17%	11%	7%	8%	13%
RO	1.7	18%	<b>36%</b>	32%	17%	23%	21%	11%	10%	<b>30%</b>
LT	1.7	<b>30%</b>	25%	29%	14%	26%	<b>30%</b>	8%	10%	20%
BG	1.5	24%	<b>36%</b>	<b>36%</b>	12%	19%	13%	7%	7%	22%

**xx%** = the highest percentage in country

**xx%** = the highest percentage per item

\*The average of actions is calculated by adding up the number of actions each respondents has done and then dividing this figure by the total number of respondents.

Finally, the type of Europeans most likely to be "environmental pragmatists" and what share of the European population they represent can be defined.

% of the sample	Environmental actions			
	Many actions (7-9)	Some actions (4-6)	A few actions (1-3)	No action(0)
	3%	23%	64%	9%

Firstly, most respondents (64%) have done only a few things (1-3) which are most likely to be "passive actions" such as recycling waste or cutting energy and water consumption. At the extremes, around 3% of the poll could be classified as "environmental pragmatists" with 7-9 actions whereas 9% could be named "environmental free-riders" as they have taken no action for environmental reasons.

Secondly, the composition of these categories can be broadly described, i.e. it is possible to define which Europeans are most likely to be environmentally active:

	Many actions	Some actions	A few actions	No action
<b>EU27</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	3%	20%	64%	10%
Female	4%	25%	61%	8%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	1%	15%	68%	<b>13%</b>
25-39	<b>3%</b>	<b>23%</b>	63%	9%
40-54	<b>4%</b>	<b>26%</b>	61%	8%
55 +	<b>3%</b>	<b>24%</b>	61%	9%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	2%	18%	64%	<b>13%</b>
16-19	3%	23%	64%	8%
20+	5%	31%	57%	6%
Still studying	1%	17%	67%	12%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	4%	28%	60%	7%
(5-6) Centre	4%	25%	63%	7%
(7-10) Right	2%	22%	65%	9%
<b>Information about environment</b>				
Informed	4%	27%	61%	6%
Not informed	2%	17%	65%	<b>14%</b>

Figures in this table should be considered as indicative because of the small bases for some categories

A person who has done *many or some things for environmental reasons* in the past month is:

- Slightly more likely to be female than male
- Aged 25 or more
- Well educated
- Politically to the left of the political spectrum
- Well informed about environmental issues

A person who tends to refrain from these actions:

- Is more likely to be young, and linked to this, a student
- Has spent a shorter time in full-time education
- May be unemployed
- Feels uninformed about environmental issues

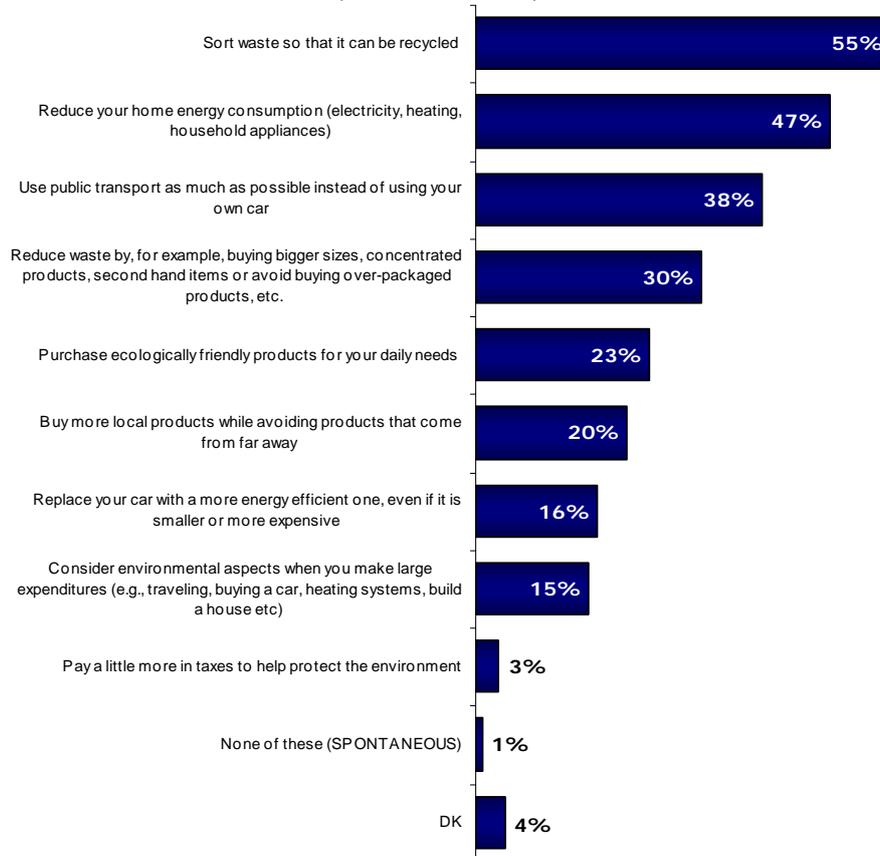
The attributes of the latter group can be closely linked to the socio-economic status of respondents which can be presumed to be a driver of behavioural choices in certain situations such as when environmental choices require financial sacrifices.

### 2.2.2 Actions seen as priorities for citizens

As a complimentary question to that concerning actions that respondents have taken for environmental reasons, Europeans were also asked what they think their fellow citizens should prioritise in terms of actions to protect the environment<sup>20</sup>.

A quite expected result is that Europeans tend to expect their fellow citizens to make the same environmental choices as they do in their daily lives. Consequently, sorting waste (55%) and reducing energy consumption (47%) are named as the two highest priorities.

**QF14 In your opinion, which three of these should be the top-three priorities for (NATIONALITY) citizens in their daily life to protect the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - % EU 27**



Interestingly, relatively more Europeans (38%) expect their fellow citizens to use public transport more than they do themselves (28%). Other actions that require active environmental choices such as buying ecological (23%) or local products (20%) receive lower levels of mentions. At the other extreme, an extremely low share of respondents would expect others to pay more taxes in order to help protect the environment (3%). Most interestingly, we can see that only 1% of respondents would not expect their fellow citizens to do anything although 9% of them replying to the previous question said they have not taken any action themselves for environmental reasons.

<sup>20</sup> QF14 In your opinion, which three of these should be the top-three priorities for (NATIONALITY) citizens in their daily life to protect the environment?

QF14 In your opinion, which three of these should be the top-three priorities for (NATIONALITY) citizens in their daily life to protect the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Sort waste so that it can be recycled	Reduce your home energy consumption (electricity, heating, household appliances)	Use public transport as much as possible instead of using your own car	Reduce waste by, for example, buying bigger sizes, concentrated products, second hand items or avoid buying over-packaged products, etc.	Purchase ecologically friendly products for your daily needs	Buy more local products while avoiding products that come from far away	Replace your car with a more energy efficient one, even if it is smaller or more expensive	Consider environmental aspects when you make large expenditures (e.g., traveling, buying a car, heating systems, build a house etc)	Pay a little more in taxes to help protect the environment	None of these (SPONT.)
<b>EU27</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>EU15</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>NMS12</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>
BE	<b>66%</b>	56%	40%	32%	18%	18%	24%	16%	3%	1%
BG	<b>46%</b>	32%	34%	17%	29%	21%	15%	9%	5%	3%
CZ	<b>72%</b>	50%	33%	30%	25%	21%	10%	14%	1%	1%
DK	43%	<b>54%</b>	49%	20%	26%	12%	<b>37%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>10%</b>	1%
DE	46%	<b>59%</b>	36%	36%	30%	29%	17%	20%	1%	1%
EE	<b>59%</b>	34%	37%	20%	29%	39%	15%	6%	9%	2%
EL	49%	53%	<b>57%</b>	22%	32%	29%	15%	13%	3%	0%
ES	48%	<b>49%</b>	42%	24%	14%	9%	14%	15%	2%	2%
FR	<b>69%</b>	51%	44%	32%	14%	19%	20%	14%	2%	1%
IE	<b>62%</b>	49%	36%	24%	23%	24%	13%	22%	2%	1%
IT	<b>48%</b>	38%	35%	26%	19%	15%	18%	17%	1%	2%
CY	48%	<b>64%</b>	52%	15%	34%	18%	23%	16%	4%	0%
LV	<b>58%</b>	23%	30%	25%	35%	35%	10%	10%	4%	1%
LT	<b>55%</b>	27%	26%	20%	35%	37%	17%	7%	3%	4%
LU	<b>65%</b>	49%	53%	32%	17%	22%	15%	10%	4%	1%
HU	<b>60%</b>	42%	49%	29%	31%	18%	10%	17%	2%	1%
MT	<b>56%</b>	52%	40%	19%	<b>42%</b>	20%	7%	8%	3%	0%
NL	51%	<b>52%</b>	38%	34%	27%	14%	18%	23%	6%	1%
AT	<b>50%</b>	41%	35%	<b>44%</b>	36%	34%	16%	16%	2%	0%
PL	<b>60%</b>	34%	23%	39%	35%	13%	13%	10%	2%	1%
PT	<b>60%</b>	45%	36%	32%	19%	13%	15%	11%	2%	2%
RO	<b>44%</b>	34%	35%	22%	29%	21%	10%	10%	7%	2%
SI	<b>69%</b>	52%	48%	26%	25%	15%	7%	15%	2%	1%
SK	<b>75%</b>	51%	26%	23%	31%	39%	9%	14%	1%	1%
FI	<b>56%</b>	45%	44%	27%	25%	22%	20%	<b>24%</b>	4%	1%
SE	47%	41%	<b>60%</b>	14%	34%	<b>40%</b>	19%	19%	5%	1%
UK	<b>65%</b>	52%	41%	31%	12%	23%	13%	12%	5%	3%

xx%= the highest percentage in country

xx%= the highest percentage per item

Some differences can be observed between the preferred actions for citizens in the old and new Member States:

- Respondents in the new Member States are more likely to prioritise ecologically friendly purchases (31% against 21% in the EU15);
- Respondents in the old Member States significantly more often mention reducing energy consumption (50% against 37% in the NMS12) and using more public transport (40% against 31%)

When we take a closer look we find that respondents in most countries expect their fellow citizens to **sort and recycle their waste**. This is the case in 20 countries, in particular in Slovakia (75%) and the Czech Republic (72%).

Cypriots (64%), Germans (59%), Danes (54%), Dutch (52%) and Spaniards (49%) are most likely to think that people in their countries should cut down their energy consumption.

Finally, the largest share, around two-fifths, in Sweden and Greece would like to see their counterparts using more public transport.

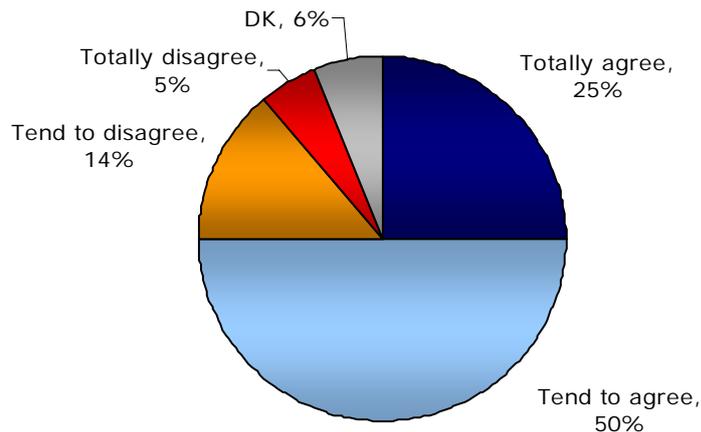
### 2.3 Intentions vs. Actions: Green consumption

Nine in ten Europeans have done at least one thing for environmental reasons in the past month (see QF13 in section 2.2.1). But the previous analysis has also shown that they are likely to refrain from actions that require active consumer choices. In this chapter the relationship between intentions and actions, using green purchases as an example, is studied.

#### 2.3.1 Intention to buy environmentally friendly products

Respondents were firstly asked whether they would be ready to buy environmentally friendly products even if they were more expensive than "normal" products<sup>21</sup>. Exactly three-quarters (25% totally agree and 50% tend to agree) say they would be willing to do this while nearly a fifth is not willing to change consumer habits in this respect.

**QF12 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement:  
You are ready to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more - % EU27**



Secondly, the question asking what Europeans had done in the past month for environmental reasons<sup>22</sup> in section 2.2.1 included an item entitled: "bought environmentally friendly products marked with an environmental label". 17% of respondents reported that they had done this in the past month.

In other words, **while 75% respondents of the poll say they are ready to buy environmentally friendly products even if they are more expensive, only 17% have actually done so in the month before the survey.**

<sup>21</sup> QF12 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: You are ready to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more.

<sup>22</sup> QF13.6 Have you done any of the following during the past month for environmental reason? Bought environmentally friendly products marked with an environmental label

This point is further illustrated by the table below:

Purchasing environmental products			
	Willingness + action	Willingness + no action	No willingness + no action
% of total sample	15%	59%	18%

15% of Europeans say they are ready to buy environmentally friendly products and have actually done so in the past month. The largest share, nearly 60%, says they are willing to switch to green consumption but **have not crossed the threshold between intention and action**.

The same pattern can be seen throughout the countries although its intensity varies to a certain extent. Consequently, in Denmark, Sweden and Austria, willingness to buy environmentally friendly products is high; they are also the most likely respondents in Europe to have bought environmentally friendly products in the past month. On the contrary, Cypriots and Greeks also have very high intentions when it comes to buying environmentally friendly products but they are among the least likely to have bought such products.

Environmentally friendly purchases			
	QF12 Ready to buy	QF13 Have done so	Difference in % points
<b>EU27</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>58</b>
DK	86%	41%	45
SE	88%	42%	46
AT	81%	33%	48
SK	69%	17%	52
RO	63%	11%	52
ES	64%	11%	53
CZ	71%	17%	54
IE	70%	16%	54
LU	84%	28%	56
UK	79%	23%	56
MT	81%	24%	57
HU	72%	14%	58
NL	76%	18%	58
FR	77%	19%	58
DE	76%	18%	58
BE	79%	20%	59
BG	66%	7%	59
IT	72%	11%	61
FI	85%	23%	62
SI	80%	18%	62
LV	79%	16%	63
PL	77%	13%	64
LT	72%	8%	64
EE	84%	19%	65
PT	75%	7%	68
EL	88%	13%	75
CY	91%	14%	77

There are several possible explanations for this "inconsistency". Firstly, and most likely, **environmentally friendly attitudes do not necessarily lead to environmentally friendly actions** and it seems that transforming green attitudes to green behaviour is one of the main challenges revealed by this survey.

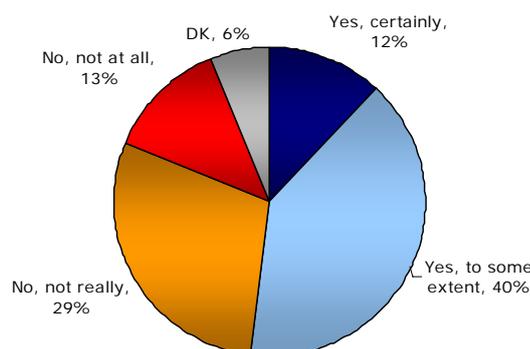
Secondly, **financial considerations can play a role in this respect**. This is confirmed by the observation that respondents likely to have a relatively lower standard of living i.e. those who are unemployed or have spent the shortest time in education are significantly less likely than the average European to say that they are ready to buy environmentally friendly products and also do it.

Another factor that can be considered is **the amount and quality of information** concerning environmentally friendly products, such as clear labelling. This issue is tackled in next sub-chapter.

### 2.3.2 Green labelling and lack of information as reasons for inaction?

A slight majority of Europeans (52%) say that they would be able to recognise a genuinely environmentally friendly product by its labelling but only 12% would be able to do it with absolute certainty<sup>23</sup>. A substantial share (42%) says they would not be able to differentiate environmentally friendly products from other products on the market by their labels (29% not really and 13% not at all).

QF21 Do you think that current labels on products allow you to identify those products that are genuinely environmentally friendly? - % EU27



Looking at the overall results in the light of willingness to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more and the relationship to actual purchases, it seems that availability of this type of information on current labelling appears to play a limited role.

QF21 Identify labels	QF12/QF13 Environmentally friendly purchases	
	Willingness + action	Willingness + no action
Yes, certainly	15%	13%
Yes, to some extent	48%	43%
No, not really	27%	29%
No, not at all	8%	11%
DK	2%	4%
<b>TOTAL Yes</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>TOTAL No</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>40%</b>

Respondents who say they are ready to buy environmentally friendly products and have also done so in the past month are significantly more likely to say they can identify such products by their labels (63%) compared to those who express willingness to buy them but have not bought any in the past month (56%).

Two further observations can also be made. Firstly, among those who show willingness and also actually buy environmentally friendly products over a third (35%) says they have difficulties identifying such products. This implies that **green labelling could be further developed**. Secondly, among those who have the intention of buying environmentally friendly products but who have not done so, the majority (56%) say that they can identify such products by their labels. In other words, **poor labelling can not be seen as the sole reason for the gap between intention and action**.

<sup>23</sup> QF21 Do you think that current labels on products allow you to identify those products that are genuinely environmentally friendly?

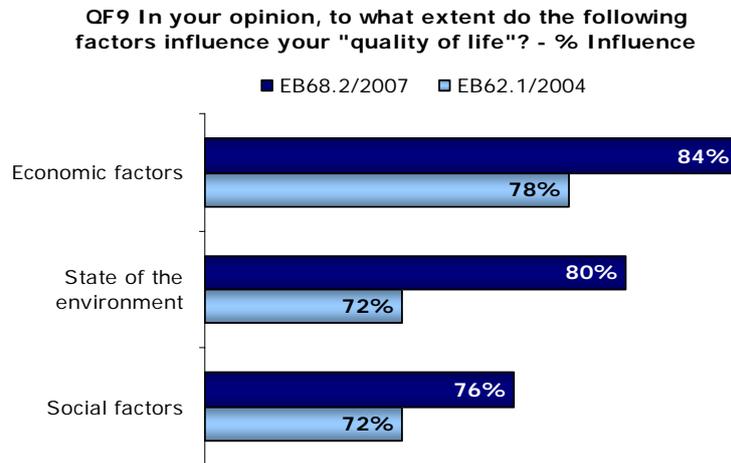
### 3. ENVIRONMENT IN PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

The state of the environment certainly plays an important role in Europeans' lives as explained in the previous chapter. This chapter brings the analysis into the public sphere. It examines firstly how the environment is positioned among other factors that influence the daily lives of Europeans; secondly, the preferred actions, such as restrictions and incentives, that should be taken for tackling environmental problems; and finally the role of the EU in environmental protection.

#### 3.1 Sustainable development approach: the place of environment in decision making

##### 3.1.1 Factors influencing citizens' quality of life

One of the key ideas of the concept of sustainable development is that environmental and social factors should be given equal consideration with economic factors when making decisions. The concept also involves seeing these three elements as inseparable and interdependent components of human progress<sup>24</sup>.



Respondents were asked to what extent each of these three elements affects their quality of life<sup>25</sup>. A great majority of Europeans feel that all three have a great impact in their lives with more than three-quarters indicating that all three influence their daily lives either very much or quite a lot. Economic factors (84%) are seen to have the greatest impact, closely followed by the state of the environment (80%).

The same question was asked in 2004 and two changes can be observed since then. All three factors are mentioned as having influence by more respondents in 2007 than three years before. The increase is +6 percentage points for economic factors, +8 points for the state of the environment and +4 points for social factors. This could be seen to reflect, for example, the turbulent economic situation with high inflation expectations and the increasing importance of environmental problems, such as climate change, which were widely debated during 2007. Consequently, the state of the environment as an issue in 2007 is clearly positioned between economic factors and social factors whereas three years before it received an equal number of mentions with social factors.

<sup>24</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/>

<sup>25</sup> QF9 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your "quality of life"?

	State of the environment		Economic factors		Social factors	
	EU15	NMS	EU15	NMS	EU15	NMS
Influence	78%	83%	82%	90%	74%	83%
Difference 2007-2004	+7	+9	+6	+3	+3	+5

At country level we can firstly see that all three factors are seen to have more influence by respondents in the new Member States compared to respondents in the EU15. For both country groups, the perceived influence of the state of the environment has increased the most since the survey in 2004.

When looking at the results country by country, we see that all these factors are seen to influence the "quality of life" by the absolute majority of respondents in each country.

QF9 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your "quality of life"?

% Influence	State of the environment	Economic factors	Social factors
<b>EU27</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>76%</b>
BE	79%	<b>85%</b>	82%
BG	75%	<b>88%</b>	82%
CZ	85%	<b>93%</b>	88%
DK	90%	87%	<b>92%</b>
DE	68%	<b>78%</b>	58%
EE	77%	<b>89%</b>	83%
EL	<b>98%</b>	<b>99%</b>	94%
ES	82%	<b>88%</b>	80%
FR	78%	<b>79%</b>	71%
IE	76%	<b>79%</b>	72%
IT	86%	<b>89%</b>	85%
CY	95%	<b>97%</b>	91%
LV	80%	<b>92%</b>	87%
LT	76%	<b>88%</b>	82%
LU	<b>81%</b>	75%	74%
HU	84%	<b>92%</b>	90%
MT	<b>92%</b>	82%	78%
NL	73%	77%	<b>88%</b>
AT	78%	77%	<b>81%</b>
PL	84%	<b>91%</b>	81%
PT	90%	<b>92%</b>	85%
RO	80%	<b>86%</b>	82%
SI	80%	<b>88%</b>	84%
SK	83%	<b>89%</b>	85%
FI	84%	<b>87%</b>	79%
SE	83%	85%	<b>87%</b>
UK	75%	<b>76%</b>	71%

**xx%** = the highest percentage in country

**xx%** = the highest percentage per item

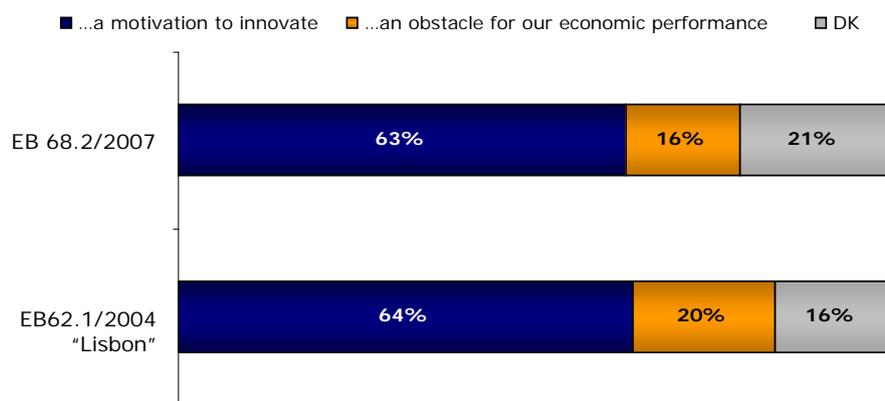
Economic factors are seen as most influential in nearly every country but we can observe some exceptions to this pattern:

- In Malta and Luxembourg, the share of respondents who think that the state of the environment influences their lives outnumbers those who mention economic or social factors
- In Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Austria, social factors are seen to have the strongest influence on the quality of life.

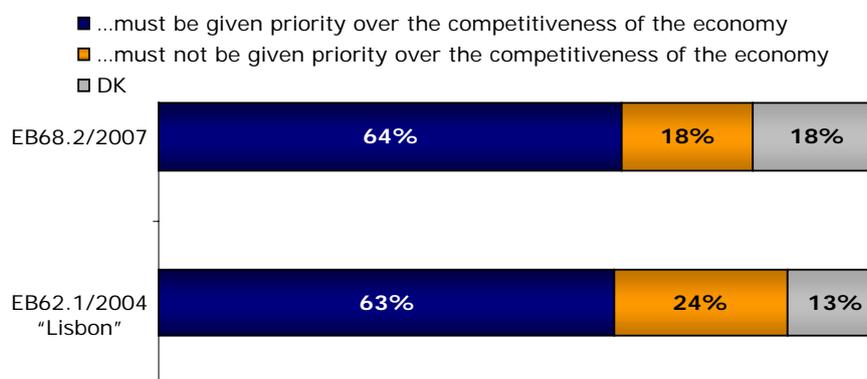
### 3.1.2 Environmental policies: a boost or a barrier to progress?

European citizens feel that both environmental and economic factors influence their quality of life to a large and nearly equal extent. Respondents were asked two further questions<sup>26</sup> concerning how the relationship between these two factors should be managed in the field of decision making. The intention of these questions was to ascertain whether respondents consider that pursuing environmental policies undermines economic performance or gives it a boost.

**QF10 To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Are policies aimed at protecting the environment rather...? - EU 27**



**QF11 And thinking about environmental protection, to which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest? Environmental protection... - EU 27**



The absolute majority of respondents tend to identify with the following statements: "policies aimed at protecting the environment are a motivation to innovate" (63%) and "environmental protection should be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy" (64%).

<sup>26</sup> QF10 To which of the following opinions do you feel the closest to? Are policies aimed at protecting the environment rather...a motivation to innovate / An obstacle for our economic performance  
QF11 And thinking about environmental protection, to which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest? Environmental protection...Must be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy/Must not be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy

The same questions were posed three years earlier in the Eurobarometer on the Lisbon agenda<sup>27</sup>. The results for both questions were virtually identical in the previous survey.

QF10 To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Are policies aimed at protecting the environment rather...?

QF11 And thinking about environmental protection, to which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest? Environmental protection...

	...a motivation to innovate	...an obstacle for our economic performance	DK	...must be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy	...must not be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy	DK
<b>EU27</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>
BE	<b>74%</b>	21%	5%	<b>68%</b>	27%	5%
BG	41%	13%	<b>46%</b>	<b>44%</b>	17%	<b>39%</b>
CZ	<b>69%</b>	15%	16%	<b>57%</b>	27%	16%
DK	<b>71%</b>	17%	12%	<b>75%</b>	19%	6%
DE	<b>63%</b>	18%	19%	<b>68%</b>	18%	14%
EE	<b>63%</b>	15%	22%	<b>66%</b>	18%	16%
EL	<b>72%</b>	17%	11%	<b>86%</b>	11%	3%
ES	<b>61%</b>	8%	31%	<b>57%</b>	13%	30%
FR	<b>71%</b>	17%	12%	<b>75%</b>	14%	11%
IE	<b>48%</b>	19%	33%	<b>51%</b>	20%	29%
IT	<b>69%</b>	16%	15%	<b>65%</b>	15%	20%
CY	<b>58%</b>	15%	27%	<b>75%</b>	13%	12%
LV	<b>55%</b>	23%	22%	<b>66%</b>	20%	14%
LT	<b>48%</b>	24%	28%	<b>58%</b>	21%	21%
LU	<b>57%</b>	17%	26%	<b>73%</b>	14%	13%
HU	<b>50%</b>	26%	24%	<b>69%</b>	18%	13%
MT	<b>57%</b>	10%	33%	<b>61%</b>	15%	24%
NL	<b>80%</b>	14%	6%	<b>64%</b>	27%	9%
AT	<b>61%</b>	19%	20%	<b>69%</b>	19%	12%
PL	<b>61%</b>	17%	22%	<b>55%</b>	26%	19%
PT	<b>69%</b>	11%	20%	<b>69%</b>	12%	19%
RO	<b>43%</b>	16%	41%	<b>59%</b>	14%	27%
SI	<b>65%</b>	21%	14%	<b>85%</b>	8%	7%
SK	<b>64%</b>	21%	15%	<b>66%</b>	22%	12%
FI	<b>79%</b>	13%	8%	<b>75%</b>	20%	5%
SE	<b>63%</b>	15%	22%	<b>71%</b>	19%	10%
UK	<b>57%</b>	18%	25%	<b>60%</b>	19%	21%

xx%= the highest percentage in country

xx%= the highest percentage per item

At country level, we observe significant variations between the levels of support for the environmentally oriented options. This is however due to relatively high non-response rates in many countries, such as Bulgaria, Spain, Ireland, Malta and Romania. Consequently, in virtually every country the largest share of respondents think that environmental policies are a motivation to innovate and that environmental protection should be given priority over the competitiveness of economy.

<sup>27</sup> Special Eurobarometer 215 "Lisbon" in 62.1/2004  
[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_215\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_215_en.pdf)

QF10 To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to?  
Are policies aimed at protecting the environment rather...?

	A motivation to innovate	An obstacle for our economic performance	DK
EU27	63%	16%	21%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	65%	16%	19%
25-39	67%	17%	16%
40-54	66%	16%	18%
55 +	57%	16%	27%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15	53%	17%	30%
16-19	63%	18%	19%
20+	75%	13%	12%
Still studying	67%	15%	18%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	71%	15%	14%
(5-6) Centre	64%	17%	19%
(7-10) Right	65%	19%	16%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>			
Very important	68%	15%	17%
Fairly important	58%	18%	24%
TOTAL not important	28%	31%	41%
<b>Information about environment</b>			
Informed	70%	16%	14%
Not informed	56%	17%	27%
<b>Environmental problems</b>			
Direct effects	67%	15%	18%
No direct effects	55%	22%	23%
<b>Environmental actions</b>			
Many actions	79%	10%	11%
Some actions	74%	13%	13%
A few actions	62%	18%	20%
No action	44%	17%	39%

QF11 And thinking about environmental protection, to which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest? Environmental protection...

	Must be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy	Must not be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy	DK
EU27	64%	18%	18%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	64%	18%	18%
25-39	68%	18%	14%
40-54	67%	18%	15%
55 +	60%	18%	22%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15	58%	17%	25%
16-19	67%	18%	15%
20+	70%	18%	12%
Still studying	64%	18%	18%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	71%	16%	13%
(5-6) Centre	67%	18%	15%
(7-10) Right	63%	24%	13%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>			
Very important	71%	15%	14%
Fairly important	56%	23%	21%
TOTAL not important	29%	37%	34%
<b>Information about environment</b>			
Informed	69%	19%	12%
Not informed	60%	17%	23%
<b>Environmental problems</b>			
Direct effects	69%	16%	15%
No direct effects	54%	26%	20%
<b>Environmental actions</b>			
Many actions	80%	12%	8%
Some actions	72%	16%	12%
A few actions	65%	19%	16%
No action	48%	19%	33%

For both questions, the level of environmentally oriented replies tends to vary along with the non-response rates. Consequently, while elderly respondents and those with the shortest time in education tend to see environmental policies as a motivation to innovate and tend to support the prioritising of environmental protection to a lesser extent, this is mainly due to the higher shares of "don't knows" within these groups.

Respondents' political stance is however likely to play a role here: those who position themselves to the left of the political spectrum show significantly stronger support for the idea of environmental policies being a motivation for investments and being considered before competitiveness of the economy than their counterparts to the right of the political scale.

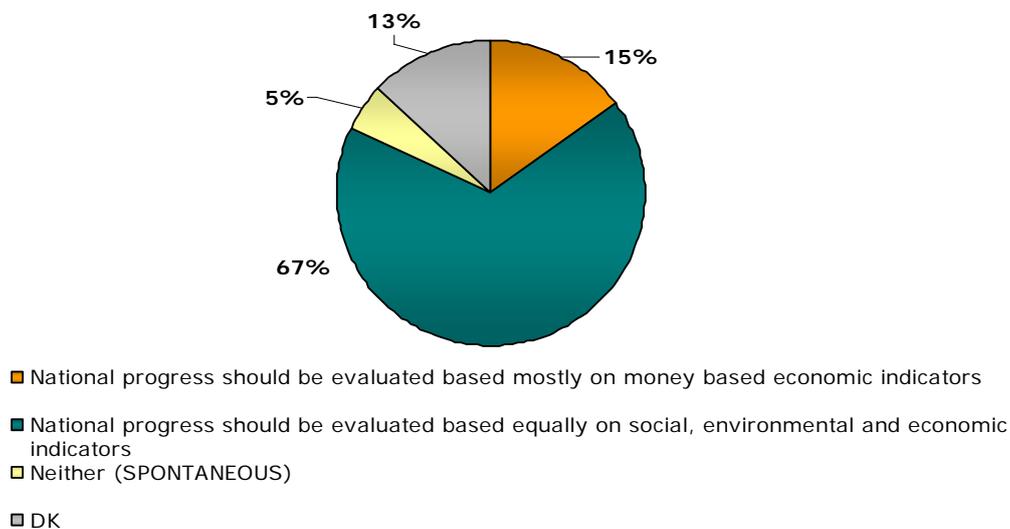
Finally, not surprisingly, respondents' perceived sensitivity to environmental issues strongly implies their support for prioritising environmental policies:

Those who find environmental protection very important, are more informed about environmental issues, have personal experiences of environmental problems and are most likely to make environmentally friendly choices also believe the strongest that environmental policies promote economic innovations and should be given priority over competitiveness.

### 3.1.3 Special focus: Evaluating progress

A specific question<sup>28</sup> related to the three main factors which primarily affect our lives – economic, environmental and social – on how progress should be measured was put forward: should progress be measured in terms of economic development or in terms of a balanced evaluation based equally on economic, social and environmental factors?

**QF8 Thinking about ways of evaluating progress in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two ways do you think is the best way to do this? - % EU27**

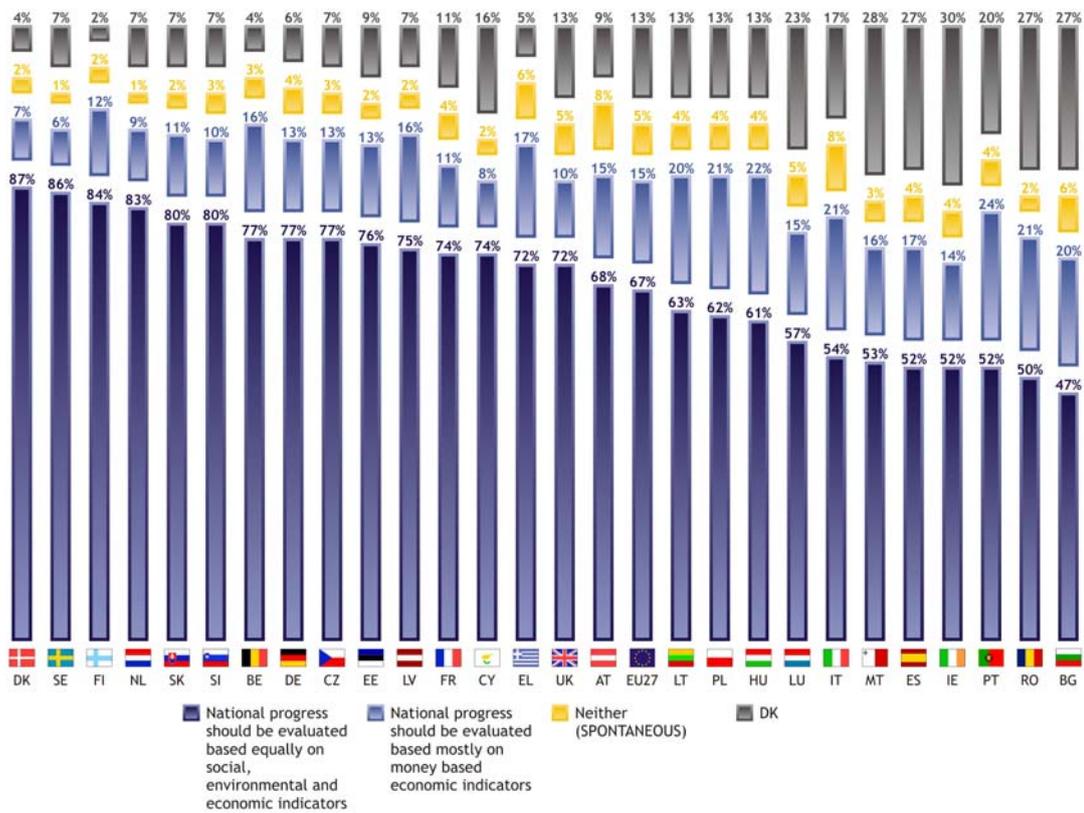


Two-thirds (67%) of Europeans would prefer that social, environmental and economic indicators be equally taken into account when measuring progress in their country. A relative small segment of the poll, 15%, would mainly rely on economic indicators and a further 5% would not opt for either suggestion.

At country level we see that in every country those supporting the balanced use of social, environmental and economic indicators greatly outnumber those who would trust economic indicators alone. Respondents in the three Nordic countries and the Netherlands, in particular, support evaluation based on multiple factors. At the other end of the scale, Bulgarians and Romanians are the least likely to express this opinion.

<sup>28</sup> QF8 Thinking about ways of evaluating progress in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two ways do you think is the best way to do this?

Question: QF8. Thinking about ways of evaluating progress in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two ways do you think is the best way to do this?



We also observe that Bulgaria and Romania are just after Portugal among the countries where the largest segment of the poll says the best way to evaluate progress is to use economic indicators.

This partly reveals a slight divergence between the old and the new Member States, with the first country group being more likely to opt for a balanced approach based on social, environmental and economic indicators than their fellow citizens in the newer member countries (68% against 61% in NMS12). This pattern is reversed for the support of exclusive use of economic indicators (14% against 19% in NMS12).

QF8 Thinking about ways of evaluating progress in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two ways do you think is the best way to do this? (ROTATE)

	National progress should be evaluated based mostly on money based economic indicators	National progress should be evaluated based equally on social, environmental and economic indicators	Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
<b>EU27</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	17%	54%	7%	22%
16-19	16%	68%	5%	11%
20+	12%	79%	3%	6%
Still studying	14%	70%	3%	13%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	13%	74%	4%	9%
(5-6) Centre	14%	72%	4%	10%
(7-10) Right	20%	67%	4%	9%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>				
Very important	14%	71%	3%	12%
Fairly important	18%	63%	5%	14%
TOTAL not important	21%	39%	16%	24%
<b>Environmental problems</b>				
Direct effects	16%	68%	4%	12%
No direct effects	13%	67%	7%	13%

Socio-demographic factors do not play an important role here since differences are largely due to the variations in non-response rates. Those who spent a longer time in full-time education and those who position themselves at the left end of the political spectrum tend however to support a balanced approach to a greater extent than their counterparts.

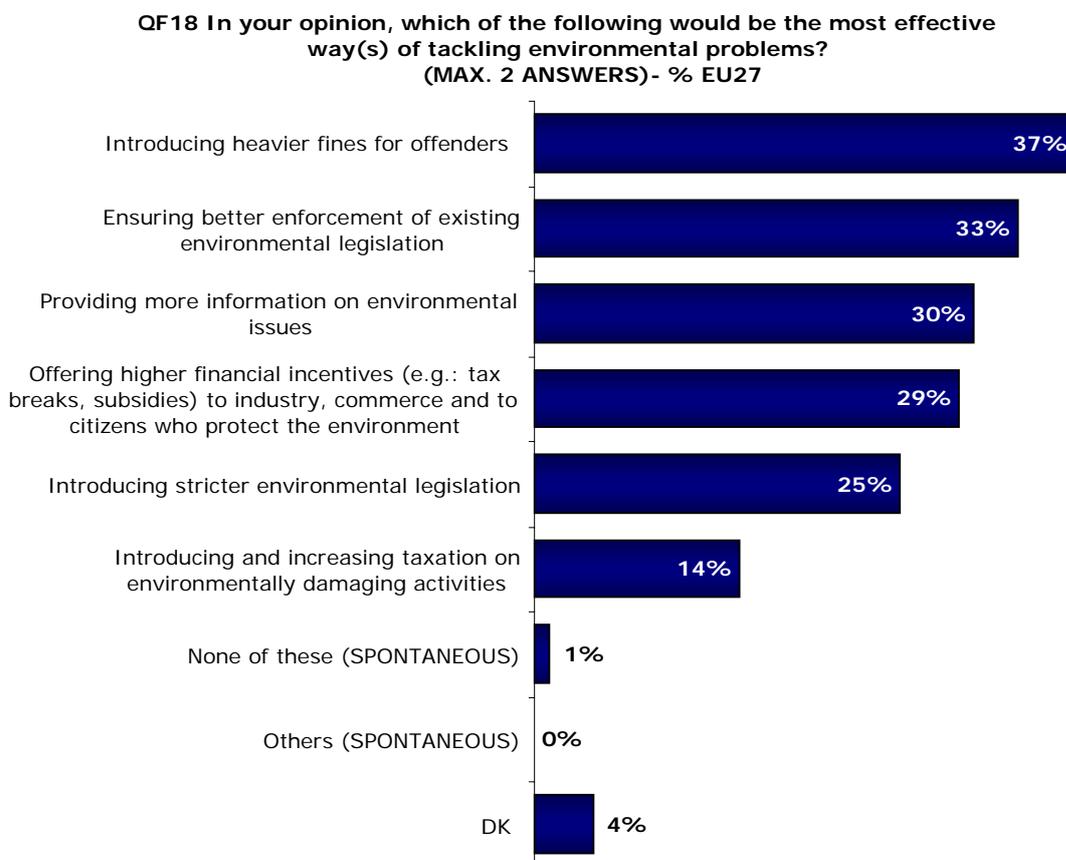
Peoples' sensitivity towards environmental issues in terms of valuing the protection of the environment and having experiences of environmental problems tends to imply greater support for equally using all three factors in measuring national progress. Nevertheless, those with less environmentally friendly attitudes are not considerably more likely to support the exclusive use of economic indicators but rather choose neither of the two options or do not answer the question.

### 3.2 Preferred actions for tackling environmental problems

#### 3.2.1 Restrictions, incentives or punishment?

When talking about any actions at political level, we can separate four basic approaches: "Positive" actions such as financial **incentives** and **awareness raising**, and "negative" actions i.e. **stricter rules or legislation** and **financial and legal punishments**.

Respondents were asked to choose two actions from a list of six possibilities that they see as the most effective in tackling environmental problems<sup>29</sup>.



Broadly speaking, there is no extremely distinctive ranking between the factors even if some preferences can be observed. A "negative" action, introducing heavier fines for offenders receives the highest share of mentions (37%). Interestingly, this approach does not extend to all environmentally damaging activities in general since the lowest share of respondents see introducing and increasing taxation of such activities as an effective way to protect the environment (14%).

<sup>29</sup> QF18 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way(s) of tackling environmental problems?

A third of respondents see better enforcement of existing environmental legislation as a means of improving environmental protection while a lower share (25%) foresee a need for stricter legislation. All together, it seems that **legislative measures in general are seen to be the best way to tackle environmental problems.**

Finally, just under a third of the respondents mention the two "positive" actions: providing more information about environmental issues (30%) and offering higher financial incentives in return for environmentally sound production or actions (29%).

We can observe some differences between the preferences in the old and the new Member states. Respondents in the old EU15 are significantly more likely to mention better enforcement of existing legislation (35% against 27% in NMS12). Conversely, residents of the newer countries tend to opt for stricter environmental legislation and financial punishments for offenders (respectively 29% against 24% in EU15 and 41% against 36% in the EU15).

QF18 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way(s) of tackling environmental problems? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Introducing heavier fines for offenders	Ensuring better enforcement of existing environmental legislation	Providing more information on environmental issues	Offering higher financial incentives (e.g.: tax breaks, subsidies) to industry, commerce and to citizens who protect the environment	Introducing stricter environmental legislation	Introducing and increasing taxation on environmentally damaging activities
<b>EU27</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>EU15</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>NMS12</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>12%</b>
BE	42%	39%	25%	<b>44%</b>	22%	15%
BG	<b>49%</b>	21%	31%	15%	36%	10%
CZ	<b>46%</b>	29%	23%	36%	29%	15%
DK	31%	30%	34%	<b>39%</b>	24%	<b>29%</b>
DE	<b>45%</b>	40%	21%	32%	25%	13%
EE	42%	22%	<b>44%</b>	24%	26%	17%
EL	<b>49%</b>	21%	41%	26%	<b>39%</b>	14%
ES	<b>36%</b>	35%	31%	16%	21%	9%
FR	<b>41%</b>	36%	27%	30%	26%	21%
IE	26%	30%	<b>41%</b>	33%	20%	12%
IT	27%	39%	<b>42%</b>	20%	22%	10%
CY	47%	24%	<b>50%</b>	25%	29%	13%
LV	<b>43%</b>	31%	25%	25%	32%	16%
LT	<b>39%</b>	37%	24%	23%	36%	13%
LU	40%	17%	27%	<b>43%</b>	25%	16%
HU	<b>37%</b>	34%	26%	29%	<b>37%</b>	11%
MT	32%	<b>49%</b>	36%	14%	33%	7%
NL	29%	33%	21%	<b>53%</b>	24%	20%
AT	34%	<b>37%</b>	32%	31%	34%	13%
PL	<b>42%</b>	26%	27%	34%	21%	9%
PT	<b>37%</b>	31%	36%	21%	23%	11%
RO	33%	24%	<b>36%</b>	17%	32%	15%
SI	<b>43%</b>	28%	18%	37%	35%	20%
SK	<b>47%</b>	35%	19%	35%	38%	13%
FI	24%	26%	37%	<b>44%</b>	25%	27%
SE	21%	33%	35%	<b>51%</b>	21%	23%
UK	34%	25%	<b>36%</b>	30%	20%	14%

xx%= the highest percentage in country

xx%= the highest percentage per item

More detailed analysis by country reveals a wide variation of preferences between countries:

- Financial punishments for offenders are preferred in 13 countries with nearly half of Bulgarians, Greeks and Slovaks choosing this action
- The largest segment of the poll in six countries, lead by Cyprus with 50%, place their trust in increased distribution of information
- Another six countries support financial incentives for protecting the environment. These are the three Nordic countries, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium, all countries with a relatively high standard of living and positive perceptions of the state of the environment – and where relatively fewer respondents report experiencing any direct effects from environmental problems.
- Finally, a relative majority of Maltese and Austrians believe in better enforcement of current environmental legislation while Hungarians tend to demand stricter environmental legislation.

QF18 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way(s) of tackling environmental problems? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Introducing heavier fines for offenders	Ensuring better enforcement of existing environmental legislation	Providing more information on environmental issues	Offering higher financial incentives (e.g.: tax breaks, subsidies) to industry, commerce and to citizens who protect the environment	Introducing stricter environmental legislation	Introducing and increasing taxation on environmentally damaging activities
<b>EU27</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	36%	30%	34%	26%	25%	14%
25-39	36%	33%	32%	32%	25%	14%
40-54	36%	35%	29%	32%	25%	15%
55 +	40%	32%	28%	25%	24%	14%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15	41%	30%	30%	22%	23%	12%
16-19	39%	34%	32%	29%	25%	13%
20+	34%	36%	27%	38%	26%	18%
Still studying	34%	32%	34%	27%	28%	15%

We see the following tendencies according to respondents' socio-demographic profiles:

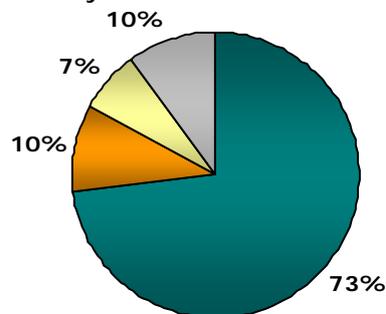
- Younger respondents are slightly more likely than their older counterparts to support the "positive" measure of distributing more information. Conversely, the oldest age group is more likely to favour introducing heavier fines for offenders compared to respondents aged under 55.
- Those with the longest time in full-time education tend to believe in better enforcement of existing legislation and in positive financial incentives while those who left full-time education at age 15 or before believe more in punishing offenders.

### 3.2.2 Special focus: Green procurement

Public procurement makes up a significant share of national budgets in the European Union<sup>30</sup>. Along with rising concerns about the state of the environment, green public procurement has become a topical issue due to the volume of purchases of products, and services made by the public sector.

Respondents were asked a question<sup>31</sup> which opposed two statements: whether public procurement should be based purely on price considerations or whether public procurement should be based more on environmental considerations even at the expense of price.

**QF16 Thinking about the budget of public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two statements comes closest to your view - EU27**



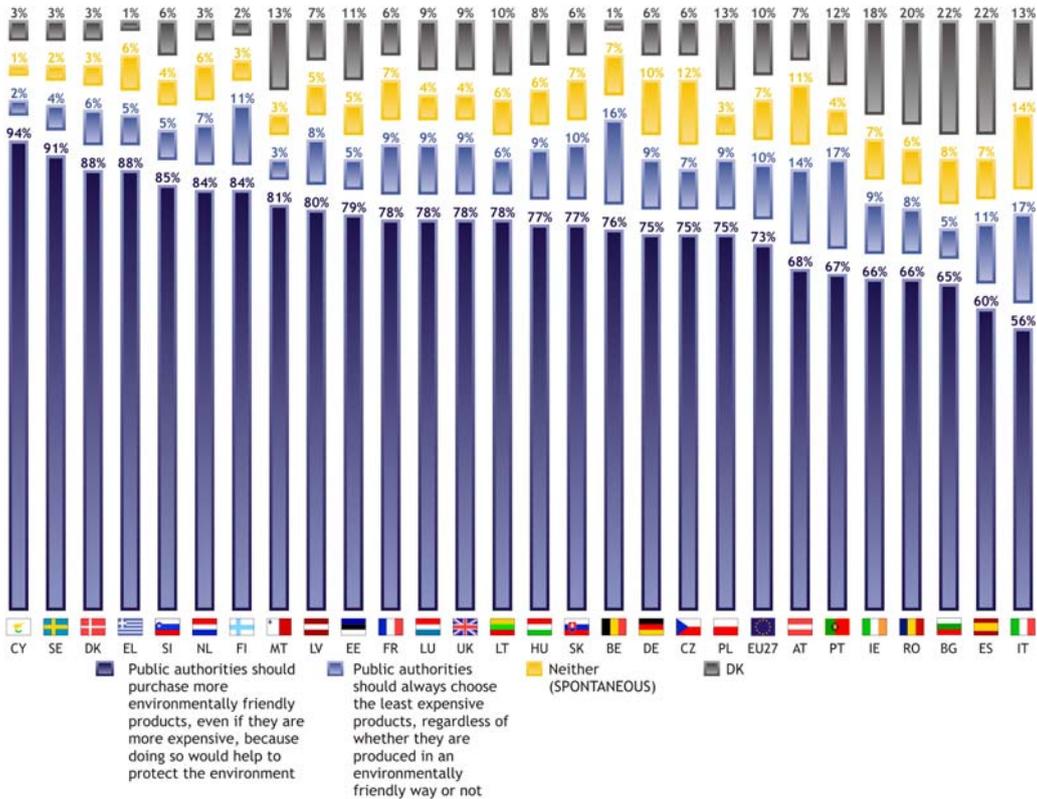
- Public authorities should purchase more environmentally friendly products, even if they are more expensive, because doing so would help to protect the environment
- Public authorities should always choose the least expensive products, regardless of whether they are produced in an environmentally friendly way or not
- Neither (SPONTANEOUS)
- DK

**Europeans widely support the idea of green procurement in public expenditure:** nearly three-quarters think that public authorities should purchase more environmentally friendly products, even if they are more expensive than corresponding products. Only 10% demand that price considerations should primarily steer public procurement choices.

<sup>30</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm)

<sup>31</sup> QF16 Thinking about the public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two statements comes closest to your view

Question: QF16. Thinking about the budget of public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two statements comes closest to your view.



Despite the wide variation we can see between countries concerning support for green public procurement, there is strong support for this policy and clearly very few respondents would consider that prices should be the first criteria for public expenditure. The support varies from over 90% in Cyprus and Sweden to two-thirds or less in Ireland, Portugal, Romania, Bulgaria, Spain and Italy.

The highest shares supporting the exclusive use of prices as a criterion are seen in Portugal and Italy (17% both).

QF16 Thinking about the budget of public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two statements comes closest to your view.

	<b>Public authorities should purchase more environmentally friendly products, even if they are more expensive, because doing so would help to protect the environment</b>	<b>Public authorities should always choose the least expensive products, regardless of whether they are produced in an environmentally friendly way or not</b>	<b>Neither (SPONTANEOUS)</b>	<b>DK</b>
<b>EU27</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	72%	11%	7%	10%
25-39	74%	10%	7%	9%
40-54	75%	9%	7%	9%
55 +	69%	11%	8%	12%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	64%	12%	9%	15%
16-19	74%	10%	7%	9%
20+	80%	8%	6%	6%
Still studying	74%	10%	6%	10%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>				
Very important	78%	8%	6%	8%
Fairly important	65%	13%	9%	13%
TOTAL not important	36%	25%	17%	22%
<b>Environmental problems</b>				
Direct effects	76%	9%	7%	8%
No direct effects	66%	13%	10%	11%
<b>Environmental actions</b>				
Many actions	91%	2%	5%	2%
Some actions	84%	6%	6%	4%
A few actions	71%	12%	8%	9%
No action	56%	10%	11%	23%
<b>Information about environment</b>				
Informed	78%	10%	6%	6%
Not informed	68%	10%	8%	14%

Finally, when we look at the socio-demographic factors, we can make the following observations:

- Elderly respondents and those who left full-time education at age 15 or before are slightly less likely to support green procurement among public authorities than their younger and more educated counterparts;
- Environmentally sensitive attitudes and environmentally oriented behaviour clearly imply stronger support for green public procurement;
- And finally, those who feel informed about environmental issues in general are more likely to support more environmentally oriented expenditure by public authorities.

### 3.3 The role of the EU in protecting the environment

As described in the introduction to this report, environmental problems are increasingly becoming global and of concern to everyone. In this context, it is necessary to reflect on which actors are the best placed to take decisions regarding environmental issues and what role citizens see for the EU.

Respondents were therefore asked firstly, whether they would prefer that environmental decisions are made on a national level or at EU level and, secondly, about their support for certain actions that could be taken at European level in order to protect the environment.

#### 3.3.1 Preferred level of decision making

**Virtually in every Member State respondents prefer decisions about protecting the environment to be made jointly within the EU (67%), rather than by national governments individually (28%)<sup>32</sup>.**

QF17 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

	Jointly within the EU	(NATIONALITY) Government	DK	Difference EU level-national level
<b>EU27</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>EU15</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>NMS12</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>29</b>
BE	<b>81%</b>	17%	2%	64
CY	<b>80%</b>	18%	2%	62
NL	<b>79%</b>	20%	1%	59
FR	<b>77%</b>	20%	3%	57
EL	<b>76%</b>	23%	1%	53
DE	<b>75%</b>	22%	3%	53
ES	<b>72%</b>	19%	9%	53
LU	<b>71%</b>	25%	4%	46
MT	<b>71%</b>	25%	4%	46
PT	<b>71%</b>	25%	4%	46
SE	<b>69%</b>	29%	2%	40
CZ	<b>67%</b>	31%	2%	36
LT	<b>67%</b>	30%	3%	37
SK	<b>67%</b>	30%	3%	37
PL	<b>66%</b>	29%	5%	37
HU	<b>64%</b>	34%	2%	30
SI	<b>64%</b>	34%	2%	30
IE	<b>62%</b>	27%	11%	35
DK	<b>61%</b>	37%	2%	24
IT	<b>61%</b>	32%	7%	29
LV	<b>60%</b>	38%	2%	22
RO	<b>54%</b>	37%	9%	17
UK	<b>54%</b>	41%	5%	13
BG	<b>50%</b>	37%	13%	13
EE	<b>50%</b>	47%	3%	3
AT	<b>49%</b>	45%	6%	4
FI	44%	<b>54%</b>	2%	-10

xx% = the highest percentage in country

xx% = the highest percentage per item

<sup>32</sup> QF17 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Overall, respondents in the old Member States (68%) are slightly more likely to support decision making at EU level than their counterparts residing in the new Member States (62%).

At country level the results show that around four in five respondents in Belgium (81%), Cyprus (80%) and the Netherlands (79%) say decisions should be taken jointly within the EU.

Conversely, Finland and Austria are the only two countries where less than half of the poll supports decision making at the EU level. Furthermore, Finland is the only country where those preferring national decision making on environmental issues outnumber those who opt for common decision making within the EU. This is most likely linked to generally relatively sceptical attitudes towards the EU in this country<sup>33</sup>.

QF17 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

	Jointly within the EU	(NATIONALITY) Government	DK
<b>EU27</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	72%	24%	4%
25-39	71%	25%	4%
40-54	69%	27%	4%
55 +	60%	34%	6%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15	57%	36%	7%
16-19	68%	28%	4%
20+	73%	24%	3%
Still studying	75%	22%	3%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>			
Very important	71%	26%	3%
Fairly important	62%	32%	6%
TOTAL not important	50%	36%	14%
<b>Environmental problems</b>			
Direct effects	68%	29%	3%
No direct effects	66%	28%	6%
<b>Environmental actions</b>			
Many actions	75%	23%	2%
Some actions	73%	24%	3%
A few actions	67%	30%	3%
No action	59%	31%	10%

In every socio-demographic category, respondents think that taking decisions at European level is more efficient than leaving them in the hands of national governments. The following tendencies can however be depicted:

- The younger the respondent and the longer the time spent in full-time education, the more likely they are to support decision making at European level.
- We can observe that those respondents who place a high importance on environmental protection and those who are pragmatic in terms of taking actions in order to protect their environment are the most likely of all to support a joint decision making process within the EU.
- Interestingly, having personal experiences of environmental problems does not really influence this question.

<sup>33</sup> See for example Standard Eurobarometer 68 First Results: QA12 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...? "A good thing" 45% in Finland against 58% in the EU on average

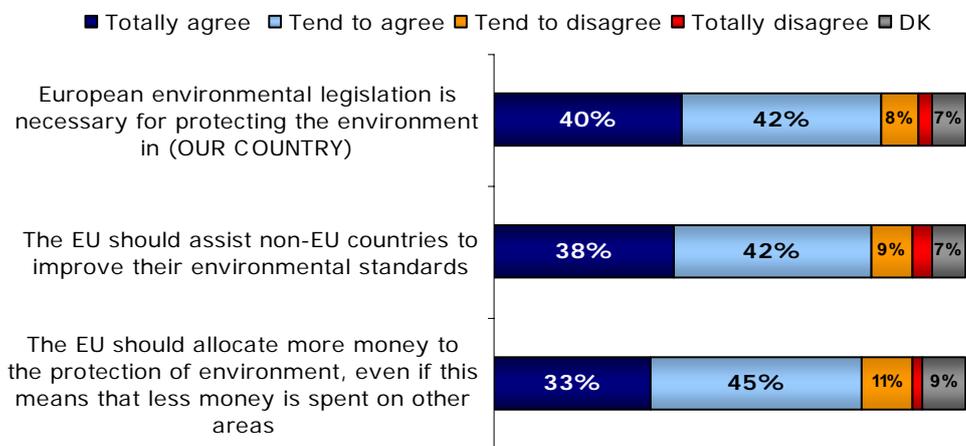
[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/eb/eb68/eb68\\_first\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb/eb68/eb68_first_en.pdf)

### 3.3.2 Opinions on actions at EU level

Respondents express strong agreement with the following three actions concerning environmental protection at European level<sup>34</sup>:

- They see harmonised European environmental legislation as necessary (82% agree)
- They believe that the EU should extend assistance to non-EU countries to help them improve their environmental standards (80%)
- They would accept increased EU funding for environmental protection even if it came at the expense of other areas (78%)

**QF20 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...? - EU 27**



In other words it can be said that, firstly, reflecting the preference for European decision-making on environmental issues, respondents are willing to have common legislation to tackle common problems. Secondly, as problems extend beyond the borders of Europe, they see assistance to non-EU countries as important. Finally, as the previous chapter concerning the environment's position in decision making showed, Europeans believe that more money should be allocated to environmental concerns even if this means that other areas will receive less.

<sup>34</sup> QF20 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

QF20 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...?

European environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)		The EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards		The EU should allocate more money to the protection of environment, even if this means that less money is spent on other areas	
TOTAL Agree		TOTAL Agree		TOTAL Agree	
<b>EU27</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>EU27</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>EU27</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>EU15</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>EU15</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>EU15</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>NMS12</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>NMS12</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>NMS12</b>	<b>81%</b>
EL	95%	SE	94%	EL	96%
HU	95%	EL	94%	CY	94%
CY	94%	CY	90%	SE	89%
BE	92%	DK	89%	DK	86%
PT	91%	PL	89%	SI	84%
EE	89%	PT	89%	PL	84%
LU	88%	SI	86%	AT	83%
FR	88%	RO	85%	FI	83%
LT	88%	HU	85%	BE	82%
DE	86%	DE	83%	RO	81%
SK	86%	FI	83%	PT	81%
RO	85%	NL	82%	MT	80%
SI	83%	SK	82%	BG	79%
LV	83%	ES	81%	HU	79%
CZ	83%	FR	79%	FR	79%
BG	82%	EE	79%	ES	79%
NL	82%	CZ	79%	DE	78%
IT	82%	LU	78%	SK	78%
FI	82%	BG	78%	LU	76%
PL	81%	IE	78%	EE	76%
SE	80%	BE	78%	IE	75%
ES	80%	LV	78%	LV	75%
DK	79%	LT	78%	LT	75%
IE	79%	MT	77%	CZ	75%
MT	74%	AT	76%	NL	73%
UK	70%	UK	75%	IT	73%
AT	60%	IT	73%	UK	71%

Respondents in the 12 new Member States are slightly more inclined to agree with these statements than their fellow-Europeans in the old EU15. This is particularly the case when it comes to extending EU assistance to non-EU neighbours (85% against 80%).

Reflecting the results at EU level, in every country a great majority of respondents agrees with each of these statements. We see however some differences in the intensity of the support. Broadly speaking, Cypriots and Greeks are most likely to agree with these statements while British and Italian respondents hold a more moderate stance with the majority saying they *tend* to agree with them.

QF20 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...?

	European environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)		The EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards		The EU should allocate more money to the protection of environment, even if this means that less money is spent on other areas	
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Totally agree	Tend to agree
<b>EU27</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	38%	47%	39%	43%	32%	45%
25-39	39%	45%	40%	43%	32%	48%
40-54	42%	41%	39%	43%	35%	45%
55 +	41%	38%	36%	42%	33%	42%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15	38%	40%	33%	43%	32%	42%
16-19	40%	44%	37%	44%	33%	47%
20+	45%	39%	44%	41%	36%	46%
Still studying	41%	44%	42%	40%	34%	44%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>						
(1-4) Left	43%	43%	42%	43%	36%	46%
(5-6) Centre	41%	42%	39%	42%	31%	47%
(7-10) Right	39%	43%	38%	43%	34%	45%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>						
Very important	49%	38%	45%	39%	41%	43%
Fairly important	26%	52%	27%	51%	20%	51%
TOTAL not important	17%	36%	17%	38%	13%	29%
<b>Environmental problems</b>						
Direct effects	43%	43%	40%	44%	36%	47%
No direct effects	31%	41%	32%	41%	23%	42%
<b>Level of decision-making</b>						
(NATIONALITY) government	31%	43%	33%	43%	31%	44%
EU	46%	43%	42%	43%	35%	46%
<b>Environmental actions</b>						
Many actions	53%	29%	53%	33%	44%	41%
Some actions	48%	37%	46%	38%	38%	45%
A few actions	39%	45%	36%	46%	32%	47%
No action	33%	41%	32%	39%	28%	39%

When we look at the socio-demographic categories we see that agreement with the statements is widespread across these groups. The following specific patterns can be identified:

- The elderly are slightly less likely to agree with the statements than their younger counterparts
- A longer time spent in full-time education and political views inclined towards the left of the political spectrum mildly imply stronger agreement with the statements

Respondents who could be categorised as "environmentally indifferent" show significantly lower levels of support for actions at EU level. Among "environmentally sensitive" respondents we see some variation in the intensity of their opinions:

- Respondents who find environmental protection personally *very* important and who experience direct consequences of environmental problems in their lives are most likely to *totally* agree with actions taken at EU level for protecting the environment.

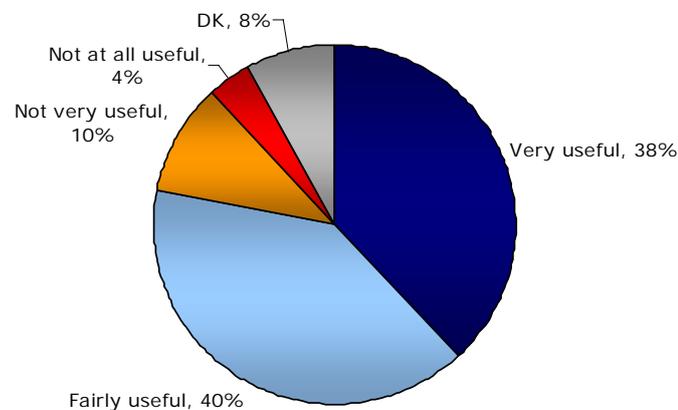
- A milder positive effect is seen among those who are "environmental pragmatists" i.e. are likely to take concrete measures in order to protect the environment
- Finally, those who prefer decision making at the EU level are logically more likely to support actions at EU level. The more interesting finding here however is that those who opt for national decision making are still significantly more likely to support actions for environmental protection at EU level than to oppose them.

### 3.3.3 Special focus: A European civil protection force

As a specific question in the context of actions at EU level, respondents were asked whether they would see a European civil protection force as a useful institution in case of a national natural disaster<sup>35</sup>.

Europeans widely support the idea of having a European Union civil protection force that could help national authorities in case of national disasters with 78% of respondents saying such a force would be useful. They are equally divided on whether it would be *very* useful (38%) or *fairly* useful (40%). Only 14% would not see any added value in setting up a European Union civil protection force.

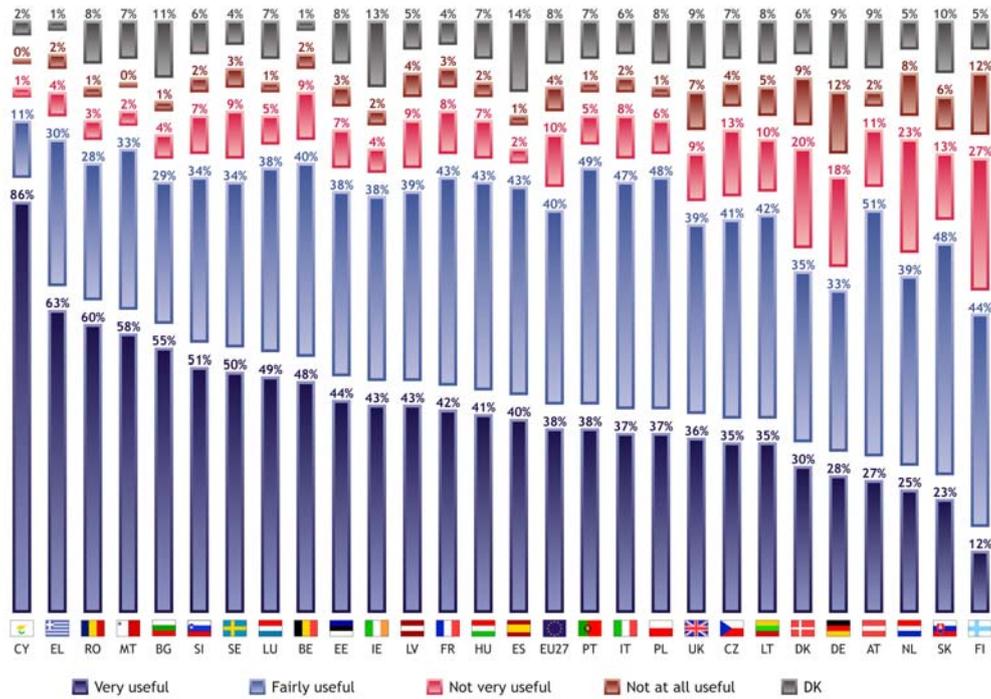
**QF19 In your opinion, would it be useful or not to set up a European Union civil protection force that could help the (NATIONALITY) authorities in the response to natural disasters?**  
- % EU27



Here we see a clear difference between the EU15 and the new Member States: respondents in the latter group of countries are significantly more likely to support a European civil protection force than those in the old Member States (84% against 76% in EU15).

<sup>35</sup> QF19 In your opinion would it be useful or not to set up a European Union civil protection force that could help (NATIONALITY) authorities in the response to natural disasters?

Question: QF19. In your opinion, would it be useful or not to set up a European Union civil protection force that could help the (NATIONALITY) authorities in the response to natural disasters?



In every country, the majority of respondents think that a European Union civil protection force would be useful. Practically all Cypriots are of this view (97%), followed by 93% of Greeks and 91% of Maltese respondents.

This can be linked, to some extent, to the perceived likelihood of wide-ranging natural disasters in a country. For example, in the light of recent extensive forest fires in Greece, strong support for EU assistance is understandable. This interpretation does not however apply to the same extent in the United Kingdom where many areas suffered from serious flooding in 2007.

At the other end of the ranking, it is in the two Nordic countries (Finland and Denmark), Germany and the Netherlands where respondents are most likely to consider such a force not useful. Previous results have shown that in these countries respondents are less likely to experience direct effects of environmental problems which could partly explain this pattern.

QF19 In your opinion, would it be useful or not to set up a European Union civil protection force that could help the (NATIONALITY) authorities in the response to natural disasters?

	Useful	Not useful	DK
<b>EU27</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	82%	12%	6%
25-39	81%	13%	6%
40-54	77%	16%	7%
55 +	76%	14%	10%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15	76%	13%	11%
16-19	81%	12%	7%
20+	76%	19%	5%
Still studying	80%	14%	6%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>			
Very important	83%	11%	6%
Fairly important	73%	17%	10%
TOTAL not important	51%	33%	16%
<b>Environmental problems</b>			
Direct effects	83%	11%	6%
No direct effects	66%	26%	8%
<b>Level of decision-making</b>			
(NATIONALITY) government	76%	16%	8%
EU	81%	14%	5%

Support for a European civil protection force is very much balanced across the socio-demographic categories. Only with age can we see that the perceived usefulness tends to slightly decline along with respondents' age.

Those respondents who can be classified as environmentally indifferent express the lowest levels of support in terms of the usefulness of a European civil protection force. On the other hand, respondents who see environmental protection as *very* important for them personally and who say they feel the effects of environmental problems in their daily lives are most likely of all to say that such a force would be useful.

Finally, not surprisingly we can see that those who support decision making at the EU level also support a European civil protection force. It is worth pointing out as well that those who would prefer that decisions on environmental issues are taken at national level support the idea of such force to a great extent.

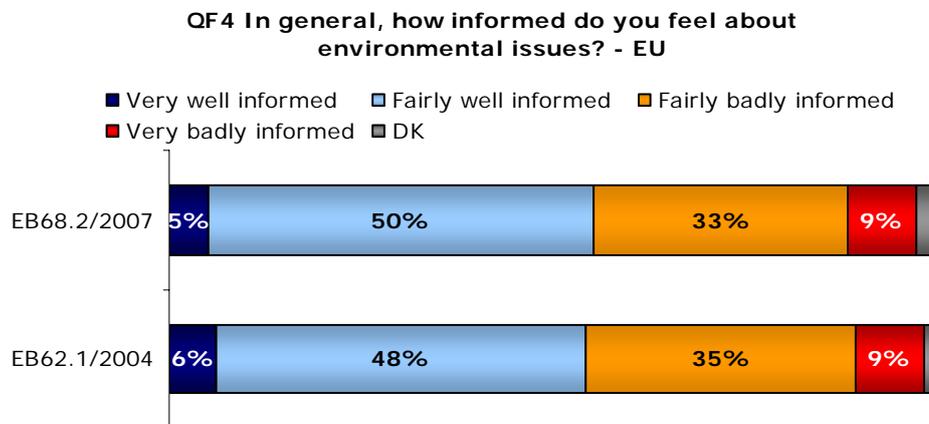
In other words, it could be assumed that it is more likely that experience of environmental problems has more influence on Europeans' support for a European level response to natural disasters than whether or not they are pro-European.

## 4. INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

In this last chapter, the role of information in shaping Europeans' opinions, attitudes and actions concerning the environment is analysed.

### 4.1 Level of feeling informed

Slightly over half of Europeans polled feel that they are informed about environmental issues (55%)<sup>36</sup>. Only 5% feel *very well* informed whereas exactly half say they are *fairly well* informed. At the same time, a substantial share of respondents tends to lack information: 9% feel they are *very badly* informed and a further third consider that they are *fairly badly* informed.



The same question was asked in 2004 and the results at the time were practically identical to those of this survey. This could be interpreted in two ways. Positively speaking, despite increasing environmental concerns, Europeans seem to feel they have kept abreast of the information flow. On the other hand, in recent years the volume of information concerning the environment – climate change is a notable example – has dramatically increased. Nonetheless, this seems to have had no effect on respondents' feeling of being informed.

<sup>36</sup> QF4 In general, how informed do you feel about environmental issues?

Very interesting variations at country level can be observed. Looking firstly at the most recent results, it is clear that respondents in the 15 old Member States feel significantly better informed than respondents in the 12 newer countries (59% against 44%).

Consequently, respondents who are most likely to feel informed reside in Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom as well as in one of the new Member States, Slovenia, and those more likely to feel less well informed are found in Romania, Bulgaria and Lithuania.

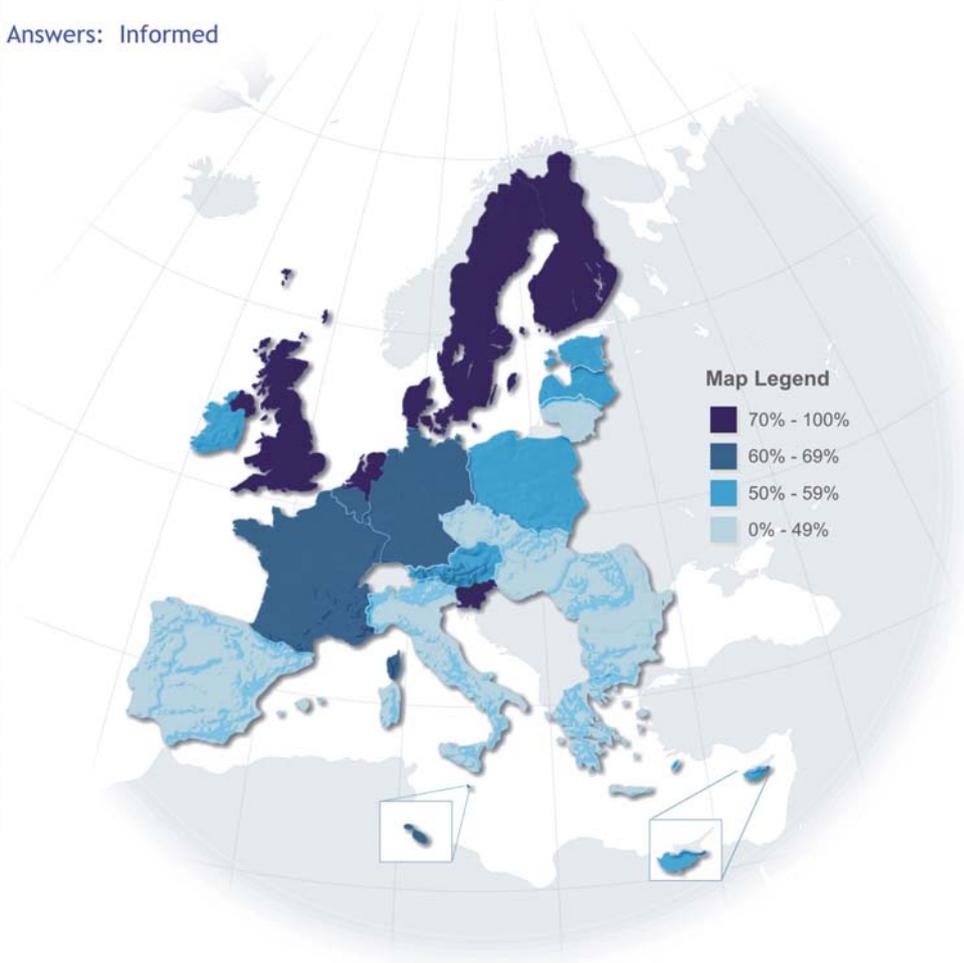
Furthermore, in 17 countries those who feel informed outnumber those who do not while this pattern is reversed for the remaining ten countries. In the latter group we find six new Member States but also four southern European countries: Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal.

In conclusion, the **best informed citizens are likely to live in the northern and western part of the EU while those who tend to feel they lack information are likely to come from southern Europe and the new Member States.**

Question: QF4. In general, how informed do you feel about environmental issues?

Answers: Informed

 DK	78%
 NL	78%
 SI	74%
 FI	71%
 SE	70%
 UK	70%
 BE	68%
 DE	66%
 MT	65%
 LU	63%
 FR	61%
 IE	59%
 CY	56%
 EU27	55%
 PL	55%
 EE	53%
 AT	52%
 LV	52%
 ES	45%
 EL	42%
 IT	42%
 HU	41%
 CZ	40%
 SK	40%
 PT	39%
 LT	38%
 BG	30%
 RO	30%



When we analyse the tendencies between the two surveys some interesting observations can be made. Broadly we can divide the countries into three groups:

1. countries where the feeling of being informed has significantly increased (>3 points increase)
2. countries where the situation remains relatively stable (change between -3 and 3 points)
3. countries where the feeling of being informed has significantly deteriorated (> 3 points decrease)

QF4 In general, how informed do you feel about environmental issues?

<b>% TOTAL Informed</b>	<b>EB68.2/ 2007</b>	<b>EB62.1/ 2004</b>	<b>Diff. 2007-2004 % points</b>
<b>EU27/EU25</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>EU15</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>NMS10</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>NMS12</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
NL	78%	62%	16
FR	61%	46%	15
BE	68%	55%	12
UK	70%	60%	10
PL	55%	49%	6
LT	38%	34%	4
SI	74%	71%	3
FI	71%	69%	3
SE	70%	67%	3
DE	66%	64%	2
MT	65%	63%	2
AT	52%	50%	2
DK	78%	77%	1
EE	53%	52%	1
LV	52%	50%	1
PT	39%	39%	0
IE	59%	60%	-1
LU	63%	64%	-2
ES	45%	48%	-3
EL	42%	48%	-6
IT	42%	48%	-6
CZ	40%	47%	-7
SK	40%	47%	-7
HU	41%	51%	-10
CY	56%	73%	-16
BG	30%	-	-
RO	30%	-	-

EB62.1 was carried out in the 25 Member States which then constituted the EU

Taking each group in turn, the biggest improvements are observed in the Netherlands, France, Belgium and the United Kingdom. These are the countries, with the exception of France, where respondents already felt relatively well informed compared to the average European in 2004.

Secondly, Cyprus, Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, followed by two Southern European countries (Italy and Greece) form the group where significantly fewer respondents feel informed now compared to 2004. More importantly, respondents in all of these countries, except Cyprus, felt relatively badly informed in 2004 compared to the average European.

In other words, it can be said that, at the extremes, those who feel informed in general are becoming better informed and those who say they lack information tend to do so to a greater extent than in 2004.

The kinds of issues where the feeling of being informed tends to come into play can also be analysed. The following conclusions can be drawn when a "cross-section" of results is made:

In terms of **personal relations with the environment**, we can see that respondents who feel informed about environmental issues are more likely to say that environmental protection is important for them personally. They also believe, to a greater extent, that they as individuals can make a difference in protecting the environment and **consequently they have taken significantly more action in the past month for environmental reasons**.

Question	EU27	Answer	Informed	Not informed
QF1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?	<b>96%</b>	Important	<b>98%</b>	94%
QF15.1 As an individual, you can play a role in protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	<b>86%</b>	Agree	<b>91%</b>	81%
QF13 Have you done any of the following during the past month for environmental reasons?				
Separated most of your waste for recycling	<b>59%</b>	Yes	<b>65%</b>	52%
Cut down your energy consumption	<b>47%</b>	Yes	<b>51%</b>	42%
Cut down your water consumption	<b>37%</b>	Yes	<b>40%</b>	34%
Reduced the consumption of disposable items	<b>30%</b>	Yes	<b>35%</b>	23%
Chosen an environmentally friendly way of traveling	<b>28%</b>	Yes	<b>32%</b>	24%

In terms of **perceptions of environmental policies**, we see that, firstly, those who are informed tend to position the state of the environment nearly at the same level as economic factors among those issues that influence their quality of life. Secondly, they stress to a larger extent the positive outcomes of environmental policies in economic terms. Finally, they **are more likely to see the EU playing an important role in the field of environmental policies and they support actions at EU level to a greater extent**.

Question	EU27	Answer	Informed	Not informed
QF9 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your "quality of life"?				
Economic factors	<b>84%</b>	Influence	84%	83%
The state of the environment	<b>80%</b>	Influence	<b>82%</b>	76%
Social factors	<b>76%</b>	Influence	78%	76%
QF10 Policies aimed at protecting the environment are a motivation to innovate	<b>63%</b>	Agree	<b>70%</b>	56%
QF17 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made...	<b>67%</b>	Jointly within the EU	<b>70%</b>	65%
QF20.1 European environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	<b>40%</b>	Totally agree	<b>42%</b>	39%
QF20.2 The EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards	<b>38%</b>	Totally agree	<b>40%</b>	36%
QF20.3 The EU should allocate more money to the protection of environment, even if this means that less money is spent on other areas.	<b>33%</b>	Totally agree	34%	33%

Finally, looking at the socio-demographic profile of those who do and do not feel informed, the following observations can be made:

- Males are slightly more likely to feel informed than females
- The longer the respondent has spent in full-time education, the better informed they feel
- House persons and the unemployed feel the least informed of all

Environmental "sensitivity" seems logically to be linked to the level of feeling informed. Consequently the most informed groups tend to be:

- Those who personally appreciate the protection of the environment
- Those who are environmental pragmatists i.e. likely to make behavioral choices for environmental reasons

	QF4 In general, how informed do you feel about environmental issues?	
	Informed	Not informed
QF15.3 Environmental problems have a direct effect on your daily life		
Agree	78%	78%
Disagree	21%	18%

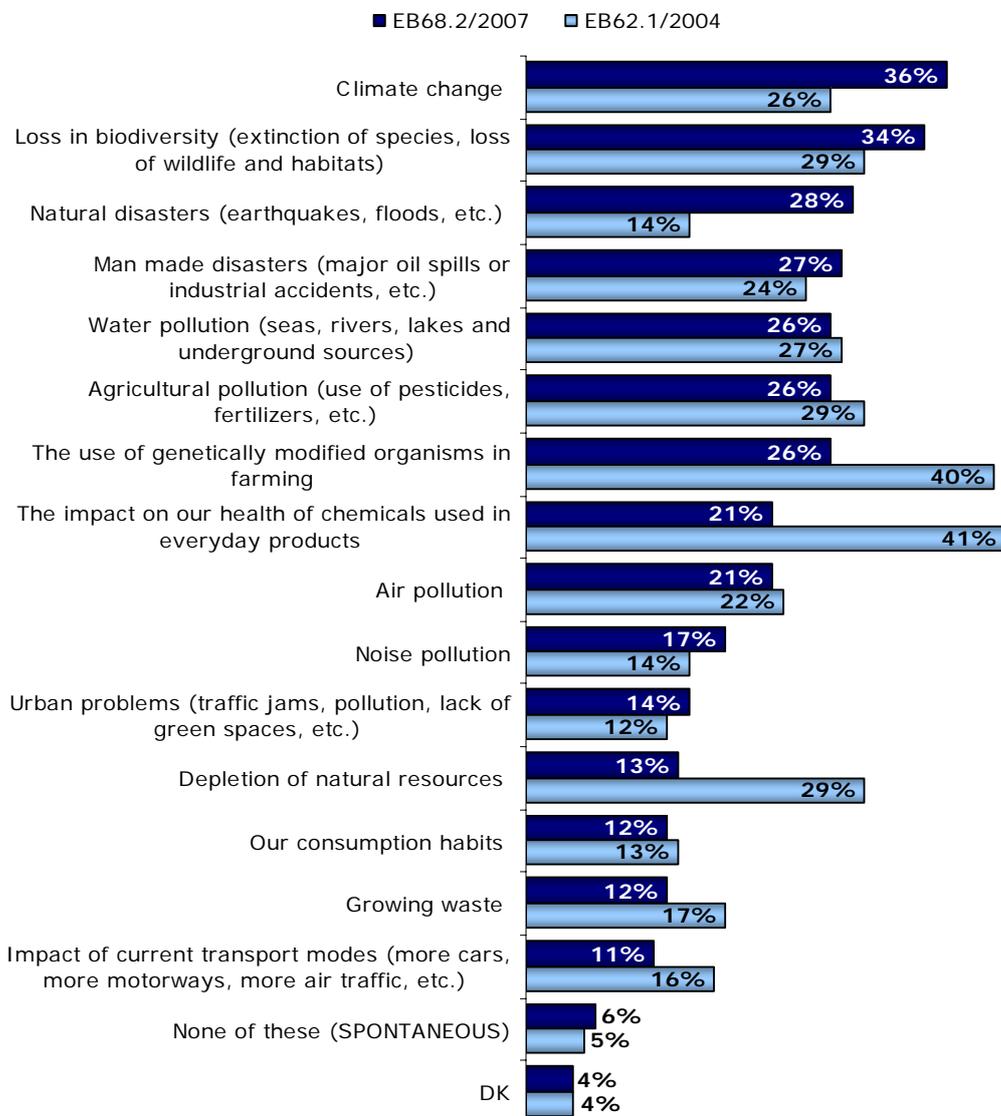
Interestingly, there is no visible link between personal experiences on environmental problems and the feeling of being informed. Those who say they are informed about environmental issues are not more likely to say that they experience the negative effects of environmental problems in their daily lives. In fact, they are even slightly more likely to say that environmental problems do not have direct effects in their everyday lives.

In other words, it seems that being better informed does not particularly sensitize Europeans to perceive environmental problems but that it is a common experience for everybody regardless of their level of information.

## 4.2 Topics on which citizens lack information

A logical follow-up question to that related to whether Europeans feel informed or not is the question of which issues they lack information about in particular<sup>37</sup>. The two issues that are most likely to be cited by Europeans are the health impact of chemicals used in everyday products (36%) and the use of genetically modified organisms in farming (34%). These are issues that can be said to be rather scientific and bear a connotation of potential health risks. Moreover, they directly touch Europeans' daily lives in the form of food, washing detergents etc.

**QF5 From the following list, please tell me the five main issues about which you feel you lack information in particular? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)**  
- % EU



<sup>37</sup> QF5 From the following list, please tell me the five main issues about which you feel you lack information in particular?

At the other end of the ranking, issues which are most closely related to respondents' daily behavioural choices do not seem to particularly attract their interest. This could be indirectly linked to the polarised setting of attitudes and actions i.e. **Europeans are very worried about the general state of the environment but they do not take action themselves when it comes to tackling environmental challenges.**

When this question was asked in 2004, the results were nearly identical in terms of the ranking of items i.e. no significant evolutions can be observed between the two studies.

There are no significant differences between the old and the new Member States in terms of which topics citizens lack information about. In practically every country, the two above-mentioned issues at the EU level receive the highest shares of mentions as the table in the next page shows. While 55% of Swedes say they lack information about chemicals in everyday products, 58% of Finns and 55% of Cypriots would need more information about the use of GMOs in farming.

The only exceptions are Spain, Bulgaria and Portugal where the largest segments of respondents mention climate change and Italy where people feel they lack information about loss in biodiversity.

QF5 From the following list, please tell me the five main issues about which you feel you lack information in particular? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	Climate change	Loss in biodiversity (extinction of species, loss of wildlife and habitats)	Depletion of natural resources	Man made disasters (major oil spills or industrial accidents, etc.)	Air pollution	Growing waste	Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	Impact of current transport modes (more cars, more motorways, more air traffic, etc.)	Noise pollution	Our consumption habits	Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)
<b>EU27</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>11%</b>
BE	<b>40%</b>	36%	15%	29%	25%	27%	32%	22%	25%	22%	13%	13%	12%	15%	12%
BG	30%	32%	25%	27%	<b>35%</b>	25%	28%	24%	28%	16%	21%	10%	11%	12%	12%
CZ	<b>36%</b>	34%	31%	33%	28%	32%	24%	21%	24%	22%	13%	20%	12%	9%	9%
DK	<b>44%</b>	38%	25%	30%	29%	32%	24%	22%	16%	22%	10%	20%	11%	14%	13%
DE	39%	<b>46%</b>	32%	29%	23%	28%	29%	18%	16%	19%	12%	16%	12%	13%	15%
EE	<b>44%</b>	34%	25%	35%	20%	17%	22%	26%	25%	19%	12%	13%	12%	15%	15%
EL	46%	<b>47%</b>	41%	<b>38%</b>	32%	33%	<b>34%</b>	<b>35%</b>	23%	12%	19%	12%	10%	12%	12%
ES	24%	19%	24%	25%	<b>43%</b>	21%	23%	22%	23%	7%	18%	5%	11%	10%	10%
FR	<b>43%</b>	33%	30%	33%	23%	29%	32%	21%	24%	23%	11%	16%	13%	11%	9%
IE	<b>43%</b>	33%	31%	30%	37%	23%	22%	27%	23%	22%	16%	13%	13%	15%	<b>16%</b>
IT	28%	27%	25%	20%	26%	<b>32%</b>	24%	23%	20%	12%	19%	12%	13%	10%	11%
CY	45%	<b>55%</b>	31%	36%	36%	27%	33%	27%	18%	18%	<b>24%</b>	19%	11%	14%	14%
LV	36%	<b>42%</b>	25%	29%	18%	20%	16%	18%	25%	20%	9%	13%	13%	10%	8%
LT	<b>49%</b>	<b>49%</b>	34%	33%	25%	29%	26%	18%	24%	20%	14%	4%	10%	10%	12%
LU	35%	<b>36%</b>	29%	35%	30%	27%	21%	25%	20%	20%	15%	10%	12%	12%	<b>16%</b>
HU	38%	<b>45%</b>	31%	29%	34%	28%	29%	25%	26%	21%	16%	13%	12%	10%	13%
MT	30%	<b>34%</b>	22%	17%	29%	26%	18%	19%	26%	19%	11%	18%	<b>18%</b>	11%	14%
NL	<b>45%</b>	40%	27%	28%	16%	33%	28%	19%	16%	22%	4%	15%	11%	<b>25%</b>	9%
AT	43%	<b>46%</b>	35%	32%	30%	31%	31%	23%	18%	15%	18%	14%	12%	10%	13%
PL	<b>30%</b>	27%	20%	19%	23%	19%	21%	19%	17%	16%	13%	10%	9%	7%	8%
PT	23%	17%	21%	28%	<b>34%</b>	20%	22%	24%	23%	12%	21%	5%	7%	8%	7%
RO	<b>38%</b>	32%	30%	31%	34%	27%	25%	32%	28%	18%	19%	8%	12%	12%	13%
SI	<b>44%</b>	<b>44%</b>	31%	34%	24%	25%	27%	21%	23%	23%	12%	15%	9%	10%	11%
SK	<b>48%</b>	44%	<b>44%</b>	34%	31%	29%	32%	26%	<b>30%</b>	<b>25%</b>	20%	17%	16%	13%	13%
FI	43%	<b>58%</b>	28%	15%	16%	22%	19%	13%	10%	13%	6%	12%	12%	6%	8%
SE	<b>55%</b>	45%	30%	31%	21%	<b>38%</b>	31%	20%	16%	21%	7%	<b>21%</b>	14%	16%	9%
UK	<b>37%</b>	30%	27%	26%	19%	15%	23%	17%	21%	17%	9%	14%	12%	11%	12%

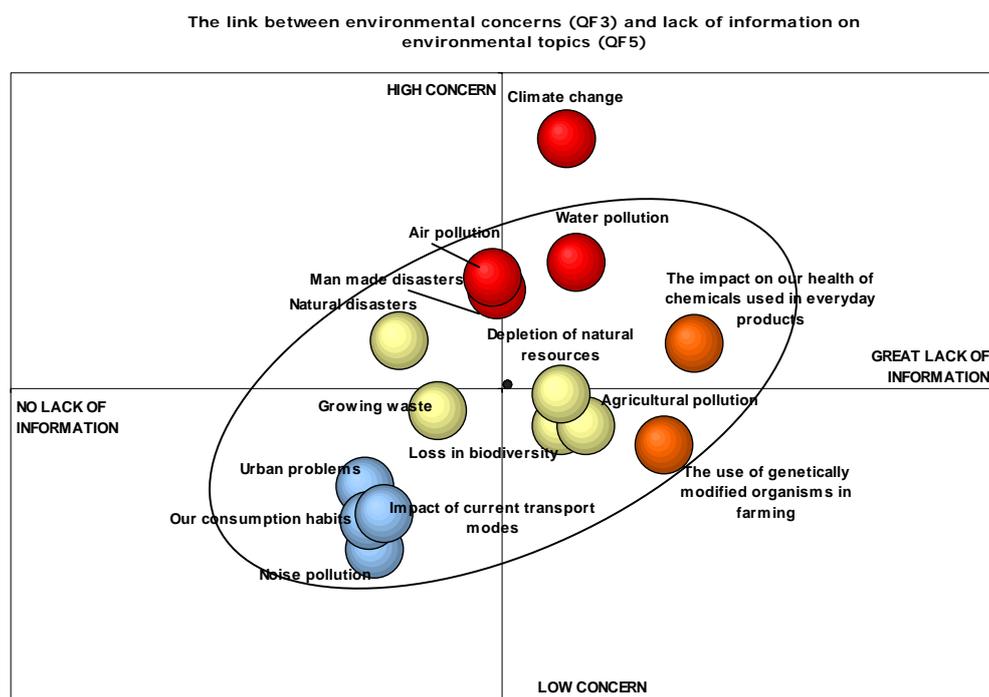
xx%= the highest percentage in country

xx%= the highest percentage per item

### 4.3 Are people's concerns and the need for information linked?

Further investigation on the issues that Europeans appear to lack information leads to the logical assumption that their need for information is linked to their concerns. The graph below shows the same list of issues positioned according to what extent Europeans lack information about them (QF5 on x-axis) and to what extent they feel concerned about them (QF3 on y-axis).

Firstly, there appears to be a link between the level of concern and lack of information as the circle indicates in the graph.



Secondly, some groups of issues can be defined according to their positioning in this graph:

- Issues of high concern and medium lack of information (red bubbles):** Climate change, water and air pollution and man-made disasters. These issues represent the trans-boundary environmental problems that have become more visible in recent decades. At the same time, they have been widely discussed in the media which is likely to explain the relatively low lack of information.
- Issues of great lack of information and medium level of concern (orange bubbles):** The use of chemicals in everyday products and the use of GMOs in farming. These issues are "scientific" by nature which makes them hard to understand for the general public and, consequently, Europeans feel they especially lack information about these topics. However, when it comes to levels of concern, these two "scientific" issues are overcome by the broader global environmental dangers such as climate change.

- **Issues of medium concern and medium lack of information (yellow bubbles):** depletion of natural resources, agricultural pollution, loss in biodiversity, natural disasters and growing waste.

These are "traditional" issues that have been identified as environmental problems for decades. In the light of new global dangers, this could explain their relatively neutral position here.

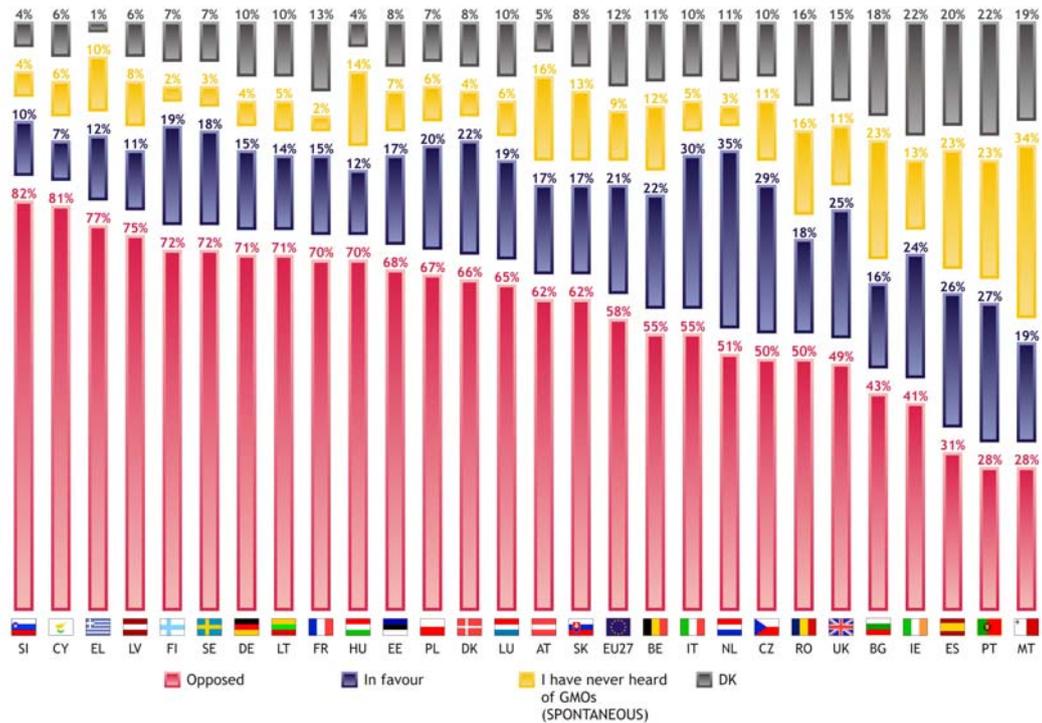
- **Issues of low concern and low lack of information (blue bubbles):** urban problems, impact of current transport modes, our consumption habits, noise pollution

These are issues that tend to be directly linked to our current life style and behaviour in terms of urbanisation, use of private cars, air traffic, growing consumption etc. As previously seen in this report, Europeans tend to attach relatively low concern and interest to their own behaviour even when they tend to have highly environmental attitudes. This confirms further the challenge of transforming attitudes to active behaviour.

#### 4.3.1 Special focus: The use of GMOs and information

A more specific issue in the context of interdependence between concerns and information is the question of the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Respondents were asked whether they are in favour or opposed to their use<sup>38</sup>.

Question: QF22. There is an ongoing debate about the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO). Are you personally in favour of or opposed to the use of GMOs?



The majority of Europeans declare that they are opposed to the use of GMOs (58%) while around a fifth (21%) supports their use. A further 9% say they have never heard of GMOs.

At country level we see that the absolute majority in most countries are opposed to the use of GMOs. This is particularly the case in Slovenia (82%) and Cyprus (81%). Respondents in Malta, Portugal and Spain hold the mildest opinions in this respect which is mainly explained by the high share of respondents in these countries spontaneously admitting that they have never heard of the concept or do not form an opinion for or against.

The most fruitful analysis here is to explore to what extent these opinions are linked to either citizens' concerns or the lack of information experienced on this topic.

<sup>38</sup> QF22 There is an ongoing debate about the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO). Are you personally in favour of or opposed to the use of GMOs?

QF3 Concerned about the use of GMOs in farming	EU27	QF5 Lack of information about the use of GMOs in farming	
		Yes	No
Yes	20%	30%	15%
No	80%	70%	85%

Taking a closer look at the link between concerns about the use of GMOs in farming and lack of information about them, it is clear that those who feel they lack information are significantly more concerned about the use of GMOs in farming (30%) than those who do not feel they need additional information on this topic (15%).

	QF22 In favour of/opposed to the use of GMOs						DK
	EU27	Totally in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Totally opposed	I have never heard of GMOs	
<b>QF3 Concerned about the use of GMOs in farming</b>							
Yes	20%	14%	11%	21%	33%	8%	10%
No	80%	86%	89%	79%	67%	92%	90%
<b>QF5 Lack of information about the use of GMOs in farming</b>							
Yes	34%	22%	25%	39%	42%	20%	28%
No	66%	78%	75%	61%	58%	80%	72%

Secondly, when cross-checking Europeans' opinions on the use of GMOs in general against their concerns and lack of information the results show that those who are opposed to the use of GMOs are both more concerned and feel less informed about the use of GMOs in farming than their counterparts who are in favour of GMOs in farming.

All these observations can be summarized as follows:

Europeans in general tend to feel that they lack information about GMOs but at the same time they express relatively low levels of concern when this issue is discussed in the context of other current environmental problems. Consequently, it is likely that the feeling of not being informed contributes to the widespread opposition to the use of GMOs.

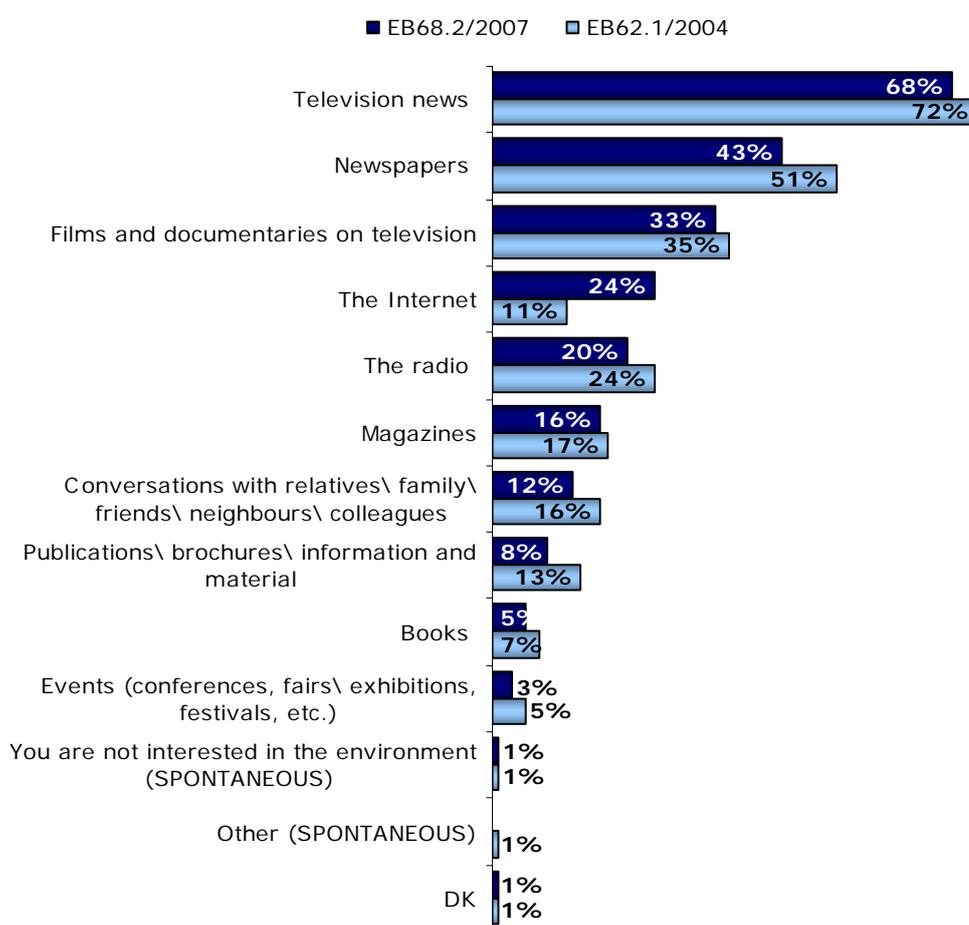
On the other hand, a clear link between concerns over GMOs and the perceived opposition to their use can also be established. In other words, even if the link between the lack of information and being opposed to the use of GMOs appears to be stronger here it only partly explains the relatively high levels of objection of the use of GMOs.

#### 4.4 Sources of information: used and trusted sources

In previous chapters the results have shown that a substantial share of Europeans lack information about environmental issues and that this is linked to their environmental attitudes and actions. Furthermore, the question of which environmental issues in particular feel distant to them and to which extent the feeling of being informed is linked to citizens' environmental concerns have also been analysed.

This last sub-chapter looks at what are the main sources of environmental information<sup>39</sup> and which sources are trusted the most<sup>40</sup>.

##### QF6 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - % EU



As seen in many previous opinion surveys, the main sources of any specific information tend to be those that transmit the highest volume of information in general, i.e. the mass media. This is also the case for environmental information. Television is above all the main source (news 68% and films and documentaries 33%) and newspapers rank second (43%). These three items were also most likely to be mentioned in 2004 when the same question was asked.

<sup>39</sup> QF6 From the following list which are your three main sources of information about the environment?

<sup>40</sup> QF7 From the following list, who do you trust the most when it comes to environmental issues?

The most interesting observation here is the evolution of the internet and the radio. "Traditionally" the radio is found among the top three sources together with television and newspapers as was the case in 2004. This year however the internet receives 13 percentage points more mentions and ranks as the third most used source before the radio that decreases by four percentage points.

In every country, **television news** is most likely to be mentioned as a source of environmental information. This is particularly the case in four Southern countries Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus and Portugal. Females, the elderly and those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or before are the most likely respondents to receive information concerning the environment via television news.

**Newspapers** appear to be a significantly more important source in the old than in the new Member States. Respondents in the Nordic countries as well as in Luxembourg and Ireland are most likely to absorb environmental information by reading newspapers. Males, the elderly and well-educated respondents are the groups that most frequently name newspapers as their main source of environmental information.

**Television films and documentaries** appear to serve as a source of environmental information to a higher extent in the new Member States than in the EU15. Nearly half of Swedes, French, Hungarians and respondents in the Czech Republic mention these as their main source of environmental information. Respondents aged under 55, students and well-educated respondents are the most likely users of these media.

Finally, Estonians, Danes, Dutch and respondents in the Czech Republic are the most frequent users of **the internet** as a source of environmental information. Males, the young and linked to this, students and those who spent the longest time in full-time education, are the most likely to receive information about environmental issues via the internet.

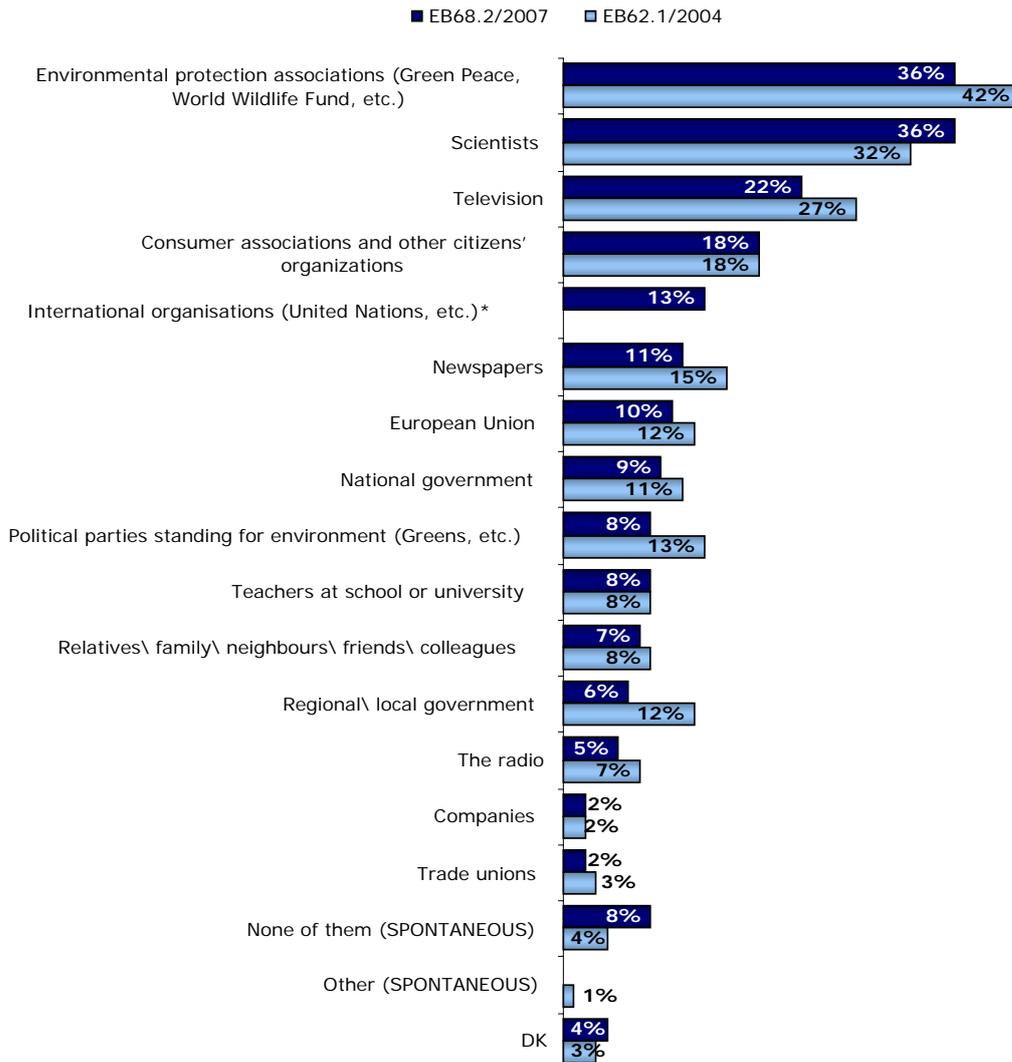
These observations can be used in defining targets and channels for communication campaigns on environmental issues. For example, it seems that young respondents/students tend to be slightly indifferent about environmental issues (see for example question QF13 on behavioural choices in sub-chapter 2.2.1, pg. 23). These groups are the most likely on average to name television news as their main source of environmental information. Nevertheless, the internet is ranked as their second most widely used source. Consequently, when targeting specifically young populations it is highly recommendable to consider the internet as a means of raising awareness.

<u>Television news</u>		
EU27		68%
Highest results	 	Bulgaria 87%, Greece 83%
	 	Cyprus 80%, Portugal 79%
Most likely users		Females (70%), the elderly (73%), those with the shortest time in education (77%)
<u>Newspapers</u>		
EU27		43%
EU15		44%
NMS12		38%
Highest results by country	 	Finland 67%, Sweden 67%
	 	Ireland 62%, Luxembourg 61%
Most likely users		Males (44%), the elderly (47%), those with the longest time in full-time education (48%)
<u>Television films and documentaries</u>		
EU27		33%
EU15		32%
NMS12		36%
Highest results by country	 	Sweden 46%, France 45%,
	 	Hungary 45%, the Czech Republic 44%
Most likely users		Those aged under 55 – (34%-35%), those with the longest time in full-time education (37%), students (37%)
<u>Internet</u>		
EU27		24%
Highest results by country	 	Estonia 39%, Denmark 38%
	 	The Netherlands 37%, the Czech Republic 36%
Most likely users		Males (28%), the young (43%)/students (49%), those with the longest time in education (36%)

The sources which primarily tend to provide Europeans with information about environmental issues are not necessarily those in which they have the most confidence. Even if the lists of information sources between the two questions were not identical some observations concerning this aspect can be made.

When asked which information providers they trust the most, respondents rank environmental protection associations and scientists (36% both) far above television (22%) which provides them with the largest volume of information. Consumer associations are ranked fourth among trusted sources of information (18%). The ranking of these top-four sources is identical to that seen for the 2004 survey<sup>41</sup>.

**QF7 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to environmental issues? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - EU**



\* this item was not asked in EB62.1/2004

<sup>41</sup> It should be noted that a new item "international organizations" was added to this question in EB68.2. The results of the two surveys are therefore not directly comparable.

Public authorities and organisations at national and international levels enjoy relatively low levels of confidence. These include "international organisations" (13%; new item not listed in 2004), the EU (10%), national (9%) and regional/local (6%) governments. Nearly nobody trusts trade unions and companies (2% both) to give them information. In brief, Europeans tend to trust sources that can be seen as having special expertise in environmental issues such as environmental organisations, scientists and consumer associations. On the contrary, actors that could be seen as having economic interests, such as companies, have the lowest levels of trust.

In 11 countries respondents are most likely to name **environmental protection associations** as the most trusted source of information. This is particularly the case in the old Member States (37% against 33% in NMS12). Half or more than half of Austrian, German and Swedish respondents say they trust environmental NGOs in environmental issues. The groups that are most likely to have confidence in this source of information are those who remained in full-time education until at least 20 years of age, those who position themselves to the left politically and, logically, those who can be classified as environmentally sensitive respondents.

**Scientists** are equally trusted in the old and new Member States and are the most often mentioned source in 14 countries. Greeks, Estonians, French and Finns in particular name this source as trustworthy. Naturally, students and those who have spent the longest time in full-time education – groups that are likely to place their trust in rational reasoning based on facts – are most likely of all to have confidence in scientists.

The largest segments of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Bulgarian polls say that they trust **television** to give them information about environmental issues. Respondents from these countries are also among those who are most likely to say their main source of environmental information is television. Also the socio-demographic patterns reflect those seen for the group of respondents that receive most environmental information via television: the groups that are most likely to trust television as a source of information are the elderly and those who left full-time education aged 15 or before.

<b>Environmental protection associations</b>		
EU27		36%
EU15		37%
NMS12		33%
<b>Highest results</b>		Austria (54%), Germany (50%), Sweden (50%), Slovakia (48%)
<b>Most likely to trust</b>		Those who spent the longest time in education (44%), those at the left end of the political spectrum (42%) and environmentally sensitive respondents
<b>Scientists</b>		
EU27		36%
<b>Highest results by country</b>		Greece (57%), Estonia (56%), France (52%), Finland (51%)
<b>Most likely to trust</b>		Those who spent the longest time in the full-time education (49%), students (43%)
<b>Television</b>		
EU27		22%
EU15		21%
NMS12		26%
<b>Highest results</b>		Lithuania (48%), Latvia (40%) Bulgaria (33%), Belgium (32%)
<b>Most likely to trust</b>		The elderly (26%), those who spent the shortest time in full-time education (28%)

**Finally, a cross-checking can be made between sources which are used both by those who feel informed about environmental issues and those who do not and the extent to which both groups trust various information providers.**

The results show that those who feel informed name significantly more media as sources of environmental information. This is likely to reflect the fact that those who feel informed consume more information in general than those who feel uninformed.

However, uninformed respondents tend to be the most frequent users of television and they also place relatively high trust in this source while respondents who feel informed tend to trust those sources that have specific expertise in environmental issues.

Concerning the use of internet, it is clear that those respondents who feel informed about environmental issues are significantly more likely to name this as a source of environmental information than those who feel uninformed.

<b>QF6 Sources of information</b>	<b>EU27</b>	<b>Informed</b>	<b>Not informed</b>
Television news	<b>68%</b>	67%	<b>71%</b>
Newspapers	<b>43%</b>	<b>48%</b>	37%
Films and documentaries on television	<b>33%</b>	34%	31%
The Internet	<b>24%</b>	<b>29%</b>	18%
The radio	<b>20%</b>	21%	18%
Magazines	<b>16%</b>	17%	14%
Conversations with relatives\ family\ friends\ neighbours\ colleagues	<b>12%</b>	12%	12%
Publications\ brochures\ information and material	<b>8%</b>	9%	7%
Books	<b>5%</b>	6%	4%
Events (conferences, fairs\ exhibitions, festivals, etc.)	<b>3%</b>	4%	3%
You are not interested in the environment (SPONTANEOUS)	<b>1%</b>	0%	2%

<b>QF7 Trusted sources of information</b>	<b>EU27</b>	<b>Informed</b>	<b>Not informed</b>
Environmental protection associations (Green Peace, World Wildlife Fund, etc.)	<b>36%</b>	<b>39%</b>	33%
Scientists	<b>36%</b>	<b>41%</b>	31%
Television	<b>22%</b>	21%	<b>24%</b>
Consumer associations and other citizens' organizations	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>	16%
International organisations (United Nations, etc.)	<b>13%</b>	14%	11%
Newspapers	<b>11%</b>	12%	9%
European Union	<b>10%</b>	10%	11%
National government	<b>9%</b>	8%	11%
Political parties standing for environment (Greens, etc.)	<b>8%</b>	8%	8%
Teachers at school or university	<b>8%</b>	9%	8%
Relatives\ family\ neighbours\ friends\ colleagues	<b>7%</b>	7%	8%
Regional\ local government	<b>6%</b>	6%	6%
The radio	<b>5%</b>	6%	5%
Companies	<b>2%</b>	2%	2%
Trade unions	<b>2%</b>	3%	2%

Consequently, this analysis shows that many interconnected factors come into play when we are considering raising awareness of environmental issues through distribution of information, and all of them need to be taken into account:

- Who are those who feel uninformed?
- On which environmental issues do they lack information in particular?
- Which sources of information do they use in general?
- Which sources of information do they tend to trust?

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this Eurobarometer survey on the environment the key findings are:

**European citizens attach great value to the environment and are increasingly aware of the role that the environment plays in their lives.**

**The environment has an indisputable importance in the lives of European citizens**

- 96% of Europeans say that protecting the environment is important for them personally. For two-thirds of this group it is even *very* important.

**The global nature of environmental problems seems to have permeated European public opinion**

- First and foremost, Europeans tend to associate the concept of environment with global environmental problems such as pollution in towns and cities (22%) and climate change (19%). They tend, to a lesser extent, to attach more traditional attributes to the environment such as green and pleasant landscapes (13%).
- Consequently, Europeans are most likely to be concerned about global environmental issues such as climate change (57%) and water (42%) and air (40%) pollution. European citizens have the same top-four concerns that they had in 2004 although the ranking is different.

**Europeans tend to expect global responses to global problems and therefore appear to widely support Europe-wide environment policy and the EU as its executor**

- Two-thirds (67%) of European citizens prefer decisions to be made jointly within the EU when it comes to protecting the environment.
- Even if this view is not equally shared with the same intensity in every Member State, environment policy actions at EU level are widely encouraged in each and every country: 82% agree that European environmental legislation is necessary, 80% believe that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards and 78% would accept increased EU funding for environmental protection even if it came at the expense of other areas.

**Most Europeans have environmentally friendly attitudes and they are aware of their role as individuals in protecting their environment...**

- Europeans progressively position the state of the environment (80%) on a par with economic factors (84%) as issues which influence their quality of life.
- They also see environmental policies as a boost for innovation (63%) rather than as a hindrance to economic performance (16%) and expect environmental protection to be prioritised (64%) over the competitiveness of the economy (18%).
- 86% of Europeans see themselves as individuals with a role to play in protecting the environment in their countries.

**...however, although Europeans are aware of the need to protect the environment, their green attitudes do not always translate into environmentally friendly behaviour and concrete actions**

- Nearly nine out of ten Europeans report that they have done at least one thing for environmental reasons– most likely recycled their household waste (59%) – in the month prior to this survey. On average, Europeans had taken 2.6 measures in the course of the month.
- More could be done however: most Europeans (64%) have done only a few things (1-3) and around a quarter (23%) some things (4-6) in favour of the environment. 9% have not done anything in the month prior to this survey. Consequently, only very small segment of the EU poll (3%) could be classified as real environmental pragmatists (7-9 actions).
- Furthermore, Europeans are not likely to take actions that are directly related to their lifestyles and consumption habits such as using their cars less or purchasing green products (17% both). This remark is also reinforced by the finding that Europeans rarely see their consumption habits as an environmental concern (11%).
- Therefore, although the intention is there and 75% are ready to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more, Europeans are not going a step further and actually purchasing green products (17%).

**The extent to which people feel informed about environmental issues has not changed at EU level but varies substantially from country to country**

- A substantial share of Europeans say that they do not feel informed about environmental issues (42%). Nonetheless, the majority feels fairly well (50%) or very well informed (5%).
- The same question was asked in 2004 and the results at the time were practically identical to those of this survey.
- In conclusion, the best informed citizens are likely to live in the northern and western part of the EU while those who tend to feel they lack information are likely to come from southern Europe and the new Member States.

**Therefore the main challenge revealed by this survey appears to be how to better inform European citizens about environmental issues and encourage them to act on their environmental convictions.**

# **ANNEXES**

# **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

## **SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 295**

### **“Attitudes of European citizens towards the environment”**

### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 9<sup>th</sup> of November and the 14<sup>th</sup> of December 2007 (DK: 16 January 2008), TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 68.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°295 is part of wave 68.2 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.

<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>COUNTRIES</b>	<b>INSTITUTES</b>	<b>N° INTERVIEWS</b>	<b>FIELDWORK DATES</b>	<b>POPULATION 15+</b>
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.004	13/11/2007 12/12/2007	8.650.994
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	09/11/2007 01/12/2007	6.671.699
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.169	15/11/2007 07/12/2007	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.000	25/11/2007 16/01/2008	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.519	12/11/2007 13/12/2007	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.002	09/11/2007 04/12/2007	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	09/11/2007 03/12/2007	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.000	09/11/2007 07/12/2007	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.024	10/11/2007 10/12/2007	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	09/11/2007 10/12/2007	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.039	12/11/2007 30/11/2007	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	12/11/2007 04/12/2007	596.752
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.009	14/11/2007 11/12/2007	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.018	12/11/2007 05/12/2007	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	13/11/2007 12/12/2007	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	19/11/2007 07/12/2007	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	09/11/2007 05/12/2007	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.000	09/11/2007 07/12/2007	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.012	09/11/2007 05/12/2007	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	10/11/2007 07/12/2007	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	16/11/2007 07/12/2007	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.000	10/11/2007 05/12/2007	18.173.179
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.016	11/11/2007 10/12/2007	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.055	14/11/2007 30/11/2007	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.038	16/11/2007 12/12/2007	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.015	18/11/2007 09/12/2007	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.305	09/11/2007 04/12/2007	47.685.578
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>26.730</b>	<b>09/11/2007 14/12/2007</b>	<b>392.942.290</b>

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:

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

# **QUESTIONNAIRE**

Let's talk about another topic.

ASK ALL

QF1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?

(READ OUT)

	<b>(691)</b>
Very important	1
Fairly important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

NEW

QF2 When people talk about "the environment", which of the following do you think of first?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(692-693)</b>
Pollution in towns and cities	1
Green and pleasant landscapes	2
Earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters	3
Man-made disasters such as oil spills, industrial accidents (N)	4
Climate change (N)	5
Protecting nature	6
The state of the environment our children will inherit	7
The quality of life where you live (M)	8
Using up natural resources (M)	9
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	10
Others (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY) (N)	11
DK	12

EB62.1 QD1 TREND MODIFIED

Passons maintenant à un autre sujet.

A TOUS

QF1 Quelle est l'importance de la protection de l'environnement pour vous personnellement ?

(LIRE)

	<b>(691)</b>
Très important	1
Plutôt important	2
Pas très important	3
Pas du tout important	4
NSP	5

NEW

QF2 Quand on parle de "l'Environnement", à quoi pensez-vous en premier lieu ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(692-693)</b>
La pollution dans les villes	1
Des paysages agréables et verdoyants	2
Des tremblements de terre, des inondations et autres catastrophes naturelles	3
Les catastrophes causées par l'homme comme les marées noires et les accidents industriels (N)	4
Le changement climatique (N)	5
La protection de la nature	6
L'état de l'environnement dont nos enfants vont hériter	7
La qualité de vie là où vous vivez (M)	8
L'épuisement des ressources naturelles (M)	9
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	10
Autres (SPONTANE-SPECIFIER) (N)	11
NSP	12

EB62.1 QD1 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QF2o IF "OTHER" IN QF2 - OTHERS GO TO QF3

POSER QF2o SI "AUTRE" EN QF2 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QF3

QF2o What else?

QF2o Quoi d'autre ?

(WRITE DOWN - CODE AT THE OFFICE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 2 (694,695-696)

Large empty rectangular box for writing the answer in English.

NEW

(NOTER EN CLAIR - CODER AU BUREAU - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

1 2 (694,695-696)

Large empty rectangular box for writing the answer in French.

NEW

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QF3 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about? (M)

QF3 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez indiquer les 5 principaux sujets liés à l'environnement qui vous inquiètent le plus ? (M)

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – MAX. 5 REPONSES)

	(697-713)
Climate change	1,
Loss in biodiversity (extinction of species, loss of wildlife and habitats) (M)	2,
Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	3,
Man made disasters (major oil spills or industrial accidents, etc.)	4,
Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	5,
Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	6,
The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	7,
The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	8,
Air pollution	9,
Noise pollution	10,
Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	11,
Depletion of natural resources	12,
Our consumption habits	13,
Growing waste	14,
Impact of current transport modes (more cars, more motorways, more air traffic, etc.) (M)	15,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

	(697-713)
Le changement climatique	1,
La perte de biodiversité (extinction des espèces, disparition de la flore et de la faune sauvages et de leurs habitats) (M)	2,
Les catastrophes naturelles (les tremblements de terre, les inondations, etc.)	3,
Les catastrophes causées par l'homme (les marées noires ou les accidents industriels)	4,
La pollution de l'eau (mers, rivières, lacs et sources souterraines)	5,
La pollution due à l'agriculture (l'emploi des pesticides, de l'engrais, etc.)	6,
L'utilisation d'organismes génétiquement modifiés dans l'agriculture	7,
L'impact sur notre santé de produits chimiques utilisés dans les produits de tous les jours	8,
La pollution de l'air	9,
La pollution sonore (M)	10,
Les problèmes urbains (les embouteillages, la pollution, le manque d'espaces verts, etc.)	11,
L'épuisement des ressources naturelles	12,
Nos habitudes de consommation	13,
L'augmentation du volume des déchets	14,
L'impact des modes de transport actuels (plus de voitures, plus d'autoroutes, plus de trafic aérien, etc.) (M)	15,
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	16,
NSP	17,

EB62.1 QD2 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

EB62.1 QD2 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QF4 In general, how informed do you feel about environmental issues?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(714)</b>
Very well informed	1
Fairly well informed	2
Fairly badly informed	3
Very badly informed	4
DK	5

EB62.1 QD3

QF4 En général, dans quelle mesure vous sentez vous informé(e) sur les questions liées à l'environnement ?

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(714)</b>
Très bien informé(e)	1
Plutôt bien informé(e)	2
Plutôt mal informé(e)	3
Très mal informé(e)	4
NSP	5

EB62.1 QD3

QF5 From the following list, please tell me the five main issues about which you feel you lack information in particular?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	<b>(715-731)</b>
Climate change	1,
Loss in biodiversity (extinction of species, loss of wildlife and habitats) (M)	2,
Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	3,
Man made disasters (major oil spills or industrial accidents, etc.)	4,
Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	5,
Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	6,
The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	7,
The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	8,
Air pollution	9,
Noise pollution	10,
Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	11,
Depletion of natural resources	12,
Our consumption habits	13,
Growing waste	14,
Impact of current transport modes (more cars, more motorways, more air traffic, etc.) (M)	15,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

EB62.1 QD4 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QF5 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez me dire quelles sont les cinq questions pour lesquelles vous estimez manquer d'information plus particulièrement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE – MAX. 5 REPONSES)

	<b>(715-731)</b>
Le changement climatique	1,
La perte de biodiversité (comme la disparition des espèces animales, de la flore et de la faune sauvages et de leurs habitats) (M)	2,
Les catastrophes naturelles (les tremblements de terre, les inondations, etc.)	3,
Les catastrophes causées par l'homme (les marées noires ou les accidents industriels, etc.)	4,
La pollution de l'eau (mers, rivières, lacs et sources souterraines)	5,
La pollution due à l'agriculture (l'emploi des pesticides, de l'engrais, etc.)	6,
L'utilisation d'organismes génétiquement modifiés dans l'agriculture	7,
L'impact sur notre santé de produits chimiques utilisés dans les produits de tous les jours	8,
La pollution de l'air	9,
La pollution sonore (M)	10,
Les problèmes urbains (les embouteillages, la pollution, le manque d'espaces verts, etc.)	11,
L'épuisement des ressources naturelles	12,
Nos habitudes de consommation	13,
L'augmentation du volume des déchets	14,
L'impact des modes de transport actuels (plus de voitures, plus d'autoroutes, plus de trafic aérien, etc.) (M)	15,
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)	16,
NSP	17,

EB62.1 QD4 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QF6 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment?

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

	<b>(732-744)</b>
Newspapers	1,
Magazines	2,
Television news	3,
The radio	4,
Films and documentaries on television	5,
Conversations with relatives\ family\ friends\ neighbours\ colleagues	6,
Books	7,
The Internet	8,
Publications\ brochures\ information and material	9,
Events (conferences, fairs\ exhibitions, festivals, etc.)	10,
You are not interested in the environment (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

EB62.1 QD12 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QF6 Dans la liste suivante, quelles sont vos trois principales sources d'information sur l'environnement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 3 REPONSES) (M)

	<b>(732-744)</b>
Les journaux	1,
Les magazines	2,
Le journal télévisé	3,
La radio	4,
Les films et les reportages à la télévision	5,
Des conversations avec des parents\ famille\ amis\ voisins\ collègues	6,
Les livres	7,
Internet	8,
Des publications\ brochures\ matériels d'informations	9,
Des événements (conférences, foires\ expositions, festivals, etc.)	10,
Vous n'êtes pas intéressé(e) par l'environnement (SPONTANE) (M)	11,
Autre (SPONTANE)	12,
NSP	13,

EB62.1 QD12 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QF7 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to environmental issues?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (M)

	<b>(745-762)</b>
National government	1,
Regional\ local government	2,
European Union	3,
International organisations (United Nations, etc.) (N)	4,
Companies	5,
Trade unions	6,
Political parties standing for environment (Greens, etc.)	7,
Environmental protection associations (Green Peace, World Wildlife Fund, etc.)	8,
Consumer associations and other citizens' organizations	9,
Scientists	10,
Teachers at school or university	11,
Relatives\ family\ neighbours\ friends\ colleagues (M)	12,
Television	13,
The radio	14,
Newspapers	15,
None of them (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

EB62.1 QD13 TREND MODIFIED

QF8 Thinking about ways of evaluating progress in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two ways do you think is the best way to do this?

(READ OUT - ROTATE)

	<b>(763)</b>
National progress should be evaluated based mostly on money based economic indicators	1
National progress should be evaluated based equally on social, environmental and economic indicators	2
Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

QF7 Dans la liste suivante, à qui faites-vous le plus confiance lorsqu'il s'agit de questions liées à l'environnement ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - ROTATION - MAX. 3 REPONSES) (M)

	<b>(745-762)</b>
Le gouvernement national	1,
Le gouvernement régional\ local	2,
L'Union européenne	3,
Les organisations internationales (Nations unies etc.) (N)	4,
Les entreprises	5,
Les syndicats	6,
Les partis politiques représentant l'environnement (les Verts, etc.)	7,
Les associations environnementales (Greenpeace, World Wildlife Fund, etc.)	8,
Les associations de consommateurs et autres associations de citoyens	9,
Les scientifiques	10,
Les professeurs à l'école ou à l'université	11,
Les parents\ la famille\ les voisins\ les amis\ les collègues (M)	12,
La télévision	13,
La radio	14,
Les journaux	15,
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	16,
Autre (SPONTANE)	17,
NSP	18,

EB62.1 QD13 TREND MODIFIED

QF8 Laquelle des deux propositions suivantes estimez-vous être la meilleure pour évaluer le progrès de (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(LIRE - ROTATION)

	<b>(763)</b>
Le progrès national devrait être évalué essentiellement sur des indicateurs économiques financiers	1
Le progrès national devrait être évalué de manière équivalente par des indicateurs sociaux, environnementaux et économiques	2
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

NEW

QF9 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your "quality of life"?

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE) (M)

(READ OUT - ROTATE) (M)	Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK
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(764)	1	State of the environment	1	2	3	4	5
(765)	2	Economic factors	1	2	3	4	5
(766)	3	Social factors	1	2	3	4	5

EB62.1 QD6 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QF10 To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Are policies aimed at protecting the environment rather...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(767)
A motivation to innovate	1
An obstacle for our economic performance	2
DK	3

EB62.1 QB8a (QUESTION WAS ASKED ONLY TO SPLIT A)

QF11 And thinking about environmental protection, to which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest? Environmental protection... (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(768)
Must be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy	1
Must not be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy	2
DK	3

EB62.1 QB8b TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED (QUESTION WAS ASKED ONLY TO SPLIT B)

QF9 A votre avis, dans quelle mesure les facteurs suivants influencent-ils votre qualité de vie ?

(MONTRER CARTE - UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE) (M)

(LIRE - ROTATION) (M)	Beaucoup	Assez	Pas tellement	Pas du tout	NSP
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(764)	1	L'état de l'environnement	1	2	3	4	5
(765)	2	Les facteurs économiques	1	2	3	4	5
(766)	3	Les facteurs sociaux	1	2	3	4	5

EB62.1 QD6 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QF10 De laquelle des deux opinions suivantes vous sentez-vous le la plus proche ? Les politiques visant à protéger l'environnement sont-elles plutôt ... ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPOSE)

	(767)
Une incitation à innover	1
Un obstacle pour notre performance économique	2
NSP	3

EB62.1 QB8a (QUESTION WAS ASKED ONLY TO SPLIT A)

QF11 Et en matière de protection de l'environnement, de laquelle des deux opinions suivantes vous sentez-vous le la plus proche? La protection de l'environnement ... ? (M)

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPOSE)

	(768)
Doit être prioritaire par rapport à la compétitivité de l'économie	1
Ne doit pas être prioritaire par rapport à la compétitivité de l'économie	2
NSP	3

EB62.1 QB8b TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED (QUESTION WAS ASKED ONLY TO SPLIT B)

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QF12 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: You are ready to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more.

QF12 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante : vous êtes prêt(e) à acheter des produits respectueux de l'environnement même s'ils sont un peu plus chers.

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(769)
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

	(769)
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

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QF13 Have you done any of the following during the past month for environmental reasons?

QF13 Avez-vous accompli l'une des actions suivantes au cours du mois dernier pour des raisons environnementales ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(770-780)
Chosen an environmentally friendly way of traveling (by foot, bicycle, public transport)	1,
Reduced the consumption of disposable items (for example plastic bags, certain kind of packaging, etc.)	2,
Separated most of your waste for recycling	3,
Cut down your water consumption (for example not leaving water running when washing the dishes or taking a shower, etc.)	4,
Cut down your energy consumption (for example turning down air conditioning or heating, not leaving appliances on stand-by, buying energy saving light bulbs, buying energy efficient appliances, etc.)	5,
Bought environmentally friendly products marked with an environmental label	6,
Chosen locally produced products or groceries	7,
Used my car less	8,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS-SPECIFY)	10,
DK	11,

	(770-780)
Choix d'un mode de déplacement ménageant l'environnement (à pied, en bicyclette, en transports publics)	1,
Réduire la consommation de produits jetables (par exemple sacs plastiques, certains types d'emballage, etc.)	2,
Trier la plupart de vos déchets pour le recyclage	3,
Réduire votre consommation d'eau (par exemple, en ne laissant pas couler l'eau pendant la vaisselle ou la douche, etc.)	4,
Réduire votre consommation d'énergie (par exemple, en baissant la climatisation ou le chauffage, en ne laissant pas des appareils en veille, en achetant des ampoules économiques, en choisissant des appareils à consommation énergétique efficace, etc.)	5,
Achat de produits écologiques qui portent un label environnemental	6,
Choix de produits ou denrées locaux	7,
Moins utiliser votre voiture	8,
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)	9,
Autres (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	10,
NSP	11,

NEW

NEW

ASK QF13o IF "OTHER" IN QF13 - OTHERS GO TO QF14

POSER QF13o SI "AUTRE" EN QF13 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QF14

QF13o What else?

(WRITE DOWN - CODE AT THE OFFICE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

5 2 (781,782-791)

NEW

QF13o Quoi d'autre ?

(NOTER EN CLAIR - CODER AU BUREAU - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

5 2 (781,782-791)

NEW

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QF14 In your opinion, which three of these should be the top-three priorities for (NATIONALITY) citizens in their daily life to protect the environment? (M)

QF14 Selon vous, quel devrait être le top 3 des priorités pour les citoyens (NATIONALITE), dans leur vie quotidienne, afin de protéger l'environnement ? (M)

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

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(792-803)
Use public transport as much as possible instead of using your own car	1,
Replace your car with a more energy efficient one, even if it is smaller or more expensive (N)	2,
Purchase ecologically friendly products for your daily needs (M)	3,
Sort waste so that it can be recycled	4,
Reduce waste by, for example, buying bigger sizes, concentrated products, second hand items or avoid buying over-packaged products, etc. (M)	5,
Reduce your home energy consumption (electricity, heating, household appliances)	6,
Consider environmental aspects when you make large expenditures (e.g., traveling, buying a car, heating systems, build a house etc) (M)	7,
Buy more local products while avoiding products that come from far away (N)	8,
Pay a little more in taxes to help protect the environment	9,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
Others (SPONTANEOUS-SPECIFY) (N)	11,
DK	12,

	(792-803)
Utiliser les transports publics le plus souvent possible au lieu d'utiliser votre propre voiture	1,
Remplacer votre voiture par un modèle plus économe en énergie, même si celui-ci est plus petit ou plus cher (N)	2,
Acheter des produits écologiques pour vos besoins journaliers (M)	3,
Trier les déchets pour qu'ils puissent être recyclés	4,
Réduire les déchets, par exemple en achetant des volumes plus grands, des produits plus concentrés, des produits d'occasion ou en évitant d'acheter des produits suremballés (M)	5,
Réduire votre consommation d'énergie à votre domicile (électricité, chauffage, électroménager)	6,
Prendre en considération les aspects environnementaux quand vous faites des dépenses importantes (par exemple, un voyage, une voiture, un système de chauffage, la construction d'une maison, etc.) (M)	7,
Acheter davantage de produits locaux tout en évitant ceux qui viennent de très loin (N)	8,
Payer un peu plus d'impôts pour contribuer à la protection de l'environnement	9,
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)	10,
Autres (SPONTANE – SPECIFIER) (N)	11,
NSP	12,

EB62.1 QD16 TREND MODIFIED

EB62.1 QD16 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QF14o IF "OTHER" IN QF14 - OTHERS GO TO QF15

POSER QF14o SI "AUTRE" EN QF14 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QF15

QF14o What else?

(WRITE DOWN - CODE AT THE OFFICE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

5 | 2 | (804,805-814)

NEW

QF14o Quoi d'autre ?

(NOTER EN CLAIR - CODER AU BUREAU - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

5 | 2 | (804,805-814)

NEW

ASK ALL

QF15 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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(815)	1	As an individual, you can play a role in protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
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(816)	2	The big polluters (corporations and industry) should be mainly responsible for protecting the environment	1	2	3	4	5
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(817)	3	Environmental problems have a direct effect on your daily life	1	2	3	4	5
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NEW

A TOUS

QF15 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord ... ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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(815)	1	A titre personnel, vous pouvez jouer un rôle dans la protection de l'environnement de (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
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(816)	2	Les gros pollueurs (les entreprises et l'industrie) devraient être principalement responsables de la protection de l'environnement	1	2	3	4	5
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(817)	3	Les problèmes environnementaux ont des conséquences directes sur votre vie quotidienne	1	2	3	4	5
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NEW

QF16 Thinking about the budget of public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two statements comes closest to your view.

QF16 En ce qui concerne le budget des pouvoirs publics de (NOTRE PAYS), laquelle des deux affirmations suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre point de vue ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

	<b>(818)</b>
Public authorities should purchase more environmentally friendly products, even if they are more expensive, because doing so would help to protect the environment	1
Public authorities should always choose the least expensive products, regardless of whether they are produced in an environmentally friendly way or not	2
Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

	<b>(818)</b>
Les pouvoirs publics devraient acheter davantage de produits écologiques, même s'ils sont plus chers, parce qu'ils contribueraient ainsi à la protection de l'environnement	1
Les pouvoirs publics devraient toujours choisir les produits les moins chers, indépendamment du fait qu'ils aient été fabriqués selon des procédés respectueux de l'environnement ou non	2
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

NEW

NEW

QF17 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

QF17 En ce qui concerne la protection de l'environnement, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

	<b>(819)</b>
(NATIONALITY) Government	1
Jointly within the EU	2
DK	3

	<b>(819)</b>
Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1
En commun au sein de l'UE	2
NSP	3

EB68.1 QA20a.9 (WAS PART OF A LIST OF ITEMS)

EB68.1 QA20a.9 (WAS PART OF A LIST OF ITEMS)

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QF18 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way(s) of tackling environmental problems?

QF18 A votre avis, parmi les suivants quels sont les meilleurs moyens pour résoudre les problèmes environnementaux ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(820-828)
Providing more information on environmental issues	1,
Ensuring better enforcement of existing environmental legislation	2,
Introducing heavier fines for offenders	3,
Introducing stricter environmental legislation	4,
Offering higher financial incentives (e.g.: tax breaks, subsidies) to industry, commerce and to citizens who protect the environment	5,
Introducing and increasing taxation on environmentally damaging activities	6,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,

	(820-828)
Fournir plus d'informations sur les enjeux environnementaux	1,
Assurer une meilleure application de la législation en vigueur en matière d'environnement	2,
Infliger des amendes plus lourdes à l'encontre des contrevenants	3,
Introduire une législation de l'environnement plus sévère	4,
Offrir des incitations financières plus élevées (p.ex.: avantages fiscaux, subventions) à l'industrie, au commerce et aux citoyens qui protègent l'environnement	5,
Introduire et augmenter les taxes sur des activités qui portent atteinte à l'environnement	6,
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	7,
Autres (SPONTANE)	8,
NSP	9,

NEW

NEW

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QF19 In your opinion, would it be useful or not to set up a European Union civil protection force that could help the (NATIONALITY) authorities in the response to natural disasters?

QF19 A votre avis, la mise en place par l'Union européenne d'une force de protection civile qui aiderait les autorités (NATIONALITE) en cas de catastrophe naturelle, serait-elle utile ou non ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(829)
Very useful	1
Fairly useful	2
Not very useful	3
Not at all useful	4
DK	5

	(829)
Très utile	1
Plutôt utile	2
Pas très utile	3
Pas du tout utile	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

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QF20 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...?

QF20 Pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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(LIRE - ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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(830)	1	European environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(831)	2	The EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards	1	2	3	4	5
(832)	3	The EU should allocate more money to the protection of environment, even if this means that less money is spent on other areas.	1	2	3	4	5

(830)	1	La législation européenne en matière d'environnement est nécessaire pour protéger l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(831)	2	L'UE doit aider les pays non membres à améliorer leurs normes environnementales	1	2	3	4	5
(832)	3	L'UE doit consacrer plus d'argent à la protection de l'environnement, même si cela implique une baisse des montants alloués à d'autres domaines	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

NEW

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QF21 Do you think that current labels on products allow you to identify those products that are genuinely environmentally friendly?

QF21 Pensez-vous que les labels actuels apposés sur les produits vous permettent de déceler les produits qui sont véritablement respectueux de l'environnement ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

Yes, certainly	(833) 1
Yes, to some extent	2
No, not really	3
No, not at all	4
DK	5

Oui, certainement	(833) 1
Oui, dans une certaine mesure	2
Non, pas vraiment	3
Non, pas du tout	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

QF22 There is an ongoing debate about the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO). Are you personally in favour of or opposed to the use of GMOs?

QF22 L'utilisation des organismes génétiquement modifiés (OGM) fait actuellement l'objet d'un débat. Personnellement, êtes-vous en faveur ou opposé(e) à l'utilisation des OGM ?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(834)</b>
Totally in favour	1
Fairly in favour	2
Fairly opposed	3
Totally opposed	4
I have never heard of GMOs (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

	<b>(834)</b>
Totalement en faveur	1
Plutôt en faveur	2
Plutôt opposé(e)	3
Totalement opposé(e)	4
Je n'ai jamais entendu parler des OGM (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

NEW

NEW

# **TABLES**

QF1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?

	TOTAL	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK	Important	Not important
EU27	26730	64%	32%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
BE	1004	66%	30%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
BG	1000	72%	22%	3%	-	3%	94%	3%
CZ	1169	63%	35%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
DK	1000	71%	26%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
DE	1519	56%	40%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
EE	1002	62%	34%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
EL	1000	88%	11%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1000	63%	33%	2%	-	2%	96%	2%
FR	1024	79%	20%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
IE	1000	55%	36%	4%	2%	3%	91%	6%
IT	1039	64%	32%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
CY	505	94%	5%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LV	1009	62%	34%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
LT	1018	55%	40%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
LU	500	68%	29%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
HU	1000	71%	27%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
MT	500	84%	15%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
NL	1000	51%	44%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
AT	1012	51%	40%	8%	-	1%	91%	8%
PL	1000	58%	38%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
PT	1000	67%	30%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
RO	1000	49%	41%	7%	1%	2%	90%	8%
SI	1016	81%	18%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SK	1055	61%	36%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
FI	1038	47%	50%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
SE	1015	89%	10%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
UK	1305	65%	29%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Fairly important	8579	-	100%	-	-	-	100%	-
TOTAL not important	955	-	-	85%	15%	-	-	100%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	67%	31%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
Not informed	11215	60%	34%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	69%	29%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
No direct effects	5256	46%	44%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	79%	20%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
Intention + no action	15883	66%	32%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
No intention + no action	4901	48%	40%	9%	2%	1%	88%	11%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	59%	36%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
EU	17915	67%	30%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	87%	13%	-	-	-	100%	0%
Some actions	6072	76%	23%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
A few actions	16738	61%	35%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
No action	2479	49%	38%	8%	3%	2%	87%	11%

QF2 When people talk about "the environment", which of the following do you think of first?

	TOTAL	Pollution in towns and cities	Green and pleasant landscapes	Earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters	Man-made disasters such as oil spills, industrial accidents	Climate change	Protecting nature	The state of the environment our children will inherit	The quality of life where you live	Using up natural resources	None of these (SPONT.)	Others (SPONT. - SPECIFY)	DK
EU27	26730	22%	13%	4%	8%	19%	12%	12%	5%	3%	1%	-	1%
BE	1004	24%	6%	4%	7%	20%	14%	15%	6%	2%	1%	1%	-
BG	1000	20%	15%	7%	7%	9%	18%	10%	8%	3%	1%	1%	1%
CZ	1169	15%	18%	3%	9%	9%	21%	13%	10%	2%	-	-	-
DK	1000	12%	7%	2%	12%	32%	15%	15%	1%	2%	-	1%	1%
DE	1519	12%	6%	4%	9%	28%	16%	16%	5%	3%	-	-	1%
EE	1002	16%	14%	2%	9%	11%	20%	14%	8%	3%	-	2%	1%
EL	1000	17%	17%	6%	8%	17%	20%	9%	4%	1%	-	1%	-
ES	1000	28%	17%	5%	7%	22%	6%	3%	3%	4%	1%	1%	3%
FR	1024	19%	6%	2%	12%	18%	13%	20%	4%	5%	-	1%	-
IE	1000	22%	8%	4%	5%	18%	8%	17%	10%	3%	1%	2%	2%
IT	1039	36%	15%	6%	7%	9%	11%	7%	5%	3%	1%	-	-
CY	505	17%	31%	2%	8%	14%	12%	11%	3%	1%	-	1%	-
LV	1009	26%	17%	2%	7%	9%	12%	13%	8%	3%	-	2%	1%
LT	1018	28%	18%	3%	6%	7%	15%	11%	9%	1%	1%	-	1%
LU	500	15%	7%	4%	11%	21%	12%	20%	4%	3%	-	3%	-
HU	1000	17%	25%	2%	6%	10%	21%	6%	10%	2%	-	1%	-
MT	500	17%	16%	12%	5%	5%	1%	21%	16%	2%	-	5%	-
NL	1000	16%	8%	1%	6%	24%	7%	19%	6%	8%	1%	3%	1%
AT	1012	7%	18%	5%	13%	21%	15%	10%	9%	2%	-	-	-
PL	1000	20%	26%	4%	8%	10%	17%	8%	4%	2%	-	-	1%
PT	1000	27%	9%	5%	10%	13%	18%	7%	6%	2%	-	1%	2%
RO	1000	24%	15%	7%	7%	8%	16%	11%	7%	1%	1%	-	3%
SI	1016	24%	18%	3%	3%	10%	21%	11%	6%	2%	-	1%	1%
SK	1055	13%	19%	4%	9%	7%	21%	14%	8%	2%	-	-	3%
FI	1038	4%	21%	2%	11%	23%	9%	18%	7%	4%	-	1%	-
SE	1015	7%	13%	3%	10%	39%	4%	20%	1%	3%	-	-	-
UK	1305	28%	8%	3%	4%	26%	5%	15%	5%	3%	2%	-	1%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>													
Very important	17007	23%	11%	3%	8%	19%	13%	14%	5%	3%	-	1%	-
Fairly important	8579	20%	16%	5%	8%	18%	12%	10%	6%	3%	1%	-	1%
TOTAL not important	955	14%	14%	10%	7%	17%	10%	7%	5%	3%	8%	1%	4%
<b>Information about environment</b>													
Informed	14802	21%	12%	4%	8%	21%	11%	13%	5%	4%	-	1%	-
Not informed	11215	22%	13%	4%	8%	17%	14%	11%	6%	2%	1%	1%	1%
<b>Environmental problems</b>													
Direct effects	20683	23%	13%	4%	7%	18%	13%	13%	5%	3%	-	-	1%
No direct effects	5256	17%	12%	5%	9%	22%	13%	11%	6%	3%	1%	-	1%
<b>Environmental products</b>													
Intention + action	4127	17%	10%	3%	9%	22%	13%	17%	5%	4%	-	-	-
Intention + no action	15883	23%	14%	4%	8%	18%	12%	13%	5%	3%	-	-	-
No intention + no action	4901	21%	12%	5%	7%	19%	13%	9%	7%	2%	2%	1%	2%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>													
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	24%	15%	4%	7%	16%	12%	11%	6%	3%	1%	-	1%
EU	17915	21%	11%	4%	8%	20%	13%	13%	5%	3%	-	1%	1%
<b>Environmental actions</b>													
Many actions	836	13%	4%	3%	8%	22%	12%	25%	4%	8%	-	1%	-
Some actions	6072	17%	10%	3%	9%	21%	13%	18%	4%	4%	-	1%	-
A few actions	16738	23%	14%	4%	8%	19%	12%	11%	5%	3%	-	-	1%
No action	2479	27%	12%	5%	4%	13%	15%	7%	8%	2%	4%	-	3%

QF3 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Climate change	Loss in biodiversity (extinction of species, loss of wildlife and habitats)	Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	Man made disasters (major oil spills or industrial accidents, etc.)	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Air pollution	Noise pollution	Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	Depletion of natural resources	Our consumption habits	Growing waste	Impact of current transport modes (more cars, more motorways, more air traffic, etc.)	None of these (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	26730	57%	23%	32%	39%	42%	23%	20%	32%	40%	8%	15%	26%	11%	24%	12%	1%	1%
BE	1004	58%	25%	35%	38%	42%	18%	18%	37%	50%	10%	19%	31%	16%	31%	15%	0%	-
BG	1000	48%	21%	43%	37%	45%	21%	12%	24%	50%	14%	26%	19%	7%	24%	9%	0%	3%
CZ	1169	50%	29%	29%	51%	54%	23%	10%	31%	44%	5%	15%	23%	10%	39%	21%	-	0%
DK	1000	65%	27%	22%	47%	52%	28%	22%	43%	31%	5%	16%	23%	20%	25%	24%	0%	1%
DE	1519	69%	29%	41%	44%	40%	19%	27%	33%	36%	8%	11%	30%	12%	19%	16%	1%	0%
EE	1002	39%	18%	30%	43%	64%	24%	23%	44%	38%	6%	24%	21%	18%	31%	9%	1%	1%
EL	1000	67%	22%	45%	43%	60%	44%	30%	49%	34%	7%	17%	25%	8%	13%	6%	0%	-
ES	1000	57%	22%	30%	31%	38%	21%	13%	20%	34%	6%	11%	25%	6%	7%	3%	1%	3%
FR	1024	59%	25%	24%	43%	46%	30%	20%	33%	43%	5%	11%	37%	15%	27%	14%	0%	0%
IE	1000	58%	17%	23%	33%	40%	26%	20%	41%	32%	9%	25%	22%	13%	29%	15%	3%	1%
IT	1039	47%	17%	32%	39%	30%	26%	20%	31%	39%	3%	17%	21%	8%	18%	3%	1%	1%
CY	505	79%	26%	48%	40%	57%	25%	32%	43%	36%	6%	15%	22%	10%	11%	0%	0%	
LV	1009	38%	16%	24%	40%	55%	22%	26%	41%	41%	6%	13%	14%	7%	37%	10%	0%	1%
LT	1018	38%	16%	28%	32%	58%	35%	28%	44%	45%	12%	16%	15%	8%	21%	3%	1%	1%
LU	500	63%	28%	42%	47%	47%	23%	24%	36%	44%	7%	14%	24%	12%	23%	14%	0%	0%
HU	1000	57%	13%	35%	47%	49%	33%	26%	30%	51%	9%	19%	23%	6%	35%	8%	0%	0%
MT	500	51%	12%	15%	28%	32%	30%	11%	30%	64%	12%	32%	7%	10%	45%	19%	2%	1%
NL	1000	53%	27%	22%	45%	39%	12%	14%	28%	45%	6%	26%	38%	25%	26%	22%	0%	1%
AT	1012	57%	30%	41%	48%	41%	27%	43%	32%	33%	10%	16%	31%	10%	18%	11%	0%	0%
PL	1000	47%	19%	36%	37%	45%	15%	17%	29%	41%	12%	16%	15%	5%	41%	9%	0%	1%
PT	1000	54%	24%	34%	35%	46%	18%	13%	28%	49%	9%	11%	25%	8%	22%	5%	0%	1%
RO	1000	57%	17%	41%	35%	45%	27%	22%	36%	46%	9%	19%	17%	10%	19%	10%	1%	2%
SI	1016	61%	20%	44%	36%	61%	31%	26%	32%	50%	6%	12%	19%	11%	28%	9%	0%	0%
SK	1055	51%	14%	50%	41%	47%	31%	20%	43%	48%	8%	19%	27%	9%	39%	14%	1%	0%
FI	1038	62%	26%	25%	46%	56%	13%	19%	26%	37%	3%	10%	34%	16%	31%	12%	1%	0%
SE	1015	71%	34%	26%	41%	52%	18%	20%	41%	35%	1%	8%	31%	25%	17%	29%	1%	0%
UK	1305	53%	20%	24%	28%	35%	18%	19%	37%	42%	14%	20%	27%	14%	36%	15%	5%	2%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>																		
Very important	17007	61%	25%	32%	41%	45%	24%	21%	34%	43%	8%	15%	28%	12%	25%	13%	0%	0%
Fairly important	8579	52%	20%	34%	37%	38%	20%	19%	30%	38%	9%	17%	25%	10%	24%	11%	1%	1%
TOTAL not important	955	36%	15%	34%	28%	28%	14%	13%	21%	27%	9%	14%	14%	10%	15%	9%	14%	3%
<b>Information about environment</b>																		
Informed	14802	59%	25%	31%	40%	42%	21%	21%	32%	40%	8%	16%	29%	13%	26%	14%	1%	0%
Not informed	11215	54%	20%	34%	38%	43%	25%	21%	32%	41%	8%	15%	24%	9%	23%	11%	1%	1%
<b>Environmental problems</b>																		
Direct effects	20683	58%	23%	33%	39%	44%	24%	21%	33%	41%	8%	16%	27%	11%	24%	12%	0%	0%
No direct effects	5256	53%	21%	33%	38%	37%	20%	18%	30%	36%	7%	15%	27%	12%	26%	14%	3%	1%
<b>Environmental products</b>																		
Intention + action	4127	60%	29%	28%	42%	45%	27%	29%	38%	37%	8%	15%	32%	18%	25%	15%	0%	0%
Intention + no action	15883	59%	24%	33%	38%	43%	22%	20%	32%	41%	8%	15%	26%	11%	25%	12%	1%	0%
No intention + no action	4901	50%	17%	36%	40%	40%	20%	18%	30%	40%	8%	17%	23%	9%	24%	12%	3%	1%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>																		
(NATIONALITY) governnn	7581	52%	19%	32%	35%	40%	24%	19%	32%	40%	10%	16%	22%	11%	25%	11%	2%	1%
EU	17915	60%	25%	33%	41%	44%	23%	21%	33%	41%	7%	15%	29%	12%	25%	13%	0%	0%
<b>Environmental actions</b>																		
Many actions	836	60%	34%	24%	44%	44%	31%	30%	38%	32%	8%	12%	37%	23%	27%	17%	0%	-
Some actions	6072	60%	30%	30%	44%	48%	26%	26%	38%	38%	8%	16%	34%	16%	28%	17%	1%	0%
A few actions	16738	57%	21%	34%	38%	41%	22%	19%	31%	41%	8%	15%	25%	10%	24%	11%	1%	0%
No action	2479	49%	14%	33%	33%	37%	19%	15%	27%	44%	9%	17%	19%	7%	22%	10%	6%	2%

QF4 In general, how informed do you feel about environmental issues?

	TOTAL	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Fairly badly informed	Very badly informed	DK	Informed	Not informed
EU27	26730	5%	50%	33%	9%	3%	55%	42%
BE	1004	7%	61%	25%	6%	1%	68%	31%
BG	1000	2%	28%	44%	17%	9%	30%	61%
CZ	1169	4%	36%	47%	10%	3%	40%	57%
DK	1000	19%	59%	17%	4%	1%	78%	21%
DE	1519	6%	60%	28%	4%	2%	66%	32%
EE	1002	4%	49%	41%	5%	1%	53%	46%
EL	1000	3%	39%	41%	17%	-	42%	58%
ES	1000	3%	42%	35%	18%	2%	45%	53%
FR	1024	5%	56%	33%	5%	1%	61%	38%
IE	1000	6%	53%	27%	11%	3%	59%	38%
IT	1039	3%	39%	40%	14%	4%	42%	54%
CY	505	7%	49%	32%	11%	1%	56%	43%
LV	1009	5%	47%	40%	7%	1%	52%	47%
LT	1018	3%	35%	51%	9%	2%	38%	60%
LU	500	9%	54%	30%	6%	1%	63%	36%
HU	1000	3%	38%	49%	9%	1%	41%	58%
MT	500	3%	62%	24%	7%	4%	65%	31%
NL	1000	11%	67%	15%	6%	1%	78%	21%
AT	1012	4%	48%	37%	8%	3%	52%	45%
PL	1000	3%	52%	35%	4%	6%	55%	39%
PT	1000	4%	35%	42%	17%	2%	39%	59%
RO	1000	3%	27%	44%	20%	6%	30%	64%
SI	1016	7%	67%	21%	4%	1%	74%	25%
SK	1055	2%	38%	47%	7%	6%	40%	54%
FI	1038	6%	65%	28%	1%	-	71%	29%
SE	1015	7%	63%	26%	3%	1%	70%	29%
UK	1305	9%	61%	21%	6%	3%	70%	27%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	6%	52%	32%	8%	2%	58%	40%
Fairly important	8579	3%	50%	35%	9%	3%	53%	44%
TOTAL not important	955	4%	26%	41%	24%	5%	30%	65%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	9%	91%	-	-	-	100%	
Not informed	11215	-	-	79%	21%	-		100%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	5%	51%	33%	9%	2%	56%	42%
No direct effects	5256	6%	53%	31%	8%	2%	59%	39%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	9%	59%	26%	5%	1%	68%	31%
Intention + no action	15883	5%	53%	33%	7%	2%	58%	40%
No intention + no action	4901	3%	41%	39%	14%	3%	44%	53%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	6%	49%	32%	10%	3%	55%	42%
EU	17915	5%	53%	33%	7%	2%	58%	40%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	15%	62%	19%	4%	-	77%	23%
Some actions	6072	7%	60%	27%	5%	1%	67%	32%
A few actions	16738	5%	50%	35%	8%	2%	55%	43%
No action	2479	3%	32%	41%	20%	4%	35%	61%

QF5 From the following list, please tell me the five main issues about which you feel you lack information in particular? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Climate change	Loss in biodiversity (extinction of species, loss of wildlife and habitats)	Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	Man made disasters (major oil spills or industrial accidents, etc.)	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Air pollution	Noise pollution	Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	Depletion of natural resources	Our consumption habits	Growing waste	Impact of current transport modes (more cars, more motorways, more air traffic, etc.)	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	26730	26%	26%	14%	21%	27%	28%	34%	36%	21%	12%	11%	26%	12%	17%	13%	6%	4%
BE	1004	25%	27%	13%	22%	29%	15%	36%	40%	25%	12%	12%	32%	15%	22%	13%	12%	1%
BG	1000	35%	25%	21%	24%	27%	25%	32%	30%	28%	11%	12%	28%	12%	16%	10%	3%	7%
CZ	1169	28%	32%	13%	21%	33%	31%	34%	36%	24%	12%	9%	24%	9%	22%	20%	7%	5%
DK	1000	29%	32%	10%	22%	30%	25%	38%	44%	16%	11%	13%	24%	14%	22%	20%	11%	2%
DE	1519	23%	28%	12%	18%	29%	32%	46%	39%	16%	12%	15%	29%	13%	19%	16%	5%	2%
EE	1002	20%	17%	12%	26%	35%	25%	34%	44%	25%	12%	15%	22%	15%	19%	13%	12%	5%
EL	1000	32%	33%	19%	35%	38%	41%	47%	46%	23%	10%	12%	34%	12%	12%	12%	3%	-
ES	1000	43%	21%	18%	22%	25%	24%	19%	24%	23%	11%	10%	23%	10%	7%	5%	3%	7%
FR	1024	23%	29%	11%	21%	33%	30%	33%	43%	24%	13%	9%	32%	11%	23%	16%	6%	2%
IE	1000	37%	23%	16%	27%	30%	31%	33%	43%	23%	13%	16%	22%	15%	22%	13%	6%	5%
IT	1039	26%	32%	19%	23%	20%	25%	27%	28%	20%	13%	11%	24%	10%	12%	12%	4%	6%
CY	505	36%	27%	24%	27%	36%	31%	55%	45%	18%	11%	14%	33%	14%	18%	19%	3%	2%
LV	1009	18%	20%	9%	18%	29%	25%	42%	36%	25%	13%	8%	16%	10%	20%	13%	6%	6%
LT	1018	25%	29%	14%	18%	33%	34%	49%	49%	24%	10%	12%	26%	10%	20%	4%	1%	3%
LU	500	30%	27%	15%	25%	35%	29%	36%	35%	20%	12%	16%	21%	12%	20%	10%	9%	4%
HU	1000	34%	28%	16%	25%	29%	31%	45%	38%	26%	12%	13%	29%	10%	21%	13%	4%	3%
MT	500	29%	26%	11%	19%	17%	22%	34%	30%	26%	18%	14%	18%	11%	19%	18%	5%	9%
NL	1000	16%	33%	4%	19%	28%	27%	40%	45%	16%	11%	9%	28%	25%	22%	15%	6%	3%
AT	1012	30%	31%	18%	23%	32%	35%	46%	43%	18%	12%	13%	31%	10%	15%	14%	5%	3%
PL	1000	23%	19%	13%	19%	19%	20%	27%	30%	17%	9%	8%	21%	7%	16%	10%	8%	7%
PT	1000	34%	20%	21%	24%	28%	21%	17%	23%	23%	7%	7%	22%	8%	12%	5%	8%	5%
RO	1000	34%	27%	19%	32%	31%	30%	32%	38%	28%	12%	13%	25%	12%	18%	8%	4%	10%
SI	1016	24%	25%	12%	21%	34%	31%	44%	44%	23%	9%	11%	27%	10%	23%	15%	6%	2%
SK	1055	31%	29%	20%	26%	34%	44%	44%	48%	30%	16%	13%	32%	13%	25%	17%	2%	1%
FI	1038	16%	22%	6%	13%	15%	28%	58%	43%	10%	12%	8%	19%	6%	13%	12%	7%	1%
SE	1015	21%	38%	7%	20%	31%	30%	45%	55%	16%	14%	9%	31%	16%	21%	21%	5%	1%
UK	1305	19%	15%	9%	17%	26%	27%	30%	37%	21%	12%	12%	23%	11%	17%	14%	15%	6%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>																		
Very important	17007	27%	27%	13%	22%	29%	29%	35%	38%	22%	13%	12%	28%	12%	18%	14%	6%	3%
Fairly important	8579	26%	25%	15%	20%	25%	26%	33%	34%	18%	11%	10%	24%	10%	15%	11%	7%	5%
TOTAL not important	955	19%	20%	17%	20%	20%	22%	24%	22%	15%	9%	7%	15%	8%	10%	9%	16%	9%
<b>Information about environment</b>																		
Informed	14802	20%	27%	11%	18%	24%	27%	36%	37%	17%	14%	11%	26%	13%	17%	13%	8%	3%
Not informed	11215	35%	25%	18%	26%	32%	29%	32%	37%	26%	9%	12%	27%	11%	17%	13%	4%	5%
<b>Environmental problems</b>																		
Direct effects	20683	28%	27%	14%	22%	28%	29%	35%	37%	22%	12%	12%	27%	12%	17%	13%	6%	4%
No direct effects	5256	20%	25%	12%	18%	25%	26%	34%	36%	17%	10%	10%	24%	10%	17%	14%	9%	4%
<b>Environmental products</b>																		
Intention + action	4127	22%	30%	12%	21%	30%	31%	42%	42%	22%	13%	13%	29%	13%	18%	15%	7%	2%
Intention + no action	15883	27%	26%	14%	21%	27%	29%	34%	37%	20%	12%	11%	26%	12%	17%	13%	6%	3%
No intention + no action	4901	26%	23%	14%	21%	26%	26%	30%	34%	22%	11%	11%	25%	10%	16%	12%	8%	6%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>																		
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	27%	23%	15%	22%	26%	26%	30%	34%	22%	11%	11%	22%	11%	16%	11%	7%	5%
EU	17915	26%	28%	13%	21%	28%	29%	37%	38%	21%	12%	12%	29%	12%	18%	14%	6%	3%
<b>Environmental actions</b>																		
Many actions	836	18%	27%	8%	19%	27%	31%	42%	46%	15%	15%	8%	29%	11%	17%	20%	11%	2%
Some actions	6072	23%	31%	10%	22%	33%	33%	44%	46%	20%	13%	13%	32%	13%	19%	16%	6%	2%
A few actions	16738	28%	25%	15%	22%	26%	27%	32%	34%	21%	11%	11%	25%	11%	17%	12%	5%	3%
No action	2479	25%	19%	14%	18%	20%	20%	24%	28%	21%	11%	11%	22%	11%	14%	10%	12%	12%

QF6 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Newspapers	Magazines	Television news	The radio	Films and documentaries on television	Conversations with relatives\ family\ friends\ neighbours\ colleagues	Books	The Internet	Publications\ brochures\ information and material	Events (conferences, fairs\ exhibitions, festivals, etc.)	You are not interested in the environment (SPONT.)	Other (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	26730	43%	16%	68%	20%	33%	12%	5%	24%	8%	3%	1%	0%	1%
BE	1004	45%	19%	71%	21%	38%	11%	5%	23%	10%	3%	2%	1%	0%
BG	1000	53%	9%	87%	17%	24%	14%	3%	14%	4%	1%	1%	0%	2%
CZ	1169	46%	18%	68%	22%	44%	15%	3%	36%	9%	5%	0%	-	0%
DK	1000	57%	6%	78%	22%	41%	16%	4%	38%	5%	2%	0%	1%	1%
DE	1519	52%	16%	70%	22%	37%	15%	4%	24%	8%	1%	1%	0%	0%
EE	1002	45%	17%	60%	34%	40%	7%	4%	39%	6%	4%	1%	0%	2%
EL	1000	36%	14%	83%	12%	27%	20%	3%	12%	6%	1%	-	0%	0%
ES	1000	30%	10%	65%	20%	14%	9%	6%	18%	6%	5%	2%	1%	3%
FR	1024	37%	21%	61%	25%	45%	12%	6%	27%	9%	5%	0%	0%	1%
IE	1000	62%	19%	66%	34%	23%	11%	6%	16%	5%	2%	2%	0%	2%
IT	1039	27%	23%	63%	9%	26%	14%	4%	13%	9%	6%	0%	1%	3%
CY	505	41%	9%	80%	16%	40%	9%	4%	17%	7%	4%	0%	1%	1%
LV	1009	40%	14%	72%	30%	24%	9%	3%	31%	7%	4%	1%	1%	1%
LT	1018	50%	10%	77%	33%	28%	12%	3%	28%	5%	3%	0%	1%	1%
LU	500	61%	14%	64%	35%	37%	7%	4%	24%	8%	3%	0%	0%	1%
HU	1000	32%	2%	76%	21%	45%	13%	5%	19%	10%	5%	0%	0%	1%
MT	500	40%	7%	62%	23%	37%	8%	4%	30%	16%	3%	1%	0%	1%
NL	1000	59%	18%	70%	18%	42%	12%	4%	37%	9%	1%	0%	2%	-
AT	1012	51%	22%	62%	20%	41%	18%	8%	21%	12%	5%	2%	0%	1%
PL	1000	30%	16%	57%	22%	38%	7%	6%	30%	10%	3%	2%	0%	1%
PT	1000	32%	16%	79%	7%	32%	11%	5%	18%	3%	2%	1%	-	3%
RO	1000	42%	15%	76%	22%	31%	8%	3%	16%	9%	2%	0%	1%	3%
SI	1016	46%	7%	68%	19%	33%	6%	5%	35%	6%	2%	1%	1%	0%
SK	1055	47%	27%	76%	23%	37%	13%	6%	26%	14%	5%	0%	0%	1%
FI	1038	67%	11%	70%	18%	32%	12%	5%	32%	11%	2%	0%	1%	0%
SE	1015	67%	6%	73%	25%	46%	13%	5%	26%	10%	4%	1%	1%	0%
UK	1305	56%	11%	74%	21%	26%	9%	6%	32%	6%	2%	3%	1%	2%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>														
Very important	17007	45%	16%	69%	20%	34%	13%	5%	25%	9%	4%	0%	1%	1%
Fairly important	8579	41%	15%	69%	19%	30%	11%	4%	23%	7%	2%	1%	0%	1%
TOTAL not important	955	29%	12%	55%	17%	20%	9%	3%	15%	6%	1%	11%	1%	2%
<b>Information about environment</b>														
Informed	14802	48%	17%	67%	21%	34%	12%	6%	29%	9%	4%	0%	1%	1%
Not informed	11215	37%	14%	71%	18%	31%	12%	4%	18%	7%	3%	2%	0%	2%
<b>Environmental problems</b>														
Direct effects	20683	43%	16%	69%	20%	33%	12%	5%	24%	9%	4%	1%	0%	1%
No direct effects	5256	45%	13%	68%	21%	34%	12%	4%	25%	6%	2%	2%	1%	1%
<b>Environmental products</b>														
Intention + action	4127	50%	19%	64%	22%	39%	13%	8%	31%	10%	5%	0%	1%	0%
Intention + no action	15883	45%	16%	69%	20%	32%	12%	5%	25%	8%	3%	0%	0%	1%
No intention + no action	4901	37%	12%	71%	19%	31%	13%	3%	17%	6%	3%	3%	0%	1%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>														
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	44%	14%	70%	21%	27%	12%	5%	20%	7%	3%	1%	1%	1%
EU	17915	43%	17%	68%	20%	36%	12%	5%	26%	9%	4%	1%	0%	1%
<b>Environmental actions</b>														
Many actions	836	51%	20%	52%	29%	39%	12%	13%	32%	14%	6%	0%	1%	0%
Some actions	6072	51%	19%	67%	23%	42%	14%	6%	27%	11%	5%	0%	1%	0%
A few actions	16738	42%	15%	70%	19%	31%	12%	5%	24%	7%	3%	1%	0%	1%
No action	2479	31%	11%	69%	17%	23%	9%	2%	17%	5%	2%	5%	1%	4%

QF7 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to environmental issues? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

TOTAL	National government	Regional\ local government	European Union	International organisations (United Nations, etc.)	Companies	Trade unions	Political parties standing for environment (Greens, etc.)	Environmental protection associations (Green Peace, World Wildlife Consumer associations and other citizens' organizations)	Scientists	Teachers at school or university	Relatives\ family\ neighbours\ friends\ colleagues	Television	The radio	Newspapers	None of them (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK		
EU27	26730	9%	6%	10%	13%	2%	2%	8%	36%	18%	36%	8%	7%	22%	5%	11%	8%	0%	4%
BE	1004	4%	5%	12%	14%	2%	3%	7%	39%	18%	48%	17%	8%	32%	8%	17%	4%	1%	0%
BG	1000	19%	6%	27%	22%	1%	1%	6%	25%	3%	28%	5%	5%	33%	6%	5%	8%	0%	11%
CZ	1169	3%	5%	11%	16%	1%	2%	8%	44%	20%	44%	11%	14%	28%	7%	19%	4%	0%	2%
DK	1000	20%	7%	9%	25%	2%	4%	14%	44%	21%	50%	13%	6%	15%	4%	7%	4%	0%	2%
DE	1519	3%	4%	5%	14%	0%	1%	6%	50%	30%	41%	10%	9%	23%	5%	15%	8%	-	1%
EE	1002	4%	5%	6%	15%	1%	2%	20%	33%	8%	56%	8%	9%	30%	14%	14%	3%	0%	3%
EL	1000	19%	9%	21%	13%	2%	8%	6%	42%	11%	57%	14%	5%	13%	1%	4%	4%	-	0%
ES	1000	6%	4%	9%	6%	2%	2%	6%	22%	8%	28%	8%	6%	19%	5%	9%	13%	0%	7%
FR	1024	7%	5%	7%	8%	2%	3%	7%	39%	36%	52%	7%	7%	18%	5%	12%	6%	0%	2%
IE	1000	22%	10%	15%	14%	2%	3%	15%	31%	14%	30%	10%	5%	20%	10%	9%	5%	0%	11%
IT	1039	20%	15%	16%	14%	4%	2%	9%	34%	17%	20%	4%	5%	19%	2%	7%	4%	0%	5%
CY	505	20%	6%	36%	12%	1%	4%	10%	44%	12%	47%	8%	5%	28%	3%	5%	4%	0%	1%
LV	1009	3%	3%	5%	9%	1%	3%	3%	31%	5%	49%	5%	9%	40%	12%	16%	4%	0%	2%
LT	1018	3%	2%	9%	13%	1%	1%	4%	24%	7%	45%	9%	10%	48%	16%	24%	2%	0%	1%
LU	500	19%	15%	14%	16%	0%	5%	13%	43%	13%	35%	5%	4%	15%	5%	10%	9%	1%	2%
HU	1000	7%	5%	17%	21%	1%	2%	11%	35%	16%	33%	12%	9%	29%	5%	11%	7%	0%	2%
MT	500	24%	7%	32%	14%	1%	2%	12%	39%	5%	23%	11%	5%	15%	2%	4%	5%	1%	6%
NL	1000	8%	2%	6%	19%	2%	3%	11%	46%	20%	50%	12%	6%	18%	4%	18%	3%	0%	2%
AT	1012	6%	6%	5%	18%	3%	3%	14%	54%	25%	31%	9%	14%	24%	8%	15%	4%	0%	3%
PL	1000	5%	9%	13%	10%	2%	1%	6%	30%	8%	36%	7%	9%	22%	6%	7%	5%	1%	6%
PT	1000	13%	4%	12%	14%	2%	2%	4%	25%	13%	26%	8%	5%	27%	2%	5%	7%	0%	9%
RO	1000	26%	9%	25%	10%	3%	4%	20%	30%	4%	32%	9%	3%	25%	5%	3%	7%	0%	4%
SI	1016	4%	3%	9%	12%	1%	1%	8%	43%	17%	41%	6%	6%	26%	6%	10%	12%	1%	2%
SK	1055	14%	12%	23%	15%	4%	4%	25%	48%	11%	34%	14%	9%	26%	5%	7%	4%	0%	1%
FI	1038	18%	7%	8%	23%	2%	2%	10%	33%	13%	51%	8%	4%	22%	6%	17%	5%	1%	1%
SE	1015	9%	5%	7%	36%	1%	1%	9%	50%	13%	49%	10%	4%	16%	8%	13%	9%	0%	1%
UK	1305	6%	3%	2%	9%	1%	2%	5%	26%	10%	30%	6%	6%	26%	9%	13%	18%	1%	5%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>																			
Very important	17007	9%	6%	11%	14%	2%	2%	9%	41%	19%	39%	8%	7%	21%	6%	10%	7%	0%	3%
Fairly important	8579	9%	7%	9%	11%	2%	2%	7%	29%	16%	33%	8%	8%	25%	5%	12%	9%	0%	4%
TOTAL not important	955	9%	7%	11%	9%	3%	1%	7%	17%	9%	23%	5%	7%	19%	4%	9%	18%	0%	7%
<b>Information about environment</b>																			
Informed	14802	8%	6%	10%	14%	2%	3%	8%	39%	19%	41%	9%	7%	21%	6%	12%	6%	0%	2%
Not informed	11215	11%	6%	11%	11%	2%	2%	8%	33%	16%	31%	8%	8%	24%	5%	9%	10%	0%	5%
<b>Environmental problems</b>																			
Direct effects	20683	10%	7%	11%	14%	2%	2%	8%	38%	19%	37%	8%	7%	22%	6%	10%	7%	0%	3%
No direct effects	5256	7%	5%	8%	11%	2%	2%	7%	33%	16%	39%	8%	8%	23%	5%	13%	11%	0%	3%
<b>Environmental products</b>																			
Intention + action	4127	8%	5%	10%	16%	2%	2%	10%	50%	23%	43%	9%	7%	21%	6%	13%	6%	0%	1%
Intention + no action	15883	10%	7%	11%	14%	2%	2%	8%	37%	17%	38%	8%	7%	22%	6%	11%	6%	0%	3%
No intention + no action	4901	10%	6%	9%	9%	2%	2%	6%	27%	16%	31%	7%	9%	24%	5%	11%	13%	0%	5%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>																			
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	13%	8%	7%	10%	2%	3%	8%	28%	14%	31%	7%	9%	26%	7%	12%	9%	0%	4%
EU	17915	8%	6%	11%	15%	2%	2%	8%	41%	20%	40%	9%	6%	21%	5%	11%	7%	0%	3%
<b>Environmental actions</b>																			
Many actions	836	4%	4%	5%	20%	1%	2%	7%	54%	27%	44%	8%	5%	16%	6%	11%	8%	1%	1%
Some actions	6072	7%	6%	9%	15%	1%	2%	10%	51%	28%	47%	10%	7%	19%	6%	12%	6%	0%	2%
A few actions	16738	10%	7%	11%	13%	2%	2%	8%	33%	16%	35%	8%	8%	24%	5%	11%	7%	0%	3%
No action	2479	12%	4%	11%	8%	2%	1%	8%	23%	7%	26%	7%	5%	22%	5%	7%	18%	0%	8%

QF8 Thinking about ways of evaluating progress in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two ways do you think is the best way to do this? (ROTATE)

	TOTAL	National progress should be evaluated based mostly on money based economic indicators	National progress should be evaluated based equally on social, environmental and economic indicators	Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	26730	15%	67%	5%	13%
BE	1004	16%	77%	3%	4%
BG	1000	20%	47%	6%	27%
CZ	1169	13%	77%	3%	7%
DK	1000	7%	87%	2%	4%
DE	1519	13%	77%	4%	6%
EE	1002	13%	76%	2%	9%
EL	1000	17%	72%	6%	5%
ES	1000	17%	52%	4%	27%
FR	1024	11%	74%	4%	11%
IE	1000	14%	52%	4%	30%
IT	1039	21%	54%	8%	17%
CY	505	8%	74%	2%	16%
LV	1009	16%	75%	2%	7%
LT	1018	20%	63%	4%	13%
LU	500	15%	57%	5%	23%
HU	1000	22%	61%	4%	13%
MT	500	16%	53%	3%	28%
NL	1000	9%	83%	1%	7%
AT	1012	15%	68%	8%	9%
PL	1000	21%	62%	4%	13%
PT	1000	24%	52%	4%	20%
RO	1000	21%	50%	2%	27%
SI	1016	10%	80%	3%	7%
SK	1055	11%	80%	2%	7%
FI	1038	12%	84%	2%	2%
SE	1015	6%	86%	1%	7%
UK	1305	10%	72%	5%	13%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>					
Very important	17007	14%	71%	3%	12%
Fairly important	8579	18%	63%	5%	14%
TOTAL not important	955	21%	39%	16%	24%
<b>Information about environment</b>					
Informed	14802	15%	73%	4%	8%
Not informed	11215	15%	60%	6%	19%
<b>Environmental problems</b>					
Direct effects	20683	16%	68%	4%	12%
No direct effects	5256	13%	67%	7%	13%
<b>Environmental products</b>					
Intention + action	4127	12%	79%	3%	6%
Intention + no action	15883	17%	69%	4%	10%
No intention + no action	4901	15%	59%	7%	19%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>					
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	20%	60%	5%	15%
EU	17915	14%	72%	4%	10%
<b>Environmental actions</b>					
Many actions	836	4%	90%	3%	3%
Some actions	6072	10%	80%	3%	7%
A few actions	16738	18%	65%	4%	13%
No action	2479	18%	46%	9%	27%

QF9.1 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your "quality of life"?

State of the environment

	TOTAL	Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK	Influence	Do not influence
EU27	26730	35%	45%	16%	2%	2%	80%	18%
BE	1004	33%	46%	20%	1%	-	79%	21%
BG	1000	35%	40%	16%	2%	7%	75%	18%
CZ	1169	39%	46%	13%	1%	1%	85%	14%
DK	1000	51%	39%	7%	2%	1%	90%	9%
DE	1519	25%	43%	27%	4%	1%	68%	31%
EE	1002	36%	41%	20%	2%	1%	77%	22%
EL	1000	82%	16%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1000	40%	42%	11%	1%	6%	82%	12%
FR	1024	40%	38%	15%	4%	3%	78%	19%
IE	1000	32%	44%	13%	2%	9%	76%	15%
IT	1039	35%	51%	9%	3%	2%	86%	12%
CY	505	68%	27%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
LV	1009	37%	43%	15%	4%	1%	80%	19%
LT	1018	27%	49%	20%	2%	2%	76%	22%
LU	500	49%	32%	14%	2%	3%	81%	16%
HU	1000	41%	43%	13%	2%	1%	84%	15%
MT	500	59%	33%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%
NL	1000	22%	51%	23%	2%	2%	73%	25%
AT	1012	34%	44%	18%	2%	2%	78%	20%
PL	1000	29%	55%	13%	1%	2%	84%	14%
PT	1000	46%	44%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%
RO	1000	43%	37%	14%	2%	4%	80%	16%
SI	1016	38%	42%	18%	2%	-	80%	20%
SK	1055	35%	48%	14%	2%	1%	83%	16%
FI	1038	27%	57%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
SE	1015	44%	39%	15%	2%	-	83%	17%
UK	1305	26%	49%	19%	3%	3%	75%	22%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	45%	41%	11%	2%	1%	86%	13%
Fairly important	8579	17%	54%	23%	3%	3%	71%	26%
TOTAL not important	955	8%	26%	43%	17%	6%	34%	60%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	36%	46%	15%	2%	1%	82%	17%
Not informed	11215	34%	42%	17%	4%	3%	76%	21%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	40%	47%	10%	1%	2%	87%	11%
No direct effects	5256	14%	36%	40%	8%	2%	50%	48%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	44%	44%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%
Intention + no action	15883	37%	46%	14%	2%	1%	83%	16%
No intention + no action	4901	24%	40%	28%	5%	3%	64%	33%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	33%	46%	16%	3%	2%	79%	19%
EU	17915	36%	45%	16%	2%	1%	81%	18%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	51%	36%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%
Some actions	6072	41%	42%	15%	2%	-	83%	17%
A few actions	16738	33%	47%	16%	2%	2%	80%	18%
No action	2479	28%	41%	19%	6%	6%	69%	25%

QF9.2 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your "quality of life"?

Economic factors

	TOTAL	Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK	Influence	Do not influence
EU27	26730	40%	44%	11%	2%	3%	84%	13%
BE	1004	39%	46%	13%	2%	-	85%	15%
BG	1000	53%	35%	5%	1%	6%	88%	6%
CZ	1169	56%	37%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
DK	1000	36%	51%	10%	2%	1%	87%	12%
DE	1519	30%	48%	17%	4%	1%	78%	21%
EE	1002	45%	44%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
EL	1000	79%	20%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1000	49%	39%	5%	-	7%	88%	5%
FR	1024	40%	39%	13%	5%	3%	79%	18%
IE	1000	35%	44%	10%	1%	10%	79%	11%
IT	1039	45%	44%	7%	2%	2%	89%	9%
CY	505	68%	29%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
LV	1009	61%	31%	5%	2%	1%	92%	7%
LT	1018	44%	44%	9%	1%	2%	88%	10%
LU	500	39%	36%	18%	2%	5%	75%	20%
HU	1000	59%	33%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
MT	500	50%	32%	11%	3%	4%	82%	14%
NL	1000	23%	54%	18%	3%	2%	77%	21%
AT	1012	24%	53%	19%	2%	2%	77%	21%
PL	1000	47%	44%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
PT	1000	51%	41%	5%	2%	1%	92%	7%
RO	1000	46%	40%	8%	1%	5%	86%	9%
SI	1016	44%	44%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%
SK	1055	49%	40%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
FI	1038	24%	63%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
SE	1015	33%	52%	12%	2%	1%	85%	14%
UK	1305	27%	49%	17%	3%	4%	76%	20%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	46%	40%	10%	2%	2%	86%	12%
Fairly important	8579	31%	52%	12%	2%	3%	83%	14%
TOTAL not important	955	25%	39%	20%	10%	6%	64%	30%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	38%	46%	12%	2%	2%	84%	14%
Not informed	11215	43%	40%	11%	3%	3%	83%	14%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	44%	44%	9%	1%	2%	88%	10%
No direct effects	5256	28%	44%	20%	6%	2%	72%	26%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	39%	46%	12%	2%	1%	85%	14%
Intention + no action	15883	41%	44%	11%	2%	2%	85%	13%
No intention + no action	4901	39%	42%	12%	3%	4%	81%	15%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	38%	44%	12%	3%	3%	82%	15%
EU	17915	42%	44%	11%	2%	1%	86%	13%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	37%	44%	14%	3%	2%	81%	17%
Some actions	6072	42%	43%	12%	2%	1%	85%	14%
A few actions	16738	40%	44%	12%	2%	2%	84%	14%
No action	2479	41%	41%	8%	4%	6%	82%	12%

QF9.3 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your "quality of life"?

Social factors

	TOTAL	Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK	Influence	Do not influence
EU27	26730	31%	45%	16%	4%	4%	76%	20%
BE	1004	35%	47%	15%	2%	1%	82%	17%
BG	1000	41%	41%	9%	2%	7%	82%	11%
CZ	1169	45%	43%	8%	2%	2%	88%	10%
DK	1000	63%	29%	5%	2%	1%	92%	7%
DE	1519	16%	42%	30%	10%	2%	58%	40%
EE	1002	39%	44%	13%	1%	3%	83%	14%
EL	1000	65%	29%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
ES	1000	37%	43%	11%	1%	8%	80%	12%
FR	1024	31%	40%	19%	5%	5%	71%	24%
IE	1000	28%	44%	16%	3%	9%	72%	19%
IT	1039	33%	52%	11%	2%	2%	85%	13%
CY	505	48%	43%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
LV	1009	50%	37%	9%	2%	2%	87%	11%
LT	1018	37%	45%	13%	2%	3%	82%	15%
LU	500	41%	33%	18%	3%	5%	74%	21%
HU	1000	53%	37%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
MT	500	45%	33%	12%	5%	5%	78%	17%
NL	1000	42%	46%	9%	2%	1%	88%	11%
AT	1012	31%	50%	16%	1%	2%	81%	17%
PL	1000	24%	57%	12%	3%	4%	81%	15%
PT	1000	41%	44%	11%	2%	2%	85%	13%
RO	1000	38%	44%	12%	1%	5%	82%	13%
SI	1016	44%	40%	13%	1%	2%	84%	14%
SK	1055	44%	41%	12%	1%	2%	85%	13%
FI	1038	15%	64%	18%	1%	2%	79%	19%
SE	1015	49%	38%	9%	3%	1%	87%	12%
UK	1305	25%	46%	20%	3%	6%	71%	23%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	37%	42%	15%	3%	3%	79%	18%
Fairly important	8579	22%	52%	18%	4%	4%	74%	22%
TOTAL not important	955	17%	38%	28%	10%	7%	55%	38%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	32%	46%	16%	4%	2%	78%	20%
Not informed	11215	32%	44%	16%	3%	5%	76%	19%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	35%	46%	14%	2%	3%	81%	16%
No direct effects	5256	20%	41%	27%	9%	3%	61%	36%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	36%	45%	15%	3%	1%	81%	18%
Intention + no action	15883	32%	47%	16%	3%	2%	79%	19%
No intention + no action	4901	28%	42%	20%	5%	5%	70%	25%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	31%	44%	17%	4%	4%	75%	21%
EU	17915	32%	46%	16%	3%	3%	78%	19%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	36%	40%	18%	4%	2%	76%	22%
Some actions	6072	36%	43%	16%	3%	2%	79%	19%
A few actions	16738	31%	46%	17%	3%	3%	77%	20%
No action	2479	28%	45%	14%	5%	8%	73%	19%

QF10 To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Are policies aimed at protecting the environment rather...?

	TOTAL	A motivation to innovate	An obstacle for our economic performance	DK
EU27	26730	63%	16%	21%
BE	1004	74%	21%	5%
BG	1000	41%	13%	46%
CZ	1169	69%	15%	16%
DK	1000	71%	17%	12%
DE	1519	63%	18%	19%
EE	1002	63%	15%	22%
EL	1000	72%	17%	11%
ES	1000	61%	8%	31%
FR	1024	71%	17%	12%
IE	1000	48%	19%	33%
IT	1039	69%	16%	15%
CY	505	58%	15%	27%
LV	1009	55%	23%	22%
LT	1018	48%	24%	28%
LU	500	57%	17%	26%
HU	1000	50%	26%	24%
MT	500	57%	10%	33%
NL	1000	80%	14%	6%
AT	1012	61%	19%	20%
PL	1000	61%	17%	22%
PT	1000	69%	11%	20%
RO	1000	43%	16%	41%
SI	1016	65%	21%	14%
SK	1055	64%	21%	15%
FI	1038	79%	13%	8%
SE	1015	63%	15%	22%
UK	1305	57%	18%	25%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>				
Very important	17007	68%	15%	17%
Fairly important	8579	58%	18%	24%
TOTAL not important	955	28%	31%	41%
<b>Information about environment</b>				
Informed	14802	70%	16%	14%
Not informed	11215	56%	17%	27%
<b>Environmental problems</b>				
Direct effects	20683	67%	15%	18%
No direct effects	5256	55%	22%	23%
<b>Environmental products</b>				
Intention + action	4127	73%	15%	12%
Intention + no action	15883	68%	16%	16%
No intention + no action	4901	49%	21%	30%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>				
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	57%	21%	22%
EU	17915	68%	15%	17%
<b>Environmental actions</b>				
Many actions	836	79%	10%	11%
Some actions	6072	74%	13%	13%
A few actions	16738	62%	18%	20%
No action	2479	44%	17%	39%

QF11 And thinking about environmental protection, to which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest? Environmental protection...

	TOTAL	Must be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy	Must not be given priority over the competitiveness of the economy	DK
EU27	26730	64%	18%	18%
BE	1004	68%	27%	5%
BG	1000	44%	17%	39%
CZ	1169	57%	27%	16%
DK	1000	75%	19%	6%
DE	1519	68%	18%	14%
EE	1002	66%	18%	16%
EL	1000	86%	11%	3%
ES	1000	57%	13%	30%
FR	1024	75%	14%	11%
IE	1000	51%	20%	29%
IT	1039	65%	15%	20%
CY	505	75%	13%	12%
LV	1009	66%	20%	14%
LT	1018	58%	21%	21%
LU	500	73%	14%	13%
HU	1000	69%	18%	13%
MT	500	61%	15%	24%
NL	1000	64%	27%	9%
AT	1012	69%	19%	12%
PL	1000	55%	26%	19%
PT	1000	69%	12%	19%
RO	1000	59%	14%	27%
SI	1016	85%	8%	7%
SK	1055	66%	22%	12%
FI	1038	75%	20%	5%
SE	1015	71%	19%	10%
UK	1305	60%	19%	21%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>				
Very important	17007	71%	15%	14%
Fairly important	8579	56%	23%	21%
TOTAL not important	955	29%	37%	34%
<b>Information about environment</b>				
Informed	14802	69%	19%	12%
Not informed	11215	60%	17%	23%
<b>Environmental problems</b>				
Direct effects	20683	69%	16%	15%
No direct effects	5256	54%	26%	20%
<b>Environmental products</b>				
Intention + action	4127	75%	16%	9%
Intention + no action	15883	69%	17%	14%
No intention + no action	4901	49%	26%	25%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>				
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	63%	20%	17%
EU	17915	68%	17%	15%
<b>Environmental actions</b>				
Many actions	836	80%	12%	8%
Some actions	6072	72%	16%	12%
A few actions	16738	65%	19%	16%
No action	2479	48%	19%	33%

QF12 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: You are ready to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more.

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	25%	50%	14%	5%	6%	75%	19%
BE	1004	27%	52%	14%	6%	1%	79%	20%
BG	1000	17%	49%	13%	5%	16%	66%	18%
CZ	1169	18%	53%	19%	5%	5%	71%	24%
DK	1000	49%	37%	9%	4%	1%	86%	13%
DE	1519	28%	48%	15%	7%	2%	76%	22%
EE	1002	38%	46%	11%	3%	2%	84%	14%
EL	1000	34%	54%	8%	3%	1%	88%	11%
ES	1000	15%	49%	16%	6%	14%	64%	22%
FR	1024	33%	44%	14%	7%	2%	77%	21%
IE	1000	20%	50%	12%	6%	12%	70%	18%
IT	1039	18%	54%	15%	6%	7%	72%	21%
CY	505	61%	30%	3%	2%	4%	91%	5%
LV	1009	34%	45%	12%	5%	4%	79%	17%
LT	1018	23%	49%	16%	6%	6%	72%	22%
LU	500	44%	40%	9%	6%	1%	84%	15%
HU	1000	20%	52%	19%	5%	4%	72%	24%
MT	500	29%	52%	9%	2%	8%	81%	11%
NL	1000	33%	43%	17%	5%	2%	76%	22%
AT	1012	24%	57%	14%	3%	2%	81%	17%
PL	1000	21%	56%	13%	3%	7%	77%	16%
PT	1000	20%	55%	13%	4%	8%	75%	17%
RO	1000	26%	37%	13%	7%	17%	63%	20%
SI	1016	30%	50%	16%	3%	1%	80%	19%
SK	1055	15%	54%	21%	3%	7%	69%	24%
FI	1038	34%	51%	11%	3%	1%	85%	14%
SE	1015	43%	45%	7%	4%	1%	88%	11%
UK	1305	26%	53%	12%	5%	4%	79%	17%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	32%	49%	11%	4%	4%	81%	15%
Fairly important	8579	14%	55%	19%	5%	7%	69%	24%
TOTAL not important	955	7%	26%	32%	27%	8%	33%	59%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	30%	52%	12%	4%	2%	82%	16%
Not informed	11215	20%	47%	17%	7%	9%	67%	24%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	27%	52%	12%	4%	5%	79%	16%
No direct effects	5256	21%	45%	22%	9%	3%	66%	31%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	49%	51%	-	-	-	100%	
Intention + no action	15883	30%	70%	-	-	-	100%	
No intention + no action	4901	-	-	71%	29%	-		100%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	25%	49%	14%	7%	5%	74%	21%
EU	17915	26%	51%	14%	5%	4%	77%	19%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	57%	36%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
Some actions	6072	37%	50%	9%	3%	1%	87%	12%
A few actions	16738	22%	53%	16%	5%	4%	75%	21%
No action	2479	10%	40%	20%	16%	14%	50%	36%

QF13 Have you done any of the following during the past month for environmental reasons? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	Chosen an environmentally friendly way of traveling (by foot, bicycle, public transport)	Reduced the consumption of disposable items (for example plastic bags, certain kind of packaging, etc.)	Separated most of your waste for recycling	Cut down your water consumption (for example not leaving water running when washing the dishes or taking a shower, etc.)	Cut down your energy consumption (for example turning down air conditioning or heating, not leaving appliances on stand-by, buying energy saving light bulbs, buying energy efficient appliances, etc.)	Bought environmentally friendly products marked with an environmental label	Chosen locally produced products or groceries	Used my car less	None of these (SPONT.)	Others (SPONT.-SPECIFY)	DK
EU27	26730	28%	30%	59%	37%	47%	17%	21%	17%	9%	0%	2%
BE	1004	31%	48%	78%	40%	58%	20%	16%	26%	2%	0%	1%
BG	1000	19%	12%	24%	36%	36%	7%	13%	7%	22%	0%	7%
CZ	1169	33%	22%	66%	37%	50%	17%	26%	13%	7%	0%	1%
DK	1000	43%	27%	51%	46%	56%	41%	20%	19%	10%	1%	1%
DE	1519	31%	31%	68%	38%	62%	18%	29%	29%	5%	0%	0%
EE	1002	22%	20%	46%	40%	41%	19%	47%	13%	9%	-	3%
EL	1000	23%	17%	32%	39%	38%	13%	27%	9%	21%	-	-
ES	1000	26%	24%	52%	37%	33%	11%	12%	10%	11%	0%	5%
FR	1024	27%	43%	82%	58%	53%	19%	20%	25%	4%	1%	1%
IE	1000	26%	46%	70%	30%	44%	16%	19%	8%	8%	0%	4%
IT	1039	16%	25%	47%	27%	37%	11%	17%	9%	12%	-	4%
CY	505	16%	11%	20%	67%	57%	14%	19%	13%	15%	1%	0%
LV	1009	37%	22%	25%	24%	23%	16%	49%	10%	10%	0%	2%
LT	1018	26%	14%	30%	29%	25%	8%	30%	10%	20%	0%	3%
LU	500	36%	56%	83%	51%	58%	28%	32%	25%	3%	0%	-
HU	1000	40%	23%	49%	29%	41%	14%	18%	11%	9%	1%	1%
MT	500	25%	27%	29%	54%	55%	24%	32%	11%	11%	-	1%
NL	1000	46%	32%	69%	36%	59%	18%	11%	26%	8%	0%	0%
AT	1012	33%	35%	71%	28%	52%	33%	43%	19%	3%	-	1%
PL	1000	28%	20%	44%	32%	37%	13%	12%	11%	10%	0%	4%
PT	1000	17%	18%	54%	36%	35%	7%	11%	8%	13%	0%	2%
RO	1000	23%	17%	18%	32%	36%	11%	21%	10%	30%	-	6%
SI	1016	33%	21%	64%	40%	52%	18%	15%	11%	8%	0%	1%
SK	1055	41%	22%	64%	48%	44%	17%	25%	12%	6%	0%	0%
FI	1038	46%	41%	67%	41%	58%	23%	29%	25%	4%	0%	0%
SE	1015	46%	25%	69%	30%	59%	42%	32%	24%	7%	0%	0%
UK	1305	30%	44%	74%	35%	50%	23%	30%	18%	8%	0%	2%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>												
Very important	17007	32%	33%	63%	42%	51%	20%	24%	19%	7%	0%	2%
Fairly important	8579	24%	27%	54%	30%	41%	11%	18%	15%	11%	0%	3%
TOTAL not important	955	12%	12%	38%	21%	32%	7%	11%	8%	28%	0%	3%
<b>Information about environment</b>												
Informed	14802	32%	35%	65%	40%	51%	20%	24%	20%	6%	0%	1%
Not informed	11215	24%	23%	52%	34%	42%	13%	18%	14%	14%	0%	3%
<b>Environmental problems</b>												
Direct effects	20683	29%	31%	60%	39%	48%	18%	22%	18%	8%	0%	2%
No direct effects	5256	28%	26%	59%	33%	45%	14%	20%	18%	12%	0%	1%
<b>Environmental products</b>												
Intention + action	4127	40%	50%	73%	50%	59%	100%	42%	28%	-	0%	-
Intention + no action	15883	29%	29%	60%	37%	47%	-	20%	17%	8%	0%	1%
No intention + no action	4901	18%	19%	53%	32%	42%	-	12%	12%	18%	0%	2%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>												
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	27%	30%	54%	34%	42%	16%	21%	15%	10%	0%	2%
EU	17915	30%	31%	63%	40%	50%	18%	22%	19%	8%	0%	1%
<b>Environmental actions</b>												
Many actions	836	92%	96%	99%	95%	99%	84%	90%	85%	-	1%	-
Some actions	6072	51%	60%	87%	70%	81%	34%	42%	35%	-	0%	-
A few actions	16738	22%	21%	58%	29%	40%	10%	14%	11%	-	0%	-
No action	2479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-

QF14 In your opinion, which three of these should be the top-three priorities for (NATIONALITY) citizens in their daily life to protect the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Use public transport as much as possible instead of using your own car	Replace your car with a more energy efficient one, even if it is smaller or more expensive	Purchase ecologically friendly products for your daily needs	Sort waste so that it can be recycled	Reduce waste by, for example, buying bigger sizes, concentrated products, second hand items or avoid buying over-packaged products, etc.	Reduce your home energy consumption (electricity, heating, household appliances)	Consider environmental aspects when you make large expenditures (e.g., traveling, buying a car, heating systems, build a house etc)	Buy more local products while avoiding products that come from far away	Pay a little more in taxes to help protect the environment	None of these (SPONT.)	Others (SPONT.-SPECIFY)	DK
EU27	26730	38%	16%	23%	55%	30%	47%	15%	20%	3%	1%	0%	4%
BE	1004	40%	24%	18%	66%	32%	56%	16%	18%	3%	1%	1%	-
BG	1000	34%	15%	29%	46%	17%	32%	9%	21%	5%	3%	0%	11%
CZ	1169	33%	10%	25%	72%	30%	50%	14%	21%	1%	1%	-	2%
DK	1000	49%	37%	26%	43%	20%	54%	24%	12%	10%	1%	0%	1%
DE	1519	36%	17%	30%	46%	36%	59%	20%	29%	1%	1%	0%	2%
EE	1002	37%	15%	29%	59%	20%	34%	6%	39%	9%	2%	0%	4%
EL	1000	57%	15%	32%	49%	22%	53%	13%	29%	3%	0%	0%	0%
ES	1000	42%	14%	14%	48%	24%	49%	15%	9%	2%	2%	1%	7%
FR	1024	44%	20%	14%	69%	32%	51%	14%	19%	2%	1%	1%	2%
IE	1000	36%	13%	23%	62%	24%	49%	22%	24%	2%	1%	0%	5%
IT	1039	35%	18%	19%	48%	26%	38%	17%	15%	1%	2%	-	4%
CY	505	52%	23%	34%	48%	15%	64%	16%	18%	4%	0%	1%	2%
LV	1009	30%	10%	35%	58%	25%	23%	10%	35%	4%	1%	1%	3%
LT	1018	26%	17%	35%	55%	20%	27%	7%	37%	3%	4%	-	5%
LU	500	53%	15%	17%	65%	32%	49%	10%	22%	4%	1%	0%	1%
HU	1000	49%	10%	31%	60%	29%	42%	17%	18%	2%	1%	0%	2%
MT	500	40%	7%	42%	56%	19%	52%	8%	20%	3%	0%	1%	2%
NL	1000	38%	18%	27%	51%	34%	52%	23%	14%	6%	1%	1%	1%
AT	1012	35%	16%	36%	50%	44%	41%	16%	34%	2%	0%	-	2%
PL	1000	23%	13%	35%	60%	39%	34%	10%	13%	2%	1%	0%	5%
PT	1000	36%	15%	19%	60%	32%	45%	11%	13%	2%	2%	0%	3%
RO	1000	35%	10%	29%	44%	22%	34%	10%	21%	7%	2%	1%	14%
SI	1016	48%	7%	25%	69%	26%	52%	15%	15%	2%	1%	0%	2%
SK	1055	26%	9%	31%	75%	23%	51%	14%	39%	1%	1%	1%	1%
FI	1038	44%	20%	25%	56%	27%	45%	24%	22%	4%	1%	0%	1%
SE	1015	60%	19%	34%	47%	14%	41%	19%	40%	5%	1%	0%	0%
UK	1305	41%	13%	12%	65%	31%	52%	12%	23%	5%	3%	0%	4%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>													
Very important	17007	43%	16%	24%	58%	30%	49%	16%	21%	3%	1%	0%	2%
Fairly important	8579	32%	16%	22%	52%	31%	45%	15%	19%	2%	1%	0%	5%
TOTAL not important	955	21%	11%	14%	41%	25%	34%	12%	17%	2%	10%	0%	11%
<b>Information about environment</b>													
Informed	14802	40%	18%	24%	57%	30%	50%	16%	21%	3%	1%	0%	2%
Not informed	11215	37%	14%	22%	54%	30%	45%	15%	21%	3%	2%	0%	5%
<b>Environmental problems</b>													
Direct effects	20683	40%	16%	24%	56%	31%	48%	16%	20%	3%	1%	0%	3%
No direct effects	5256	35%	16%	20%	55%	30%	48%	14%	22%	2%	3%	0%	4%
<b>Environmental products</b>													
Intention + action	4127	43%	18%	37%	52%	32%	49%	21%	28%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Intention + no action	15883	39%	17%	24%	57%	31%	48%	15%	20%	3%	1%	0%	2%
No intention + no action	4901	35%	11%	12%	58%	29%	48%	13%	18%	2%	3%	0%	6%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>													
(NATIONALITY) govern	7581	37%	15%	22%	52%	29%	43%	13%	21%	3%	2%	0%	4%
EU	17915	40%	17%	24%	58%	31%	50%	16%	20%	3%	1%	0%	2%
<b>Environmental actions</b>													
Many actions	836	51%	16%	25%	46%	34%	59%	24%	35%	4%	0%	1%	0%
Some actions	6072	46%	18%	25%	61%	35%	58%	18%	24%	3%	0%	0%	1%
A few actions	16738	37%	16%	24%	57%	30%	46%	15%	19%	3%	0%	0%	2%
No action	2479	30%	10%	15%	41%	22%	30%	10%	17%	2%	11%	1%	14%

QF15.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...?

As an individual, you can play a role in protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	43%	43%	8%	3%	3%	86%	11%
BE	1004	44%	46%	7%	3%	-	90%	10%
BG	1000	28%	47%	12%	5%	8%	75%	17%
CZ	1169	32%	44%	17%	6%	1%	76%	23%
DK	1000	61%	30%	5%	3%	1%	91%	8%
DE	1519	54%	36%	7%	2%	1%	90%	9%
EE	1002	37%	42%	14%	6%	1%	79%	20%
EL	1000	57%	36%	5%	2%	-	93%	7%
ES	1000	36%	48%	8%	1%	7%	84%	9%
FR	1024	41%	45%	8%	4%	2%	86%	12%
IE	1000	66%	26%	1%	1%	6%	92%	2%
IT	1039	31%	53%	9%	3%	4%	84%	12%
CY	505	61%	24%	9%	3%	3%	85%	12%
LV	1009	23%	48%	18%	8%	3%	71%	26%
LT	1018	22%	51%	16%	7%	4%	73%	23%
LU	500	40%	34%	17%	8%	1%	74%	25%
HU	1000	39%	39%	14%	7%	1%	78%	21%
MT	500	62%	32%	2%	1%	3%	94%	3%
NL	1000	76%	21%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
AT	1012	36%	45%	14%	4%	1%	81%	18%
PL	1000	32%	48%	15%	2%	3%	80%	17%
PT	1000	30%	56%	8%	3%	3%	86%	11%
RO	1000	53%	33%	6%	4%	4%	86%	10%
SI	1016	41%	38%	15%	5%	1%	79%	20%
SK	1055	36%	48%	12%	3%	1%	84%	15%
FI	1038	30%	47%	19%	4%	-	77%	23%
SE	1015	61%	32%	4%	3%	-	93%	7%
UK	1305	47%	45%	4%	2%	2%	92%	6%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	52%	38%	6%	2%	2%	90%	8%
Fairly important	8579	30%	53%	12%	2%	3%	83%	14%
TOTAL not important	955	16%	38%	22%	16%	8%	54%	38%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	49%	42%	6%	2%	1%	91%	8%
Not informed	11215	36%	45%	11%	4%	4%	81%	15%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	48%	43%	6%	2%	1%	91%	8%
No direct effects	5256	30%	44%	18%	6%	2%	74%	24%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	61%	34%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
Intention + no action	15883	45%	45%	7%	2%	1%	90%	9%
No intention + no action	4901	27%	47%	16%	6%	4%	74%	22%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	41%	44%	9%	3%	3%	85%	12%
EU	17915	46%	43%	8%	2%	1%	89%	10%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	77%	20%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
Some actions	6072	59%	35%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
A few actions	16738	39%	47%	10%	2%	2%	86%	12%
No action	2479	24%	46%	15%	9%	6%	70%	24%

QF15.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...?

The big polluters (corporations and industry) should be mainly responsible for protecting the environment

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	59%	31%	6%	1%	3%	90%	7%
BE	1004	55%	35%	6%	3%	1%	90%	9%
BG	1000	73%	20%	2%	1%	4%	93%	3%
CZ	1169	72%	26%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
DK	1000	49%	37%	10%	2%	2%	86%	12%
DE	1519	57%	32%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
EE	1002	64%	31%	3%	-	2%	95%	3%
EL	1000	79%	12%	4%	4%	1%	91%	8%
ES	1000	55%	32%	4%	1%	8%	87%	5%
FR	1024	62%	28%	7%	2%	1%	90%	9%
IE	1000	74%	18%	2%	-	6%	92%	2%
IT	1039	61%	30%	5%	2%	2%	91%	7%
CY	505	89%	8%	1%	-	2%	97%	1%
LV	1009	79%	19%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
LT	1018	74%	23%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
LU	500	59%	28%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%
HU	1000	72%	24%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
MT	500	70%	25%	1%	-	4%	95%	1%
NL	1000	51%	36%	10%	3%	-	87%	13%
AT	1012	42%	43%	11%	2%	2%	85%	13%
PL	1000	50%	39%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
PT	1000	56%	38%	3%	1%	2%	94%	4%
RO	1000	71%	21%	3%	-	5%	92%	3%
SI	1016	85%	14%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SK	1055	66%	28%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
FI	1038	44%	45%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
SE	1015	72%	24%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
UK	1305	50%	36%	8%	2%	4%	86%	10%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	66%	26%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%
Fairly important	8579	47%	41%	8%	1%	3%	88%	9%
TOTAL not important	955	40%	32%	14%	6%	8%	72%	20%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	58%	33%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
Not informed	11215	61%	30%	5%	1%	3%	91%	6%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	63%	30%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
No direct effects	5256	49%	36%	11%	2%	2%	85%	13%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	61%	31%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
Intention + no action	15883	59%	32%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
No intention + no action	4901	59%	30%	6%	2%	3%	89%	8%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	58%	33%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
EU	17915	61%	30%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	60%	28%	9%	2%	1%	88%	11%
Some actions	6072	62%	29%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
A few actions	16738	58%	33%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
No action	2479	59%	28%	4%	2%	7%	87%	6%

QF15.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...?

Environmental problems have a direct effect on your daily life

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	37%	41%	16%	3%	3%	78%	19%
BE	1004	30%	44%	21%	4%	1%	74%	25%
BG	1000	48%	37%	7%	1%	7%	85%	8%
CZ	1169	35%	41%	18%	3%	3%	76%	21%
DK	1000	29%	30%	30%	9%	2%	59%	39%
DE	1519	34%	36%	24%	5%	1%	70%	29%
EE	1002	42%	41%	14%	2%	1%	83%	16%
EL	1000	84%	14%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1000	34%	48%	11%	1%	6%	82%	12%
FR	1024	36%	38%	18%	6%	2%	74%	24%
IE	1000	55%	30%	6%	2%	7%	85%	8%
IT	1039	47%	43%	5%	2%	3%	90%	7%
CY	505	81%	15%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
LV	1009	30%	45%	19%	4%	2%	75%	23%
LT	1018	33%	49%	13%	2%	3%	82%	15%
LU	500	39%	29%	26%	5%	1%	68%	31%
HU	1000	40%	37%	18%	3%	2%	77%	21%
MT	500	63%	29%	3%	1%	4%	92%	4%
NL	1000	25%	39%	30%	5%	1%	64%	35%
AT	1012	32%	42%	22%	3%	1%	74%	25%
PL	1000	26%	51%	19%	1%	3%	77%	20%
PT	1000	38%	51%	7%	1%	3%	89%	8%
RO	1000	57%	29%	8%	1%	5%	86%	9%
SI	1016	42%	40%	15%	2%	1%	82%	17%
SK	1055	50%	41%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
FI	1038	29%	43%	24%	3%	1%	72%	27%
SE	1015	27%	34%	25%	12%	2%	61%	37%
UK	1305	26%	45%	20%	4%	5%	71%	24%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	46%	38%	12%	2%	2%	84%	14%
Fairly important	8579	21%	48%	23%	4%	4%	69%	27%
TOTAL not important	955	11%	28%	36%	17%	8%	39%	53%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	37%	41%	18%	3%	1%	78%	21%
Not informed	11215	37%	41%	15%	3%	4%	78%	18%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	47%	53%	-	-	-	100%	
No direct effects	5256	-	-	83%	17%	-		100%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	45%	38%	14%	2%	1%	83%	16%
Intention + no action	15883	38%	42%	15%	3%	2%	80%	18%
No intention + no action	4901	25%	39%	26%	6%	4%	64%	32%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	35%	43%	16%	4%	2%	78%	20%
EU	17915	38%	41%	16%	3%	2%	79%	19%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	54%	31%	13%	2%	-	85%	15%
Some actions	6072	43%	37%	16%	3%	1%	80%	19%
A few actions	16738	35%	43%	17%	3%	2%	78%	20%
No action	2479	29%	39%	18%	7%	7%	68%	25%

QF16 Thinking about the budget of public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two statements comes closest to your view.

	TOTAL	Public authorities should purchase more environmentally friendly products, even if they are more expensive, because doing so would help to protect the environment	Public authorities should always choose the least expensive products, regardless of whether they are produced in an environmentally friendly way or not	Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	26730	73%	10%	7%	10%
BE	1004	76%	16%	7%	1%
BG	1000	65%	5%	8%	22%
CZ	1169	75%	7%	12%	6%
DK	1000	88%	6%	3%	3%
DE	1519	75%	9%	10%	6%
EE	1002	79%	5%	5%	11%
EL	1000	88%	5%	6%	1%
ES	1000	60%	11%	7%	22%
FR	1024	78%	9%	7%	6%
IE	1000	66%	9%	7%	18%
IT	1039	56%	17%	14%	13%
CY	505	94%	2%	1%	3%
LV	1009	80%	8%	5%	7%
LT	1018	78%	6%	6%	10%
LU	500	78%	9%	4%	9%
HU	1000	77%	9%	6%	8%
MT	500	81%	3%	3%	13%
NL	1000	84%	7%	6%	3%
AT	1012	68%	14%	11%	7%
PL	1000	75%	9%	3%	13%
PT	1000	67%	17%	4%	12%
RO	1000	66%	8%	6%	20%
SI	1016	85%	5%	4%	6%
SK	1055	77%	10%	7%	6%
FI	1038	84%	11%	3%	2%
SE	1015	91%	4%	2%	3%
UK	1305	78%	9%	4%	9%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>					
Very important	17007	78%	8%	6%	8%
Fairly important	8579	65%	13%	9%	13%
TOTAL not important	955	36%	25%	17%	22%
<b>Information about environment</b>					
Informed	14802	78%	10%	6%	6%
Not informed	11215	68%	10%	8%	14%
<b>Environmental problems</b>					
Direct effects	20683	76%	9%	7%	8%
No direct effects	5256	66%	13%	10%	11%
<b>Environmental products</b>					
Intention + action	4127	85%	7%	5%	3%
Intention + no action	15883	78%	9%	6%	7%
No intention + no action	4901	53%	17%	14%	16%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>					
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	68%	14%	8%	10%
EU	17915	77%	9%	7%	7%
<b>Environmental actions</b>					
Many actions	836	91%	2%	5%	2%
Some actions	6072	84%	6%	6%	4%
A few actions	16738	71%	12%	8%	9%
No action	2479	56%	10%	11%	23%

QF17 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

	TOTAL	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
EU27	26730	28%	67%	5%
BE	1004	17%	81%	2%
BG	1000	37%	50%	13%
CZ	1169	31%	67%	2%
DK	1000	37%	61%	2%
DE	1519	22%	75%	3%
EE	1002	47%	50%	3%
EL	1000	23%	76%	1%
ES	1000	19%	72%	9%
FR	1024	20%	77%	3%
IE	1000	27%	62%	11%
IT	1039	32%	61%	7%
CY	505	18%	80%	2%
LV	1009	38%	60%	2%
LT	1018	30%	67%	3%
LU	500	25%	71%	4%
HU	1000	34%	64%	2%
MT	500	25%	71%	4%
NL	1000	20%	79%	1%
AT	1012	45%	49%	6%
PL	1000	29%	66%	5%
PT	1000	25%	71%	4%
RO	1000	37%	54%	9%
SI	1016	34%	64%	2%
SK	1055	30%	67%	3%
FI	1038	54%	44%	2%
SE	1015	29%	69%	2%
UK	1305	41%	54%	5%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>				
Very important	17007	26%	71%	3%
Fairly important	8579	32%	62%	6%
TOTAL not important	955	36%	50%	14%
<b>Information about environment</b>				
Informed	14802	28%	70%	2%
Not informed	11215	29%	65%	6%
<b>Environmental problems</b>				
Direct effects	20683	29%	68%	3%
No direct effects	5256	28%	66%	6%
<b>Environmental products</b>				
Intention + action	4127	27%	71%	2%
Intention + no action	15883	28%	69%	3%
No intention + no action	4901	31%	63%	6%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>				
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	100%	-	-
EU	17915	-	100%	-
<b>Environmental actions</b>				
Many actions	836	23%	75%	2%
Some actions	6072	24%	73%	3%
A few actions	16738	30%	67%	3%
No action	2479	31%	59%	10%

QF18 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way(s) of tackling environmental problems? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Providing more information on environmental issues	Ensuring better enforcement of existing environmental legislation	Introducing heavier fines for offenders	Introducing stricter environmental legislation	Offering higher financial incentives (e.g.: tax breaks, subsidies) to industry, commerce and to citizens who protect the environment	Introducing and increasing taxation on environmentally damaging activities	None of these (SPONT.)	Others (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	26730	30%	33%	37%	25%	29%	14%	1%	0%	4%
BE	1004	25%	39%	42%	22%	44%	15%	1%	0%	1%
BG	1000	31%	21%	49%	36%	15%	10%	1%	0%	7%
CZ	1169	23%	29%	46%	29%	36%	15%	1%	0%	2%
DK	1000	34%	30%	31%	24%	39%	29%	0%	0%	1%
DE	1519	21%	40%	45%	25%	32%	13%	2%	0%	2%
EE	1002	44%	22%	42%	26%	24%	17%	0%	-	3%
EL	1000	41%	21%	49%	39%	26%	14%	1%	0%	0%
ES	1000	31%	35%	36%	21%	16%	9%	1%	0%	10%
FR	1024	27%	36%	41%	26%	30%	21%	1%	1%	2%
IE	1000	41%	30%	26%	20%	33%	12%	1%	0%	12%
IT	1039	42%	39%	27%	22%	20%	10%	2%	0%	3%
CY	505	50%	24%	47%	29%	25%	13%	-	-	3%
LV	1009	25%	31%	43%	32%	25%	16%	1%	1%	2%
LT	1018	24%	37%	39%	36%	23%	13%	1%	0%	2%
LU	500	27%	17%	40%	25%	43%	16%	4%	1%	3%
HU	1000	26%	34%	37%	37%	29%	11%	1%	1%	3%
MT	500	36%	49%	32%	33%	14%	7%	0%	-	4%
NL	1000	21%	33%	29%	24%	53%	20%	1%	0%	2%
AT	1012	32%	37%	34%	34%	31%	13%	2%	-	2%
PL	1000	27%	26%	42%	21%	34%	9%	1%	0%	4%
PT	1000	36%	31%	37%	23%	21%	11%	2%	0%	5%
RO	1000	36%	24%	33%	32%	17%	15%	1%	0%	9%
SI	1016	18%	28%	43%	35%	37%	20%	1%	0%	1%
SK	1055	19%	35%	47%	38%	35%	13%	0%	0%	1%
FI	1038	37%	26%	24%	25%	44%	27%	1%	0%	0%
SE	1015	35%	33%	21%	21%	51%	23%	1%	0%	1%
UK	1305	36%	25%	34%	20%	30%	14%	3%	0%	8%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>										
Very important	17007	33%	33%	39%	27%	29%	15%	1%	0%	3%
Fairly important	8579	27%	34%	36%	22%	29%	13%	2%	0%	5%
TOTAL not important	955	18%	22%	34%	18%	27%	11%	6%	1%	13%
<b>Information about environment</b>										
Informed	14802	29%	36%	37%	24%	33%	15%	1%	0%	2%
Not informed	11215	33%	30%	38%	26%	24%	12%	1%	0%	6%
<b>Environmental problems</b>										
Direct effects	20683	33%	34%	38%	26%	28%	14%	1%	0%	3%
No direct effects	5256	22%	32%	37%	21%	34%	16%	3%	0%	4%
<b>Environmental products</b>										
Intention + action	4127	28%	36%	35%	30%	37%	20%	1%	0%	1%
Intention + no action	15883	32%	35%	38%	25%	29%	13%	1%	0%	2%
No intention + no action	4901	28%	29%	39%	21%	27%	12%	2%	1%	6%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>										
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	34%	30%	37%	23%	26%	12%	2%	0%	4%
EU	17915	30%	35%	38%	26%	31%	15%	1%	0%	2%
<b>Environmental actions</b>										
Many actions	836	28%	40%	36%	27%	37%	23%	0%	0%	0%
Some actions	6072	27%	37%	39%	27%	38%	19%	1%	0%	1%
A few actions	16738	32%	33%	38%	25%	27%	12%	1%	0%	3%
No action	2479	31%	22%	33%	23%	19%	11%	6%	0%	11%

QF19 In your opinion, would it be useful or not to set up a European Union civil protection force that could help the (NATIONALITY) authorities in the response to natural disasters?

	TOTAL	Very useful	Fairly useful	Not very useful	Not at all useful	DK	Useful	Not useful
EU27	26730	38%	40%	10%	4%	8%	78%	14%
BE	1004	48%	40%	9%	2%	1%	88%	11%
BG	1000	55%	29%	4%	1%	11%	84%	5%
CZ	1169	35%	41%	13%	4%	7%	76%	17%
DK	1000	30%	35%	20%	9%	6%	65%	29%
DE	1519	28%	33%	18%	12%	9%	61%	30%
EE	1002	44%	38%	7%	3%	8%	82%	10%
EL	1000	63%	30%	4%	2%	1%	93%	6%
ES	1000	40%	43%	2%	1%	14%	83%	3%
FR	1024	42%	43%	8%	3%	4%	85%	11%
IE	1000	43%	38%	4%	2%	13%	81%	6%
IT	1039	37%	47%	8%	2%	6%	84%	10%
CY	505	86%	11%	1%	-	2%	97%	1%
LV	1009	43%	39%	9%	4%	5%	82%	13%
LT	1018	35%	42%	10%	5%	8%	77%	15%
LU	500	49%	38%	5%	1%	7%	87%	6%
HU	1000	41%	43%	7%	2%	7%	84%	9%
MT	500	58%	33%	2%	-	7%	91%	2%
NL	1000	25%	39%	23%	8%	5%	64%	31%
AT	1012	27%	51%	11%	2%	9%	78%	13%
PL	1000	37%	48%	6%	1%	8%	85%	7%
PT	1000	38%	49%	5%	1%	7%	87%	6%
RO	1000	60%	28%	3%	1%	8%	88%	4%
SI	1016	51%	34%	7%	2%	6%	85%	9%
SK	1055	23%	48%	13%	6%	10%	71%	19%
FI	1038	12%	44%	27%	12%	5%	56%	39%
SE	1015	50%	34%	9%	3%	4%	84%	12%
UK	1305	36%	39%	9%	7%	9%	75%	16%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	46%	37%	8%	3%	6%	83%	11%
Fairly important	8579	25%	48%	12%	5%	10%	73%	17%
TOTAL not important	955	19%	32%	18%	15%	16%	51%	33%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	37%	42%	11%	5%	5%	79%	16%
Not informed	11215	40%	38%	8%	4%	10%	78%	12%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	41%	42%	8%	3%	6%	83%	11%
No direct effects	5256	29%	37%	16%	10%	8%	66%	26%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	42%	39%	10%	4%	5%	81%	14%
Intention + no action	15883	39%	43%	9%	4%	5%	82%	13%
No intention + no action	4901	32%	38%	12%	8%	10%	70%	20%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	35%	41%	10%	6%	8%	76%	16%
EU	17915	40%	41%	10%	4%	5%	81%	14%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	42%	35%	11%	7%	5%	77%	18%
Some actions	6072	41%	36%	13%	5%	5%	77%	18%
A few actions	16738	38%	42%	9%	4%	7%	80%	13%
No action	2479	35%	39%	6%	6%	14%	74%	12%

QF20.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...?

European environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	
EU27	26730	40%	42%	8%	3%	7%	82%	11%	
BE	1004	46%	46%	6%	-	2%	92%	6%	
BG	1000	44%	38%	5%	2%	11%	82%	7%	
CZ	1169	35%	48%	10%	2%	5%	83%	12%	
DK	1000	51%	28%	13%	5%	3%	79%	18%	
DE	1519	52%	34%	9%	3%	2%	86%	12%	
EE	1002	48%	41%	5%	1%	5%	89%	6%	
EL	1000	71%	24%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%	
ES	1000	38%	42%	4%	1%	15%	80%	5%	
FR	1024	46%	42%	5%	2%	5%	88%	7%	
IE	1000	41%	38%	5%	2%	14%	79%	7%	
IT	1039	29%	53%	8%	2%	8%	82%	10%	
CY	505	82%	12%	2%	-	4%	94%	2%	
LV	1009	36%	47%	10%	2%	5%	83%	12%	
LT	1018	38%	50%	6%	1%	5%	88%	7%	
LU	500	51%	37%	5%	2%	5%	88%	7%	
HU	1000	54%	41%	3%	-	2%	95%	3%	
MT	500	36%	38%	12%	6%	8%	74%	18%	
NL	1000	39%	43%	13%	3%	2%	82%	16%	
AT	1012	21%	39%	24%	9%	7%	60%	33%	
PL	1000	31%	50%	10%	1%	8%	81%	11%	
PT	1000	38%	53%	3%	-	6%	91%	3%	
RO	1000	53%	32%	2%	1%	12%	85%	3%	
SI	1016	42%	41%	10%	3%	4%	83%	13%	
SK	1055	35%	51%	8%	1%	5%	86%	9%	
FI	1038	28%	54%	12%	3%	3%	82%	15%	
SE	1015	46%	34%	9%	5%	6%	80%	14%	
UK	1305	26%	44%	14%	6%	10%	70%	20%	
<b>Protecting the environment</b>									
Very important	17007	49%	38%	6%	2%	5%	87%	8%	
Fairly important	8579	26%	52%	11%	2%	9%	78%	13%	
TOTAL not important	955	17%	36%	19%	10%	18%	53%	29%	
<b>Information about environment</b>									
Informed	14802	42%	42%	9%	3%	4%	84%	12%	
Not informed	11215	39%	42%	8%	2%	9%	81%	10%	
<b>Environmental problems</b>									
Direct effects	20683	43%	43%	7%	2%	5%	86%	9%	
No direct effects	5256	31%	41%	15%	6%	7%	72%	21%	
<b>Environmental products</b>									
Intention + action	4127	48%	38%	8%	3%	3%	86%	11%	
Intention + no action	15883	42%	45%	7%	2%	4%	87%	9%	
No intention + no action	4901	32%	42%	12%	4%	10%	74%	16%	
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>									
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	31%	43%	13%	5%	8%	74%	18%	
EU	17915	46%	43%	6%	1%	4%	89%	7%	
<b>Environmental actions</b>									
Many actions	836	53%	29%	9%	5%	4%	82%	14%	
Some actions	6072	48%	37%	9%	2%	4%	85%	11%	
A few actions	16738	39%	45%	8%	2%	6%	84%	10%	
No action	2479	33%	41%	8%	3%	15%	74%	11%	

QF20.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...?

The EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	38%	42%	9%	4%	7%	83%	13%
BE	1004	35%	43%	14%	6%	2%	78%	20%
BG	1000	43%	35%	6%	1%	15%	78%	7%
CZ	1169	30%	49%	12%	3%	6%	79%	15%
DK	1000	59%	30%	6%	3%	2%	89%	9%
DE	1519	45%	38%	8%	5%	4%	83%	13%
EE	1002	35%	44%	12%	3%	6%	79%	15%
EL	1000	66%	28%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
ES	1000	35%	46%	4%	1%	14%	81%	5%
FR	1024	40%	39%	12%	5%	4%	79%	17%
IE	1000	39%	39%	5%	3%	14%	78%	8%
IT	1039	24%	49%	12%	5%	10%	73%	17%
CY	505	78%	12%	4%	3%	3%	90%	7%
LV	1009	30%	48%	12%	2%	8%	78%	14%
LT	1018	30%	48%	9%	3%	10%	78%	12%
LU	500	47%	31%	8%	8%	6%	78%	16%
HU	1000	44%	41%	9%	2%	4%	85%	11%
MT	500	39%	38%	8%	5%	10%	77%	13%
NL	1000	40%	42%	10%	5%	3%	82%	15%
AT	1012	32%	44%	15%	5%	4%	76%	20%
PL	1000	37%	52%	5%	2%	4%	89%	7%
PT	1000	34%	55%	4%	1%	6%	89%	5%
RO	1000	52%	33%	3%	1%	11%	85%	4%
SI	1016	46%	40%	8%	2%	4%	86%	10%
SK	1055	37%	45%	10%	2%	6%	82%	12%
FI	1038	29%	54%	11%	4%	2%	83%	15%
SE	1015	69%	25%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
UK	1305	31%	44%	11%	6%	8%	75%	17%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	45%	39%	8%	3%	5%	84%	11%
Fairly important	8579	27%	51%	11%	4%	7%	78%	15%
TOTAL not important	955	17%	38%	16%	13%	16%	55%	29%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	40%	43%	9%	4%	4%	83%	13%
Not informed	11215	36%	42%	9%	4%	9%	78%	13%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	40%	44%	8%	3%	5%	84%	11%
No direct effects	5256	32%	41%	13%	8%	6%	73%	21%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	49%	38%	8%	2%	3%	87%	10%
Intention + no action	15883	40%	45%	8%	3%	4%	85%	11%
No intention + no action	4901	27%	44%	13%	7%	9%	71%	20%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	33%	43%	12%	5%	7%	76%	17%
EU	17915	42%	43%	8%	3%	4%	85%	11%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	53%	33%	7%	4%	3%	86%	11%
Some actions	6072	46%	38%	9%	4%	3%	84%	13%
A few actions	16738	36%	46%	9%	4%	5%	82%	13%
No action	2479	32%	39%	8%	5%	16%	71%	13%

QF20.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree...?

The EU should allocate more money to the protection of environment, even if this means that less money is spent on other areas.

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	33%	45%	11%	2%	9%	78%	13%
BE	1004	29%	53%	13%	3%	2%	82%	16%
BG	1000	48%	31%	4%	1%	16%	79%	5%
CZ	1169	27%	48%	15%	2%	8%	75%	17%
DK	1000	53%	33%	7%	2%	5%	86%	9%
DE	1519	35%	43%	15%	2%	5%	78%	17%
EE	1002	32%	44%	14%	2%	8%	76%	16%
EL	1000	70%	26%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
ES	1000	33%	46%	5%	1%	15%	79%	6%
FR	1024	34%	45%	10%	3%	8%	79%	13%
IE	1000	34%	41%	7%	1%	17%	75%	8%
IT	1039	25%	48%	11%	2%	14%	73%	13%
CY	505	87%	7%	2%	-	4%	94%	2%
LV	1009	30%	45%	16%	2%	7%	75%	18%
LT	1018	28%	47%	14%	2%	9%	75%	16%
LU	500	38%	38%	11%	6%	7%	76%	17%
HU	1000	40%	39%	12%	2%	7%	79%	14%
MT	500	38%	42%	5%	1%	14%	80%	6%
NL	1000	26%	47%	18%	3%	6%	73%	21%
AT	1012	36%	47%	9%	2%	6%	83%	11%
PL	1000	29%	55%	7%	1%	8%	84%	8%
PT	1000	29%	52%	7%	1%	11%	81%	8%
RO	1000	51%	30%	6%	1%	12%	81%	7%
SI	1016	45%	39%	10%	2%	4%	84%	12%
SK	1055	34%	44%	12%	2%	8%	78%	14%
FI	1038	23%	60%	12%	2%	3%	83%	14%
SE	1015	53%	36%	6%	2%	3%	89%	8%
UK	1305	23%	48%	14%	3%	12%	71%	17%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	41%	43%	7%	2%	7%	84%	9%
Fairly important	8579	20%	51%	15%	2%	12%	71%	17%
TOTAL not important	955	13%	29%	30%	12%	16%	42%	42%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	34%	47%	11%	2%	6%	81%	13%
Not informed	11215	33%	43%	10%	2%	12%	76%	12%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	36%	47%	9%	1%	7%	83%	10%
No direct effects	5256	23%	42%	20%	5%	10%	65%	25%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	42%	44%	8%	1%	5%	86%	9%
Intention + no action	15883	36%	48%	9%	1%	6%	84%	10%
No intention + no action	4901	21%	40%	20%	6%	13%	61%	26%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	31%	44%	12%	3%	10%	75%	15%
EU	17915	35%	46%	10%	2%	7%	81%	12%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	44%	41%	6%	2%	7%	85%	8%
Some actions	6072	38%	45%	9%	2%	6%	83%	11%
A few actions	16738	32%	47%	11%	2%	8%	79%	13%
No action	2479	28%	39%	12%	4%	17%	67%	16%

QF21 Do you think that current labels on products allow you to identify those products that are genuinely environmentally friendly?

	TOTAL	Yes, certainly	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	DK	Yes	No
EU27	26730	12%	40%	29%	13%	6%	52%	42%
BE	1004	12%	39%	36%	10%	3%	51%	46%
BG	1000	6%	23%	31%	29%	11%	29%	60%
CZ	1169	18%	48%	22%	8%	4%	66%	30%
DK	1000	15%	44%	26%	11%	4%	59%	37%
DE	1519	8%	32%	40%	18%	2%	40%	58%
EE	1002	14%	38%	30%	14%	4%	52%	44%
EL	1000	11%	29%	29%	31%	-	40%	60%
ES	1000	9%	37%	26%	10%	18%	46%	36%
FR	1024	17%	39%	30%	10%	4%	56%	40%
IE	1000	13%	42%	22%	12%	11%	55%	34%
IT	1039	16%	46%	20%	12%	6%	62%	32%
CY	505	16%	30%	22%	25%	7%	46%	47%
LV	1009	11%	28%	38%	19%	4%	39%	57%
LT	1018	7%	34%	36%	19%	4%	41%	55%
LU	500	14%	47%	24%	9%	6%	61%	33%
HU	1000	10%	37%	36%	14%	3%	47%	50%
MT	500	14%	34%	25%	9%	18%	48%	34%
NL	1000	17%	42%	31%	7%	3%	59%	38%
AT	1012	12%	50%	27%	8%	3%	62%	35%
PL	1000	13%	37%	30%	13%	7%	50%	43%
PT	1000	19%	43%	21%	7%	10%	62%	28%
RO	1000	9%	30%	27%	23%	11%	39%	50%
SI	1016	11%	52%	22%	12%	3%	63%	34%
SK	1055	8%	45%	32%	11%	4%	53%	43%
FI	1038	14%	57%	22%	7%	-	71%	29%
SE	1015	9%	51%	27%	11%	2%	60%	38%
UK	1305	11%	48%	27%	8%	6%	59%	35%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>								
Very important	17007	14%	40%	28%	13%	5%	54%	41%
Fairly important	8579	9%	40%	32%	12%	7%	49%	44%
TOTAL not important	955	6%	25%	31%	24%	14%	31%	55%
<b>Information about environment</b>								
Informed	14802	14%	44%	29%	10%	3%	58%	39%
Not informed	11215	10%	34%	31%	17%	8%	44%	48%
<b>Environmental problems</b>								
Direct effects	20683	13%	41%	29%	12%	5%	54%	41%
No direct effects	5256	9%	34%	35%	17%	5%	43%	52%
<b>Environmental products</b>								
Intention + action	4127	15%	48%	27%	8%	2%	63%	35%
Intention + no action	15883	13%	43%	29%	11%	4%	56%	40%
No intention + no action	4901	9%	27%	34%	21%	9%	36%	55%
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>								
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	15%	41%	26%	13%	5%	56%	39%
EU	17915	11%	40%	31%	13%	5%	51%	44%
<b>Environmental actions</b>								
Many actions	836	11%	48%	28%	11%	2%	59%	39%
Some actions	6072	12%	42%	32%	12%	2%	54%	44%
A few actions	16738	13%	40%	30%	12%	5%	53%	42%
No action	2479	8%	28%	27%	23%	14%	36%	50%

QF22 There is an ongoing debate about the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO). Are you personally in favour of or opposed to the use of GMOs?

	TOTAL	Totally in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Totally opposed	I have never heard of GMOs (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	In favour	Opposed	
EU27	26730	4%	17%	24%	34%	9%	12%	21%	58%	
BE	1004	3%	19%	29%	26%	12%	11%	22%	55%	
BG	1000	5%	11%	18%	25%	23%	18%	16%	43%	
CZ	1169	4%	25%	32%	18%	11%	10%	29%	50%	
DK	1000	4%	18%	36%	30%	4%	8%	22%	66%	
DE	1519	4%	11%	31%	40%	4%	10%	15%	71%	
EE	1002	3%	14%	32%	36%	7%	8%	17%	68%	
EL	1000	6%	6%	11%	66%	10%	1%	12%	77%	
ES	1000	4%	22%	11%	20%	23%	20%	26%	31%	
FR	1024	3%	12%	31%	39%	2%	13%	15%	70%	
IE	1000	5%	19%	16%	25%	13%	22%	24%	41%	
IT	1039	5%	25%	19%	36%	5%	10%	30%	55%	
CY	505	1%	6%	9%	72%	6%	6%	7%	81%	
LV	1009	2%	9%	24%	51%	8%	6%	11%	75%	
LT	1018	3%	11%	22%	49%	5%	10%	14%	71%	
LU	500	6%	13%	21%	44%	6%	10%	19%	65%	
HU	1000	4%	8%	20%	50%	14%	4%	12%	70%	
MT	500	4%	15%	14%	14%	34%	19%	19%	28%	
NL	1000	8%	27%	26%	25%	3%	11%	35%	51%	
AT	1012	6%	11%	19%	43%	16%	5%	17%	62%	
PL	1000	5%	15%	29%	38%	6%	7%	20%	67%	
PT	1000	5%	22%	21%	7%	23%	22%	27%	28%	
RO	1000	5%	13%	15%	35%	16%	16%	18%	50%	
SI	1016	1%	9%	26%	56%	4%	4%	10%	82%	
SK	1055	2%	15%	35%	27%	13%	8%	17%	62%	
FI	1038	4%	15%	32%	40%	2%	7%	19%	72%	
SE	1015	3%	15%	31%	41%	3%	7%	18%	72%	
UK	1305	4%	21%	25%	24%	11%	15%	25%	49%	
<b>Protecting the environment</b>										
Very important	17007	4%	16%	24%	38%	7%	11%	20%	62%	
Fairly important	8579	5%	21%	26%	26%	10%	12%	26%	52%	
TOTAL not important	955	5%	19%	20%	19%	23%	14%	24%	39%	
<b>Information about environment</b>										
Informed	14802	5%	20%	26%	34%	5%	10%	25%	60%	
Not informed	11215	3%	13%	22%	35%	14%	13%	16%	57%	
<b>Environmental problems</b>										
Direct effects	20683	4%	17%	24%	36%	8%	11%	21%	60%	
No direct effects	5256	5%	17%	27%	28%	11%	12%	22%	55%	
<b>Environmental products</b>										
Intention + action	4127	3%	17%	28%	41%	4%	7%	20%	69%	
Intention + no action	15883	5%	20%	24%	33%	7%	11%	25%	57%	
No intention + no action	4901	4%	12%	23%	33%	14%	14%	16%	56%	
<b>Level of decisionmaking</b>										
(NATIONALITY) government	7581	6%	19%	23%	31%	11%	10%	25%	54%	
EU	17915	4%	16%	26%	36%	7%	11%	20%	62%	
<b>Environmental actions</b>										
Many actions	836	3%	12%	29%	45%	2%	9%	15%	74%	
Some actions	6072	3%	15%	29%	40%	4%	9%	18%	69%	
A few actions	16738	5%	19%	24%	32%	9%	11%	24%	56%	
No action	2479	4%	13%	17%	28%	23%	15%	17%	45%	