



Special Eurobarometer 459

Report

Climate change

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

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Media monitoring and analysis" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

Climate change represents one of the biggest challenges for humankind in the 21st century and taking action to address it is one of the top priorities for the European Union (EU).

By 2012, the average global surface temperature was 0.85°C higher than in 1880, according to the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which brings together thousands of the world's leading climate scientists. In addition, each of the past three decades has been warmer than any preceding decade since records began in 1850.

There is widespread consensus within the scientific community that these changes are caused by greenhouse gases emitted due to human activity, and particularly by carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is at its highest level for at least 800,000 years.

According to the 'Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2016' report by the European Environment Agency¹, climate change is also affecting ecosystems, economic sectors and human health and well-being in Europe. Average European temperatures and sea levels are rising, while sea ice in the Arctic region is shrinking. Precipitation patterns are changing, generally making wet regions in Europe wetter and dry regions drier. At the same time, climate-related extremes such as heatwaves, heavy rainfall and droughts are increasing in frequency and intensity in many regions.

This Eurobarometer survey comes after the historic United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21) held in December 2015 in Paris, where 195 countries agreed on the world's first universal action plan to tackle climate change by limiting global warming to 'well below' 2°C.

The EU has set itself ambitious greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for 2030, on top of targets for 2020, under a wider 2030 climate and energy package which sets three key objectives: at least a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels); at least a 27% share for renewable energy; and at least a 27% improvement in energy efficiency (potentially rising to 30%)². The European Commission has also issued a 'roadmap' for further EU emissions cuts by 2050³.

The EU is on track to meet the targets under its 2020 climate and energy package: a 20% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels); 20% of EU energy from renewables; and a 20% improvement in energy efficiency⁴. According to the Second Report on the State of the Energy Union⁵, EU emissions in 2015 were 22% below 1990 levels, while the economy grew by 50% over the same period⁶.

In 2016, the Commission also presented a European low-emission mobility strategy⁷. By mid-century, greenhouse gas emissions from transport should be at least 60% lower than in 1990 and be firmly on the path towards zero, while ensuring the mobility needs of people and goods as well as global connectivity.

¹ <http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/climate-change-impacts-and-vulnerability-2016>

² https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2030_en

³ COM (2011) 112: [A Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050](#) (08 Mar 2011).

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2020_en

⁵ The Energy Union strategy launched in 2015 aims to ensure affordable, secure and sustainable energy for Europe and its citizens. The strategy will lead to a sustainable, low-carbon and environmentally friendly economy, putting Europe at the forefront of renewable energy production and the fight against climate change.

⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/second-report-state-energy-union_en

⁷ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-2497_en.htm

Previous rounds of this Eurobarometer survey on climate change were carried out in 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015. This latest edition of the report covers four main areas:

- Perceptions of climate change: where climate change ranks alongside other global challenges, and how serious the problem of climate change itself is considered to be;
- Taking action on climate change: who has primary responsibility for addressing the problem, and personal steps taken to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- Attitudes to fighting climate change and reducing fossil fuel imports: whether fighting climate change, reducing fossil fuel imports and promoting EU expertise in clean technologies is considered good for the economy; and whether more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels are reduced;
- Looking to the future: whether national governments should set targets for renewable energy, and whether they should support energy efficiency.

This survey was carried out by TNS opinion & social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between 18 and 27 March 2017⁸. 27,901 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of the Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA). The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and analysis” Unit)⁹. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS opinion & social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals¹⁰.

⁸ It is important to note that this survey was conducted in late winter/early spring (March 2017), while the previous edition, Special Eurobarometer 435, was carried out in late spring/early summer (May-June 2015). The edition prior to that, Special Eurobarometer 409, was conducted in winter (November-December 2013).

⁹ <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm>

¹⁰ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% in cases where the respondent could give several answers to a question.

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Around three-quarters of Europeans see climate change as a very serious problem -

- Around three-quarters of European Union (EU) citizens (74%) consider climate change to be a very serious problem and more than nine in ten (92%) see it as a serious problem.
- The share of respondents seeing climate change as a very serious problem has risen by 5 percentage points (pp) since the previous Eurobarometer survey in 2015 (69%). Differences between socio-demographic groups have also narrowed since 2015, indicative of a growing consensus.
- Since 2015, there has been an increase of at least 5 pp in the proportion of citizens seeing climate change as a very serious problem (those rating it 7-10 out of 10) in 16 Member States.
- Around one in ten EU citizens (12%) consider climate change to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole and more than four in ten (43%) see climate change as one of the most serious global problems.
- The proportion of respondents who consider climate change to be the most serious global problem has increased since 2015 in six Member States, notably in the Netherlands (27%, +11 pp), Spain (13%, +5 pp) and Estonia (9%, +3 pp).
- Climate change is now seen as the third most serious global problem, after poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water (28%) and international terrorism (24%). A notable change since the previous Eurobarometer is the decline of the economic situation and the rise of international terrorism among citizens' top concerns, with the economic situation now fifth.
- As in 2015, there are some notable regional variations. Climate change is seen as the single most serious problem facing the world in Sweden (38%) and Denmark (29%), while this view is held by fewer than one in ten respondents in parts of Eastern and Southern Europe.

- 90% of Europeans say that they have personally taken action to fight climate change -

- Nearly half of EU citizens say they have personally taken action to fight climate change in the past six months (49%), yet when given examples this rises to 90%. The share of respondents who have taken at least one personal action has fallen by 4 pp since 2015. However, over seven in ten (71%) reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling.
- Over four in ten respondents (43%) think national governments are responsible for tackling climate change, while just under four in ten think the EU (39%) and business and industry (38%) have responsibility.
- A large majority of EU citizens agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU (79%) and that promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU (77%) and reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU (65%) can benefit the EU economically.
- Similarly, a clear majority of citizens agree that reducing fossil fuel imports can increase the security of EU energy supplies (64%) and that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means reducing fossil fuels subsidies (79%).
- An overwhelming majority of respondents also believe it is important for their national government to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used (89%) and provide support for improving energy efficiency (88%) by 2030.

I. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

At the start of the survey, respondents were asked what they consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world. They were also asked what they believe are the other most serious global problems. Respondents were then asked how serious a problem they consider climate change to be.

1 Perceptions of climate change as a global problem

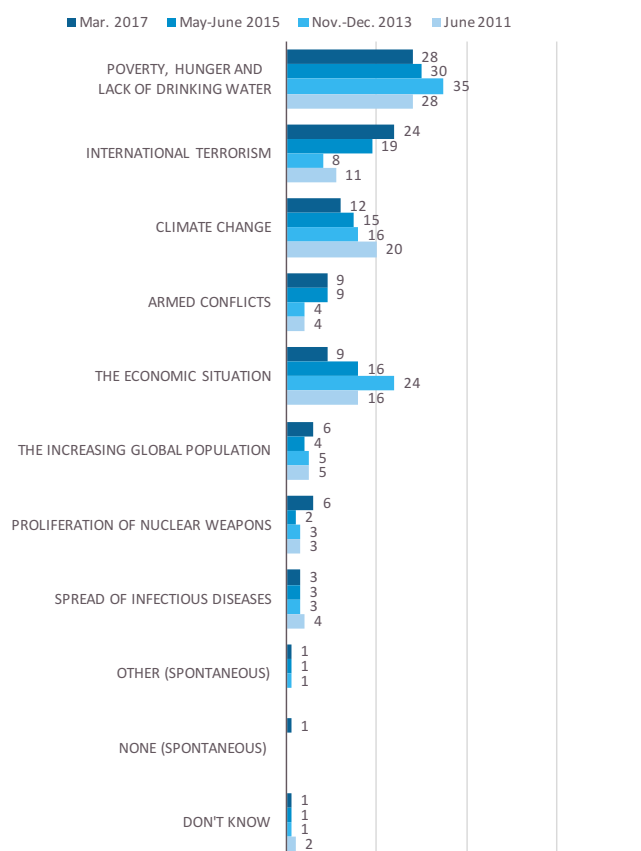
- More than one in ten respondents think climate change is the single most serious problem facing the world -

Respondents were given a list of problems currently facing the world as a whole and asked which they consider to be the single most serious one^{11 12}.

Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water is mentioned by almost three in ten respondents (28%) as the most serious problem facing the world. Just under a quarter of people (24%) think that **international terrorism** is the most serious problem, while around one in ten choose **climate change** (12%), the **economic situation** (9%) and **armed conflicts** (9%). Finally, fewer than one in ten respondents consider the **proliferation of nuclear weapons** (6%), the **increasing global population** (6%) or the **spread of infectious diseases** (3%) to be the single most serious global problem.

Despite a drop of 3 percentage points (pp) since 2015, climate change is now considered the third single most serious global problem (fourth in 2015). This is mainly due to a big decline in the proportion of Europeans citing the economic situation (the third most mentioned problem in 2015), which, after having surged in 2013, has fallen consistently in the past two surveys (-8 pp in 2015; -7 pp in 2017).

QC1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? (% - EU28)



¹¹ QC1a: Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

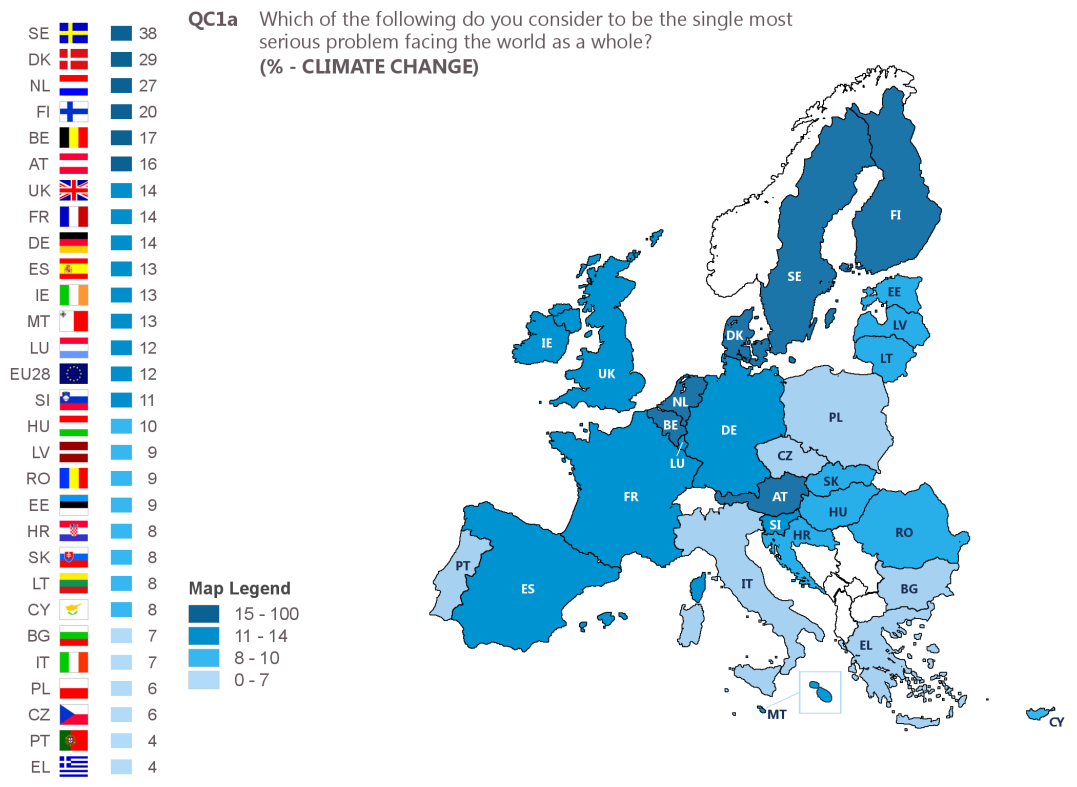
¹² The order in which the possible answers were listed was rotated for each respondent. This was not the case in the previous survey in 2015 (Special Eurobarometer 435), when the possible answers were always listed in the same order.

The largest increases are seen in the proportions of respondents who think that international terrorism (24%, +5 percentage points) and the proliferation of nuclear weapons (6%, +4 pp) are the single most serious global problems. There is also a slight increase in the proportion who are most concerned about the world's increasing population (6%, +2 pp).

Conversely, the proportion of individuals who consider poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water (28%, -2 pp) to be the single most serious problem facing the world has fallen slightly since 2015.

Finally, the proportions of respondents who are most concerned about armed conflicts (9%) and the spread of infectious diseases (3%) have remained the same since 2015.

The following map shows the EU Member States in which respondents are most likely to see climate change as the single most serious problem facing the world. In three Member States, at least a quarter of respondents say that climate change is the most serious problem: Sweden (38%), Denmark (29%) and the Netherlands (27%). At the other end of the scale, fewer than one in ten respondents consider it to be the most serious problem in 13 Member States, with the lowest scores in Portugal and Greece (both 4%) and the Czech Republic and Poland (both 6%).

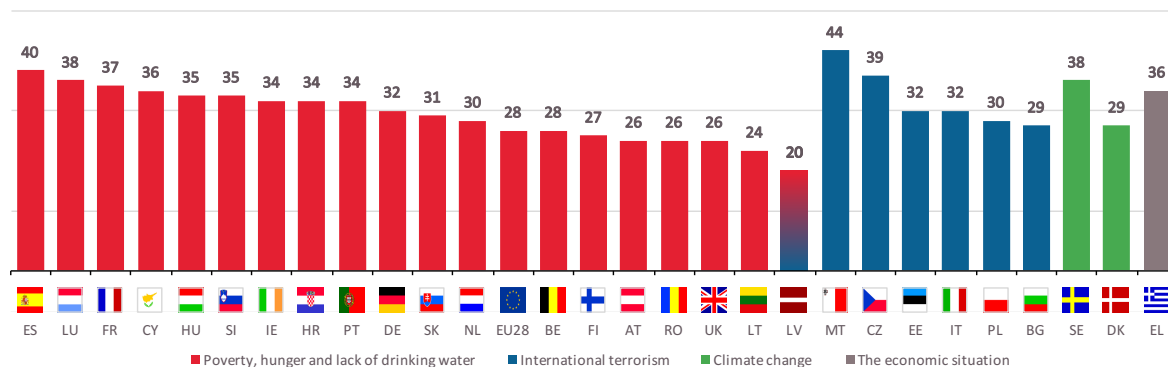


A relative majority of respondents identify **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** as the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole in 18 Member States, led by Spain (40%), Luxembourg (38%) and France (37%). By contrast, people in Poland (16%), Estonia and Italy (both 17%) are the least likely to choose this problem.

International terrorism is seen as the single most serious problem facing the world in six Member States, notably in Malta (44%), the Czech Republic (39%) and Estonia and Italy (both 32%). However, fewer than one in six respondents in Greece (11%) and Spain and Sweden (both 14%) choose this answer. In Latvia, equal proportions of respondents mention poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water and international terrorism (20%).

In two Member States, **climate change** is seen as the single most serious global problem: Sweden (38%) and Denmark (29%). The **economic situation** is seen as the single most serious global problem in only one Member State, Greece, where just over a third of respondents (36%) give this answer.

QC1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Since 2015, some Member States have seen noticeable changes in the proportions of respondents who consider certain issues to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole:

- The proportion of respondents who consider **climate change** to be the single most serious problem facing the world has increased since 2015 in six Member States, especially the Netherlands (27%, +11 pp), Spain (13%, +5 pp) and Estonia (9%, +3 pp). The proportion of respondents choosing climate change has fallen most in Slovenia (11%, -14 pp), Germany (14%, -12 pp) and Croatia (8%, -9 pp).
- The proportion of respondents who think that **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** is the single most serious global problem has increased slightly in eight Member States since 2015. The biggest increases can be found in Cyprus (36%, +5 pp), Germany (32%, +4 pp), Slovakia (31%, +3 pp) and Finland (27%, +3 pp). The proportion has declined most in Portugal (34%, -13 pp), Spain (40%, -11 pp) and Romania (26%, -10 pp).

- The proportion of respondents citing **international terrorism** has increased in 23 of the 28 Member States, led by Portugal (30%, +22 pp), the Czech Republic (39%, +15 pp), Estonia (32%, +14 pp) and Bulgaria (29%, +14 pp). It has fallen only in the Netherlands (17%, -5 pp), Belgium (23%, -4 pp) and the United Kingdom (25%, -3 pp).
- Reflecting the EU-wide results, ratings for **armed conflicts** have remained largely stable in all Member States. The largest increases are seen in Croatia (10%, +5 pp) and Slovenia (8%, +5 pp), while the biggest decreases can be seen in Estonia (18%, -7 pp), Latvia (19%, -7 pp) and Poland (18%, -6 pp).
- The proportion of respondents naming the **economic situation** has declined in all Member States but one (it remained the same in Greece). The biggest falls can be seen in Cyprus (17%, -17 pp), Bulgaria (9%, -16 pp), Croatia (13%, -14 pp) and Hungary (6%, -14 pp).

QC1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(%)

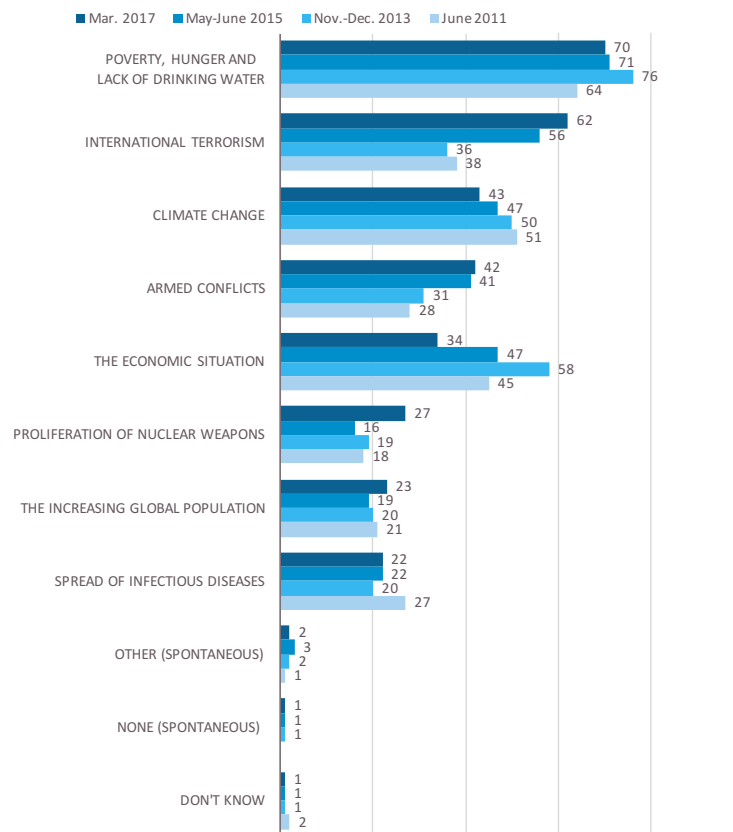
		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		International terrorism		Climate change		Armed conflicts		The economic situation	
		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015	
EU28		28	▼2	24	▲5	12	▼3	9	=	9	▼7
BE		28	▼1	23	▼4	17	▲2	7	▲1	8	▼6
BG		27	▲1	29	▲14	7	▼6	11	=	9	▼16
CZ		19	▼3	39	▲15	6	▼2	11	▼3	7	▼10
DK		21	▼7	20	▲2	29	▼1	9	=	2	▼2
DE		32	▲4	21	▲1	14	▼12	12	▲1	2	▼3
EE		17	▼1	32	▲14	9	▲3	18	▼7	5	▼12
IE		34	▼7	23	▲8	13	▼2	6	=	11	▼3
EL		35	▼6	11	▲6	4	▼5	5	▲2	36	=
ES		40	▼11	14	▲6	13	▲5	6	▲4	18	▼8
FR		37	▲1	24	=	14	▼4	7	▲3	4	▼8
HR		34	=	22	▲12	8	▼9	10	▲5	13	▼14
IT		17	=	32	▲8	7	▼2	6	=	21	▼11
CY		36	▲5	20	▲8	8	▼3	8	▲4	17	▼17
LV		20	▼3	20	▲6	9	▲2	19	▼7	9	▼7
LT		24	▼2	22	▲11	8	▼4	15	▼3	12	▼9
LU		38	=	21	=	12	▼6	8	▲1	4	▼2
HU		35	▲1	20	▲11	10	▼4	7	▲4	6	▼14
MT		22	▼1	44	▲4	13	▼3	4	=	2	▼4
NL		30	▼1	17	▼5	27	▲11	8	▼4	1	▼5
AT		26	▲1	17	▲6	16	▼3	10	=	11	▼8
PL		16	▼2	30	▲10	6	▼5	18	▼6	4	▼9
PT		34	▼13	30	▲22	4	▼1	7	▼2	12	▼10
RO		26	▼10	20	▲10	9	▼3	9	▲4	14	▼10
SI		35	=	22	▲13	11	▼14	8	▲5	10	▼8
SK		31	▲3	23	▲7	8	▼5	13	=	8	▼11
FI		27	▲3	18	▲4	20	▼6	11	▼2	3	▼3
SE		23	▼5	14	▲2	38	▲1	10	=	2	▼1
UK		26	▼4	25	▼3	14	=	8	=	4	▼2

After having identified what they saw as the single most serious problem facing the world, respondents were asked what other problems they considered to be serious, naming up to a maximum of three^{13 14}. The results of both questions combined are as follows:

Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water is considered by seven in ten respondents (70%) to be among the most serious problems. **International terrorism** is mentioned by more than six in ten respondents (62%), while slightly over four in ten mention **climate change** (43%).

Although only 9% of respondents think that **armed conflicts** are the single most serious problem, more than four in ten (42%), nevertheless consider them to be a serious problem. Just over a third of respondents (34%) name the **economic situation** and just over a quarter (27%) cite the **proliferation of nuclear weapons**. Finally, nearly a quarter of respondents identify the **increasing global population** (23%) and the **spread of infectious diseases** (22%) as among the most serious global problems.

QC1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - EU28)



MAX. 4 ANSWERS

Although climate change is now the third most mentioned problem, respondents are less likely to mention it than in 2015 (-4 pp), and the proportion doing so has consistently decreased over the last six years (-8 pp since 2011). A much sharper decline can be observed in the proportion mentioning the economic situation: -13 pp since 2015 and -24 pp compared with 2013. Conversely, respondents are much more likely to mention international terrorism than in 2015 (+6 pp) and this trend is even more evident when compared with 2013 (+26 pp).

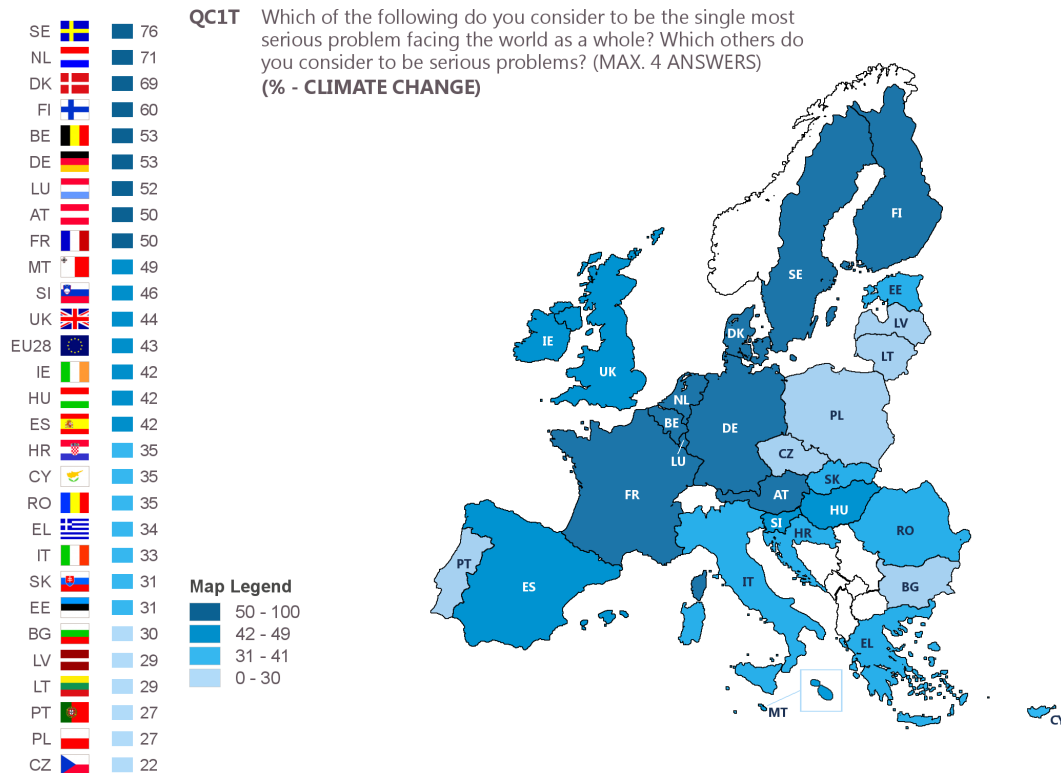
Since 2015, there have also been increases in the proportions of respondents citing the proliferation of nuclear weapons (27%, +11 pp) and the increasing global population (23%, +4 pp) as serious problems facing the world, while the proportion citing armed conflicts (42%, +1 pp) has remained largely stable.

In the same way, stability can be observed in the proportion of respondents for whom poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water (70%, -1 pp) is among the most serious problems. Meanwhile, the proportion mentioning the spread of infectious diseases (22%) has remained the same since 2015.

¹³ QC1b: Which others do you consider to be serious problems?

¹⁴ The order in which the possible answers were listed was rotated for each respondent. This was not the case in the previous survey in 2015 (Special Eurobarometer 435), when the possible answers were always listed in the same order.

At national level, around three-quarters of respondents in Sweden (76%) think that **climate change** is one of the most serious problems facing the world as a whole. Around seven in ten also give this answer in the Netherlands (71%) and Denmark (69%). Respondents are least likely to give this answer in the Czech Republic (22%) and Portugal and Poland (both 27%).



MAX. 4 ANSWERS

Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water is the most commonly cited serious problem in 19 Member States, led by Spain, Cyprus and Sweden (all 81%). At the lower end of the scale, over half of respondents in Poland (52%), Italy (54%) and Latvia (57%) agree, still considerably high results.

In eight Member States, **international terrorism** is the most cited problem. This issue is chosen the most in Malta (77%), the Czech Republic (76%) and Portugal (71%). The lowest proportions – though still relatively high – can be observed in Greece (52%), Sweden and Romania (both 53%), but are still relatively high.

Armed conflicts are cited most in Poland (60%), Lithuania (59%) and Estonia (58%) but chosen least in Malta (31%) and Ireland and Romania (both 32%).

The **economic situation** is the top answer in only one Member State (Greece, 81%), but is identified as the second most serious problems in Cyprus (61%) and Spain (59%). At the other end of the scale, respondents in Malta (14%), the Netherlands (15%) and Sweden and Germany (both 16%) are the least likely to cite this issue.

The **proliferation of nuclear weapons** is named most in the Czech Republic (42%), Poland (37%) and Lithuania, Bulgaria and Finland (all 36%) and least in Spain (17%), Estonia (20%) and the United Kingdom, Romania, Ireland, the Netherlands and Cyprus (all 24%).






























The **increasing global population** is the most commonly chosen answer in Denmark (39%), the Netherlands (38%) and Austria (37%) this year. At the other extreme, no more than one in ten respondents in Cyprus (6%), Portugal, Spain and Lithuania (all 10%) give this answer.

More than four in ten respondents in Hungary (43%) and nearly four in ten in Romania (39%) and Latvia (37%) consider the **spread of infectious diseases** to be one of the most serious global problems. This is cited the least by respondents in Spain (13%), Germany (15%) and Belgium (16%).

There have been some substantial shifts in responses since the last survey in 2015.

- The Netherlands (71%, +17 pp) is the only Member State with a sharp increase in the proportion of respondents naming **climate change** as one of the most serious problems facing the world today. Since the previous survey in 2015, the proportions citing climate change have fallen most markedly in Slovenia (46%, -15 pp), Greece (34%, -14 pp), Bulgaria (30%, -13 pp) and Germany (53%, -12 pp).
- Since the last survey, the proportion of respondents citing **international terrorism** has risen dramatically in Portugal (71%, +25 pp), Cyprus (69%, +24 pp) and Lithuania (64%, +22 pp). The Netherlands is the only Member State where this proportion has fallen (61%, -3 pp).
- **Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** has gained ground since 2015 in Malta (72%, +8 pp), Germany (79%, +7 pp), Finland (73%, +6 pp) and Estonia (59%, +6 pp). The response is cited less but still seen as a significant problem in Portugal (79%, -12 pp), Spain (81%, -8 pp), Romania (62%, -8 pp) and Greece (80%, -7 pp).
- Slovenia (35%, +15 pp), Croatia (44%, +15 pp) and Malta (31%, +13 pp) have witnessed a large increase in the proportion of respondents naming **armed conflicts** as one of the most serious global problems. Meanwhile, the largest decreases are seen in Latvia (52%, -7 pp), Estonia (58%, -6 pp) and the Netherlands (50%, -5 pp).
- The share of respondents naming the **economic situation** has fallen in all 28 Member States since 2015, with the largest falls coming in Hungary (28%, -28 pp), Slovenia (38%, -27 pp), Slovakia (26%, -25 pp), Bulgaria (37%, -24 pp) and the Czech Republic (24%, -23 pp).

QC1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)







		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		International terrorism		Climate change		Armed conflicts		The economic situation	
		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015	
EU28		70	▼1	62	▲6	43	▼4	42	▲1	34	▼13
BE		65	▼2	62	=	53	▲2	41	▲5	31	▼11
BG		62	▼4	68	▲12	30	▼13	48	▼3	37	▼24
CZ		58	▼4	76	▲11	22	▼7	56	▼1	24	▼23
DK		73	▼2	61	▲7	69	▼4	44	▲3	20	▼5
DE		79	▲7	60	▲1	53	▼12	51	▲5	16	▼11
EE		59	▲6	68	▲17	31	▲7	58	▼6	28	▼20
IE		72	▼5	56	▲4	42	▼8	32	▲1	32	▼14
EL		80	▼7	52	▲13	34	▼14	36	▲3	81	▼1
ES		81	▼8	58	▲13	42	▲1	39	▲8	59	▼8
FR		78	▲1	65	▲2	50	▼2	35	▲6	31	▼16
HR		71	▼5	61	▲18	35	▼8	44	▲15	47	▼18
IT		54	=	70	▲7	33	▼4	33	▼2	58	▼14
CY		81	▼3	69	▲24	35	▲2	38	▲8	61	▼12
LV		57	▲2	60	▲16	29	▲4	52	▼7	31	▼17
LT		64	▲5	64	▲22	29	▼9	59	=	38	▼15
LU		75	=	64	▲7	52	▼5	40	▲7	23	▼10
HU		73	▲1	58	▲20	42	▼7	34	▲7	28	▼28
MT		72	▲8	77	▲4	49	▲3	31	▲13	14	▼18
NL		80	▲1	61	▼3	71	▲17	50	▼5	15	▼14
AT		70	=	57	▲14	50	▼3	46	▲2	36	▼20
PL		52	=	62	▲10	27	=	60	▼2	23	▼16
PT		79	▼12	71	▲25	27	=	39	▼4	49	▼10
RO		62	▼8	53	▲12	35	▼4	32	=	42	▼20
SI		71	▼5	60	▲17	46	▼15	35	▲15	38	▼27
SK		68	▲1	59	▲7	31	▼10	47	▲1	26	▼25
FI		73	▲6	60	▲13	60	▼3	47	▼3	20	▼9
SE		81	▲1	53	=	76	=	56	▲4	16	▼9
UK		66	▼5	61	=	44	▼2	37	▼4	21	▼11

MAX. 4 ANSWERS

In terms of the *single* most serious problem, socio-demographic results indicate that:

- Women (31%) are more likely than men (26%) to name **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** as the single most serious problem facing the world. There is almost no difference between the proportion of men (13%) and women (12%) who see **climate change** as the most serious global problem.
- Respondents aged 55 or over are the most likely to name **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** as the single most serious global problem (31%). Respondents aged between 25 and 39 years are the least likely to express a similar view (26%), but are more likely than any other age group to choose climate change (15%).
- Respondents educated to age 20 or over are most likely to think that **climate change** is the single most serious global problem (17%), while those who left school at or before the age of 15 are least likely to do so (7%). Those who ended full-time education at the age of 16-19 are the most likely to mention **international terrorism** (27% vs. 20% of those educated to age 20 or over). Respondents who left school aged 15 or younger (32%) are more likely than those educated to the age of 16-19 (27%) to think that **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** is the most serious problem.
- Managers (17%) are the occupational group most likely to mention **climate change** as the single most serious issue facing the world, while only 9% of house persons and 11% of manual workers and retired people do so. Other white collar workers and manual workers (both 26%) are more likely than managers (19%) to think that **international terrorism** is the most serious problem. Unemployed people are the most likely to name **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** as the single most serious problem (31% vs. 24% of other white collar workers). House persons are the most likely to think the **economic situation** is the most serious problem (13% vs. 6% of managers). Finally, managers (9%) tend to cite the **increasing global population** more than house persons and the unemployed (both 4%).
- Respondents who almost never face difficulties paying their bills are more likely than those who have difficulties most or some of the time to mention **climate change** (14% vs. 10%).
- Unsurprisingly, those who have taken personal action to fight climate change (16%) are more likely than those who have not (9%) to see **climate change** as the most serious problem.

QC1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(% - EU)

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	International terrorism	Climate change	The economic situation	Armed conflicts	Proliferation of nuclear weapons	The increasing global population	Spread of infectious diseases
EU28	28	24	12	9	9	6	6	3
 Gender								
Man	26	23	13	9	9	6	8	3
Woman	31	24	12	9	9	5	5	3
 Age								
15-24	28	24	13	8	9	6	7	3
25-39	26	23	15	10	10	5	6	3
40-54	28	24	12	10	9	6	6	3
55+	31	23	11	8	9	6	6	3
 Education (End of)								
15-	32	25	7	11	9	5	4	3
16-19	27	27	10	9	9	6	6	4
20+	28	20	17	8	10	5	7	3
Still studying	29	22	15	8	8	6	8	3
 Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	25	24	13	12	9	6	7	2
Managers	30	19	17	6	11	5	9	2
Other white collars	24	26	13	11	10	5	5	3
Manual workers	28	26	11	9	9	6	5	4
House persons	29	23	9	13	9	5	4	5
Unemployed	31	23	12	12	8	4	4	2
Retired	30	23	11	7	9	7	6	3
Students	29	22	15	8	8	6	8	3
 Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	33	21	10	14	7	4	4	3
From time to time	26	24	10	13	10	6	5	4
Almost never/ Never	29	23	14	7	9	6	7	3
 Has taken action to fight climate change								
Yes	30	21	16	8	8	6	7	2
No	27	26	9	10	10	6	5	4

When combining the results for the *single* most serious problem and *other* serious problems, the following socio-demographic groups are comparatively more likely to mention **climate change** as one of the most serious problems facing the world today:

- Respondents aged between 15 and 39 (47%), particularly when compared with respondents aged 55 or over (40%);
- Respondents with the highest level of education (53%), particularly when compared with those who left school at the age of 15 or under (31%);
- Managers (54%), especially when compared with house persons (33%) or retired people (39%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (47%);
- Respondents who have taken personal action to fight climate change (53%).

QC1T Which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	International terrorism	Climate change	Armed conflicts	The economic situation	Proliferation of nuclear weapons	The increasing global population	Spread of infectious diseases
EU28	70	62	43	42	34	27	23	22
Gender								
Man	67	60	45	43	34	28	26	21
Woman	73	64	42	42	33	27	20	23
Age								
15-24	69	60	47	41	34	27	23	20
25-39	68	61	47	44	36	26	22	23
40-54	71	62	45	44	36	26	23	22
55 +	71	64	40	41	30	29	23	22
Education (End of)								
15-	72	64	31	37	39	26	18	24
16-19	68	65	40	42	33	29	22	24
20+	72	58	53	47	31	26	25	20
Still studying	71	59	51	43	33	28	24	20
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	67	60	48	46	38	29	24	21
Managers	74	58	54	45	30	24	27	19
Other white collars	64	65	46	45	38	27	23	23
Manual workers	70	64	42	43	34	28	22	22
House persons	72	63	33	38	42	23	19	28
Unemployed	71	59	43	39	39	25	17	19
Retired	71	63	39	41	29	29	23	23
Students	71	59	51	43	33	28	24	20
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	73	58	35	35	46	25	17	24
From time to time	66	62	38	40	42	26	20	25
Almost never/ Never	71	62	47	44	28	28	24	20
Has taken action to fight climate change								
Yes	76	61	53	43	31	29	24	21
No	64	63	34	41	37	26	21	23

MAX. 4 ANSWERS

2 Perceived seriousness of climate change

Respondents were asked how serious a problem they perceive climate change to be today, choosing an answer from 1 to 10, where 10 means “an extremely serious problem” and 1 “not at all a serious problem”¹⁵. For the purpose of analysis, individual scores have been grouped together as follows:

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

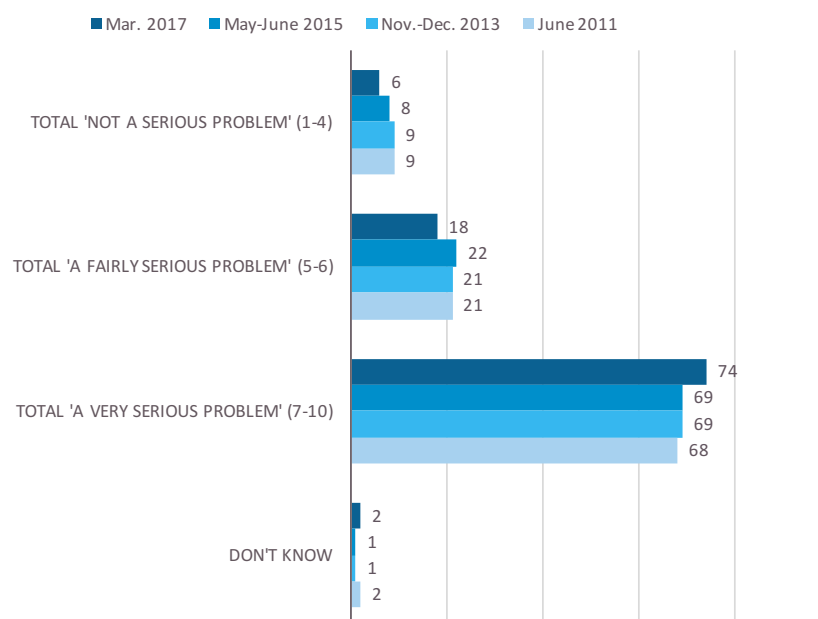
- Around three-quarters of Europeans now see climate change as a very serious problem -

The average score of respondents seeing climate change as a very serious problem has increased slightly (7.7, +0.4 since 2015). Over a quarter of respondents (27%, +7 percentage points) see climate change as an extremely serious problem, rating it “10”.

Nearly three-quarters of respondents (74%, +5 pp) see climate change as a very serious problem (rating it 7-10), while almost one in five (18%, -4 pp) think it is a fairly serious problem (rating it 5-6). Fewer than one in ten (6%, -2 pp) think it is not a serious problem (scoring it 1-4).

There has been a notable increase of 5 pp in the proportion of respondents rating climate change as a very serious problem. This is significant, as the percentage remained stable from 2011 to 2015.

QC2R And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".
(% - EU28)



¹⁵ QC2: And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

Across the EU Member States, the average score ranges from 8.2 in Greece and Spain to 6.6 in Latvia and 6.9 in the Czech Republic.

More than eight in ten respondents in Spain (86%), Greece (85%) and Portugal and Hungary (both 83%) think that climate change is a very serious problem, giving it a score of 7-10. At the lower end of the scale, nearly half of respondents in Estonia (49%), more than half in Latvia (53%) and nearly six in ten in the Czech Republic (57%) also give climate change this score, still relatively high results.






























Around three in ten respondents see climate change as a fairly serious problem, with a score of 5-6 in Latvia, the Czech Republic (both 30%) and Estonia (29%). The proportion of respondents giving this score is the lowest in Spain (9%), Greece (12%) and Italy and Hungary (both 13%).

Fewer than one in five respondents in Estonia (18%), Latvia (15%) and the Czech Republic (12%) believe climate change is not a serious problem, giving it a score of 1-4. However, less than one in twenty in Portugal (1%) and Hungary, Greece, Spain, France and Italy (all 3%) give it this low score.

There have been some significant shifts in responses since the previous survey in 2015:

- The largest rises in average scores are found in the Netherlands (7.6, +1.0), Denmark (7.9, +0.9), France (8.1 +0.8) and Latvia (6.6, +0.8). There are declines but still considerably high scores in Bulgaria (7.9, -0.3) and Romania (7.6, -0.3).
- Since the last survey, there has been a noticeable increase in the proportion seeing climate change as a very serious problem (scoring it 7-10) in 20 Member States, especially in the Netherlands (78%, +20 percentage points), Latvia (53%, +16 pp), Estonia (49%, +15 pp), Denmark (78%, +14 pp), the United Kingdom (64%, +11 pp) and Hungary (83%, +10 pp).
- However, respondents in six Member States – Bulgaria (72%, -8 percentage points), Romania (67%, -7 pp), the Czech Republic (57%, -4 pp), Greece (85%, -2 pp), Austria (68%, -1 pp) and Slovakia (67%, -1 pp) – are now less likely to think climate change is a very serious problem.

QC2R And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".
(%)







		Not a serious problem (1-4)	2017 - 2015	A fairly serious problem (5-6)	2017 - 2015	A very serious problem (7-10)	2017 - 2015	Don't know	Average	2017 - 2015
EU28		6	▼ 2	18	▼ 4	74	▲ 5	2	7.7	▲ 0.4
ES		3	▼ 1	9	▼ 7	86	▲ 7	2	8.2	▲ 0.4
EL		3	=	12	▲ 2	85	▼ 2	0	8.2	=
FR		3	▼ 3	17	▼ 8	79	▲ 10	1	8.1	▲ 0.8
HU		3	▼ 3	13	▼ 8	83	▲ 10	1	8.1	▲ 0.4
IT		3	▼ 1	13	▼ 1	81	=	3	8.1	▲ 0.2
SE		4	▼ 2	14	▼ 8	81	▲ 10	1	8.0	▲ 0.7
MT		4	▼ 1	16	▼ 8	79	▲ 9	1	8.0	▲ 0.6
PT		1	▼ 3	14	▼ 3	83	▲ 5	2	8.0	▲ 0.2
DK		5	▼ 4	17	▼ 10	78	▲ 14	0	7.9	▲ 0.9
CY		4	▼ 2	18	▲ 1	76	=	2	7.9	▲ 0.1
BG		5	=	16	▲ 4	72	▼ 8	7	7.9	▼ 0.3
LU		5	▼ 4	18	▼ 3	76	▲ 7	1	7.8	▲ 0.5
DE		9	▲ 1	15	▼ 4	75	▲ 3	1	7.7	▲ 0.2
NL		5	▼ 5	16	▼ 15	78	▲ 20	1	7.6	▲ 1.0
LT		8	▼ 4	21	▼ 4	70	▲ 8	1	7.6	▲ 0.6
SI		7	▼ 1	20	▼ 5	71	▲ 5	2	7.6	▲ 0.2
RO		8	▲ 4	23	▲ 4	67	▼ 7	2	7.6	▼ 0.3
FI		8	▼ 1	17	▼ 9	74	▲ 9	1	7.5	▲ 0.5
BE		6	▼ 1	23	▼ 1	70	▲ 2	1	7.5	▲ 0.3
HR		11	▲ 2	18	▼ 3	70	▲ 1	1	7.5	▲ 0.2
SK		4	▼ 5	26	▲ 4	67	▼ 1	3	7.5	▲ 0.2
AT		10	▲ 1	21	=	68	▼ 1	1	7.4	▲ 0.1
IE		7	▼ 3	23	▼ 6	68	▲ 9	2	7.3	▲ 0.5
UK		10	▼ 5	22	▼ 8	64	▲ 11	4	7.2	▲ 0.7
PL		9	▼ 3	27	▼ 3	58	▲ 2	6	7.0	▲ 0.2
CZ		12	=	30	▲ 5	57	▼ 4	1	6.9	▼ 0.1
LV		15	▼ 6	30	▼ 9	53	▲ 16	2	6.6	▲ 0.8
EE		18	▼ 7	29	▼ 7	49	▲ 15	4	6.3	▲ 0.6

This year, there are only slight differences between socio-demographic groups. The differences have narrowed since in 2015, indicating a growing consensus on the issue. Nevertheless, it can be observed that the socio-demographic groups that are most likely to say that climate change is a very serious problem are:

- Women (76%), compared with men (72%);
- Respondents aged 25-54 (75-76%), especially compared with respondents aged 55+ (72%);
- Those who finished full-time education aged 20 or above (78%), compared with 70% of those who left school before the age of 15;
- Students (79%) and managers (78%), especially compared with unemployed and retired people (both 71%);
- Respondents who think climate change is the single biggest problem facing the world (93%), compared with 63% of those who did not mention climate change as a serious problem;
- Respondents who have taken personal action to fight climate change (82%), compared with those who have not (66%).

QC2R And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

(% - EU)

	Not a serious problem (1-4)	A fairly serious problem (5-6)	A very serious problem (7-10)	Average
EU28	6	18	74	7.7
 Gender				
Man	8	18	72	7.6
Woman	5	17	76	7.8
 Age				
15-24	6	19	73	7.6
25-39	6	16	76	7.8
40-54	6	17	75	7.8
55 +	6	19	72	7.7
 Education (End of)				
15-	6	20	70	7.6
16-19	7	19	72	7.6
20+	6	15	78	7.9
Still studying	6	14	79	7.9
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	7	15	77	7.9
Managers	7	14	78	7.8
Other white collars	6	18	75	7.7
Manual workers	7	19	72	7.6
House persons	5	17	76	7.8
Unemployed	7	18	71	7.8
Retired	7	19	71	7.6
Students	6	14	79	7.9
 Climate change				
Biggest problem	1	6	93	8.8
One of the problems	2	10	88	8.4
Not a problem	10	24	63	7.1
 Has taken action to fight climate change				
Yes	4	13	82	8.1
No	9	22	66	7.3

II. TAKING ACTION TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE

This second chapter focuses on taking action to address climate change. Respondents were initially asked who within the EU they think is responsible for tackling climate change and whether they themselves have taken any personal action to fight it. They were then given a list of environmentally-friendly actions, such as recycling, and asked whether they do any of these things.

1 Responsibility for tackling climate change

- Over four in ten respondents say that responsibility for tackling climate change lies with national governments -

Respondents were asked to say who within the EU they believe is responsible for tackling climate change. They were able to choose as many responses as they wished, from a list of options presented to them¹⁶.

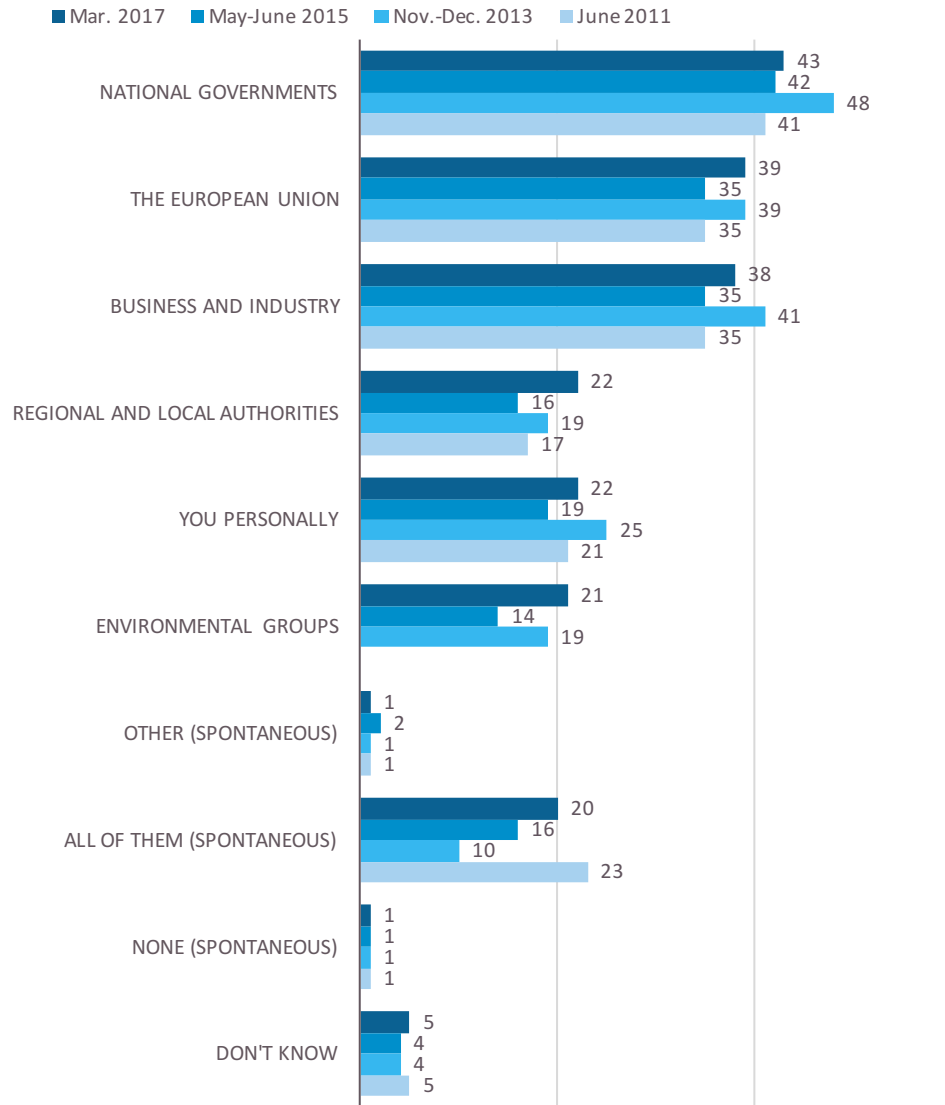
National governments is the most commonly given answer, mentioned by at least four in ten respondents (43%). Nearly four in ten respondents say that the **European Union** (39%) and **business and industry** (38%) are responsible for tackling climate change, while just over one in five respondents (22%) mention **regional and local authorities** or say that they are **personally** responsible. **Environmental groups** are mentioned by just over one in five respondents (21%).

Meanwhile, one in five respondents (20%) say that responsibility for tackling climate change lies with **all of the actors listed**.

The proportion of people who think that environmental groups (+7 percentage points), regional and local authorities (+6 pp), the European Union (+4 pp), business and industry (+3 pp), or all of actors (+4 pp) have responsibility for tackling climate change has increased substantially since 2015. The proportion believing that they are personally responsible has also risen marginally since 2015 (+3 pp). The proportion of individuals mentioning national governments (+1 pp) remains stable.

¹⁶ QC3: In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QC3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?
(% - EU28)



MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

At national level, respondents are most likely to say that **national governments** are responsible for tackling climate change in 10 Member States, led by Sweden (69%). National governments is also the most cited answer together with the European Union in the Netherlands (68%) and Spain (47%). In Bulgaria (42%) and Estonia (34%), national governments is the most mentioned answer together with business and industry. An absolute majority in Malta (56%) share this opinion. At the other extreme, respondents in the United Kingdom (31%), Germany (33%), Estonia and Hungary (both 34%) are the least likely to cite this answer.

Respondents are most likely to say **business and industry** are responsible for tackling climate change in 12 Member States, most strikingly in the Netherlands (63%), Finland (59%) and Slovakia (56%). Conversely, this answer is given the least in the United Kingdom (19%), Poland (28%) and Italy (29%).

A majority of respondents think that the **European Union** is responsible for tackling climate change in only two Member States. The Netherlands aside (68%), this answer is cited most in Sweden (67%) and Belgium (56%) and least in the United Kingdom, Estonia and Latvia (all 23%).

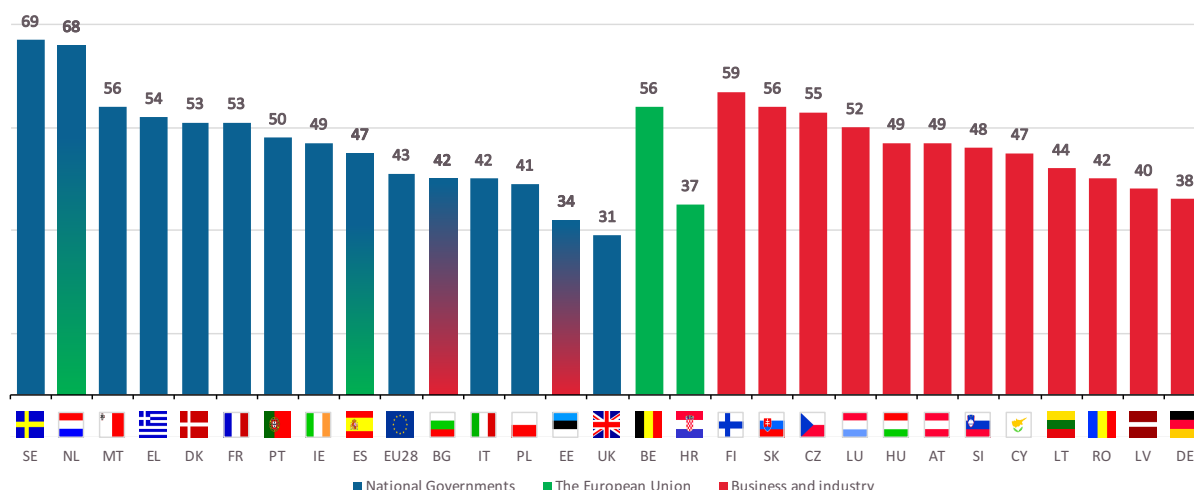
Regional and local authorities are most likely to be seen as being responsible for tackling climate change in Sweden (41%), Romania (37%) and Portugal (36%). Fewer than one in six respondents mention them in the United Kingdom (12%), Germany, Estonia and Latvia (all 15%).

Around six in ten respondents in Sweden (59%) think that they **personally** have responsibility for tackling climate change, as do more than half in the Netherlands (55%) and over four in ten in Luxembourg (44%). On the other hand, relatively few people agree in Italy (9%), Bulgaria (11%) and Poland (12%).

Environmental groups are most likely to be seen as responsible for tackling climate change in Lithuania (39%), Austria (37%) and France (33%), and least so in the United Kingdom and Germany (both 13%) and Hungary (16%).

In one Member State, the UK, a relative majority of respondents say that **all of the actors listed** are responsible for tackling climate change (37%). The same proportion of respondents give this answer in Germany (37%), while just under a quarter in Bulgaria (24%) do so. Respondents in the Netherlands (3%), France (4%) and Slovakia and Belgium (both 6%) are the least likely to say that all the actors are responsible.

QC3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

QC3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		National governments	The European Union	Business and industry	Regional and local authorities	You personally	Environmental groups	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		43	39	38	22	22	21	1	20	1	5
BE		47	56	50	29	40	31	1	6	0	1
BG		42	31	42	25	11	21	1	24	1	12
CZ		54	39	55	22	17	24	2	7	1	4
DK		53	52	47	28	39	23	1	17	0	2
DE		33	35	38	15	23	13	1	37	1	3
EE		34	23	34	15	15	21	2	20	2	10
IE		49	44	34	30	36	29	2	11	0	3
EL		54	44	51	25	17	19	1	22	0	0
ES		47	47	43	25	21	18	0	21	1	4
FR		53	51	43	26	33	33	1	4	1	5
HR		36	37	34	20	15	26	1	13	0	4
IT		42	31	29	19	9	17	3	19	2	8
CY		44	37	47	26	32	25	2	16	2	3
LV		35	23	40	15	17	30	4	8	3	3
LT		41	34	44	27	28	39	3	17	2	2
LU		44	49	52	25	44	31	1	12	1	3
HU		34	28	49	18	13	16	1	14	4	4
MT		56	53	33	32	29	31	0	21	1	3
NL		68	68	63	26	55	21	1	3	0	1
AT		45	45	49	33	31	37	2	17	0	2
PL		41	33	28	23	12	20	2	17	2	8
PT		50	38	48	36	19	24	1	20	0	5
RO		38	32	42	37	18	29	2	7	2	6
SI		35	34	48	20	16	24	2	18	1	2
SK		46	35	56	20	19	17	2	6	0	5
FI		50	46	59	25	42	28	1	13	0	2
SE		69	67	52	41	59	28	2	7	1	1
UK		31	23	19	12	14	13	0	37	2	10

Highest percentage per country Lowest percentage per country
 Highest percentage per item Lowest percentage per item

MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

Since 2015, there have been some changes in results at national level across the EU.

Since the previous survey, respondents in the Netherlands (68%, +17 percentage points), Sweden (69%, +11 pp), Austria (45%, +11 pp) and France (53%, +11 pp) have become more likely to think that **national governments** have responsibility for tackling climate change. Conversely, fewer respondents now cite national governments in the United Kingdom (31%, -11 pp), Germany (33%, -6 pp) and Greece, but over half of those in Greece still consider national governments to be responsible (54%, -7 pp).

There is a growing trend in some Member States for respondents to think that the **European Union** is responsible for tackling climate change, especially in Sweden (67%, +20 percentage points). The largest decline in the proportion assigning responsibility to the EU is found in Italy (31%, -4 pp) and Germany (35%, -3 pp).

Since the previous survey, the sharpest rises in the proportion of respondents who say that responsibility for tackling climate change lies with **business and industry** are observed in Sweden (52%, +22 percentage points), Malta (33%, +17 pp) and Luxembourg (52%, +16 pp). The biggest falls are seen in Germany (38%, -9 pp), Italy (29%, -7 pp) and Greece (51%, -4 pp) - where over half of respondents still see business and industry as having responsibility.

The proportion of people who think that responsibility for tackling climate change lies with **regional and local authorities** has increased noticeably since 2015 in Malta (32%, +23 percentage points), Cyprus (26%, +20 pp) and Sweden (41%, +19 pp). It has fallen the most in Greece (25%, -4 pp).

Compared with the last survey, respondents in Sweden (59%, +17 percentage points), Luxembourg (44%, +12 pp), Belgium (40%, +12 pp) and the Netherlands (55%, +12 pp) are now more likely to think that they **personally** have responsibility for tackling climate change. Respondents in Greece (17%, -5 pp), the United Kingdom (14%, -4 pp), Slovenia (16%, -3 pp) and Italy (9%, -3 pp) are less likely than in 2015 to do so, however.

The proportion believing that **environmental groups** are responsible for tackling climate change has risen in Sweden (28%, +23 percentage points), Luxembourg (31%, +19 pp), France (33%, +18 pp) and Belgium (31%, +18 pp). A very small decrease is observed in Poland (20%, -2 pp).

The United Kingdom (37%, +14 percentage points), Italy (19%, +12 pp), Germany (37%, +9 pp) and Poland (17%, +9 pp) all have an increase in the share of respondents believing that **all actors listed** have responsibility, while the biggest decrease is in Sweden (7%, -12 pp), Luxembourg (12%, -10 pp) and Belgium (6%, -6 pp).

QC3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)








		National governments		The European Union		Business and industry		Regional and local authorities		You personally		Environmental groups		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		All of them (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		
EU28		43	▲ 1	39	▲ 4	38	▲ 3	22	▲ 6	22	▲ 3	21	▲ 7	1	▼ 1	20	▲ 4	1	▲ 1	5
BE		47	▲ 7	56	▲ 13	50	▲ 14	29	▲ 13	40	▲ 12	31	▲ 18	1	▼ 1	6	▼ 6	0	▼ 1	1
BG		42	▲ 6	31	▲ 7	42	▲ 5	25	▲ 5	11	▲ 4	21	▲ 6	1	▲ 1	24	▲ 3	1	▼ 1	12
CZ		54	▲ 4	39	▲ 5	55	▲ 2	22	▲ 1	17	▲ 3	24	▲ 8	2	▲ 1	7	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	4
DK		53	▲ 1	52	▲ 5	47	▲ 6	28	▲ 15	39	▲ 5	23	▲ 15	1	▼ 2	17	▲ 5	0	▲ 1	2
DE		33	▼ 6	35	▼ 3	38	▼ 9	15	▲ 1	23	▼ 1	13	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	37	▲ 9	1	▲ 1	3
EE		34	▲ 1	23	▲ 1	34	▲ 4	15	▲ 5	15	▲ 1	21	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	20	▲ 7	2	▼ 2	10
IE		49	▲ 4	44	▲ 10	34	▲ 11	30	▲ 12	36	▲ 6	29	▲ 9	2	▲ 1	11	▼ 1	0	▲ 1	3
EL		54	▼ 7	44	▼ 1	51	▼ 4	25	▼ 4	17	▼ 5	19	▲ 1	1	▼ 4	22	▲ 7	0	▲ 1	0
ES		47	▲ 5	47	▲ 16	43	▲ 12	25	▲ 11	21	▲ 1	18	▲ 10	0	▼ 3	21	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	4
FR		53	▲ 11	51	▲ 8	43	▲ 10	26	▲ 16	33	▲ 11	33	▲ 18	1	▼ 2	4	▼ 5	1	▲ 1	5
HR		36	▲ 1	37	▲ 1	34	▲ 2	20	▲ 1	15	▼ 2	26	▲ 1	1	▼ 2	13	▲ 6	0	▲ 1	4
IT		42	▲ 2	31	▼ 4	29	▼ 7	19	▼ 2	9	▼ 3	17	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	19	▲ 12	2	▲ 1	8
CY		44	▲ 6	37	▲ 6	47	▲ 14	26	▲ 20	32	▲ 4	25	▲ 11	2	▲ 1	16	▼ 1	2	▲ 2	3
LV		35	▲ 2	23	▲ 5	40	▲ 6	15	▲ 2	17	▲ 6	30	▲ 2	4	▼ 1	8	▲ 4	3	▲ 1	3
LT		41	▲ 9	34	▲ 11	44	▲ 6	27	▲ 15	28	▲ 1	39	▲ 11	3	▲ 1	17	▲ 8	2	▲ 1	2
LU		44	▲ 9	49	▲ 7	52	▲ 16	25	▲ 14	44	▲ 12	31	▲ 19	1	▼ 2	12	▼ 10	1	▲ 1	3
HU		34	▼ 2	28	▲ 1	49	▲ 1	18	▲ 2	13	▼ 2	16	▲ 1	1	▼ 3	14	▲ 4	4	▲ 3	4
MT		56	▲ 6	53	▲ 10	33	▲ 17	32	▲ 23	29	▲ 9	31	▲ 15	0	▼ 2	21	▲ 6	1	▲ 1	3
NL		68	▲ 17	68	▲ 19	63	▲ 14	26	▲ 14	55	▲ 12	21	▲ 13	1	▼ 2	3	▼ 4	0	▼ 1	1
AT		45	▲ 11	45	▲ 11	49	▲ 3	33	▲ 12	31	▲ 3	37	▲ 12	2	▼ 2	17	▼ 1	0	▲ 1	2
PL		41	▲ 1	33	▼ 2	28	▲ 7	23	▲ 2	12	▲ 5	20	▼ 2	2	▲ 1	17	▲ 9	2	▲ 1	8
PT		50	▲ 5	38	▲ 5	48	▲ 14	36	▲ 18	19	▲ 3	24	▲ 5	1	▼ 1	20	▼ 3	0	▼ 1	5
RO		38	▼ 1	32	▲ 2	42	▲ 12	37	▲ 10	18	▲ 10	29	▲ 6	2	▼ 2	7	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	6
SI		35	▲ 3	34	▲ 1	48	▲ 1	20	▲ 1	16	▼ 3	24	▲ 6	2	▼ 2	18	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	2
SK		46	▼ 2	35	▲ 3	56	▲ 8	20	▲ 7	19	▲ 7	17	▲ 3	2	▼ 1	6	▼ 1	0	▼ 1	5
FI		50	▼ 1	46	▲ 8	59	▲ 6	25	▲ 9	42	▲ 4	28	▲ 14	1	▼ 1	13	▲ 1	0	▲ 1	2
SE		69	▲ 11	67	▲ 20	52	▲ 22	41	▲ 19	59	▲ 17	28	▲ 23	2	▲ 1	7	▼ 12	1	▲ 1	1
UK		31	▼ 11	23	▲ 2	19	▲ 2	12	▲ 4	14	▼ 4	13	▲ 3	0	▼ 2	37	▲ 14	2	▲ 1	10

MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

According to the socio-demographic results:

- Men (41%) are more likely than women (36%) to say that the **European Union** is responsible for tackling climate change.
- People aged 40 or over are more likely to believe that **national governments** are responsible for tackling climate change (44-45% vs. 39-42% of other age groups). Respondents aged 25-54 are the most likely to say that the **European Union** (40-41% vs. 36-37%), **regional and local authorities** (24-25% vs. 18-20%) and **business and industry** (40-41% vs. 35-36%) are responsible.
- Respondents who finished their full-time education aged 20 or over are the most likely to name five out of the six actors listed as responsible. For example, 29% of this group cite **personal** responsibility, compared with only 14% of those who left school before the age of 15.
- Managers (30%) are more likely than house persons (16%) to say they are **personally** responsible for tackling climate change and to cite the **European Union** (45% vs. 33% of house persons), **regional and local authorities** (26% vs. 18%) and **business and industry** (43% vs. 35%). Managers, together with the self-employed, are also the most likely to name **national governments** (both 47% vs. 37% of house persons). Students (24%) are more likely than unemployed and retired people (both 18%) to say that **all of these actors** are responsible.
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are the most likely to think that they have **personal** responsibility for tackling climate change (24% vs. 18-20% of those who often or sometimes have difficulties paying bills). Those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time are the most likely to mention **regional and local authorities** (26%), especially compared with those who never or almost never have this problem (21%). Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills are the most likely to say that **all of the actors** have responsibility for tackling climate change (21% vs. 16% of those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time).
- Respondents who think that climate change is the single biggest or one of the most serious problems facing the world are more likely than those who do not consider it among the most serious global problems to see all of the actors as responsible.
- Respondents who have taken personal action to fight climate change are more likely than those who have not to think that all actors are responsible.

QC3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	National governments	The European Union	Business and industry	Regional and local authorities	You personally	Environmental groups	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)
EU28	43	39	38	22	22	21	20
 Gender							
Man	45	41	39	21	21	19	19
Woman	42	36	38	23	23	22	21
 Age							
15-24	39	37	35	18	24	23	21
25-39	42	40	40	25	26	23	21
40-54	45	41	41	24	23	21	20
55 +	44	36	36	20	19	18	19
 Education (End of)							
15-	41	33	35	18	14	16	19
16-19	42	37	38	22	20	21	20
20+	47	45	41	26	29	22	20
Still studying	39	39	36	19	23	23	24
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	47	42	42	25	26	19	20
Managers	47	45	43	26	30	21	22
Other white collars	45	40	42	25	23	21	20
Manual workers	42	39	39	23	23	22	20
House persons	37	33	35	18	16	20	22
Unemployed	42	38	36	21	19	22	18
Retired	43	36	36	20	19	19	18
Students	39	39	36	19	23	23	24
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	46	36	39	26	20	22	16
From time to time	43	36	37	24	18	22	18
Almost never/ Never	43	40	39	21	24	20	21
 Climate change							
Biggest problem	46	45	42	24	32	24	22
One of the problems	47	44	42	24	28	23	23
Not a problem	40	34	35	20	17	19	18
 Has taken action to fight climate change							
Yes	47	43	43	26	30	23	24
No	40	35	33	19	15	19	15

MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

2 Personal action to tackle climate change

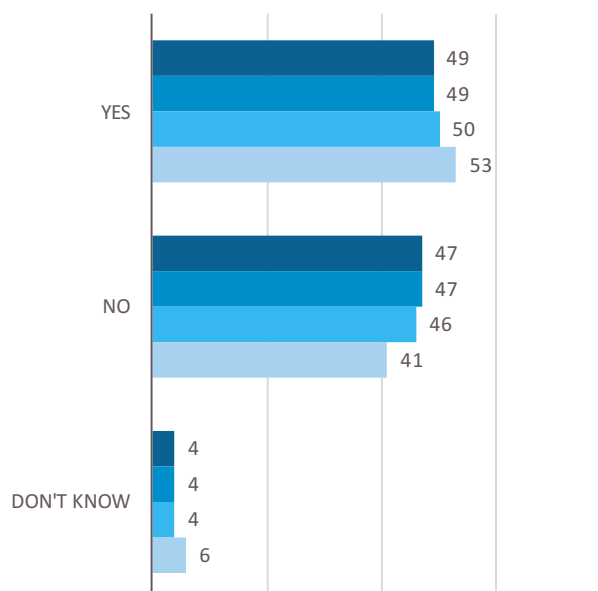
- Half of respondents say they take personal action to fight climate change -

Following the question on where responsibility for tackling climate change lies, respondents were asked if they have taken any personal action to fight climate change in the past six months.¹⁷

Nearly half of respondents (49%) say they have taken personal action in the past six months, while just under half (47%) say they have not. These proportions are unchanged since 2015. However, the share of respondents saying they take action has decreased by four percentage points since 2011.

QC5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
(% - EU28)

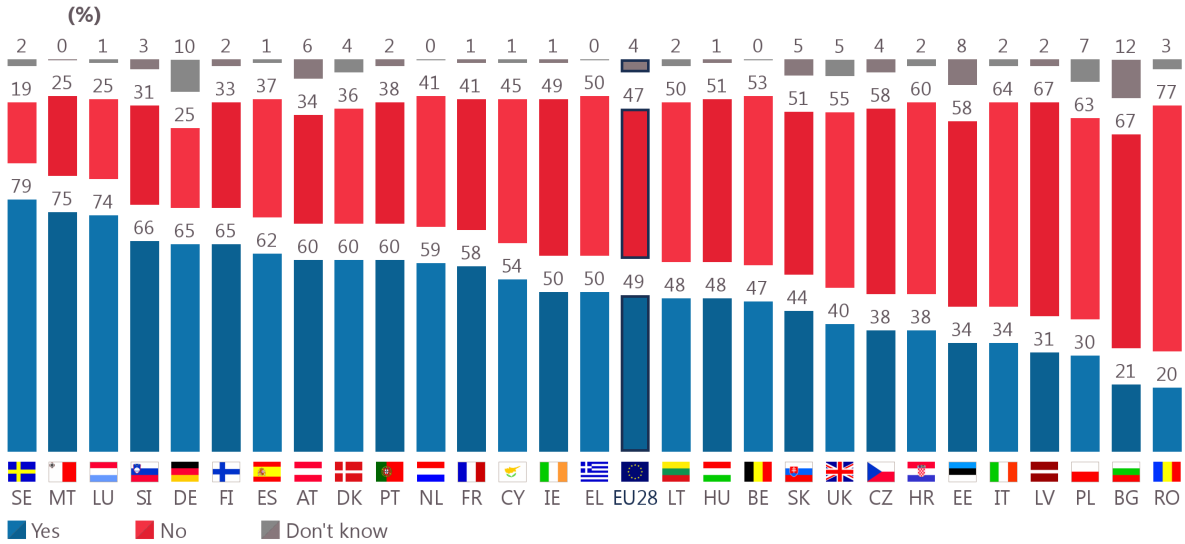
■ Mar. 2017 ■ May-June 2015 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2013 ■ June 2011



¹⁷ QC5: Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

Absolute majorities say they have personally taken action to fight climate change over the past six months in 13 Member States, led by Sweden (79%), Malta (75%) and Luxembourg (74%). In Ireland, a relative majority say they have done so (50% vs. 49%), while in Greece the proportions are equally split. However, in 13 Member States a minority say they have taken personal action, with the lowest proportions in Romania (20%), Bulgaria (21%) and Poland (30%).

QC5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?



Since the previous survey in 2015, there has been a rise in the share of respondents who say they have personally taken action to fight climate change in 16 Member States, with a decline in nine.

The largest increases are recorded in Malta (75%, +17 percentage points), the Netherlands (59%, +12 pp), Greece (50%, +10 pp) and Lithuania (48%, +10 pp). The proportions have fallen the most in Slovenia (66%, -6 pp), where nearly two-thirds of respondents have taken personal action, followed by the United Kingdom (40%, -5 pp) and Romania (20%, -5 pp).

QC5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
(%)

		Yes	2017 - 2015	No	2017 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		49	=	47	=	4
MT		75	▲17	25	▼16	0
NL		59	▲12	41	▼12	0
EL		50	▲10	50	▼9	0
LT		48	▲10	50	▼10	2
LV		31	▲8	67	▼7	2
DK		60	▲7	36	▼9	4
AT		60	▲6	34	▼6	6
CY		54	▲6	45	▼6	1
EE		34	▲6	58	▼9	8
PT		60	▲4	38	▼4	2
SE		79	▲3	19	▼4	2
LU		74	▲3	25	▼3	1
CZ		38	▲2	58	▼1	4
BG		21	▲2	67	▼6	12
FR		58	▲1	41	=	1
SK		44	▲1	51	▼1	5
HR		38	=	60	▲3	2
IT		34	=	64	▲2	2
PL		30	=	63	=	7
DE		65	▼1	25	=	10
FI		65	▼1	33	▲1	2
IE		50	▼2	49	▲2	1
ES		62	▼4	37	▲4	1
HU		48	▼4	51	▲4	1
BE		47	▼4	53	▲7	0
UK		40	▼5	55	▲1	5
RO		20	▼5	77	▲6	3
SI		66	▼6	31	▲10	3








The following socio-demographic groups are comparatively more likely to say they have taken personal action to fight climate change:

- Women (51%), compared with a slightly smaller proportion of men (48%);
- Respondents aged 40 to 54 (54%), particularly compared with respondents in the 15 to 24 age group (41%);
- Respondents who finished full-time education at the age of 20 or over (60%) particularly when compared with those who left school at the age of 15 or under (40%);
- Managers (60%), particularly when compared with unemployed people (43%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (54%) compared with those who face difficulties paying their bills most of the time or from time to time (42%).

As in the 2015 survey, there is a close correlation between those who think that climate change is a serious problem and those who say that they have taken personal action:

- Respondents who think climate change is the biggest problem facing the world (64%) are more likely to have taken some action, particularly compared with respondents who do not mention it among the most serious global issues (41%);
- Respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem (55%) are more likely to have taken some action than those who think climate change is not a serious problem (32%).

QC5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	49	47	4
 Gender			
Man	48	49	3
Woman	51	45	4
 Age			
15-24	41	55	4
25-39	51	45	4
40-54	54	42	4
55 +	47	48	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	40	57	3
16-19	46	49	5
20+	60	37	3
Still studying	46	49	5
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	39	3
Managers	60	36	4
Other white collars	51	45	4
Manual workers	48	48	4
House persons	44	53	3
Unemployed	43	54	3
Retired	46	50	4
Students	46	49	5
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	42	56	2
From time to time	42	55	3
Almost never/ Never	54	42	4
 Climate change			
Biggest problem	64	33	3
One of the problems	60	36	4
Not a problem	41	55	4
 Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	32	66	2
A fairly serious problem	37	58	5
A very serious problem	55	42	3

3 Types of individual action

- 90% of respondents have taken at least one personal action that helps tackle climate change -

All respondents, including those who say they have taken no personal action to fight climate change in answer to the previous question, were shown a list of actions and asked which, if any, apply to them¹⁸.

This question, which was also asked in 2015 and 2013, was changed slightly for this survey, with the introduction of two new actions (“You have bought an electric car” and “You have installed solar panels in your home”)¹⁹.

At least seven in ten respondents (71%) try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling. Nearly six in ten (56%) try to cut down on their consumption of disposable items, such as plastic bags from the supermarket and excessive packaging. More than four in ten respondents (41%) say they try to buy locally produced and seasonal food. Almost one in five (18%) have better insulated their home to reduce their energy consumption, and one in ten (10%) try to avoid taking short-haul flights. Fewer than one in ten (9%) have bought a new car partly for its low fuel consumption, switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than their previous supplier (7%) or installed solar panels in their home (4%). Finally, fewer than one in twenty respondents have bought a low-energy home (3%) or an electric car (1%).

Fewer than one in ten individuals (9%) say that they have taken none of the listed actions, while fewer than one in twenty respondents (3%) say they have taken other actions.

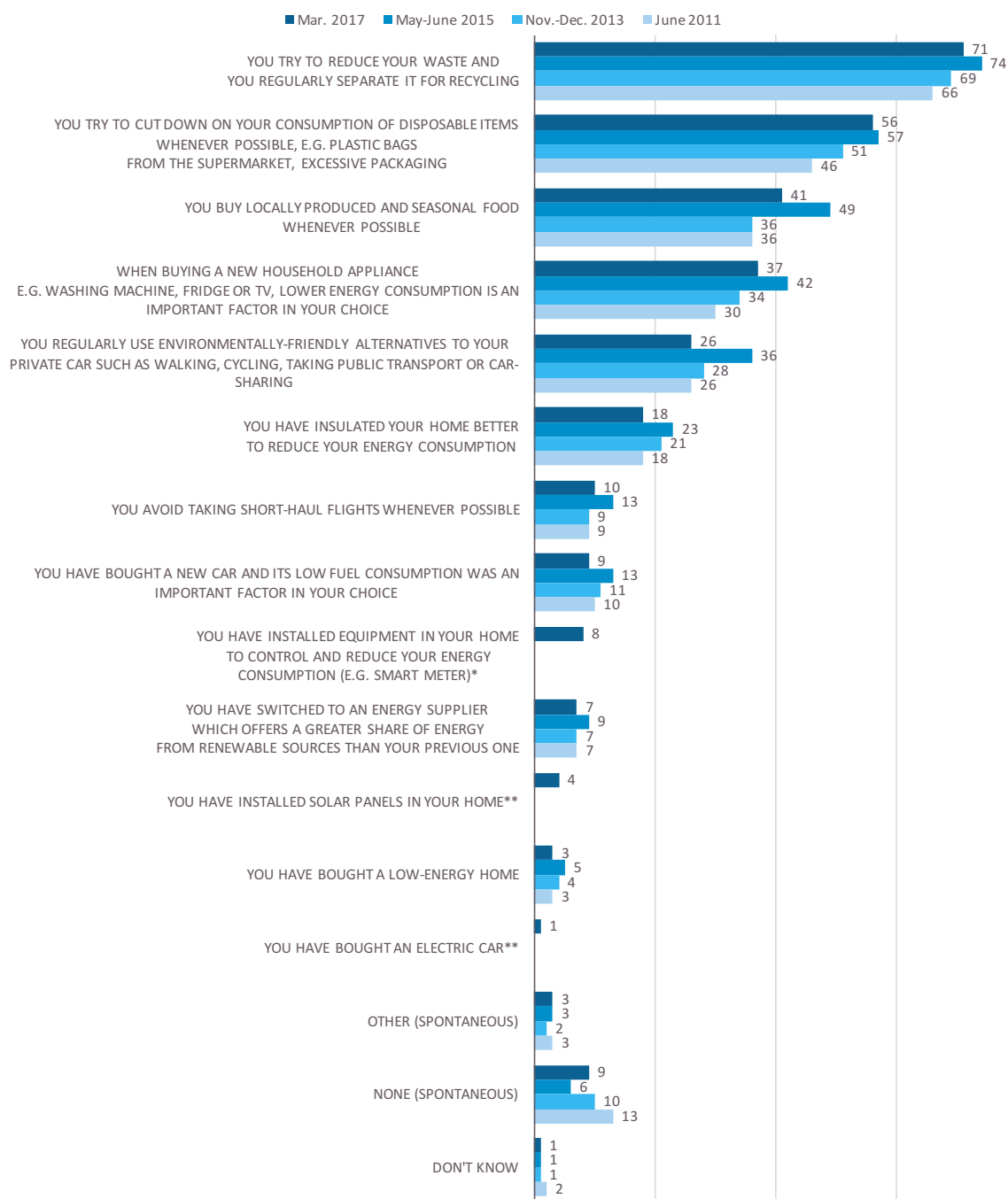
It is interesting to compare these responses with those given to the previous question. Nearly half (49%) of all respondents say they have taken personal action to fight climate change - and this rises to nine in ten (90%) when they are asked about particular steps they may have taken.

When it comes to the evolution of the responses, however, while it should be noted that the question and possible answers have been modified, we see a general decrease in all actions for which comparison with the 2015 survey is possible, while the proportion who mention none of these measures has risen by 3 pp. The decrease is particularly clear among those who regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car (-10 percentage points) and those who buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible (-8 pp). A decrease of 5 pp or more is recorded for all of the other actions compared with 2015.

¹⁸ QC6: Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

¹⁹ Two actions were also slightly modified since 2015: “When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it was more energy efficient than other models” was changed to “When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice”; and “You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption” was changed to “You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)”.

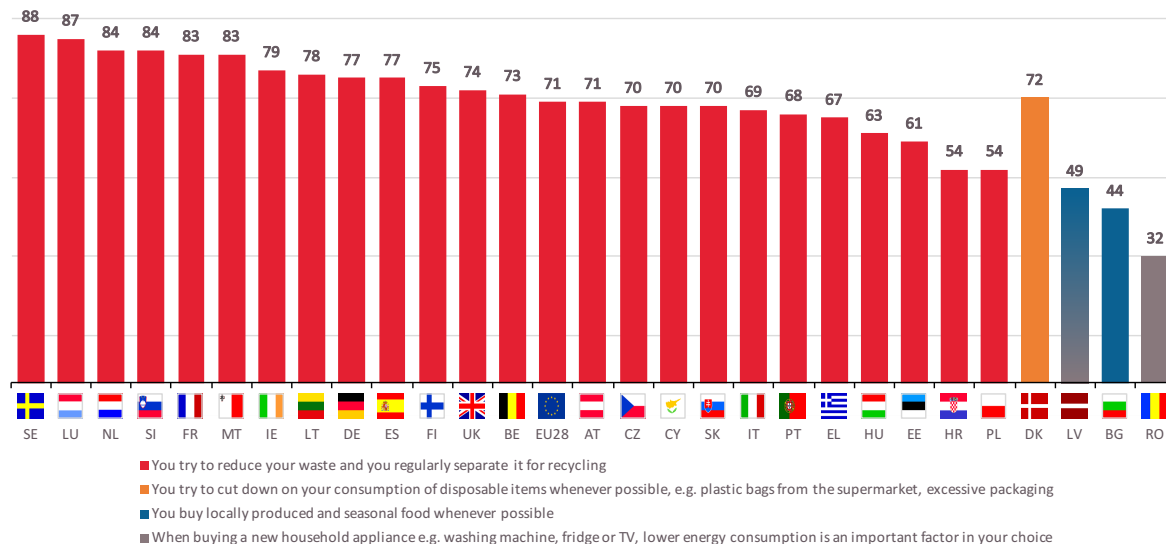
QC6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - EU28)



MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE (*Heavily modified item/**New items)

At national level, **trying to reduce waste and regularly separating it for recycling** is the most frequently taken action by respondents in 24 Member States. The exceptions are Denmark, Latvia, Bulgaria and Romania.

QC6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

Respondents in Sweden (88%), Luxembourg (87%) and the Netherlands and Slovenia (both 84%) are the most likely to **try to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling**. At the other end of the scale, those in Bulgaria (25%), Romania (30%) and Latvia (43%) are the least likely to do so.

Respondents in the Netherlands (76%), Luxembourg (73%) and Denmark (72%) are the most likely to **try to cut down on consumption of disposable items**, while those in Romania (29%), Bulgaria and Greece (both 37%) are the least likely to do so.

Respondents in Sweden (63%), Slovenia (62%) and Austria (58%) are the most likely to say they **buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible**. At the lower end of the scale, those in Poland (23%), Hungary (25%) and the Czech Republic (30%) are the least likely to do so.

The highest proportions of respondents who say that **lower energy consumption is an important factor when buying a new household appliance** are recorded in the Netherlands (65%), Denmark (55%) and Slovenia (50%), while the lowest can be found in Croatia (20%), Poland (26%) and the UK (27%).

The highest proportions of people who **regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing** are found in Sweden and the Netherlands (both 56%) and Denmark (47%). The lowest are seen in Croatia and Cyprus (both 11%) and Hungary (12%).

Individuals in Slovenia (35%), Estonia (34%) and Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg and Belgium (all 29%) are the most likely to **have insulated their home better to reduce energy consumption**. Respondents in Spain (7%), Italy and Malta (both 8%) are the least likely to do so.

Respondents in Sweden (38%), Austria (28%) and Germany (23%) are the most likely to say they **try to avoid taking short-haul flights**. At the opposite end of the scale, this answer is cited the least in Portugal and Poland (both 2%) and Slovakia, Spain and Malta (all 3%).

Respondents in Denmark (26%) and Luxembourg and Sweden (both 22%) are the most likely to have **bought a new car partly for its low fuel consumption**. Respondents in Bulgaria, Portugal and Poland (all 3%) are least likely to have done so.

Individuals in the Netherlands (25%) and Denmark and Luxembourg (both 18%) are the most likely to **have installed equipment in their home to control and reduce their energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)**, while respondents in Bulgaria (1%), Cyprus and Greece (both 2%) are the least likely to have done so.

The highest proportions of individuals saying they **have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than their previous one** are found in Sweden (24%), the Netherlands (22%), Austria and Belgium (both 17%), while the lowest are recorded in Bulgaria and Lithuania (both 0%) and Greece, Malta and Poland (all 1%).

Just over one in five respondents in Cyprus (21%) **have installed solar panels in their home**, as have just under one in six in the Netherlands (15%) and Greece and Malta (both 14%). However, very small minorities of respondents in Sweden, Slovakia, Romania, Poland, Estonia, Spain, Hungary, Lithuania and Croatia (all 1%) say they have done so.

At least one in ten respondents in the Netherlands (11%) and Luxembourg (10%) have **bought a low-energy home**, while only 1% in nine Member States say they have done so.

Meanwhile, less than 5% in all Member States have **bought an electric car**.

Finally, more than one in ten respondents in 11 Member States have not done any of these actions, notably in Romania (25%), Bulgaria (20%) and France and Hungary (both 16%).

QC6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice	You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing	You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible	You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)	You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	You have installed solar panels in your home	You have bought a low-energy home	You have bought an electric car	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		71	56	41	37	26	18	10	9	8	7	4	3	1	3	9	1
BE		73	59	42	46	30	29	9	12	9	17	11	6	4	2	1	0
BG		25	37	44	36	17	25	4	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	20	3
CZ		70	47	30	41	21	19	14	8	6	5	3	2	1	3	7	1
DK		70	72	46	55	47	29	13	26	18	11	5	5	1	4	5	1
DE		77	71	56	43	41	17	23	14	7	14	9	3	1	1	5	2
EE		61	57	45	44	30	34	6	14	7	4	1	5	0	2	5	3
IE		79	66	40	31	23	25	9	12	10	11	4	4	0	2	3	2
EL		67	37	35	32	20	18	5	4	2	1	14	1	0	4	14	0
ES		77	58	32	30	19	7	3	4	8	2	1	1	0	3	10	0
FR		83	60	53	43	25	24	6	11	10	4	2	5	1	3	4	0
HR		54	44	35	20	11	15	5	4	3	2	1	1	0	5	16	2
IT		69	48	37	35	13	8	8	7	5	3	5	2	1	3	9	2
CY		70	40	39	41	11	18	7	11	2	3	21	3	1	3	13	1
LV		43	46	49	49	36	19	7	9	9	3	2	1	0	3	10	1
LT		78	62	33	29	18	18	6	6	5	0	1	1	1	2	7	1
LU		87	73	51	45	31	29	17	22	18	10	10	10	2	2	2	1
HU		63	53	25	37	12	14	8	4	4	3	1	3	1	2	16	0
MT		83	68	54	46	18	8	3	9	15	1	14	5	0	2	5	1
NL		84	76	41	65	56	29	14	15	25	22	15	11	1	4	1	0
AT		71	61	58	40	34	15	28	9	8	17	10	4	2	5	4	0
PL		54	45	23	26	13	10	2	3	5	1	1	2	0	7	13	2
PT		68	55	31	33	13	13	2	3	4	2	2	2	0	3	13	0
RO		30	29	31	32	23	24	5	4	5	2	1	1	0	5	25	4
SI		84	65	62	50	35	35	8	16	11	11	5	5	0	2	4	0
SK		70	53	35	30	18	14	3	4	4	2	1	1	0	6	7	3
FI		75	67	42	38	43	16	22	14	15	12	2	1	1	2	6	2
SE		88	69	63	47	56	13	38	22	8	24	1	2	1	2	1	0
UK		74	50	36	27	25	27	7	13	15	10	3	3	1	0	10	2

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

Although the question and list of answers were modified from the 2015 survey, where comparison is possible, a number of changes in responses can be seen across the Member States.

- The largest increases in the proportion of respondents who try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling are recorded in Lithuania (78%, +11 percentage points), Malta (83%, +5 pp) and Hungary (63%, +5 pp).
- Respondents in Bulgaria (25%, -12 percentage points) and Estonia (61%, -10 pp) are much less likely to try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling than they were in 2015.
- The share of people who try to cut down their consumption of disposable items such as supermarket plastic bags and excessive packaging has increased markedly since 2015 in Lithuania (62%, +19 percentage points) and Malta (68%, +12 pp). Respondents in Bulgaria (37%, -11 pp), Slovenia (65%, -8 pp) and Estonia (57%, -8 pp) are now much less likely to give this answer.
- Since the previous survey, the proportion of respondents who buy locally produced and seasonal food has fallen most notably in Latvia (49%, -15 percentage points), Slovakia (35%, -14 pp), Italy (37%, -14 pp) and Portugal (31%, -14 pp).
- Since 2015, the proportion who have better insulated their home to reduce their energy consumption has decreased or remained stable in all but one Member State, with the biggest falls in the United Kingdom (27%, -14 percentage points), Luxembourg (29%, -9 pp), Ireland (25%, -9 pp), Romania (24%, -9 pp) and Slovakia (14%, -9 pp). Slovenia is the exception, seeing a five-point increase in the share of respondents who have better insulated their homes (35%).
- Individuals in Cyprus (7%, +3 percentage points) and Romania (5%, +2 pp) are now slightly more likely to avoid taking short-haul flights when possible. Conversely, Slovenia (8%, -8 percentage points), Luxembourg (17%, -6 pp) and Sweden (38%, -6 pp) saw a drop in the proportion of people doing this.
- The largest decreases in the share of respondents buying a new car partly for its low fuel consumption can be seen in Luxembourg (22%, -13 percentage points), the United Kingdom (13%, -9 pp) and Malta (9%, -9 pp).
- People in the Netherlands (22%, +4 percentage points) are now slightly more likely to switch to an energy supplier offering a greater share of supply from renewable sources. The proportion of respondents doing so has declined most in Ireland (11%, -6 pp) and Italy (3%, -6 pp).
- Respondents in Hungary (3%, -5 percentage points), Luxembourg (10%, -4 pp) and Belgium (6%, -4 pp) are now somewhat less likely to have bought a low-energy home.
- The proportion of respondents mentioning none of these actions has risen in Romania (25%, +14 percentage points), Bulgaria (20%, +10 pp) and Latvia (10%, +6 pp).
- Since 2015, the share of individuals who take other personal actions has somewhat increased in Poland (7%, +5 percentage points), Slovakia (6%, +4 pp) and Austria (5%, +3 pp).

QC6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

			You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling		You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging		You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible		When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice		You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing		You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption		You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible		You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice		You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)*		You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one		You have installed solar panels in your home**		You have bought a low-energy home		You have bought an electric car**	Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
			2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015		2017 - 2015	
EU28		71	▼ 3	56	▼ 1	41	▼ 8	37	▼ 5	26	▼ 10	18	▼ 5	10	▼ 3	9	▼ 4	8	7	▼ 2	4	3	▼ 2	1	3	=	9	▲ 3	1			
BE		73	▼ 5	59	▼ 3	42	▼ 8	46	▼ 11	30	▼ 13	29	▼ 8	9	▼ 4	12	▼ 8	9	17	▼ 1	11	6	▼ 4	4	2	▼ 1	1	▼ 1	0			
BG		25	▼ 12	37	▼ 11	44	▼ 9	36	▼ 3	17	▼ 6	25	▼ 2	4	▼ 2	3	▼ 2	1	0	▼ 1	3	1	▼ 2	0	3	▲ 1	20	▲ 10	3			
CZ		70	▼ 9	47	▼ 7	30	▼ 8	41	▼ 6	21	▼ 11	19	▼ 4	14	=	8	▼ 4	6	5	▼ 2	3	2	▼ 1	1	3	▲ 2	7	▲ 4	1			
DK		70	▼ 2	72	▲ 6	46	▼ 7	55	▼ 10	47	▼ 6	29	=	13	▼ 5	26	=	18	11	▲ 1	5	5	▼ 1	1	4	▼ 3	5	▲ 2	1			
DE		77	▼ 4	71	▲ 2	56	▼ 4	43	▼ 10	41	▼ 11	17	▼ 3	23	▼ 4	14	▼ 1	7	14	=	9	3	▼ 1	1	1	▼ 1	5	▲ 3	2			
EE		61	▼ 10	57	▼ 8	45	▼ 9	44	▼ 3	30	▼ 8	34	▼ 3	6	▼ 4	14	▼ 3	7	4	▼ 1	1	5	▼ 2	0	2	=	5	▲ 1	3			
IE		79	▼ 5	66	▼ 1	40	▼ 11	31	▼ 12	23	▼ 10	25	▼ 9	9	▼ 2	12	▼ 3	10	11	▼ 6	4	4	▼ 3	0	2	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	2			
EL		67	▼ 2	37	▼ 3	35	▼ 12	32	▲ 1	20	▼ 13	18	▼ 1	5	▼ 3	4	▼ 1	2	1	▼ 1	14	1	▼ 1	0	4	▼ 2	14	▲ 4	0			
ES		77	▲ 1	58	▲ 1	32	▼ 7	30	▼ 5	19	▼ 16	7	▼ 6	3	▼ 2	4	=	8	2	▼ 1	1	1	▼ 3	0	3	▼ 1	10	▲ 3	0			
FR		83	▼ 4	60	▼ 5	53	▼ 8	43	▼ 3	25	▼ 8	24	▼ 5	6	▼ 3	11	▼ 4	10	4	=	2	5	▼ 2	1	3	▲ 2	4	▲ 1	0			
HR		54	▲ 2	44	▼ 3	35	▼ 5	20	▼ 6	11	▼ 13	15	▼ 1	5	▼ 1	4	▼ 4	3	2	▼ 3	1	1	=	0	5	▲ 1	16	▲ 3	2			
IT		69	▲ 1	48	▼ 1	37	▼ 14	35	▼ 3	13	▼ 8	8	▼ 3	8	▼ 3	7	▼ 2	5	3	▼ 6	5	2	▼ 1	1	3	=	9	▲ 2	2			
CY		70	▼ 8	40	▲ 3	39	▼ 9	41	▼ 2	11	▼ 16	18	▼ 2	7	▲ 3	11	▼ 5	2	3	▼ 1	21	3	▼ 1	1	3	▲ 2	13	▲ 5	1			
LV		43	▼ 2	46	▲ 2	49	▼ 15	49	▼ 1	36	▼ 15	19	▼ 3	7	=	9	=	9	3	▲ 1	2	1	▼ 2	0	3	▲ 1	10	▲ 6	1			
LT		78	▲ 11	62	▲ 19	33	▼ 8	29	▼ 6	18	=	18	▼ 1	6	=	6	▼ 4	5	0	▼ 1	1	1	▼ 2	1	2	=	7	▲ 1	1			
LU		87	=	73	▲ 3	51	▼ 11	45	▼ 13	31	▼ 17	29	▼ 9	17	▼ 6	22	▼ 13	18	10	▼ 3	10	10	▼ 4	2	2	=	2	▲ 2	1			
HU		63	▲ 5	53	▲ 1	25	▼ 8	37	▼ 1	12	▼ 6	14	▼ 6	8	▼ 1	4	▼ 2	4	3	▼ 1	1	3	▼ 5	1	2	=	16	▲ 5	0			
MT		83	▲ 5	68	▲ 12	54	▼ 6	46	▼ 2	18	▼ 2	8	▼ 5	3	▼ 4	9	▼ 9	15	1	▼ 1	14	5	=	0	2	▼ 1	5	▲ 2	1			
NL		84	=	76	▲ 4	41	▼ 4	65	▲ 8	56	▼ 3	29	▼ 4	14	▲ 1	15	▼ 6	25	22	▲ 4	15	11	▼ 1	1	4	=	1	▼ 1	0			
AT		71	▼ 7	61	▲ 1	58	▼ 6	40	▼ 9	34	▼ 17	15	▼ 4	28	▼ 1	9	▼ 8	8	17	▲ 1	10	4	▼ 1	2	5	▲ 3	4	▲ 2	0			
PL		54	▼ 8	45	=	23	▼ 12	26	▼ 4	13	▼ 8	10	▼ 6	2	▼ 2	3	▼ 4	5	1	▼ 2	1	2	=	0	7	▲ 5	13	▲ 4	2			
PT		68	▲ 1	55	=	31	▼ 14	33	▲ 7	13	▼ 10	13	=	2	▼ 3	3	▼ 2	4	2	▼ 2	1	2	=	0	3	▼ 1	13	▲ 3	0			
RO		30	▼ 7	29	▼ 4	31	▼ 11	32	▼ 2	23	▼ 4	24	▼ 9	5	▲ 2	4	▼ 5	5	2	▼ 1	1	1	▼ 2	0	5	▲ 2	25	▲ 14	4			
SI		84	▼ 2	65	▼ 8	62	▲ 4	50	▲ 9	35	▼ 17	35	▲ 5	8	▼ 8	16	=	11	11	▲ 1	5	5	▲ 1	0	2	▼ 3	4	▲ 4	0			
SK		70	=	53	▲ 2	35	▼ 14	30	▼ 7	18	▼ 11	14	▼ 9	3	▼ 5	4	▼ 4	4	2	=	1	1	▼ 1	0	6	▲ 4	7	▲ 3	3			
FI		75	▼ 5	67	=	42	▼ 11	38	▼ 2	43	▼ 3	16	▼ 4	22	▼ 4	14	▼ 1	15	12	▼ 1	2	1	▼ 1	1	2	▼ 2	6	▲ 4	2			
SE		88	▲ 1	69	▲ 2	63	=	47	▼ 2	56	▼ 6	13	▼ 7	38	▼ 6	22	▼ 4	8	24	▲ 1	1	2	▼ 1	1	2	▼ 4	1	=	0			
UK		74	▼ 5	50	▼ 2	36	▼ 7	27	▼ 11	25	▼ 13	27	▼ 14	7	▼ 3	13	▼ 9	15	10	▼ 3	3	3	▼ 3	1	0	▼ 2	10	▲ 2	2			







MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

The results by socio-demographic group for the four most-cited personal actions reveal a number of patterns²⁰. Respondents who are most likely to say that they have taken each of these actions are:

- Women: this is especially the case for buying locally produced and seasonal food (45% vs. 37% of men);
- Those aged between 40 and 54 years: for instance, 46% take lower energy consumption into account when buying a new household appliance (vs. 18-39% of the other age groups);
- People who have completed full-time education at the age of 20 or over, especially in comparison with those who left school aged 15 or under: this is particularly the case for taking energy consumption into account when buying a new household appliance (49% vs. 25%);
- Managers or self-employed people: for instance, 52% of managers and 45% of self-employed people buy locally produced and seasonal food, compared with 33% of students;
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills, particularly compared with those who do most of the time: for example, 75% of those never having difficulties try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling, compared with 57% of respondents with financial problems most of the time;
- Those who think climate change is either the single biggest problem or among the most serious problems facing the world: this particularly applies to buying locally produced and seasonal food (50-52% vs. 34% of those who do not identify climate change as one of the most serious global issues).

²⁰ The four most-cited actions are: "You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling"; "You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging"; "You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible"; and "When buying a new household appliance, e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice".

QC6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'At least one action'
EU28	71	56	41	37	9	90
 Gender						
Man	68	52	37	36	9	89
Woman	73	59	45	37	8	91
 Age						
15-24	64	48	30	18	15	83
25-39	70	55	39	39	8	90
40-54	73	58	45	46	6	93
55 +	72	57	43	36	9	90
 Education (End of)						
15-	67	49	36	25	13	86
16-19	70	54	40	37	8	90
20+	76	64	49	49	4	95
Still studying	67	52	33	18	12	86
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	76	62	45	46	6	94
Managers	74	62	52	51	5	94
Other white collars	70	57	40	45	5	93
Manual workers	70	55	38	36	9	90
House persons	67	52	37	31	9	89
Unemployed	68	47	35	29	14	85
Retired	72	56	43	35	10	89
Students	67	52	33	18	12	86
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	57	46	34	28	15	83
From time to time	65	48	36	32	10	88
Almost never/ Never	75	60	44	40	7	92
 Climate change						
Biggest problem	78	66	52	43	4	95
One of the problems	78	65	50	44	5	94
Not a problem	66	49	34	31	12	87

MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

III. ATTITUDES TOWARDS FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE AND TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES

Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with five statements relating to the fight against climate change, energy use, energy efficiency and the use of fossil fuel. The list of statements was modified from the 2015 survey, to read:

- “Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU”;
- “Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically” (new);
- “Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically”;
- “Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies”;
- “More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced” (new).

1 Attitudes towards fighting climate change

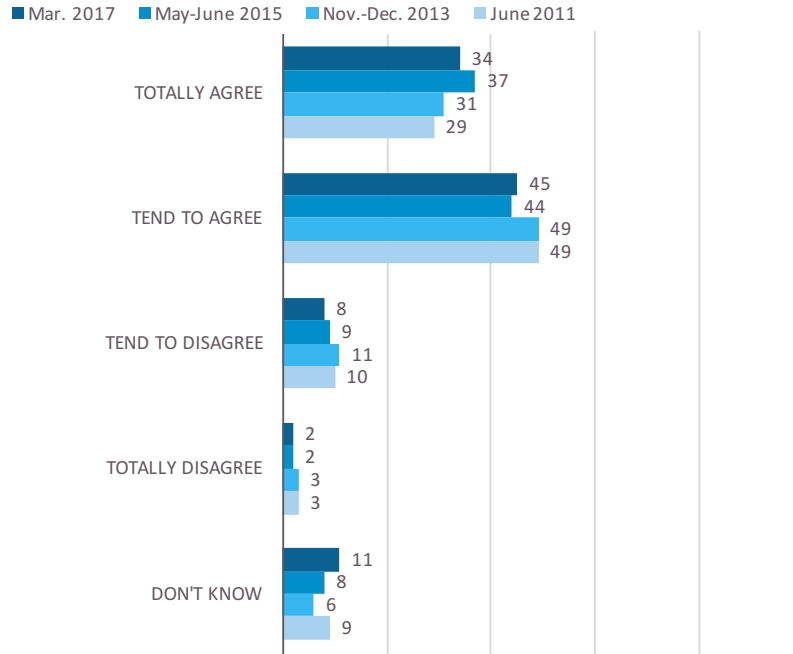
- Around eight in ten respondents think fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU -

Almost eight respondents in ten (79%, -2 percentage points from 2015) agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU²¹. Just over a third (34%, -3 pp) totally agree with this statement and over four in ten respondents (45%, +1 pp) tend to agree. One in ten respondents (10% -1 pp) disagree and fewer than one in twenty (2%, no change) totally disagree.

Responses to this question have remained stable since 2011, with the proportion of respondents agreeing with the statement only one percentage point higher in 2017 than it was in 2011.

²¹ QC4.1: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU.

QC4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU (% - EU28)



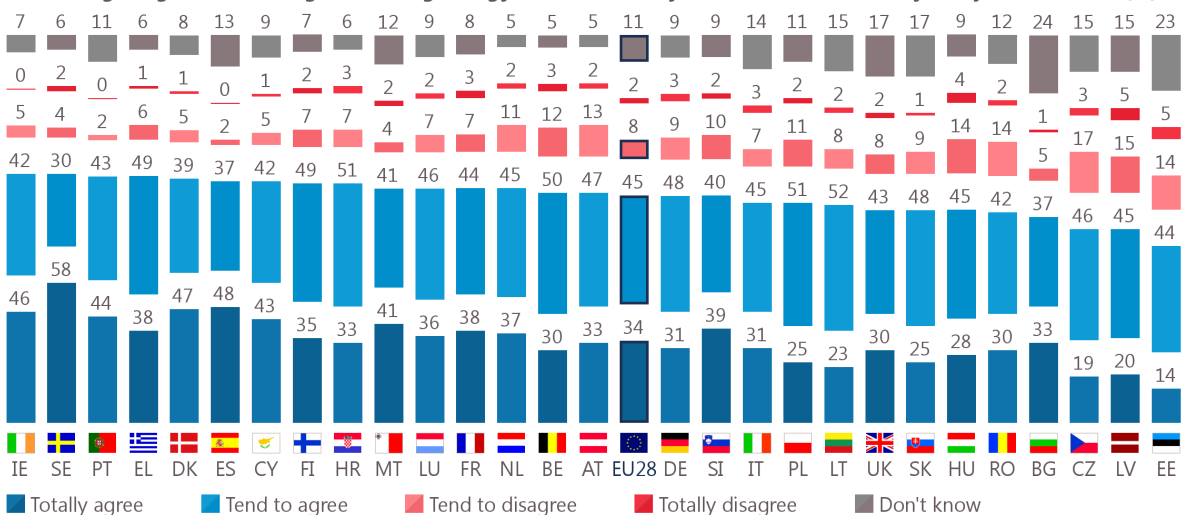
- Majority in all Member States say fighting climate change can boost economic growth -

In all Member States, a strong majority of respondents agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU. More than eight in ten respondents agree in Sweden and Ireland (both 88%) and Greece and Portugal (both 87%). At the other end of the scale, nearly six in ten respondents in Estonia (58%) and nearly two-thirds in Latvia and the Czech Republic (both 65%) agree – these are still relatively high shares.

Nearly six in ten people in Sweden (58%) and nearly half in Spain (48%) and Denmark (47%) totally agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU. In contrast, only one in five respondents or less in Estonia (14%), the Czech Republic (19%) and Latvia (20%) totally agree with this statement.






























QC4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



At national level, the proportion of people who agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU has risen in eight Member States, led by the Netherlands (82%, +9 percentage points) and Denmark (86%, +7 pp). In 15 Member States, especially in Slovakia (73%, -10 pp), Hungary (73%, -9 pp), the Czech Republic (65%, -9 pp), Slovenia (79%, -8 pp), Italy (76%, -8 pp) and Bulgaria (70%, -8 pp), respondents are less likely to agree with this statement now than they were in 2015.

QC4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU (%)






		Totally agree	2017 - 2015	Tend to agree	2017 - 2015	Tend to disagree	2017 - 2015	Totally disagree	2017 - 2015	Total 'Agree'	2017 - 2015	Total 'Disagree'	2017 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		34	▼ 3	45	▲ 1	8	▼ 1	2	=	79	▼ 2	10	▼ 1	11
NL		37	▲ 11	45	▼ 2	11	▼ 4	2	▼ 2	82	▲ 9	13	▼ 6	5
DK		47	▲ 14	39	▼ 7	5	▼ 5	1	▼ 1	86	▲ 7	6	▼ 6	8
AT		33	▼ 1	47	▲ 5	13	▼ 2	2	▼ 2	80	▲ 4	15	▼ 4	5
HR		33	▼ 6	51	▲ 9	7	▼ 1	3	=	84	▲ 3	10	▼ 1	6
FI		35	▲ 2	49	▲ 1	7	▼ 1	2	=	84	▲ 3	9	▼ 1	7
BE		30	▲ 3	50	▼ 1	12	▼ 2	3	▲ 1	80	▲ 2	15	▼ 1	5
IE		46	▲ 2	42	▼ 1	5	▼ 1	0	▼ 1	88	▲ 1	5	▼ 2	7
LT		23	▼ 5	52	▲ 6	8	▼ 4	2	▼ 1	75	▲ 1	10	▼ 5	15
DE		31	=	48	=	9	▼ 4	3	▲ 1	79	=	12	▼ 1	9
FR		38	=	44	=	7	▼ 1	3	=	82	=	10	▼ 1	8
CY		43	▼ 10	42	▲ 10	5	▼ 1	1	=	85	=	6	▼ 3	9
LV		20	▼ 3	45	▲ 3	15	▲ 1	5	▼ 2	65	=	20	▼ 1	11
PL		25	▼ 4	51	▲ 4	11	=	2	▼ 1	76	=	13	▼ 1	15
EE		14	▼ 5	44	▲ 4	14	▼ 1	5	▼ 2	58	▼ 1	19	▼ 3	23
EL		38	▼ 12	49	▲ 9	6	▲ 1	1	=	87	▼ 3	7	▲ 1	6
ES		48	▼ 10	37	▲ 7	2	=	0	▼ 1	85	▼ 3	2	▲ 1	6
LU		36	▼ 7	46	▲ 4	7	▼ 3	2	▲ 1	82	▼ 3	9	▼ 1	13
RO		30	▼ 13	42	▲ 10	14	▲ 6	2	▼ 1	72	▼ 3	16	▼ 2	9
SE		58	▲ 10	30	▼ 13	4	=	2	▲ 1	88	▼ 3	6	▲ 5	12
MT		41	▼ 9	41	▲ 5	4	=	2	=	82	▼ 4	6	=	12
PT		44	▼ 6	43	▼ 1	2	▲ 1	0	=	87	▼ 7	2	▲ 1	11
UK		30	▼ 2	43	▼ 5	8	▼ 2	2	=	73	▼ 7	10	▼ 2	17
BG		33	▼ 9	37	▲ 1	5	=	1	▼ 3	70	▼ 8	6	▲ 5	9
IT		31	▼ 8	45	=	7	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	76	▼ 8	10	▲ 2	14
SI		39	▼ 9	40	▲ 1	10	▲ 5	2	=	79	▼ 8	12	▼ 3	24
CZ		19	▼ 11	46	▲ 2	17	=	3	=	65	▼ 9	20	▲ 5	9
HU		28	▼ 9	45	=	14	▲ 4	4	▲ 1	73	▼ 9	18	=	15
SK		25	▼ 8	48	▼ 2	9	=	1	=	73	▼ 10	10	=	17

There are not many differences in opinion on these statements between socio-demographic groups. In each category, around seven in ten or more respondents agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU. The main difference concerns the 'don't know' answer, which ranks higher among older respondents and respondents who left school before the age of 15.

However, a pattern can be observed between responses to this question and respondents' views on the seriousness of climate change:

- Respondents who see climate change as the single biggest or one of the most serious problems facing the world are more likely to agree with this statement than those who do not (87% vs. 72%);
- Respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to agree with this statement than respondents who do not think it is a serious problem (84% vs. 52%).

QC4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	79	10	11
 Gender			
Man	80	12	8
Woman	77	9	14
 Age			
15-24	80	11	9
25-39	81	10	9
40-54	81	11	8
55 +	75	10	15
 Education (End of)			
15-	68	10	22
16-19	78	12	10
20+	85	9	6
Still studying	81	10	9
 Climate change			
Biggest problem	87	7	6
One of the problems	86	7	7
Not a problem	72	13	15
 Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	52	32	16
A fairly serious problem	72	14	14
A very serious problem	84	7	9

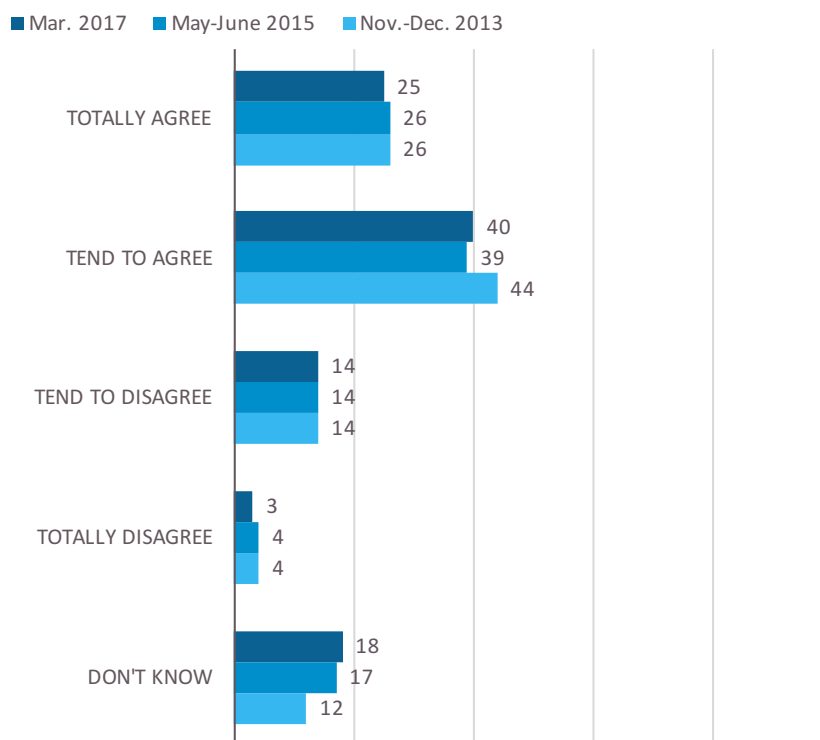
2 Attitudes towards reducing fossil fuel imports

- Nearly two-thirds of respondents think reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically -

There has been no change in the proportion of people who agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically: nearly two-thirds of respondents (65%, no change from 2015) agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically²². A quarter (25%, -1 percentage point) totally agree and four in ten (40%, +1 pp) tend to agree. Almost one in five individuals (17%, -1 pp) disagree with this statement, while less than one in twenty (3%, -1 pp) totally disagree.

Almost one in five respondents (18%, +1 pp) do not know if reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically.

QC4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (% - EU28)

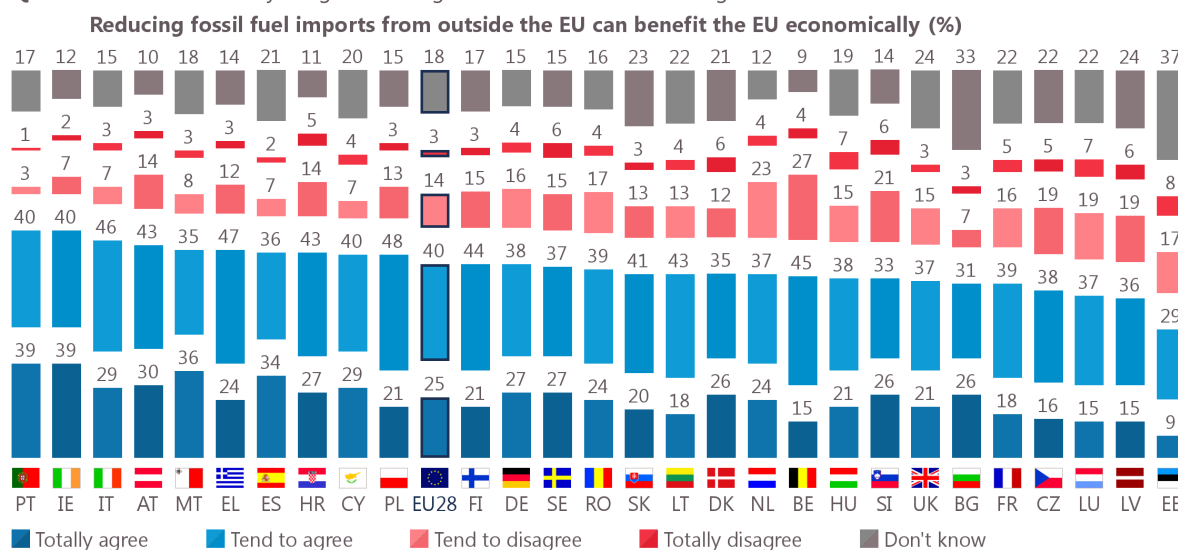


²² QC4.3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically.

A majority of respondents in all Member States but one agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically. This proportion is the highest in Portugal and Ireland (both 79%) and Italy (75%). Individuals in Estonia (38%), Latvia (51%) and Luxembourg (52%) are the least likely to agree with this statement.

Nearly four in ten respondents in Portugal and Ireland (both 39%) and Malta (36%) totally agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically. At the opposite end of the scale, respondents in Estonia (9%) and Latvia, Belgium and Luxembourg (all 15%) are the least likely to do so.

QC4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



Since 2015, there have been a number of changes in national trends. Respondents in 10 Member States, especially Sweden (64%, +13 percentage points), Finland (65%, +9 pp), Cyprus (69%, +6 pp) and Latvia (51%, +6 pp), are now more likely to agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically.

The share of respondents who agree with this statement has decreased in 15 Member States, notably the United Kingdom (58%, -9 pp) and Slovenia (59%, -7 pp), where nearly six in ten still agree.

QC4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)

		Totally agree	2017 - 2015	Tend to agree	2017 - 2015	Tend to disagree	2017 - 2015	Totally disagree	2017 - 2015	Total 'Agree'	2017 - 2015	Total 'Disagree'	2017 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		25	▼ 1	40	▲ 1	14	=	3	▼ 1	65	=	17	▼ 1	18
SE		27	▲ 12	37	▲ 1	15	▼ 6	6	=	64	▲ 13	21	▼ 7	15
FI		21	▲ 5	44	▲ 4	15	▲ 5	3	▼ 1	65	▲ 9	18	▼ 1	17
CY		29	=	40	▲ 6	7	▼ 12	4	▼ 4	69	▲ 6	11	▼ 6	20
LV		15	▲ 4	36	▲ 2	19	▲ 3	6	▼ 1	51	▲ 6	25	=	24
IE		39	▲ 4	40	▲ 1	7	▼ 14	2	▼ 1	79	▲ 5	9	▼ 4	12
PL		21	▼ 2	48	▲ 7	13	▼ 2	3	▼ 1	69	▲ 5	16	▼ 1	15
DK		26	▲ 8	35	▼ 4	12	▲ 2	6	▲ 1	61	▲ 4	18	▼ 2	18
HR		27	=	43	▲ 4	14	▲ 3	5	=	70	▲ 4	19	▲ 2	11
LT		18	▲ 1	43	▲ 3	13	▲ 7	4	▼ 1	61	▲ 4	17	▼ 3	21
MT		36	▲ 2	35	▲ 2	8	▼ 8	3	▼ 2	71	▲ 4	11	▼ 5	22
NL		24	▲ 8	37	▼ 4	23	▲ 11	4	▼ 4	61	▲ 4	27	▼ 3	12
EE		9	▲ 1	29	▲ 2	17	▲ 8	8	▼ 1	38	▲ 3	25	▼ 1	10
FR		18	▲ 3	39	=	16	▲ 7	5	▼ 1	57	▲ 3	21	▼ 1	22
AT		30	▼ 1	43	▲ 4	14	▼ 4	3	=	73	▲ 3	17	▲ 1	37
DE		27	▲ 1	38	▲ 1	16	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	65	▲ 2	20	▼ 6	15
BE		15	=	45	=	27	▲ 6	4	▼ 1	60	=	31	=	21
BG		26	=	31	=	7	▼ 6	3	▼ 6	57	=	10	▲ 5	9
ES		34	▼ 7	36	▲ 7	7	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	70	=	9	▼ 9	33
IT		29	▼ 7	46	▲ 6	7	▼ 15	3	▲ 1	75	▼ 1	10	▼ 1	15
SK		20	▼ 4	41	▲ 1	13	▼ 2	3	▲ 1	61	▼ 3	16	=	23
EL		24	▼ 12	47	▲ 8	12	▼ 1	3	=	71	▼ 4	15	▲ 1	14
CZ		16	▼ 3	38	▼ 2	19	▲ 16	5	▼ 1	54	▼ 5	24	▼ 1	17
LU		15	▼ 4	37	▼ 1	19	▲ 11	7	▲ 2	52	▼ 5	26	▲ 9	16
HU		21	▼ 6	38	▲ 1	15	▼ 1	7	▲ 1	59	▼ 5	22	▲ 3	19
PT		39	▼ 2	40	▼ 3	3	▼ 11	1	▼ 1	79	▼ 5	4	▼ 1	22
RO		24	▼ 11	39	▲ 6	17	▲ 2	4	=	63	▼ 5	21	=	22
SI		26	▼ 6	33	▼ 1	21	▼ 1	6	▼ 1	59	▼ 7	27	▲ 4	14
UK		21	▼ 1	37	▼ 8	15	▲ 3	3	▼ 2	58	▼ 9	18	▲ 1	24






There are few significant differences between socio-demographic groups concerning this statement. The main difference is the share of “don’t know” answers.

Once again, however, there is a strong correlation between the belief that climate change is a serious problem and agreement that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically:

- Respondents who see climate change as the biggest or one of the most serious problems facing the world are more likely to agree with this statement than those who do not (69-70% vs 61%);
- Respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem (69%) are more likely to agree than those who think it is a not serious problem (49%).

QC4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	65	17	18
 Gender			
Man	67	20	13
Woman	62	15	23
 Age			
15-24	66	19	15
25-39	69	16	15
40-54	68	17	15
55 +	60	17	23
 Education (End of)			
15-	56	15	29
16-19	65	18	17
20+	69	18	13
Still studying	66	19	15
 Climate change			
Biggest problem	70	17	13
One of the problems	69	17	14
Not a problem	61	18	21
 Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	49	33	18
A fairly serious problem	58	21	21
A very serious problem	69	15	16

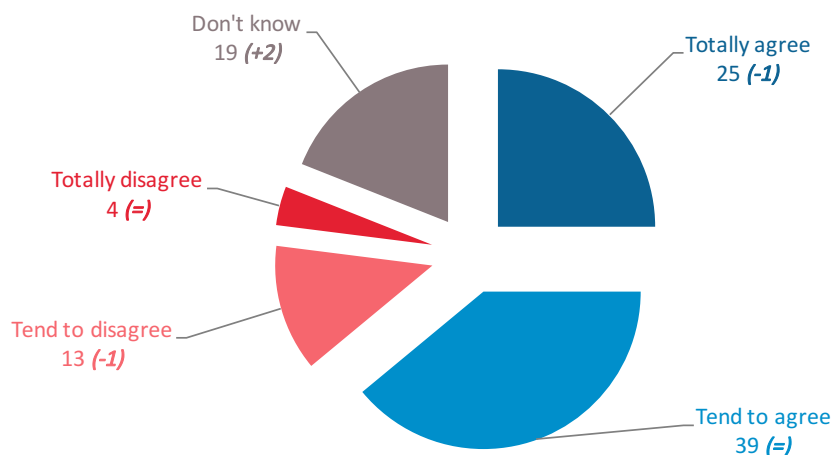
- Around two-thirds of respondents agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies -

Nearly two-thirds of respondents (64%, -1 percentage point compared to 2015) agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies²³. A quarter (25%, -1 pp) totally agree, while just under four in ten (39%, no change) tend to agree.

Almost one in five respondents (17%, +1 pp) disagree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies, with just over one in ten (13%, -1 pp) tending to disagree and fewer than one in twenty (4%, no change) totally disagreeing.

Meanwhile, almost one in five (19%, +2 pp) expressed no opinion on this statement.

QC4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
 Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies (% - EU28)



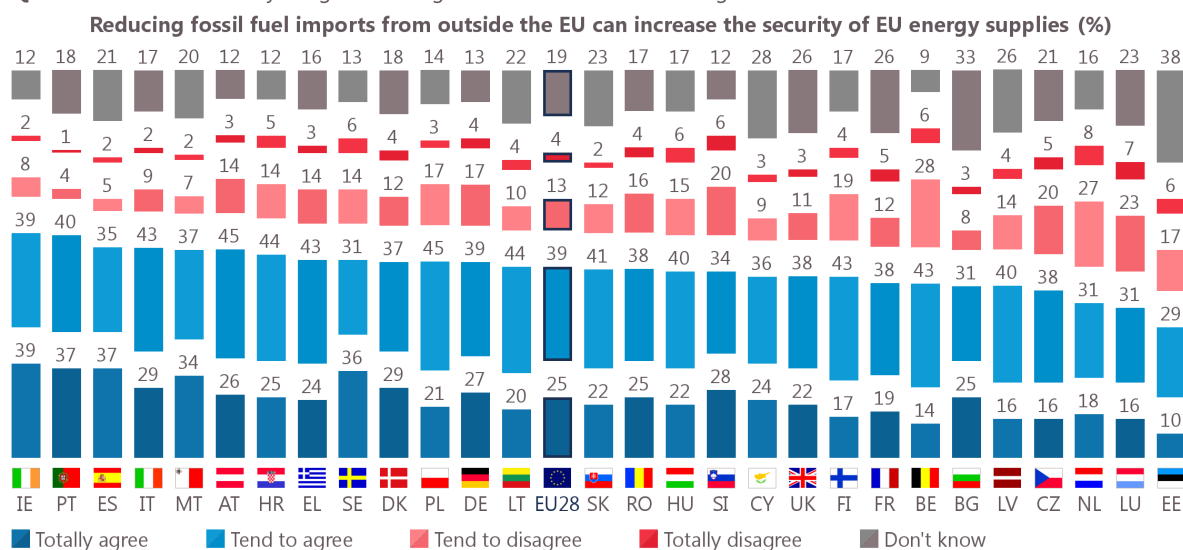
(Mar. 2017 - May-June 2015)

²³ QA4.4: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies.

In 25 Member States, a majority of respondents agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies, led by Ireland (78%), Portugal (77%), Spain and Italy (both 72%). At the other end of the scale, around four in ten respondents in Estonia (39%) and nearly half in Luxembourg (47%) and the Netherlands (49%) also agree with this statement.

Nearly four in ten respondents in Ireland (39%), Portugal and Spain (both 37%) totally agree with this statement, while respondents are least likely to totally agree in Estonia (10%), Belgium (14%) and Latvia, the Czech Republic and Luxembourg (all 16%).






























QC4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



There have been increases in 14 Member States since 2015 in the proportion of respondents who agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies, especially Finland (60%, +10 percentage points), Lithuania (64%, +8 pp) and Latvia (56%, +8 pp).

The share of respondents agreeing with this statement has fallen in 13 Member States, notably Portugal (77%, -8 pp), Greece (67%, -8 pp) - though over two-thirds of respondents still agree - and Luxembourg (47%, -8 pp), where nearly half still agree.

QC4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies (%)


		Totally agree	2017 - 2015	Tend to agree	2017 - 2015	Tend to disagree	2017 - 2015	Totally disagree	2017 - 2015	Total 'Agree'	2017 - 2015	Total 'Disagree'	2017 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		25	▼ 1	39	=	13	▼ 1	4	=	64	▼ 1	17	▼ 1	19
FI		17	▲ 1	43	▲ 9	19	=	4	▼ 1	60	▲ 10	23	▼ 1	18
LV		16	▲ 2	40	▲ 6	14	▼ 2	4	▼ 4	56	▲ 8	18	▼ 8	16
LT		20	▲ 4	44	▲ 4	10	▼ 6	4	▼ 2	64	▲ 8	14	▼ 6	14
DK		29	▲ 7	37	▼ 2	12	▼ 2	4	▼ 1	66	▲ 5	16	▼ 3	13
FR		19	▲ 6	38	▼ 1	12	▼ 2	5	▼ 1	57	▲ 5	17	▼ 3	33
SE		36	▲ 11	31	▼ 6	14	▼ 4	6	▲ 1	67	▲ 5	20	▼ 3	16
IE		39	▲ 5	39	▼ 1	8	▼ 2	2	=	78	▲ 4	10	▼ 2	12
MT		34	▼ 2	37	▲ 6	7	▼ 2	2	▼ 2	71	▲ 4	9	▼ 4	28
HR		25	▼ 1	44	▲ 4	14	▲ 3	5	▼ 1	69	▲ 3	19	▲ 2	38
BG		25	▼ 1	31	▲ 3	8	▼ 4	3	▼ 5	56	▲ 2	11	▼ 9	22
EE		10	▼ 1	29	▲ 3	17	▲ 2	6	▼ 1	39	▲ 2	23	▲ 1	26
DE		27	▲ 1	39	=	17	▼ 4	4	▼ 1	66	▲ 1	21	▼ 1	18
ES		37	▼ 3	35	▲ 4	5	=	2	▼ 1	72	▲ 1	7	▼ 5	12
NL		18	▲ 3	31	▼ 2	27	▲ 1	8	▼ 3	49	▲ 1	35	▼ 2	17
PL		21	▼ 2	45	▲ 2	17	▲ 4	3	=	66	=	20	▲ 4	17
AT		26	▼ 7	45	▲ 6	14	▼ 1	3	=	71	▼ 1	17	▼ 1	9
CY		24	▼ 4	36	▲ 2	9	▼ 1	3	▼ 5	60	▼ 2	12	▼ 1	13
SK		22	▼ 1	41	▼ 1	12	▼ 1	2	=	63	▼ 2	14	▼ 6	26
BE		14	▲ 1	43	▼ 4	28	▲ 9	6	▼ 1	57	▼ 3	34	=	17
IT		29	▼ 6	43	▲ 3	9	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	72	▼ 3	11	▲ 8	21
HU		22	▼ 5	40	▲ 1	15	▲ 3	6	=	62	▼ 4	21	▲ 8	23
RO		25	▼ 10	38	▲ 6	16	▲ 8	4	=	63	▼ 4	20	▲ 3	12
CZ		16	▼ 4	38	▼ 2	20	▲ 4	5	▼ 1	54	▼ 6	25	▲ 5	26
SI		28	▼ 4	34	▼ 2	20	▲ 7	6	▼ 2	62	▼ 6	26	▲ 3	21
UK		22	▼ 1	38	▼ 6	11	▼ 2	3	=	60	▼ 7	14	▼ 2	23
EL		24	▼ 11	43	▲ 3	14	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	67	▼ 8	17	▲ 1	20
LU		16	▼ 2	31	▼ 6	23	▲ 1	7	▲ 3	47	▼ 8	30	▲ 4	12
PT		37	▼ 6	40	▼ 2	4	▲ 1	1	=	77	▼ 8	5	▲ 4	17

Again, there are no major differences between socio-demographic categories. The main differences relate to the proportion of “don’t know” answers, which are higher among women, older respondents, and respondents with a lower level of education.

However, the more respondents believe climate change is a serious issue, the more likely they are to agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies.

QC4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	64	17	19
 Gender			
Man	67	20	13
Woman	62	14	24
 Age			
15-24	67	17	16
25-39	69	15	16
40-54	67	17	16
55 +	59	18	23
 Education (End of)			
15-	57	13	30
16-19	65	17	18
20+	68	19	13
Still studying	70	16	14
 Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	48	34	18
A fairly serious problem	59	20	21
A very serious problem	68	15	17

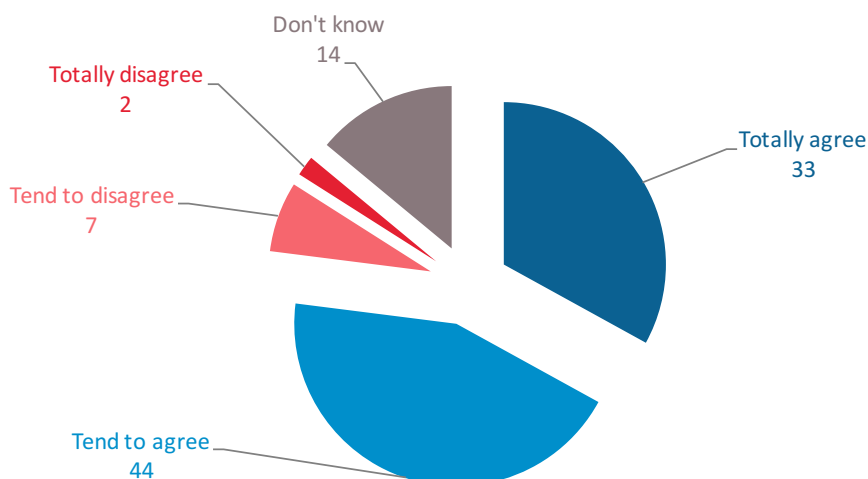
3 Attitudes towards the economic benefits of promoting EU expertise in clean technologies outside the EU

- Over three-quarters of respondents agree that promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to third countries can benefit the EU economically -

Over three-quarters of respondents (77%) agree that promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically, with a third (33%) totally agreeing²⁴.

Fewer than one in ten respondents (9%) disagree with this statement, including just 2% who totally disagree. Over one in ten (14%) expressed no opinion on the statement.

QC4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (% - EU28)



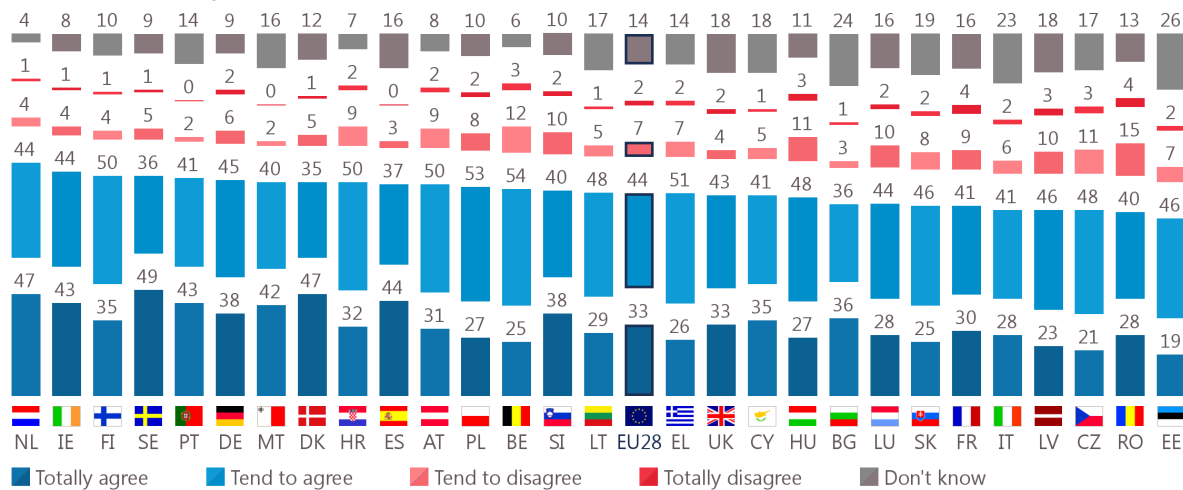
²⁴ QC4.4: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically.

In all Member States, a majority of respondents agree that promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically. Over nine in ten respondents in the Netherlands (91%) agree with this statement as do over eight in ten in Ireland (87%) Sweden and Finland (both 85%). At the lower end of the scale, around two-thirds of respondents in Estonia (65%), Romania (68%), Latvia, the Czech Republic and Italy (all 69%) share this opinion; yet, these are still significantly high shares.

Nearly half of respondents in Sweden (49%) and Denmark and the Netherlands (both 47%) totally agree that promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically. At the other end of the scale, this statement is agreed to the least by respondents in Estonia (19%), the Czech Republic (21%) and Latvia (23%).

QC4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?




Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)



Again, there is a relatively wide consensus across socio-demographic groups on this question. Over seven in ten respondents in almost every socio-demographic group agree that promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically. As for the previous questions, the main differences concern the rate of “don’t know” responses.

For example, 85% of respondents who finished education at the age of 20 or above agree with the statement, while 62% of those who left school at age 15 or earlier agree. The longest-educated respondents are much less likely to answer “don’t know” those who left school earliest (8% vs. 28%). Therefore, there is only a small difference between disagreement levels in these two groups (7% vs. 10%).

QC4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	77	9	14
 Gender			
Man	80	10	10
Woman	74	8	18
 Age			
15-24	80	8	12
25-39	79	9	12
40-54	81	9	10
55 +	72	9	19
 Education (End of)			
15-	62	10	28
16-19	76	10	14
20+	85	7	8
Still studying	83	7	10

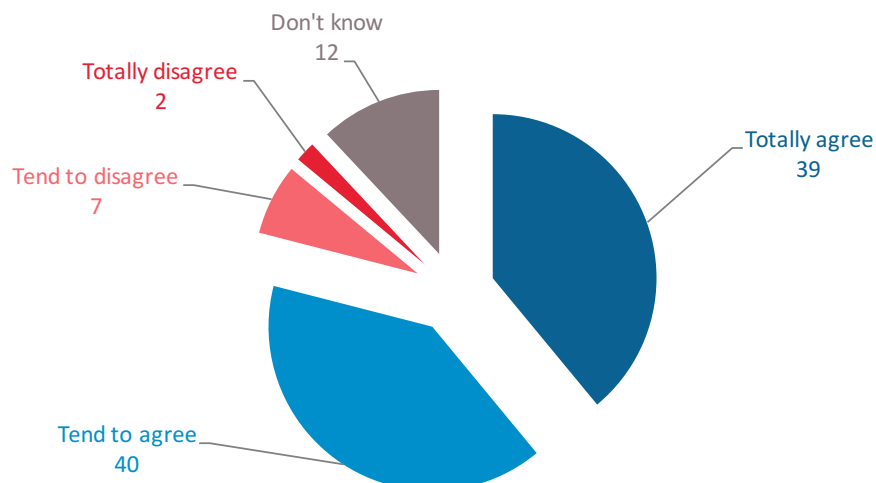
4 Attitudes towards public financial support to clean energies vis-à-vis subsidies to fossil fuels

- Nearly eight in ten respondents agree that more public financial support should go to the transition to clean energies even if it means reducing fossil fuel subsidies -

Nearly eight in ten respondents (79%) agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels are reduced²⁵. Just under four in ten respondents (39%) totally agree and four in ten (40%) tend to agree. Less than one in ten respondents (9%) disagree with this idea, including just 2% who totally disagree.

Over one in ten respondents (12%) expressed no opinion on this statement.

QC4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (% - EU28)



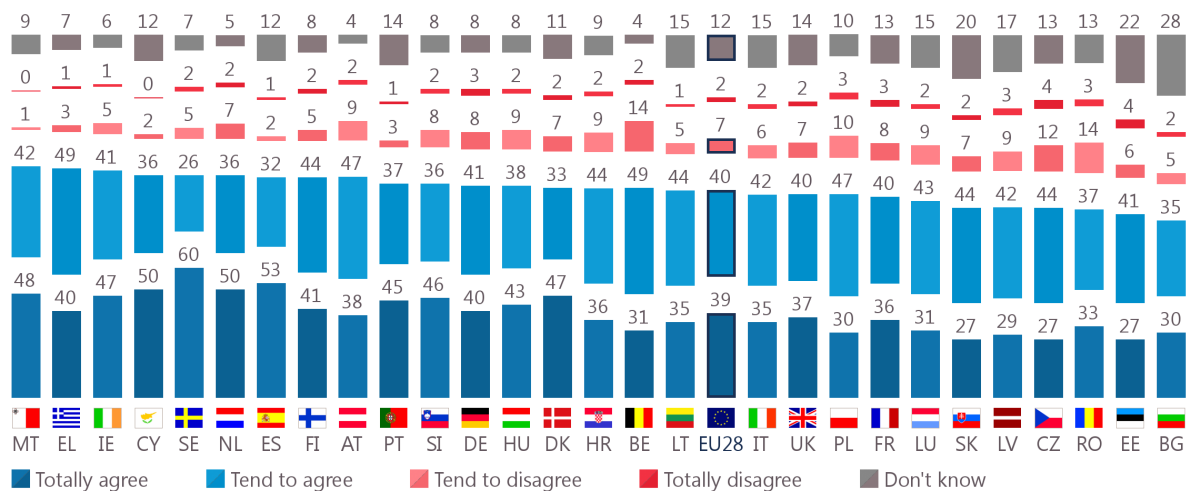
²⁵ QC4.5: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced.

In all Member States, a majority of respondents agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies, even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels are reduced. Respondents are most likely to agree with this statement in Malta (90%), Greece (89%) and Ireland (88%) and least likely to agree in Bulgaria (65%), Estonia (68%) and Romania (70%).

Six in ten respondents in Sweden (60%) totally agree with this statement, as do at least half in Spain (53%), the Netherlands and Cyprus (both 50%). At the other end of the scale, just over a quarter of respondents in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Estonia (all 27%) totally agree.

QC4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (%)






Views on this statement again reveal few differences among socio-demographic groups. In almost all categories, at least seven in ten respondents agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means reducing subsidies to fossil fuels.

However, the more respondents think climate change is a serious problem, the more they agree with this statement: 84% of respondents who say climate change is a very serious problem agree, compared with 60% of respondents who do not think it is a serious issue.

QC4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	79	9	12
 Gender			
Man	81	11	8
Woman	76	9	15
 Age			
15-24	79	10	11
25-39	82	9	9
40-54	82	9	9
55 +	76	9	15
 Education (End of)			
15-	70	9	21
16-19	78	10	12
20+	85	9	6
Still studying	82	10	8
 Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	60	25	15
A fairly serious problem	71	15	14
A very serious problem	84	7	9

IV. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

In the final question of the survey, respondents were asked for their views on the importance of government involvement in tackling climate change over the period up to 2030.

1 Targets for renewable energy

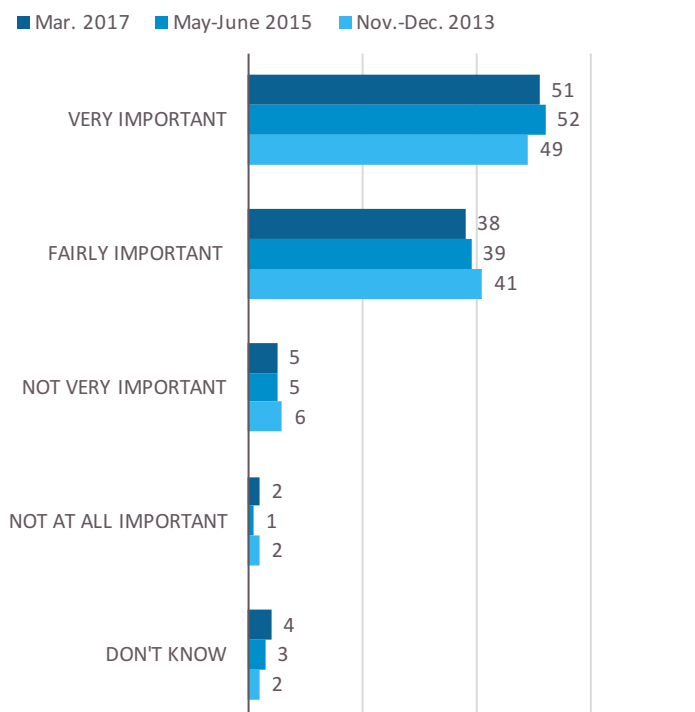
- Around nine in ten respondents say it is important for national government to set targets to increase renewable energy use by 2030 -

Respondents were asked how important they think it is for their national government to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030²⁶.

- Almost nine in ten respondents (89%, -2 percentage points compared to 2015) think it is important; more than half of respondents (51%, -1 pp) believe it is very important.
- Fewer than one in ten respondents (7%, +1 pp) say it is not important, including just one in twenty who say it is not very important (5%, no change) and one in fifty who say it is not important at all (2%, +1 pp).

Results for this question have remained stable since 2013.

QC7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030? (% - EU28)

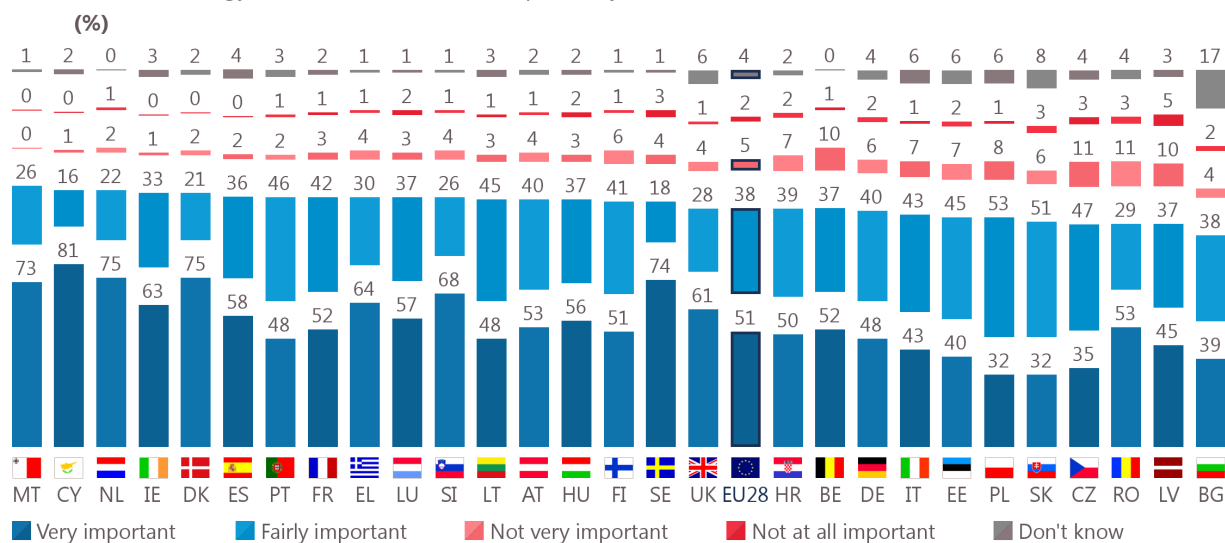


²⁶ QC7: How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

In all Member States, a majority of respondents say that it is important for their national government to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030. Almost all respondents in Malta (99%) and Cyprus and the Netherlands (both 97%) agree. Even at the lower end of the scale, around eight in ten respondents in Bulgaria (77%) and Latvia, the Czech Republic and Romania (all 82%) agree with this statement.

More than eight in ten respondents in Cyprus (81%) and three-quarters in the Netherlands and Denmark (both 75%) also consider government targets very important. People in Slovakia and Poland (both 32%) and the Czech Republic (35%) are the least likely to share this opinion.

QC7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?



Since 2015, the proportion who say it is important for their national government to set renewable energy targets has somewhat risen in ten Member States, led by France (94%, +4 pp) and Lithuania (93%, +4 pp). The share has decreased in 14 Member States, notably Romania (82%, -9 pp), Italy (86%, -5 pp) and Croatia (89%, -4 pp), yet over eight in ten respondents in these Member States still agree with this statement.

QC7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
(%)

		Very important	2017 - 2015	Fairly important	2017 - 2015	Not very important	2017 - 2015	Not at all important	2017 - 2015	Total 'important'	2017 - 2015	Total 'Not important'	2017 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		51	▼ 1	38	▼ 1	5	=	2	▲ 1	89	▼ 2	7	▲ 1	4
FR		52	▲ 8	42	▼ 4	3	▼ 3	1	▼ 1	94	▲ 4	4	▼ 4	2
LT		48	▲ 5	45	▼ 1	3	▼ 3	1	=	93	▲ 4	4	▼ 3	3
DK		75	▲ 12	21	▼ 10	2	▼ 2	0	▼ 1	96	▲ 2	2	▼ 2	1
LV		45	▲ 8	37	▼ 6	10	▼ 1	5	=	82	▲ 2	15	▼ 3	2
MT		73	▼ 11	26	▲ 13	0	▼ 2	0	=	99	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	1
AT		53	▲ 3	40	▼ 1	4	▼ 3	1	=	93	▲ 2	5	▼ 3	2
PL		32	▲ 2	53	=	8	▼ 2	1	=	85	▲ 2	9	▼ 2	6
SI		68	▲ 11	26	▼ 9	4	▼ 1	1	=	94	▲ 2	5	▼ 1	3
IE		63	▲ 3	33	▼ 2	1	▼ 2	0	=	96	▲ 1	1	▼ 2	3
ES		58	=	36	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	0	=	94	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	4
EE		40	▲ 7	45	▼ 7	7	▼ 2	2	=	85	=	9	=	0
LU		57	=	37	=	3	=	2	▲ 1	94	=	5	▲ 1	1
NL		75	▲ 6	22	▼ 6	2	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	97	=	3	=	3
PT		48	▲ 3	46	▼ 3	2	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	94	=	3	▼ 2	6
BG		39	▲ 2	38	▼ 3	4	▼ 2	2	▼ 3	77	▼ 1	6	=	2
CY		81	▼ 2	16	▲ 1	1	=	0	=	97	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	1
SE		74	▲ 8	18	▼ 9	4	▼ 1	3	▲ 2	92	▼ 1	7	▼ 5	17
EL		64	▼ 4	30	▲ 2	4	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	94	▼ 2	5	▲ 2	1
HU		56	▼ 1	37	▼ 1	3	=	2	▲ 1	93	▼ 2	5	▲ 1	2
UK		61	▼ 1	28	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	1	▼ 1	89	▼ 2	5	▼ 2	6
BE		52	▲ 2	37	▼ 5	10	▲ 3	1	=	89	▼ 3	11	▲ 3	1
CZ		35	▼ 1	47	▼ 2	11	▲ 2	3	=	82	▼ 3	14	▲ 3	0
DE		48	▼ 7	40	▲ 4	6	▲ 1	2	=	88	▼ 3	8	▲ 1	4
SK		32	▼ 4	51	▲ 1	6	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	83	▼ 3	9	=	8
FI		51	▲ 2	41	▼ 5	6	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	92	▼ 3	7	▲ 2	4
HR		50	▼ 1	39	▼ 3	7	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	89	▼ 4	9	▲ 4	2
IT		43	▼ 7	43	▲ 2	7	▲ 2	1	=	86	▼ 5	8	▲ 2	6
RO		53	▲ 1	29	▼ 10	11	▲ 6	3	▲ 3	82	▼ 9	14	▲ 9	4







Socio-demographic differences on this issue are not very marked. In all categories, around nine in ten respondents think that their national government should set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030.

However, there are some differences between socio-demographic groups in terms of “very important” responses. Those who finished education at or after the age of 20 are much more likely to think that it is very important than those who left school at or before the age of 15 (59% vs. 43%). Meanwhile, six in ten respondents who are managers or self-employed (60%) think it is very important, compared to only 43% of house persons.

As in 2015, perceptions of the seriousness of climate change also have an impact on views on governments setting national targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030:

- Respondents who see climate change as the biggest problem facing the world are more likely to think that it is very important than those who do not believe climate change is among the most serious issues (67% vs. 42%);
- Respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to think that it is very important than those who think it is not a serious problem (58% vs. 32%).

QC7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030? (% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
EU28	51	38	5	2	4
 Gender					
Man	52	37	6	2	3
Woman	51	39	4	1	5
 Age					
15-24	51	40	4	2	3
25-39	54	38	4	1	3
40-54	53	38	6	1	2
55 +	49	38	5	2	6
 Education (End of)					
15-	43	40	6	2	9
16-19	49	40	6	1	4
20+	59	34	4	1	2
Still studying	54	39	4	1	2
 Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	60	32	4	1	3
Managers	60	34	4	1	1
Other white collars	54	37	6	1	2
Manual workers	49	41	5	2	3
House persons	43	43	7	1	6
Unemployed	50	37	5	2	6
Retired	48	38	6	2	6
Students	54	39	4	1	2
 Climate change					
Biggest problem	67	27	3	1	2
One of the problems	63	31	3	1	2
Not a problem	42	44	7	2	5
 Perception of climate change					
Not a serious problem	32	37	17	8	6
A fairly serious problem	35	48	10	2	5
A very serious problem	58	36	3	0	3

2 Energy efficiency targets

- Almost nine in ten respondents think it is important for their national government to support improved energy efficiency by 2030 -

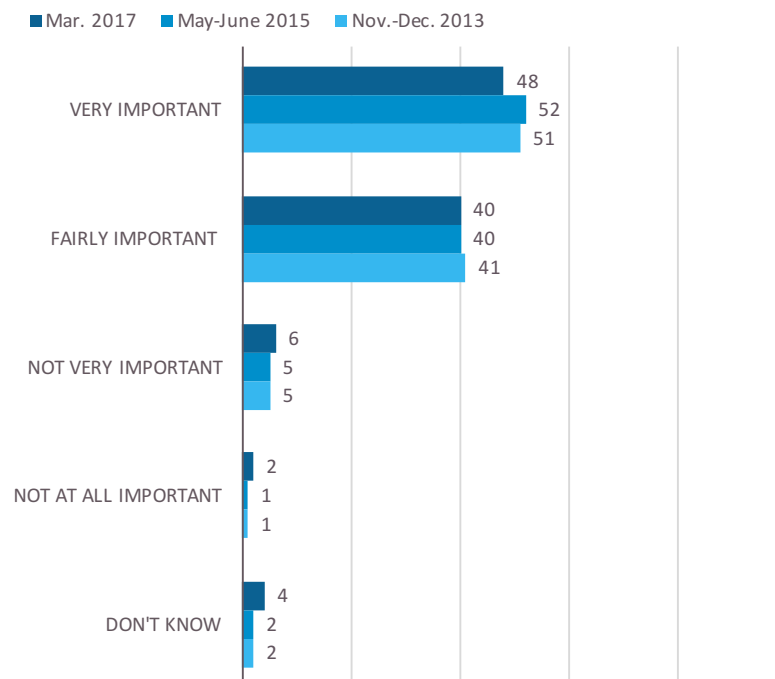
Finally, respondents were asked how important they think it is for their national government to support energy efficiency measures²⁷.

This question was modified slightly from 2015, when it read: "How important do you think it is that the [NATIONALITY] government provides support for energy efficiency (for example, by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs) by 2030?". This time, it read: "How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?"

- An absolute majority of respondents (88%, -4 percentage points since 2015) think it is important; nearly half (48%) think this is very important and four in ten (40%) think it is fairly important.
- Fewer than one in ten respondents (8%, +2 pp) think that it is not important, including 2% who think it is not important at all.

The proportion of respondents who think it is very important has decreased by 4 percentage points since 2015, while the share seeing it as fairly important has remained the same.

QC8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?
(% - EU28)

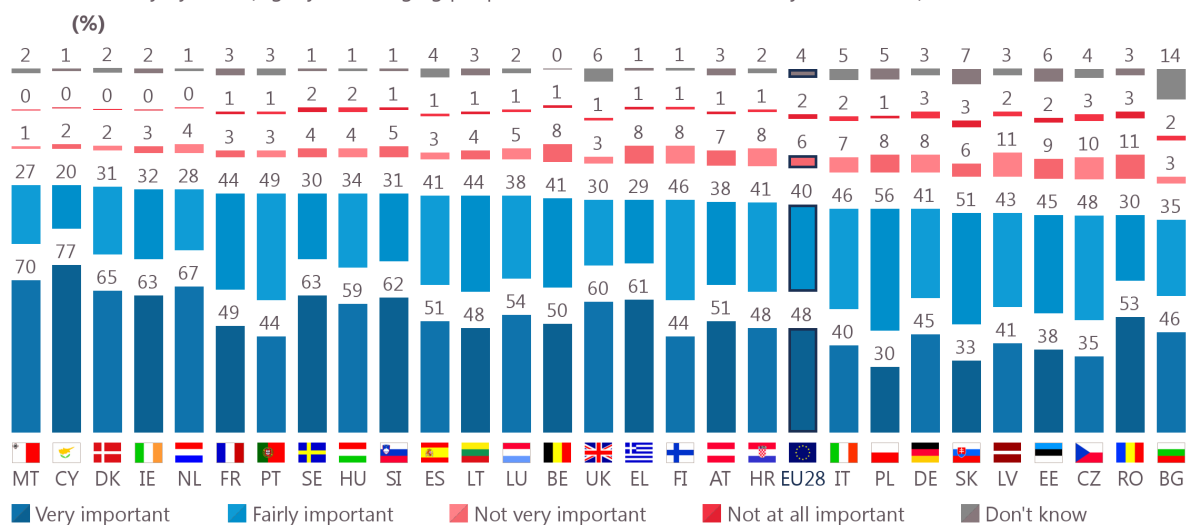


²⁷ QC8: How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?

In all Member States, an overwhelming majority of respondents think that it is important for their national government to provide support to improve energy efficiency by 2030. Nearly all respondents in Malta and Cyprus (both 97%) and Denmark (96%) agree and - at the lower end of the scale - more than eight in ten respondents in Bulgaria (81%) and the Czech Republic, Romania and Estonia (all 83%) do so.

At least three-quarters of respondents in Cyprus (77%) think it is very important for their national government to provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030. At least two-thirds agree in Malta (70%) and the Netherlands (67%). At the lower end of the scale, respondents in Poland (30%), Slovakia (33%) and the Czech Republic (35%) are the least likely to say such support is very important.






























QC8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?



Since 2015, the share of respondents who think it is important for their national government to provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 has increased by one or two percentage points in five Member States. Conversely, the proportion has fallen in 20 Member States, particularly Romania (83%, -10 pp), Bulgaria (81%, -7 pp), the Czech Republic (83%, -6 pp), Slovakia (84%, -6 pp) and Italy (86%, -6 pp), yet over eight in ten respondents in all of these Member States still agree with the statement.

It should be noted that this question was modified slightly from 2015, with the example of encouraging the purchase of low energy light bulbs replaced by the example of encouraging people to buy electric cars.

QC8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?
(%)






		Very important	2017 - 2015	Fairly important	2017 - 2015	Not very important	2017 - 2015	Not at all important	2017 - 2015	Total 'important'	2017 - 2015	Total 'Not important'	2017 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		48	▼ 4	40	=	6	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	88	▼ 4	8	▲ 2	4
LT		48	▲ 8	44	▼ 6	4	▼ 2	1	▼ 1	92	▲ 2	5	▼ 3	3
DK		65	▲ 7	31	▼ 6	2	▼ 2	0	=	96	▲ 1	2	▼ 2	2
FR		49	=	44	▲ 1	3	▼ 2	1	=	93	▲ 1	4	▼ 2	3
AT		51	▲ 5	38	▼ 4	7	▼ 2	1	▼ 1	89	▲ 1	8	▼ 3	3
PL		30	=	56	▲ 1	8	=	1	▼ 1	86	▲ 1	9	▼ 1	5
BE		50	▼ 3	41	▲ 3	8	▲ 1	1	=	91	=	9	▼ 1	1
ES		51	▼ 3	41	▲ 3	3	▼ 1	1	=	92	=	4	▼ 1	4
NL		67	▲ 7	28	▼ 7	4	=	0	▼ 1	95	=	4	▲ 1	0
IE		63	▼ 3	32	▲ 2	3	=	0	=	95	▼ 1	3	=	2
MT		70	▼ 14	27	▲ 13	1	=	0	=	97	▼ 1	1	=	2
PT		44	▲ 3	49	▼ 4	3	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	93	▼ 1	4	=	3
FI		44	▼ 2	46	▲ 1	8	▲ 1	1	=	90	▼ 1	9	▲ 1	1
SE		63	▲ 6	30	▼ 7	4	=	2	▲ 1	93	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	1
HR		48	=	41	▼ 2	8	▲ 3	1	=	89	▼ 2	9	▲ 1	1
CY		77	▼ 5	20	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	0	=	97	▼ 2	2	▲ 2	1
LV		41	=	43	▼ 2	11	▲ 3	2	=	84	▼ 2	13	▲ 2	1
LU		54	=	38	▼ 2	5	▲ 2	1	=	92	▼ 2	6	▲ 2	2
HU		59	▲ 1	34	▼ 3	4	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	93	▼ 2	6	▲ 3	2
SI		62	▲ 2	31	▼ 4	5	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	93	▼ 2	6	▲ 3	3
UK		60	▼ 5	30	▲ 2	3	=	1	▼ 1	90	▼ 3	4	▼ 1	6
DE		45	▼ 8	41	▲ 4	8	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	86	▼ 4	11	▲ 2	3
EE		38	▲ 1	45	▼ 6	9	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	83	▼ 5	11	▲ 5	1
EL		61	▲ 1	29	▼ 6	8	▲ 5	1	=	90	▼ 5	9	▲ 2	6
CZ		35	▼ 8	48	▲ 2	10	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	83	▼ 6	13	▲ 3	5
IT		40	▼ 11	46	▲ 5	7	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	86	▼ 6	9	▲ 2	7
SK		33	▼ 7	51	▲ 1	6	=	3	▲ 2	84	▼ 6	9	▲ 4	4
BG		46	▼ 3	35	▼ 4	3	▼ 1	2	=	81	▼ 7	5	▼ 1	14
RO		53	▼ 3	30	▼ 7	11	▲ 7	3	▲ 3	83	▼ 10	14	▲ 10	3

Again, there are few socio-demographic differences on this issue. In most groups, more than eight respondents in ten agree that it is important for their national government to provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030.

As with previous questions, attitudes towards climate change have an influence on this issue:

- Respondents who think climate change is either the biggest problem or among the most serious problems facing the world (93%) are more likely to think government support is important than those who do not consider climate change a serious global problem (86%). The difference is even more striking in the case of respondents answering “very important”: 61% of those who think climate change is one of the biggest global problems also say that government support is very important, compared with 41% of those who do not think climate change is among the most serious issues facing the world.
- Those who think climate change is a very serious problem (93%) are more likely to think it is important than respondents who think climate change is not a serious problem (71%).

QC8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
EU28	48	40	6	2	4
 Gender					
Man	50	39	6	2	3
Woman	48	41	5	1	5
 Age					
15-24	50	41	5	1	3
25-39	50	41	5	1	3
40-54	51	39	6	1	3
55 +	46	40	6	2	6
 Education (End of)					
15-	40	43	7	2	8
16-19	47	41	6	2	4
20+	56	37	5	1	1
Still studying	51	41	5	1	2
 Climate change					
Biggest problem	61	32	4	1	2
One of the problems	59	34	4	1	2
Not a problem	41	45	7	2	5
 Perception of climate change					
Not a serious problem	32	39	17	8	4
A fairly serious problem	33	50	10	2	5
A very serious problem	55	38	4	1	2

CONCLUSION

This Eurobarometer survey comes a year after the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris in December 2015, when 195 countries agreed on the first ever legally-binding global climate agreement. The results of this survey show that climate change is seen by EU citizens as one of the three most serious challenges facing the world as a whole.

Climate change is now seen as the third most serious global problem, after poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water and international terrorism. A notable change since the previous Eurobarometer on climate change in 2015 is the decline of the economic situation and the rise of international terrorism among EU citizens' top concerns, with climate change (third) now ranked above the economic situation (fifth).

An overwhelming majority of Europeans now see climate change as a serious problem. Nearly three-quarters (74%) consider it to be a very serious problem, up from 69% in 2015, and over nine in ten (92%) consider it a serious problem.

Some geographical trends are also noticeable. In general, climate change is seen as a serious global challenge by a majority of respondents in Nordic Member States, while respondents in Eastern and Southern Member States are less likely to consider climate change to be a serious problem.

As in 2015, Europeans think that national governments, the EU and business and industry are the main actors responsible for tackling climate change within the EU. It should be noted that all three actors are more likely to be cited as being responsible for tackling climate change than in 2015. Around one-fifth also believe they are personally responsible for taking action.

Although around half of respondents say they have taken personal action to fight climate change, this rises to nine in ten when they are asked about particular actions that they may have taken. However, this share has declined since 2015 and they are now less likely to undertake all of the actions tested in this study. However, around seven in ten try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling and more than half try to cut down their consumption of disposable items.

A consistent majority of EU citizens appear to have a positive attitude towards the transition to clean energies, and feel that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently, reducing fossil fuel imports and promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies outside the EU can all benefit the EU economically. Nearly eight in ten believe this transition should also be supported by more public funds, even if this means a reduction of public subsidies for fossil fuels.

The importance attached to fighting climate change, its perceived seriousness and the fact that national governments are considered to be most responsible for tackling climate change are all reflected in EU citizens' views on actions to be taken in future. An overwhelming majority of them say it is important for national governments to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used (89%) and provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (88%).

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 18th and the 27th of March 2017, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 87.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, “Media monitoring and analysis” Unit.

The wave 87.1 includes the SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 459 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1,023	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1,044	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1,058	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	9,238,431	2.14%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1,000	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	4,838,729	1.12%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1,537	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	70,160,634	16.26%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1,017	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	1,160,064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,021	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	3,592,162	0.83%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1,010	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	9,937,810	2.30%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1,024	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	39,445,245	9.14%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1,004	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	54,097,255	12.54%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,048	18/03/2017	26/03/2017	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1,022	18/03/2017	25/03/2017	52,334,536	12.13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	501	18/03/2017	25/03/2017	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1,004	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	1,707,082	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,001	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	510	18/03/2017	25/03/2017	457,127	0.11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1,053	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	364,171	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,015	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	13,979,215	3.24%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1,001	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	7,554,711	1.75%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1,008	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	33,444,171	7.75%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1,061	18/03/2017	26/03/2017	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1,033	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	16,852,701	3.91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana	1,027	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1,014	18/03/2017	26/03/2017	4,586,024	1.06%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1,012	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1,007	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	7,998,763	1.85%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1,346	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	52,651,777	12.20%
	TOTAL EU28		27,901	18/03/2017	27/03/2017	431,452,219	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

March 2017

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 II¹ (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.

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 here.

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

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

various sample sizes are in rows *various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	N=1000
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

¹ Figures updated in August 2015

QUESTIONNAIRE

QC1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB83.4 QA1a

QC1b: DO NOT ASK QC1b IF CODE 10 OR 11 IN QC1a

QC1b: EXCLUDE ANSWER GIVEN IN QC1a FROM LIST OF ANSWERS FOR QC1b, EXCEPT FOR ANSWER 9

QC1b Which others do you consider to be serious problems?

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

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

EB83.4 QA1b

QC2 **And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".**

(SHOW SCREEN - ONE ANSWER ONLY)



QC3 **In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

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

EB83.4 QA3

QC4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU	1	2	3	4	5
2	Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (N)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically	1	2	3	4	5
4	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies	1	2	3	4	5
5	More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB83.4 QA4 MODIFIED

QC5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB83.4 QA5

QC6**Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*

- | | |
|--|-----|
| You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice | 1, |
| You have bought an electric car (N) | 2, |
| You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing (M) | 3, |
| You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption | 4, |
| You have bought a low-energy home | 5, |
| When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice (M) | 6, |
|
 | |
| You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one | 7, |
| You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter) (M) | 8, |
| You have installed solar panels in your home (N) | 9, |
| You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible | 10, |
| You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible | 11, |
|
 | |
| You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling | 12, |
| You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging | 13, |
|
 | |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 14, |
| None (SPONTANEOUS) | 15, |
| DK | 16, |

EB83.4 QA6 MODIFIED

QC7 **READ OUT: Now let's look ahead to the future.**
How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB83.4 QA7






























QC8 **How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)? (M)**

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)






























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

EB83.4 QA8






























QC1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? (%)

		Climate change		International terrorism		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		Spread of infectious diseases		The economic situation		Proliferation of nuclear weapons	
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4
EU28		12	-3	24	5	28	-2	3	0	9	-7	6	4
BE		17	2	23	-4	28	-1	2	1	8	-6	4	1
BG		7	-6	29	14	27	1	4	1	9	-16	7	4
CZ		6	-2	39	15	19	-3	4	-1	7	-10	9	5
DK		29	-1	20	2	21	-7	1	0	2	-2	4	3
DE		14	-12	21	1	32	4	2	1	2	-3	6	4
EE		9	3	32	14	17	-1	2	0	5	-12	4	2
IE		13	-2	23	8	34	-7	5	1	11	-3	4	2
EL		4	-5	11	6	35	-6	2	0	36	0	3	2
ES		13	5	14	6	40	-11	2	1	18	-8	3	2
FR		14	-4	24	0	37	1	3	1	4	-8	5	4
HR		8	-9	22	12	34	0	3	0	13	-14	5	3
IT		7	-2	32	8	17	0	5	0	21	-11	6	3
CY		8	-3	20	8	36	5	5	1	17	-17	5	3
LV		9	2	20	6	20	-3	7	3	9	-7	8	6
LT		8	-4	22	11	24	-2	5	1	12	-9	10	6
LU		12	-6	21	0	38	0	2	1	4	-2	7	4
HU		10	-4	20	11	35	1	9	2	6	-14	4	1
MT		13	-3	44	4	22	-1	6	1	2	-4	4	2
NL		27	11	17	-5	30	-1	1	0	1	-5	1	0
AT		16	-3	17	6	26	1	4	-2	11	-8	5	2
PL		6	-5	30	10	16	-2	4	0	4	-9	13	8
PT		4	-1	30	22	34	-13	3	0	12	-10	4	1
RO		9	-3	20	10	26	-10	9	2	14	-10	5	3
SI		11	-14	22	13	35	0	2	1	10	-8	5	3
SK		8	-5	23	7	31	3	4	0	8	-11	6	4
FI		20	-6	18	4	27	3	3	0	3	-3	8	3
SE		38	1	14	2	23	-5	1	-1	2	-1	4	3
UK		14	0	25	-3	26	-4	3	0	4	-2	6	5






























QC1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? (%)

		Armed conflicts		The increasing global population		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	
EU28		9	0	6	2	1	0	1	1	1
BE		7	1	9	5	2	1	0	0	0
BG		11	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	2
CZ		11	-3	5	-1	0	0	0	0	0
DK		9	0	11	4	1	0	1	1	1
DE		12	1	9	4	1	-1	0	0	1
EE		18	-7	9	1	2	0	0	0	2
IE		6	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
EL		5	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
ES		6	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
FR		7	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
HR		10	5	3	1	0	0	1	1	1
IT		6	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	1
CY		8	4	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
LV		19	-7	6	3	1	0	0	-1	1
LT		15	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
LU		8	1	5	0	2	1	0	0	1
HU		7	4	8	-1	0	-1	1	1	0
MT		4	0	3	-1	2	2	0	0	0
NL		8	-4	14	4	1	0	0	0	0
AT		10	0	9	3	2	1	0	0	0
PL		18	-6	3	1	1	0	1	1	4
PT		7	-2	2	1	3	2	0	0	1
RO		9	4	6	4	1	0	0	0	1
SI		8	5	5	1	1	-1	1	1	0
SK		13	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	2
FI		11	-2	9	1	1	0	0	0	0
SE		10	0	7	0	1	1	0	0	0
UK		8	0	9	1	1	0	1	1	3






























QC1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Climate change		International terrorism		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		Spread of infectious diseases		The economic situation		Proliferation of nuclear weapons	
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4
EU28		43	-4	62	6	70	-1	22	0	34	-13	27	11
BE		53	2	62	0	65	-2	16	1	31	-11	26	9
BG		30	-13	68	12	62	-4	32	6	37	-24	36	16
CZ		22	-7	76	11	58	-4	31	4	24	-23	42	14
DK		69	-4	61	7	73	-2	19	-3	20	-5	25	12
DE		53	-12	60	1	79	7	15	0	16	-11	32	17
EE		31	7	68	17	59	6	17	0	28	-20	20	9
IE		42	-8	56	4	72	-5	28	-2	32	-14	24	10
EL		34	-14	52	13	80	-7	29	-2	81	-1	29	9
ES		42	1	58	13	81	-8	13	-3	59	-8	17	5
FR		50	-2	65	2	78	1	17	1	31	-16	25	10
HR		35	-8	61	18	71	-5	23	5	47	-18	31	14
IT		33	-4	70	7	54	0	32	6	58	-14	27	12
CY		35	2	69	24	81	-3	24	-12	61	-12	24	9
LV		29	4	60	16	57	2	37	11	31	-17	27	11
LT		29	-9	64	22	64	5	35	5	38	-15	36	14
LU		52	-5	64	7	75	0	18	-3	23	-10	33	15
HU		42	-7	58	20	73	1	43	9	28	-28	27	9
MT		49	3	77	4	72	8	33	4	14	-18	30	13
NL		71	17	61	-3	80	1	17	0	15	-14	24	8
AT		50	-3	57	14	70	0	23	-2	36	-20	30	9
PL		27	0	62	10	52	0	24	0	23	-16	37	10
PT		27	0	71	25	79	-12	18	-16	49	-10	25	1
RO		35	-4	53	12	62	-8	39	6	42	-20	24	12
SI		46	-15	60	17	71	-5	20	-3	38	-27	25	13
SK		31	-10	59	7	68	1	30	5	26	-25	26	10
FI		60	-3	60	13	73	6	26	0	20	-9	36	13
SE		76	0	53	0	81	1	25	4	16	-9	26	12
UK		44	-2	61	0	66	-5	20	-8	21	-11	24	12






























QC1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Armed conflicts		The increasing global population		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	
EU28		42	1	23	4	2	-1	1	0	1
BE		41	5	28	6	3	1	0	-1	0
BG		48	-3	18	7	2	1	1	1	3
CZ		56	-1	25	0	1	0	0	-1	0
DK		44	3	39	4	2	-2	1	1	1
DE		51	5	32	7	1	-2	1	0	1
EE		58	-6	30	6	3	-2	1	-1	2
IE		32	1	22	7	1	0	0	0	1
EL		36	3	17	2	4	-1	0	0	0
ES		39	8	10	2	5	1	1	0	1
FR		35	6	21	4	1	0	1	0	0
HR		44	15	14	7	1	-1	0	0	1
IT		33	-2	17	4	2	-1	1	0	1
CY		38	8	6	0	0	-2	0	0	0
LV		52	-7	15	5	1	-1	2	0	1
LT		59	0	10	-3	1	0	0	-1	1
LU		40	7	26	7	2	-2	0	-1	1
HU		34	7	30	1	0	-1	1	1	0
MT		31	13	14	0	3	0	0	0	0
NL		50	-5	38	8	2	-3	0	0	0
AT		46	2	37	9	3	1	0	0	0
PL		60	-2	14	6	1	0	1	-1	4
PT		39	-4	10	4	3	0	0	0	1
RO		32	0	20	10	2	0	1	1	1
SI		35	15	19	2	3	-2	2	1	0
SK		47	1	22	4	1	0	0	0	2
FI		47	-3	32	-3	1	-2	0	0	0
SE		56	4	26	0	2	-1	0	0	0
UK		37	-4	28	-3	1	-1	3	1	3






























QC2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".
(%)

		1 Not at all a serious problem		2		3		4		5		6		7	
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4
EU28		1	-1	1	0	2	0	2	-1	9	-2	9	-2	16	-3
BE		0	-1	1	0	3	1	2	-1	9	-3	14	1	19	-3
BG		1	0	0	-1	2	1	2	0	7	2	9	2	14	0
CZ		1	0	1	0	4	0	5	-1	17	3	13	2	17	-2
DK		0	-1	1	0	2	-1	3	-1	9	-5	8	-5	16	-5
DE		2	0	1	1	3	0	3	-1	9	0	7	-3	13	-4
EE		5	-1	3	0	5	-3	6	-2	19	-5	10	-2	17	3
IE		1	0	1	0	3	0	3	-1	12	-3	11	-3	19	-4
EL		1	0	0	-1	0	-1	1	0	5	1	7	1	13	-3
ES		1	1	0	0	1	0	1	-2	5	0	4	-6	17	-3
FR		1	0	0	-1	1	-1	1	-1	9	-4	8	-4	16	-5
HR		1	-1	1	0	4	1	5	2	8	-4	9	0	15	-4
IT		1	1	1	0	1	-1	1	-1	4	0	9	0	15	-1
CY		0	-1	1	0	1	-1	2	-1	13	3	5	-1	11	-4
LV		4	0	3	1	4	-3	4	-3	17	-7	13	-3	17	-1
LT		1	-2	1	-1	3	0	3	-1	13	-2	8	-1	12	-6
LU		2	0	1	1	1	-1	1	-3	10	-2	8	-1	14	-4
HU		0	0	1	0	1	-1	1	-2	7	-2	6	-5	17	0
MT		1	-1	0	0	2	1	1	-1	9	-1	7	-6	12	-7
NL		1	-1	0	-1	2	-1	2	-2	7	-5	9	-10	23	-6
AT		1	0	1	0	3	-1	5	2	9	-1	12	1	18	-2
PL		2	-1	1	-1	2	-1	5	1	16	0	10	-4	16	-2
PT		0	0	0	-1	0	-1	1	-1	8	1	6	-4	19	2
RO		1	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	10	-1	13	5	15	-1
SI		2	1	1	0	2	-1	2	-1	12	-3	8	-2	13	-2
SK		1	0	0	-1	1	-2	2	-1	12	2	14	2	16	-3
FI		2	1	1	0	3	0	2	-2	9	-2	8	-6	17	-4
SE		1	1	1	0	1	-2	1	-1	6	-5	8	-3	19	-6
UK		3	-1	1	-1	3	-1	3	-2	12	-6	10	-2	16	-3






























QC2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".
(%)

		8		9		10 An extremely serious problem		Don't know	Total 'Not a serious problem (1-4)'		Total 'A fairly serious problem (5-6)'		Total 'A very serious problem (7-10)'		Average	
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4
EU28		20	-1	11	2	27	7	2	6	-2	18	-4	74	5	7.7	0.4
BE		20	-1	10	2	21	5	1	6	-1	23	-2	70	3	7.5	0.3
BG		18	2	11	-1	29	-9	7	5	0	16	4	72	-8	7.9	-3.0
CZ		16	0	6	-2	19	0	1	11	-1	30	5	58	-4	6.9	-0.1
DK		21	-3	8	2	32	19	0	6	-3	17	-10	77	13	7.9	0.9
DE		21	0	10	1	30	5	1	9	0	16	-3	74	2	7.7	0.2
EE		14	4	4	0	13	7	4	19	-6	29	-7	48	14	6.3	0.6
IE		21	2	9	2	19	8	1	8	-1	23	-6	68	8	7.3	0.5
EL		25	4	21	2	27	-3	0	2	-2	12	2	86	0	8.2	0.0
ES		24	-3	15	4	30	8	2	3	-1	9	-6	86	6	8.2	0.4
FR		16	-4	9	2	38	17	1	3	-3	17	-8	79	10	8.1	0.8
HR		16	-2	8	-2	31	9	2	11	2	17	-4	70	1	7.5	0.2
IT		22	-5	14	-1	30	7	2	4	-1	13	0	81	0	8.1	0.2
CY		21	2	13	-2	31	4	2	4	-3	18	2	76	0	7.9	0.1
LV		15	7	5	1	16	9	2	15	-5	30	-10	53	16	6.6	0.8
LT		17	1	12	5	29	8	1	8	-4	21	-3	70	8	7.6	0.6
LU		19	-3	13	4	30	9	1	5	-3	18	-3	76	6	7.8	0.5
HU		22	3	13	3	31	3	1	3	-3	13	-7	83	9	8.1	0.4
MT		26	4	11	1	30	10	1	4	-1	16	-7	79	8	8.0	0.6
NL		26	6	12	7	17	13	1	5	-5	16	-15	78	20	7.6	1.0
AT		17	-3	10	2	23	2	1	10	1	21	0	68	-1	7.4	0.1
PL		19	3	8	0	15	1	6	10	-2	26	-4	58	2	7.0	0.2
PT		24	-4	14	3	26	4	2	1	-3	14	-3	83	5	8.0	0.2
RO		14	0	9	-1	30	-4	2	7	3	23	4	68	-6	7.6	-0.3
SI		18	1	10	0	30	6	2	7	-1	20	-5	71	5	7.6	0.2
SK		18	-4	12	3	21	2	3	4	-4	26	4	67	-2	7.5	0.2
FI		25	0	12	0	20	12	1	8	-1	17	-8	74	8	7.5	0.5
SE		21	-2	10	0	31	18	1	4	-2	14	-8	81	10	8.0	0.7
UK		20	3	8	2	20	9	4	10	-5	22	-8	64	11	7.2	0.7

QC3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)






























		National governments		The European Union		Regional and local authorities		Business and industry		You personally	
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4
EU28		43	1	39	4	22	6	38	3	22	3
BE		47	7	56	13	29	13	50	14	40	12
BG		42	6	31	7	25	5	42	5	11	4
CZ		54	4	39	5	22	1	55	2	17	3
DK		53	1	52	5	28	15	47	6	39	5
DE		33	-6	35	-3	15	0	38	-9	23	-1
EE		34	0	23	0	15	5	34	4	15	1
IE		49	4	44	10	30	12	34	11	36	6
EL		54	-7	44	-1	25	-4	51	-4	17	-5
ES		47	5	47	16	25	11	43	12	21	1
FR		53	11	51	8	26	16	43	10	33	11
HR		36	0	37	1	20	1	34	2	15	-2
IT		42	2	31	-4	19	-2	29	-7	9	-3
CY		44	6	37	6	26	20	47	14	32	4
LV		35	2	23	5	15	2	40	6	17	6
LT		41	9	34	11	27	15	44	6	28	1
LU		44	9	49	7	25	14	52	16	44	12
HU		34	-2	28	1	18	2	49	0	13	-2
MT		56	6	53	10	32	23	33	17	29	9
NL		68	17	68	19	26	14	63	14	55	12
AT		45	11	45	11	33	12	49	3	31	3
PL		41	1	33	-2	23	2	28	7	12	5
PT		50	5	38	5	36	18	48	14	19	3
RO		38	-1	32	2	37	10	42	12	18	10
SI		35	3	34	0	20	1	48	0	16	-3
SK		46	-2	35	3	20	7	56	8	19	7
FI		50	-1	46	8	25	9	59	6	42	4
SE		69	11	67	20	41	19	52	22	59	17
UK		31	-11	23	2	12	4	19	2	14	-4

QC3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Environmental groups		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		All of them (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	
EU28		21	7	1	-1	20	4	1	0	5
BE		31	18	1	-1	6	-6	0	-1	1
BG		21	6	1	0	24	3	1	-1	12
CZ		24	8	2	0	7	-2	1	1	4
DK		23	15	1	-2	17	5	0	0	2
DE		13	2	1	0	37	9	1	0	3
EE		21	-1	2	-1	20	7	2	-2	10
IE		29	9	2	1	11	-1	0	0	3
EL		19	0	1	-4	22	7	0	0	0
ES		18	10	0	-3	21	-1	1	1	4
FR		33	18	1	-2	4	-5	1	1	5
HR		26	0	1	-2	13	6	0	0	4
IT		17	1	3	0	19	12	2	1	8
CY		25	11	2	0	16	-1	2	2	3
LV		30	2	4	-1	8	4	3	1	3
LT		39	11	3	0	17	8	2	1	2
LU		31	19	1	-2	12	-10	1	1	3
HU		16	1	1	-3	14	4	4	3	4
MT		31	15	0	-2	21	6	1	0	3
NL		21	13	1	-2	3	-4	0	-1	1
AT		37	12	2	-2	17	-1	0	0	2
PL		20	-2	2	0	17	9	2	1	8
PT		24	5	1	-1	20	-3	0	-1	5
RO		29	6	2	-2	7	1	2	1	6
SI		24	6	2	-2	18	-1	1	0	2
SK		17	3	2	-1	6	-1	0	-1	5
FI		28	14	1	-1	13	1	0	0	2
SE		28	23	2	0	7	-12	1	1	1
UK		13	3	0	-2	37	14	2	1	10






























QC4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4
EU28		34	-3	45	1	8	-1	2	0	11	79	-2	10	-1
BE		30	3	50	-1	12	-2	3	1	5	80	2	15	-1
BG		33	-9	37	1	5	0	1	-3	24	70	-8	6	-3
CZ		19	-11	46	2	17	0	3	0	15	65	-9	20	0
DK		47	14	39	-7	5	-5	1	-1	8	86	7	6	-6
DE		31	0	48	0	9	-4	3	1	9	79	0	12	-3
EE		14	-5	44	4	14	-1	5	-2	23	58	-1	19	-3
IE		46	2	42	-1	5	-1	0	-1	7	88	1	5	-2
EL		38	-12	49	9	6	1	1	0	6	87	-3	7	1
ES		48	-10	37	7	2	0	0	-1	13	85	-3	2	-1
FR		38	0	44	0	7	-1	3	0	8	82	0	10	-1
HR		33	-6	51	9	7	-1	3	0	6	84	3	10	-1
IT		31	-8	45	0	7	1	3	1	14	76	-8	10	2
CY		43	-10	42	10	5	-1	1	0	9	85	0	6	-1
LV		20	-3	45	3	15	1	5	-2	15	65	0	20	-1
LT		23	-5	52	6	8	-4	2	-1	15	75	1	10	-5
LU		36	-7	46	4	7	-3	2	1	9	82	-3	9	-2
HU		28	-9	45	0	14	4	4	1	9	73	-9	18	5
MT		41	-9	41	5	4	0	2	0	12	82	-4	6	0
NL		37	11	45	-2	11	-4	2	-2	5	82	9	13	-6
AT		33	-1	47	5	13	-2	2	-2	5	80	4	15	-4
PL		25	-4	51	4	11	0	2	-1	11	76	0	13	-1
PT		44	-6	43	-1	2	1	0	0	11	87	-7	2	1
RO		30	-13	42	10	14	6	2	-1	12	72	-3	16	5
SI		39	-9	40	1	10	5	2	0	9	79	-8	12	5
SK		25	-8	48	-2	9	0	1	0	17	73	-10	10	0
FI		35	2	49	1	7	-1	2	0	7	84	3	9	-1
SE		58	10	30	-13	4	0	2	1	6	88	-3	6	1
UK		30	-2	43	-5	8	-2	2	0	17	73	-7	10	-2






























QC4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		33	44	7	2	14	77	9
BE		25	54	12	3	6	79	15
BG		36	36	3	1	24	72	4
CZ		21	48	11	3	17	69	14
DK		47	35	5	1	12	82	6
DE		38	45	6	2	9	83	8
EE		19	46	7	2	26	65	9
IE		43	44	4	1	8	87	5
EL		26	51	7	2	14	77	9
ES		44	37	3	0	16	81	3
FR		30	41	9	4	16	71	13
HR		32	50	9	2	7	82	11
IT		28	41	6	2	23	69	8
CY		35	41	5	1	18	76	6
LV		23	46	10	3	18	69	13
LT		29	48	5	1	17	77	6
LU		28	44	10	2	16	72	12
HU		27	48	11	3	11	75	14
MT		42	40	2	0	16	82	2
NL		47	44	4	1	4	91	5
AT		31	50	9	2	8	81	11
PL		27	53	8	2	10	80	10
PT		43	41	2	0	14	84	2
RO		28	40	15	4	13	68	19
SI		38	40	10	2	10	78	12
SK		25	46	8	2	19	71	10
FI		35	50	4	1	10	85	5
SE		49	36	5	1	9	85	6
UK		33	43	4	2	18	76	6






























QC4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4
EU28 	25	-1	40	1	14	0	3	-1	18	65	0	17	-1
BE 	15	0	45	0	27	6	4	-1	9	60	0	31	5
BG 	26	0	31	0	7	-3	3	-6	33	57	0	10	-9
CZ 	16	-3	38	-2	19	0	5	-1	22	54	-5	24	-1
DK 	26	8	35	-4	12	-4	6	1	21	61	4	18	-3
DE 	27	1	38	1	16	-5	4	-1	15	65	2	20	-6
EE 	9	1	29	2	17	2	8	-1	37	38	3	25	1
IE 	39	4	40	1	7	-3	2	-1	12	79	5	9	-4
EL 	24	-12	47	8	12	1	3	0	14	71	-4	15	1
ES 	34	-7	36	7	7	1	2	-1	21	70	0	9	0
FR 	18	3	39	0	16	0	5	-1	22	57	3	21	-1
HR 	27	0	43	4	14	2	5	0	11	70	4	19	2
IT 	29	-7	46	6	7	-2	3	1	15	75	-1	10	-1
CY 	29	0	40	6	7	-2	4	-4	20	69	6	11	-6
LV 	15	4	36	2	19	1	6	-1	24	51	6	25	0
LT 	18	1	43	3	13	-4	4	-1	22	61	4	17	-5
LU 	15	-4	37	-1	19	-2	7	2	22	52	-5	26	0
HU 	21	-6	38	1	15	2	7	1	19	59	-5	22	3
MT 	36	2	35	2	8	0	3	-2	18	71	4	11	-2
NL 	24	8	37	-4	23	1	4	-4	12	61	4	27	-3
AT 	30	-1	43	4	14	-1	3	0	10	73	3	17	-1
PL 	21	-2	48	7	13	0	3	-1	15	69	5	16	-1
PT 	39	-2	40	-3	3	0	1	-1	17	79	-5	4	-1
RO 	24	-11	39	6	17	9	4	0	16	63	-5	21	9
SI 	26	-6	33	-1	21	5	6	-1	14	59	-7	27	4
SK 	20	-4	41	1	13	-1	3	1	23	61	-3	16	0
FI 	21	5	44	4	15	0	3	-1	17	65	9	18	-1
SE 	27	12	37	1	15	-7	6	0	15	64	13	21	-7
UK 	21	-1	37	-8	15	3	3	-2	24	58	-9	18	1






























QC4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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






























	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4
EU28 	25	-1	39	0	13	-1	4	0	19	64	-1	17	-1
BE 	14	1	43	-4	28	9	6	-1	9	57	-3	34	8
BG 	25	-1	31	3	8	-4	3	-5	33	56	2	11	-9
CZ 	16	-4	38	-2	20	4	5	-1	21	54	-6	25	3
DK 	29	7	37	-2	12	-2	4	-1	18	66	5	16	-3
DE 	27	1	39	0	17	-4	4	-1	13	66	1	21	-5
EE 	10	-1	29	3	17	2	6	-1	38	39	2	23	1
IE 	39	5	39	-1	8	-2	2	0	12	78	4	10	-2
EL 	24	-11	43	3	14	3	3	1	16	67	-8	17	4
ES 	37	-3	35	4	5	0	2	-1	21	72	1	7	-1
FR 	19	6	38	-1	12	-2	5	-1	26	57	5	17	-3
HR 	25	-1	44	4	14	3	5	-1	12	69	3	19	2
IT 	29	-6	43	3	9	1	2	-1	17	72	-3	11	0
CY 	24	-4	36	2	9	-1	3	-5	28	60	-2	12	-6
LV 	16	2	40	6	14	-2	4	-4	26	56	8	18	-6
LT 	20	4	44	4	10	-6	4	-2	22	64	8	14	-8
LU 	16	-2	31	-6	23	1	7	3	23	47	-8	30	4
HU 	22	-5	40	1	15	3	6	0	17	62	-4	21	3
MT 	34	-2	37	6	7	-2	2	-2	20	71	4	9	-4
NL 	18	3	31	-2	27	1	8	-3	16	49	1	35	-2
AT 	26	-7	45	6	14	-1	3	0	12	71	-1	17	-1
PL 	21	-2	45	2	17	4	3	0	14	66	0	20	4
PT 	37	-6	40	-2	4	1	1	0	18	77	-8	5	1
RO 	25	-10	38	6	16	8	4	0	17	63	-4	20	8
SI 	28	-4	34	-2	20	7	6	-2	12	62	-6	26	5
SK 	22	-1	41	-1	12	-1	2	0	23	63	-2	14	-1
FI 	17	1	43	9	19	0	4	-1	17	60	10	23	-1
SE 	36	11	31	-6	14	-4	6	1	13	67	5	20	-3
UK 	22	-1	38	-6	11	-2	3	0	26	60	-7	14	-2

QC4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		39	40	7	2	12	79	9
BE		31	49	14	2	4	80	16
BG		30	35	5	2	28	65	7
CZ		27	44	12	4	13	71	16
DK		47	33	7	2	11	80	9
DE		40	41	8	3	8	81	11
EE		27	41	6	4	22	68	10
IE		47	41	5	1	6	88	6
EL		40	49	3	1	7	89	4
ES		53	32	2	1	12	85	3
FR		36	40	8	3	13	76	11
HR		36	44	9	2	9	80	11
IT		35	42	6	2	15	77	8
CY		50	36	2	0	12	86	2
LV		29	42	9	3	17	71	12
LT		35	44	5	1	15	79	6
LU		31	43	9	2	15	74	11
HU		43	38	9	2	8	81	11
MT		48	42	1	0	9	90	1
NL		50	36	7	2	5	86	9
AT		38	47	9	2	4	85	11
PL		30	47	10	3	10	77	13
PT		45	37	3	1	14	82	4
RO		33	37	14	3	13	70	17
SI		46	36	8	2	8	82	10
SK		27	44	7	2	20	71	9
FI		41	44	5	2	8	85	7
SE		60	26	5	2	7	86	7
UK		37	40	7	2	14	77	9

QC5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
(%)

		Yes		No		Don't know
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1
EU28		49	<i>0</i>	47	<i>0</i>	4
BE		47	<i>-4</i>	53	<i>7</i>	0
BG		21	<i>2</i>	67	<i>-6</i>	12
CZ		38	<i>2</i>	58	<i>-1</i>	4
DK		60	<i>7</i>	36	<i>-9</i>	4
DE		65	<i>-1</i>	25	<i>0</i>	10
EE		34	<i>6</i>	58	<i>-9</i>	8
IE		50	<i>-2</i>	49	<i>2</i>	1
EL		50	<i>10</i>	50	<i>-9</i>	0
ES		62	<i>-4</i>	37	<i>4</i>	1
FR		58	<i>1</i>	41	<i>0</i>	1
HR		38	<i>0</i>	60	<i>3</i>	2
IT		34	<i>0</i>	64	<i>2</i>	2
CY		54	<i>6</i>	45	<i>-6</i>	1
LV		31	<i>8</i>	67	<i>-7</i>	2
LT		48	<i>10</i>	50	<i>-10</i>	2
LU		74	<i>3</i>	25	<i>-3</i>	1
HU		48	<i>-4</i>	51	<i>4</i>	1
MT		75	<i>17</i>	25	<i>-16</i>	0
NL		59	<i>12</i>	41	<i>-12</i>	0
AT		60	<i>6</i>	34	<i>-6</i>	6
PL		30	<i>0</i>	63	<i>0</i>	7
PT		60	<i>4</i>	38	<i>-4</i>	2
RO		20	<i>-5</i>	77	<i>6</i>	3
SI		66	<i>-6</i>	31	<i>10</i>	3
SK		44	<i>1</i>	51	<i>-1</i>	5
FI		65	<i>-1</i>	33	<i>1</i>	2
SE		79	<i>3</i>	19	<i>-4</i>	2
UK		40	<i>-5</i>	55	<i>1</i>	5

QC6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice		You have bought an electric car		You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing		You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption		You have bought a low-energy home		When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice		You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one		You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)	
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4
EU28		9	-4	1	1	26	-10	18	-5	3	-2	37	-5	7	-2	8	8
BE		12	-8	4	4	30	-13	29	-8	6	-4	46	-11	17	-1	9	9
BG		3	-2	0	0	17	-6	25	-2	1	-2	36	-3	0	-1	1	1
CZ		8	-4	1	1	21	-11	19	-4	2	-1	41	-6	5	-2	6	6
DK		26	0	1	1	47	-6	29	0	5	-1	55	-10	11	1	18	18
DE		14	-1	1	1	41	-11	17	-3	3	-1	43	-10	14	0	7	7
EE		14	-3	0	0	30	-8	34	-3	5	-2	44	-3	4	-1	7	7
IE		12	-3	0	0	23	-10	25	-9	4	-3	31	-12	11	-6	10	10
EL		4	-1	0	0	20	-13	18	-1	1	-1	32	1	1	-1	2	2
ES		4	0	0	0	19	-16	7	-6	1	-3	30	-5	2	-1	8	8
FR		11	-4	1	1	25	-8	24	-5	5	-2	43	-3	4	0	10	10
HR		4	-4	0	0	11	-13	15	-1	1	0	20	-6	2	-3	3	3
IT		7	-2	1	1	13	-8	8	-3	2	-1	35	-3	3	-6	5	5
CY		11	-5	1	1	11	-16	18	-2	3	-1	41	-2	3	-1	2	2
LV		9	0	0	0	36	-15	19	-3	1	-2	49	-1	3	1	9	9
LT		6	-4	1	1	18	0	18	-1	1	-2	29	-6	0	-1	5	5
LU		22	-13	2	2	31	-17	29	-9	10	-4	45	-13	10	-3	18	18
HU		4	-2	1	1	12	-6	14	-6	3	-5	37	-1	3	-1	4	4
MT		9	-9	0	0	18	-2	8	-5	5	0	46	-2	1	-1	15	15
NL		15	-6	1	1	56	-3	29	-4	11	-1	65	8	22	4	25	25
AT		9	-8	2	2	34	-17	15	-4	4	-1	40	-9	17	1	8	8
PL		3	-4	0	0	13	-8	10	-6	2	0	26	-4	1	-2	5	5
PT		3	-2	0	0	13	-10	13	0	2	0	33	7	2	-1	4	4
RO		4	-5	0	0	23	-4	24	-9	1	-2	32	-2	2	-1	5	5
SI		16	0	0	0	35	-17	35	5	5	1	50	9	11	1	11	11
SK		4	-4	0	0	18	-11	14	-9	1	-1	30	-7	2	0	4	4
FI		14	-1	1	1	43	-3	16	-4	1	-1	38	-2	12	-1	15	15
SE		22	-4	1	1	56	-6	13	-7	2	-1	47	-2	24	1	8	8
UK		13	-9	1	1	25	-13	27	-14	3	-3	27	-11	10	-3	15	15






























March 2017

Tables






























QC6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		You have installed solar panels in your home		You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible		You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible		You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling		You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'At least one action'	
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4
EU28		4	4	41	-8	10	-3	71	-3	56	-1	3	0	9	3	1	90	-4	
BE		11	11	42	-8	9	-4	73	-5	59	-3	2	-1	1	-1	0	98	1	
BG		3	3	44	-9	4	-2	25	-12	37	-11	3	1	20	10	3	77	-11	
CZ		3	3	30	-8	14	0	70	-9	47	-7	3	2	7	4	1	92	-4	
DK		5	5	46	-7	13	-5	70	-2	72	6	4	-3	5	2	1	95	-2	
DE		9	9	56	-4	23	-4	77	-4	71	2	1	-1	5	3	2	93	-5	
EE		1	1	45	-9	6	-4	61	-10	57	-8	2	0	5	1	3	92	-3	
IE		4	4	40	-11	9	-2	79	-5	66	-1	2	1	3	1	2	95	-2	
EL		14	14	35	-12	5	-3	67	-2	37	-3	4	-2	14	4	0	86	-3	
ES		1	1	32	-7	3	-2	77	1	58	1	3	-1	10	3	0	89	-4	
FR		2	2	53	-8	6	-3	83	-4	60	-5	3	2	4	1	0	96	0	
HR		1	1	35	-5	5	-1	54	2	44	-3	5	1	16	3	2	82	-2	
IT		5	5	37	-14	8	-3	69	1	48	-1	3	0	9	2	2	89	-3	
CY		21	21	39	-9	7	3	70	-8	40	3	3	2	13	5	1	87	-5	
LV		2	2	49	-15	7	0	43	-2	46	2	3	1	10	6	1	89	-6	
LT		1	1	33	-8	6	0	78	11	62	19	2	0	7	1	1	92	1	
LU		10	10	51	-11	17	-6	87	0	73	3	2	0	2	2	1	97	-2	
HU		1	1	25	-8	8	-1	63	5	53	1	2	0	16	5	0	84	-4	
MT		14	14	54	-6	3	-4	83	5	68	12	2	-1	5	2	1	94	-1	
NL		15	15	41	-4	14	1	84	0	76	4	4	0	1	-1	0	99	1	
AT		10	10	58	-6	28	-1	71	-7	61	1	5	3	4	2	0	95	-3	
PL		1	1	23	-12	2	-2	54	-8	45	0	7	5	13	4	2	85	-1	
PT		2	2	31	-14	2	-3	68	1	55	0	3	-1	13	3	0	87	-2	
RO		1	1	31	-11	5	2	30	-7	29	-4	5	2	25	14	4	71	-16	
SI		5	5	62	4	8	-8	84	-2	65	-8	2	-3	4	4	0	96	-4	
SK		1	1	35	-14	3	-5	70	0	53	2	6	4	7	3	3	90	-5	
FI		2	2	42	-11	22	-4	75	-5	67	0	2	-2	6	4	2	93	-4	
SE		1	1	63	0	38	-6	88	1	69	2	2	-4	1	0	0	98	-1	
UK		3	3	36	-7	7	-3	74	-5	50	-2	0	-2	10	2	2	88	-4	

QC7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
(%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 -83.4
EU28		51	-1	38	-1	5	0	2	1	4	89	-2	7	1
BE		52	2	37	-5	10	3	1	0	0	89	-3	11	3
BG		39	2	38	-3	4	-2	2	-3	17	77	-1	6	-5
CZ		35	-1	47	-2	11	2	3	0	4	82	-3	14	2
DK		75	12	21	-10	2	-2	0	-1	2	96	2	2	-3
DE		48	-7	40	4	6	1	2	0	4	88	-3	8	1
EE		40	7	45	-7	7	-2	2	0	6	85	0	9	-2
IE		63	3	33	-2	1	-2	0	0	3	96	1	1	-2
EL		64	-4	30	2	4	1	1	1	1	94	-2	5	2
ES		58	0	36	1	2	-1	0	0	4	94	1	2	-1
FR		52	8	42	-4	3	-3	1	-1	2	94	4	4	-4
HR		50	-1	39	-3	7	3	2	1	2	89	-4	9	4
IT		43	-7	43	2	7	2	1	0	6	86	-5	8	2
CY		81	-2	16	1	1	0	0	0	2	97	-1	1	0
LV		45	8	37	-6	10	-1	5	0	3	82	2	15	-1
LT		48	5	45	-1	3	-3	1	0	3	93	4	4	-3
LU		57	0	37	0	3	0	2	1	1	94	0	5	1
HU		56	-1	37	-1	3	0	2	1	2	93	-2	5	1
MT		73	-11	26	13	0	-2	0	0	1	99	2	0	-2
NL		75	6	22	-6	2	-1	1	1	0	97	0	3	0
AT		53	3	40	-1	4	-3	1	0	2	93	2	5	-3
PL		32	2	53	0	8	-2	1	0	6	85	2	9	-2
PT		48	3	46	-3	2	-1	1	1	3	94	0	3	0
RO		53	1	29	-10	11	6	3	3	4	82	-9	14	9
SI		68	11	26	-9	4	-1	1	0	1	94	2	5	-1
SK		32	-4	51	1	6	-1	3	1	8	83	-3	9	0
FI		51	2	41	-5	6	2	1	1	1	92	-3	7	3
SE		74	8	18	-9	4	-1	3	2	1	92	-1	7	1
UK		61	-1	28	-1	4	-1	1	-1	6	89	-2	5	-2

QC8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?
(%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4		EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4	EB87.1	Diff. EB87.1 - 83.4
EU28		48	-4	40	0	6	1	2	1	4	88	-4	8	2
BE		50	-3	41	3	8	1	1	0	0	91	0	9	1
BG		46	-3	35	-4	3	-1	2	0	14	81	-7	5	-1
CZ		35	-8	48	2	10	3	3	1	4	83	-6	13	4
DK		65	7	31	-6	2	-2	0	0	2	96	1	2	-2
DE		45	-8	41	4	8	1	3	1	3	86	-4	11	2
EE		38	1	45	-6	9	1	2	1	6	83	-5	11	2
IE		63	-3	32	2	3	0	0	0	2	95	-1	3	0
EL		61	1	29	-6	8	5	1	0	1	90	-5	9	5
ES		51	-3	41	3	3	-1	1	0	4	92	0	4	-1
FR		49	0	44	1	3	-2	1	0	3	93	1	4	-2
HR		48	0	41	-2	8	3	1	0	2	89	-2	9	3
IT		40	-11	46	5	7	2	2	1	5	86	-6	9	3
CY		77	-5	20	3	2	1	0	0	1	97	-2	2	1
LV		41	0	43	-2	11	3	2	0	3	84	-2	13	3
LT		48	8	44	-6	4	-2	1	-1	3	92	2	5	-3
LU		54	0	38	-2	5	2	1	0	2	92	-2	6	2
HU		59	1	34	-3	4	1	2	1	1	93	-2	6	2
MT		70	-14	27	13	1	0	0	0	2	97	-1	1	0
NL		67	7	28	-7	4	0	0	-1	1	95	0	4	-1
AT		51	5	38	-4	7	-2	1	-1	3	89	1	8	-3
PL		30	0	56	1	8	0	1	-1	5	86	1	9	-1
PT		44	3	49	-4	3	-1	1	1	3	93	-1	4	0
RO		53	-3	30	-7	11	7	3	3	3	83	-10	14	10
SI		62	2	31	-4	5	1	1	1	1	93	-2	6	2
SK		33	-7	51	1	6	0	3	2	7	84	-6	9	2
FI		44	-2	46	1	8	1	1	0	1	90	-1	9	1
SE		63	6	30	-7	4	0	2	1	1	93	-1	6	1
UK		60	-5	30	2	3	0	1	-1	6	90	-3	4	-1