



Special Eurobarometer



European
Commission

The attitudes of European citizens towards environment

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

Table of contents

PRESENTATION	2
1. Perception of the environment	4
1.1 General perception.....	4
1.2 Concerns about the environment	8
2. Information on the environment	14
2.1 How informed are European citizens?	14
2.2 What information do Europeans lack?	17
2.3 Level of trust	20
2.4 Comparison between the environmental concerns and the lack of information Europeans have.....	24
2.5 Main sources of information	26
3. Importance of the environment in the political decision-making process	28
3.1 The state of the environment influences quality of life	28
3.2 The importance of environmental policies.....	31
3.3 Environmental concerns and decision-making	33
3.4 Opinions on the environment's influence on the quality of life and the perception of the environment's importance in the policy-making process	34
4. Solutions to environmental problems	35
4.1 Most effective answer for solving environmental problems	35
4.2 Most effective level for taking decisions.....	38
5. Individual efforts to protect the environment	41
5.1 Are European citizens making efforts to protect the environment?	41
5.2 Individual efforts to protect the environment and the perception of the environment's importance in the policy-making process	43
5.3 The impact of individual efforts in the state of environment	44
5.4 Which individual actions are European citizens ready to do first?	48
CONCLUSION.....	51
ANNEXES	52
Technical note – Questionnaire - Tables	

PRESENTATION

The Directorate General of Environment wished to renew the poll it had commissioned in 2002, related **to the attitudes of European citizens towards the environment**.

This Special Eurobarometer survey was conducted two years after the adoption by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union of the Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community. This programme should promote the integration of environmental concerns in all Community policies and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development throughout the Community¹.

Compared to the survey which was conducted in 2002, the geographical coverage of this new study has been, by definition, enlarged to the 10 new Member States. The questionnaire used for this second wave has been considerably modified. It is nevertheless possible to compare the 2002 and 2004 results for some of the questions.

In this report we have opted to compare the averages before the latest enlargement (EU15) with that obtained in the latest survey, which encompass the results recorded in the 25 Member States.

Any significant differences observed between the average obtained for the 15 "old Member States" (EU15), the "new Member States" (NMS) and that of the 25 countries composing the current European Union (EU25) are indicated directly on the corresponding graph or the text itself. Finally, the average results for the previous years represent the average obtained for all Member States of the European Union at that date.

Interviews were conducted between October 27th and November 29th 2004.

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer polls from the Directorate-General Press and Communication (Unit "Opinion polls, press reviews, Europe Direct"). A technical note related to the conducting of the interviews by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is in annex of this report. This note details the interview techniques along with the confidence limits.

The report aims to present the main results obtained during this poll. It analyses overall the results and relevant socio-demographic characteristics. It puts the results into perspective by focusing more specifically on the trends observed in the barometric questions.

¹ Source: Official Journal of the European Communities – L 242/1 – 10.9.2002

This report on citizens of the European Union and the environment is divided into five parts:

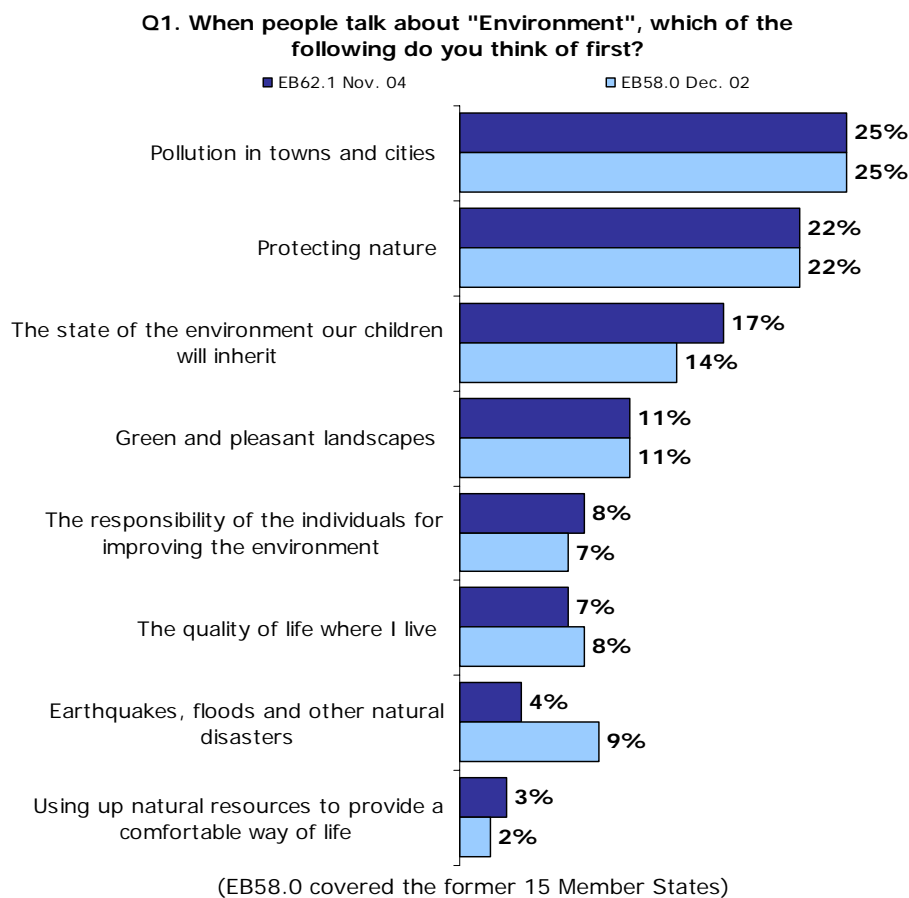
- The first part concerns European citizens' perception of the environment
- The second part concentrates on questions related to information on the environment
- The third part deals with the importance of the environment in the political decision making process
- Finally, the fourth and the fifth parts cover solutions to environmental problems and individual actions within the domain of the environment respectively

1. Perception of the environment

1.1 General perception

- Europeans mostly think of "pollution in towns and cities" followed closely by "protecting nature" when referring to the environment -

Respondents were asked to indicate among a list of items what comes to their mind first when people talk about the environment.



The word "environment" continues to conjure up the same range of perceptions as was observed two years ago. Mentioned by 25 % of interviewees for the average of the 25 EU Member States, "pollution in towns and cities" continues to be the most often cited image. The idea of "protecting nature" follows closely with a result of 22%².

The above graph shows us that the results for these two issues have remained stable between 2002 and 2004.

² Q1 When people talk about "Environment", which of the following do you think of first? (**ONE ANSWER ONLY**) (Pollution in towns and cities - Green and pleasant landscapes - Earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters - Protecting nature - The state of the environment our children will inherit - The quality of life where I live -The responsibility of the individuals for improving the environment - Using up natural resources to provide a comfortable way of life - None of these (SPONTANEOUS) - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

We observe that the idea of "the state of the environment our children will inherit" was mentioned by 17% of the respondents, representing an increase of 3 percentage points since 2002 (14%).

Additionally, the rate for the image of "earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters" has declined since 2002 by 5 points (4% down from 9% in 2002). It is worth noting that the former survey of 2002 took place during the media coverage of the floods in Europe. As specified in the technical note, the fieldwork of this survey took place between October 27th and November 29th 2004, long before the Tsunami disaster of December 26th 2004. It is quite evident that a completely different percentage would have been obtained for "earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters" if the survey had taken place after the catastrophe.

- **Divergent perceptions among the European Member States** -

	Pollution in towns and cities	Protecting nature	The state of the environment our children will inherit	Green and pleasant landscapes	The responsibility of the individuals for improving the environment	The quality of life where I live	Earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters	Using up natural resources to provide a comfortable way of life
EU25	25%	22%	17%	11%	8%	7%	4%	3%
EU15	26%	22%	18%	11%	8%	7%	4%	3%
NMS10	20%	25%	13%	16%	10%	9%	3%	3%
BE	29%	22%	19%	7%	8%	8%	2%	3%
DK	12%	38%	23%	10%	7%	2%	2%	5%
DE	13%	29%	23%	10%	9%	6%	6%	3%
EL	24%	26%	14%	12%	9%	6%	7%	2%
ES	34%	25%	5%	19%	4%	3%	3%	4%
FR	25%	26%	21%	5%	11%	7%	2%	3%
IE	29%	13%	17%	12%	6%	13%	4%	2%
IT	43%	19%	9%	12%	4%	5%	5%	1%
LU	16%	24%	21%	9%	14%	7%	6%	2%
NL	22%	14%	25%	10%	9%	8%	1%	8%
AT	9%	20%	20%	18%	8%	15%	5%	3%
PT	41%	25%	5%	10%	4%	5%	3%	1%
FI	7%	22%	21%	18%	6%	15%	3%	7%
SE	14%	7%	35%	15%	9%	3%	6%	10%
UK	26%	11%	26%	6%	9%	13%	2%	6%
CY	17%	25%	13%	30%	4%	6%	3%	2%
CZ	8%	28%	19%	15%	9%	14%	4%	2%
EE	11%	31%	17%	10%	8%	14%	2%	3%
HU	23%	27%	5%	19%	4%	15%	3%	3%
LV	21%	29%	11%	17%	6%	10%	1%	2%
LT	24%	25%	7%	18%	10%	9%	2%	2%
MT	21%	1%	20%	9%	13%	14%	8%	7%
PL	23%	23%	13%	16%	14%	5%	2%	3%
SK	15%	28%	15%	19%	6%	10%	4%	1%
SI	27%	22%	14%	14%	8%	9%	2%	3%

(Results in bold represent the highest score by individual country. Results in italic represent the lowest score by individual country. Results indicated in a box represent the highest score per item. Results highlighted in grey represent the lowest score per item)

The table above shows the results for the averages of the 15 former Member States, the 10 new Member States, as well as results for each individual country.

Four key areas of divergence can be noted in the results between the former 15 Member States and the 10 new Member States. They are:

1. On average, the main association that citizens of the former 15 Member States make with the environment is pollution in towns and cities (26%). The average rate for the 10 New Member States is 6 points below, at 20%.
2. Citizens of the 10 New Member States more associate "protecting nature" with the environment (25% at the NMS 10 level; 3 points more than the EU15 average).
3. "The state of the environment our children will inherit" is cited less often among citizens of the NMS (13%; 5 points less) than in the EU15 group (18%).
4. "Green and pleasant landscapes" are more associated with the environment in the 10 NMS (16%; 5 points more) than in the 15 former Member States (11%).

Country results show that "pollution in towns and cities" is cited relatively more often by the Southern countries of the European Union: Italy (43%), Portugal (41%) and Spain (34%). This image is far less in the mind of Scandinavian citizens (Finland 7%; Denmark 12%; Sweden 14%), the Czech Republic (8%), Austria (9%) Estonia (11%) and Germany (13%).

At 38%, the Danes first association with the environment is the "protection of nature". However, an extremely low score is observed in Malta (1%) for the same item.

"The state of the environment our children will inherit" has the highest rate in Sweden, with 35%. This score is 18 percentage points above the EU25 average. On the contrary, citizens in Spain (5%), Portugal (5%) and Hungary (5%) mention this item the least.

The idea of "green and pleasant landscapes" is mentioned most often by Cypriots citizens at 30%. This rate is 19 points above the EU25 average. France, on the contrary has the lowest result (5%) for the same item.

Luxembourg and Poland (both at 14%) have the highest scores for "the responsibility of individuals" for improving the environment.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics³

- ◆ The responses to this question are globally speaking homogenous at the socio-demographic level and do not differ strongly from the European average.
- ◆ Logically, there are slight differences between cities and rural areas as far as the association of "air pollution in towns and cities" with environment is concerned.
- ◆ In the same way, the middle-aged and those studied until the age of 20 have a greater tendency to first think of "The state of the environment our children will inherit".

³ See table Q1 in annex

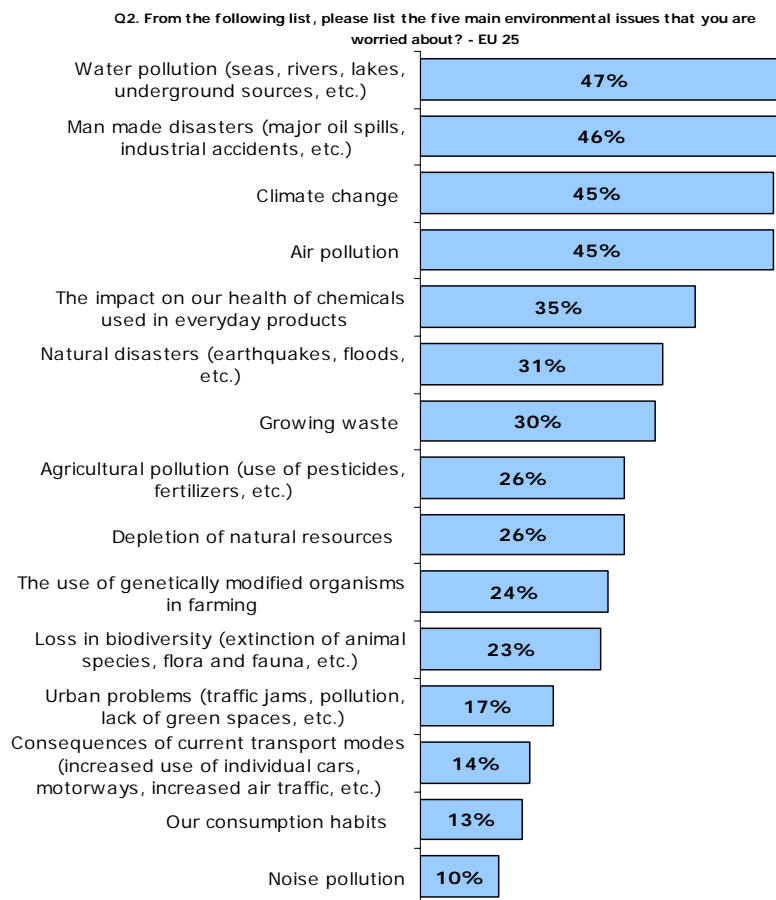
1.2 Concerns about the environment

- Four issues stand out as being the most worrisome for Europeans -

When asked to list the five main environmental issues that Europeans are worried about, averaged results for the EU25 show that 4 priorities clearly stand out.

Nearly half of the respondents are worried about "water pollution" (47%), "man made disasters" (46%), "climate change" and "air pollution" (both scoring 45%)⁴.

The fifth most mentioned issue is "the impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products", at a rate of 35%.



⁴ Q2 From the following list, please list the five main environmental issues that you are worried about? (**MAX. 5 ANSWERS**) (Climate change - Loss in biodiversity (extinction of animal species, flora and fauna, etc.) - Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.) - Man made disasters (major oil spills or industrial accidents, etc.) - Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources) - Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.) - The use of genetically modified organisms in farming - The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products - Air pollution - Noise pollution - Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.) - Depletion of natural resources - Our consumption habits - Growing waste - Consequences of current transport modes (increased use of individual cars, motorways, increased air traffic, etc.) - None of these (SPONTANEOUS) - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

At the bottom of the graph we can see that "noise pollution" (10%) is the environmental issue that Europeans worry about the least, followed by our consumption habits (13%) and the "consequences of current transport modes" (14%).

The country results are depicted in the adjoining table. We can see significant differences between the former 15 Member States and the 10 New Member States of the European Union.

- Overall "water pollution" is the top concern across the EU-25. However, the scores obtained across the former EU-15, at 46%, are significantly different from those obtained in the NMS at 55%.
- On the other hand, "climate change" is more often mentioned in the EU15 countries at 47% versus 34% in the 10 NMS. In fact, "climate change" is the number one concern of citizens in the former EU-15.
- "Air pollution" is a greater concern in the 10 NMS at 52% (in fact it is the second highest concern in these countries). In the former EU15 Member States the issue scores 43%, a nine point difference versus the NMS.
- The greatest divergence can be observed for the problem of "growing waste": 27% for EU15 countries versus 43% for New Member States.

This seems to prove that for the citizens of the New Member States, environmental concerns are strongly related to daily issues that affect their lives such as the quality of the tap water they drink or of the air they breathe or the management of waste.

It is therefore interesting to find out which countries have such an impact on these average results.

"Water pollution" scores above the EU25 average in 8 out of the 10 New Member States. With 71%, the highest percentage is observed in Slovenia. Lithuania (63%), Estonia (61%) and Poland (56%) score above the NMS10 average of 55%. In the former Member States of the European Union, Finland tops the ranks with a score of 66% and is also the most important concern for Finns. This is also the case for Greece (59%), Denmark and Portugal (both at 57%), Belgium and Spain (both at 52%) and Ireland (50%).

Concerns for "Man made disasters" are observed among a majority of citizens in the Czech Republic (59%), Hungary (55%), France (55%), Denmark and Finland (both scoring 54%). The citizens of the United Kingdom (29%) seem to be less concerned about this topic.

The threat of "Climate change" seems to worry far more citizens of the former 15 Member States of the European Union. It is interesting to note, that the average of the 10 NMS (34%) on this issue is below the lowest individual score among the EU15 countries (Ireland at 39%). The only exception in the new MS on this issue is Cyprus with a score of 50%. Other countries where more than half of the citizens are worried about climate change are: Sweden at the top of the ranking with 68% followed by Luxembourg (58%), Germany (57%), the Netherlands (53%) and Finland (53%).

At the EU 25 level, we observe that citizens are equally worried about "air pollution" and "climate change": both problems are mentioned as being a concern for 45% of citizens of the European Union. However, respondents in the 10 New Member States

are far more concerned about "Air pollution": with results at 52%, in all 10 NMS this issue scores above the EU-25 average of 45%. Highest scores can be seen in Lithuania (67%) and Malta (66%) followed by Hungary (59%). The lowest score on the issue of air pollution is observed among Germans, where less than 3 out of 10 Germans cite air pollution in their list of key environmental concerns.

A homogenous pattern of answers can be observed among the New Member States of the European Union as far as the "impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products" is concerned.

	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes, underground sources, etc.)	Man made disasters (major oil spills, industrial accidents, etc.)	Climate change	Air pollution	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	Growing waste	Depletion of natural resources	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	Loss in biodiversity (extinction of animal species, flora and fauna, etc.)	Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	Consequences of current transport modes (increased use of individual cars, motorways, increased air traffic, etc.)	Our consumption habits	Noise pollution
EU25	47%	46%	45%	45%	35%	31%	30%	26%	26%	24%	23%	17%	14%	13%	10%
EU15	46%	46%	47%	43%	34%	30%	27%	28%	26%	25%	24%	17%	14%	14%	9%
NMS10	55%	46%	34%	52%	39%	38%	43%	20%	25%	19%	21%	17%	10%	7%	13%
BE	52%	51%	45%	48%	42%	27%	27%	25%	25%	21%	27%	23%	21%	12%	9%
DK	57%	54%	52%	40%	44%	21%	25%	19%	34%	25%	33%	11%	12%	17%	7%
DE	44%	52%	57%	28%	33%	37%	24%	29%	21%	30%	25%	10%	15%	17%	9%
EL	59%	47%	46%	39%	47%	41%	14%	17%	43%	43%	33%	13%	8%	8%	7%
ES	52%	47%	45%	48%	21%	32%	18%	25%	27%	15%	31%	12%	4%	8%	10%
FR	48%	55%	42%	49%	37%	28%	32%	30%	31%	24%	24%	13%	14%	16%	9%
IE	50%	37%	39%	40%	44%	23%	37%	17%	30%	28%	14%	26%	9%	17%	10%
IT	39%	42%	41%	44%	31%	38%	22%	19%	32%	24%	16%	23%	7%	10%	4%
LU	45%	47%	58%	47%	33%	37%	26%	21%	18%	25%	27%	17%	19%	14%	12%
NL	46%	45%	53%	50%	28%	22%	29%	36%	17%	15%	32%	24%	21%	20%	7%
AT	41%	48%	48%	37%	31%	44%	26%	26%	24%	43%	25%	13%	10%	9%	13%
PT	57%	48%	41%	55%	27%	27%	26%	31%	25%	17%	24%	18%	6%	11%	12%
FI	66%	54%	53%	49%	23%	27%	38%	36%	13%	14%	24%	13%	9%	17%	6%
SE	52%	45%	68%	48%	22%	20%	25%	48%	17%	22%	30%	11%	27%	20%	3%
UK	39%	29%	42%	50%	45%	16%	41%	32%	25%	26%	17%	28%	28%	17%	15%
CY	51%	39%	50%	49%	50%	41%	15%	22%	31%	39%	26%	17%	11%	7%	8%
CZ	54%	59%	43%	49%	39%	40%	40%	26%	27%	17%	20%	15%	19%	12%	9%
EE	61%	45%	34%	49%	44%	28%	37%	26%	23%	19%	17%	20%	12%	16%	8%
HU	47%	55%	32%	59%	36%	41%	43%	24%	39%	23%	20%	17%	7%	8%	12%
LV	52%	41%	28%	51%	36%	26%	36%	24%	24%	23%	14%	15%	11%	6%	7%
LT	63%	41%	29%	67%	53%	31%	39%	16%	35%	18%	19%	21%	10%	9%	23%
MT	38%	37%	42%	66%	32%	20%	60%	8%	29%	12%	12%	37%	26%	11%	20%
PL	56%	42%	32%	50%	38%	37%	45%	17%	18%	17%	22%	17%	8%	5%	14%
SK	55%	47%	38%	52%	42%	44%	44%	22%	34%	19%	17%	20%	12%	9%	11%
SI	71%	43%	38%	54%	43%	42%	38%	21%	43%	31%	19%	9%	10%	14%	5%

(Results in bold represent the highest score by individual country. Results in italic represent the lowest result by individual country. Results indicated in a box represent the highest result per item. Results highlighted in grey represent the lowest result per item)

With the exception of Malta, all New Member States are found above the European average. It is interesting to note that there is a 5 points difference between the average of the former 15 Member States of the European Union (34%) and the New Member States (39%). A majority of the citizens of Lithuania (53%) and Cyprus (50%) are worried about chemicals used in everyday products. The least worried citizens are those in Greece (21%), Sweden (22%) and Finland (23%).

Regarding the concerns about "natural disasters", we observe an 8 point difference between the former EU15 countries (30%) and the NMS (38%). On a country basis, highest percentages are observed in Austria and Slovakia (both at 44%). The lowest percentage is observed in the United Kingdom (16%).

The citizens of the New Member States also seem to be more worried about "growing waste" those of the former European Union. 9 out of the 10 New Member States score above the European average. At 60%, the score in Malta (60%) is twice as high as the European Union average. Citizens of Cyprus (15%) and Greece (14%), on the contrary, seem less concerned about "growing waste".

"Agricultural pollution" obtains the same level of concern among the former EU15 countries and the New Member States. The highest levels of concern are observed in Greece and Slovenia (both 43%). With 30 points less, the lowest level of concern for this issue is observed in Finland (13%).

"Depletion of natural resources" is cited more often as a concern among the citizens of former Member States of the EU: 28% versus 20% in the New Member States. However, on a country basis, Sweden tops the ranks with 48%. Far behind come Finland and the Netherlands with a result of 36% for both. The lowest score is found in Malta (8%).

It is worth noting that the somewhat higher level of concern in Greece as well as in Austria (both at 43%) regarding the "use of genetically modified organisms in farming".

With 20 points more than the European average, citizens of Malta seem to be relatively more worried about "urban problems" (37%).

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Although, the socio-demographic analysis of the results does not reveal significant differences, a few specific patterns can be underlined⁵:

- ◆ Men seem to be significantly more concerned about the issue of "climate change" (49% versus 41% for women). On the other hand women seem to be significantly more concerned about natural disasters (35% versus 28%) and slightly more concerned about the "impact of chemicals on health".
- ◆ With a result of 55% (compared to the average score of 45%), managers seem to be the most worried group as far as "climate change" is concerned.
- ◆ Younger people (15 to 24) are more concerned about "air pollution" (51%, 6 points higher than the average score) while respondents aged 55 or more give

⁵ See table Q2 in annex

relatively more importance to "Agricultural pollution (32% compared to 26%) compared to the average.

2. Information on the environment

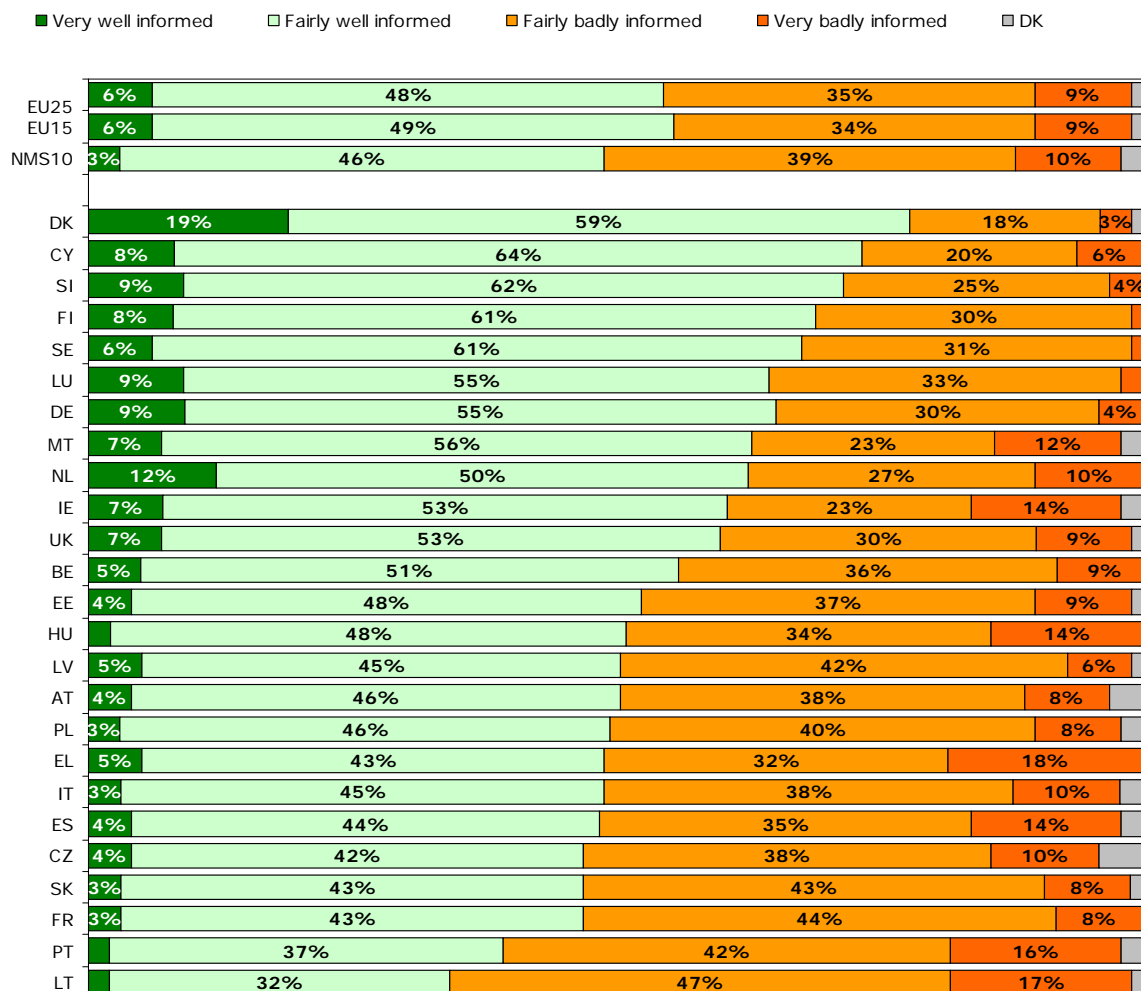
2.1 How informed are European citizens?

- A majority of Europeans feel well informed -

Respondents were asked to indicate how well informed⁶ they feel about environmental issues. When observing results for the average of the 25 EU Member States, we can note that one out of two European citizens feel well informed about environmental issues⁷ (Well informed- 54%, of which 48% of citizens consider themselves to be fairly well informed another 6% say they are very well informed).

It is worth noting that 35% of respondents say they are fairly badly informed and 9% even admit to be very badly informed.

Q3. In general, how informed do you feel about environmental issues?



(The ranking order of the countries is based on the answers "very well informed" and "fairly well informed")

⁶ Well Informed= Very well informed +fairly well informed
 Badly informed= fairly badly informed +very badly informed

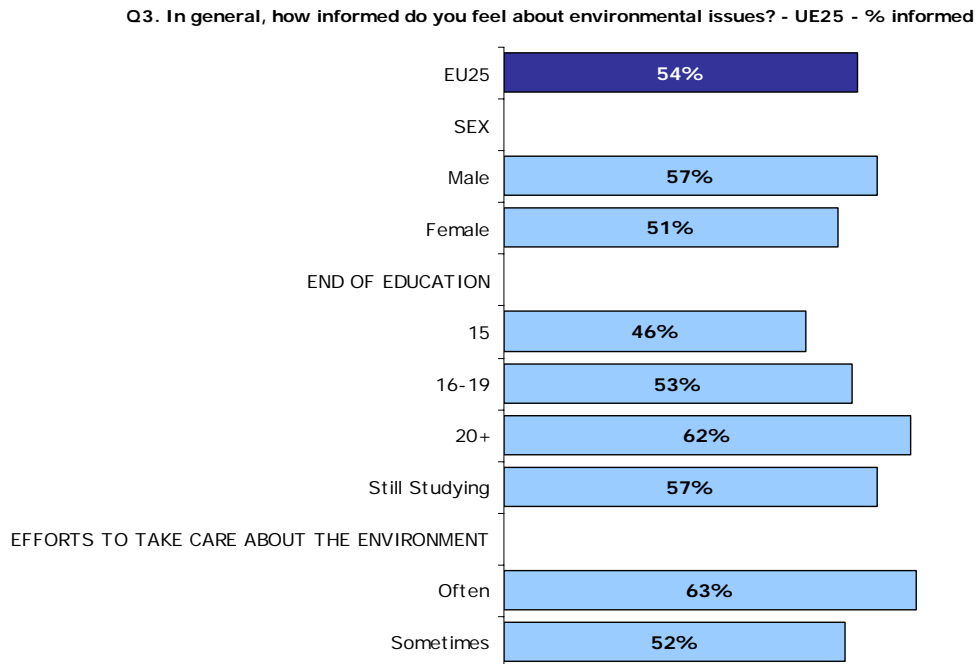
⁷ Q3 In general, how informed do you feel about environmental issues? (**ONE ANSWER ONLY**) (Very well informed - Fairly well informed - Fairly badly informed - Very badly informed - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

The country by country analysis also depicts some important differences of opinion. The European citizens who feel the most informed about environmental issues are found in Denmark. 78% of the Danes feel well informed which is far above the EU25 average of 54%. Cypriots (72%), Slovenians (71%), as well as Finns (69%) and Swedes (67%) also indicate that they are well informed and are at the higher end of the graph.

On the lower part of the graph we can note that there are still nine out of the twenty-five surveyed countries which score below the 50% mark. These are Poland, Greece, Spain, Italy, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, France, Portugal and Lithuania.

The lowest scores are observed in Lithuania followed closely by Portugal where respectively only 34% and 39% of citizens feel well informed about environmental issues. These rates are 15 percentage points below the EU25 average.

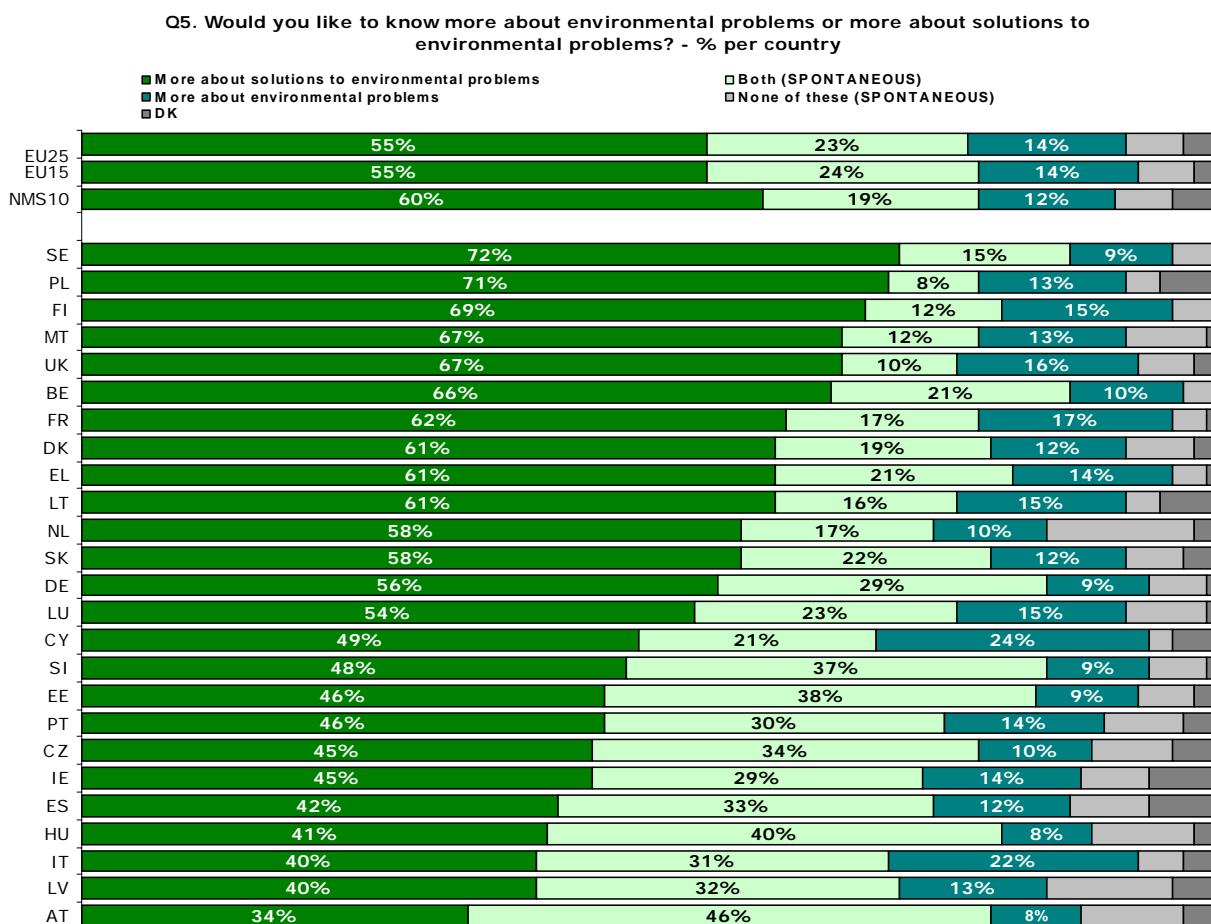
Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics



- ◆ Men (57%) feel somewhat more informed than women (51%) on environmental issues
- ◆ Logically, education and information are directly linked: Indeed, 62% of those who studied until the age of 20 years and above say they feel well informed against 46% for those populations who left school by the age of 15 years.
- ◆ Finally, European citizens who tend to say that they often make efforts to take care of the environment feel better informed about environmental issues: 63% against 52% for those who say they sometimes make efforts.

- Europeans would rather like to know about solutions to environmental problems than about the environmental problems themselves -

It is interesting to observe that more than half of the respondents for the average of the 25 EU Member States would like to know more about solutions to environmental problems (55%), while only a minority wants to know more about the environmental problems themselves (14%)⁸. Another 23% indicate that they would like to know both about the problems and the solutions.



Austrians seem to be the most interested in both sides of the coin-, i.e.; being informed both about problems and solutions

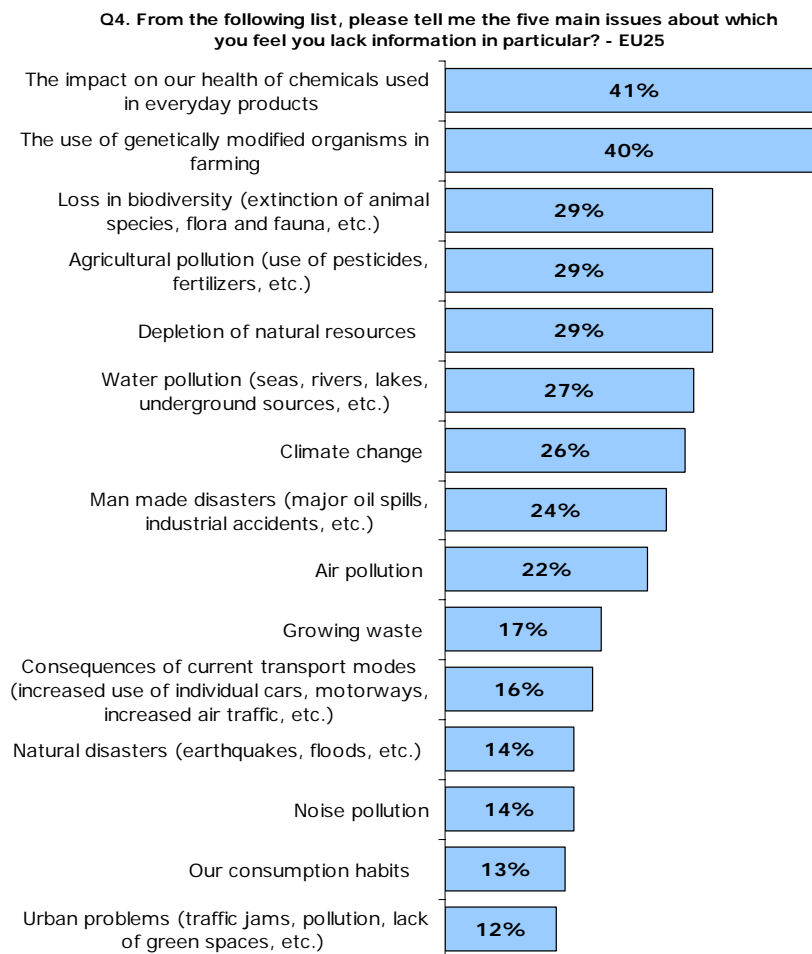
⁸ Q5 Would you like to know more about environmental problems or more about solutions to environmental problems? (**ONE ANSWER ONLY**) (More about environmental problems - More about solutions to environmental problems - Both (SPONTANEOUS) - None of these (SPONTANEOUS) - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

2.2 What information do Europeans lack?

- Europeans lack information on two main issues-

Two issues for which European citizens feel they lack information stand out: the "impact that chemicals used in everyday products have on our health" (41%) and the "use of genetically modified organisms in farming" (40%)⁹.

The third position in this "ranking" is shared by three items, namely the "loss in biodiversity" (29%), "agricultural pollution" (29%) and "depletion of natural resources" (29%).



The issues least mentioned are "urban problems" (12%), "our consumption habits" (13%), "noise pollution" (14%) as well as "natural disasters" (14%).

⁹ Q4 From the following list, please tell me the five main issues about which you feel you lack information in particular? (**MAX. 5 ANSWERS**) (Climate change - Loss in biodiversity (extinction of animal species, flora and fauna, etc.) - Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.) - Man made disasters (major oil spills or industrial accidents, etc.) - Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources) - Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.) - The use of genetically modified organisms in farming - The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products - Air pollution - Noise pollution - Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.) - Depletion of natural resources - Our consumption habits - Growing waste - Consequences of current transport modes (increased use of individual cars, motorways, increased air traffic, etc.) - None of these (SPONTANEOUS) – DK (SPONTANEOUS))

	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	Depletion of natural resources	Loss in biodiversity (extinction of animal species, flora and fauna, etc.)	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes, underground sources, etc.)	Climate change	Man made disasters (major oil spills, industrial accidents, etc.)	Air pollution	Growing waste	Consequences of current transport modes (increased use of individual cars, motorways, increased air traffic, etc.)	Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	Noise pollution	Our consumption habits	Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)
EU25	41%	40%	29%	29%	29%	27%	26%	24%	22%	17%	16%	14%	14%	13%	12%
EU15	42%	40%	29%	29%	29%	27%	27%	23%	22%	17%	16%	14%	14%	13%	12%
NMS10	41%	41%	31%	28%	27%	29%	24%	27%	24%	19%	15%	13%	13%	12%	12%
BE	48%	41%	31%	33%	29%	35%	32%	31%	25%	21%	17%	15%	<i>10%</i>	12%	11%
DK	49%	47%	26%	32%	28%	27%	28%	22%	19%	20%	20%	<i>8%</i>	14%	14%	12%
DE	44%	49%	29%	27%	27%	20%	24%	<i>17%</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>10%</i>	18%	10%	<i>9%</i>	11%	14%
EL	52%	54%	39%	30%	30%	32%	28%	30%	25%	12%	14%	18%	<i>10%</i>	15%	<i>10%</i>
ES	<i>30%</i>	33%	30%	23%	27%	32%	32%	26%	31%	15%	<i>6%</i>	19%	18%	11%	11%
FR	44%	37%	31%	<i>36%</i>	29%	29%	<i>22%</i>	25%	24%	22%	15%	11%	12%	12%	<i>10%</i>
IE	48%	40%	33%	28%	26%	36%	<i>36%</i>	29%	28%	26%	14%	18%	<i>12%</i>	17%	14%
IT	<i>30%</i>	33%	25%	24%	<i>38%</i>	21%	29%	23%	21%	13%	18%	21%	<i>23%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>11%</i>
LU	38%	39%	25%	28%	26%	28%	28%	28%	25%	19%	16%	<i>11%</i>	14%	<i>11%</i>	12%
NL	43%	35%	26%	35%	32%	32%	22%	26%	21%	21%	16%	<i>8%</i>	10%	<i>21%</i>	12%
AT	44%	44%	30%	29%	29%	27%	35%	33%	18%	18%	14%	20%	12%	<i>10%</i>	11%
PT	34%	<i>28%</i>	23%	30%	26%	37%	30%	<i>36%</i>	32%	14%	9%	20%	10%	<i>9%</i>	11%
FI	51%	<i>66%</i>	37%	<i>20%</i>	24%	<i>15%</i>	<i>19%</i>	<i>17%</i>	14%	12%	16%	13%	15%	<i>10%</i>	<i>10%</i>
SE	<i>59%</i>	49%	28%	35%	33%	29%	27%	23%	14%	22%	<i>23%</i>	9%	16%	17%	<i>8%</i>
UK	49%	37%	30%	31%	23%	30%	27%	21%	29%	25%	20%	<i>11%</i>	15%	17%	13%
CY	46%	47%	36%	23%	33%	28%	30%	30%	29%	14%	11%	14%	17%	13%	9%
CZ	47%	45%	39%	34%	<i>38%</i>	35%	28%	32%	22%	23%	16%	15%	15%	14%	12%
EE	47%	40%	29%	25%	21%	30%	20%	24%	23%	19%	19%	<i>11%</i>	16%	15%	15%
HU	40%	53%	38%	31%	33%	28%	33%	26%	28%	21%	14%	14%	16%	14%	<i>13%</i>
LV	35%	33%	<i>21%</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>18%</i>	21%	<i>19%</i>	20%	32%	17%	12%	13%	14%	13%	<i>11%</i>
LT	54%	50%	41%	33%	<i>38%</i>	35%	28%	26%	<i>34%</i>	29%	15%	<i>25%</i>	18%	17%	<i>11%</i>
MT	44%	35%	31%	23%	26%	28%	28%	23%	<i>34%</i>	30%	<i>16%</i>	17%	21%	<i>16%</i>	<i>24%</i>
PL	37%	34%	24%	26%	21%	26%	20%	26%	21%	15%	15%	11%	11%	<i>9%</i>	12%
SK	44%	54%	<i>42%</i>	34%	37%	32%	26%	28%	21%	21%	17%	15%	15%	14%	13%
SI	55%	56%	39%	31%	31%	<i>39%</i>	29%	26%	27%	<i>31%</i>	15%	13%	<i>11%</i>	12%	<i>11%</i>

(Results in bold represent the highest score by individual country. Results in italic represent the lowest score by individual country. Results indicated in a box represent the highest score per item. Results highlighted in grey represent the lowest score per item)

Across the European Union, the "impact of chemicals used in everyday products" and the "use of genetically modified organisms in farming" comes on top of information needs of citizens, exceptions being Italy and Portugal where "biodiversity" and "water pollution" score higher.

"The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products" gets the highest rate in Sweden, at 59%. Slovenia (55%), Lithuania (51%), Greece (51%) and Finland (51%) also have rates above the 50% mark. Whereas, the Spaniards and the Italians mention this issue at a considerably lower rate (both at 30%).

As for "the use of genetically modified organisms in farming", we can see that more respondents in Finland indicate that they lack information on this issue (66%) compared to other Member States. Finland's rate is 20 percentage points above the EU25 average. A majority in Slovenia (56%), Greece (54%), Slovakia (54%), Hungary (53%) and Lithuania (50%) also indicated this issue. On the other hand, Portuguese citizens (28%) seem to indicate this issue with the lowest rate.

We can see that at 38%, "loss in biodiversity" tops the list of information needs in Italy. This is also the highest result for this issue among the 25 EU countries. The Czech Republic and Lithuania share the same rate of 38%.

"Agricultural pollution" has the highest rate in Slovakia (42%).

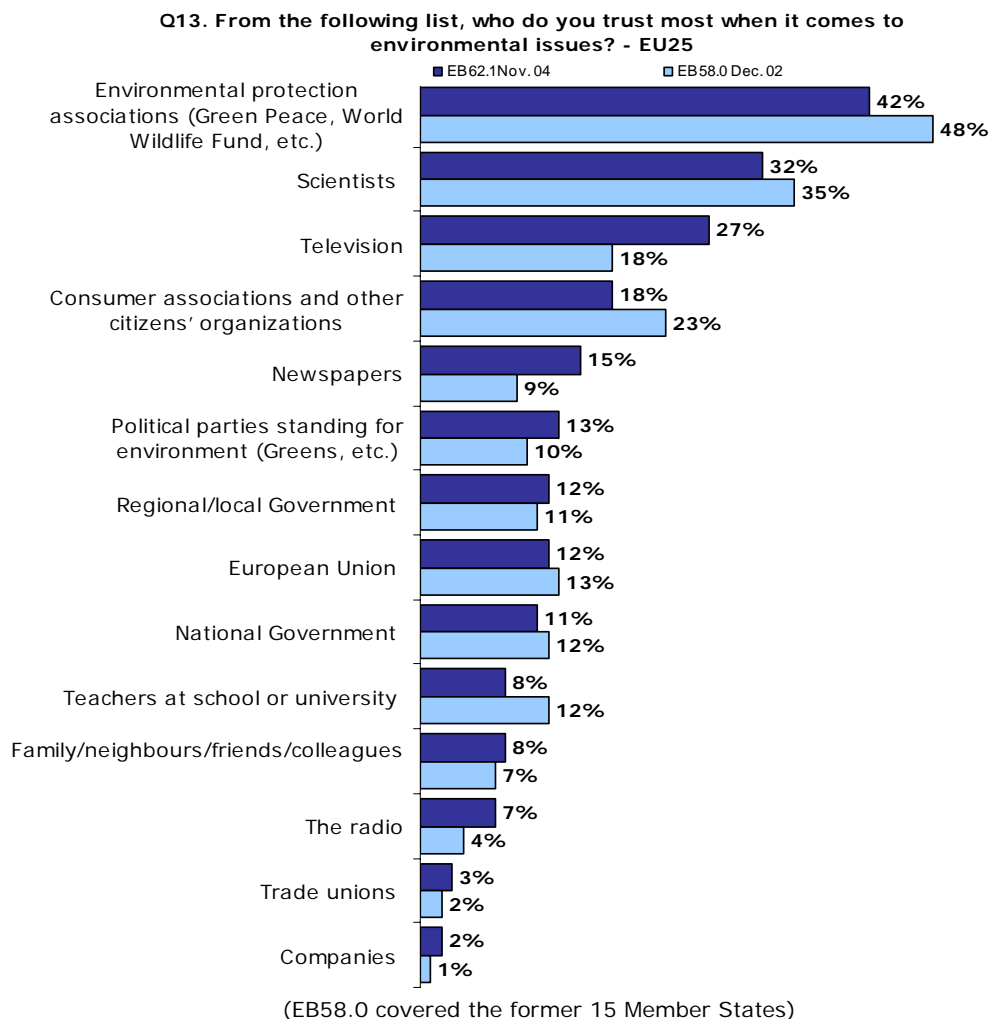
French citizens declare more often than the rest of the countries that they lack information about the "depletion of natural resources" (36%).

"Water pollution" has the highest rate in Slovenia (39%) and Portugal (37%), and it also seems to be the main issue of concern for citizens of these countries.

2.3 Level of trust

- Environmental protection associations and scientists are most trusted -

When asked whom they trust the most when it comes to environmental issues, respondents across the EU25 average mention "environmental associations" the most often (42%). "Scientists" are the second most trusted group at 32%¹⁰.



Although overall the ranking obtained, is in line with the previous survey, some key changes can be observed compared to the former results:

- A drop of 6 percentage points for "environmental protection associations" and a decrease of 3 percentage points for "Scientists", the top two responses.

¹⁰ Q13 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to environmental issues? (**Max. 3 ANSWERS**) (National government - Regional/local government - European Union - Companies - Trade unions - Political parties standing for environment - Environmental protection associations (Green Peace, World Wildlife Fund, etc.) - Consumer associations and other citizens' organizations - Scientists - Teachers at school or university - Family/neighbours/friends/colleagues - Television - The radio - Newspapers - None of them (SPONTANEOUS) - Other (SPONTANEOUS) - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

- A considerable rise in the score obtained by the media. Trust in "television" increased by 9 points compared to the last survey and now it rates as third most trusted source (27%). Trust in the "newspapers" increased by 6 points and now scores at 15%. Last, trust in radio increased by 3 points.
- "Consumer associations" (18%), as well as "teachers at school or university" (8%) seem to be less trusted than before: respectively 5 and 4 points less.

Given that the previous survey only concerned the EU15 group, it is interesting to see whether the results in the new MS have a bearing on these new results. That said, not all of the evolutions mentioned above can be explained by the fact that this survey now includes the 10 New Member States of the European Union.

Clearly, there have been significant swings in trust within the former EU-15: on the one hand trust in television (+8%) and newspapers (+6%) has significantly increased while trust levels in environmental protection associations (-6%), teachers (-5%), consumer organisations (-3%) and the EU (-3%) have declined.

We also see that in some areas the results are very close between these two geographical groups, namely, "environmental protection associations" score 42% in the EU15 countries and 40% in the 10 NMS, scientists score respectively 32% and 31%, and "newspapers" respectively 15% and 14%.

However we can also find some significant differences in the averages: in the former EU15 Member States and the New Member States - 26% versus 32% for "television", 20% versus 8% for "consumer associations", and 7% versus 13% for "teachers at school or university".

When looking at the Member States separately, we can note that in almost all of the countries surveyed, respondents mentioned "environmental protection associations" the most.

The highest rate for this choice is found in Sweden where 60% of Swedish citizens indicate that they trust these associations the most when it comes to the environment. This rate is 18 percentage points above the EU25 average of 42%.

On the other hand, only 28% of Latvians trust "environmental protection associations" the most.

As for trusting "scientists" the most, this is especially the case among citizens in Denmark with a rate of 53%. This rate is 21 percentage points above the EU25 average. Belgium (49%), France (45%), Finland (45%) and Estonia (41%) also show high rates of trust for this group.

On the contrary, far fewer people in Portugal (17%) trust "scientists" the most when it comes to environment.

"Television" is most trusted for environmental issues by the Lithuanians (48%), Latvians (46%) and to a lesser extent by Spaniards (38%). On the other hand, in France only 11% indicate trust this source.

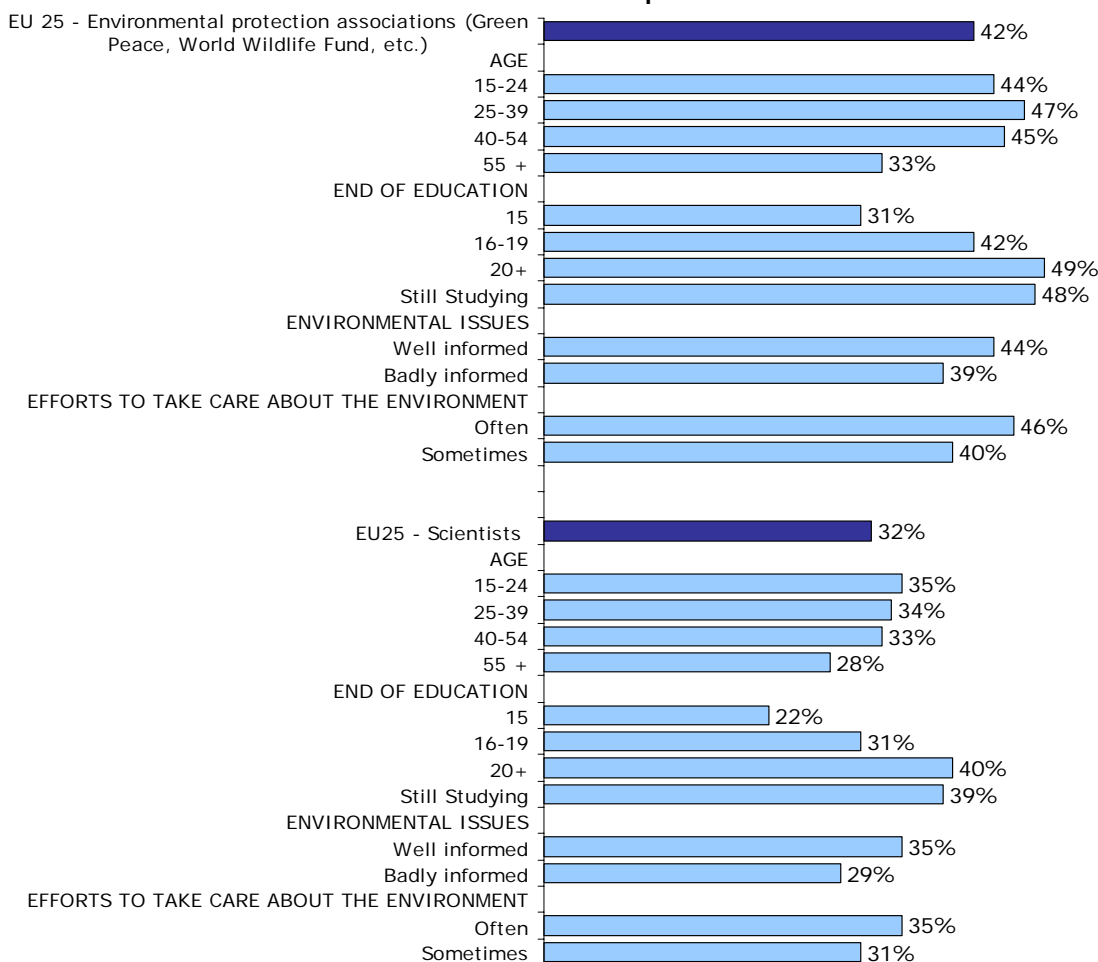
France has the highest rate for trusting "consumer associations" and other citizens' organizations, at 38%. This rate is 20 percentage points above the EU25 average.

	Environmental protection associations (Green Peace, World Wildlife Fund, etc.)	Scientists	Television	Consumer associations and other citizens' organizations	Newspapers	Political parties standing for environment (Greens, etc.)	Regional/local Government	European Union	National Government	Teachers at school or university	Family/ neighbours/ friends/ colleagues	The radio	Trade unions	Companies
EU25	42%	32%	27%	18%	15%	13%	12%	12%	11%	8%	8%	7%	3%	2%
EU15	42%	32%	26%	20%	15%	12%	12%	10%	11%	7%	7%	6%	3%	2%
NMS10	40%	31%	32%	8%	14%	15%	14%	20%	9%	13%	10%	10%	2%	2%
BE	40%	49%	30%	20%	18%	10%	9%	11%	9%	14%	9%	10%	3%	2%
DK	38%	53%	18%	26%	13%	22%	15%	7%	20%	10%	6%	6%	2%	2%
DE	52%	32%	30%	27%	22%	12%	6%	6%	5%	9%	10%	7%	2%	1%
EL	50%	39%	21%	11%	5%	10%	23%	21%	33%	11%	6%	2%	6%	0%
ES	30%	32%	38%	10%	13%	11%	6%	8%	9%	10%	8%	10%	3%	2%
FR	44%	45%	11%	38%	11%	16%	18%	13%	11%	7%	6%	4%	4%	3%
IE	36%	27%	30%	13%	13%	20%	17%	18%	26%	14%	9%	9%	2%	2%
IT	36%	19%	32%	12%	13%	12%	19%	17%	16%	4%	5%	5%	3%	6%
LU	47%	32%	18%	13%	7%	21%	21%	13%	27%	6%	11%	4%	6%	4%
NL	53%	46%	18%	20%	20%	23%	9%	6%	10%	8%	7%	4%	4%	3%
AT	51%	22%	18%	23%	5%	18%	24%	9%	17%	8%	15%	4%	6%	3%
PT	36%	17%	27%	13%	6%	12%	14%	22%	25%	7%	6%	2%	0%	3%
FI	33%	45%	31%	15%	29%	14%	11%	11%	14%	11%	5%	8%	2%	2%
SE	60%	51%	16%	21%	13%	18%	23%	5%	13%	10%	5%	7%	2%	2%
UK	36%	23%	22%	13%	13%	7%	5%	5%	8%	4%	6%	8%	3%	0%
CY	43%	38%	23%	12%	5%	19%	25%	35%	34%	8%	6%	2%	3%	0%
CZ	42%	37%	32%	8%	18%	28%	24%	20%	15%	12%	11%	8%	3%	2%
EE	33%	41%	37%	10%	18%	22%	8%	6%	6%	9%	12%	16%	2%	2%
HU	39%	21%	20%	14%	5%	21%	20%	38%	21%	13%	11%	3%	2%	2%
LV	28%	32%	46%	2%	22%	4%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	14%	1%	1%
LT	34%	39%	48%	6%	29%	11%	15%	22%	22%	10%	8%	20%	3%	3%
MT	44%	20%	17%	5%	7%	22%	15%	38%	30%	12%	5%	8%	2%	2%
PL	38%	30%	33%	5%	14%	8%	9%	15%	3%	13%	10%	10%	1%	2%
SK	52%	29%	29%	11%	10%	26%	18%	23%	10%	16%	11%	10%	4%	4%
SI	46%	45%	41%	17%	22%	12%	6%	11%	11%	11%	12%	15%	1%	2%

(Results in bold represent the highest score by individual country. Results in italic represent the lowest score by individual country. Results indicated in a box represent the highest score per item. Results highlighted in grey represent the lowest score per item)

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Q13. From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to environmental issues? - top answers - EU25



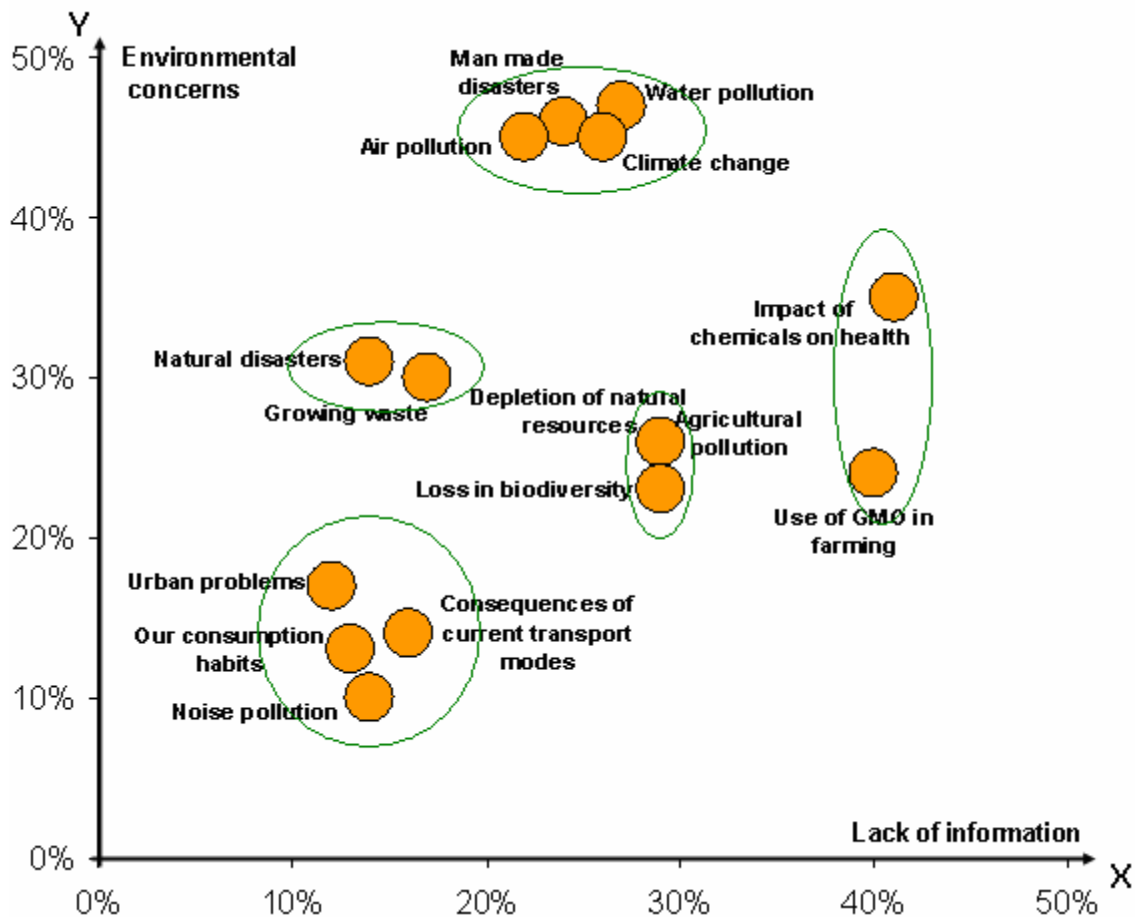
The analysis by socio-demographic characteristics for the two most cited answers, "environmental protection associations" and "scientists", shows certain clear discrepancies among the different categories. We can note that the response patterns are almost identical for both answers:

- ◆ The age category shows us that trust in both categories is weaker among people aged 55 and over.
- ◆ The level of education also reveals in both cases that those having studied until the age of 20 or above, as well as those still studying indicate a much higher rate of trust than populations having been to school until the age of 15 or less.
- ◆ Persons who declare being well informed of environmental issues also tend to show more trust in environmental protection associations and scientists.
- ◆ Finally, persons who often make efforts to take care of the environment are also somewhat more inclined to show trust in these two groups.

2.4 Comparison between the environmental concerns and the lack of information Europeans have

The results of this survey show that on the one hand, European citizens distinguish some areas regarding the environment for which they lack information in different proportions, and on the other hand, these citizens express their concerns regarding these areas to a different extent.

The chart below illustrates the results of comparing the concerns of citizens with the issues they lack information about. The X-axis represents the lack of information. The Y-axis represents the worries people have regarding the environment.



We can observe 5 different categories.

1. The first one represents people's greatest environmental concerns: water pollution, climate change, air pollution and man made disasters. The graph shows us that, for all these topics, people seem to have a "medium" level of lack of information.
2. The following group represents the relatively newer issues: the impact chemicals that are used in everyday products have on our health and the use of genetically modified organisms in farming. There is a high lack of information for these two issues but people are more concerned about other areas.
3. The third group represents those areas where there is a "medium" level of concern and a "medium" lack of information: depletion of natural resources, agricultural pollution and loss in biodiversity.
4. The fourth group, represented by natural disasters and growing waste, is the one where concerns are medium but for which it seems information needs are low.
5. Finally, the last category represents the areas for which either the lack of information either the concerns are low.

One can observe that the main anxieties regarding the environment are more related to day-to day living, as demonstrate the scores of air and water pollution, or to issues more covered in the media such as climate change and man made disasters.

However, the information seems to be especially lacking as far as relatively new environmental issues such as GMOs or chemicals in everyday products are concerned.

2.5 Main sources of information

-Television news is by far the main source of information about the environment for European citizens-

The preferred media of European citizens, as far as information on the environment is concerned, are "television news" (72%), "newspapers" (51%) as well as "films and documentaries" (35%)¹¹.

	Television news	Newspapers	Films and documentaries on television	The radio	Magazines	Conversations with relatives/family/friends/neighbours/colleagues	Publications/brochures/information and material	The Internet	Books	Events (conferences, fairs/exhibitions, festivals, etc.)
EU25	72%	51%	35%	24%	17%	16%	13%	11%	7%	5%
EU15	71%	51%	35%	23%	17%	16%	14%	11%	6%	5%
NMS10	76%	47%	37%	32%	18%	12%	9%	12%	7%	4%
BE	72%	48%	37%	30%	19%	14%	21%	11%	5%	7%
DK	83%	62%	44%	28%	6%	13%	15%	15%	5%	3%
DE	75%	59%	32%	23%	16%	24%	14%	11%	6%	4%
EL	86%	43%	33%	13%	18%	17%	10%	5%	7%	3%
ES	73%	38%	22%	27%	14%	14%	8%	8%	8%	3%
FR	65%	47%	49%	29%	24%	12%	14%	8%	6%	8%
IE	76%	66%	23%	35%	12%	13%	16%	7%	8%	4%
IT	65%	36%	32%	12%	23%	15%	9%	7%	5%	7%
LU	68%	57%	42%	34%	27%	13%	16%	9%	4%	6%
NL	69%	65%	40%	16%	21%	13%	26%	16%	4%	3%
AT	70%	55%	39%	21%	24%	19%	14%	13%	7%	2%
PT	88%	48%	23%	13%	20%	15%	4%	6%	4%	2%
FI	76%	72%	26%	20%	15%	9%	19%	17%	8%	4%
SE	81%	73%	43%	29%	4%	16%	19%	14%	5%	3%
UK	70%	63%	38%	27%	11%	14%	17%	16%	9%	3%
CY	82%	44%	43%	28%	19%	17%	11%	6%	5%	5%
CZ	77%	56%	42%	29%	21%	14%	12%	15%	7%	4%
EE	67%	50%	42%	41%	16%	9%	5%	24%	5%	4%
HU	88%	59%	37%	32%	3%	17%	9%	6%	8%	2%
LV	80%	53%	23%	30%	19%	7%	7%	14%	5%	2%
LT	87%	77%	26%	51%	12%	6%	6%	13%	5%	4%
MT	68%	55%	30%	39%	10%	12%	13%	20%	5%	4%
PL	71%	38%	36%	32%	20%	11%	8%	12%	8%	4%
SK	76%	43%	41%	28%	30%	14%	17%	11%	7%	5%
SI	85%	64%	31%	43%	16%	11%	10%	14%	4%	3%

(Results in bold represent the highest score by individual country. Results in italic represent the lowest score by individual country. Results indicated in a box represent the highest score per item. Results highlighted in grey represent the lowest score per item)

¹¹ Q12 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (**MAX. 3 ANSWERS**) (Newspapers - Magazines - Television news - The radio - Films and documentaries on television - Conversations with relatives/family/friends/neighbours/colleagues - Books - The Internet -Publications/Brochures/information and material - Events (conferences, fairs/exhibitions, festivals, etc.) - I am not interested in environment (SPONTANEOUS) - Other (SPONTANEOUS) - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

There are no significant disparities between the averages of the former EU15 and the 10 New Member States.

Country results show that television news is the main source of information indicated in each of the 25 surveyed countries. Portugal and Hungary (at 88% in both countries) have the highest response rates for this source of information.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics¹²

- ◆ In all the cases, television is the preferred source of information regarding the environment. Nevertheless, and as far as newspapers are concerned, we can observe slight differences depending on the gender, age and level of education of the respondents.
- ◆ Men as well as middle aged and the 55+ interviewees tend to mention newspapers more than women and younger respondents.
- ◆ In terms of level of education, the score for newspapers is lower amongst people who left school by the age of 15.

¹² See table Q12 in annex

3. Importance of the environment in the political decision-making process



























3.1 The state of the environment influences quality of life

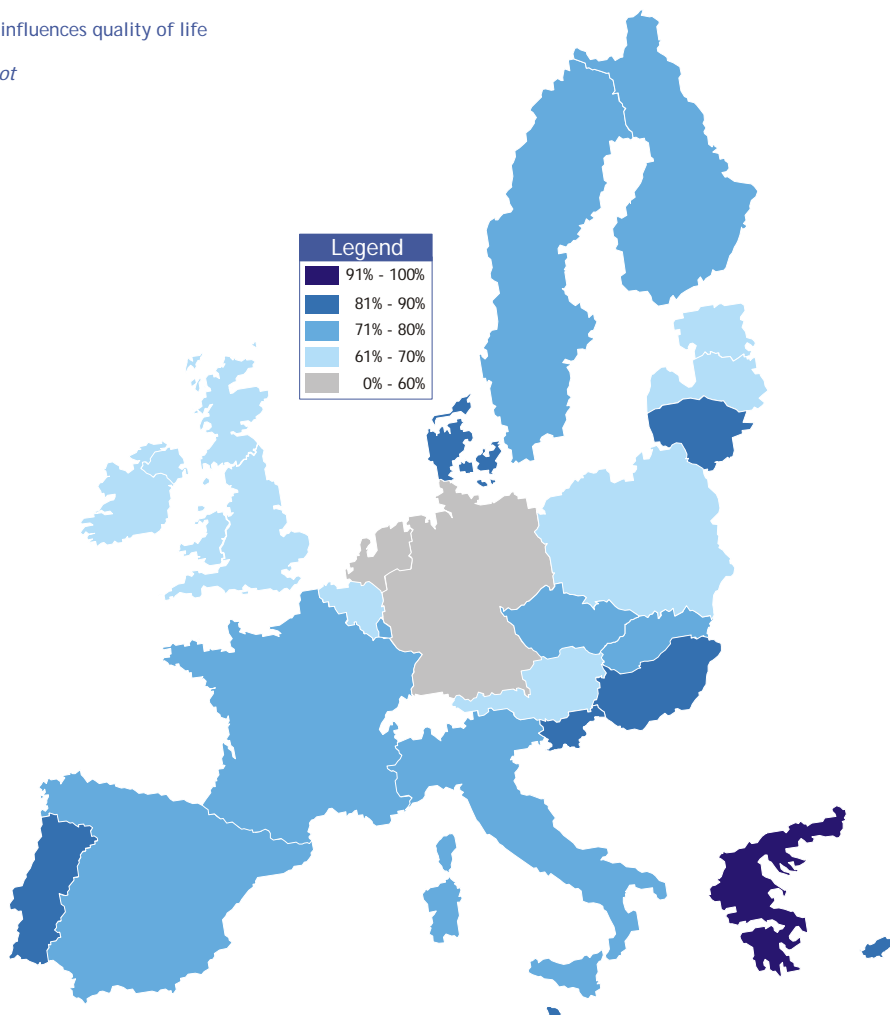
- **Seven out of ten European Union citizens feel that the state of the environment influences their quality of life -**

Respondents were asked to indicate to what extent "the state of the environment" influences their quality of life.¹³ The country with the highest score in terms of feeling that "the state of the environment influences the quality of life" is Greece with a score of 94% (answer categories 'very much' and 'quite a lot').

"The State of the environment" influences quality of life

Answers: *Very much + Quite a lot*

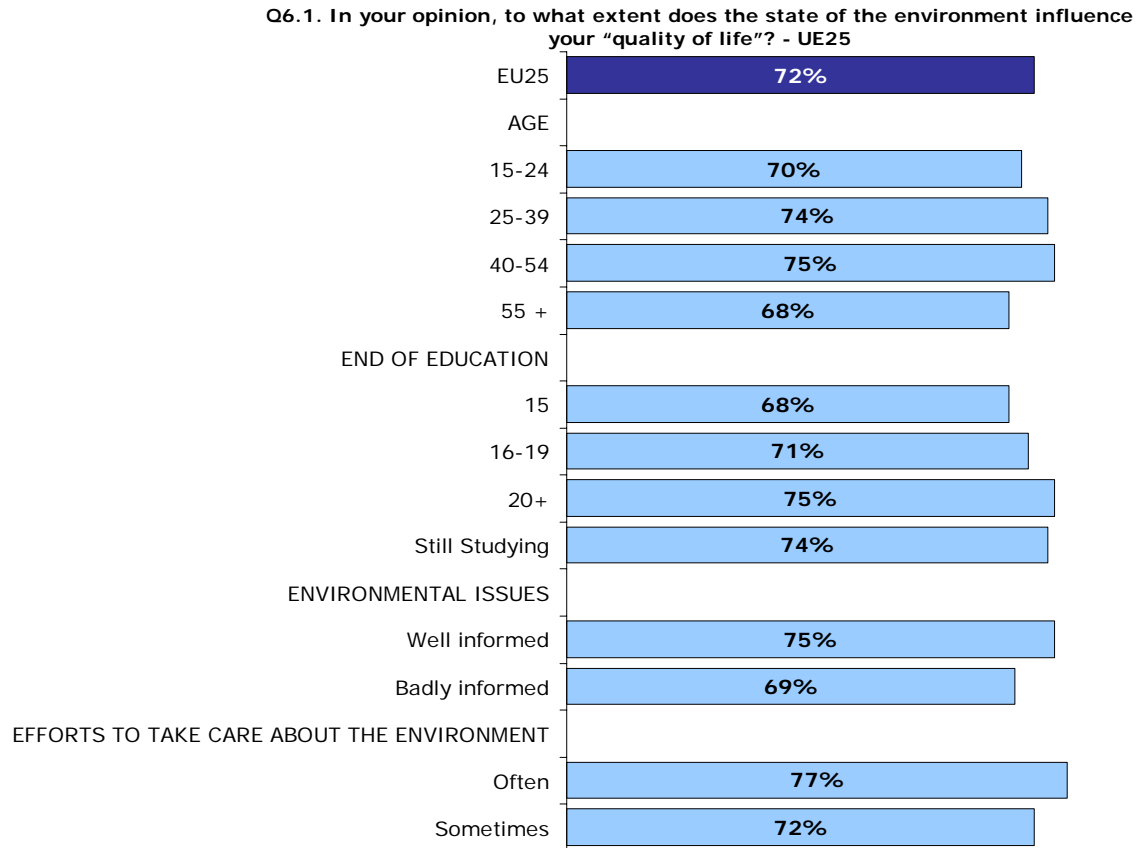
Country Results		
 Greece	94%	
 Denmark	86%	
 Malta	86%	
 Lithuania	84%	
 Cyprus	83%	
 Portugal	82%	
 Hungary	82%	
 Slovenia	81%	
 Luxembourg	80%	
 Italy	79%	
 Finland	78%	
 France	76%	
 Sweden	76%	
 Czech Republic	75%	
 Spain	74%	
 Slovakia	74%	
 EU	72%	
 Ireland	70%	
 Poland	70%	
 Estonia	69%	
 United Kingdom	68%	
 Belgium	64%	
 Latvia	64%	
 Austria	63%	
 Germany	60%	
 The Netherlands	60%	



It is interesting to note that there is a gap of almost 35 points between Greece (94%) and the countries with the lowest score, Germany and the Netherlands (both scoring 60%).

¹³ Q6.1 In your opinion, to what extent does the *state of the environment* influence your "quality of life"? (**ONE ANSWER ONLY**) (Very much - Quite a lot - Not much - Not at all - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics



As already mentioned, 72% of citizens of the European Union affirm that the "state of the environment influences their quality of life".

- ◆ The higher the education level, the more this relation is perceived.
- ◆ The more people are informed about environmental issues, the more they feel that the state of the environment is important.
- ◆ Commitment logically determines a higher level of awareness: those who often make efforts to preserve the environment are more inclined to say that the environment influences their quality of life.

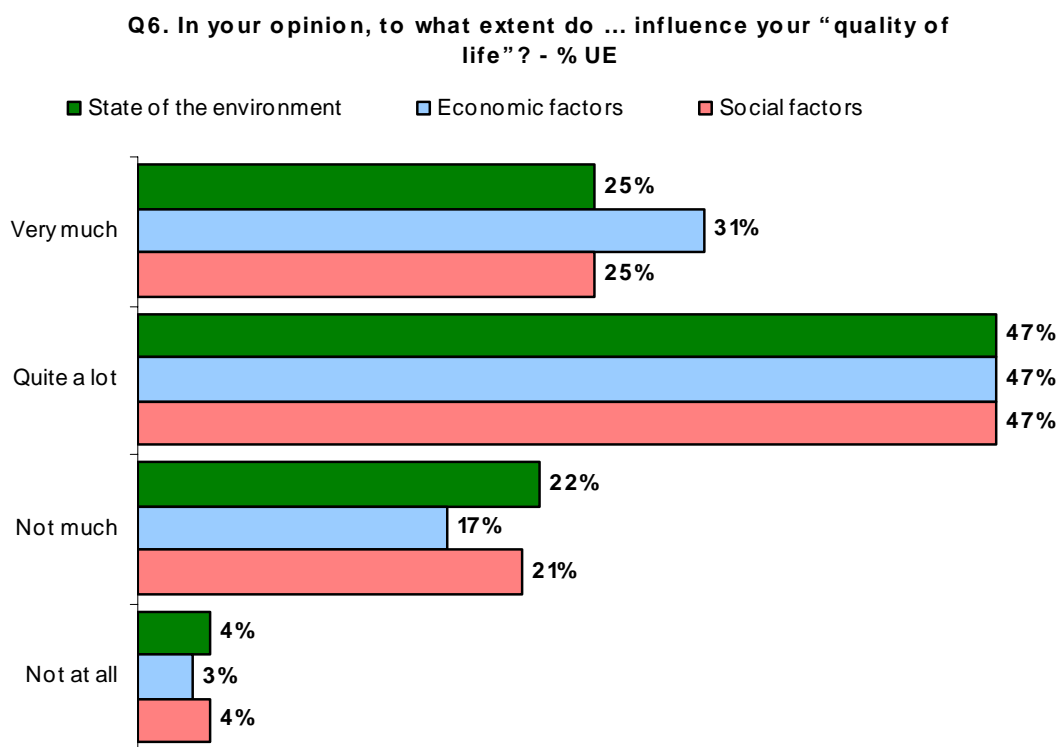
- The state of the environment influences the quality of life as much as social factors do, but economic factors remain the most determinant -

As mentioned earlier, 72% of respondents consider that the "state of the environment influences their quality of life" (answers 'very much' and 'quite a lot'). Respondents were in fact asked to rate three factors which determine their quality of life. They were state of the environment, economic and social factors.¹⁴

"Economic factors" at 78% comes ahead of "Environment" and "Social factors" which at 72% (both) are perceived to be equally important in influencing quality of life.

However, one can also add that for one out of two Europeans, these three factors have quite a lot impact on their quality of life.

The graph below clearly illustrates these results:



¹⁴Q6.1 In your opinion, to what extent does the *state of the environment* influence your "quality of life"? **(ONE ANSWER ONLY)** (Very much - Quite a lot - Not much - Not at all – DK (SPONTANEOUS))
 Q6.2 In your opinion, to what extent do *economic factors* influence your "quality of life"? **(ONE ANSWER ONLY)**(Very much - Quite a lot - Not much - Not at all – DK (SPONTANEOUS))
 Q6.3 In your opinion, to what extent do *social factors* influence your "quality of life"? **(ONE ANSWER ONLY)** (Very much - Quite a lot - Not much - Not at all – DK (SPONTANEOUS))

3.2 The importance of environmental policies



























- Close to 9 out of 10 Europeans agree that policy-makers should consider the environment to be just as important as economic and social policies-

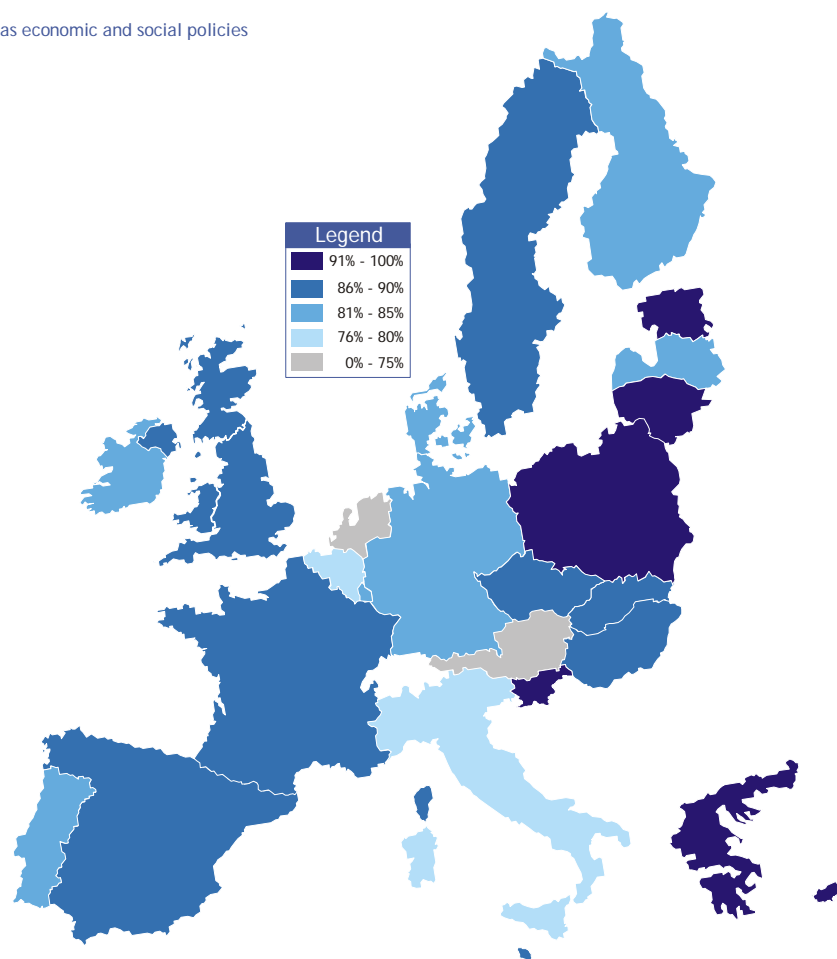
A vast majority of European citizens would like policy-makers to consider the environment to be just as important as economic or social policies (85%)¹⁵.

The analysis of national results shows that 9 out of the 10 countries with the highest positive scores (i.e. believe that policy-makers should give the same levels of importance to the environment as economic or social policies) are in fact New Member States. Greece tops the list of countries and is the only country from the former European Union of 15 Member States that is found amongst the top ten.

Environment just as important as economic and social policies

Answers: Yes

Country Results		
	Greece	95%
	Slovenia	94%
	Poland	92%
	Cyprus	91%
	Estonia	91%
	Lithuania	91%
	Hungary	90%
	Czech Republic	89%
	Malta	89%
	Slovakia	89%
	France	87%
	Spain	87%
	United Kingdom	87%
	Sweden	86%
	EU	85%
	Portugal	85%
	Latvia	85%
	Denmark	84%
	Finland	84%
	Luxembourg	83%
	Germany	81%
	Ireland	81%
	Belgium	80%
	Italy	79%
	The Netherlands	75%
	Austria	74%



Nevertheless, the scores in other countries still remain very high (ie: represent over three quarters of the population), which illustrates that there seems to be a

¹⁵ Q7 In your opinion, should policy makers consider the environment to be just as important as economic and social policies? (**ONE ANSWER ONLY**) (Yes - No - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

widespread agreement that policy-makers should consider the environment to be just as important as economic and social policies.

Interestingly we see these results also confirmed in another poll, the results of the Special Eurobarometer "The Lisbon Agenda", which go one step further and show us that "the vast majority of respondents consider that environmental protection policies are above all an incentive for innovation (64%) and not an obstacle to economic performance (20%)"¹⁶. This same survey ("The Lisbon Agenda") also shows that "when it comes to making a choice, European Union citizens give priority to protecting the environment over economic competitiveness (63% compared to 24% who disagree)"¹⁷.

¹⁶ Special Eurobarometer 215 - Q8a. To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Are policies aimed at protecting the environment rather...? (**ONE ANSWER ONLY**) (A motivation to innovate - An obstacle for our economic performance)

¹⁷ Special Eurobarometer 215 - Q8b. To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? Environmental protection...? (**ONE ANSWER ONLY**) (A priority over the competitiveness of the economy – Not a priority over the competitiveness of the economy)



























3.3 Environmental concerns and decision-making

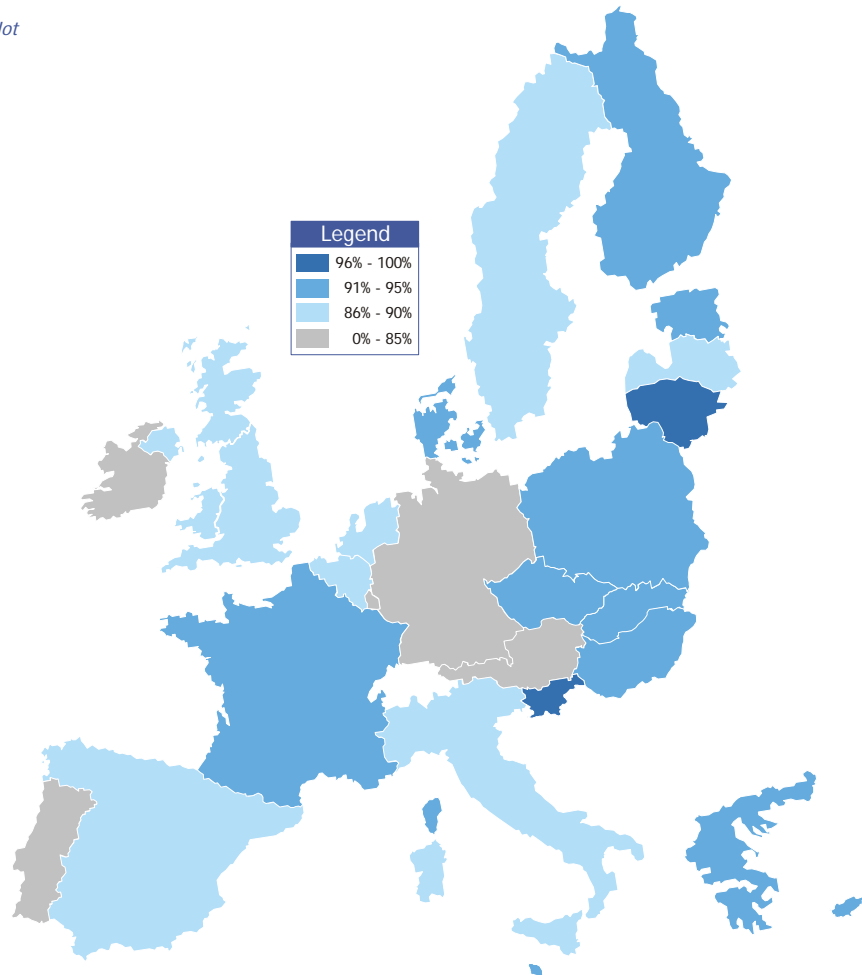
- Nearly nine out of ten citizens affirm that environmental concerns must play a role when deciding policies in areas such economy or employment -

Given the above results, it is therefore not surprising to see that 88% of respondents believe that environmental concerns should be taken into consideration for decision-making in other areas such as the economy and employment (answers 'very much' and 'quite a lot')¹⁸.

Q. Should policy makers take environmental concerns into account when deciding policy in other areas such as the economy and employment?

Answers: Very much + Quite a lot

Country Results		
 Slovenia	97%	
 Lithuania	96%	
 Czech Republic	95%	
 Poland	95%	
 Slovakia	95%	
 Denmark	93%	
 Greece	93%	
 Finland	93%	
 Malta	93%	
 France	91%	
 Cyprus	91%	
 Estonia	91%	
 Hungary	91%	
 Sweden	89%	
 Latvia	89%	
 EU	88%	
 Spain	88%	
 Italy	88%	
 The Netherlands	88%	
 Belgium	87%	
 United Kingdom	87%	
 Ireland	85%	
 Austria	85%	
 Portugal	84%	
 Luxembourg	82%	
 Germany	81%	



¹⁸ Q8 In your opinion, should policy makers take into account environmental concerns when deciding policy in other areas such as the economy and employment? (**ONE ANSWER ONLY**) (Very much - Quite a lot - Not much - Not at all - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

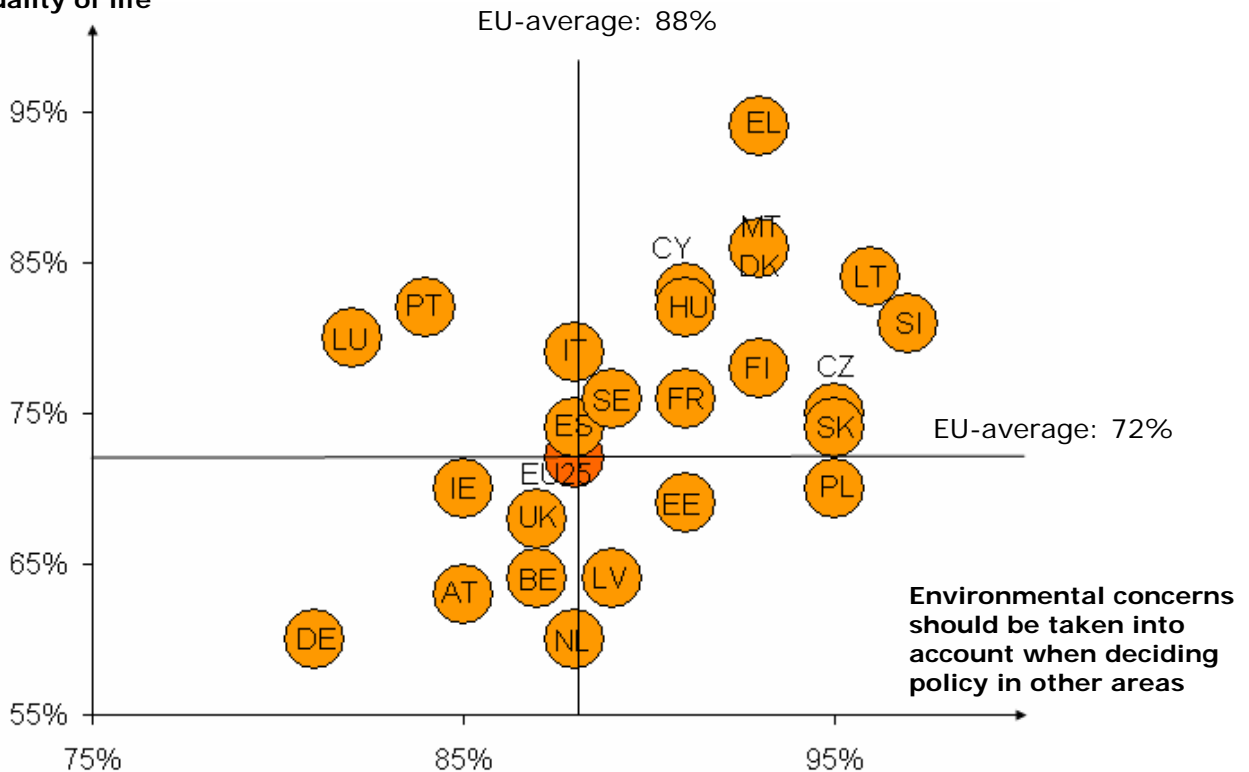
3.4 Opinions on the environment's influence on the quality of life and the perception of the environment's importance in the policy-making process

It is interesting to find out whether there is a relation between how people perceive the influence of the environment on their quality of life and how they want policy-makers to take into account environmental concerns.

- The environment's influence on the quality of life and the environment's influence on policy-making seems strongly related -

The following graph depicts the relation between the statement that 'the environment influences the quality of life' (the Y-axis represents the answers "very much" and "quite a lot") and the statement that 'policy makers should take environmental concerns into account when deciding in other policy areas such as the economy and employment' (the X-axis represents the rate of "yes" answers for this statement)

Environment influences quality of life



There seems to be a rather strong relation between these two statements¹⁹: in countries where a high number of respondents believe that the environment influences the quality of life, citizens are also more eager to see politicians take environmental concerns into account when policy-making in other areas such as the economy and employment.

When looking at the countries scoring above the European Union average for both questions, 7 out of the 12 countries are from the New Member States. Thus, the level of importance given to the environment appears to be relatively greater in these countries.

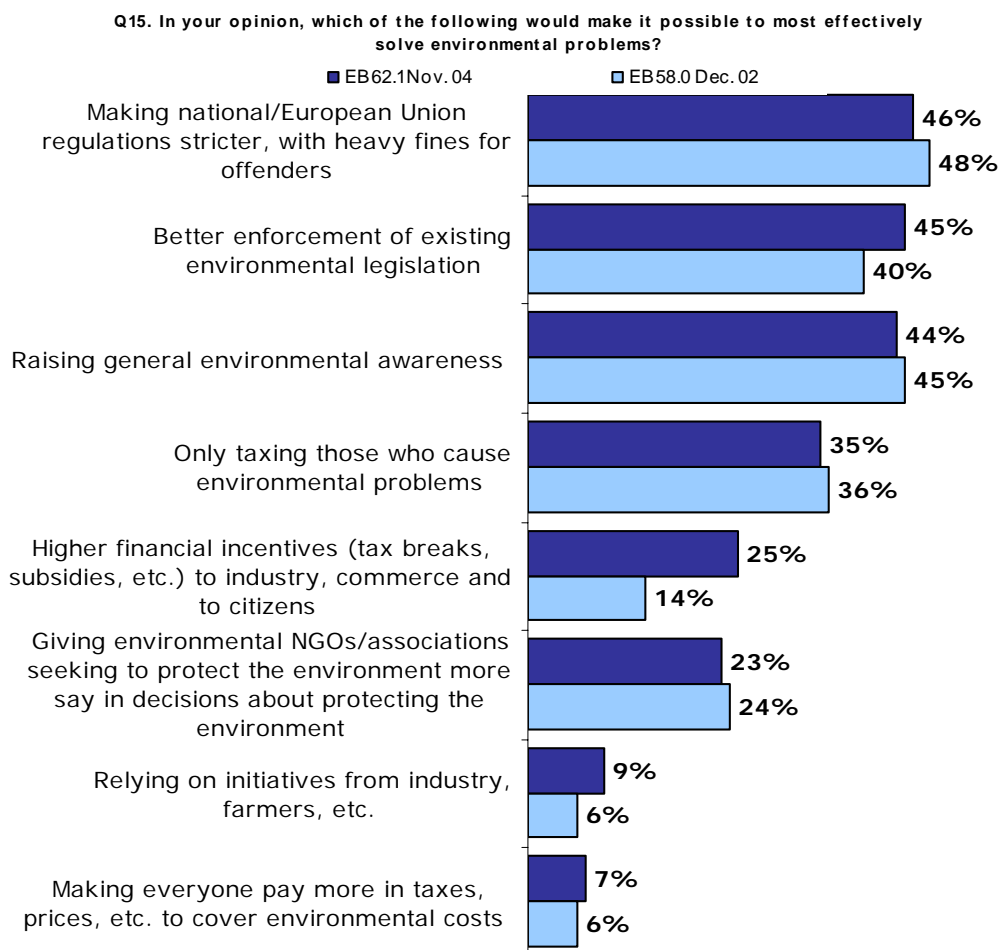
¹⁹ Pearson's correlation equals 0.46

4. Solutions to environmental problems

4.1 Most effective answer for solving environmental problems

- National perceptions quite divergent -

46% of European citizens state that the most effective answer for solving environmental problems is "making national or European Union regulations stricter, with heavy fines for offenders". This was already the case during the survey in 2002.



Close behind, Europeans view a "better enforcement of existing environmental legislation" (45%, up 5 points since the 2002 survey) and the "raising of general environmental awareness" (44%)²⁰ as effective decisions for the solution of these problems.

²⁰ Q15 In your opinion, which of the following would make it possible to most effectively solve environmental problems? (**MAX. 3 ANSWERS**) (Making national/European Union regulations stricter, with heavy fines for offenders - Better enforcement of existing environmental legislation - Making everyone pay more in taxes, prices, etc. to cover environmental - Costs - Only taxing those who cause environmental problems (35%) - Relying on initiatives from industry, farmers, etc. - Giving environmental NGOs/associations seeking to protect the environment more say in decisions about protecting the environment - Higher financial incentives (tax breaks, subsidies, etc.) to industry, commerce and to citizens - Raising general environmental awareness - None of these (SPONTANEOUS) - Other (SPONTANEOUS) - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

It is worth noting that 25% of European citizens believe that "higher financial incentives such as tax breaks and subsidies" are effective in solving environmental problems. This represents an increase of 11 points in comparison with 2002²¹.

Once again, the results illustrate different national perceptions on the matter:

	Making national/ European Union regulations stricter, with heavy fines for offenders	Better enforcement of existing environmental legislation	Raising general environ- mental awareness	Only taxing those who cause environmental problems	Higher financial incentives (tax breaks, subsidies, etc.) to industry, commerce and to citizens	Giving environmental NGOs/ associations seeking to protect the environment more say in decisions about protecting the environment	Relying on initiatives from industry, farmers, etc.	Making everyone pay more in taxes, prices, etc. to cover environme- ntal costs
EU25	46%	45%	44%	35%	25%	23%	9%	7%
EU15	45%	45%	46%	34%	25%	23%	10%	7%
NMS10	46%	47%	38%	39%	28%	22%	7%	8%
BE	48%	44%	35%	50%	35%	15%	15%	8%
DK	53%	53%	57%	32%	19%	21%	8%	9%
DE	45%	55%	46%	31%	31%	33%	5%	5%
EL	66%	44%	41%	41%	18%	29%	3%	6%
ES	41%	26%	41%	31%	12%	22%	9%	8%
FR	46%	42%	55%	44%	22%	20%	15%	4%
IE	44%	47%	51%	35%	25%	19%	12%	8%
IT	47%	44%	30%	32%	19%	24%	10%	9%
LU	53%	32%	47%	35%	20%	20%	13%	11%
NL	57%	33%	55%	38%	41%	25%	7%	8%
AT	44%	42%	43%	44%	31%	27%	10%	8%
PT	46%	42%	35%	33%	15%	19%	16%	8%
FI	51%	45%	51%	35%	33%	21%	8%	8%
SE	53%	51%	69%	25%	34%	22%	5%	6%
UK	38%	51%	53%	29%	27%	15%	11%	7%
CY	52%	47%	59%	41%	15%	17%	10%	7%
CZ	50%	43%	47%	44%	27%	26%	7%	12%
EE	33%	41%	51%	36%	23%	27%	13%	5%
HU	51%	57%	42%	49%	20%	20%	7%	8%
LV	36%	45%	25%	48%	20%	21%	3%	7%
LT	55%	64%	27%	55%	16%	22%	10%	12%
MT	59%	49%	55%	46%	20%	22%	3%	5%
PL	43%	46%	34%	33%	32%	20%	6%	7%
SK	49%	42%	44%	33%	28%	38%	10%	8%
SI	62%	38%	67%	48%	24%	18%	6%	8%

(Results in bold represent the highest score by individual country. Results in italic represent the lowest score by individual country. Results indicated in a box represent the highest score per item. Results highlighted in grey represent the lowest score per item)

²¹ Examples of financial incentives were given in this survey whereas they were not in the previous wave.

Looking at the EU15 and the NMS10 averages we see that there are only slight differences between these with the exception of one of the proposed measures: Citizens in the former 15 Member States are significantly more convinced than those in the New Member States that raising general environmental awareness is an effective solution for environmental problems.

"Stricter regulations, with heavy fines for offenders" are perceived as the most effective solution in dealing with environmental issues by 66% of citizens in Greece. This rate is 20 percentage points above the EU25 average. Slovenia follows with a similarly high rate of 62%.

On the contrary, citizens in Estonia, Latvia and the United Kingdom do not seem as convinced about the effectiveness of such a solution.

"Better enforcement of existing environmental legislation" is a solution that is put forward by a majority of citizens in Lithuania (64%). Citizens in Spain (29%) are far less convinced that this is the most effective solution for environmental problems.

With a rate of 69%, the Swedes are the most convinced that "raising general environmental awareness" can effectively solve problems concerning the environment. This rate is 25 percentage points above the EU25 average. Slovenians follow close behind with 67%. Latvians (25%) and Lithuanians (27%), on the other hand, show low scores for this option.

One citizen out of two in Belgium (50%) and Lithuania (55%) considers that a "taxation of those causing environmental problems" would be the most effective problem-solving action, against only 25% of citizens in Sweden.

"Higher financial incentives" as a solution for environmental problems is well perceived in the Netherlands (41%) but considerably less so in Spain (12%).

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

- ◆ In socio-demographic terms there are no significant differences compared to the average result, with one exception. The higher the respondent's level of education the more he/she values the importance of making stricter regulations, the enforcement of the implementation of existing legislation and raising general awareness²².

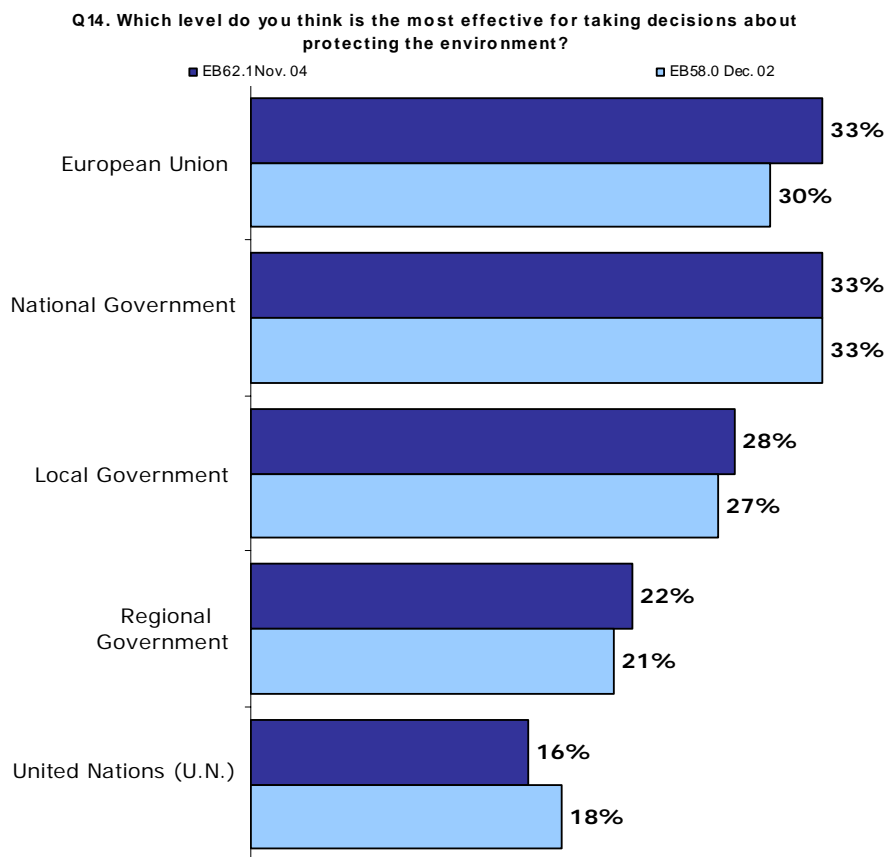
²² See table Q15 in annex

4.2 Most effective level for taking decisions

- European Union and national government levels equally effective -

In comparison with the former survey, a relatively stable pattern of answers is observed when it comes to the question about which level is best for taking decisions about protecting the environment²³.

Citizens perceive the European Union as being the most suitable level for taking action in this field. This figure has slightly risen since 2002 (+3 points). The same proportion of European citizens believes that the National Government is the best level for taking decisions as far as the environment is concerned.



Another important finding is that the 10 New Member States have a strong preference for action at the local level: 50% of citizens from the 10 New Member States indicate that the local level is most effective for actions regarding the environment. In comparison, only 23% of citizens from the former European Union of 15 Member States have the same opinion.

²³ Q14 Which level do you think is the most effective for taking decisions about protecting the environment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (Local government - Regional government - National government - European Union - United Nations (U.N.) - Other (SPONTANEOUS) - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

It is worth noting that the supra-national level, the European Union and the United Nations together score 49%.

Opinions between the European Union and the National Government's are split equally (34% each) at the EU-25 level. The same proportion of citizens of the former 15 Member States choose between the European Union and National Governments as being the most effective level for taking actions. In the New Member States, actions at the level of the European Union and the National Government score respectively 27% and 29%.

	National Government	European Union	Local Government	Regional Government	United Nations (U.N.)
EU25	33%	33%	28%	22%	16%
EU15	34%	34%	23%	22%	17%
NMS10	29%	27%	50%	22%	9%
BE	27%	50%	25%	24%	16%
DK	50%	44%	21%	22%	22%
DE	34%	44%	20%	16%	24%
EL	45%	32%	52%	27%	7%
ES	39%	32%	17%	22%	13%
FR	29%	37%	24%	34%	19%
IE	41%	34%	41%	14%	10%
IT	33%	27%	25%	31%	9%
LU	38%	39%	27%	16%	22%
NL	33%	54%	14%	16%	25%
AT	38%	23%	31%	33%	7%
PT	36%	32%	33%	14%	8%
FI	48%	35%	29%	30%	16%
SE	40%	41%	21%	32%	22%
UK	32%	18%	22%	10%	20%
CY	45%	37%	50%	29%	7%
CZ	36%	29%	43%	30%	12%
EE	45%	26%	51%	25%	8%
HU	38%	40%	37%	12%	11%
LV	47%	23%	35%	16%	8%
LT	58%	31%	58%	36%	9%
MT	32%	53%	43%	6%	13%
PL	18%	21%	55%	20%	7%
SK	34%	29%	55%	22%	12%
SI	53%	35%	51%	34%	10%

(Results in bold represent the highest score by individual country. Results in italic represent the lowest score by individual country. Results indicated in a box represent the highest score per item. Results highlighted in grey represent the lowest score per item)

Country results show significant discrepancies:

The efficiency of the national government level is most appreciated by Lithuanians (58%) and Slovenians (52%), where over half of respondents mention this level, whereas the Polish (18%) seem far less convinced that this level is the most efficient to tackle environmental problems.

The European Union level is most appreciated by citizens in the Netherlands with a rate of 54%. Belgium (50%) and Malta (53%) follow with rates above the 50% mark.

Citizens of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, are far fewer to agree with the EU's efficiency to deal with environmental problems, since only 18% mention this level. The Polish results follow with a rate of 21%.

The regional level receives most support from Lithuania (36%), while in Malta this level is barely mentioned by citizens (6%).

Finally, the United Nations is more perceived as an efficient level in the Netherlands (25%) and in Germany (24%) than in the other EU countries. Greece, Austria and Poland show the lowest rate at 7%.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

There are certain differences at the socio-demographic level for those who consider the European Union to be the best level²⁴:

- ◆ The level of education and age seem to have some influence when it comes to naming the European Union. Those who only studied until the age of 15 and interviewees aged 55 or more tend to believe more in the effectiveness of the national and local level. Citizens' between the ages of 25 and 39 and those with a higher education level are relatively the more pro-European when thinking about the most effective level for taking decisions about environment.

²⁴ See table Q14 in annex

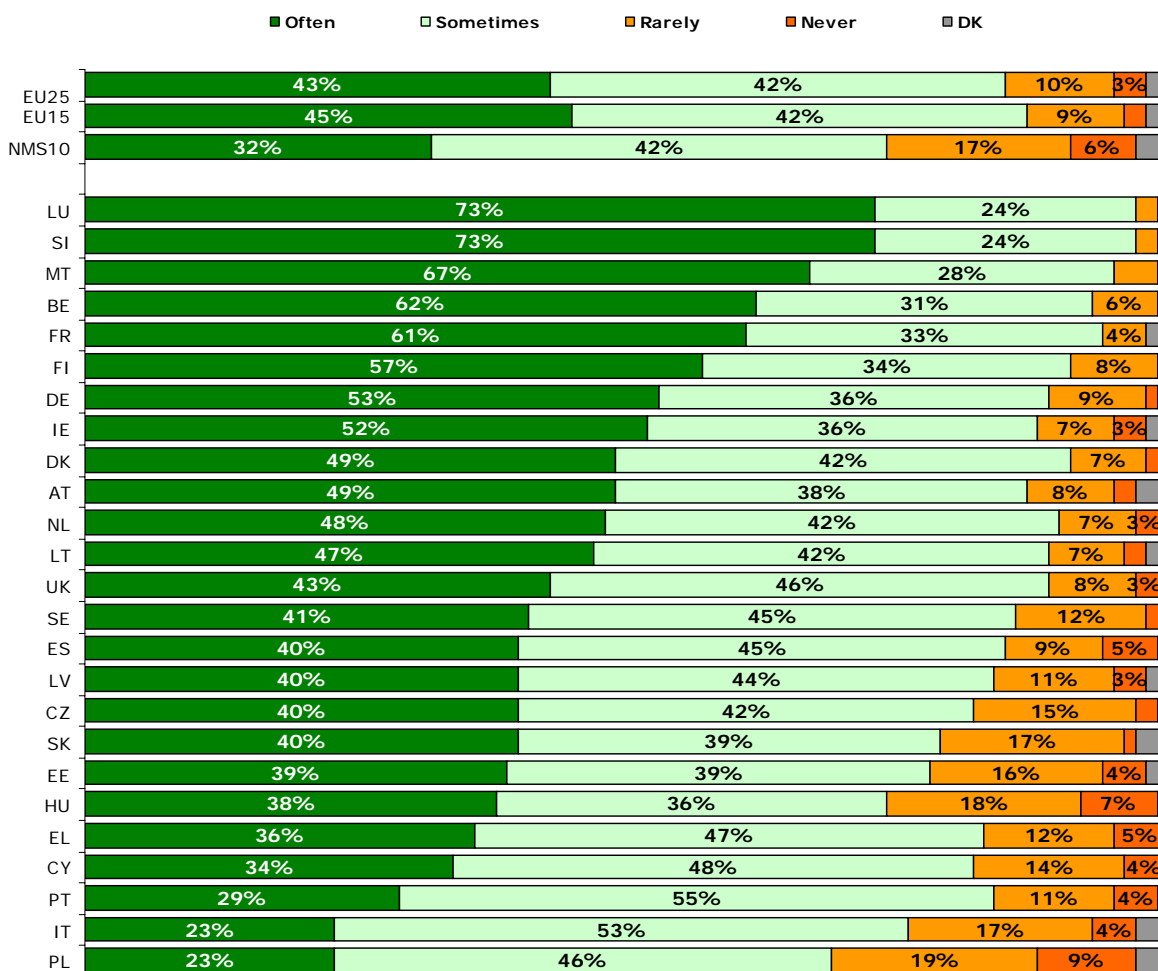
5. Individual efforts to protect the environment

5.1 Are European citizens making efforts to protect the environment?

- Most citizens feel they often or sometimes make efforts -

Respondents were asked to indicate to what extent they personally make efforts to protect the environment. Results show that a vast majority of citizens in the European Union claim that they are making efforts, 43% mention that they "often" make efforts and another 42 % that they "sometimes" make efforts²⁵.

Q9. Would you say that, you personally make an effort to protect the environment? - % per country



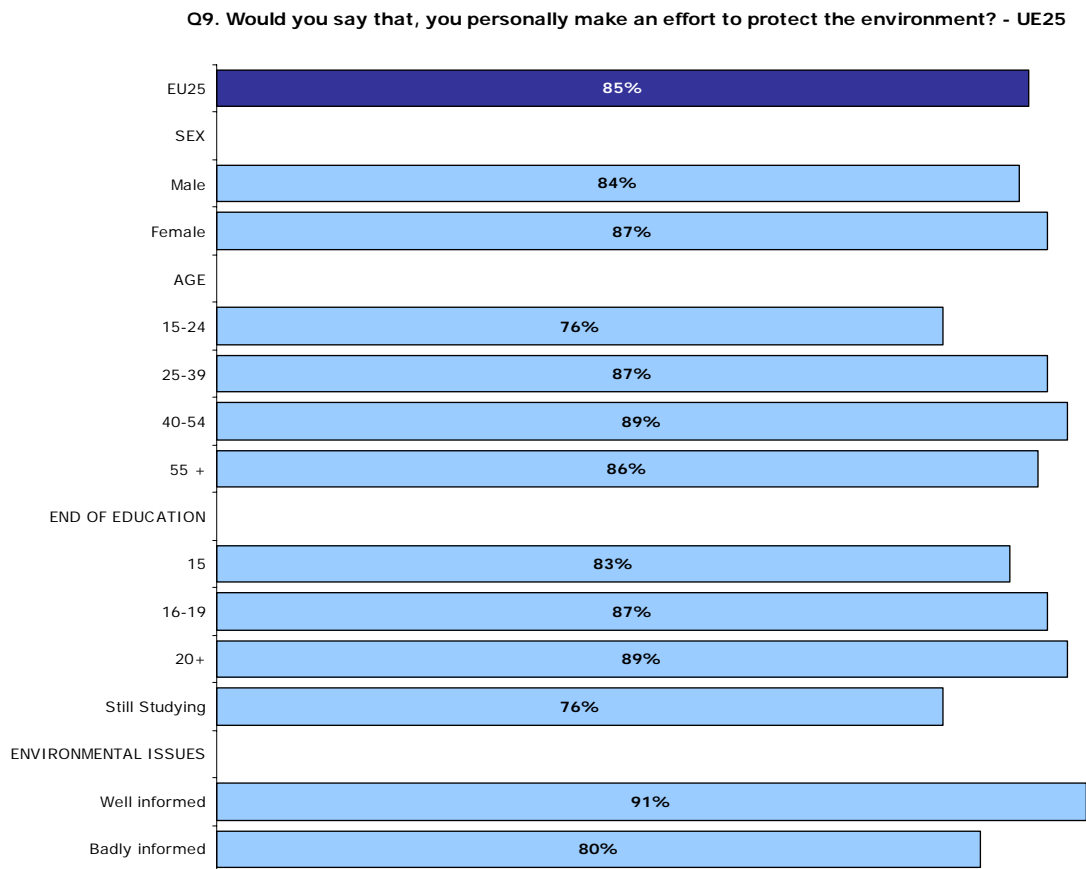
(The ranking order of the countries is based on the answers "often")

Citizens in Luxembourg and Slovenia top the ranking with almost three quarters (73%) of the respondents indicating that they often make efforts, while close to another quarter (24%) say they make efforts sometimes.

²⁵ Q9 Would you say that, you personally make an effort to protect the environment? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) (Often - Sometimes - Rarely - Never - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

Citizens who claim to make the least efforts are found in Poland. Indeed, 19% of the Poles indicate that they rarely make efforts and 9% mention that they never make such efforts. Poland is followed closely by Hungary (with one quarter of the Hungarians saying they rarely or never make efforts). Also amongst citizens of Italy and Estonia we can notice rates of a lack of effort above 20%.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics²⁶



- ◆ An overall perspective shows that large majorities within all the socio-demographic groups affirm that they make efforts as far as environmental protection is concerned.
- ◆ Nevertheless we observe that, although 76% of respondents between the ages of 15 and 24 declare to personally make efforts to protect the environment, this score is nevertheless 10 points below that obtained amongst the eldest group.
- ◆ Also, people who feel well informed about the environment are much more inclined to indicate (11 points more) that they are making efforts.
- ◆ The slight difference between men and women can be attributed to the higher proportion of women that said they 'often' make an effort.

²⁶ Making effort: answers 'often' and 'sometimes'

5.2 Individual efforts to protect the environment and the perception of the environment's importance in the policy-making process

It is interesting to study the relation between the individual commitment to the environment and the role it should play when making political decisions.

-The role the environment should play in policy-making is rather independent from the level of citizen's individual commitment-

	QD9- Citizens making often an effort to protect the environment	QD8- Citizens believing that policy makers should take into account environmental concerns when deciding policy in other areas such as the economy and employment
EU25	43%	88%
EU15	45%	87%
NMS10	32%	94%
LU	73%	82%
SI	73%	97%
MT	67%	93%
BE	62%	87%
FR	61%	91%
FI	57%	93%
DE	53%	81%
IE	52%	85%
DK	49%	93%
AT	49%	85%
NL	48%	88%
LT	47%	96%
UK	43%	87%
SE	41%	89%
ES	40%	88%
LV	40%	89%
CZ	40%	95%
SK	40%	95%
EE	39%	91%
HU	38%	91%
EL	36%	93%
CY	34%	91%
PT	29%	84%
IT	23%	88%
PL	23%	95%

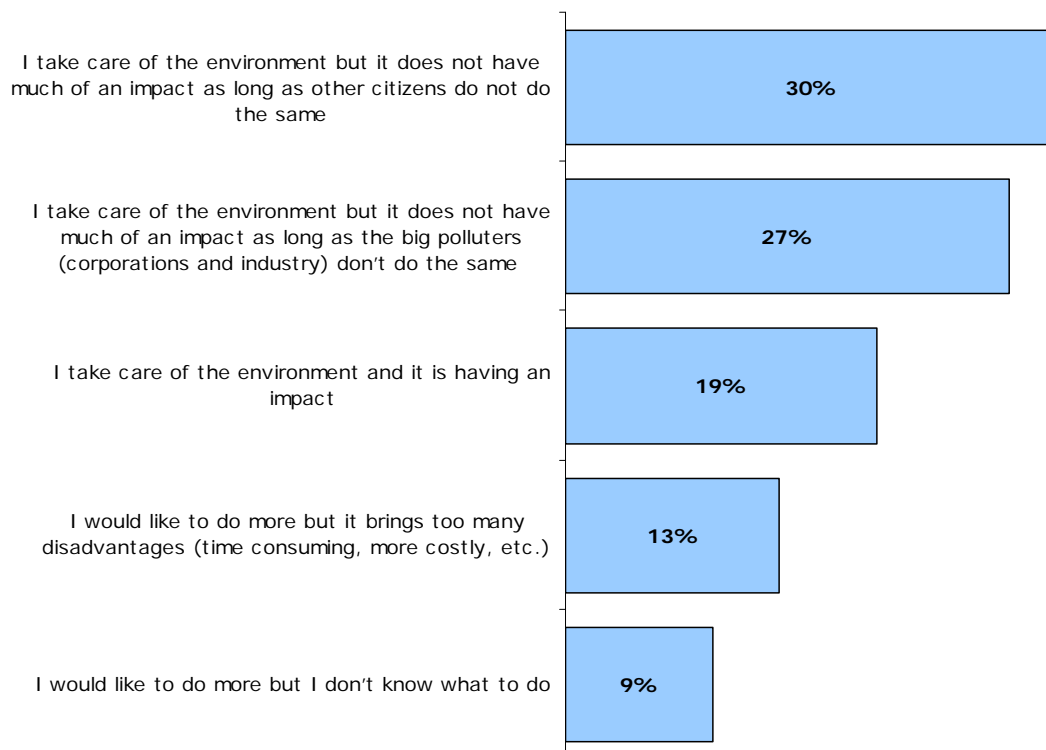
Reliance on institutional action is relatively stronger in some Southern countries and in the New Member States, where citizens say that they make less effort to protect the environment than in Northern countries.

5.3 The impact of individual efforts in the state of environment

- Close to one in two Europeans is sceptical about the impact of their individual efforts to protect the environment -

When further questioned regarding the impact of their actions, more than half of the 85% of respondents who had stated that they are making efforts do not believe that their efforts have an impact as long as others including citizens (30%) or corporations and industry (27%) do not do the same²⁷.

Q10. Which of these statements best reflects your own situation in relation to your effort to take care of the environment? - EU25



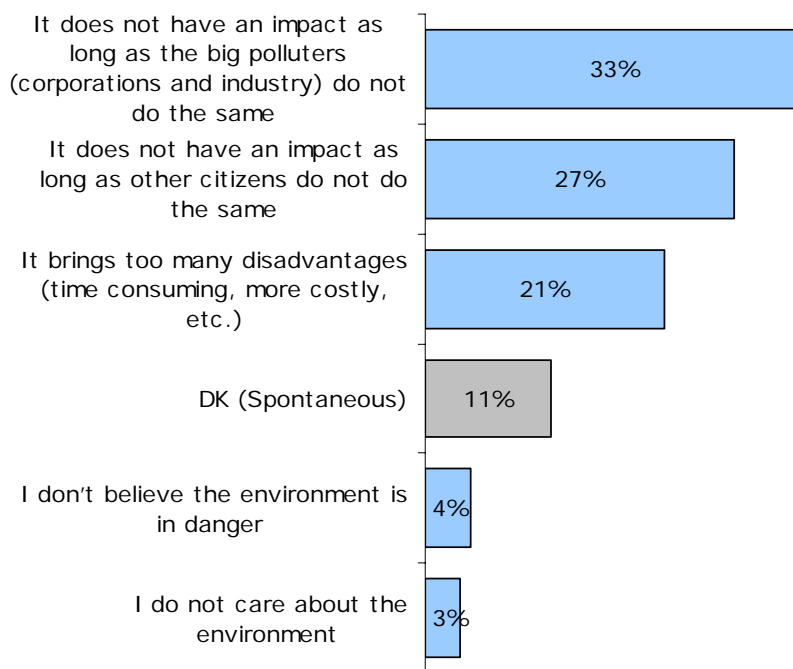
(Filter: to those who answered "often" or "sometimes" in Q9.)

Only 19% of those stating that they are making efforts to protect the environment do actually believe that their efforts have an impact.

²⁷ Q10. Which of these statements best reflects your own situation in relation to your efforts to take care of the environment? (**TO THOSE WHO ANSWERED "OFTEN" OR "SOMETIMES" IN Q9**) (I take care of the environment and it is having an impact - I would like to do more but it brings too many disadvantages (time consuming, more costly, etc.) - I take care of the environment but it does not have much of an impact as long as other citizens do not do the same - I take care of the environment but it does not have much of an impact as long as the big polluters (corporations and industry) don't do the same - I would like to do more but I don't know what to do - DK (SPONTANEOUS))

Those who rarely or never make efforts (representing only 14% of the citizens of the European Union, equivalent to a respondent base of 3360), explain their behaviour principally by referring to the lack of action of other citizens as well as corporations and industries²⁸.

Q11. Why don't you do more efforts to take care of the environment? - UE25

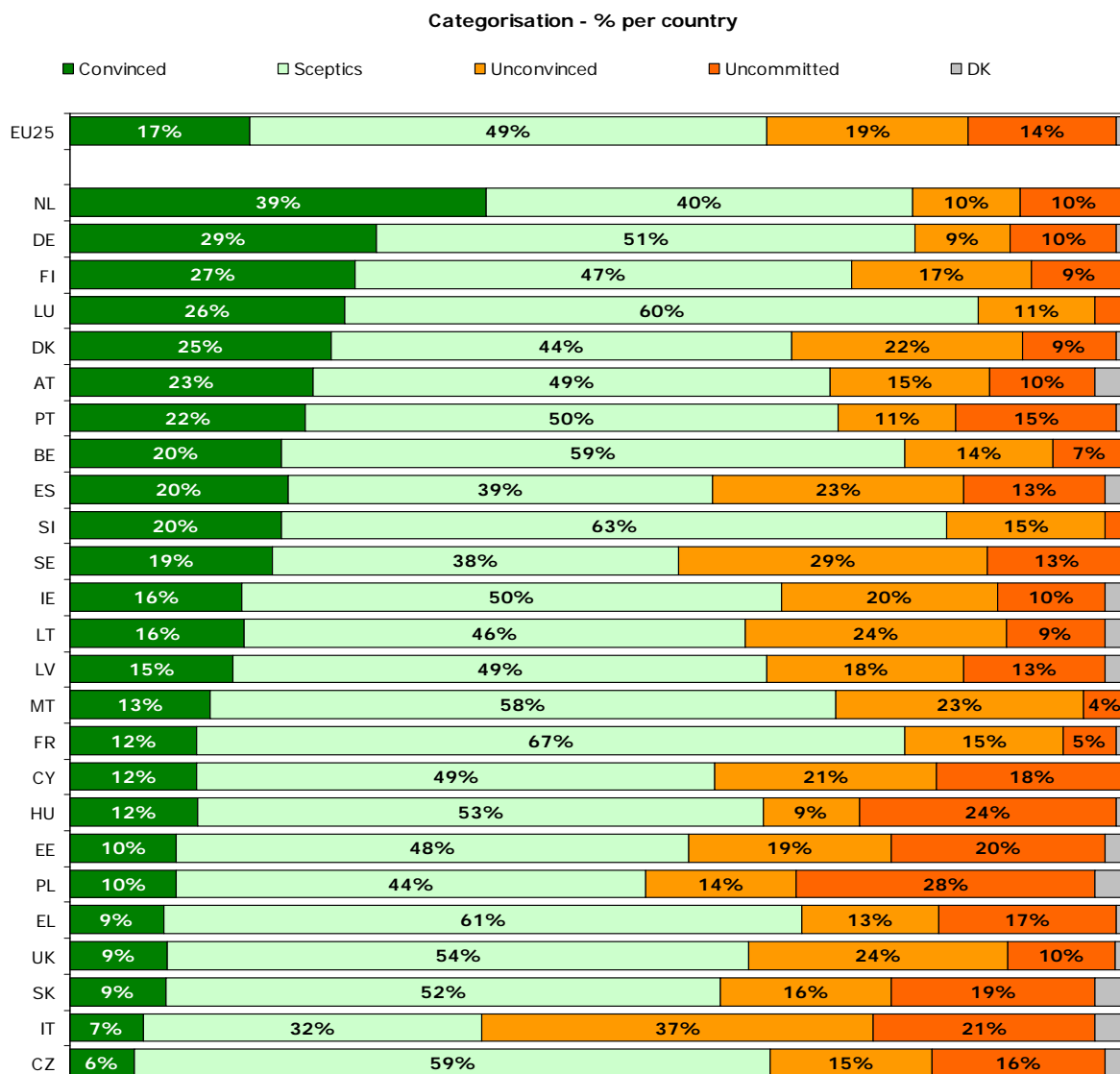


(Filter: to those who answered "rarely" or "never" in Q9.)

²⁸ Q11. Why don't you do more effort to take care of the environment? (**ONE ANSWER ONLY**) (**TO THOSE WHO ANSWERED "RARELY" OR "NEVER" IN Q9**) (It does not have an impact as long as the big polluters (corporations and industry) do not do the same - It does not have an impact as long as other citizens do not do the same - It brings too many disadvantages (time consuming, more costly, etc.) - DK (SPONTANEOUS) - I don't believe the environment is in danger - I do not care about the environment)

It is therefore interesting to have a closer look at these findings. We can categorise the whole European population in four groups. We will also have a look at the socio-demographic profile of each group.

1. People stating that they often or sometimes make efforts and who are convinced their efforts are having an impact, will be called '*CONVINCED*'.
2. People stating that they often or sometimes make efforts but who on the opposite are convinced that their efforts will not have much of an impact as long as others (citizens and big polluters such as corporations or industry) do not do the same, will be called '*SCEPTICS*' .
3. People stating that they often or sometimes make efforts and who know they are not doing enough since it would bring them too many disadvantages or because they do not know what to do, will be called '*UNCONVINCED*'.
4. Respondents who indicated that they rarely or never make efforts to protect the environment will be called '*UNCOMMITTED*'.



- *Convinced* (17% of EU citizens)

The *convinced* represent 17% of the European Union (19% out of 85% who said they make efforts).

The highest proportion of '*convinced*' are found in the Netherlands: 39% Dutch citizens make efforts to protect the environment and believe that their efforts are having an impact.

Only very few *convinced* can be found in Greece, the United Kingdom, Slovakia, Italy and the Czech Republic.

- *Sceptics* (49% of EU citizens)

The *sceptics* represent 49% of the European Union population.

Sceptics are relatively more represented in France, Slovenia, Greece, Luxembourg, and the Czech Republic. On the contrary, relatively fewer *sceptics* are found amongst Italians, Swedes, the Spanish and the Dutch.

This category is a very important category as over the long run this group of people could become unmotivated if they continue to perceive their efforts as being fruitless and if the others do not do the same.

- *Unconvinced* (19% of EU citizens)

The *unconvinced* make efforts to protect the environment and would clearly like to do more. However, on the one hand, they think it would bring them too many disadvantages, making efforts is time consuming and costly for example, and on the other hand they do not really know what to do. This category represents 19% of the European Union (22% out of 85% who indicate they make efforts).

The proportion of *unconvinced* people seems to be higher in Italy (37%), Sweden (29%), Latvia (24%), the United Kingdom (24%). Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Portugal count relatively fewer numbers of *unconvinced* among their citizens.

- *Uncommitted* (14% of EU citizens)

Finally, the last group is called the *uncommitted*. These are people who clearly state that they rarely or never make efforts to protect the environment.

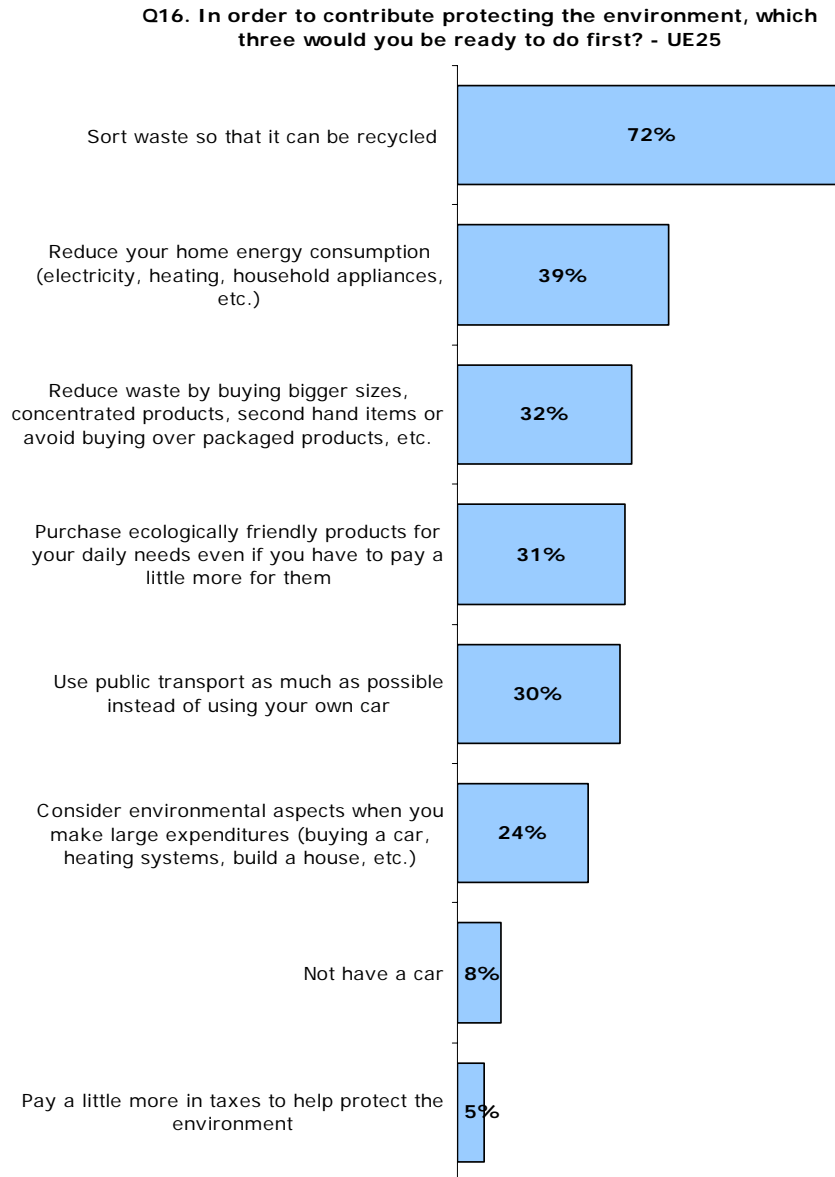
As already mentioned the highest rates of a lack of effort are found among citizens in Poland (28%), Hungary (24%), Italy (21%) and Estonia (20%).

Very low rates of *uncommitted* are found in Slovenia, Luxembourg, Malta, France and Belgium.

5.4 Which individual actions are European citizens ready to do first?

- *Sorting waste is the most indicated action* -

To contribute to the environment, a vast majority of the European citizens (72%) are ready to "sort their waste in order for it to be recycled"²⁹.



²⁹ Q16 In order to contribute protecting the environment, which three would you be ready to do first? (**MAX. 3 ANSWERS**) (Use public transport as much as possible in stead of using your own car - Not have a car - Purchase ecologically friendly products for your daily needs even if you have to pay a little more for them - Sort waste so that it can be recycled - Reduce waste by buying bigger sizes, concentrated products, second hand items or avoid buying over packaged products, etc. - Reduce your home energy consumption (electricity, heating, household appliances) - Consider environmental aspects when you make large expenditures (buying a car, heating systems, build a house, etc.) - Pay a little more in taxes to help protect the environment - None of these (SPONTANEOUS) - DK SPONTANEOUS)

In a far second place at 39% is "reducing home energy consumption", the next most mentioned action. Three other actions follow closely: "reducing waste by buying bigger sizes, concentrated products, second hand items or avoiding over-packaged products" (32%), "purchasing ecologically friendly products for daily needs" even if these products cost somewhat more (31%) and using public transport as much as possible instead of using a car (30%). "Paying a little more in taxes in order to help the protection of the environment" (5%) and not having a car (8%) are the least cited answers.

One can see big differences in the answer patterns of the 15 former Member States and the 10 new Member States.

28% of citizens are ready to "reduce home energy consumption" in the 10 New Member States versus 42% in the 15 former Member States. On the other hand, "the purchase of ecologically friendly products for daily needs", even if they cost more, is far more cited among citizens of the 10 NMS (39% versus 29% in the 15 former Member States).

Citizens of the 10 new Member States are also clearly less attracted to the idea of "using public transport as much as possible instead of using their own car" (21% versus 31% in the former EU15).

	Sort waste so that it can be recycled	Reduce your home energy consumption (electricity, heating, household appliances, etc.)	Reduce waste by buying bigger sizes, concentrated products, second hand items or avoid buying over packaged products, etc.	Purchase ecologically friendly products for your daily needs even if you have to pay a little more for them	Use public transport as much as possible instead of using your own car	Consider environmental aspects when you make large expenditures (buying a car, heating systems, build a house, etc.)	Not have a car	Pay a little more in taxes to help protect the environment
EU25	72%	39%	32%	31%	30%	24%	8%	5%
EU15	72%	42%	31%	29%	31%	25%	8%	6%
NMS10	75%	28%	34%	39%	21%	18%	8%	4%
BE	76%	42%	34%	36%	32%	28%	9%	4%
DK	70%	48%	23%	32%	22%	37%	16%	11%
DE	75%	50%	40%	33%	27%	29%	9%	2%
EL	68%	30%	31%	31%	50%	18%	7%	3%
ES	65%	39%	27%	22%	37%	14%	7%	4%
FR	79%	43%	29%	24%	36%	27%	6%	4%
IE	80%	37%	34%	35%	26%	17%	4%	8%
IT	61%	32%	29%	24%	34%	24%	10%	2%
LU	82%	46%	29%	33%	37%	19%	4%	5%
NL	71%	54%	24%	34%	25%	32%	5%	13%
AT	68%	34%	43%	45%	30%	31%	13%	2%
PT	78%	34%	29%	30%	24%	14%	4%	2%
FI	76%	37%	37%	37%	29%	22%	16%	7%
SE	70%	36%	26%	54%	36%	35%	8%	9%
UK	76%	42%	28%	29%	27%	24%	9%	15%
CY	64%	33%	25%	47%	21%	20%	3%	2%
CZ	80%	42%	24%	29%	37%	21%	9%	3%
EE	71%	25%	29%	45%	21%	16%	7%	11%
HU	76%	33%	40%	43%	26%	18%	10%	3%
LV	54%	16%	19%	28%	13%	6%	5%	3%
LT	67%	23%	32%	47%	23%	17%	11%	10%
MT	71%	34%	35%	51%	30%	11%	3%	5%
PL	74%	20%	37%	40%	15%	17%	7%	4%
SK	84%	42%	35%	37%	17%	15%	10%	3%
SI	87%	43%	28%	49%	22%	29%	7%	4%

(Results in bold represent the highest score by individual country. Results in italic represent the lowest score by individual country. Results indicated in a box represent the highest score per item. Results highlighted in grey represent the lowest score per item)

It is to be noted that "sorting waste" receives the highest response rate in each country. The highest rate for this choice is found in Slovenia, where 87% of Slovenians indicate that they are ready to "sort waste so that it can be recycled". With 54%, the lowest rate is found among the Latvians.

Other individual actions indicated by a majority in certain countries are:

- 54% of the Dutch and 50% of the Germans are ready to "reduce home energy consumption".
- 54% of the Swedes and 51% of the Maltese are ready to "purchase ecologically friendly products for their daily needs" even if they have to pay a little more for them.
- 50% of the Greeks are ready to "use public transport" as much as possible instead of using their own car.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

In socio-demographic terms the results vary only slightly³⁰:

- ◆ "Using public transport as much as possible" instead of using their own car is cited more often amongst students (36%), younger age groups and people in urban areas
- ◆ The higher the education level, the more "purchasing ecologically friendly products for daily needs even if one has to pay a little more for them" is cited.

³⁰ See table Q16 in annex

CONCLUSION

The latest wave of the EB Special "Attitudes of Europeans towards the environment" shows that citizens of the European Union remain highly concerned about environmental issues and demand for a greater commitment to the environment from authorities and decisions-makers.

The environment generates a consensus even from an ideological point of view, as similar attitudes towards environmental issues were noted between left/right affinities. There is in fact, a large agreement about the role the environment should play in political decisions: almost nine out of ten Europeans believe that policy makers should take into account environmental concerns when developing policy in other areas such as economy and employment.

Europeans are highly conscious of the determining role the environment plays as far as individuals' quality of life is concerned. Seven out of 10 citizens believe that the environment influences our life. The social factors have a similar impact and economic factors are perceived as slightly more important.

Environmental concerns are strongly related to those issues that directly affect citizens' daily lives. Yet, there are significant differences between the former 15 and the 10 NMS: water and air pollution are the two main concerns in the NMS while "climate change" seems to be the principal issue for citizens in the former 15. The greatest divergence can be observed for the problem of "growing waste": while in the 15 MS it ranks only 7th, amongst respondents in the 10 NMS it scores as the 4th most important environmental concern

On specific environmental issues, European citizens clearly state they lack information on relatively new environmental issues such as the impact that chemicals used in everyday products have on our health and the use of genetically modified organisms in farming. In general, a majority of Europeans would like to have more information on solutions instead of environmental problems

A large majority of Europeans affirm to making efforts to protect the environment at the individual level although approximately half of the respondents seem to be convinced that their efforts will not have an impact as long as others (meaning individuals and corporations) do not do the same. Sorting waste is by far the number one action that citizens are ready to undertake in order to protect the environment. This is followed in a far second place by reducing energy consumption at home.

As far as solutions are concerned, the short-term and long-term perspectives are given the same level of importance. Making regulations stricter, increasing fines for offenders as well as enforcing existing environmental legislation and raising general awareness are seen by citizens as being the most effective tools for solving environmental problems. Europeans, especially in the former 15 Member States, believe that laws and fines need to be complemented with adequate educational measures, aimed at raising general environmental awareness.

Finally, a majority of citizens believe that the European Union and the National Governments are the best levels for decision-making on protecting the environment. The perception of the European Union as being the most suitable decision-making level in the field of environment protection has strengthened since the previous survey in 2002. These opinions are testimony to the increasing will among citizens for more harmonised approaches when dealing with environmental issues.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL NOTE

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 217
“Attitudes of Europeans towards Environment”
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 27th October and 29th November 2004, the TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 62.1 of the Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 217 is part of wave 62.1 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU 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 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-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 were selected as every Nth address 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 have been conducted face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1007	08-11 / 21-11-2004	6,679,444
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1000	02-11 / 28-11-2004	8,598,982
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1059	05-11 / 02-12-2004	4,380,063
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1000	06-11 / 21-11-2004	44,010,619
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup OY	1013	01-11 / 25-11-2004	4,279,286
D	Germany	TNS Infratest	1561	01-11 / 18-11-2004	64,174,295
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1000	29-10 / 21-11-2004	8,674,230
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1312	05-11 / 29-11-2004	47,685,578
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1000	05-11 / 25-11-2004	3,089,775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1018	10-11 / 24-11-2004	49,208,000
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	506	30-10 / 18-11-2004	367,199
NL	The Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1011	04-11 / 22-11-2004	13,242,328
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1000	03-11 / 24-11-2004	8,080,915
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1031	02-11 / 21-11-2004	35,882,820
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1000	01-11 / 22-11-2004	7,376,680
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	508	02-11 / 24-11-2004	552,212
CZ	Czech Republic	TNS Aisa	1025	08-11 / 21-11-2004	8,571,710
EE	Estonia	Emor	1002	02-11 / 18-11-2004	887,094
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1005	02-11 / 21-11-2004	8503379
LV	Latvia	TNS Baltic Data House	1011	02-11 / 22-11-2004	1,394,351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1004	04-11 / 21-11-2004	2,803,661
MT	Malte	MISCO	500	27-10 / 17-11-2004	322,917
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1000	03-11 / 21-11-2004	31,610,437
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1203	05-11 / 19-11-2004	4,316,438
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1091	05-11 / 28-11-2004	1,663,869

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 EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

A your survey number

(101-105)

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EB62.0 A

B country code

(106-107)

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EB62.0 B

C our survey number

(108-110)

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EB62.0 C

D Interview number

(111-116)

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EB62.0 D

E Split ballot

A

B

(117)

1

2

EB62.0 E

ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA

ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMENIA

ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY

ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN CROATIA

ASK ITEM 30 ONLY IN CYPRUS (NORTH)

Q1 What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(118-149)
Belgium	1,
Denmark	2,
Germany	3,
Greece	4,
Spain	5,
France	6,
Ireland	7,
Italy	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Netherlands	10,
Portugal	11,
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,
Austria	13,
Sweden	14,
Finland	15,
Cyprus (South)	16,
Czech Republic	17,
Estonia	18,
Hungary	19,
Latvia	20,
Lithuania	21,
Malta	22,
Poland	23,
Slovakia	24,
Slovenia	25,
Bulgaria	26,
Romania	27,
Turkey	28,
Croatia	29,
Cyprus (North)	30,
Other countries	31,
DK	32,

EB62.0 Q1

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

D11

How old are you?

(150-151)

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EB62.0 D11

ASK D15b ONLY IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY – CODE 1 TO 4 IN D15a

D15a What is your current occupation?

D15b Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?

	(152-153)	(154-155)
	D15a	D15b
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK		19

EB62.0 D15a D15b

IF "CURRENTLY WORK", CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a

D15c When did you get your first job?

	(156)
Less than 1 year ago	1
Between 1 and 3 years ago	2
Between 4 and 7 years ago	3
Between 8 and 15 years ago	4
More than 15 years ago	5
DK	6

EB62.1 NEW

IF "UNEMPLOYED", CODE 3 IN D15a

D15d For how long have you been unemployed?

	(157)
Less than 1 year	1
Between 1 and 3 years	2
More than 3 years	3
Never did any paid work (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK/Refusal	5

EB62.1 NEW

Now, let's talk about the attitudes of Europeans towards environment

ASK ALL

QD1 When people talk about "Environment", which of the following do you think of first?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(365-366)
Pollution in towns and cities	1
Green and pleasant landscapes	2
Earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters	3
Protecting nature	4
The state of the environment our children will inherit	5
The quality of life where I live	6
The responsibility of the individuals for improving the environment	7
Using up natural resources to provide a comfortable way of life	8
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9
DK	10

EB58.0 Q37 TREND

QD2 From the following list, please list the five main environmental issues that you are worried about?

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

	(367-383)
Climate change	1,
Loss in biodiversity (extinction of animal species, flora and fauna, etc.)	2,
Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	3,
Man made disasters (major oil spills or industrial accidents, etc.)	4,
Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	5,
Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	6,
The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	7,
The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	8,
Air pollution	9,
Noise pollution	10,
Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	11,
Depletion of natural resources	12,
Our consumption habits	13,
Growing waste	14,
Consequences of current transport modes (increased use of individual cars, motorways, increased air traffic, etc.)	15,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

EB62.1 NEW

QD3 In general, how informed do you feel about environmental issues?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(384)
Very well informed	1
Fairly well informed	2
Fairly badly informed	3
Very badly informed	4
DK	5

EB62.1 NEW

QD4 From the following list, please tell me the five main issues about which you feel you lack information in particular?

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

	(385-401)
Climate change	1,
Loss in biodiversity (extinction of animal species, flora and fauna, etc.)	2,
Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	3,
Man made disasters (major oil spills or industrial accidents, etc.)	4,
Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	5,
Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	6,
The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	7,
The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	8,
Air pollution	9,
Noise pollution	10,
Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	11,
Depletion of natural resources	12,
Our consumption habits	13,
Growing waste	14,
Consequences of current transport modes (increased use of individual cars, motorways, increased air traffic, etc.)	15,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

EB62.1 NEW

QD5 Would you like to know more about environmental problems or more about solutions to environmental problems?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(402)
More about environmental problems	1
More about solutions to environmental problems	2
Both (SPONTANEOUS)	3
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

EB62.1 NEW

QD6 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your “quality of life”?

(SHOW CARD)

(READ OUT)	VERY MUCH	QUITE A LOT	NOT MUCH	NOT AT ALL	DK
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(403)	1	State of the environment	1	2	3	4	5
(404)	2	Economic factors	1	2	3	4	5
(405)	3	Social factors	1	2	3	4	5

EB62.1 NEW

QD7 In your opinion, should policy makers consider the environment to be just as important as economic and social policies?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1	(406)
No	2	
DK	3	

EB62.1 NEW

QD8 In your opinion, should policy makers take into account environmental concerns when deciding policy in other areas such as the economy and employment?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very much	1	(407)
Quite a lot	2	
Not much	3	
Not at all	4	
DK	5	

EB62.1 NEW

QD9 Would you say that, you personally make an effort to protect the environment?

(READ OUT- ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(408)
Often	1
Sometimes	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

EB62.1 NEW

IF "OFTEN" OR "SOMETIMES", CODE 1 OR 2 IN QD9

QD10 Which of these statements best reflects your own situation in relation to your efforts to take care of the environment?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(409)
I take care of the environment and it is having an impact	1
I would like to do more but it brings too many disadvantages (time consuming, more costly, etc.)	2
I take care of the environment but it does not have much of an impact as long as other citizens do not do the same	3
I take care of the environment but it does not have much of an impact as long as the big polluters (corporations and industry) don't do the same	4
I would like to do more but I don't know what to do	5
DK	6

EB62.1 NEW

IF "RARELY" OR "NEVER", CODE 3 OR 4 IN QD9

QD11 Why don't you do more efforts to take care of the environment?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(410)

I do not care about the environment	1
It brings too many disadvantages (time consuming, more costly, etc.)	2
It does not have an impact as long as other citizens do not do the same	3
It does not have an impact as long as the big polluters (corporations and industry) do not do the same	4
I don't believe the environment is in danger	5
DK	6

EB62.1 NEW

ASK ALL

QD12 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment?

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

(411-423)

Newspapers	1,
Magazines	2,
Television news	3,
The radio	4,
Films and documentaries on television	5,
Conversations with relatives/family/friends/neighbours/colleagues	6,
Books	7,
The Internet	8,
Publications/Brochures/information and material	9,
Events (conferences, fairs/exhibitions, festivals, etc.)	10,
I am not interested in environment (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

EB58.0 Q44 TREND MODIFIED

QD13 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to environmental issues?

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

	(424-440)
National government	1,
Regional/local government	2,
European Union	3,
Companies	4,
Trade unions	5,
Political parties standing for environment (Greens, etc.)	6,
Environmental protection associations (Green Peace, World Wildlife Fund, etc.)	7,
Consumer associations and other citizens' organizations	8,
Scientists	9,
Teachers at school or university	10,
Family/neighbours/friends/colleagues	11,
Television	12,
The radio	13,
Newspapers	14,
None of them (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

EB58.0 Q45 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QD14 Which level do you think is the most effective for taking decisions about protecting the environment?

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

	(441-447)
Local government	1,
Regional government	2,
National government	3,
European Union	4,
United Nations (U.N.)	5,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
DK	7,

EB58.0 Q46 TREND

QD15 In your opinion, which of the following would make it possible to most effectively solve environmental problems?

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

(448-458)

Making national/European Union regulations stricter, with heavy fines for offenders	1,
Better enforcement of existing environmental legislation	2,
Making everyone pay more in taxes, prices, etc. to cover environmental costs	3,
Only taxing those who cause environmental problems	4,
Relying on initiatives from industry, farmers, etc.	5,
Giving environmental NGOs/associations seeking to protect the environment more say in decisions about protecting the environment	6,
Higher financial incentives (tax breaks, subsidies, etc.) to industry, commerce and to citizens	7,
Raising general environmental awareness	8,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

EB58.0 Q47 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QD16 In order to contribute protecting the environment, which three would you be ready to do first?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

	(459-468)
Use public transport as much as possible in stead of using your own car	1,
Not have a car	2,
Purchase ecologically friendly products for your daily needs even if you have to pay a little more for them	3,
Sort waste so that it can be recycled	4,
Reduce waste by buying bigger sizes, concentrated products, second hand items or avoid buying over packaged products, etc.	5,
Reduce your home energy consumption (electricity, heating, household appliances)	6,
Consider environmental aspects when you make large expenditures (buying a car, heating systems, build a house, etc.)	7,
Pay a little more in taxes to help protect the environment	8,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

EB62.1 NEW

DEMOGRAPHICS

ASK ALL

D1 In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right". How would you place your views on this scale?

(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

(675-676)

LEFT						RIGHT			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal 11

DK 12

EB62.0 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

D7 Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(677-678)

Married	1
Remarried	2
Unmarried, currently living with partner	3
Unmarried, having never lived with a partner	4
Unmarried, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own	5
Divorced	6
Separated	7
Widowed	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	10

EB62.0 D7

D8 How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NO FULL-TIME EDUCATION", CODE '98' - IF "DK", CODE '99')

(679-680)

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EB62.0 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10 Gender.

(681)

Male	1
Female	2

EB62.0 D10

QUESTION D11 ASKED AFTER Q1

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

QUESTIONS D15a & b & c & d ASKED AFTER D11

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

D25 Would you say you live in a...?

(READ OUT)

(682)

rural area or village	1
small or middle sized town	2
large town	3
DK	4

EB62.0 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

D40a Could you tell me how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself included?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(683-684)

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EB62.0 D40a

D40b Could you tell me how many children less than 10 years old live in your household

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(685-686)

--	--

EB62.0 D40b

D40c Could you tell me how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(687-688)

--	--

EB62.0 D40c

D41 You personally, were you born...?

SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(689)
in (OUR COUNTRY)	1
in another member country of the European Union	2
in Europe, but not in a member country of the European Union	3
in Asia, in Africa or in Latin America	4
in Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania	5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB62.0 D41

D42 which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(690)
Your mother and your father were born in (OUR COUNTRY)	1
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born in another Member State of the European Union	2
Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the European Union	3
At least one of your parents was born outside of the European Union	4
DK/Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	5

EB62.0 D42

D43a Fixed telephone available in the household?

D43b Mobile telephone available in the household?

	(691)	(692)
	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB62.0 P12a P12b

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW

(693-694)

		DAY
--	--	-----

(695-696)

		MONTH
--	--	-------

EB62.0 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

(697-698)

		HOUR
--	--	------

(699-700)

		MINUTES
--	--	---------

EB62.0 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED

(701-703)

		MINUTES
--	--	---------

EB62.0 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

(704)

Two (interviewer and respondent)	1
Three	2
Four	3
Five or more	4

EB62.0 P4

P5 Respondent cooperation

(705)

Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

EB62.0 P5

P6 Size of locality

(LOCAL CODES)

(706-707)

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EB62.0 P6

P7 Region

(LOCAL CODES)

(708-709)

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EB62.0 P7

P8 Postal code

(710-717)

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EB62.0 P8

P9 Sample point number

(718-725)

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EB62.0 P9

P10 Interviewer number

(726-733)

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EB62.0 P10

P11 Weighting factor

(734-741)

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EB62.0 P11

ASK ONLY in LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV, MT and TR

P13 Language of interview

(742)

Language 1
Language 2
Language 3

1
2
3

EB62.0 P13

TABLES

Q1 When people talk about "Environment", which of the following do you think of first? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Pollution in towns and cities	Green and pleasant landscapes	Earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters	Protecting nature	The state of the environment our children will inherit	The quality of life where I live	The responsibility of the individuals for improving the environment	Using up natural resources to provide a comfortable way of life	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	25%	11%	4%	22%	17%	7%	8%	3%	1%	1%
EU15	15529	26%	11%	4%	22%	18%	7%	8%	3%	1%	1%
NMS10	9257	20%	16%	3%	25%	13%	9%	10%	3%	0%	1%
BE	1000	29%	7%	2%	22%	19%	8%	8%	3%	1%	-
DK	1059	12%	10%	2%	38%	23%	2%	7%	5%	0%	1%
DE	1561	13%	10%	6%	29%	23%	6%	9%	3%	2%	0%
EL	1000	24%	12%	7%	26%	14%	6%	9%	2%	0%	0%
ES	1031	34%	19%	3%	25%	5%	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%
FR	1001	25%	5%	2%	26%	21%	7%	11%	3%	1%	0%
IE	1000	29%	12%	4%	13%	17%	13%	6%	2%	1%	2%
IT	1018	43%	12%	5%	19%	9%	5%	4%	1%	0%	1%
LU	506	16%	9%	6%	24%	21%	7%	14%	2%	1%	-
NL	1011	22%	10%	1%	14%	25%	8%	9%	8%	3%	0%
AT	1007	9%	18%	5%	20%	20%	15%	8%	3%	1%	1%
PT	1000	41%	10%	3%	25%	5%	5%	4%	1%	2%	5%
FI	1013	7%	18%	3%	22%	21%	15%	6%	7%	1%	-
SE	1000	14%	15%	6%	7%	35%	3%	9%	10%	1%	0%
UK	1322	26%	6%	2%	11%	26%	13%	9%	6%	0%	1%
CY	508	17%	30%	3%	25%	13%	6%	4%	2%	0%	0%
CZ	1025	8%	15%	4%	28%	19%	14%	9%	2%	1%	1%
EE	1002	11%	10%	2%	31%	17%	14%	8%	3%	1%	2%
HU	1005	23%	19%	3%	27%	5%	15%	4%	3%	0%	1%
LV	1011	21%	17%	1%	29%	11%	10%	6%	2%	1%	1%
LT	1004	24%	18%	2%	25%	7%	9%	10%	2%	1%	2%
MT	500	21%	9%	8%	1%	20%	14%	13%	7%	4%	2%
PL	1000	23%	16%	2%	23%	13%	5%	14%	3%	0%	1%
SK	1203	15%	19%	4%	28%	15%	10%	6%	1%	-	1%
SI	1000	27%	14%	2%	22%	14%	9%	8%	3%	1%	0%

Q1 When people talk about "Environment", which of the following do you think of first? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Pollution in towns and cities	Green and pleasant landscapes	Earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters	Protecting nature	The state of the environment our children will inherit	The quality of life where I live	The responsibility of the individuals for improving the environment	Using up natural resources to provide a comfortable way of life	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	25%	11%	4%	22%	17%	7%	8%	3%	1%	1%
Sex											
Male	11955	25%	12%	3%	23%	16%	8%	7%	4%	1%	1%
Female	12831	25%	11%	4%	22%	18%	7%	9%	3%	1%	1%
Age											
15-24	3783	29%	12%	3%	24%	11%	7%	9%	3%	0%	1%
25-39	6576	25%	12%	4%	22%	18%	8%	7%	3%	1%	1%
40-54	6328	23%	11%	4%	23%	20%	8%	7%	4%	1%	1%
55 +	8075	25%	11%	3%	22%	18%	7%	9%	3%	1%	2%
Education (End of)											
15	6022	29%	13%	4%	22%	13%	7%	6%	3%	1%	2%
16-19	9413	24%	12%	3%	22%	18%	8%	8%	3%	1%	1%
20+	6496	21%	9%	3%	22%	23%	7%	9%	4%	1%	1%
Still Studying	2459	27%	12%	3%	26%	10%	7%	10%	4%	0%	1%
Respondant occupation scale											
Self-employed	2008	23%	13%	5%	22%	17%	7%	7%	3%	1%	1%
Managers	2416	19%	11%	3%	22%	26%	6%	8%	4%	1%	0%
Other white collars	2769	26%	11%	3%	21%	18%	7%	9%	3%	1%	0%
Manual workers	4680	27%	11%	4%	23%	16%	8%	7%	3%	1%	1%
House persons	2618	28%	12%	4%	21%	18%	6%	6%	3%	1%	1%
Unemployed	1688	24%	12%	4%	24%	12%	10%	8%	3%	1%	1%
Retired	6148	24%	11%	3%	22%	18%	7%	9%	3%	1%	2%
Students	2459	27%	12%	3%	26%	10%	7%	10%	4%	0%	1%
Subjective urbanisation											
Rural village	8112	21%	12%	3%	23%	18%	8%	8%	3%	1%	1%
Small/mid size town	10145	26%	11%	4%	22%	17%	7%	8%	3%	1%	1%
Large town	6447	27%	11%	4%	22%	16%	8%	8%	4%	1%	1%
Environmental issues											
Well informed	13367	23%	11%	4%	23%	19%	7%	9%	4%	1%	0%
Badly informed	10917	28%	12%	4%	22%	15%	7%	8%	3%	1%	1%
Efforts to take care of environment											
Often	10636	21%	10%	3%	23%	21%	6%	10%	4%	1%	0%
Sometimes	10475	28%	12%	4%	22%	16%	8%	7%	3%	1%	1%
Rarely/ Never	3360	29%	14%	4%	23%	12%	8%	5%	3%	1%	2%

Q2 From the following list, please list the five main environmental issues that you are worried about? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Climate change	Loss in biodiversity (extinction of animal species, flora and fauna, etc.)	Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	Man made disasters (major oil spills, industrial accidents, etc.)	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes, underground sources, etc.)	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Air pollution	Noise pollution	Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	Depletion of natural resources	Our consumption habits	Growing waste	Consequences of current transport modes (increased use of individual cars, motorways, increased air traffic, etc.)	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	45%	23%	31%	46%	47%	26%	24%	35%	45%	10%	17%	26%	13%	30%	14%	1%	1%
EU15	15529	47%	24%	30%	46%	46%	26%	25%	34%	43%	9%	17%	28%	14%	27%	14%	1%	1%
NMS10	9257	34%	21%	38%	46%	55%	25%	19%	39%	52%	13%	17%	20%	7%	43%	10%	1%	1%
BE	1000	45%	27%	27%	51%	52%	25%	21%	42%	48%	9%	23%	25%	12%	27%	21%	0%	-
DK	1059	52%	33%	21%	54%	57%	34%	25%	44%	40%	7%	11%	19%	17%	25%	12%	1%	1%
DE	1561	57%	25%	37%	52%	44%	21%	30%	33%	28%	9%	10%	29%	17%	24%	15%	1%	0%
EL	1000	46%	33%	41%	47%	59%	43%	43%	47%	39%	7%	13%	17%	8%	14%	8%	1%	-
ES	1031	45%	31%	32%	47%	52%	27%	15%	21%	48%	10%	12%	25%	8%	18%	4%	1%	1%
FR	1001	42%	24%	28%	55%	48%	31%	24%	37%	49%	9%	13%	30%	16%	32%	14%	0%	0%
IE	1000	39%	14%	23%	37%	50%	30%	28%	44%	40%	10%	26%	17%	17%	37%	9%	2%	2%
IT	1018	41%	16%	38%	42%	39%	32%	24%	31%	44%	4%	23%	19%	10%	22%	7%	0%	1%
LU	506	58%	27%	37%	47%	45%	18%	25%	33%	47%	12%	11%	21%	14%	26%	19%	1%	-
NL	1011	53%	32%	22%	45%	46%	17%	15%	28%	50%	7%	24%	36%	20%	29%	21%	0%	0%
AT	1007	48%	25%	44%	48%	41%	24%	43%	31%	37%	13%	13%	26%	9%	26%	10%	1%	2%
PT	1000	41%	24%	27%	48%	57%	25%	17%	27%	55%	12%	18%	31%	11%	26%	6%	1%	2%
FI	1013	53%	24%	27%	54%	66%	13%	14%	23%	49%	6%	13%	36%	17%	38%	9%	1%	0%
SE	1000	68%	30%	20%	45%	52%	17%	22%	22%	48%	3%	11%	48%	20%	25%	27%	0%	0%
UK	1322	42%	17%	16%	29%	39%	25%	26%	45%	50%	15%	28%	32%	17%	41%	28%	2%	1%
CY	508	50%	26%	41%	39%	51%	31%	39%	50%	49%	8%	17%	22%	7%	15%	11%	0%	1%
CZ	1025	43%	20%	40%	59%	54%	27%	17%	39%	49%	9%	15%	26%	12%	40%	19%	0%	0%
EE	1002	34%	17%	28%	45%	61%	23%	19%	44%	49%	8%	20%	26%	16%	37%	12%	1%	2%
HU	1005	32%	20%	41%	55%	47%	39%	23%	36%	59%	12%	17%	24%	8%	43%	7%	1%	0%
LV	1011	28%	14%	26%	41%	52%	24%	23%	36%	51%	7%	15%	24%	6%	36%	11%	3%	1%
LT	1004	29%	19%	31%	41%	63%	35%	18%	53%	67%	23%	21%	16%	9%	39%	10%	1%	2%
MT	500	42%	12%	20%	37%	38%	29%	12%	32%	66%	20%	37%	8%	11%	60%	26%	1%	0%
PL	1000	32%	22%	37%	42%	56%	18%	17%	38%	50%	14%	17%	17%	5%	45%	8%	0%	1%
SK	1203	38%	17%	44%	47%	55%	34%	19%	42%	52%	11%	20%	22%	9%	44%	12%	-	1%
SI	1000	38%	19%	42%	43%	71%	43%	31%	43%	54%	5%	9%	21%	14%	38%	10%	0%	0%

Q2 From the following list, please list the five main environmental issues that you are worried about? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Climate change	Loss in biodiversity (extinction of animal species, flora and fauna, etc.)	Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	Man made disasters (major oil spills, industrial accidents, etc.)	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes, underground sources, etc.)	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Air pollution	Noise pollution	Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	Depletion of natural resources	Our consumption habits	Growing waste	Consequences of current transport modes (increased use of individual cars, motorways, increased air traffic, etc.)	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	45%	23%	31%	46%	47%	26%	24%	35%	45%	10%	17%	26%	13%	30%	14%	1%	1%
Sex																		
Male	11955	49%	24%	28%	46%	48%	25%	22%	32%	44%	9%	17%	28%	13%	29%	14%	1%	1%
Female	12831	41%	22%	35%	46%	47%	27%	25%	37%	45%	10%	17%	25%	13%	30%	14%	1%	1%
Age																		
15-24	3783	44%	27%	33%	48%	46%	18%	18%	30%	51%	8%	18%	28%	13%	35%	15%	1%	1%
25-39	6576	49%	25%	30%	47%	44%	23%	24%	35%	44%	8%	18%	28%	15%	31%	13%	1%	1%
40-54	6328	48%	24%	30%	47%	48%	27%	27%	38%	43%	10%	16%	28%	14%	29%	13%	0%	0%
55 +	8075	39%	19%	32%	43%	49%	32%	23%	34%	43%	11%	16%	23%	11%	27%	14%	1%	1%
Education (End of)																		
15	6022	39%	19%	36%	44%	48%	32%	22%	32%	46%	10%	16%	20%	9%	27%	12%	1%	2%
16-19	9413	45%	22%	33%	46%	48%	26%	24%	37%	45%	10%	18%	26%	12%	32%	13%	1%	0%
20+	6496	49%	26%	25%	46%	46%	25%	27%	36%	41%	9%	17%	32%	17%	28%	16%	0%	1%
Still Studying	2459	47%	28%	31%	49%	48%	18%	20%	31%	49%	6%	18%	31%	15%	34%	15%	0%	1%
Respondant occupation scale																		
Self-employed	2008	44%	22%	32%	43%	45%	28%	25%	36%	39%	8%	17%	27%	14%	25%	13%	1%	1%
Managers	2416	55%	28%	21%	46%	46%	21%	30%	37%	39%	7%	18%	36%	18%	29%	18%	0%	0%
Other white collars	2769	48%	25%	29%	48%	46%	24%	25%	34%	47%	9%	20%	29%	13%	29%	15%	0%	0%
Manual workers	4680	49%	24%	33%	47%	46%	25%	23%	35%	47%	10%	17%	26%	13%	33%	12%	1%	1%
House persons	2618	42%	21%	36%	44%	44%	29%	25%	36%	42%	9%	17%	22%	12%	28%	12%	1%	1%
Unemployed	1688	42%	24%	33%	51%	49%	24%	19%	36%	45%	10%	16%	22%	10%	34%	13%	1%	1%
Retired	6148	38%	19%	34%	43%	50%	32%	23%	35%	45%	12%	16%	23%	11%	28%	13%	1%	1%
Students	2459	47%	28%	31%	49%	48%	18%	20%	31%	49%	6%	18%	31%	15%	34%	15%	0%	1%
Subjective urbanisation																		
Rural village	8112	44%	22%	34%	45%	48%	27%	24%	35%	42%	8%	13%	26%	12%	32%	13%	1%	1%
Small/mid size town	10145	45%	23%	32%	47%	46%	26%	24%	36%	45%	9%	17%	26%	14%	31%	13%	1%	1%
Large town	6447	47%	26%	28%	45%	48%	25%	23%	33%	47%	12%	22%	28%	13%	26%	16%	1%	0%
Environmental issues																		
Well informed	13367	48%	26%	30%	47%	47%	26%	25%	35%	42%	9%	17%	30%	14%	30%	15%	0%	0%
Badly informed	10917	42%	21%	34%	46%	47%	26%	23%	35%	48%	10%	17%	23%	11%	29%	13%	1%	1%
Efforts to take care of environment																		
Often	10636	48%	26%	29%	48%	49%	29%	26%	37%	42%	9%	16%	28%	15%	30%	16%	0%	0%
Sometimes	10475	45%	22%	32%	45%	46%	24%	23%	34%	47%	10%	19%	27%	12%	30%	13%	1%	0%
Rarely/ Never	3360	38%	18%	37%	45%	45%	24%	18%	32%	47%	10%	18%	22%	8%	29%	11%	2%	2%

Q3 In general, how informed do you feel about environmental issues? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Fairly badly informed	Very badly informed	DK	Well informed	Badly informed
EU25	24786	6%	48%	35%	9%	2%	54%	44%
EU15	15529	6%	49%	34%	9%	2%	55%	43%
NMS10	9257	3%	46%	39%	10%	3%	49%	49%
BE	1000	5%	51%	36%	9%	-	56%	44%
DK	1059	19%	59%	18%	3%	2%	77%	21%
DE	1561	9%	55%	30%	4%	1%	64%	35%
EL	1000	5%	43%	32%	18%	1%	48%	51%
ES	1031	4%	44%	35%	14%	3%	48%	49%
FR	1001	3%	43%	44%	8%	1%	46%	53%
IE	1000	7%	53%	23%	14%	3%	60%	37%
IT	1018	3%	45%	38%	10%	3%	48%	49%
LU	506	9%	55%	33%	2%	1%	65%	35%
NL	1011	12%	50%	27%	10%	1%	62%	37%
AT	1007	4%	46%	38%	8%	4%	50%	46%
PT	1000	2%	37%	42%	16%	3%	39%	58%
FI	1013	8%	61%	30%	2%	-	68%	32%
SE	1000	6%	61%	31%	1%	1%	67%	33%
UK	1322	7%	53%	30%	9%	2%	60%	39%
CY	508	8%	64%	20%	6%	1%	72%	26%
CZ	1025	4%	42%	38%	10%	5%	47%	48%
EE	1002	4%	48%	37%	9%	2%	52%	46%
HU	1005	2%	48%	34%	14%	1%	51%	48%
LV	1011	5%	45%	42%	6%	2%	51%	48%
LT	1004	2%	32%	47%	17%	2%	34%	64%
MT	500	7%	56%	23%	12%	3%	63%	34%
PL	1000	3%	46%	40%	8%	3%	49%	49%
SK	1203	3%	43%	43%	8%	2%	47%	51%
SI	1000	9%	62%	25%	4%	0%	71%	29%

Q3 In general, how informed do you feel about environmental issues? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Fairly badly informed	Very badly informed	DK	Well informed	Badly informed
EU25	24786	6%	48%	35%	9%	2%	54%	44%
Sex								
Male	11955	7%	50%	34%	8%	2%	57%	42%
Female	12831	4%	47%	36%	10%	2%	51%	46%
Age								
15-24	3783	5%	48%	37%	8%	2%	53%	45%
25-39	6576	5%	47%	39%	8%	2%	52%	47%
40-54	6328	7%	49%	35%	8%	1%	56%	43%
55 +	8075	6%	49%	32%	11%	3%	55%	42%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	4%	42%	36%	15%	3%	46%	51%
16-19	9413	5%	48%	37%	8%	1%	53%	45%
20+	6496	8%	54%	31%	5%	2%	62%	36%
Still Studying	2459	6%	51%	34%	7%	1%	57%	41%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self-employed	2008	7%	49%	34%	8%	2%	56%	42%
Managers	2416	10%	57%	29%	4%	1%	66%	33%
Other white collars	2769	5%	50%	38%	5%	1%	55%	44%
Manual workers	4680	4%	46%	40%	8%	2%	50%	48%
House persons	2618	4%	44%	36%	14%	3%	48%	49%
Unemployed	1688	5%	44%	37%	11%	2%	49%	49%
Retired	6148	5%	48%	33%	11%	3%	53%	44%
Students	2459	6%	51%	34%	7%	1%	57%	41%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	6%	48%	35%	9%	2%	54%	44%
Small/mid size town	10145	5%	49%	35%	9%	2%	54%	44%
Large town	6447	7%	48%	36%	8%	2%	54%	44%
Environmental issues								
Well informed	13367	10%	90%	-	-	-	100%	-
Badly informed	10917	-	-	80%	20%	-	-	100%
Efforts to take care of environment								
Often	10636	9%	54%	30%	7%	1%	63%	36%
Sometimes	10475	3%	49%	38%	9%	2%	52%	46%
Rarely/ Never	3360	2%	32%	45%	17%	3%	35%	62%

Q4 From the following list, please tell me the five main issues about which you feel you lack information in particular? (MAX.5 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Climate change	Loss in biodiversity (extinction of animal species, flora and fauna, etc.)	Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	Man made disasters (major oil spills, industrial accidents, etc.)	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes, underground sources, etc.)	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Air pollution	Noise pollution	Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	Depletion of natural resources	Our consumption habits	Growing waste	Consequences of current transport modes (increased use of individual cars, motorways, increased air traffic, etc.)	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	26%	29%	14%	24%	27%	29%	40%	41%	22%	14%	12%	29%	13%	17%	16%	5%	4%
EU15	15529	27%	29%	14%	23%	27%	29%	40%	42%	22%	14%	12%	29%	13%	17%	16%	5%	3%
NMS10	9257	24%	27%	13%	27%	29%	31%	41%	41%	24%	13%	12%	28%	12%	19%	15%	5%	4%
BE	1000	32%	29%	15%	31%	35%	31%	41%	48%	25%	10%	11%	33%	12%	21%	17%	4%	1%
DK	1059	28%	28%	8%	22%	27%	26%	47%	49%	19%	14%	12%	32%	14%	20%	20%	5%	3%
DE	1561	24%	27%	10%	17%	20%	29%	49%	44%	10%	9%	14%	27%	11%	10%	18%	8%	2%
EL	1000	28%	30%	18%	30%	32%	39%	54%	52%	25%	10%	10%	30%	15%	12%	14%	5%	0%
ES	1031	32%	27%	19%	26%	32%	30%	33%	30%	31%	18%	11%	23%	11%	15%	6%	2%	4%
FR	1001	22%	29%	11%	25%	29%	31%	37%	44%	24%	12%	10%	36%	12%	22%	15%	2%	5%
IE	1000	36%	26%	18%	29%	36%	33%	40%	48%	28%	12%	14%	28%	17%	26%	14%	2%	3%
IT	1018	29%	38%	21%	23%	21%	25%	33%	30%	21%	23%	11%	24%	11%	13%	18%	4%	4%
LU	506	28%	26%	11%	28%	28%	25%	39%	38%	25%	14%	12%	28%	11%	19%	16%	9%	2%
NL	1011	22%	32%	8%	26%	32%	26%	35%	43%	21%	10%	12%	35%	21%	21%	16%	5%	2%
AT	1007	35%	29%	20%	33%	27%	30%	44%	44%	18%	12%	11%	29%	10%	18%	14%	4%	5%
PT	1000	30%	26%	20%	36%	37%	23%	28%	34%	32%	10%	11%	30%	9%	14%	9%	4%	7%
FI	1013	19%	24%	13%	17%	15%	37%	66%	51%	14%	15%	10%	20%	10%	12%	16%	4%	1%
SE	1000	27%	33%	9%	23%	29%	28%	49%	59%	14%	16%	8%	35%	17%	22%	23%	3%	2%
UK	1322	27%	23%	11%	21%	30%	30%	37%	49%	29%	15%	13%	31%	17%	25%	20%	7%	5%
CY	508	30%	33%	14%	30%	28%	36%	47%	46%	29%	17%	9%	23%	13%	14%	11%	7%	3%
CZ	1025	28%	38%	15%	32%	35%	39%	45%	47%	22%	15%	12%	34%	14%	23%	16%	2%	2%
EE	1002	20%	21%	11%	24%	30%	29%	40%	47%	23%	16%	15%	25%	15%	19%	19%	4%	6%
HU	1005	33%	33%	14%	26%	28%	38%	53%	40%	28%	16%	13%	31%	14%	21%	14%	6%	2%
LV	1011	19%	18%	13%	20%	21%	21%	33%	35%	32%	14%	11%	20%	13%	17%	12%	12%	6%
LT	1004	28%	38%	25%	26%	35%	41%	50%	54%	34%	18%	11%	33%	17%	29%	15%	1%	6%
MT	500	28%	26%	17%	23%	28%	31%	35%	44%	34%	21%	24%	23%	16%	30%	16%	3%	4%
PL	1000	20%	21%	11%	26%	26%	24%	34%	37%	21%	11%	12%	26%	9%	15%	15%	6%	6%
SK	1203	26%	37%	15%	28%	32%	42%	54%	44%	21%	15%	13%	34%	14%	21%	17%	2%	2%
SI	1000	29%	31%	13%	26%	39%	39%	56%	55%	27%	11%	11%	31%	12%	31%	15%	4%	1%

Q4 From the following list, please tell me the five main issues about which you feel you lack information in particular? (MAX.5 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Climate change	Loss in biodiversity (extinction of animal species, flora and fauna, etc.)	Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	Man made disasters (major oil spills, industrial accidents, etc.)	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes, underground sources, etc.)	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	The use of genetically modified organisms in farming	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Air pollution	Noise pollution	Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	Depletion of natural resources	Our consumption habits	Growing waste	Consequences of current transport modes (increased use of individual cars, motorway increased air	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	26%	29%	14%	24%	27%	29%	40%	41%	22%	14%	12%	29%	13%	17%	16%	5%	4%
Sex																		
Male	11955	27%	29%	14%	24%	27%	29%	38%	40%	22%	15%	12%	28%	13%	17%	15%	5%	3%
Female	12831	25%	29%	14%	24%	27%	30%	41%	43%	22%	14%	11%	30%	12%	17%	16%	4%	4%
Age																		
15-24	3783	26%	36%	13%	23%	25%	29%	39%	40%	19%	18%	14%	29%	15%	17%	17%	4%	3%
25-39	6576	28%	31%	14%	24%	28%	31%	42%	43%	23%	15%	11%	30%	13%	18%	16%	4%	2%
40-54	6328	26%	28%	15%	24%	27%	30%	41%	43%	21%	13%	12%	31%	12%	17%	16%	5%	3%
55 +	8075	25%	24%	14%	24%	27%	28%	38%	40%	24%	12%	10%	26%	11%	16%	15%	6%	6%
Education (End of)																		
15	6022	27%	25%	17%	25%	29%	29%	35%	37%	27%	12%	12%	25%	11%	18%	13%	5%	6%
16-19	9413	28%	29%	14%	25%	28%	30%	41%	43%	22%	14%	11%	31%	12%	17%	16%	5%	3%
20+	6496	24%	29%	11%	21%	24%	29%	43%	45%	19%	14%	11%	29%	13%	17%	17%	6%	3%
Still Studying	2459	24%	38%	13%	21%	25%	31%	41%	39%	18%	19%	15%	28%	18%	16%	19%	3%	2%
Respondant occupation scale																		
Self-employed	2008	29%	30%	16%	24%	25%	27%	38%	41%	22%	16%	13%	24%	13%	16%	13%	5%	3%
Managers	2416	23%	30%	8%	18%	24%	32%	44%	45%	19%	17%	10%	33%	14%	17%	19%	7%	2%
Other white collars	2769	27%	31%	14%	24%	28%	31%	43%	44%	21%	15%	10%	32%	13%	16%	16%	5%	2%
Manual workers	4680	28%	30%	15%	25%	30%	31%	41%	42%	23%	12%	14%	31%	13%	20%	16%	4%	3%
House persons	2618	27%	26%	14%	25%	26%	27%	40%	39%	22%	13%	12%	29%	11%	17%	16%	6%	4%
Unemployed	1688	27%	28%	15%	28%	27%	28%	38%	42%	22%	14%	11%	26%	12%	19%	16%	6%	3%
Retired	6148	25%	23%	14%	24%	28%	28%	37%	40%	25%	12%	10%	27%	10%	16%	14%	6%	6%
Students	2459	24%	38%	13%	21%	25%	31%	41%	39%	18%	19%	15%	28%	18%	16%	19%	3%	2%
Subjective urbanisation																		
Rural village	8112	27%	26%	14%	24%	28%	28%	40%	41%	21%	11%	11%	29%	12%	16%	14%	5%	4%
Small/mid size town	10145	26%	31%	15%	24%	27%	30%	41%	42%	22%	15%	12%	30%	12%	17%	17%	5%	3%
Large town	6447	25%	29%	13%	24%	27%	31%	39%	41%	24%	16%	12%	27%	14%	18%	16%	5%	3%
Environmental issues																		
Well informed	13367	23%	29%	12%	21%	23%	28%	41%	41%	18%	15%	12%	29%	13%	17%	17%	7%	2%
Badly informed	10917	31%	29%	17%	28%	33%	32%	40%	43%	28%	13%	12%	30%	12%	18%	15%	2%	4%
Efforts to take care of environment																		
Often	10636	25%	28%	13%	24%	28%	29%	42%	44%	20%	13%	12%	31%	13%	17%	17%	6%	2%
Sometimes	10475	27%	30%	15%	23%	27%	31%	40%	41%	24%	15%	12%	28%	13%	18%	16%	4%	3%
Rarely/ Never	3360	28%	29%	15%	25%	26%	28%	34%	36%	23%	15%	10%	27%	12%	14%	12%	5%	6%

Q5 Would you like to know more about environmental problems or more about solutions to environmental problems? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	More about environmental problems	More about solutions to environmental problems	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	14%	55%	23%	5%	3%
EU15	15529	14%	55%	24%	5%	2%
NMS10	9257	12%	60%	19%	5%	4%
BE	1000	10%	66%	21%	3%	1%
DK	1059	12%	61%	19%	6%	2%
DE	1561	9%	56%	29%	5%	0%
EL	1000	14%	61%	21%	3%	1%
ES	1031	12%	42%	33%	7%	7%
FR	1001	17%	62%	17%	3%	2%
IE	1000	14%	45%	29%	6%	6%
IT	1018	22%	40%	31%	4%	4%
LU	506	15%	54%	23%	7%	1%
NL	1011	10%	58%	17%	13%	2%
AT	1007	8%	34%	46%	9%	3%
PT	1000	14%	46%	30%	7%	4%
FI	1013	15%	69%	12%	4%	1%
SE	1000	9%	72%	15%	4%	1%
UK	1322	16%	67%	10%	5%	2%
CY	508	24%	49%	21%	2%	3%
CZ	1025	10%	45%	34%	7%	4%
EE	1002	9%	46%	38%	5%	2%
HU	1005	8%	41%	40%	9%	3%
LV	1011	13%	40%	32%	11%	3%
LT	1004	15%	61%	16%	3%	6%
MT	500	13%	67%	12%	7%	1%
PL	1000	13%	71%	8%	3%	5%
SK	1203	12%	58%	22%	5%	3%
SI	1000	9%	48%	37%	5%	0%

Q5 Would you like to know more about environmental problems or more about solutions to environmental problems? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	More about environmental problems	More about solutions to environmental problems	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	14%	55%	23%	5%	3%
Sex						
Male	11955	14%	55%	23%	5%	2%
Female	12831	13%	56%	23%	5%	3%
Age						
15-24	3783	15%	58%	22%	3%	2%
25-39	6576	14%	56%	25%	3%	2%
40-54	6328	12%	59%	23%	4%	2%
55 +	8075	14%	51%	22%	8%	4%
Education (End of)						
15	6022	15%	48%	23%	9%	5%
16-19	9413	13%	58%	23%	4%	2%
20+	6496	12%	59%	23%	4%	2%
Still Studying	2459	16%	57%	22%	3%	2%
Respondant occupation scale						
Self-employed	2008	15%	55%	22%	5%	3%
Managers	2416	12%	64%	22%	2%	1%
Other white collars	2769	14%	57%	24%	3%	2%
Manual workers	4680	12%	58%	24%	4%	2%
House persons	2618	14%	50%	25%	7%	4%
Unemployed	1688	14%	57%	23%	4%	2%
Retired	6148	14%	52%	22%	8%	4%
Students	2459	16%	57%	22%	3%	2%
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	8112	13%	55%	22%	6%	4%
Small/mid size town	10145	14%	54%	24%	4%	2%
Large town	6447	13%	59%	22%	4%	2%
Environmental issues						
Well informed	13367	14%	60%	22%	4%	1%
Badly informed	10917	14%	52%	25%	6%	3%
Efforts to take care of environment						
Often	10636	13%	59%	24%	4%	1%
Sometimes	10475	15%	55%	24%	5%	2%
Rarely/ Never	3360	15%	50%	20%	11%	5%

Q6.1 In your opinion, to what extent does the state of the environment influence your "quality of life"? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK	Influences	Does not influence
EU25	24786	25%	47%	22%	4%	2%	72%	26%
EU15	15529	25%	46%	23%	4%	2%	71%	27%
NMS10	9257	25%	49%	20%	4%	2%	74%	24%
BE	1000	21%	43%	31%	5%	0%	64%	36%
DK	1059	45%	41%	11%	2%	1%	86%	13%
DE	1561	18%	42%	35%	5%	1%	60%	39%
EL	1000	57%	37%	5%	1%	0%	94%	6%
ES	1031	27%	46%	17%	5%	4%	74%	22%
FR	1001	31%	45%	19%	3%	2%	76%	22%
IE	1000	32%	38%	23%	4%	3%	70%	27%
IT	1018	25%	54%	14%	3%	4%	79%	17%
LU	506	44%	36%	13%	4%	3%	80%	18%
NL	1011	15%	44%	34%	5%	1%	60%	39%
AT	1007	23%	40%	28%	6%	3%	63%	33%
PT	1000	37%	45%	13%	2%	2%	82%	16%
FI	1013	25%	52%	21%	2%	0%	78%	22%
SE	1000	32%	44%	22%	2%	0%	76%	24%
UK	1322	17%	51%	25%	5%	2%	68%	30%
CY	508	37%	47%	12%	3%	1%	83%	15%
CZ	1025	28%	47%	22%	2%	1%	75%	23%
EE	1002	19%	50%	26%	4%	1%	69%	30%
HU	1005	39%	43%	13%	4%	1%	82%	16%
LV	1011	23%	41%	29%	6%	1%	64%	35%
LT	1004	31%	53%	12%	0%	3%	84%	13%
MT	500	44%	42%	12%	2%	0%	86%	13%
PL	1000	19%	51%	23%	5%	2%	70%	28%
SK	1203	24%	50%	21%	2%	2%	74%	24%
SI	1000	36%	45%	16%	2%	0%	81%	19%

Q6.1 In your opinion, to what extent does the state of environment influence your "quality of life"? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK	Influences	Does not influence
EU25	24786	25%	47%	22%	4%	2%	72%	26%
Sex								
Male	11955	24%	49%	22%	4%	1%	72%	26%
Female	12831	26%	45%	23%	4%	3%	71%	27%
Age								
15-24	3783	24%	46%	24%	4%	2%	70%	28%
25-39	6576	27%	48%	21%	3%	1%	74%	25%
40-54	6328	25%	49%	21%	3%	1%	75%	24%
55 +	8075	23%	45%	24%	5%	3%	68%	29%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	24%	44%	22%	6%	4%	68%	28%
16-19	9413	23%	48%	24%	4%	1%	71%	28%
20+	6496	28%	48%	21%	3%	1%	75%	23%
Still Studying	2459	26%	48%	21%	4%	1%	74%	25%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self-employed	2008	25%	50%	19%	4%	2%	75%	22%
Managers	2416	30%	49%	19%	2%	0%	79%	21%
Other white collars	2769	25%	49%	22%	3%	1%	74%	25%
Manual workers	4680	24%	48%	23%	4%	2%	72%	26%
House persons	2618	24%	43%	24%	5%	4%	67%	29%
Unemployed	1688	25%	44%	24%	5%	1%	69%	29%
Retired	6148	22%	46%	24%	5%	3%	68%	29%
Students	2459	26%	48%	21%	4%	1%	74%	25%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	23%	45%	24%	5%	2%	69%	29%
Small/mid size town	10145	23%	48%	23%	4%	2%	71%	27%
Large town	6447	28%	48%	20%	4%	1%	76%	23%
Environmental issues								
Well informed	13367	26%	49%	21%	3%	1%	75%	25%
Badly informed	10917	24%	45%	24%	5%	2%	69%	29%
Efforts to take care of environment								
Often	10636	31%	45%	19%	3%	1%	77%	22%
Sometimes	10475	21%	51%	24%	3%	1%	72%	27%
Rarely/ Never	3360	15%	42%	31%	9%	3%	57%	40%

Q6.2 In your opinion, to what extent do economic factors influence your "quality of life"? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK	Influence	Do not influence
EU25	24786	31%	47%	17%	3%	3%	78%	19%
EU15	15529	29%	47%	18%	3%	3%	76%	21%
NMS10	9257	41%	46%	9%	2%	3%	87%	10%
BE	1000	25%	47%	23%	5%	0%	72%	28%
DK	1059	39%	47%	10%	3%	1%	86%	13%
DE	1561	20%	50%	25%	4%	1%	70%	29%
EL	1000	72%	25%	2%	0%	0%	97%	3%
ES	1031	35%	44%	14%	2%	4%	79%	16%
FR	1001	31%	45%	18%	2%	3%	76%	20%
IE	1000	39%	39%	16%	2%	4%	78%	19%
IT	1018	37%	47%	10%	2%	3%	85%	12%
LU	506	29%	44%	16%	5%	5%	74%	21%
NL	1011	17%	55%	24%	3%	1%	71%	27%
AT	1007	22%	46%	24%	4%	3%	68%	28%
PT	1000	47%	45%	4%	1%	3%	92%	6%
FI	1013	21%	60%	17%	1%	1%	81%	19%
SE	1000	29%	52%	17%	2%	1%	80%	19%
UK	1322	20%	49%	22%	5%	4%	69%	28%
CY	508	61%	29%	8%	1%	1%	89%	9%
CZ	1025	43%	48%	7%	0%	1%	91%	8%
EE	1002	28%	56%	14%	0%	2%	84%	14%
HU	1005	50%	40%	7%	2%	1%	91%	8%
LV	1011	41%	43%	13%	2%	1%	84%	15%
LT	1004	43%	46%	7%	0%	4%	89%	7%
MT	500	43%	38%	16%	1%	2%	81%	17%
PL	1000	37%	48%	10%	2%	3%	85%	12%
SK	1203	49%	42%	5%	1%	3%	91%	6%
SI	1000	40%	47%	11%	1%	1%	87%	13%

Q6.2 In your opinion, to what extent do economic factors influence your "quality of life"? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK	Influence	Do not influence
EU25	24786	31%	47%	17%	3%	3%	78%	19%
Sex								
Male	11955	31%	49%	16%	3%	2%	80%	18%
Female	12831	31%	46%	17%	3%	3%	77%	20%
Age								
15-24	3783	29%	49%	16%	3%	3%	78%	19%
25-39	6576	35%	48%	13%	2%	1%	84%	15%
40-54	6328	34%	48%	13%	2%	2%	83%	16%
55 +	8075	26%	44%	23%	4%	4%	70%	26%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	31%	41%	19%	4%	4%	72%	23%
16-19	9413	31%	48%	16%	3%	2%	79%	19%
20+	6496	32%	50%	15%	2%	1%	82%	17%
Still Studying	2459	29%	50%	16%	3%	3%	79%	19%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self-employed	2008	35%	49%	12%	2%	3%	84%	14%
Managers	2416	33%	51%	13%	2%	0%	85%	15%
Other white collars	2769	35%	49%	14%	2%	1%	83%	16%
Manual workers	4680	33%	48%	15%	3%	2%	81%	17%
House persons	2618	30%	44%	19%	3%	4%	74%	21%
Unemployed	1688	39%	43%	13%	3%	2%	81%	17%
Retired	6148	25%	45%	22%	4%	4%	70%	26%
Students	2459	29%	50%	16%	3%	3%	79%	19%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	29%	47%	18%	3%	3%	76%	21%
Small/mid size town	10145	31%	48%	16%	3%	2%	78%	19%
Large town	6447	34%	46%	15%	3%	2%	80%	18%
Environmental issues								
Well informed	13367	29%	50%	17%	3%	1%	79%	20%
Badly informed	10917	33%	44%	16%	3%	3%	78%	19%
Efforts to take care of environment								
Often	10636	32%	47%	16%	3%	2%	79%	19%
Sometimes	10475	30%	49%	17%	2%	2%	79%	19%
Rarely/ Never	3360	31%	43%	18%	5%	4%	74%	22%

Q6.3 In your opinion, to what extent do social factors influence your "quality of life"? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK	Influence	Do not influence
EU25	24786	25%	47%	21%	4%	3%	72%	25%
EU15	15529	24%	46%	22%	5%	3%	71%	26%
NMS10	9257	29%	49%	16%	2%	4%	78%	18%
BE	1000	27%	45%	25%	3%	0%	72%	28%
DK	1059	52%	34%	9%	3%	2%	86%	12%
DE	1561	11%	42%	37%	9%	2%	52%	46%
EL	1000	53%	37%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%
ES	1031	28%	48%	16%	4%	5%	76%	20%
FR	1001	29%	47%	18%	3%	3%	76%	21%
IE	1000	33%	40%	20%	4%	4%	73%	23%
IT	1018	29%	53%	11%	3%	4%	82%	14%
LU	506	31%	44%	15%	6%	4%	75%	21%
NL	1011	29%	46%	21%	3%	1%	75%	24%
AT	1007	25%	42%	25%	4%	3%	68%	29%
PT	1000	40%	45%	8%	2%	4%	85%	11%
FI	1013	14%	61%	23%	2%	1%	75%	25%
SE	1000	41%	38%	17%	3%	0%	80%	20%
UK	1322	17%	48%	26%	6%	4%	64%	32%
CY	508	42%	43%	11%	3%	2%	85%	14%
CZ	1025	37%	49%	11%	1%	2%	86%	12%
EE	1002	30%	52%	15%	1%	2%	82%	16%
HU	1005	46%	42%	9%	2%	1%	88%	11%
LV	1011	41%	41%	14%	2%	2%	82%	16%
LT	1004	39%	47%	9%	1%	5%	86%	9%
MT	500	38%	36%	20%	3%	3%	74%	23%
PL	1000	18%	52%	21%	3%	6%	70%	24%
SK	1203	44%	44%	8%	1%	3%	88%	9%
SI	1000	37%	46%	15%	2%	0%	83%	16%

Q6.3 In your opinion, to what extent do social factors influence your "quality of life"? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK	Influence	Do not influence
EU25	24786	25%	47%	21%	4%	3%	72%	25%
Sex								
Male	11955	25%	48%	21%	5%	2%	72%	25%
Female	12831	26%	46%	21%	4%	4%	72%	25%
Age								
15-24	3783	27%	48%	18%	4%	3%	75%	22%
25-39	6576	28%	49%	18%	3%	2%	77%	21%
40-54	6328	26%	48%	21%	4%	2%	74%	24%
55 +	8075	22%	43%	25%	6%	5%	65%	30%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	24%	43%	23%	6%	5%	66%	29%
16-19	9413	23%	48%	22%	4%	2%	71%	27%
20+	6496	28%	49%	19%	3%	2%	76%	22%
Still Studying	2459	29%	48%	16%	3%	3%	77%	20%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self-employed	2008	27%	49%	17%	5%	3%	75%	22%
Managers	2416	29%	49%	18%	3%	2%	78%	21%
Other white collars	2769	26%	50%	19%	3%	1%	77%	22%
Manual workers	4680	26%	47%	21%	4%	2%	73%	25%
House persons	2618	24%	45%	21%	5%	5%	69%	26%
Unemployed	1688	28%	46%	19%	4%	3%	74%	23%
Retired	6148	21%	43%	26%	6%	5%	64%	32%
Students	2459	29%	48%	16%	3%	3%	77%	20%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	23%	45%	23%	5%	4%	68%	28%
Small/mid size town	10145	24%	48%	21%	4%	3%	72%	25%
Large town	6447	29%	47%	18%	4%	2%	76%	22%
Environmental issues								
Well informed	13367	24%	49%	21%	4%	2%	73%	25%
Badly informed	10917	26%	45%	20%	5%	4%	71%	25%
Efforts to take care of environment								
Often	10636	28%	46%	20%	4%	2%	73%	25%
Sometimes	10475	23%	50%	21%	3%	3%	73%	24%
Rarely/ Never	3360	23%	43%	23%	6%	4%	66%	29%

Q7 In your opinion, should policy makers consider the environment to be just as important as economic and social policies? *(ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

	TOTAL	Yes	No	DK
EU25	24786	85%	10%	5%
EU15	15529	83%	11%	6%
NMS10	9257	91%	5%	4%
BE	1000	80%	18%	2%
DK	1059	84%	13%	3%
DE	1561	81%	15%	4%
EL	1000	95%	2%	3%
ES	1031	87%	6%	7%
FR	1001	87%	9%	3%
IE	1000	81%	7%	12%
IT	1018	79%	12%	9%
LU	506	83%	10%	7%
NL	1011	75%	20%	4%
AT	1007	74%	11%	15%
PT	1000	85%	6%	9%
FI	1013	84%	14%	1%
SE	1000	86%	12%	2%
UK	1322	87%	7%	6%
CY	508	91%	5%	5%
CZ	1025	89%	6%	4%
EE	1002	91%	5%	4%
HU	1005	90%	5%	5%
LV	1011	85%	9%	6%
LT	1004	91%	5%	4%
MT	500	89%	8%	3%
PL	1000	92%	5%	4%
SK	1203	89%	6%	5%
SI	1000	94%	4%	2%

Q7 In your opinion, should policy makers consider the environment to be just as important as economic and social policies? *(ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

	TOTAL	Yes	No	DK
EU25	24786	85%	10%	5%
Sex				
Male	11955	84%	11%	5%
Female	12831	85%	9%	6%
Age				
15-24	3783	84%	10%	6%
25-39	6576	85%	10%	4%
40-54	6328	86%	10%	4%
55 +	8075	83%	10%	7%
Education (End of)				
15	6022	82%	10%	8%
16-19	9413	87%	10%	4%
20+	6496	85%	10%	4%
Still Studying	2459	82%	13%	5%
Respondant occupation scale				
Self-employed	2008	83%	13%	4%
Managers	2416	87%	11%	3%
Other white collars	2769	86%	10%	4%
Manual workers	4680	87%	8%	5%
House persons	2618	83%	9%	8%
Unemployed	1688	86%	9%	5%
Retired	6148	83%	10%	6%
Students	2459	82%	13%	5%
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	8112	84%	10%	5%
Small/mid size town	10145	84%	10%	5%
Large town	6447	85%	10%	5%
Environmental issues				
Well informed	13367	86%	11%	3%
Badly informed	10917	84%	9%	7%
Efforts to take care of environment				
Often	10636	90%	7%	3%
Sometimes	10475	85%	11%	4%
Rarely/ Never	3360	72%	16%	12%

Q8 In your opinion, should policy makers take into account environmental concerns when deciding policy in other areas such as the economy and employment? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK	Take into account	Don't take into account
EU25	24786	41%	47%	7%	1%	4%	88%	8%
EU15	15529	39%	49%	8%	1%	4%	87%	9%
NMS10	9257	56%	38%	3%	0%	3%	94%	3%
BE	1000	35%	52%	12%	1%	1%	87%	13%
DK	1059	50%	43%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
DE	1561	24%	58%	15%	1%	3%	81%	16%
EL	1000	62%	31%	3%	0%	4%	93%	4%
ES	1031	49%	39%	5%	1%	6%	88%	5%
FR	1001	49%	43%	5%	1%	3%	91%	5%
IE	1000	48%	37%	4%	1%	10%	85%	5%
IT	1018	43%	45%	6%	1%	4%	88%	7%
LU	506	43%	40%	8%	2%	7%	82%	10%
NL	1011	32%	56%	9%	2%	2%	88%	10%
AT	1007	40%	45%	6%	1%	7%	85%	8%
PT	1000	33%	51%	5%	1%	10%	84%	6%
FI	1013	30%	64%	6%	0%	1%	93%	6%
SE	1000	36%	52%	7%	1%	3%	89%	8%
UK	1322	35%	53%	7%	1%	5%	87%	8%
CY	508	58%	32%	4%	1%	5%	91%	4%
CZ	1025	62%	34%	2%	0%	2%	95%	2%
EE	1002	43%	48%	3%	0%	5%	91%	4%
HU	1005	44%	47%	4%	0%	4%	91%	4%
LV	1011	43%	45%	7%	1%	3%	89%	8%
LT	1004	70%	26%	1%	0%	2%	96%	1%
MT	500	59%	35%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
PL	1000	58%	37%	2%	0%	2%	95%	3%
SK	1203	54%	40%	3%	0%	2%	95%	3%
SI	1000	51%	45%	2%	0%	2%	97%	2%

Q8 In your opinion, should policy makers take into account environmental concerns when deciding policy in other areas such as the economy and employment? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK	Take into account	Don't take into account
EU25	24786	41%	47%	7%	1%	4%	88%	8%
Sex								
Male	11955	41%	48%	8%	1%	3%	88%	9%
Female	12831	42%	46%	6%	1%	5%	89%	7%
Age								
15-24	3783	38%	50%	7%	1%	4%	88%	8%
25-39	6576	42%	48%	6%	1%	3%	90%	7%
40-54	6328	44%	46%	7%	1%	3%	90%	8%
55 +	8075	41%	45%	7%	1%	5%	86%	8%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	38%	46%	8%	1%	7%	84%	9%
16-19	9413	42%	48%	7%	1%	3%	89%	8%
20+	6496	45%	47%	6%	0%	2%	92%	6%
Still Studying	2459	40%	48%	7%	1%	4%	88%	8%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self-employed	2008	41%	47%	8%	1%	2%	89%	9%
Managers	2416	47%	45%	6%	1%	1%	92%	6%
Other white collars	2769	42%	49%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
Manual workers	4680	40%	49%	7%	1%	4%	88%	8%
House persons	2618	39%	47%	7%	1%	7%	86%	7%
Unemployed	1688	44%	44%	8%	1%	4%	87%	8%
Retired	6148	41%	46%	7%	1%	5%	87%	8%
Students	2459	40%	48%	7%	1%	4%	88%	8%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	38%	49%	8%	1%	4%	87%	9%
Small/mid size town	10145	42%	47%	6%	1%	4%	89%	7%
Large town	6447	44%	45%	7%	1%	3%	89%	8%
Environmental issues								
Well informed	13367	41%	49%	7%	1%	2%	91%	8%
Badly informed	10917	42%	45%	7%	1%	5%	87%	8%
Efforts to take care of environment								
Often	10636	51%	42%	5%	1%	2%	92%	5%
Sometimes	10475	36%	53%	8%	1%	3%	89%	8%
Rarely/ Never	3360	32%	47%	12%	2%	7%	79%	14%

Q9 Would you say that, you personally make an effort to protect the environment? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK	Make an effort	Don't make an effort
EU25	24786	43%	42%	10%	3%	1%	85%	14%
EU15	15529	45%	42%	9%	2%	1%	87%	12%
NMS10	9257	32%	42%	17%	6%	2%	75%	23%
BE	1000	62%	31%	6%	1%	0%	93%	7%
DK	1059	49%	42%	7%	2%	1%	91%	9%
DE	1561	53%	36%	9%	1%	1%	90%	10%
EL	1000	36%	47%	12%	5%	1%	82%	17%
ES	1031	40%	45%	9%	5%	2%	85%	13%
FR	1001	61%	33%	4%	0%	1%	95%	5%
IE	1000	52%	36%	7%	3%	2%	88%	10%
IT	1018	23%	53%	17%	4%	3%	77%	21%
LU	506	73%	24%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
NL	1011	48%	42%	7%	3%	0%	90%	10%
AT	1007	49%	38%	8%	2%	3%	87%	10%
PT	1000	29%	55%	11%	4%	1%	84%	15%
FI	1013	57%	34%	8%	0%	0%	91%	9%
SE	1000	41%	45%	12%	2%	0%	86%	13%
UK	1322	43%	46%	8%	3%	1%	89%	10%
CY	508	34%	48%	14%	4%	0%	82%	18%
CZ	1025	40%	42%	15%	2%	2%	81%	16%
EE	1002	39%	39%	16%	4%	2%	79%	20%
HU	1005	38%	36%	18%	7%	1%	74%	24%
LV	1011	40%	44%	11%	3%	2%	85%	13%
LT	1004	47%	42%	7%	2%	2%	89%	9%
MT	500	67%	28%	4%	1%	0%	95%	4%
PL	1000	23%	46%	19%	9%	3%	69%	28%
SK	1203	40%	39%	17%	1%	3%	78%	19%
SI	1000	73%	24%	2%	0%	0%	97%	2%

Q9 Would you say that, you personally make an effort to protect the environment? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK	Make an effort	Don't make an effort
EU25	24786	43%	42%	10%	3%	1%	85%	14%
Sex								
Male	11955	40%	43%	12%	3%	1%	84%	15%
Female	12831	45%	41%	9%	3%	1%	87%	12%
Age								
15-24	3783	28%	48%	18%	4%	1%	76%	23%
25-39	6576	40%	47%	10%	2%	1%	87%	12%
40-54	6328	48%	40%	9%	2%	1%	89%	11%
55 +	8075	48%	38%	9%	4%	2%	86%	12%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	41%	42%	10%	5%	2%	83%	15%
16-19	9413	44%	42%	10%	2%	1%	87%	12%
20+	6496	48%	41%	8%	2%	1%	89%	10%
Still Studying	2459	29%	47%	19%	4%	1%	76%	23%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self-employed	2008	40%	45%	11%	3%	1%	85%	14%
Managers	2416	53%	38%	8%	1%	1%	91%	8%
Other white collars	2769	41%	47%	10%	2%	0%	88%	12%
Manual workers	4680	43%	43%	11%	3%	1%	86%	13%
House persons	2618	43%	43%	8%	3%	2%	87%	12%
Unemployed	1688	41%	43%	11%	4%	1%	83%	16%
Retired	6148	47%	38%	9%	4%	2%	85%	13%
Students	2459	29%	47%	19%	4%	1%	76%	23%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	48%	39%	9%	3%	1%	87%	12%
Small/mid size town	10145	40%	44%	11%	3%	1%	85%	14%
Large town	6447	40%	44%	12%	3%	1%	84%	15%
Environmental issues								
Well informed	13367	50%	41%	7%	2%	0%	91%	9%
Badly informed	10917	35%	44%	15%	5%	1%	80%	19%
Efforts to take care of environment								
Often	10636	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Sometimes	10475	-	100%	-	-	-	100%	-
Rarely/ Never	3360	-	-	77%	23%	-	-	100%

Q10 Which of these statements best reflects your own situation in relation to your efforts to take care of the environment? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(IF 'OFTEN' OR 'SOMETIMES', CODE 1 OR 2 IN Q9)

	TOTAL	I take care of the environment and it is having an impact	I would like to do more but it brings too many disadvantages (time consuming, more costly, etc.)	I take care of the environment but it does not have much of an impact as long as other citizens do not do the same	I take care of the environment but it does not have much of an impact as long as the big polluters (corporations and industry) don't do the same	I would like to do more but I don't know what to do	DK
EU25	21112	19%	13%	30%	27%	9%	1%
EU15	13555	20%	13%	29%	27%	9%	1%
NMS10	6900	14%	11%	40%	25%	8%	1%
BE	931	21%	9%	29%	35%	6%	0%
DK	959	27%	15%	22%	27%	9%	1%
DE	1399	33%	5%	30%	27%	5%	1%
EL	823	11%	7%	36%	38%	8%	-
ES	878	24%	13%	24%	22%	14%	3%
FR	948	13%	9%	35%	35%	7%	1%
IE	876	18%	16%	34%	23%	7%	1%
IT	781	9%	31%	22%	19%	17%	2%
LU	492	27%	8%	32%	29%	3%	0%
NL	909	43%	8%	18%	27%	4%	0%
AT	876	26%	13%	27%	28%	4%	0%
PT	838	26%	9%	39%	21%	4%	1%
FI	925	30%	10%	24%	28%	8%	-
SE	861	22%	20%	14%	31%	13%	1%
UK	1176	10%	15%	33%	28%	12%	2%
CY	414	14%	11%	38%	22%	15%	-
CZ	834	8%	10%	36%	37%	9%	1%
EE	788	13%	12%	41%	20%	13%	1%
HU	745	16%	7%	48%	24%	6%	0%
LV	855	18%	12%	36%	22%	10%	2%
LT	892	18%	17%	33%	19%	10%	3%
MT	476	14%	12%	42%	18%	12%	1%
PL	689	15%	12%	40%	23%	8%	2%
SK	943	12%	12%	46%	20%	8%	1%
SI	974	20%	8%	30%	35%	7%	0%

Q10 Which of these statements best reflects your own situation in relation to your efforts to take care of the environment? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(IF 'OFTEN' OR 'SOMETIMES' , CODE 1 OR 2 IN Q9)

TOTAL	I take care of the environment and it is having an impact	I would like to do more but it brings too many disadvantages (time consuming, more costly, etc.)	I take care of the environment but it does not have much of an impact as long as other citizens do not do the same	I take care of the environment but it does not have much of an impact as long as the big polluters (corporations and industry) don't do the same	I would like to do more but I don't know what to do	DK	
EU25	21112	19%	13%	30%	27%	9%	1%
Sex							
Male	9985	20%	13%	29%	27%	8%	1%
Female	11127	19%	12%	31%	27%	10%	1%
Age							
15-24	2882	13%	16%	33%	25%	12%	1%
25-39	5697	17%	16%	31%	26%	9%	1%
40-54	5601	20%	11%	30%	30%	8%	1%
55 +	6911	24%	10%	30%	26%	9%	2%
Education (End of)							
15	5007	22%	12%	30%	23%	11%	2%
16-19	8157	18%	13%	32%	27%	8%	1%
20+	5770	20%	13%	27%	31%	8%	1%
Still Studying	1864	15%	15%	33%	25%	11%	1%
Respondant occupation scale							
Self-employed	1714	19%	18%	23%	29%	9%	1%
Managers	2197	21%	13%	28%	31%	7%	1%
Other white collars	2429	15%	14%	31%	30%	9%	1%
Manual workers	4001	19%	14%	30%	27%	9%	1%
House persons	2268	19%	12%	33%	23%	11%	2%
Unemployed	1406	16%	11%	34%	26%	11%	1%
Retired	5234	24%	9%	31%	26%	9%	2%
Students	1864	15%	15%	33%	25%	11%	1%
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	7049	23%	11%	29%	27%	8%	2%
Small/mid size town	8604	17%	14%	31%	26%	10%	1%
Large town	5412	18%	13%	31%	28%	9%	1%
Environmental issues							
Well informed	12138	23%	12%	30%	27%	8%	1%
Badly informed	8688	15%	14%	31%	27%	11%	1%
Efforts to take care of environment							
Often	10636	27%	7%	31%	28%	6%	1%
Sometimes	10475	12%	19%	30%	26%	13%	2%
Rarely/ Never	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q11 Why don't you do more efforts to take care of the environment? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(IF 'RARELY' OR 'NEVER' , CODE 3 OR 4 IN Q9)

	TOTAL	I do not care about the environment	It brings too many disadvantages (time consuming, more costly, etc.)	It does not have an impact as long as other citizens do not do the same	It does not have an impact as long as the big polluters (corporations and industry) do not do the same	I don't believe the environment is in danger	DK
EU25	3360	3%	21%	27%	33%	4%	11%
EU15	1810	4%	22%	25%	33%	5%	11%
NMS10	2143	3%	21%	31%	33%	3%	10%
BE	68	12%	16%	29%	32%	5%	6%
DK	90	2%	24%	22%	34%	6%	12%
DE	154	2%	12%	36%	40%	4%	4%
EL	167	1%	6%	47%	42%	0%	3%
ES	137	9%	24%	12%	24%	7%	24%
FR	47	7%	31%	10%	42%	6%	4%
IE	101	3%	19%	28%	20%	12%	18%
IT	211	2%	26%	28%	32%	3%	10%
LU	14	19%	30%	10%	15%	13%	13%
NL	102	6%	17%	14%	45%	5%	13%
AT	105	6%	26%	24%	31%	4%	10%
PT	148	4%	10%	35%	31%	8%	13%
FI	86	2%	30%	15%	38%	8%	7%
SE	134	4%	24%	23%	35%	2%	12%
UK	137	3%	26%	19%	26%	8%	19%
CY	92	3%	24%	34%	19%	1%	20%
CZ	169	6%	13%	36%	37%	3%	5%
EE	198	-	13%	36%	34%	3%	14%
HU	245	2%	7%	41%	40%	6%	4%
LV	135	11%	9%	38%	30%	5%	8%
LT	89	12%	24%	30%	22%	3%	10%
MT	22	12%	23%	33%	5%	3%	23%
PL	284	2%	26%	25%	31%	2%	14%
SK	225	4%	11%	56%	25%	2%	2%
SI	25	4%	30%	43%	18%	-	4%

Q11 Why don't you do more efforts to take care of the environment? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(IF 'RARELY' OR 'NEVER' , CODE 3 OR 4 IN Q9)

	TOTAL	I do not care about the environment	It brings too many disadvantages (time consuming, more costly, etc.)	It does not have an impact as long as other citizens do not do the same	It does not have an impact as long as the big polluters (corporations and industry) do not do the same	I don't believe the environment is in danger	DK
EU25	3360	3%	21%	27%	33%	4%	11%
Sex							
Male	1829	3%	22%	28%	33%	4%	11%
Female	1531	4%	21%	26%	33%	5%	11%
Age							
15-24	851	4%	21%	29%	30%	5%	12%
25-39	820	2%	25%	26%	34%	3%	9%
40-54	678	3%	26%	28%	35%	3%	6%
55 +	1008	5%	16%	24%	33%	6%	16%
Education (End of)							
15	908	6%	19%	26%	30%	7%	13%
16-19	1169	2%	23%	29%	34%	3%	9%
20+	647	2%	24%	25%	37%	2%	10%
Still Studying	566	4%	20%	27%	32%	5%	12%
Respondant occupation scale							
Self-employed	275	1%	32%	28%	28%	3%	9%
Managers	204	1%	26%	25%	37%	3%	8%
Other white collars	328	2%	20%	24%	44%	1%	9%
Manual workers	618	3%	24%	26%	33%	5%	9%
House persons	303	5%	22%	22%	32%	7%	11%
Unemployed	263	3%	23%	30%	28%	5%	10%
Retired	803	5%	16%	29%	31%	4%	15%
Students	566	4%	20%	27%	32%	5%	12%
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	949	4%	22%	26%	32%	4%	11%
Small/mid size town	1428	3%	20%	27%	33%	4%	13%
Large town	980	4%	23%	27%	33%	4%	9%
Environmental issues							
Well informed	1163	3%	26%	26%	33%	4%	9%
Badly informed	2088	4%	19%	28%	33%	5%	12%
Efforts to take care of environment							
Often	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sometimes	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rarely/ Never	3360	3%	21%	27%	33%	4%	11%

Q12 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Newspapers	Magazines	Television news	The radio	Films and documentaries on television	Conversations with relatives/family/friends/neighbours/colleagues	Books	The Internet	Publications/brochures/information and material	Events (conferences, fairs/exhibitions, festivals, etc.)	I am not interested in environment (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	51%	17%	72%	24%	35%	16%	7%	11%	13%	5%	1%	1%	1%
EU15	15529	51%	17%	71%	23%	35%	16%	6%	11%	14%	5%	1%	1%	1%
NMS10	9257	47%	18%	76%	32%	37%	12%	7%	12%	9%	4%	1%	1%	1%
BE	1000	48%	19%	72%	30%	37%	14%	5%	11%	21%	7%	1%	1%	0%
DK	1059	62%	6%	83%	28%	44%	13%	5%	15%	15%	3%	0%	0%	1%
DE	1561	59%	16%	75%	23%	32%	24%	6%	11%	14%	4%	1%	0%	0%
EL	1000	43%	18%	86%	13%	33%	17%	7%	5%	10%	3%	0%	0%	0%
ES	1031	38%	14%	73%	27%	22%	14%	8%	8%	8%	3%	1%	1%	2%
FR	1001	47%	24%	65%	29%	49%	12%	6%	8%	14%	8%	0%	0%	0%
IE	1000	66%	12%	76%	35%	23%	13%	8%	7%	16%	4%	1%	2%	2%
IT	1018	36%	23%	65%	12%	32%	15%	5%	7%	9%	7%	1%	0%	1%
LU	506	57%	27%	68%	34%	42%	13%	4%	9%	16%	6%	0%	1%	-
NL	1011	65%	21%	69%	16%	40%	13%	4%	16%	26%	3%	1%	1%	0%
AT	1007	55%	24%	70%	21%	39%	19%	7%	13%	14%	2%	1%	2%	2%
PT	1000	48%	20%	88%	13%	23%	15%	4%	6%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%
FI	1013	72%	15%	76%	20%	26%	9%	8%	17%	19%	4%	-	2%	0%
SE	1000	73%	4%	81%	29%	43%	16%	5%	14%	19%	3%	-	1%	0%
UK	1322	63%	11%	70%	27%	38%	14%	9%	16%	17%	3%	1%	1%	1%
CY	508	44%	19%	82%	28%	43%	17%	5%	6%	11%	5%	0%	2%	1%
CZ	1025	56%	21%	77%	29%	42%	14%	7%	15%	12%	4%	1%	0%	1%
EE	1002	50%	16%	67%	41%	42%	9%	5%	24%	5%	4%	1%	0%	0%
HU	1005	59%	3%	88%	32%	37%	17%	8%	6%	9%	2%	1%	1%	1%
LV	1011	53%	19%	80%	30%	23%	7%	5%	14%	7%	2%	1%	1%	0%
LT	1004	77%	12%	87%	51%	26%	6%	5%	13%	6%	4%	1%	1%	1%
MT	500	55%	10%	68%	39%	30%	12%	5%	20%	13%	4%	-	2%	0%
PL	1000	38%	20%	71%	32%	36%	11%	8%	12%	8%	4%	1%	1%	1%
SK	1203	43%	30%	76%	28%	41%	14%	7%	11%	17%	5%	1%	0%	1%
SI	1000	64%	16%	85%	43%	31%	11%	4%	14%	10%	3%	0%	3%	-

Q12 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Newspapers	Magazines	Television news	The radio	Films and documentaries on television	Conversations with relatives/family/friends/neighbours/colleagues	Books	The Internet	Publications/brochures/information and material	Events (conferences, fairs/exhibitions, festivals, etc.)	I am not interested in environment (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	51%	17%	72%	24%	35%	16%	7%	11%	13%	5%	1%	1%	1%
Sex														
Male	11955	54%	18%	70%	25%	34%	14%	7%	14%	13%	5%	1%	1%	1%
Female	12831	48%	17%	74%	24%	37%	17%	6%	8%	13%	4%	1%	1%	1%
Age														
15-24	3783	42%	17%	69%	18%	38%	18%	8%	24%	13%	6%	1%	1%	1%
25-39	6576	49%	19%	71%	24%	39%	16%	6%	14%	14%	5%	1%	0%	1%
40-54	6328	54%	19%	71%	25%	37%	14%	6%	10%	15%	5%	1%	1%	0%
55 +	8075	53%	15%	75%	27%	30%	15%	7%	3%	10%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Education (End of)														
15	6022	46%	12%	79%	27%	27%	17%	5%	3%	7%	2%	2%	1%	1%
16-19	9413	55%	18%	75%	26%	37%	15%	5%	9%	13%	4%	1%	0%	1%
20+	6496	53%	22%	64%	24%	39%	14%	9%	15%	17%	7%	0%	1%	0%
Still Studying	2459	42%	18%	65%	16%	40%	18%	10%	27%	15%	7%	1%	2%	1%
Respondant occupation scale														
Self-employed	2008	52%	19%	66%	22%	31%	15%	7%	13%	13%	5%	0%	1%	1%
Managers	2416	56%	22%	58%	23%	44%	12%	10%	19%	23%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Other white collars	2769	52%	22%	72%	20%	41%	14%	6%	14%	14%	6%	1%	1%	0%
Manual workers	4680	53%	15%	77%	27%	36%	16%	5%	9%	12%	3%	1%	0%	1%
House persons	2618	48%	16%	76%	24%	30%	18%	5%	5%	11%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Unemployed	1688	45%	18%	74%	26%	36%	17%	5%	13%	11%	5%	1%	0%	1%
Retired	6148	52%	15%	76%	29%	30%	14%	6%	2%	10%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Students	2459	42%	18%	65%	16%	40%	18%	10%	27%	15%	7%	1%	2%	1%
Subjective urbanisation														
Rural village	8112	51%	16%	75%	28%	32%	16%	6%	8%	12%	4%	1%	1%	1%
Small/mid size town	10145	49%	17%	72%	22%	38%	16%	6%	11%	13%	5%	1%	1%	1%
Large town	6447	52%	19%	69%	24%	36%	16%	8%	14%	14%	5%	1%	1%	0%
Environmental issues														
Well informed	13367	55%	18%	71%	25%	37%	16%	8%	13%	15%	5%	0%	1%	0%
Badly informed	10917	46%	17%	74%	24%	34%	15%	5%	9%	10%	4%	1%	1%	1%
Efforts to take care of environment														
Often	10636	54%	18%	70%	27%	39%	17%	8%	11%	17%	6%	0%	1%	0%
Sometimes	10475	51%	18%	74%	23%	34%	16%	6%	11%	11%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Rarely/ Never	3360	42%	13%	74%	22%	30%	13%	5%	10%	7%	3%	4%	1%	2%

Q13 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to environmental issues? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	National Government	Regional/local Government	European Union	Companies	Trade unions	Political parties standing for environment (Greens, etc.)	Environmental protection associations (Green Peace, World Wildlife Fund, etc.)	Consumer associations and other citizens' organizations	Scientists	Teachers at school or university	Family/neighbours/friends/colleagues	Television	The radio	Newspapers	None of them (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	11%	12%	12%	2%	3%	13%	42%	18%	32%	8%	8%	27%	7%	15%	4%	1%	3%
EU15	15529	11%	12%	10%	2%	3%	12%	42%	20%	32%	7%	7%	26%	6%	15%	4%	1%	3%
NMS10	9257	9%	14%	20%	2%	2%	15%	40%	8%	31%	13%	10%	32%	10%	14%	3%	0%	3%
BE	1000	9%	9%	11%	2%	3%	10%	40%	20%	49%	14%	9%	30%	10%	18%	2%	1%	1%
DK	1059	20%	15%	7%	2%	2%	22%	38%	26%	53%	10%	6%	18%	6%	13%	2%	0%	2%
DE	1561	5%	6%	6%	1%	2%	12%	52%	27%	32%	9%	10%	30%	7%	22%	5%	0%	1%
EL	1000	33%	23%	21%	0%	6%	10%	50%	11%	39%	11%	6%	21%	2%	5%	3%	1%	0%
ES	1031	9%	6%	8%	2%	3%	11%	30%	10%	32%	10%	8%	38%	10%	13%	5%	1%	3%
FR	1001	11%	18%	13%	3%	4%	16%	44%	38%	45%	7%	6%	11%	4%	11%	2%	0%	3%
IE	1000	26%	17%	18%	2%	2%	20%	36%	13%	27%	14%	9%	30%	9%	13%	3%	1%	6%
IT	1018	16%	19%	17%	6%	3%	12%	36%	12%	19%	4%	5%	32%	5%	13%	1%	-	3%
LU	506	27%	21%	13%	4%	6%	21%	47%	13%	32%	6%	11%	18%	4%	7%	3%	-	1%
NL	1011	10%	9%	6%	3%	4%	23%	53%	20%	46%	8%	7%	18%	4%	20%	2%	0%	1%
AT	1007	17%	24%	9%	3%	6%	18%	51%	23%	22%	8%	15%	18%	4%	5%	5%	2%	4%
PT	1000	25%	14%	22%	3%	0%	12%	36%	13%	17%	7%	6%	27%	2%	6%	4%	-	9%
FI	1013	14%	11%	11%	2%	2%	14%	33%	15%	45%	11%	5%	31%	8%	29%	2%	1%	1%
SE	1000	13%	23%	5%	2%	2%	18%	60%	21%	51%	10%	5%	16%	7%	13%	2%	0%	1%
UK	1322	8%	5%	5%	0%	3%	7%	36%	13%	23%	4%	6%	22%	8%	13%	7%	1%	3%
CY	508	34%	25%	35%	0%	3%	19%	43%	12%	38%	8%	6%	23%	2%	5%	2%	1%	1%
CZ	1025	15%	24%	20%	2%	3%	28%	42%	8%	37%	12%	11%	32%	8%	18%	2%	0%	2%
EE	1002	6%	8%	6%	2%	2%	22%	33%	10%	41%	9%	12%	37%	16%	18%	1%	0%	3%
HU	1005	21%	20%	38%	2%	2%	21%	39%	14%	21%	13%	11%	20%	3%	5%	5%	0%	1%
LV	1011	5%	6%	5%	1%	1%	4%	28%	2%	32%	5%	5%	46%	14%	22%	4%	0%	3%
LT	1004	22%	15%	22%	3%	3%	11%	34%	6%	39%	10%	8%	48%	20%	29%	2%	1%	5%
MT	500	30%	15%	38%	2%	2%	22%	44%	5%	20%	12%	5%	17%	8%	7%	3%	0%	3%
PL	1000	3%	9%	15%	2%	1%	8%	38%	5%	30%	13%	10%	33%	10%	14%	4%	1%	4%
SK	1203	10%	18%	23%	4%	4%	26%	52%	11%	29%	16%	11%	29%	10%	10%	2%	0%	3%
SI	1000	11%	6%	11%	2%	1%	12%	46%	17%	45%	11%	12%	41%	15%	22%	5%	2%	1%

Q13 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to environmental issues? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	National Government	Regional/local Government	European Union	Companies	Trade unions	Political parties standing for environment (Greens, etc.)	Environmental protection associations (Green Peace, World Wildlife Fund, etc.)	Consumer associations and other citizens' organizations	Scientists	Teachers at school or university	Family/neighbours/friends/colleagues	Television	The radio	Newspapers	None of them (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	
EU25	24786	11%	12%	12%	2%	3%	13%	42%	18%	32%	8%	8%	27%	7%	15%	4%	1%	3%	
Sex																			
Male	11955	12%	12%	13%	3%	3%	12%	41%	18%	34%	9%	6%	26%	7%	16%	3%	1%	2%	
Female	12831	10%	12%	10%	2%	3%	13%	42%	18%	30%	8%	9%	28%	7%	14%	4%	0%	3%	
Age																			
15-24	3783	11%	10%	14%	2%	3%	15%	44%	11%	35%	16%	9%	24%	4%	13%	2%	0%	3%	
25-39	6576	11%	11%	12%	3%	3%	13%	47%	18%	34%	8%	7%	25%	6%	14%	4%	0%	2%	
40-54	6328	10%	11%	12%	2%	3%	13%	45%	21%	33%	7%	7%	26%	7%	17%	4%	1%	2%	
55 +	8075	12%	14%	10%	2%	3%	11%	33%	19%	28%	6%	8%	30%	9%	15%	4%	1%	4%	
Education (End of)																			
15	6022	14%	14%	9%	2%	3%	9%	31%	14%	22%	5%	10%	35%	9%	14%	5%	1%	4%	
16-19	9413	11%	12%	11%	2%	3%	13%	42%	19%	31%	7%	8%	27%	7%	15%	5%	0%	2%	
20+	6496	9%	11%	13%	2%	2%	15%	49%	24%	40%	8%	6%	21%	6%	16%	2%	0%	1%	
Still Studying	2459	11%	9%	15%	2%	3%	15%	48%	10%	39%	21%	9%	19%	3%	13%	1%	0%	3%	
Respondant occupation scale																			
Self-employed	2008	11%	14%	13%	3%	3%	12%	41%	17%	31%	7%	8%	26%	7%	16%	2%	1%	2%	
Managers	2416	9%	10%	13%	1%	3%	16%	54%	26%	46%	10%	5%	16%	6%	15%	2%	0%	1%	
Other white collars	2769	12%	12%	12%	4%	2%	14%	47%	22%	35%	7%	6%	25%	6%	17%	3%	0%	2%	
Manual workers	4680	11%	12%	12%	2%	3%	13%	44%	18%	28%	7%	8%	28%	6%	14%	5%	0%	2%	
House persons	2618	11%	10%	9%	2%	2%	10%	39%	15%	27%	5%	11%	35%	8%	14%	5%	1%	3%	
Unemployed	1688	8%	9%	14%	2%	3%	14%	40%	18%	30%	9%	8%	29%	8%	12%	5%	1%	2%	
Retired	6148	13%	15%	10%	2%	3%	11%	32%	18%	27%	7%	8%	30%	9%	15%	4%	1%	4%	
Students	2459	11%	9%	15%	2%	3%	15%	48%	10%	39%	21%	9%	19%	3%	13%	1%	0%	3%	
Subjective urbanisation																			
Rural village	8112	10%	12%	10%	2%	3%	11%	39%	17%	31%	8%	9%	29%	8%	15%	4%	1%	3%	
Small/mid size town	10145	11%	13%	12%	3%	3%	13%	42%	18%	31%	8%	7%	26%	6%	14%	4%	1%	3%	
Large town	6447	11%	11%	13%	2%	3%	14%	44%	19%	35%	9%	7%	24%	7%	15%	4%	0%	2%	
Environmental issues																			
Well informed	13367	11%	12%	12%	3%	3%	13%	44%	19%	35%	9%	7%	26%	7%	17%	2%	0%	1%	
Badly informed	10917	11%	12%	11%	2%	3%	12%	39%	17%	29%	7%	8%	27%	7%	13%	5%	1%	4%	
Efforts to take care of environment																			
Often	10636	10%	12%	11%	2%	3%	15%	46%	23%	35%	9%	8%	23%	8%	15%	3%	1%	1%	
Sometimes	10475	12%	12%	12%	3%	3%	11%	40%	16%	31%	8%	8%	29%	6%	15%	3%	0%	2%	
Rarely/ Never	3360	9%	12%	12%	3%	3%	12%	33%	10%	27%	9%	7%	31%	6%	14%	6%	0%	5%	

Q14 Which level do you think is the most effective for taking decisions about protecting the environment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Local Government	Regional Government	National Government	European Union	United Nations (U.N.)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	28%	22%	33%	33%	16%	1%	5%
EU15	15529	23%	22%	34%	34%	17%	1%	5%
NMS10	9257	50%	22%	29%	27%	9%	0%	4%
BE	1000	25%	24%	27%	50%	16%	1%	2%
DK	1059	21%	22%	50%	44%	22%	0%	2%
DE	1561	20%	16%	34%	44%	24%	1%	3%
EL	1000	52%	27%	45%	32%	7%	1%	1%
ES	1031	17%	22%	39%	32%	13%	1%	9%
FR	1001	24%	34%	29%	37%	19%	0%	4%
IE	1000	41%	14%	41%	34%	10%	2%	8%
IT	1018	25%	31%	33%	27%	9%	0%	5%
LU	506	27%	16%	38%	39%	22%	1%	5%
NL	1011	14%	16%	33%	54%	25%	1%	1%
AT	1007	31%	33%	38%	23%	7%	4%	7%
PT	1000	33%	14%	36%	32%	8%	1%	8%
FI	1013	29%	30%	48%	35%	16%	1%	1%
SE	1000	21%	32%	40%	41%	22%	1%	2%
UK	1322	22%	10%	32%	18%	20%	1%	7%
CY	508	50%	29%	45%	37%	7%	0%	2%
CZ	1025	43%	30%	36%	29%	12%	0%	3%
EE	1002	51%	25%	45%	26%	8%	0%	4%
HU	1005	37%	12%	38%	40%	11%	0%	5%
LV	1011	35%	16%	47%	23%	8%	-	4%
LT	1004	58%	36%	58%	31%	9%	1%	3%
MT	500	43%	6%	32%	53%	13%	0%	5%
PL	1000	55%	20%	18%	21%	7%	0%	4%
SK	1203	55%	22%	34%	29%	12%	-	4%
SI	1000	51%	34%	53%	35%	10%	2%	1%

Q14 Which level do you think is the most effective for taking decisions about protecting the environment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Local Government	Regional Government	National Government	European Union	United Nations (U.N.)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	28%	22%	33%	33%	16%	1%	5%
Sex								
Male	11955	26%	22%	34%	35%	17%	1%	3%
Female	12831	29%	23%	33%	31%	15%	1%	6%
Age								
15-24	3783	25%	23%	31%	32%	18%	1%	5%
25-39	6576	26%	21%	33%	37%	16%	1%	4%
40-54	6328	27%	22%	35%	34%	17%	1%	3%
55 +	8075	30%	23%	34%	28%	14%	1%	6%
Education (End of)								
15	6022	30%	21%	34%	27%	12%	1%	7%
16-19	9413	28%	23%	33%	33%	15%	1%	4%
20+	6496	26%	22%	33%	38%	19%	1%	3%
Still Studying	2459	23%	22%	32%	36%	20%	1%	5%
Respondant occupation scale								
Self-employed	2008	29%	26%	34%	33%	11%	1%	3%
Managers	2416	23%	19%	32%	46%	22%	1%	2%
Other white collars	2769	24%	22%	34%	36%	18%	1%	4%
Manual workers	4680	28%	23%	36%	32%	16%	1%	4%
House persons	2618	27%	22%	34%	29%	13%	1%	8%
Unemployed	1688	29%	22%	28%	32%	17%	1%	4%
Retired	6148	32%	22%	33%	28%	13%	1%	5%
Students	2459	23%	22%	32%	36%	20%	1%	5%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	8112	32%	22%	31%	31%	14%	1%	5%
Small/mid size town	10145	26%	23%	34%	33%	17%	1%	5%
Large town	6447	25%	20%	35%	36%	17%	1%	3%
Environmental issues								
Well informed	13367	28%	23%	34%	36%	18%	1%	2%
Badly informed	10917	27%	22%	34%	30%	14%	1%	6%
Efforts to take care of environment								
Often	10636	28%	23%	34%	35%	18%	1%	3%
Sometimes	10475	28%	23%	33%	32%	15%	1%	4%
Rarely/ Never	3360	26%	20%	33%	29%	13%	1%	8%

Q15 In your opinion, which of the following would make it possible to most effectively solve environmental problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Making national/European Union regulations stricter, with heavy fines for offenders	Better enforcement of existing environmental legislation	Making everyone pay more in taxes, prices, etc. to cover environmental costs	Only taxing those who cause environmental problems	Relying on initiatives from industry, farmers, etc.	Giving environmental NGOs/associations seeking to protect the environment more say in decisions about protecting the environment	Higher financial incentives (tax breaks, subsidies, etc.) to industry, commerce and to citizens	Raising general environmental awareness	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	46%	45%	7%	35%	9%	23%	25%	44%	0%	0%	5%
EU15	15529	45%	45%	7%	34%	10%	23%	25%	46%	0%	1%	5%
NMS10	9257	46%	47%	8%	39%	7%	22%	28%	38%	0%	0%	5%
BE	1000	48%	44%	8%	50%	15%	15%	35%	35%	0%	1%	1%
DK	1059	53%	53%	9%	32%	8%	21%	19%	57%	0%	0%	3%
DE	1561	45%	55%	5%	31%	5%	33%	31%	46%	0%	1%	1%
EL	1000	66%	44%	6%	41%	3%	29%	18%	41%	0%	-	2%
ES	1031	41%	26%	8%	31%	9%	22%	12%	41%	1%	1%	11%
FR	1001	46%	42%	4%	44%	15%	20%	22%	55%	0%	0%	3%
IE	1000	44%	47%	8%	35%	12%	19%	25%	51%	1%	0%	9%
IT	1018	47%	44%	9%	32%	10%	24%	19%	30%	0%	0%	6%
LU	506	53%	32%	11%	35%	13%	20%	20%	47%	1%	0%	5%
NL	1011	57%	33%	8%	38%	7%	25%	41%	55%	1%	0%	1%
AT	1007	44%	42%	8%	44%	10%	27%	31%	43%	0%	1%	4%
PT	1000	46%	42%	8%	33%	16%	19%	15%	35%	1%	0%	13%
FI	1013	51%	45%	8%	35%	8%	21%	33%	51%	0%	0%	0%
SE	1000	53%	51%	6%	25%	5%	22%	34%	69%	0%	0%	1%
UK	1322	38%	51%	7%	29%	11%	15%	27%	53%	1%	0%	8%
CY	508	52%	47%	7%	41%	10%	17%	15%	59%	0%	1%	5%
CZ	1025	50%	43%	12%	44%	7%	26%	27%	47%	0%	0%	4%
EE	1002	33%	41%	5%	36%	13%	27%	23%	51%	1%	-	7%
HU	1005	51%	57%	8%	49%	7%	20%	20%	42%	1%	0%	4%
LV	1011	36%	45%	7%	48%	3%	21%	20%	25%	2%	-	2%
LT	1004	55%	64%	12%	55%	10%	22%	16%	27%	0%	1%	8%
MT	500	59%	49%	5%	46%	3%	22%	20%	55%	-	0%	3%
PL	1000	43%	46%	7%	33%	6%	20%	32%	34%	0%	0%	5%
SK	1203	49%	42%	8%	33%	10%	38%	28%	44%	0%	0%	4%
SI	1000	62%	38%	8%	48%	6%	18%	24%	67%	0%	3%	1%

Q15 In your opinion, which of the following would make it possible to most effectively solve environmental problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Making national/European Union regulations stricter, with heavy fines for offenders	Better enforcement of existing environmental legislation	Making everyone pay more in taxes, prices, etc. to cover environmental costs	Only taxing those who cause environmental problems	Relying on initiatives from industry, farmers, etc.	Giving environmental NGOs/associations seeking to protect the environment more say in decisions about protecting the environment	Higher financial incentives (tax breaks, subsidies, etc.) to industry, commerce and to citizens	Raising general environmental awareness	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	46%	45%	7%	35%	9%	23%	25%	44%	0%	0%	5%
Sex												
Male	11955	46%	48%	8%	35%	9%	21%	27%	43%	0%	0%	4%
Female	12831	45%	43%	6%	35%	9%	25%	23%	45%	1%	1%	6%
Age												
15-24	3783	46%	42%	7%	32%	12%	23%	21%	47%	0%	0%	5%
25-39	6576	50%	45%	7%	34%	9%	22%	29%	45%	0%	0%	3%
40-54	6328	46%	47%	7%	34%	8%	26%	29%	46%	1%	0%	3%
55 +	8075	42%	46%	7%	37%	9%	22%	21%	42%	1%	1%	8%
Education (End of)												
15	6022	42%	39%	7%	38%	9%	19%	18%	40%	1%	1%	9%
16-19	9413	46%	48%	7%	35%	9%	24%	26%	45%	0%	0%	3%
20+	6496	48%	49%	7%	33%	8%	27%	32%	47%	0%	0%	2%
Still Studying	2459	49%	44%	8%	31%	11%	24%	23%	48%	0%	0%	4%
Respondant occupation scale												
Self-employed	2008	44%	45%	9%	33%	10%	20%	32%	38%	1%	1%	3%
Managers	2416	46%	53%	8%	29%	7%	26%	38%	52%	0%	0%	1%
Other white collars	2769	48%	46%	6%	33%	10%	26%	29%	48%	0%	0%	2%
Manual workers	4680	48%	44%	7%	37%	9%	23%	23%	46%	1%	0%	5%
House persons	2618	41%	39%	5%	35%	9%	23%	21%	42%	1%	1%	8%
Unemployed	1688	49%	44%	7%	34%	9%	23%	23%	43%	0%	0%	5%
Retired	6148	42%	46%	7%	38%	9%	21%	20%	41%	1%	0%	7%
Students	2459	49%	44%	8%	31%	11%	24%	23%	48%	0%	0%	4%
Subjective urbanisation												
Rural village	8112	43%	44%	6%	35%	9%	22%	24%	44%	1%	1%	6%
Small/mid size town	10145	46%	45%	7%	35%	9%	23%	25%	46%	0%	0%	4%
Large town	6447	48%	47%	9%	35%	9%	24%	27%	43%	0%	0%	3%
Environmental issues												
Well informed	13367	46%	49%	7%	35%	10%	24%	28%	47%	0%	1%	2%
Badly informed	10917	46%	41%	7%	35%	8%	22%	22%	43%	1%	0%	6%
Efforts to take care of environment												
Often	10636	49%	46%	6%	37%	8%	25%	27%	50%	0%	1%	3%
Sometimes	10475	45%	47%	8%	34%	10%	22%	25%	43%	0%	0%	4%
Rarely/ Never	3360	40%	42%	9%	32%	9%	21%	22%	34%	1%	1%	9%

Q16 In order to contribute protecting the environment, which three would you be ready to do first? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Use public transport as much as possible instead of using your own car	Not have a car	Purchase ecologically friendly products for your daily needs even if you have to pay a little more for them	Sort waste so that it can be recycled	Reduce waste by buying bigger sizes, concentrated products, second hand items or avoid buying over packaged products, etc.	Reduce your home energy consumption (electricity, heating, household appliances, etc.)	Consider environmental aspects when you make large expenditures (buying a car, heating systems, build a house, etc.)	Pay a little more in taxes to help protect the environment	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	30%	8%	31%	72%	32%	39%	24%	5%	2%	3%
EU15	15529	31%	8%	29%	72%	31%	42%	25%	6%	1%	3%
NMS10	9257	21%	8%	39%	75%	34%	28%	18%	4%	2%	4%
BE	1000	32%	9%	36%	76%	34%	42%	28%	4%	1%	0%
DK	1059	22%	16%	32%	70%	23%	48%	37%	11%	1%	2%
DE	1561	27%	9%	33%	75%	40%	50%	29%	2%	1%	1%
EL	1000	50%	7%	31%	68%	31%	30%	18%	3%	3%	2%
ES	1031	37%	7%	22%	65%	27%	39%	14%	4%	3%	8%
FR	1001	36%	6%	24%	79%	29%	43%	27%	4%	1%	2%
IE	1000	26%	4%	35%	80%	34%	37%	17%	8%	3%	5%
IT	1018	34%	10%	24%	61%	29%	32%	24%	2%	2%	5%
LU	506	37%	4%	33%	82%	29%	46%	19%	5%	1%	0%
NL	1011	25%	5%	34%	71%	24%	54%	32%	13%	2%	1%
AT	1007	30%	13%	45%	68%	43%	34%	31%	2%	1%	1%
PT	1000	24%	4%	30%	78%	29%	34%	14%	2%	1%	7%
FI	1013	29%	16%	37%	76%	37%	37%	22%	7%	1%	0%
SE	1000	36%	8%	54%	70%	26%	36%	35%	9%	1%	1%
UK	1322	27%	9%	29%	76%	28%	42%	24%	15%	1%	3%
CY	508	21%	3%	47%	64%	25%	33%	20%	2%	6%	4%
CZ	1025	37%	9%	29%	80%	24%	42%	21%	3%	2%	3%
EE	1002	21%	7%	45%	71%	29%	25%	16%	11%	2%	7%
HU	1005	26%	10%	43%	76%	40%	33%	18%	3%	2%	2%
LV	1011	13%	5%	28%	54%	19%	16%	6%	3%	8%	3%
LT	1004	23%	11%	47%	67%	32%	23%	17%	10%	2%	12%
MT	500	30%	3%	51%	71%	35%	34%	11%	5%	2%	4%
PL	1000	15%	7%	40%	74%	37%	20%	17%	4%	1%	5%
SK	1203	17%	10%	37%	84%	35%	42%	15%	3%	2%	2%
SI	1000	22%	7%	49%	87%	28%	43%	29%	4%	1%	0%

Q16 In order to contribute protecting the environment, which three would you be ready to do first? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Use public transport as much as possible instead of using your own car	Not have a car	Purchase ecologically friendly products for your daily needs even if you have to pay a little more for them	Sort waste so that it can be recycled	Reduce waste by buying bigger sizes, concentrated products, second hand items or avoid buying over packaged products, etc.	Reduce your home energy consumption (electricity, heating, household appliances, etc.)	Consider environmental aspects when you make large expenditures (buying a car, heating systems, build a house, etc.)	Pay a little more in taxes to help protect the environment	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24786	30%	8%	31%	72%	32%	39%	24%	5%	2%	3%
Sex											
Male	11955	29%	8%	30%	71%	31%	39%	25%	7%	2%	3%
Female	12831	30%	9%	32%	74%	33%	40%	22%	4%	1%	3%
Age											
15-24	3783	33%	10%	29%	73%	29%	39%	22%	6%	1%	3%
25-39	6576	30%	7%	32%	71%	35%	40%	26%	5%	1%	2%
40-54	6328	28%	7%	33%	74%	33%	40%	27%	6%	1%	2%
55 +	8075	29%	9%	29%	72%	29%	38%	20%	4%	2%	5%
Education (End of)											
15	6022	27%	11%	25%	71%	29%	39%	17%	4%	2%	6%
16-19	9413	28%	7%	32%	75%	34%	40%	24%	5%	1%	2%
20+	6496	32%	7%	36%	71%	33%	40%	31%	6%	1%	2%
Still Studying	2459	36%	10%	30%	73%	28%	40%	22%	7%	1%	3%
Respondant occupation scale											
Self-employed	2008	22%	6%	35%	69%	32%	37%	28%	5%	2%	3%
Managers	2416	31%	4%	40%	72%	31%	44%	33%	8%	1%	1%
Other white collars	2769	30%	7%	31%	72%	32%	43%	29%	7%	2%	2%
Manual workers	4680	29%	7%	29%	75%	33%	40%	24%	6%	1%	3%
House persons	2618	31%	9%	29%	73%	35%	39%	19%	4%	2%	4%
Unemployed	1688	28%	11%	28%	73%	33%	37%	23%	4%	1%	3%
Retired	6148	29%	10%	29%	72%	30%	37%	19%	3%	2%	5%
Students	2459	36%	10%	30%	73%	28%	40%	22%	7%	1%	3%
Subjective urbanisation											
Rural village	8112	22%	5%	31%	74%	33%	41%	23%	5%	2%	4%
Small/mid size town	10145	30%	9%	30%	73%	31%	40%	24%	5%	2%	3%
Large town	6447	39%	10%	31%	70%	30%	38%	23%	6%	2%	2%
Environmental issues											
Well informed	13367	31%	8%	33%	73%	33%	42%	26%	6%	1%	2%
Badly informed	10917	29%	9%	29%	73%	30%	37%	22%	4%	2%	4%
Efforts to take care of environment											
Often	10636	33%	8%	34%	76%	32%	43%	26%	6%	1%	2%
Sometimes	10475	28%	8%	30%	73%	32%	38%	24%	5%	1%	2%
Rarely/ Never	3360	25%	9%	24%	63%	29%	32%	18%	5%	5%	7%

CATEGORISATION

	Convinced	Sceptics	Unconvinced	Uncommitted	DK
EU25	17%	49%	19%	14%	1%
NL	39%	40%	10%	10%	0%
DE	29%	51%	9%	10%	1%
FI	27%	47%	17%	9%	0%
LU	26%	60%	11%	3%	-
DK	25%	44%	22%	9%	1%
AT	23%	49%	15%	10%	3%
PT	22%	50%	11%	15%	1%
BE	20%	59%	14%	7%	0%
ES	20%	39%	23%	13%	2%
SI	20%	63%	15%	2%	0%
SE	19%	38%	29%	13%	0%
IE	16%	50%	20%	10%	2%
LT	16%	46%	24%	9%	2%
LV	15%	49%	18%	13%	2%
MT	13%	58%	23%	4%	0%
FR	12%	67%	15%	5%	1%
CY	12%	49%	21%	18%	0%
HU	12%	53%	9%	24%	1%
EE	10%	48%	19%	20%	2%
PL	10%	44%	14%	28%	3%
EL	9%	61%	13%	17%	1%
UK	9%	54%	24%	10%	1%
SK	9%	52%	16%	19%	3%
IT	7%	32%	37%	21%	3%
CZ	6%	59%	15%	16%	2%

CATEGORISATION

	TOTAL	Convinced	Sceptics	Unconvinced	Uncommitted	DK
EU25	24786	17%	49%	19%	14%	1%
Sex						
Male	11955	17%	47%	18%	15%	1%
Female	12831	16%	50%	19%	12%	1%
Age						
15-24	3783	10%	44%	21%	23%	1%
25-39	6576	15%	50%	22%	12%	1%
40-54	6328	18%	53%	17%	11%	1%
55 +	8075	20%	47%	17%	12%	2%
Education (End of)						
15	6022	18%	45%	19%	15%	2%
16-19	9413	16%	52%	18%	12%	1%
20+	6496	18%	51%	19%	10%	1%
Still Studying	2459	11%	44%	20%	23%	1%
Respondant occupation scale						
Self-employed	2008	17%	44%	23%	14%	1%
Managers	2416	19%	53%	18%	8%	1%
Other white collars	2769	13%	54%	20%	12%	0%
Manual workers	4680	16%	49%	19%	13%	1%
House persons	2618	16%	48%	20%	12%	2%
Unemployed	1688	13%	51%	18%	16%	1%
Retired	6148	21%	48%	15%	13%	2%
Students	2459	11%	44%	20%	23%	1%
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	8112	20%	49%	17%	12%	1%
Small/mid size town	10145	14%	49%	21%	14%	1%
Large town	6447	15%	49%	18%	15%	1%
Environmental issues						
Well informed	13367	21%	52%	18%	9%	0%
Badly informed	10917	12%	46%	20%	19%	1%
Efforts to take care of environment						
Often	10636	27%	59%	13%	-	-
Sometimes	10475	12%	55%	31%	-	-
Rarely/Never	3360	-	-	-	100%	-