



## Special Eurobarometer 416

# ATTITUDES OF EUROPEAN CITIZENS TOWARDS THE ENVIRONMENT

## REPORT

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This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Environment (DG ENV) and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication.

[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

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The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

**Special Eurobarometer 416 / Wave EB81.3 – TNS Opinion & Social**

**Special Eurobarometer 416**

**Attitudes of European citizens towards the environment**

Survey conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of  
the Directorate-General for Environment

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

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## INTRODUCTION

This Eurobarometer survey on the environment comes three years after the previous report on the subject, and there is no indication that Europeans' concern about environmental issues has diminished in that time.

The most acute concerns relate to pollution of both air and water, the amount of waste that is generated in the EU, and the depletion of natural resources. The impact on health of chemicals used in everyday life is also a source of serious concern. Meanwhile, problems such as species loss and deforestation – even in places far distant from Europe – continue to be big issues for many citizens of EU Member States.

The financial crisis, from which Europe appears to be slowly and partially emerging, did not reduce the focus of European citizens on environmental issues. In fact, using resources more efficiently for cost, as well as environmental, reasons has only become more important as a result.

To help address the environmental problems facing Europe and the world, the EU's Europe 2020 strategy contains critical environmental objectives, as well as a commitment to sustainability. In particular, the strategy's flagship initiative of engendering a resource-efficient Europe supports a shift towards a low-carbon, low-impact economy.

To inform this process, and assist the European Commission in delivering the environmental goals of Europe 2020, this survey examines citizens' impressions of the environment and environmental problems, and asks people how they think these issues might be addressed.

They were first asked whether the environment and its protection are important issues in general, and about the environmental problems which most impact their own lives.

The extent to which Europeans feel they themselves can help protect the environment is addressed next, as respondents were asked what kind of green measures they already take.

The amount and trustworthiness of information they receive about the environment is the next issue which the respondents addressed, before the focus turns to the perceived links between the environment and the economy.

The question of where responsibility should lie for repairing environmental damage and doing more to protect the environment is examined next, before the final section of the report looks at the types of actions which Europeans would like to see in order to promote environmental protection.

This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between the 26<sup>th</sup> of April and the 11<sup>th</sup> of May 2014. Some 27,998 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of the Directorate-General for Environment. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)<sup>1</sup>. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

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

\* \* \* \*

*We wish to thank all the people interviewed throughout the European Union who took the time to participate in this survey.*

*Without their active participation, this survey would not have been possible.*

<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

<sup>2</sup> The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

## MAIN FINDINGS

### ***General attitudes of Europeans towards the environment***

- Almost all Europeans say that protecting the environment is important to them personally, and over half say it is very important.
- Half or more of Europeans say that they are worried about air pollution and water pollution, while over four in ten are worried about the impact on health from chemicals in everyday products and the growing amount of waste.
- Over three-quarters of respondents feel that environmental problems have a direct effect on their daily lives.

### ***Behaviour and priorities regarding the environment***

- 85% of people believe they can play a role in protecting the environment.
- A majority of Europeans separate waste for recycling, and cut down on energy consumption.
- However, the proportion of people who separate waste for recycling varies considerably from country to country, from 92% in Luxembourg and Slovenia, to 23% in Bulgaria.
- Europeans consider the sorting of waste for recycling, the reduction of home energy consumption, and the use of public transport to be the main priorities for protecting the environment.
- Three-quarters of Europeans are willing to pay a little more for environmentally-friendly products, up from 72% in 2011.

### ***Information on environmental issues is increasingly available in the EU***

- Over six out of ten respondents say they feel well-informed about environmental issues, and a majority feel well-informed in all countries except the Czech Republic.
- The impact on health of chemicals used in everyday products is the issue most people would like more information about.
- Television remains the main source of information about environmental issues, but the proportion of respondents who rely on it is declining, from 72% in 2011 to 65%. Social media and the Internet are the second most-used source, and the proportion of those who rely on them is up from 30% to 41%.
- Scientists, environmental protection agencies and television are the most trusted sources of environmental information.

**For most Europeans, environmental issues have a direct impact on their daily life and on the economy**

- Three-quarters of people think that the state of the environment influences their quality of life, slightly fewer than think it is influenced by the economy, but more than think it is influenced by social factors.
- Around three-quarters of Europeans say that the protection of the environment can boost economic growth.
- About four-fifths of respondents believe that the efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth.
- Environmental criteria, along with social and economic criteria, should all be used to judge national progress, most people think.

**A shared responsibility in protecting the environment**

- Over three-quarters of respondents feel that big companies and industry are not doing enough to protect the environment.
- Roughly two-thirds of people think that their national government and citizens themselves are also not doing enough.
- Over half of Europeans think the EU is not doing enough to protect the environment.
- The proportion of people who think that citizens themselves are doing about the right amount has risen substantially in many countries since 2011.
- About six out of ten people think that public authorities should favour environmentally-friendly considerations over cost considerations; only a fifth would put cost considerations first.
- Almost all Europeans agree that the big polluters have primary responsibility for repairing the damage they cause.
- Introducing heavier fines for offenders and ensuring higher financial incentives for protecting the environment are seen as the most effective ways to tackle environmental problems.

**Europeans favour action at EU level to protect the environment**

- Six out of ten respondents believe that environmental decisions should be taken jointly between national governments and the EU.
- In 23 countries, a majority of respondents think that environmental decisions should be taken jointly.
- At least three-quarters of respondents agree that:

- European environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in their country.
- The EU should be able to check that environmental laws are being applied correctly in their country.
- The EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards.
- More EU funding should be allocated to supporting environmentally-friendly activities.

## I. GENERAL ATTITUDES OF EUROPEANS TOWARDS THE ENVIRONMENT

The opening chapter of the report introduces the discussion by establishing how important Europeans consider environmental protection to be. The respondents are then asked to identify their main environmental concerns, before considering whether environmental problems have a direct effect on ordinary people's lives.

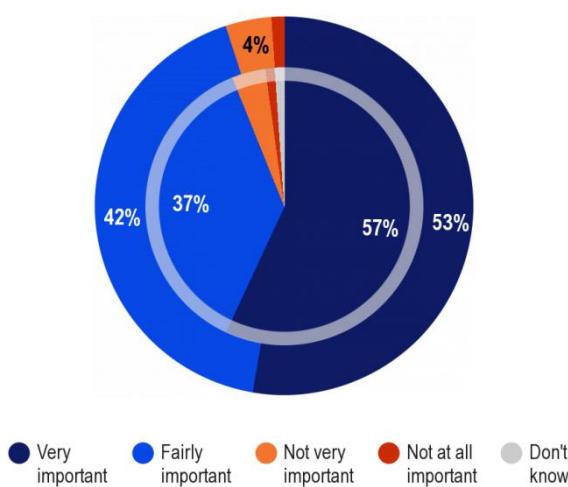
### 1. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REMAINS IMPORTANT FOR EUROPEANS

- **Almost all Europeans say that protecting the environment is important to them personally -**

When asked to consider how important protecting the environment is to respondents personally, the view of Europeans continues to be overwhelmingly positive. 95% of citizens questioned consider that protecting the environment is important to them personally. Only 5% do not regard it as important.

There is a continuing broadly-felt and strong consensus on the importance of environmental protection in the European Union. Compared with the 2011 survey, there is a slight change of emphasis, in that 53% of Europeans (-4 percentage points since 2011) now believe that it is very important to them, and 42% (+5pp) believe it is fairly important.

QA1. How important is protecting the environment to you personally?



Inner pie : EB75.2 Apr/May 2011  
 Outer pie : EB81.3 Apr/May 2014

EU28

When looking at national results, the personal belief that protecting the environment is important ranges from 100% in Sweden and 99% in Malta and Slovenia, to 91% in Romania, Poland and Austria.

The feeling that protecting the environment is important overall has grown most significantly in the Netherlands (97%, +4 pp), and has declined the most in Bulgaria (94%, -4 pp).

QA1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?

		Total 'Important'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Total 'Not important'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
	EU28	95%	+1	5%	=	0%	-1
	SE	100%	+2	0%	-2	0%	=
	MT	99%	-1	1%	+1	0%	=
	SI	99%	+1	1%	-1	0%	=
	CY	98%	-2	2%	+2	0%	=
	EL	97%	-1	3%	+1	0%	=
	LU	97%	+1	3%	=	0%	-1
	NL	97%	+4	3%	-4	0%	=
	PT	97%	+2	3%	-2	0%	=
	DK	96%	=	4%	=	0%	=
	EE	96%	+2	4%	-1	0%	-1
	ES	96%	+2	4%	-1	0%	-1
	BE	95%	=	5%	=	0%	=
	FR	95%	-2	5%	+2	0%	=
	IT	95%	+1	4%	-2	1%	+1
	HU	95%	-1	5%	+1	0%	=
	BG	94%	-4	5%	+4	1%	=
	DE	94%	-1	6%	+1	0%	=
	IE	94%	=	6%	=	0%	=
	SK	94%	-1	6%	+2	0%	-1
	FI	94%	+1	6%	-1	0%	=
	UK	94%	=	5%	-1	1%	+1
	CZ	93%	-2	7%	+2	0%	=
	HR	93%	-	7%	-	0%	-
	LV	93%	-2	7%	+2	0%	=
	LT	93%	-1	7%	+2	0%	-1
	AT	91%	+1	9%	-1	0%	=
	PL	91%	-1	8%	+2	1%	-1
	RO	91%	-1	8%	+2	1%	-1

In most **socio-demographic** groups there is relatively little deviation from the European average. However, the 95% EU-level figure falls to 91% for those aged 15 and under, and to 92% both for those who completed their education by the age of 15, and also for those who have difficulty paying bills most of the time.

QA1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU28	95%	5%	0%
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	94%	6%	0%
Woman	95%	5%	0%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	91%	8%	1%
25-39	95%	5%	0%
40-54	95%	5%	0%
55 +	95%	5%	0%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	92%	7%	1%
16-19	94%	6%	0%
20+	97%	3%	0%
Still studying	94%	6%	0%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	92%	7%	1%
From time to time	94%	6%	0%
Almost never	95%	5%	0%

## 2. MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- **Air pollution and water pollution are the environmental issues which Europeans worry about the most -**

This section considers environmental issues that are most worrying for European citizens<sup>3</sup>.

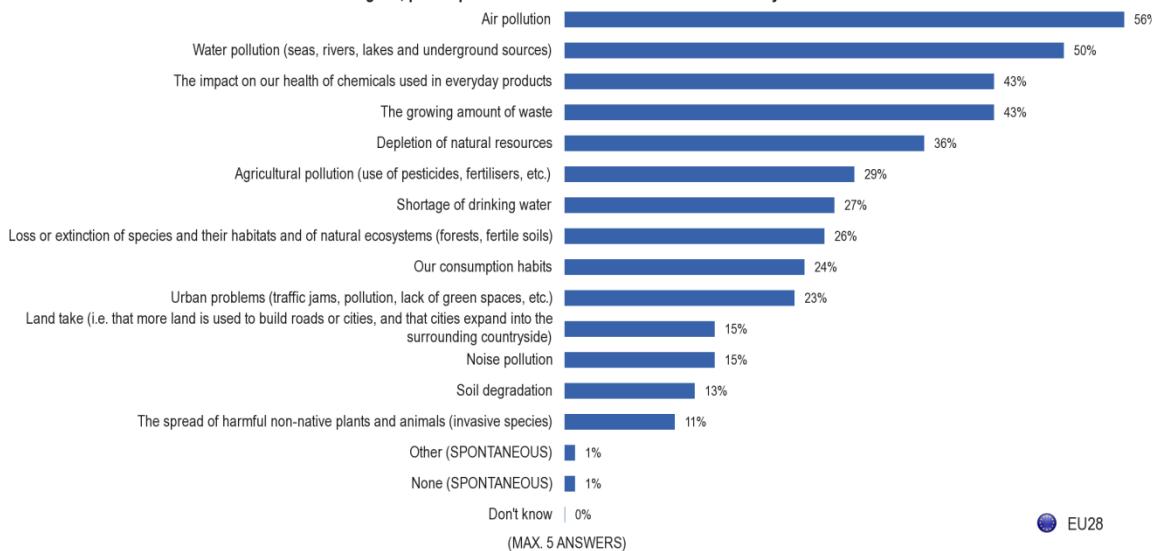
Overall, the most common responses relate to pollution, waste generation and depletion of natural resources. Indeed, half or more of the respondents say that they are worried about air pollution (56%) and water pollution (50%). Over four out of ten people are worried about the impact on health of chemicals used in everyday products (43%) and about the growing amount of waste (43%), while more than a third are worried about the depletion of natural resources (36%).

In comparison, relatively few Europeans say that they are worried about noise pollution or land take (both 15%), soil degradation (13%), or the spread of harmful non-native species (11%).

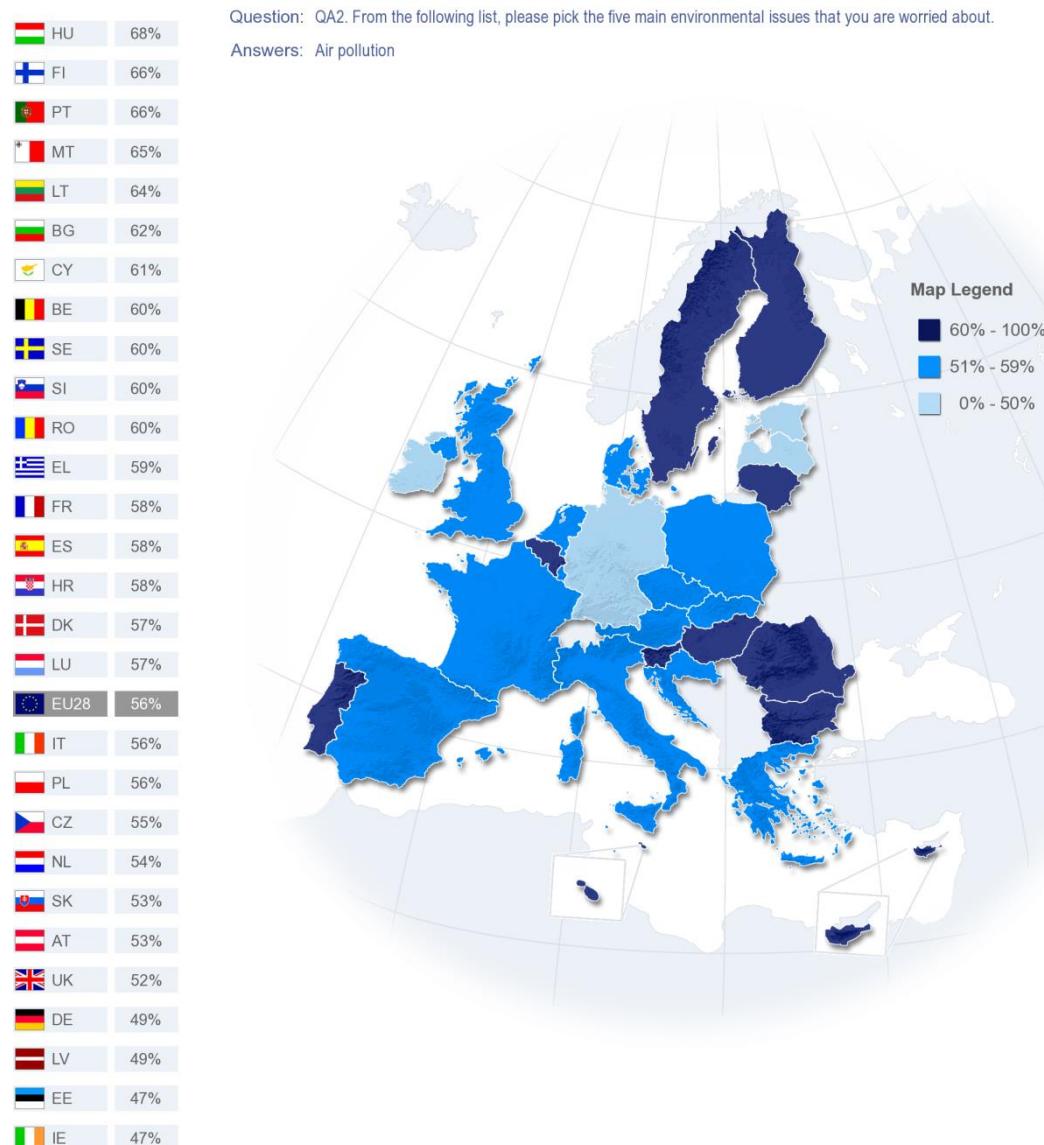
<sup>3</sup> QA2: It should be noted that the total of the percentages may exceed 100%, since the respondent had the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

For this question, the list and number of concerns presented to the respondents has been modified from the previous survey. For this reason, results are not strictly comparable. However, it can be noted that, following the omission of man-made disasters and climate change from this question, the five principal concerns are still the same. In 2011, however, water pollution (41%) exceeded air pollution (36%) in overall European responses.

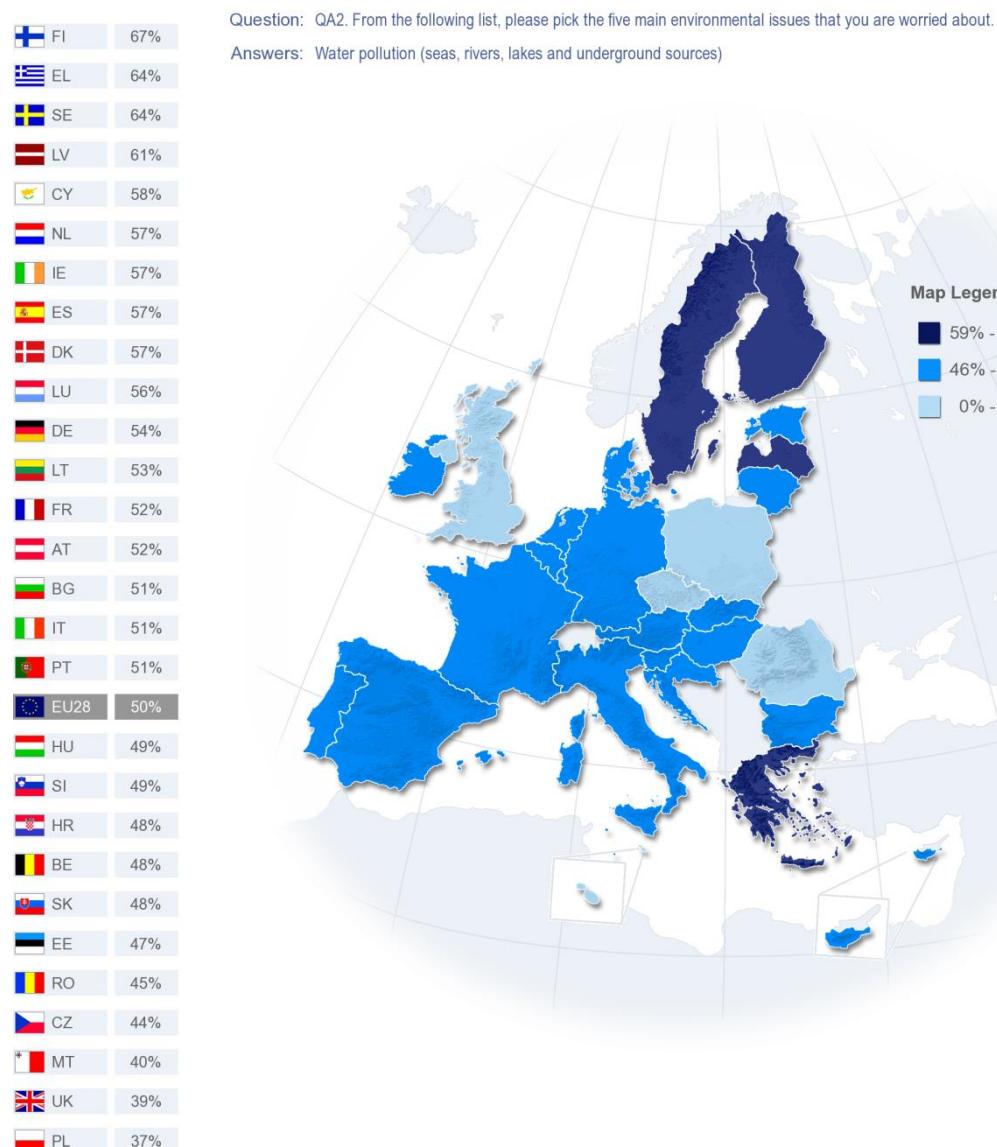
**QA2. From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about.**



At individual country level, people in Hungary (68%), Finland and Portugal (both 66%) are the most worried about **air pollution**, while those in Ireland and Estonia (both 47%), and Latvia and Germany (both 49%), are the least worried.



When it comes to **water pollution** (the second most common concern at European level), Finland (67%), Greece (64%), Sweden (64%) and Latvia (61%) have the highest proportions of people who say they are worried about this, while Poland (37%), the United Kingdom (39%) and Malta (40%) have the lowest.



The **growing amount of waste** worries a relatively high proportion of respondents in the Czech Republic (61%), Hungary (59%), Finland (57%), Croatia (55%) and Slovakia (55%). At the other end of the scale, less than a third of people say they are worried about this in Spain (30%) and the Netherlands (32%).

The **impact of chemicals on health** is of highest concern in Lithuania (63%), Sweden (61%) and Cyprus (58%), while people in Portugal (26%) are the least worried about this. **Depletion of natural resources** is of most concern in the Netherlands (52%) and France (47%), and least in Malta (15%) and Lithuania (19%).

Within the issues that received responses of less than 30% in Europe as a whole, there was particular concern expressed for **agricultural pollution** in Greece (42%) and Slovenia (40%), and for **shortage of drinking water** in Cyprus (55%), Portugal (48%), Slovakia (47%) and Denmark (45%). **Loss of species and habitats** and "**our consumption habits**" were both of high concern in Sweden (50% and 42%, respectively), while the highest concern for **urban problems** was expressed in Malta (46%).

QA2 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	Air pollution	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	The growing amount of waste	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Depletion of natural resources	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc.)	Shortage of drinking water	Loss or extinction of species and their habitats and of natural ecosystems (forests, fertile soils)	Our consumption habits	Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)
EU28	56%	50%	43%	43%	36%	29%	27%	26%	24%	23%
BE	60%	48%	42%	42%	39%	28%	31%	27%	27%	28%
BG	62%	51%	42%	40%	28%	37%	18%	15%	18%	28%
CZ	55%	44%	61%	35%	33%	25%	29%	21%	23%	26%
DK	57%	57%	41%	53%	40%	30%	45%	29%	30%	24%
DE	49%	54%	45%	51%	40%	35%	22%	37%	30%	19%
EE	47%	47%	52%	48%	31%	29%	14%	24%	31%	28%
IE	47%	57%	53%	44%	28%	24%	31%	19%	18%	27%
EL	59%	64%	36%	55%	35%	42%	35%	23%	19%	24%
ES	58%	57%	30%	40%	45%	33%	41%	23%	19%	20%
FR	58%	52%	41%	51%	47%	35%	33%	29%	28%	19%
HR	58%	48%	55%	39%	29%	35%	37%	12%	26%	14%
IT	56%	51%	40%	41%	33%	31%	19%	18%	25%	29%
CY	61%	58%	34%	58%	31%	36%	55%	23%	19%	28%
LV	49%	61%	53%	53%	25%	30%	13%	18%	14%	20%
LT	64%	53%	54%	63%	19%	25%	11%	11%	21%	26%
LU	57%	56%	41%	42%	40%	26%	35%	23%	24%	22%
HU	68%	49%	59%	30%	33%	29%	33%	13%	19%	19%
MT	65%	40%	45%	35%	15%	26%	30%	17%	14%	46%
NL	54%	57%	32%	48%	52%	23%	29%	38%	41%	25%
AT	53%	52%	49%	44%	40%	30%	26%	29%	24%	21%
PL	56%	37%	54%	32%	24%	19%	22%	13%	15%	22%
PT	66%	51%	48%	26%	36%	22%	48%	14%	15%	14%
RO	60%	45%	37%	33%	24%	24%	26%	14%	18%	17%
SI	60%	49%	49%	42%	27%	40%	39%	17%	23%	12%
SK	53%	48%	55%	41%	30%	23%	47%	19%	20%	20%
FI	66%	67%	57%	38%	46%	16%	24%	20%	31%	20%
SE	60%	64%	34%	61%	38%	28%	41%	50%	42%	13%
UK	52%	39%	48%	34%	29%	19%	18%	30%	16%	31%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

The **socio-demographic data** show that **women** are more likely than **men** (45% vs. 40%) to worry about the impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products and the growing amount of waste (46% vs. 41%).

**Age** is also a differentiating factor. Older respondents are more likely to be worried about agricultural pollution (32% of people aged 55 and over vs. 21% of those aged 15-24) and the impact of chemicals in everyday products (44% vs. 38%), whereas 15-24 year-olds are more likely to feel worried about air pollution (59% vs. 54% of people aged 40 and over), and about urban problems (29% vs. 20% of people aged 55 and over).

In many cases, respondents with a higher **level of education** are the most worried about the environmental issues under consideration. For example, 46% of people who finished their education aged 20 and over are worried about the impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products, compared with 39% of those who left school aged 15 or under.

People who say that protecting the environment is important to them personally are, unsurprisingly, more likely to say that they are worried about most of the various environmental problems. For example, 45% of people who say that protecting the environment is very important are worried about the impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products, as opposed to just 27% of those who do not feel that protecting the environment is important.

QA2 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	Air pollution	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	The growing amount of waste	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Depletion of natural resources	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc.)	Shortage of drinking water	Loss or extinction of species and their habitats and of natural ecosystems (forests, fertile soils)	Our consumption habits	Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)
EU28	56%	50%	43%	43%	36%	29%	27%	26%	24%	23%
<b>Gender</b>										
Man	56%	50%	41%	40%	39%	29%	27%	26%	23%	24%
Woman	55%	51%	46%	45%	34%	29%	27%	26%	25%	22%
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	59%	53%	45%	38%	39%	21%	28%	29%	25%	29%
25-39	57%	49%	43%	43%	39%	25%	29%	28%	26%	24%
40-54	54%	53%	44%	44%	39%	32%	27%	26%	25%	22%
55 +	54%	48%	43%	43%	32%	32%	26%	22%	21%	20%
<b>Education (End of)</b>										
15-	55%	47%	42%	39%	26%	30%	25%	19%	17%	20%
16-19	56%	50%	46%	43%	35%	29%	25%	24%	21%	22%
20+	54%	53%	42%	46%	43%	30%	30%	30%	30%	23%
Still studying	59%	52%	45%	39%	42%	23%	29%	32%	29%	28%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>										
Very important	57%	53%	45%	45%	39%	32%	27%	28%	25%	22%
Fairly important	56%	49%	43%	42%	35%	26%	28%	24%	23%	25%
Total 'Not important'	40%	34%	30%	27%	17%	17%	22%	12%	15%	19%

### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS HAVE A DIRECT EFFECT ON EUROPEANS' DAILY LIFE

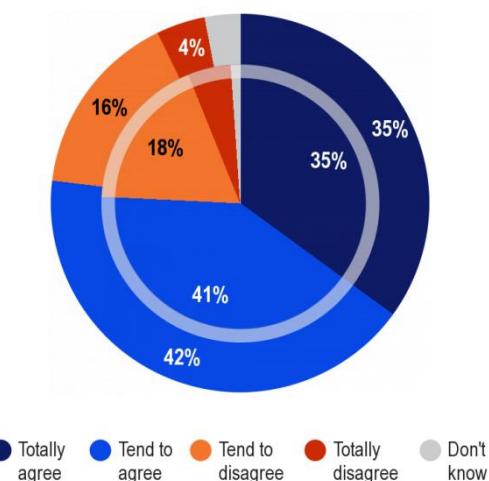
- Over three-quarters of respondents feel that environmental problems have an impact on their daily lives -

Over three-quarters of Europeans agree that environmental problems have a direct effect on their daily lives (77%). The result is much the same as in 2011, when 76% were in agreement. Of these, 35% totally agree that environmental problems have a direct effect on their daily lives, and 42% tend to agree.

Conversely, a fifth of respondents (20%, -3pp since 2011) do not agree that environmental problems have a direct effect on their daily lives. Of these, 16% tend to disagree and 4% totally disagree.

QA13.3. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Environmental issues have a direct effect on your daily life



Inner pie : EB75.2 Apr/May 2011

EU28

Outer pie : EB81.3 Apr/May 2014

Cyprus (95%), Greece (93%) and Malta (90%) have the highest proportions of respondents who agree that environmental issues have a direct effect on their daily life. In contrast, the level of agreement is lowest among people in Denmark (56%), Austria, the Netherlands (both 66%), Belgium (67%) and Germany (68%).

There have been substantial changes at country level on this question since 2011. A higher proportion of respondents now agree that environmental issues have a direct effect on their daily life in Luxembourg (79%, +18pp), Sweden (75%, +15pp), Portugal (86%, +11pp), Slovenia (86%, +9pp) and the UK (78%, +9pp). Meanwhile, there were declines in several Member States, most notably in Romania (82%, -9pp), Ireland (79%, -7pp), Poland (73%, -6pp) and Austria (66%, -6pp).

QA13.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Environmental issues have a direct effect on your daily life

	Total 'Agree'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
EU28	77%	+1	20%	-3	3%	+2
LU	79%	+18	19%	-18	2%	=
SE	75%	+15	23%	-15	2%	=
PT	86%	+11	11%	-12	3%	+1
SI	86%	+9	13%	-9	1%	=
UK	78%	+9	18%	-11	4%	+2
LV	75%	+7	23%	-8	2%	+1
DK	56%	+6	41%	-7	3%	+1
CZ	77%	+5	22%	-4	1%	-1
ES	83%	+5	15%	-6	2%	+1
FR	76%	+4	20%	-6	4%	+2
LT	86%	+3	12%	-4	2%	+1
SK	81%	+2	17%	-3	2%	+1
EE	75%	+1	22%	-3	3%	+2
NL	66%	+1	31%	-3	3%	+2
DE	68%	=	30%	-2	2%	+2
EL	93%	-1	7%	+1	0%	=
CY	95%	-1	4%	=	1%	+1
FI	74%	-1	23%	-1	3%	+2
IT	89%	-3	9%	+2	2%	+1
HU	77%	-3	21%	+2	2%	+1
BE	67%	-4	32%	+3	1%	+1
MT	90%	-4	8%	+3	2%	+1
BG	86%	-5	10%	+2	4%	+3
AT	66%	-6	33%	+5	1%	+1
PL	73%	-6	21%	+3	6%	+3
IE	79%	-7	18%	+8	3%	-1
RO	82%	-9	15%	+8	3%	+1
HR	76%	-	21%	-	3%	-

According to **the socio-demographic data**, people in the 40-54 age group are the most likely to agree that environmental issues have a direct effect on their daily life (80%), while 15-25 year-olds are the least likely to agree (71%).

While 81% of people who finished their education aged 20 and over agree that environmental issues have a direct effect on their daily life, this proportion falls to 75% for those who left school aged 15 or under.

Self-employed respondents and managers are the most likely to agree that environmental issues have a direct effect on their daily life (83% and 81%, respectively), while students (73%) are the least likely to agree.

Respondents who live in large towns are also more inclined to agree than those who live in rural villages, by a margin of 81% to 74%.

People who say that protecting the environment is important to them personally are again, unsurprisingly, more likely to agree than those who do not consider it important (72-85% vs. 38%). Respondents who argue that protecting the environment boosts growth (84%) are also more likely to say that environmental issues have a direct effect on their daily life than those who do not think it boosts growth (60%).

QA13.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**Environmental issues have a direct effect on your daily life**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	77%	20%	3%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	71%	26%	3%
25-39	79%	19%	2%
40-54	80%	18%	2%
55 +	76%	21%	3%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	75%	22%	3%
16-19	77%	20%	3%
20+	81%	17%	2%
Still studying	72%	25%	3%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	83%	16%	1%
Managers	81%	17%	2%
Other white collars	80%	18%	2%
Manual workers	77%	20%	3%
House persons	76%	21%	3%
Unemployed	77%	20%	3%
Retired	74%	22%	4%
Students	73%	24%	3%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	74%	23%	3%
Small/ Mid-size town	78%	19%	3%
Large town	81%	17%	2%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>			
Very important	85%	13%	2%
Fairly important	72%	25%	3%
Total 'Not important'	38%	55%	7%
<b>Protec. environment boosts growth</b>			
Agree	84%	15%	1%
Disagree	60%	38%	2%

## II. BEHAVIOUR AND PRIORITIES REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENT

Having established the importance of environmental issues in the first chapter, the discussion now shifts to the question of whether European citizens have a role to play in addressing them.

In addition to assessing whether ordinary citizens feel they can play a role, the survey looks here at what environmentally-friendly measures people already take. It also asks what the main priorities should be in terms of solving environmental problems, and whether people would be willing to pay more for environmentally-friendly products.

### 1. EUROPEANS BELIEVE THAT THEY CAN ALSO PLAY A ROLE IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

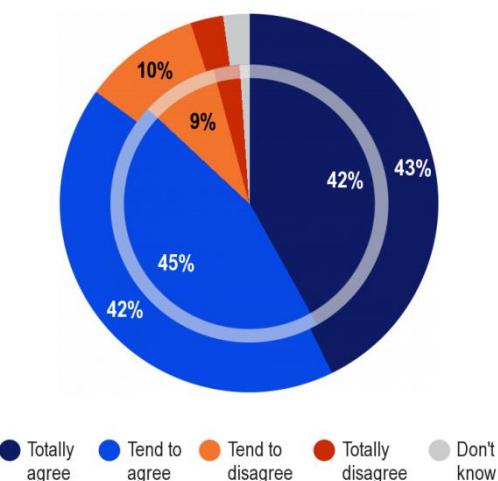
#### - 85% of Europeans believe they can play a role in protecting the environment -

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the statement "As an individual, you can play a role in protecting the environment in (your country)".

Over eight out of ten Europeans (85%, -2pp compared to 2011) agree that they can play a role; of these, 43% totally agree with the statement, and 42% tend to agree. Just 13% disagree (+1pp), with 10% tending to disagree, and 3% totally disagreeing.

QA13.1. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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



Inner pie : EB75.2 Apr/May 2011  
 Outer pie : EB81.3 Apr/May 2014



At individual country level, 96% of respondents in Malta, Ireland and the Netherlands believe they can play a role in protecting the environment, as do 95% in Sweden.

The lowest levels of agreement are in the Czech Republic (73%), Hungary and Finland (both 74%), Poland (75%), Estonia (76%), Latvia (77%) and Austria (79%).

There have been some substantial changes at country level since 2011. Significantly more people now agree that they can play a role in protecting the environment in Slovenia (88%, +10pp) and Portugal (86%, +7pp). However, there have been noticeable falls in Hungary (74%, -8pp), Romania (82%, -7pp), Austria (79%, -6pp) and Poland (75%, -5pp).

QA13.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

	Total 'Agree'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
EU28	85%	-2	13%	+1	2%	+1
SI	88%	+10	12%	-9	0%	-1
PT	86%	+7	12%	-6	2%	-1
LV	77%	+3	20%	-5	3%	+2
LT	83%	+3	14%	-3	3%	=
LU	83%	+3	16%	-2	1%	-1
ES	88%	+1	10%	-1	2%	=
MT	96%	+1	3%	-1	1%	=
CZ	73%	=	26%	=	1%	=
EE	76%	=	21%	-2	3%	+2
IE	96%	=	3%	+1	1%	-1
SK	82%	=	16%	=	2%	=
DE	89%	-1	11%	+1	0%	=
EL	85%	-1	15%	+2	0%	-1
FR	80%	-1	17%	=	3%	+1
IT	86%	-1	11%	-1	3%	+2
NL	96%	-1	4%	+1	0%	=
SE	95%	-1	4%	=	1%	+1
DK	87%	-2	12%	+1	1%	+1
CY	86%	-2	12%	=	2%	+2
BE	84%	-4	15%	+3	1%	+1
BG	81%	-4	15%	+2	4%	+2
FI	74%	-4	25%	+3	1%	+1
UK	87%	-4	10%	+2	3%	+2
PL	75%	-5	19%	+2	6%	+3
AT	79%	-6	20%	+5	1%	+1
RO	82%	-7	15%	+7	3%	=
HU	74%	-8	24%	+7	2%	+1
HR	81%	-	18%	-	1%	-

The **socio-demographic** data show that more women than men (45% vs. 40%) totally agree that they can play a role in protecting the environment. Age also appears as a differentiating factor: 39% of those aged 15-24 are in total agreement, compared with 46% of respondents aged 40-54.

Educational background and work activity also illustrate some differences: 79% of respondents who left education at age 15 or below are in overall agreement, compared with 88% of those educated to age 20 or above. 91% of managers are in agreement, but only 80% of retired respondents.

Additionally, 79% of respondents who consider themselves to be low on the social staircase agree, compared with 88% of those considering themselves to be high.

People who believe that protecting the environment is very important to them are, again, more likely to agree (90%) that they can play a role in protecting the environment, whereas only 53% agree of those who think protecting the environment is not important.

**QA13.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**

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

	Totally agree	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	43%	85%	13%	2%
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	40%	83%	15%	2%
Woman	45%	86%	12%	2%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	39%	84%	14%	2%
25-39	44%	87%	12%	1%
40-54	46%	87%	11%	2%
55 +	41%	82%	15%	3%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	37%	79%	17%	4%
16-19	42%	85%	13%	2%
20+	49%	88%	11%	1%
Still studying	39%	84%	14%	2%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	47%	87%	11%	2%
Managers	51%	91%	8%	1%
Other white collars	43%	87%	11%	2%
Manual workers	42%	85%	13%	2%
House persons	44%	85%	12%	3%
Unemployed	41%	82%	15%	3%
Retired	39%	80%	17%	3%
Students	40%	86%	12%	2%
<b>Self-positioning on the social staircase</b>				
Low (1-4)	37%	79%	18%	3%
Medium (5-6)	42%	86%	12%	2%
High (7-10)	49%	88%	11%	1%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>				
Very important	54%	90%	9%	1%
Fairly important	32%	82%	15%	3%
Total 'Not important'	13%	53%	41%	6%

## 2. MOST EUROPEANS TAKE ACTION TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

### - Three-quarters of Europeans separate most of their waste for recycling -

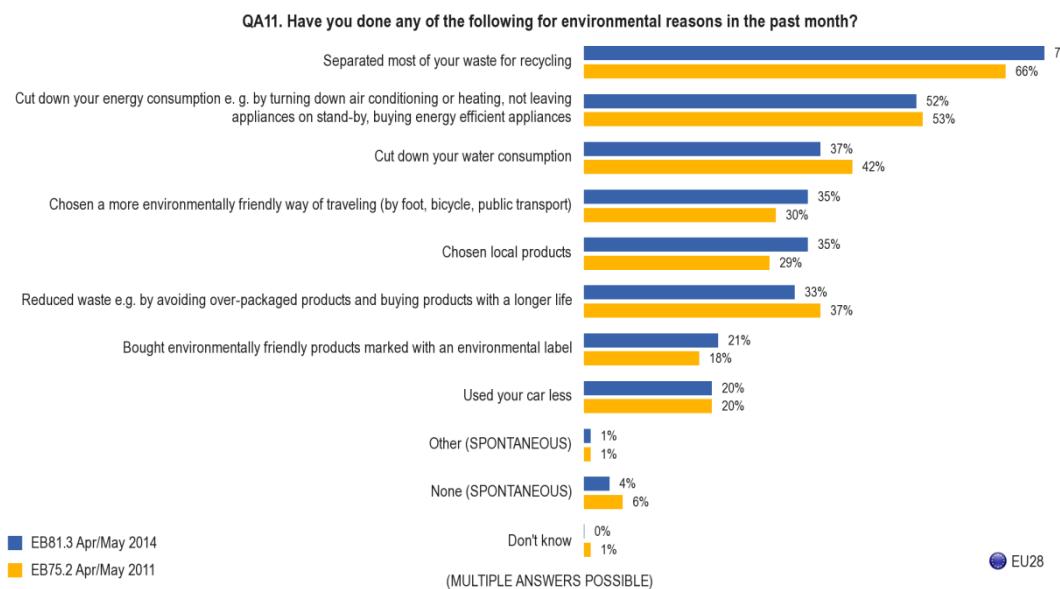
Respondents were asked to describe the kind of environmental activities they had undertaken in the last month<sup>4</sup>. The findings are that Europeans continue to adopt environmentally-friendly actions and behaviour.

Separation of waste for recycling (72%, +6pp compared to 2011), cutting down energy consumption (52%, -1pp), and cutting down water consumption (37%, -5pp) were the three most common activities.

Roughly a third of respondents also chose a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling (35%, +5pp), chose local products (35%, +6pp), or reduced waste (33%, -4pp).

Around a fifth of people bought environmentally-friendly products (21%, +3pp), or used their car less (20%, unchanged).

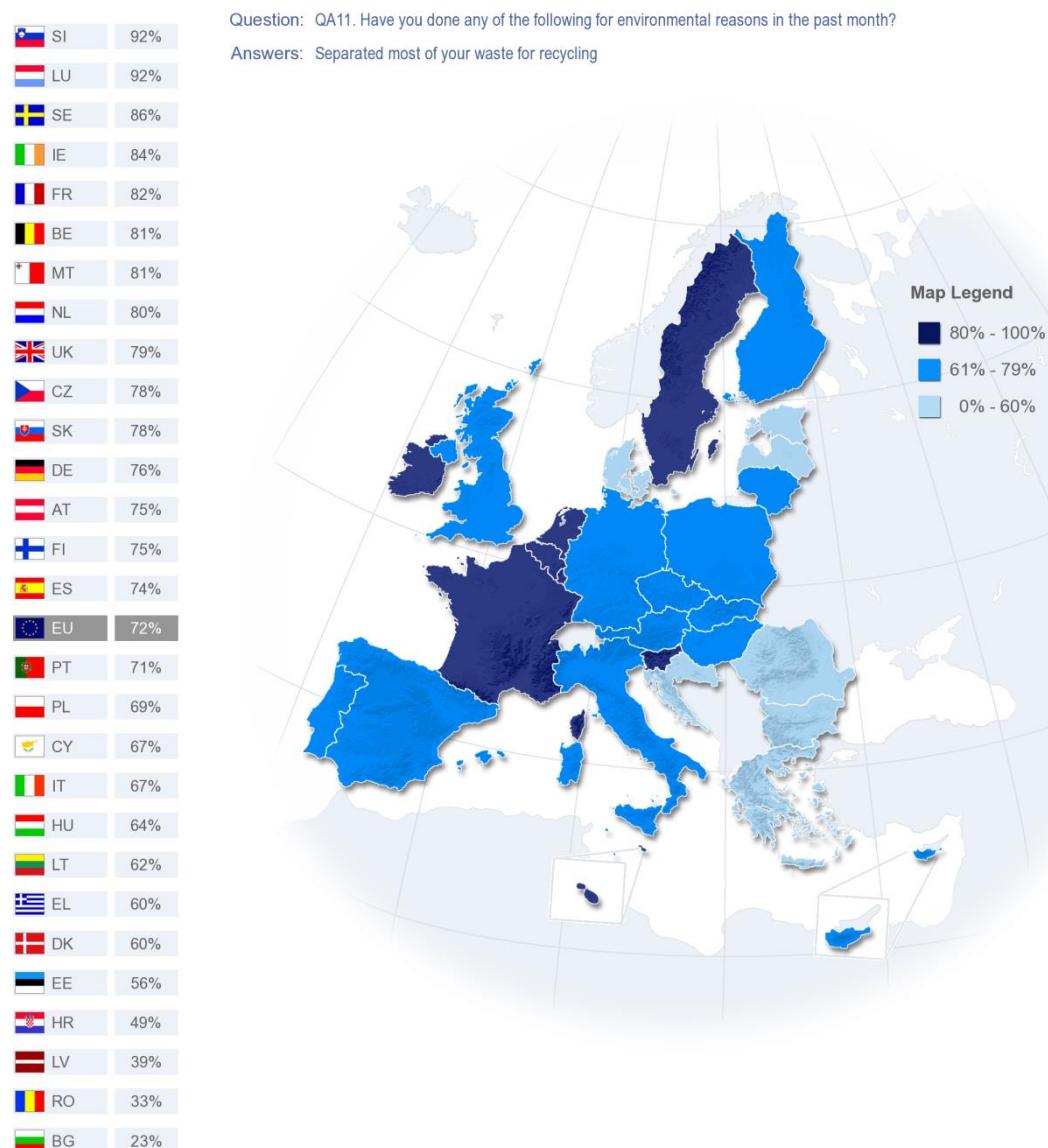
It is noteworthy that the percentage of respondents stating they undertook "None" of the activities declined to 4%, down from 6% in 2011 and 9% in 2007.



In several Member States the activity of **separating most waste for recycling** is particularly common. Over 80% of respondents stated this in Slovenia (92%), Luxembourg (92%), Sweden (86%), Ireland (84%), France (82%), Belgium and Malta (both 81%), whereas fewer than half did so in Bulgaria (23%), Romania (33%), Latvia (39%) and Croatia (49%).

<sup>4</sup> QA11: It should be noted that the total of the percentages may exceed 100%, since the respondent had the possibility of giving several answers to the question. Please note that the wording has been slightly modified since the last wave in 2011 on the two following elements: "Reduced waste e.g. by avoiding over-packaged products and buying products with a longer life" has replaced "Reduced the consumption of disposable items (plastic bags, certain kinds of packaging, etc.)" and "Cut down your water consumption" has replaced "Cut down your water consumption (e.g. not leaving water running when washing the dishes or taking a shower, etc.)"

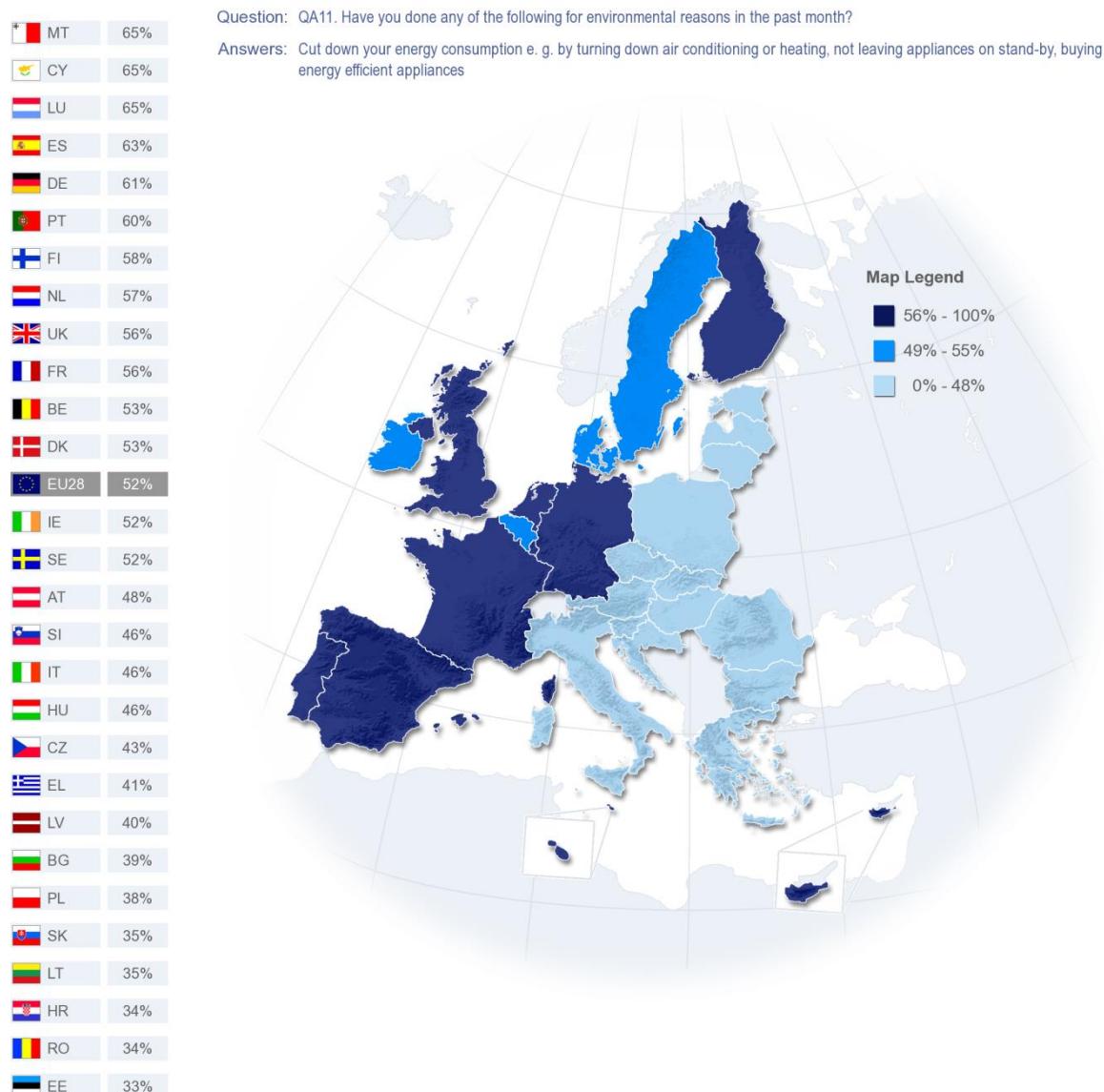
Except in Estonia, where the proportion of respondents separating most of their waste for recycling decreased (56%,-6pp), there is a general and often substantial increase in respondents engaging in this activity in most countries. Countries reporting increases in double figure percentages were Lithuania (62%, +20pp), Poland (69%, +15pp), Slovenia (92%, +13pp), Greece (60%, +13pp), Slovakia (78%, +13pp), Latvia (39%, +11pp), Cyprus (67%, +10pp), Hungary (64%, +10pp) and Romania (33%, +10pp).



The second most common activity for Europeans was **cutting down on energy consumption**. Respondents particularly favoured this in Malta, Cyprus and Luxembourg (all 65%), and in Spain (63%). At the other end of the scale, fewer than four in ten respondents mentioned this measure in Estonia (33%), Romania and Croatia (both 34%), Lithuania and Slovakia (both 35%), Poland (38%), and Bulgaria (39%).

Significant increases in the proportion of respondents who have been cutting down on their energy use since 2011 were reported in Spain (63%, +10pp), Luxembourg (65%, +8pp), Portugal (60%, +8pp) and the Netherlands (57%, +5pp).

However, substantial declines occurred in Slovenia (46%, -18pp), Hungary (46%, -17pp), Bulgaria (39%, -16pp), Estonia (33%, -14pp), Slovakia (35%, -14pp), Czech Republic (43%, -14pp), Austria (48%, -12pp), Sweden (52%, -12pp), Romania (34%, -11pp), Denmark (53%, -10pp), Malta (65%, -10pp) and Latvia (40%, -9pp).



Over half of respondents cut down their water consumption in Portugal (63%), Spain (55%), Luxembourg (54%) and Malta (52%). But at the other end of the scale only 18% of respondents in Sweden and Estonia took this step.

While Portugal (63%, +18pp) recorded a substantial increase in the proportion of respondents who **reduced their water consumption**, there was a contrasting picture in most other countries, with substantial declines occurring in many cases. Examples of this trend include Bulgaria (26%, -17pp), Estonia (18%, -15pp), Germany (34%, -14pp), Lithuania (21%, -14pp) and Cyprus (48%, -13pp).

Sweden (60%) has the highest proportion of respondents who say they **chose a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling**, followed by Austria (55%) and the Netherlands (53%). Fewest people did this in Italy (19%), Cyprus (21%), Bulgaria (26%) and Ireland (27%). However, in most Member States there was a substantial increase in the proportion of respondents who chose a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling, notably in Austria (55%, +21pp), Spain (40%, +17pp), Estonia (42%, +15pp) and Portugal (25%, +15pp).

**Choosing local products** was a relatively common thing to do for environmental reasons in Austria (61%), Latvia (60%), Sweden (53%) and Malta (50%). In contrast, fewest people did this in Poland (14%), the Netherlands (18%) and Croatia (19%). Since 2011, there has been an increase in most countries in the proportion of respondents who choose local products, with the biggest changes occurring in France (46%, +16pp), Bulgaria (36%, +14pp), Latvia (60%, +13pp), Lithuania (40%, +13pp) and Finland (46%, +13pp).

**Reducing waste** was most common among respondents in Germany (52%), Austria (49%) and Belgium (44%), but least common among those in Bulgaria (15%) and Portugal (18%). While Germany (52%, +10pp) recorded a substantial increase in the proportion of respondents who did this, most countries recorded the opposite trend, with particularly large declines in Slovenia (28%, -24pp), Italy (27%, -17pp) and the Netherlands (24%, -14pp).

An exceptionally high proportion of people in Sweden (60%) say they bought **environmentally-friendly products**, as did relatively high numbers of people in Denmark (48%) and Luxembourg (40%). Austria (44%, +13pp), Sweden (60%, +10pp) and Denmark (48%, +9pp) recorded the biggest changes compared to 2011.

The Netherlands (33%) had the most respondents who **reduced their car use for environmental reasons**, followed by Sweden (30%), Luxembourg (29%) and Finland (27%), whereas only 9% of respondents took this measure in Poland and Romania. Spain (24%, +7pp) recorded the largest increase on this point, while Sweden (30%, -6pp) saw the largest decline.

QA11 Have you done any of the following for environmental reasons in the past month? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Separated most of your waste for recycling	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Cut down your energy consumption e.g. by turning down air conditioning or heating, not leaving appliances on standby, buying energy efficient appliances	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Cut down your water consumption	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Chosen a more environmentally friendly way of traveling (by foot, bicycle, public transport)	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Chosen local products	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Reduced waste e.g. by avoiding over-packaged products and buying products with a longer life	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Bought environmentally friendly products marked with an environmental label	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Used your car less	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
EU28	72%	+6	52%	-1	37%	-5	35%	+5	35%	+6	33%	-4	21%	+3	20%	=
BE	81%	+3	53%	=	45%	-2	40%	-1	38%	+10	44%	-6	21%	-2	25%	-5
BG	23%	+4	39%	-16	26%	-17	26%	+4	36%	+14	15%	-2	11%	+5	12%	+3
CZ	78%	+8	43%	-14	34%	-12	39%	+6	36%	+5	21%	-9	18%	+2	19%	+5
DK	60%	+5	53%	-10	37%	-12	43%	+4	24%	+2	21%	-7	48%	+9	23%	+2
DE	76%	+3	61%	-1	34%	-14	34%	+1	48%	+5	52%	+10	21%	+1	25%	-2
EE	56%	-6	33%	-14	18%	-15	42%	+15	49%	+6	29%	-1	21%	+1	18%	=
IE	84%	+5	52%	=	37%	-9	27%	+5	37%	+1	42%	-6	27%	+2	18%	+6
EL	60%	+13	41%	-3	33%	-7	32%	+11	38%	+12	22%	=	17%	+1	21%	+6
ES	74%	+9	63%	+10	55%	+4	40%	+17	29%	+7	29%	-3	16%	+7	24%	+7
FR	82%	=	56%	-3	48%	-10	38%	+9	46%	+16	33%	-5	28%	+8	26%	-1
HR	49%	-	34%	-	36%	-	37%	-	19%	-	24%	-	18%	-	22%	-
IT	67%	+9	46%	-2	29%	-2	19%	+1	30%	+5	27%	-17	13%	-1	14%	+3
CY	67%	+10	65%	-2	48%	-13	21%	+2	39%	+10	21%	-2	18%	=	14%	-1
LV	39%	+11	40%	-9	22%	-9	49%	+9	60%	+13	23%	-1	19%	+3	13%	+3
LT	62%	+20	35%	-5	21%	-14	36%	+10	40%	+13	25%	+2	15%	+2	11%	-2
LU	92%	+5	65%	+8	54%	+4	45%	+5	45%	+8	51%	-5	40%	+2	29%	+6
HU	64%	+10	46%	-17	42%	-6	42%	+6	26%	+4	28%	-5	12%	=	16%	=
MT	81%	+5	65%	-10	52%	-10	33%	+1	50%	+8	36%	-8	31%	+2	18%	+5
NL	80%	+5	57%	+5	31%	-4	53%	+3	18%	-2	24%	-14	22%	-3	33%	+1
AT	75%	+2	48%	-12	28%	-7	55%	+21	61%	+10	49%	+2	44%	+13	26%	+5
PL	69%	+15	38%	-1	34%	=	23%	-1	14%	+4	21%	-10	14%	+2	9%	+2
PT	71%	+11	60%	+11	63%	+18	25%	+15	20%	+11	18%	-2	9%	+1	11%	+5
RO	33%	+10	34%	-11	29%	-1	36%	+10	33%	+2	22%	+1	13%	+4	9%	-2
SI	92%	+13	46%	-18	40%	-7	38%	+8	35%	+3	28%	-24	25%	+4	22%	+6
SK	78%	+13	35%	-14	34%	-10	37%	+7	28%	+9	26%	-1	19%	+4	13%	+1
FI	75%	+6	58%	=	31%	-10	51%	+2	46%	+13	37%	-4	31%	+8	27%	=
SE	86%	+8	52%	-12	18%	-12	60%	-3	53%	+6	28%	-8	60%	+10	30%	-6
UK	79%	=	56%	+4	36%	-1	38%	+1	29%	-2	40%	-4	22%	+1	21%	-4

Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item
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The **socio-demographic data** show that women are somewhat more likely than men to have taken environmentally-friendly measures. For example, 36% of women reduced waste, compared with 30% of men.

Young respondents are more likely to say that they chose a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling, but in most other cases people in the 40-54 age group are the most likely to have taken environmentally-friendly measures. For example, 75% of those aged 40 and over separated most of their waste for recycling, compared with 63% of 15-24 year-olds.

Education is also an important factor, with those who left education aged 20 or above the most likely to have taken steps such as choosing a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling (41%, vs. 25% of those who left school aged 15 or under).

People who almost never have difficulty paying their bills are more likely to have done the various things under discussion than those who have difficulty most of the time.

QA11 Have you done any of the following for environmental reasons in the past month? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Separated most of your waste for recycling	Cut down your energy consumption e. g. by turning down air conditioning or heating, not leaving appliances on stand- by, buying energy efficient appliances	Cut down your water consumption	Chosen a more environmentally friendly way of traveling (by foot, bicycle, public transport)	Chosen local products	Reduced waste e.g. by avoiding over- packaged products and buying products with a longer life	Bought environmentally friendly products marked with an environmental label	Used your car less
EU28	72%	52%	37%	35%	35%	33%	21%	20%
<b>Gender</b>								
Man	70%	49%	35%	34%	33%	30%	18%	22%
Woman	74%	54%	40%	36%	37%	36%	23%	19%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	63%	38%	27%	44%	22%	23%	14%	17%
25-39	69%	52%	37%	35%	33%	32%	22%	20%
40-54	75%	55%	38%	35%	39%	38%	22%	23%
55 +	75%	55%	40%	31%	38%	35%	21%	21%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15-	70%	53%	41%	25%	30%	31%	14%	17%
16-19	72%	52%	37%	32%	33%	34%	18%	20%
20+	77%	57%	39%	41%	43%	38%	29%	25%
Still studying	65%	38%	28%	48%	23%	22%	16%	17%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>								
Most of the time	62%	50%	43%	32%	30%	27%	14%	19%
From time to time	66%	49%	38%	32%	31%	31%	18%	18%
Almost never	76%	54%	37%	37%	38%	36%	23%	22%

### 3. EUROPEANS BELIEVE THAT SORTING WASTE, REDUCING THEIR OWN ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND USING PUBLIC TRANSPORT SHOULD BE TOP PRIORITIES FOR CITIZENS IN TERMS OF PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

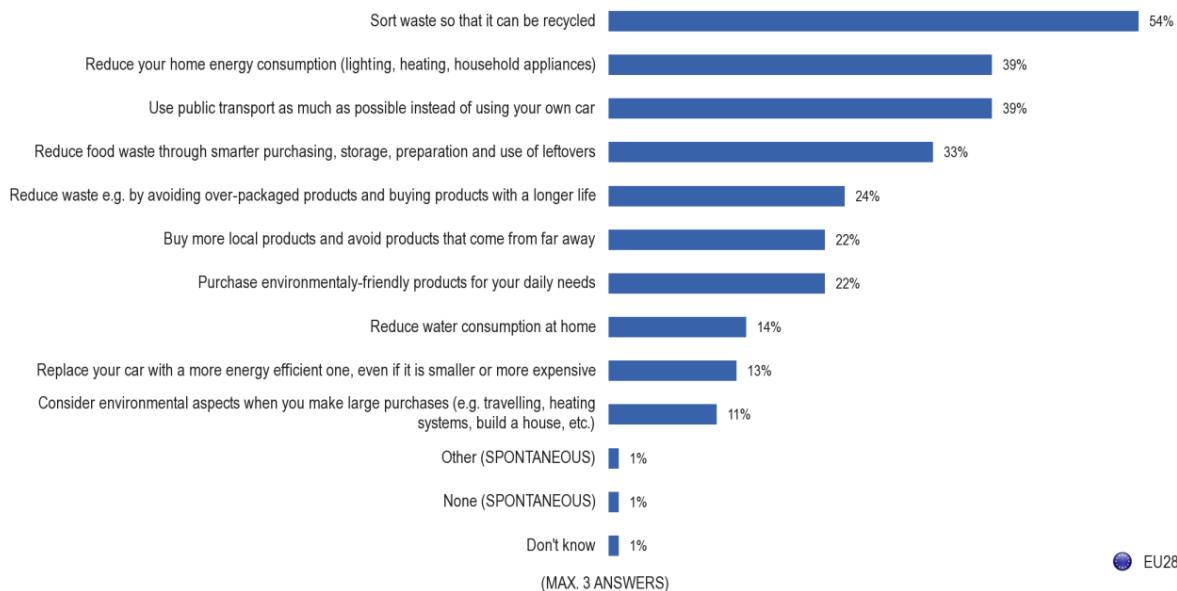
- **Europeans consider the sorting of waste for recycling, the reduction of home energy consumption, and the use of public transport to be the main priorities for protecting the environment -**

A majority of Europeans (54%) say that the sorting of waste for recycling should be a top-three priority in the daily lives of people in their country to protect the environment<sup>5</sup>. The second and third most important priorities are the reduction of home energy consumption (39%), and using public transport (also 39%).

A third of respondents mention reducing food waste (33%), while less than a quarter identify reducing packaging waste (24%), purchasing more local products (22%) and environmentally-friendly products (22%) as priorities.

Relatively few respondents mention reducing home water consumption (14%), replacing their car with a more energy-efficient model (13%), or considering environmental aspects of large purchases (11%).

QA12. In your opinion, which of these should be the top-three priorities for people in (OUR COUNTRY) in their daily life to protect the environment?



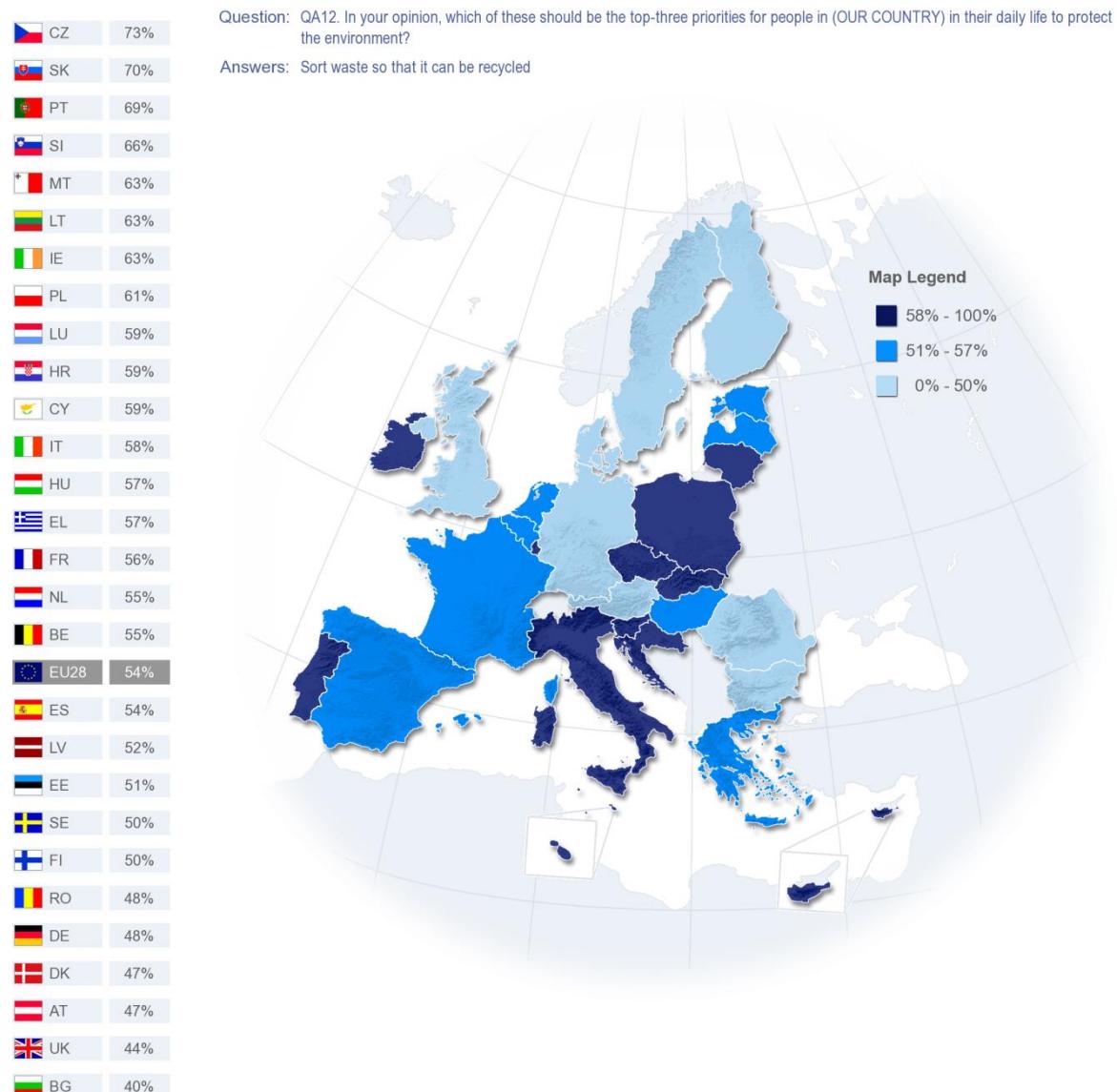
For this question, the list and number of priorities presented to respondents has been modified compared to the 2011 survey. For this reason, results are not strictly comparable. However, it can be noted that the top three choices are the same, though percentages have changed.

<sup>5</sup> QA12: It should be noted that the total of the percentages may exceed 100%, since the respondent had the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

The following map shows the country-level responses for the answer "sorting waste for recycling", and reveals no clear geographical separation.

Two-thirds or more of respondents say this should be a priority in the Czech Republic (73%), Slovakia (70%), Portugal (69%) and Slovenia (66%).

However, less than half of respondents see this as a priority in Bulgaria (40%), the UK (44%), Austria (47%), Denmark (47%), Germany (48%) and Romania (48%).



The sorting of waste so that it can be recycled is the top answer in all but four Member States. The exceptions are: Cyprus, where reducing home energy consumption is the top answer (61%); Spain and Sweden, where using public transport is seen as the main priority (59% and 56%, respectively); and the UK, where reducing food waste is the number-one priority (45%).

QA12 In your opinion, which of these should be the top-three priorities for people in (OUR COUNTRY) in their daily life to protect the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Sort waste so that it can be recycled	Reduce your home energy consumption (lighting, heating, household appliances)	Use public transport as much as possible instead of using your own car	Reduce food waste through smarter purchasing, storage, preparation and use of leftovers	Reduce waste e.g. by avoiding over-packaged products and buying products with a longer life	Buy more local products and avoid products that come from far away	Purchase environmentally-friendly products for your daily needs	Reduce water consumption at home	Replace your car with a more energy efficient one, even if it is smaller or more expensive	Consider environmental aspects when you make large purchases (e.g. travelling, heating systems, build a house, etc.)
	EU28	54%	39%	39%	33%	24%	22%	22%	14%	13%	11%
	BE	55%	37%	36%	35%	23%	21%	22%	13%	23%	14%
	BG	40%	40%	29%	21%	14%	29%	27%	18%	14%	6%
	CZ	73%	36%	31%	40%	17%	22%	19%	14%	10%	8%
	DK	47%	38%	30%	46%	15%	22%	29%	15%	27%	14%
	DE	48%	40%	38%	34%	34%	25%	28%	10%	13%	15%
	EE	51%	23%	36%	46%	25%	26%	23%	6%	18%	4%
	IE	63%	42%	33%	39%	23%	19%	22%	16%	11%	8%
	EL	57%	43%	46%	13%	19%	24%	34%	18%	16%	9%
	ES	54%	42%	59%	24%	21%	14%	16%	25%	13%	11%
	FR	56%	39%	48%	30%	17%	32%	23%	15%	12%	8%
	HR	59%	30%	51%	17%	18%	16%	26%	20%	15%	9%
	IT	58%	43%	31%	28%	27%	23%	16%	14%	9%	13%
	CY	59%	61%	41%	19%	15%	14%	28%	26%	12%	8%
	LV	52%	32%	29%	32%	20%	37%	33%	9%	11%	5%
	LT	63%	29%	35%	32%	20%	23%	27%	8%	17%	5%
	LU	59%	34%	56%	30%	20%	17%	26%	14%	15%	7%
	HU	57%	44%	39%	22%	21%	12%	21%	19%	11%	10%
	MT	63%	34%	49%	29%	10%	14%	33%	17%	23%	6%
	NL	55%	44%	29%	55%	18%	16%	20%	14%	19%	13%
	AT	47%	30%	42%	28%	30%	32%	31%	11%	14%	12%
	PL	61%	30%	24%	36%	25%	11%	24%	14%	8%	7%
	PT	69%	43%	28%	22%	19%	13%	12%	32%	10%	7%
	RO	48%	32%	35%	25%	22%	24%	21%	12%	11%	9%
	SI	66%	24%	45%	40%	16%	22%	32%	12%	11%	8%
	SK	70%	34%	28%	37%	17%	23%	24%	14%	8%	10%
	FI	50%	39%	44%	46%	24%	24%	19%	10%	13%	14%
	SE	50%	26%	56%	40%	12%	39%	38%	5%	10%	17%
	UK	44%	40%	41%	45%	24%	20%	16%	10%	15%	9%

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

The **socio-demographic results** show that 15-24 year-olds are the most likely to regard the use of public transport as a priority (48% vs. 37-38% for older respondents), but the least likely to mention reducing food waste (28% vs. 33-34%) or the buying of local products (17% vs. 22-23%).

Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to prioritise certain activities, especially reducing food waste (37% vs. 28% for those who are 15 or below).

Self-employed respondents (32%) are the least likely to identify the use of public transport as a priority. However, self-employed people (26%) are the most likely to mention the purchase of environmentally-friendly products, with unemployed people (18%) the least likely to do this.

People who live in large towns are more likely to recommend prioritising the use of public transport than those in rural villages, by a margin of 46% to 35%.

QA12 In your opinion, which of these should be the top-three priorities for people in (OUR COUNTRY) in their daily life to protect the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

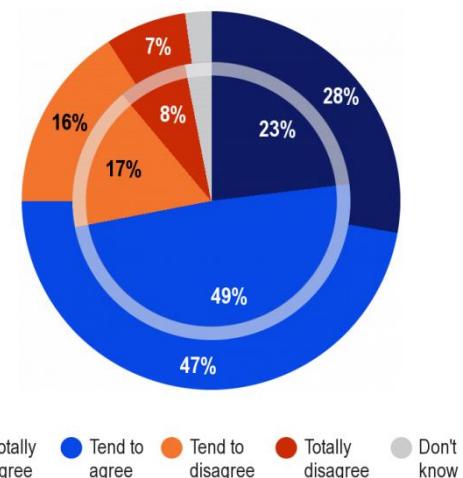
	Sort waste so that it can be recycled	Reduce your home energy consumption (lighting, heating, household appliances)	Use public transport as much as possible instead of using your own car	Reduce food waste through smarter purchasing, storage, preparation and use of leftovers	Reduce waste e.g. by avoiding over-packaged products and buying products with a longer life	Buy more local products and avoid products that come from far away	Purchase environmentally-friendly products for your daily needs	Reduce water consumption at home	Replace your car with a more energy efficient one, even if it is smaller or more expensive	Consider environmental aspects when you make large purchases (e.g. travelling, heating systems, build a house, etc.)	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU28	54%	39%	39%	33%	24%	22%	22%	14%	13%	11%	1%	1%	1%
<b>Age</b>													
15-24	56%	38%	48%	28%	21%	17%	22%	14%	14%	9%	1%	1%	1%
25-39	54%	41%	37%	33%	24%	22%	21%	15%	12%	12%	1%	1%	1%
40-54	52%	40%	38%	34%	25%	23%	23%	13%	14%	13%	1%	1%	1%
55+	54%	37%	38%	34%	24%	23%	22%	14%	11%	9%	1%	1%	1%
<b>Education (End of)</b>													
15-	56%	39%	36%	28%	24%	21%	18%	18%	12%	9%	1%	1%	2%
16-19	56%	39%	38%	34%	24%	21%	22%	14%	12%	10%	0%	1%	1%
20+	50%	39%	40%	37%	24%	27%	24%	13%	14%	13%	1%	0%	1%
Still studying	54%	37%	51%	28%	20%	19%	22%	13%	14%	11%	1%	1%	1%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>													
Self-employed	54%	37%	32%	34%	24%	25%	26%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1%	1%
Managers	46%	41%	38%	37%	25%	29%	25%	11%	15%	15%	0%	0%	1%
Other white collars	57%	41%	33%	36%	24%	23%	20%	12%	14%	12%	0%	1%	1%
Manual workers	54%	39%	38%	32%	24%	22%	20%	15%	13%	11%	1%	1%	1%
House persons	55%	41%	42%	29%	28%	17%	22%	15%	10%	9%	1%	1%	1%
Unemployed	53%	39%	46%	30%	20%	17%	18%	18%	14%	9%	1%	1%	2%
Retired	55%	37%	38%	34%	23%	23%	22%	15%	11%	8%	1%	1%	2%
Students	54%	37%	51%	28%	20%	19%	23%	12%	14%	11%	1%	1%	1%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>													
Rural village	57%	39%	35%	33%	23%	22%	22%	14%	12%	10%	1%	1%	1%
Small/ Mid-size town	53%	40%	39%	34%	25%	24%	21%	14%	13%	11%	1%	1%	1%
Large town	50%	37%	46%	32%	23%	19%	23%	14%	14%	11%	1%	1%	1%

#### 4. A LARGE MAJORITY OF EUROPEANS ARE PREPARED TO PAY MORE FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY PRODUCTS

- Three-quarters of Europeans are willing to pay a little more for environmentally-friendly products -

Respondents were then asked whether they would be willing to buy environmentally-friendly products, even if it costs a little more to do so. Three-quarters of respondents (75%, +3pp compared to 2011) agree that they would be willing to do this; of these, 28% agree totally with the statement, and 47% tend to agree. Over a fifth of respondents (23%, -2pp) would not be willing to do this, with 16% tending to disagree, and 7% totally disagreeing.

QA10. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: You are willing to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more.



Inner pie : EB75.2 Apr/May 2011  
 Outer pie : EB81.3 Apr/May 2014



In all Member States, more than 60% of respondents are willing to pay more for environmentally-friendly products. At least eight out of ten respondents would be willing to do this in Sweden (94%), Malta (91%), Finland (88%), Denmark (87%), Luxembourg (86%), Austria (83%), Cyprus (82%), the United Kingdom (82%), Belgium, Slovenia and Germany (all 80%). Portugal and Bulgaria (62%) have the lowest proportions of people who would be willing to do this.

The largest increases in the proportion of respondents prepared to pay a little more occurred in Slovakia (76%, +14pp), Spain (73%, +13pp), Latvia (78%, +10pp) and Romania (75%, +10pp). Only Italy (67%, -8pp) has recorded a substantial fall on this question since 2011.

QA10 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: You are willing to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more.

	Total 'Agree'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
EU28	75%	+3	23%	-2	2%	-1
SK	76%	+14	22%	-11	2%	-3
ES	73%	+13	24%	-10	3%	-3
LV	78%	+10	20%	-10	2%	=
RO	75%	+10	22%	-2	3%	-8
MT	91%	+9	7%	-6	2%	-3
FI	88%	+9	12%	-7	0%	-2
UK	82%	+8	17%	-7	1%	-1
BE	80%	+7	20%	-7	0%	=
IE	77%	+7	22%	-1	1%	-6
AT	83%	+7	17%	-3	0%	-4
SI	80%	+7	19%	-7	1%	=
CZ	71%	+6	28%	-2	1%	-4
DK	87%	+6	13%	-5	0%	-1
EE	69%	+6	29%	-6	2%	=
FR	78%	+6	21%	-5	1%	-1
LT	71%	+5	26%	-4	3%	-1
SE	94%	+5	6%	-4	0%	-1
DE	80%	+4	20%	-3	0%	-1
PT	62%	+3	36%	=	2%	-3
LU	86%	+2	14%	-1	0%	-1
HU	64%	+2	34%	-2	2%	=
PL	71%	+1	23%	-2	6%	+1
CY	82%	=	16%	=	2%	=
NL	77%	=	22%	=	1%	=
BG	62%	-1	30%	+2	8%	-1
EL	72%	-2	27%	+3	1%	-1
IT	67%	-8	30%	+10	3%	-2
HR	79%	-	20%	-	1%	-

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that education is an important factor here, with those who left education at age 20 or over more likely than those who left at 15 or under to be willing to pay more for environmentally-friendly products, by a margin of 85% to 64%.

89% of managers agree that they are willing to pay more, compared with 69% of house persons and unemployed respondents. And while only 63% of respondents who consider themselves to be low on the social staircase are willing to pay a little more, this rises to 84% among those considering themselves to be high on the social staircase.

People who say that protecting the environment is very important to them (83%) are far more likely to be willing to pay more for environmentally-friendly products than those who think protecting the environment is not important (32%).

**QA10 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: You are willing to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more.**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	75%	23%	2%

#### Education (End of)

15-	64%	34%	2%
16-19	73%	25%	2%
20+	85%	14%	1%
Still studying	78%	20%	2%

#### Socio-professional category

Self-employed	79%	20%	1%
Managers	89%	11%	0%
Other white collars	78%	21%	1%
Manual workers	73%	25%	2%
House persons	69%	29%	2%
Unemployed	69%	28%	3%
Retired	73%	25%	2%
Students	78%	20%	2%

#### Self-positioning on the social staircase

Low (1-4)	63%	34%	3%
Medium (5-6)	76%	22%	2%
High (7-10)	84%	15%	1%

#### Protecting the environment

Very important	83%	16%	1%
Fairly important	71%	27%	2%
Total 'Not important'	32%	66%	2%

### III. INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IS INCREASINGLY AVAILABLE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

The third section of the report addresses the question of whether Europeans consider themselves to be well-informed about environmental issues.

As well as establishing whether or not respondents feel well-informed, the survey asks them to consider if they lack information about certain issues. Respondents are then asked to discuss which sources of information they use, and which they trust, when it comes to obtaining information about the environment.

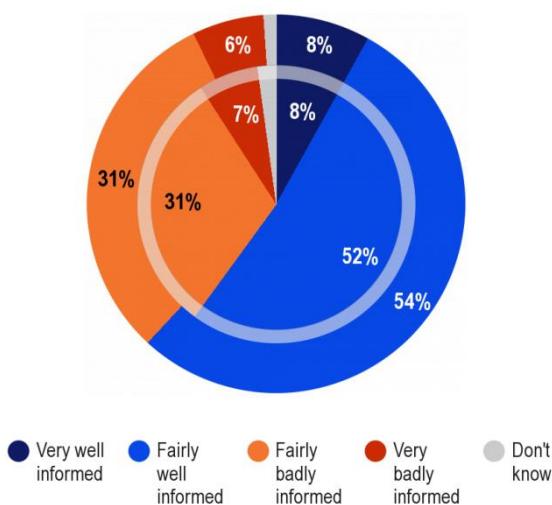
#### 1. MORE EUROPEANS FEEL WELL-INFORMED ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT IN GENERAL

##### **- A majority of respondents in all Member States, except for the Czech Republic, feel well-informed about environmental issues -**

Respondents were asked whether they feel well, or badly, informed about environmental issues.

Over six out of ten respondents (62%) say they feel well-informed about these issues, an increase on the 60% who said this in 2011. Conversely, 37% feel badly informed (-1pp), of which 31% feel fairly badly informed and 6% very badly informed.

QA3. In general, do you consider that you are very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly informed about environmental issues?



Inner pie : EB75.2 Apr/May 2011

Outer pie : EB81.3 Apr/May 2014

EU28

In all but one Member State, a majority of people say that they feel well-informed about environmental issues. The proportion of respondents who take this view is highest in Finland (83%), Slovenia (82%), Sweden (82%) and Denmark (81%). Only in the Czech Republic does a majority (51%) feel badly informed, compared with 48% who feel well-informed.

In most countries, there has been an increase since 2011 in the proportion of respondents who feel well-informed about environmental issues, with the biggest positive changes happening in Portugal (65%, +19pp), Hungary (69%, +14pp), Romania (58%, +11pp), Slovenia (82%, +11pp) and Finland (83%, +11pp). However, there were declines in three Member States: the Netherlands (57%, -8pp), the UK (70%, -6pp) and Italy (52%, -3pp).

QA3 In general, do you consider that you are very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly informed about environmental issues?

		Total 'Well informed'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Total 'Badly informed'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
	EU28	62%	+2	37%	-1	1%	-1
	PT	65%	+19	35%	-18	0%	-1
	HU	69%	+14	31%	-13	0%	-1
	RO	58%	+11	42%	-7	0%	-4
	SI	82%	+11	18%	-10	0%	-1
	FI	83%	+11	17%	-11	0%	=
	ES	56%	+10	44%	-9	0%	-1
	IE	68%	+8	31%	-7	1%	-1
	CY	69%	+8	31%	-8	0%	=
	EL	59%	+7	41%	-6	0%	-1
	BG	54%	+6	44%	-4	2%	-2
	LV	65%	+6	34%	-6	1%	=
	LT	61%	+6	38%	-6	1%	=
	MT	80%	+5	19%	-5	1%	=
	EE	69%	+4	30%	-4	1%	=
	AT	64%	+4	35%	-4	1%	=
	PL	65%	+4	27%	-6	8%	+2
	SK	58%	+4	40%	-2	2%	-2
	FR	57%	+2	42%	-2	1%	=
	LU	70%	+2	30%	-1	0%	-1
	DK	81%	+1	18%	-1	1%	=
	SE	82%	+1	18%	-1	0%	=
	BE	59%	=	41%	=	0%	=
	CZ	48%	=	51%	=	1%	=
	DE	65%	=	34%	+1	1%	-1
	IT	52%	-3	47%	+4	1%	-1
	UK	70%	-6	29%	+6	1%	=
	NL	57%	-8	42%	+8	1%	=
	HR	66%	-	34%	-	0%	-

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that, while 64% of men regard themselves as well-informed, only 60% of women do so.

Education is also a factor: 69% of people who studied until the age of 20 or above say that they are well-informed, compared with 51% of respondents whose education ended at age 15 or earlier.

Three-quarters of managers (75%) feel well-informed about environmental issues, but only 53% of house persons and 56% of unemployed people feel well-informed.

Individuals who consider protecting the environment to be important are much more likely to feel well-informed about environmental issues: 68% of those who believe it is very important say they are well-informed, as opposed to just 31% of people who consider it not important.

Two-thirds of people (67%) who say they are ready to buy environmentally-friendly products feel well-informed, versus 47% of people who are not ready to buy this type of product.

**QA3 In general, do you consider that you are very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly informed about environmental issues?**

	Total 'Well informed'	Total 'Badly informed'	Don't know
EU28	62%	37%	1%
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	64%	35%	1%
Woman	60%	39%	1%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	51%	48%	1%
16-19	61%	38%	1%
20+	69%	30%	1%
Still studying	62%	37%	1%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	65%	34%	1%
Managers	75%	25%	0%
Other white collars	60%	39%	1%
Manual workers	57%	42%	1%
House persons	53%	45%	2%
Unemployed	56%	42%	2%
Retired	63%	35%	2%
Students	63%	36%	1%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>			
Very important	68%	31%	1%
Fairly important	58%	41%	1%
Total 'Not important'	31%	64%	5%
<b>Ready to buy env. friendly products</b>			
Agree	67%	32%	1%
Disagree	47%	51%	2%

## 2. EUROPEAN CITIZENS LACK INFORMATION ABOUT SOME SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

### - The impact on health of chemicals used in everyday products is the issue on which most people would like more information -

Respondents were then given a list of 14 environmental issues, and asked to pick the main five about which they particularly lack information<sup>6</sup>.

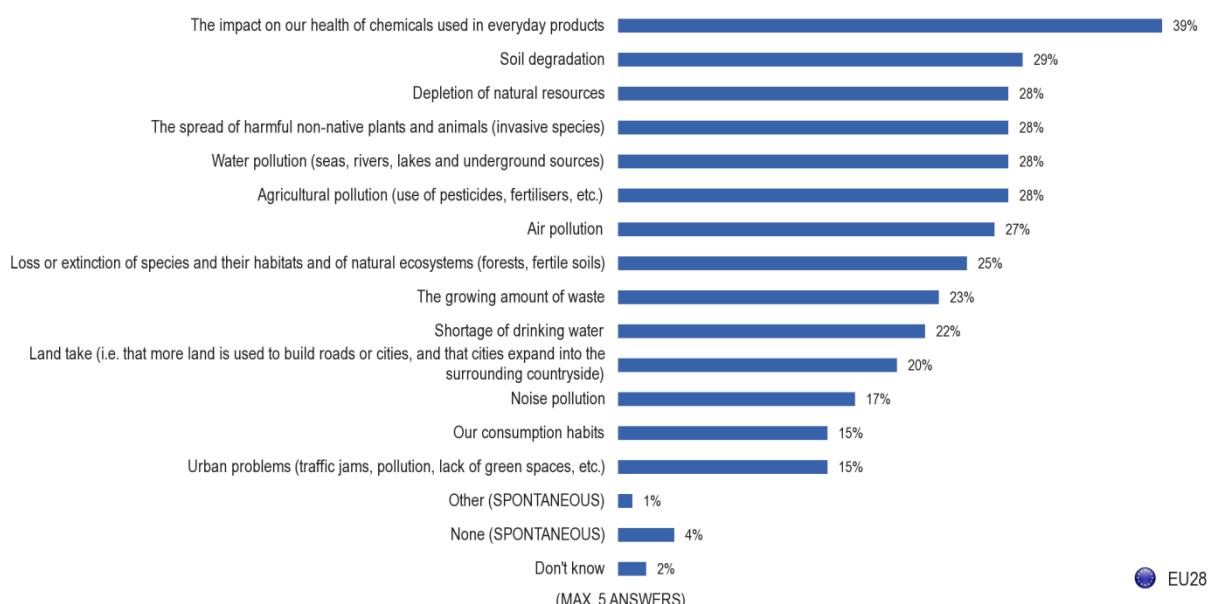
Four out of ten respondents say that they lack information about the health impact of chemicals used in everyday products (39%).

Roughly three out of ten people mention soil degradation (29%), the depletion of natural resources (28%), the spread of harmful non-native plants and animals (28%), water pollution (28%), agricultural pollution (28%) and air pollution (27%).

More than a fifth of respondents also identify as being among the five main issues the loss or extinction of species (25%), the growing amount of waste (23%), shortages of drinking water (22%) and land take (20%).

The issues mentioned least as top-five priorities were noise pollution (17%), our consumption habits (15%) and urban problems (15%). Just 4% of people say spontaneously that they lack information about none of these issues.

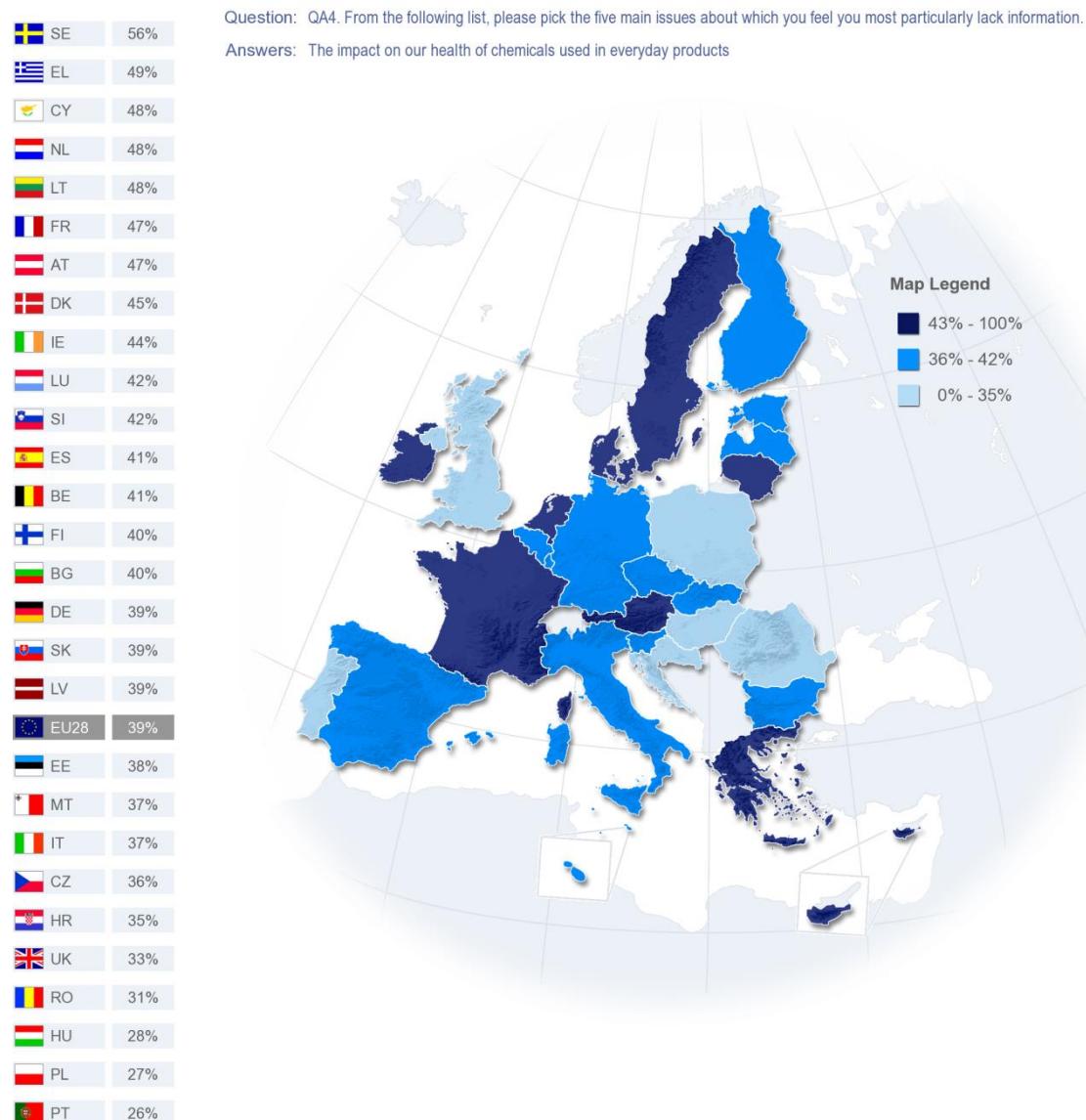
QA4. From the following list, please pick the five main issues about which you feel you most particularly lack information.



For this question, the list and number of issues presented to the respondents has been modified compared to the previous survey. For this reason, results are not strictly comparable. However, it can be noted that the results are very similar to those obtained in 2011.

<sup>6</sup> QA4: It should be noted that the total of the percentages may exceed 100%, since the respondent had the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

The following map illustrates the differences between Member States in the extent to which respondents think they lack information about the health impact of chemicals used in everyday products. People in Sweden (56%), Greece (49%), Cyprus (48%), the Netherlands (48%) and Lithuania (48%) are the most likely to say that they lack information about this issue, with those in Portugal (26%), Poland (27%) and Hungary (28%) least likely to do so.



The health impact of chemicals used in everyday products is the top answer in all but four Member States. In Portugal (39%), Romania (35%) and Poland (31%), air pollution is the issue about which the most people feel they lack information. In Germany, the top answer is the spread of harmful non-native plants and animals (43%).

Germany (42%) also has the highest proportion of respondents who mention soil degradation, as well as land take (27%, equal highest with Austria and Finland). The Netherlands (36%) has the highest proportion of respondents who say they lack information about the depletion of natural resources, while Bulgaria, Ireland and Greece (all 37%) jointly have the most people who mention water pollution. Cyprus (37%) has the most respondents who think they lack information about agricultural pollution, and Bulgaria and Portugal (both 39%) have the most respondents saying they lack information about air pollution.

QA4 From the following list, please pick the five main issues about which you feel you most particularly lack information. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Soil degradation	Depletion of natural resources	The spread of harmful non-native plants and animals (invasive species)	Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc.)	Air pollution	Loss or extinction of species and their habitats and of natural ecosystems (forests, fertile soils)	The growing amount of waste	Shortage of drinking water	Land take (i.e. that more land is used to build roads or cities, and that cities expand into the surrounding countryside)
EU28	39%	29%	28%	28%	28%	28%	27%	25%	23%	22%	20%
BE	41%	26%	33%	23%	29%	30%	33%	24%	25%	25%	22%
BG	40%	24%	31%	19%	37%	34%	39%	21%	20%	16%	15%
CZ	36%	28%	35%	28%	32%	30%	32%	31%	32%	21%	24%
DK	45%	26%	32%	32%	29%	20%	25%	27%	30%	28%	18%
DE	39%	42%	27%	43%	24%	29%	15%	35%	20%	22%	27%
EE	38%	14%	23%	22%	31%	25%	27%	19%	25%	13%	15%
IE	44%	25%	25%	31%	37%	27%	31%	23%	33%	26%	20%
EL	49%	25%	35%	35%	37%	36%	29%	34%	19%	24%	18%
ES	41%	27%	28%	32%	28%	31%	23%	28%	18%	22%	23%
FR	47%	28%	35%	21%	32%	30%	32%	25%	26%	28%	20%
HR	35%	25%	27%	27%	28%	29%	33%	24%	30%	24%	17%
IT	37%	30%	30%	24%	30%	26%	33%	23%	20%	22%	19%
CY	48%	30%	31%	33%	36%	37%	32%	31%	18%	20%	14%
LV	39%	21%	25%	26%	31%	24%	28%	20%	21%	15%	11%
LT	48%	15%	19%	21%	34%	24%	37%	17%	28%	13%	12%
LU	42%	26%	27%	19%	30%	26%	29%	21%	22%	24%	17%
HU	28%	21%	25%	27%	25%	27%	28%	24%	26%	19%	22%
MT	37%	33%	18%	25%	20%	24%	28%	18%	26%	24%	19%
NL	48%	26%	36%	22%	34%	29%	27%	26%	29%	25%	18%
AT	47%	29%	28%	38%	27%	33%	21%	34%	19%	19%	27%
PL	27%	18%	20%	14%	21%	18%	31%	14%	26%	18%	11%
PT	26%	19%	28%	15%	32%	19%	39%	18%	27%	32%	16%
RO	31%	29%	28%	17%	27%	25%	35%	19%	27%	24%	14%
SI	42%	18%	26%	23%	31%	33%	29%	20%	31%	23%	20%
SK	39%	27%	29%	27%	26%	26%	35%	29%	25%	30%	19%
FI	40%	38%	23%	40%	19%	32%	18%	26%	17%	16%	27%
SE	56%	29%	31%	40%	33%	35%	22%	37%	26%	23%	24%
UK	33%	24%	21%	25%	24%	26%	25%	16%	25%	19%	18%

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

No relevant **socio-demographic** differences can be observed on this question.

### 3. USED AND TRUSTED SOURCES OF INFORMATION

#### 3.1. Television news remains the main source of information for most Europeans

**- While television remains the main information source, the importance of the Internet and social media is growing rapidly -**

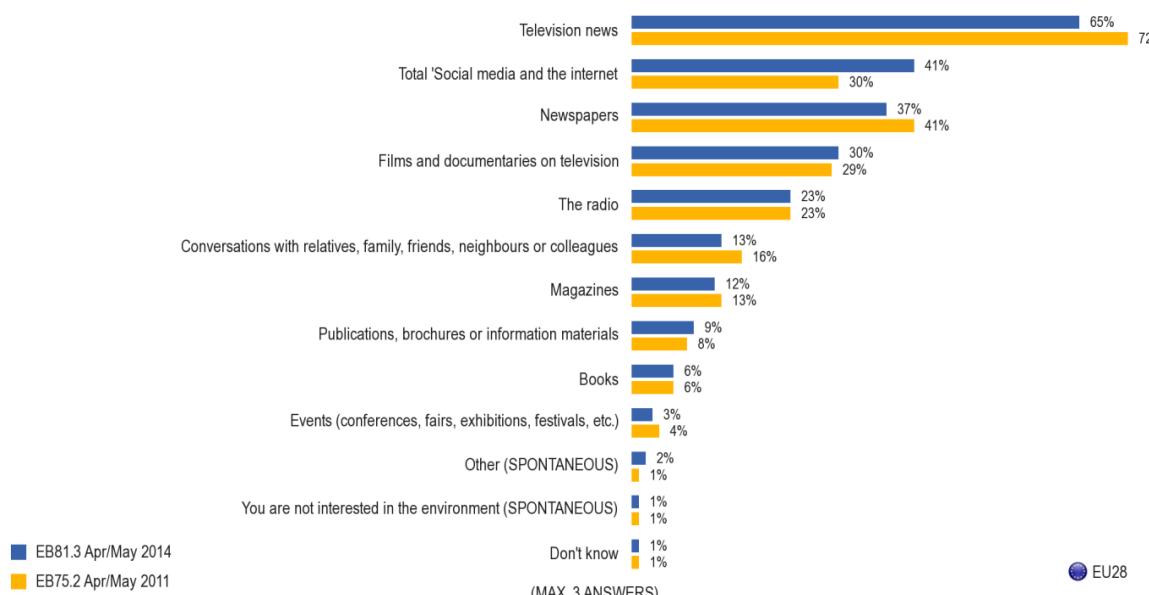
Next, respondents were asked to identify their three main sources of information about the environment<sup>7</sup>.

Television news remains the main source of information about the environment, although its use has declined substantially since 2011: 65% of respondents mention this, down from 72% previously.

Social media and the Internet is the second most important information source: 41% of people get their environmental information this way, up from 30% in 2011. This combines the results for "the Internet" (35%) and "social media" (11%)<sup>8</sup>. Since these were treated as one single item in the previous wave of the survey, they are analysed together here to enable trend analysis.

Over three out of ten people cite newspapers (37%, -4pp) and films and documentaries on television (30%, +1pp) as one of their main information sources, while over a fifth mention the radio (23%, unchanged). Relatively few people say that their main sources of information include conversations with relatives (13%, -3pp), magazines (12%, -1pp), publications and brochures (9%, +1pp), books (6%, unchanged), or events (3%, -1pp).

QA5. From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment?

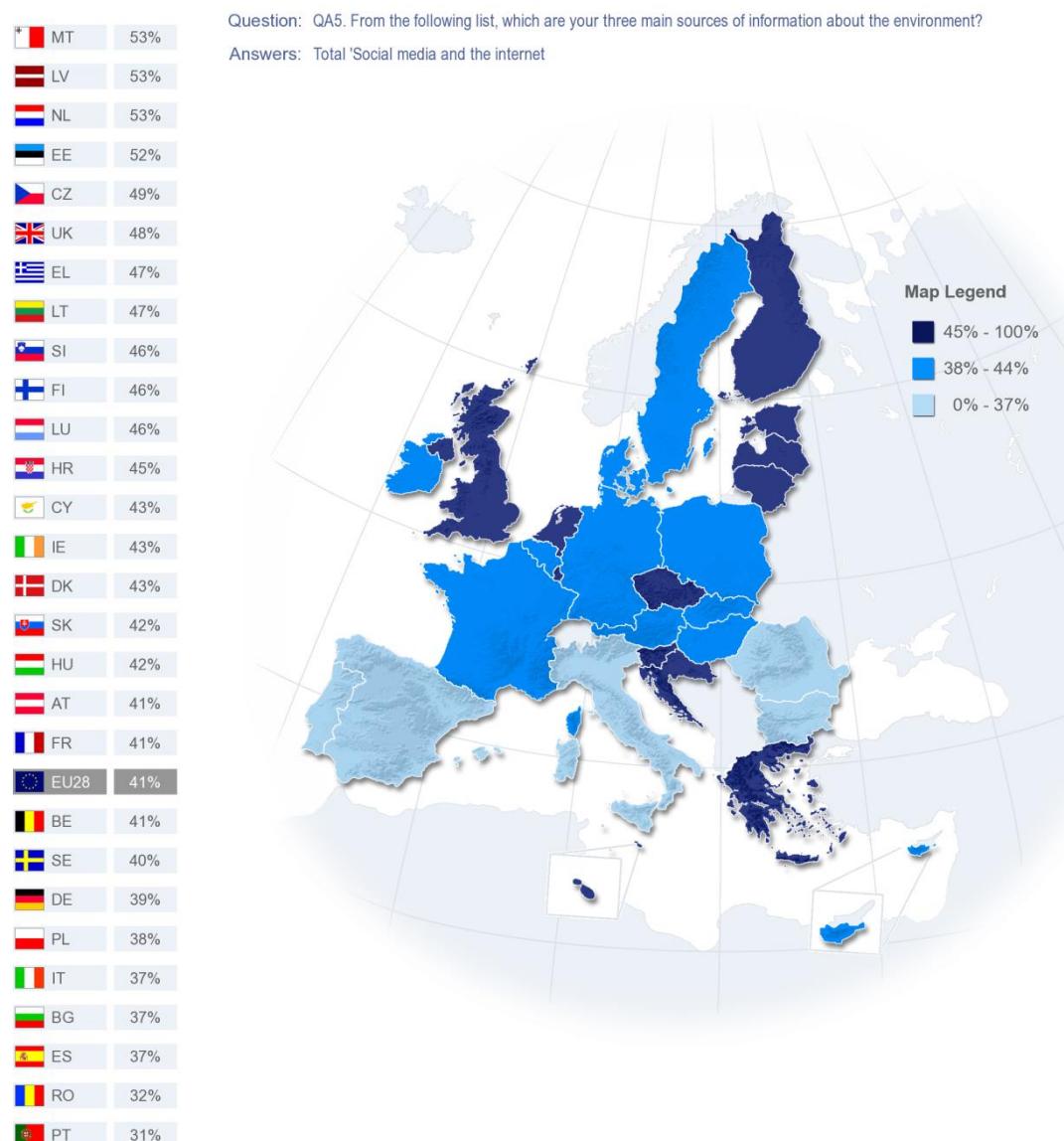


<sup>7</sup> QA5: It should be noted that the total of the percentages may exceed 100%, since the respondent had the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

<sup>8</sup> For this question, the item "The Internet and social media" used in the previous survey has been split into two different items "Social media" and "The Internet (other websites, blogs, forums, etc.)". For comparability reasons, a subtotal "Social media and the Internet" is presented here. The total is not equal to the sum of both individual items, since several respondents mentioned both the Internet and social media and are thus not counted twice in the subtotal

The following map shows the geographical spread in terms of the proportion of respondents who say that social media and the Internet are their main source of information. Malta (53%), Latvia (53%), the Netherlands (53%), Estonia (52%), the Czech Republic (49%), the UK (48%), Greece (47%) and Lithuania (47%) have the highest proportions of people who cite social media and the Internet, while Portugal (31%), Romania (32%), Bulgaria, Italy and Spain (all 37%) have the lowest proportions of people who access information about the environment in this way.

All Member States have recorded an increase in the proportion of respondents who get their information via social media and the Internet since 2011. In many cases, the increases were substantial, such as in Greece (47%, +22pp), Cyprus (43%, +17pp), Austria (41%, +16pp), the Czech Republic (49%, +15pp), Ireland (43%, +15pp), and Portugal (31%, +15pp).



The increases in the proportion of Europeans who use social media and the Internet has been matched in most individual countries by a decline in the proportion of people who accessed information via television. At least 50% of people in all Member States still mention the TV as their main information source, with results ranging from 83% in Portugal and 80% in Bulgaria, to 50% in Luxembourg and 55% in France, Austria and Poland. Yet there were declines in almost all countries compared to 2011, with the largest falls being recorded in Greece (61%, -20pp), Luxembourg (50%, -12pp), Spain (67%, -12pp), Bulgaria (80%, -11pp), Austria (55%, -10pp) and Poland (55%, -10pp).

There were also noticeable declines in the proportion of respondents who identify newspapers as one of their main sources of information, especially in Bulgaria (23%, -19pp), Ireland (45%, -11pp), and Italy (24%, -10pp).

QA5 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Television news	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	The Internet and social media			Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Newspapers	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
			Social media	The Internet (other websites, blogs, forums, etc.)	Total 'Social media and the internet'			
EU28	65%	-7	11%	35%	41%	+11	37%	-4
BE	69%	-2	16%	30%	41%	+7	41%	-8
BG	80%	-11	9%	33%	37%	+12	23%	-19
CZ	67%	-8	9%	44%	49%	+15	35%	-5
DK	76%	-4	14%	33%	43%	+2	54%	+3
DE	67%	-6	10%	32%	39%	+8	46%	-6
EE	62%	-3	11%	47%	52%	+1	44%	+4
IE	62%	-7	15%	35%	43%	+15	45%	-11
EL	61%	-20	7%	46%	47%	+22	18%	-8
ES	67%	-12	11%	33%	37%	+11	29%	-2
FR	55%	-9	8%	36%	41%	+8	37%	=
HR	69%	-	15%	35%	45%	-	37%	-
IT	63%	-9	9%	34%	37%	+13	24%	-10
CY	68%	-7	13%	38%	43%	+17	28%	-6
LV	72%	-4	13%	48%	53%	+2	24%	-8
LT	74%	-2	9%	43%	47%	+7	36%	-9
LU	50%	-12	9%	41%	46%	+12	49%	-9
HU	72%	-6	8%	38%	42%	+12	36%	=
MT	63%	-5	24%	44%	53%	+14	30%	-8
NL	70%	+3	16%	41%	53%	+10	56%	-3
AT	55%	-10	8%	35%	41%	+16	49%	-1
PL	55%	-10	7%	33%	38%	+7	24%	=
PT	83%	+1	7%	26%	31%	+15	27%	+7
RO	70%	-6	7%	27%	32%	+8	25%	-7
SI	68%	-9	8%	43%	46%	+7	42%	-2
SK	65%	-6	8%	39%	42%	+6	28%	-2
FI	65%	-7	12%	41%	46%	+1	62%	+3
SE	68%	-6	14%	32%	40%	+8	60%	-4
UK	68%	-7	17%	36%	48%	+13	48%	-8

Age appears to be the most important **socio-demographic** variable of differentiation on this question. Unsurprisingly, people aged 15-24 are much more likely than those aged 55 and over to obtain their information from social media and the Internet, by a margin of 66% to 20%. In contrast, older respondents are more likely to rely on traditional media such as TV (73% vs. 53%), newspapers (45% vs. 24%) and the radio (27% vs. 16%).

Education is also a differentiating factor. People who finished their education aged 15 or under (80%) are more likely than those who left education aged 20 or above (57%) to rely on the television for their environmental information. However, those with a higher level of education are much more likely to mention social media and the Internet as their main information source (51% vs. 15%).

QA5 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Television news	Total 'Social media and the internet'			Newspapers	Films and documentaries on television	Films and documentaries on television	The radio
		Total 'Social media and the internet'	The Internet (other websites, blogs, forums, etc.)	Social media				
EU28	65%	41%	35%	11%	37%	30%	30%	23%
<b>Gender</b>								
Man	62%	45%	39%	11%	38%	31%	31%	24%
Woman	67%	37%	30%	11%	36%	30%	30%	22%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	53%	66%	53%	23%	24%	31%	31%	16%
25-39	59%	57%	49%	15%	31%	30%	30%	21%
40-54	65%	43%	37%	10%	37%	33%	33%	23%
55 +	73%	20%	17%	4%	45%	29%	29%	27%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15-	80%	15%	12%	4%	39%	22%	22%	24%
16-19	69%	38%	31%	10%	38%	31%	31%	23%
20+	57%	51%	45%	11%	39%	34%	34%	24%
Still studying	49%	67%	55%	24%	25%	33%	33%	14%

### 3.2. Scientists, television and NGOs are the most trusted sources of information

#### - Scientists, environmental protection agencies and television are the most trusted sources of environmental information -

Having discussed their main sources of environmental information, the respondents were then asked to say which sources they trust the most<sup>9</sup>.

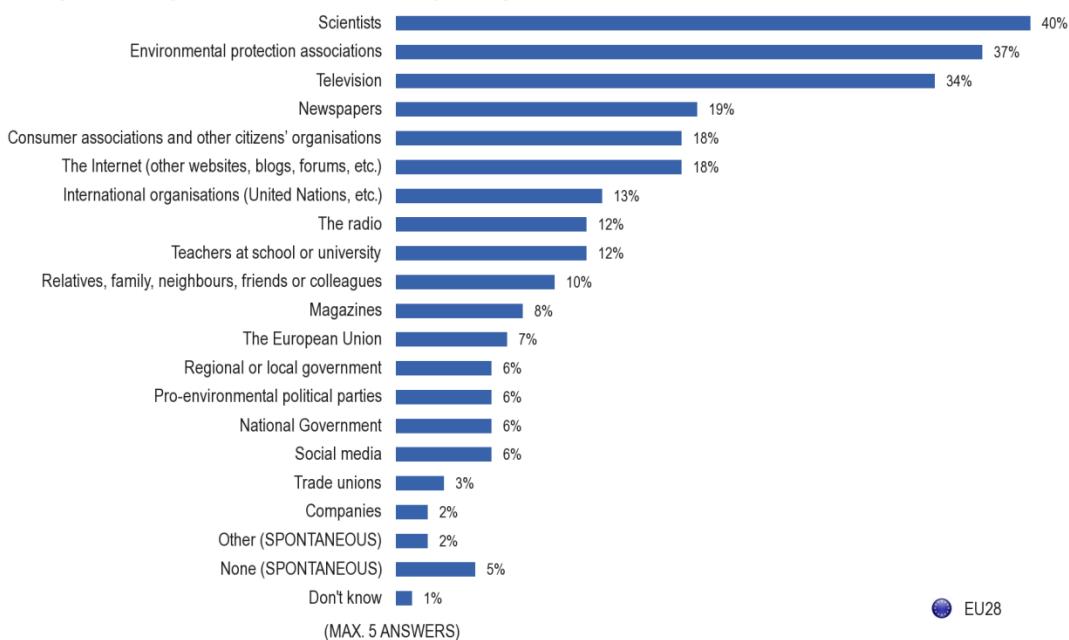
Over three out of ten respondents say they trust scientists (40%), environmental protection associations (37%) and television (34%). Just under a fifth mention they trust newspapers (19%), consumer associations (18%) and the Internet (18%).

Over a tenth of Europeans also express trust in international organisations (13%), the radio (12%), teachers (12%) and relatives or friends (10%).

<sup>9</sup> QA6: It should be noted that the total of the percentages may exceed 100%, since the respondent had the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

However, relatively few people trust magazines (8%), the European Union (7%), regional or local government (6%), pro-environmental political parties (6%), the national government (6%), social media (6%), trade unions (3%) or companies (2%).

QA6. From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to providing reliable information about environmental issues?



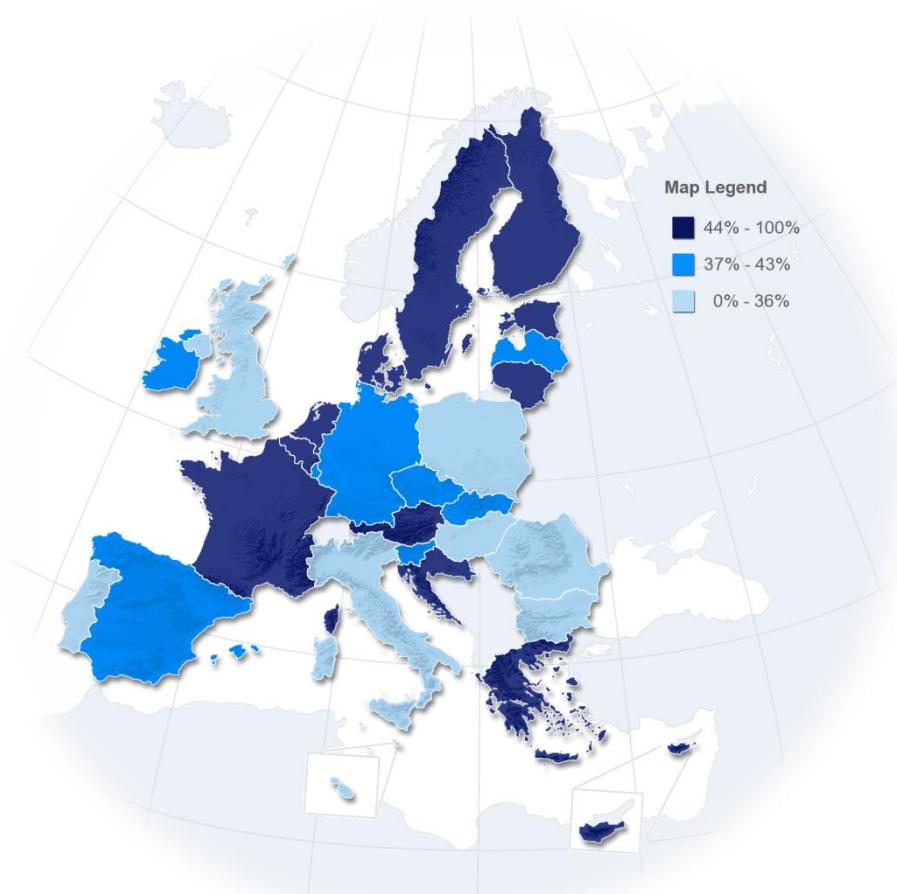
For this question, the list and number of sources of information presented to the respondents has been modified compared to the previous survey. For this reason, results are not strictly comparable. However, it can be noted that the results are very similar to those obtained in 2011.

The following map shows that trust in the environmental information provided by scientists is highest in Sweden (69%), Greece (64%), Denmark (63%) and the Netherlands (60%); and lowest in Romania (28%), Bulgaria (28%) and Poland (29%).

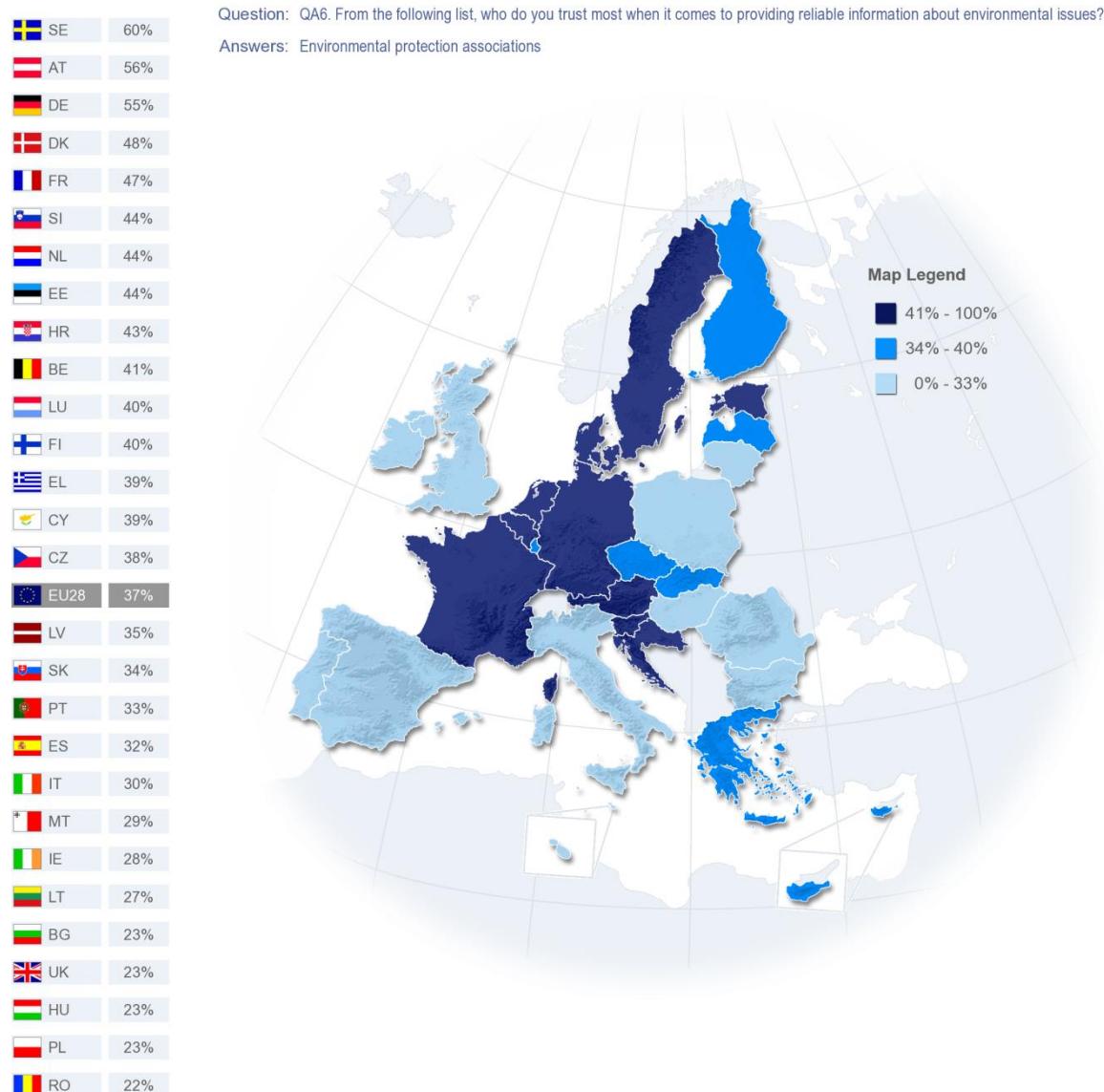
	SE	69%
	EL	64%
	DK	63%
	NL	60%
	CY	59%
	FI	55%
	EE	54%
	BE	52%
	HR	49%
	LT	49%
	FR	48%
	AT	46%
	LU	43%
	CZ	42%
	IE	41%
	ES	41%
	EU28	40%
	LV	39%
	SI	38%
	DE	38%
	SK	38%
	UK	36%
	MT	35%
	PT	33%
	IT	30%
	HU	30%
	PL	29%
	BG	28%
	RO	28%

Question: QA6. From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to providing reliable information about environmental issues?

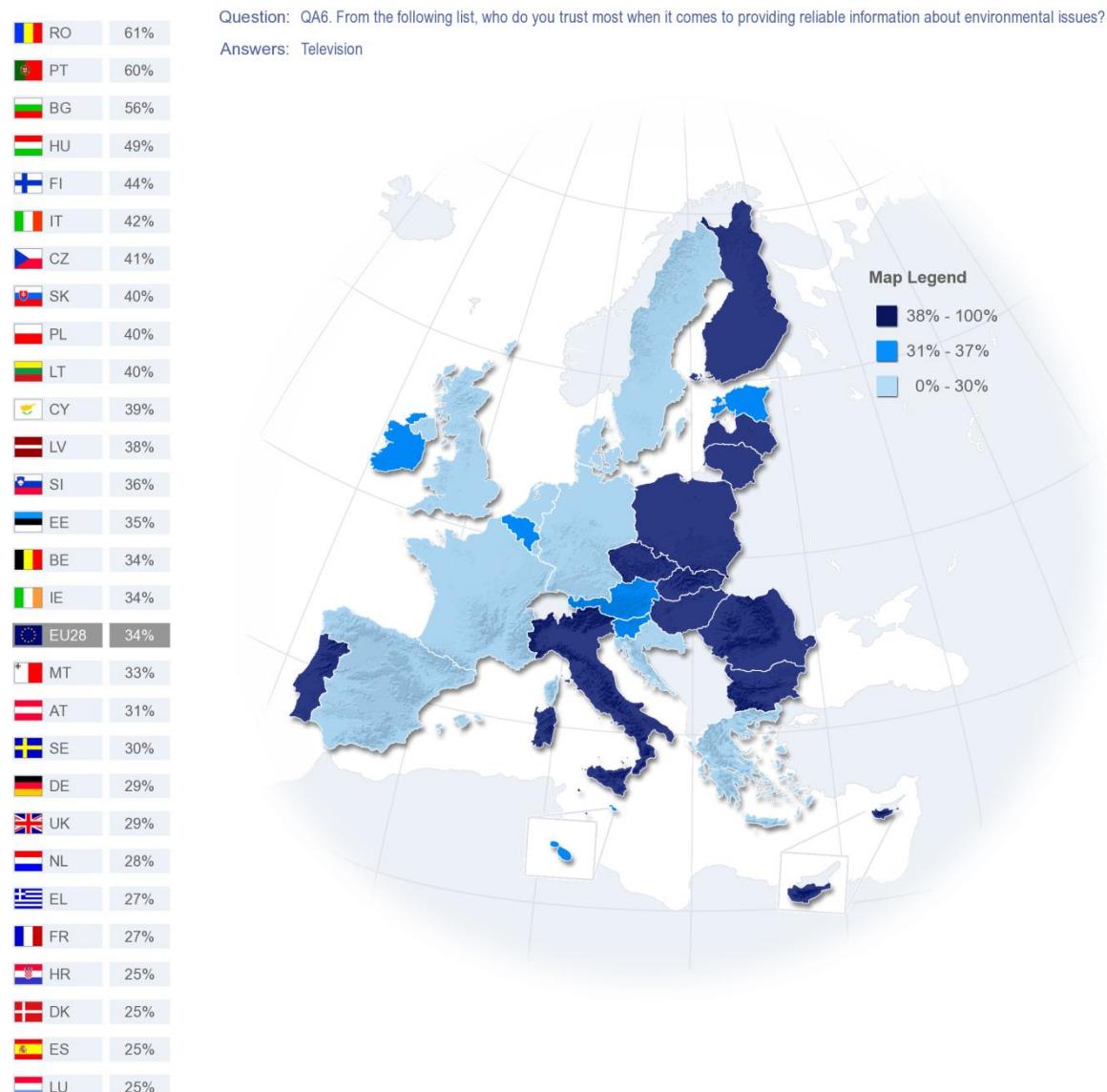
Answers: Scientists



In three countries, over half of the respondents express trust in the information provided by environmental protection agencies: Sweden (60%), Austria (56%) and Germany (55%). Yet less than a quarter of people trust them in Romania (22%), Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and the UK (all 23%).



In three countries, over half of the respondents express trust in the environmental information they see on TV: Romania (61%), Portugal (60%) and Bulgaria (56%). In contrast, only a quarter of people trust information from this source in Croatia, Denmark, Luxembourg and Spain (all 25%).



As the next table shows, scientists are the most trusted source of information in 18 Member States, environmental protection agencies are the most trusted source in three countries (Austria, Germany and Slovenia), and television is the most trusted source in the remaining seven countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Slovakia).

QA6 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to providing reliable information about environmental issues? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	Scientists	Environmental protection associations	Television
EU28	40%	37%	34%
BE	52%	41%	34%
BG	28%	23%	56%
CZ	42%	38%	41%
DK	63%	48%	25%
DE	38%	55%	29%
EE	54%	44%	35%
IE	41%	28%	34%
EL	64%	39%	27%
ES	41%	32%	25%
FR	48%	47%	27%
HR	49%	43%	25%
IT	30%	30%	42%
CY	59%	39%	39%
LV	39%	35%	38%
LT	49%	27%	40%
LU	43%	40%	25%
HU	30%	23%	49%
MT	35%	29%	33%
NL	60%	44%	28%
AT	46%	56%	31%
PL	29%	23%	40%
PT	33%	33%	60%
RO	28%	22%	61%
SI	38%	44%	36%
SK	38%	34%	40%
FI	55%	40%	44%
SE	69%	60%	30%
UK	36%	23%	29%

**Highest percentage per country**      **Lowest percentage per country**

Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item
-----------------------------	----------------------------

The **socio-demographic data** show that age and education are once again important variables.

Older respondents are more likely to trust traditional media such as television (40% vs. 26% of 15-24 year-olds) and newspapers (22% vs. 15%), but 15-24 year-olds are more likely than those aged 55 and over to trust scientists (44% vs. 35%) or the Internet (25% vs. 10%).

Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over are much more likely to trust environmental protection agencies (45% vs. 27%) and scientists (51% vs. 25%) than those who left school aged 15 or below. People in the latter group are more likely to trust information obtained via television (47% vs. 25%).

QA6 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to providing reliable information about environmental issues? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	Scientists	Environmental protection associations	Television	Newspapers	Consumer associations and other citizens' organisations	The Internet (other websites, blogs, forums, etc.)
EU28	40%	37%	34%	19%	18%	18%
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	44%	36%	26%	15%	9%	25%
25-39	43%	39%	30%	16%	16%	24%
40-54	41%	41%	34%	18%	21%	22%
55 +	35%	34%	40%	22%	20%	10%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	25%	27%	47%	21%	15%	7%
16-19	37%	36%	39%	19%	18%	19%
20+	51%	45%	25%	19%	23%	22%
Still studying	48%	39%	22%	15%	11%	24%

## IV. FOR MOST EUROPEANS, ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES HAVE A DIRECT IMPACT ON THEIR DAILY LIFE AND ON THE ECONOMY

This section of the report deals with how respondents consider that the environment relates to their own daily life. In particular, they were asked to consider how the state of the environment impacts on their lives, as compared to social and economic factors. Respondents were also asked whether the environment and the efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth, and whether environmental criteria should be factored in when assessing national progress.

### 1. THE ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT ARE VERY IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS' QUALITY OF LIFE

#### - Three-quarters of people think that the state of the environment influences their quality of life -

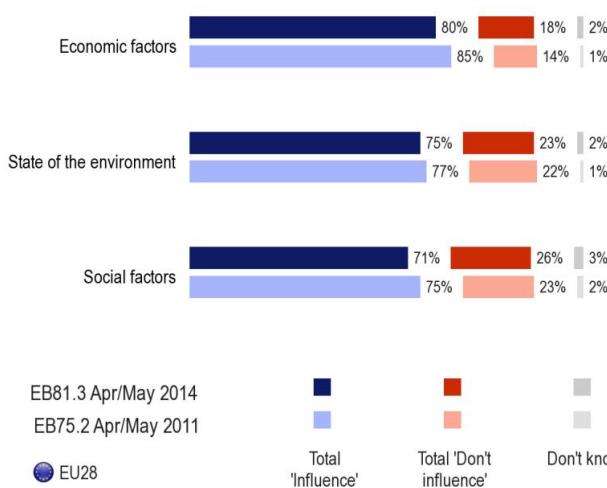
Respondents were asked the extent to which three different factors, including the state of the environment, influence their quality of life.

Eight out of ten people (80%, -5pp compared to 2011) say that economic factors influence their quality of life. Less than a fifth (18%, +4pp) say that these factors do not influence them.

Three-quarters of respondents (75%, -2pp) think the state of the environment influences their quality of life. Just under a quarter of people (23%, +1pp) do not agree with this.

Over seven out of ten people (71%, -4pp) think that social factors influence their quality of life, whereas just over a quarter (26%, +3pp) do not.

QA8. In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your quality of life?



At country level, the proportion of respondents who say that economic factors influence their quality of life ranges from 98% in Greece and 97% in Bulgaria, to 62% in Germany and 71% in Austria. While there was a noticeable increase in Luxembourg (80%, +7pp since 2011) in terms of the proportion of respondents who feel that economic factors influence their quality of life, there were declines in most Member States. These declines were largest in Germany (62%, -13pp) and Austria (71%, -10pp).

The proportion of respondents who feel that the state of the environment influences their quality of life ranges from 91% in Greece and 87% in Malta, to 62% in Germany and 66% in Ireland. Only Portugal (83%, +11pp) and Lithuania (80%, +9pp) recorded sizeable increases since 2011 in the proportion of respondents who agree that the state of the environment influences their quality of life. Conversely, Ireland (66%, -9pp) and Poland (72%, -8pp) registered the largest declines.

Finally, the proportion of respondents who believe that social factors influence their quality of life ranges from 90% in Bulgaria and Denmark to 50% in Germany and 62% in France. In Portugal, an increase (82%, +5pp) in the proportion of respondents who agree that social factors influence their quality of life went against the overall trend, with declines occurring in most countries compared to 2011. The biggest drops occurred in Austria (69%, -11pp), Poland (68%, -11pp) and the Netherlands (79%, -10pp).

QA8 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your quality of life?												
	Economic factors			State of the environment			Social factors					
	Total 'Influence'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Total 'Don't influence'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Total 'Influence'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Total 'Don't influence'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
EU28	80%	-5	18%	+4	2%	+1	75%	-2	23%	+1	2%	+1
BE	73%	-9	26%	+8	1%	+1	68%	-4	31%	+3	1%	+1
BG	97%	+1	2%	-1	1%	=	82%	+1	15%	-3	3%	+2
CZ	89%	-4	10%	+3	1%	+1	79%	-5	20%	+5	1%	=
DK	86%	-2	13%	+1	1%	+1	84%	+1	15%	-2	1%	+1
DE	62%	-13	36%	+12	2%	+1	62%	-7	36%	+5	2%	+2
EE	88%	-1	10%	=	2%	+1	69%	-4	29%	+3	2%	+1
IE	83%	-4	16%	+6	1%	-2	66%	-9	33%	+11	1%	-2
EL	98%	-1	2%	+1	0%	=	91%	-1	9%	+1	0%	=
ES	92%	-2	7%	+1	1%	+1	79%	+1	20%	-1	1%	=
FR	77%	-3	21%	+4	2%	-1	78%	+3	20%	-3	2%	=
HR	85%	-	14%	-	1%	-	69%	-	30%	-	1%	-
IT	91%	+2	8%	-2	1%	=	85%	=	14%	=	1%	=
CY	94%	-3	6%	+3	0%	=	86%	-6	14%	+6	0%	=
LV	84%	-9	15%	+8	1%	+1	67%	=	32%	=	1%	=
LT	85%	-1	12%	+1	3%	=	80%	+9	18%	-9	2%	=
LU	80%	+7	18%	-7	2%	=	79%	+4	19%	-5	2%	+1
HU	88%	-8	11%	+7	1%	+1	81%	-7	18%	+6	1%	+1
MT	83%	-8	13%	+6	4%	+2	87%	-2	12%	+2	1%	=
NL	75%	-7	24%	+7	1%	=	70%	-2	29%	+2	1%	=
AT	71%	-10	26%	+7	3%	+3	70%	-7	29%	+7	1%	=
PL	83%	-9	13%	+7	4%	+2	72%	-8	23%	+5	5%	+3
PT	91%	+3	8%	-3	1%	=	83%	+11	16%	-10	1%	-1
RO	84%	-6	13%	+6	3%	=	80%	-1	19%	+4	1%	-3
SI	84%	-4	15%	+4	1%	=	82%	+5	18%	-4	0%	-1
SK	92%	-2	7%	+2	1%	=	78%	-4	21%	+4	1%	=
FI	85%	-2	14%	+1	1%	+1	80%	=	19%	-1	1%	+1
SE	84%	-3	15%	+3	1%	=	83%	-1	15%	-1	2%	+2
UK	76%	-4	21%	+2	3%	+2	73%	=	25%	-1	2%	+1

The **socio-demographic data** show that, when it comes to the state of the environment, 40-54 year-olds (79%) are the most likely to say that this influences their quality of life, while 15-24 year-olds are the least likely to do so (71%).

People with a higher level of education are also more inclined to say that the state of the environment influences their quality of life: 81% of people who left education aged 20 and over say this, compared to 71% of those who left aged 15 or under.

While 84% of respondents who think that protecting the environment is very important say that the state of the environment influences their quality of life, only 33% of respondents who think it is not important say this.

QA8.1 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your quality of life?

State of the environment			
	Total 'Influence'	Total 'Don't influence'	Don't know
EU28	75%	23%	2%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	71%	27%	2%
25-39	76%	22%	2%
40-54	79%	20%	1%
55 +	73%	25%	2%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	71%	26%	3%
16-19	73%	25%	2%
20+	81%	18%	1%
Still studying	72%	26%	2%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>			
Very important	84%	15%	1%
Fairly important	70%	28%	2%
Total 'Not important'	33%	63%	4%

## 2. A LARGE MAJORITY BELIEVE THAT PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT CAN BOOST ECONOMIC GROWTH

**- There is widespread agreement among Europeans that protecting the environment can boost economic growth -**

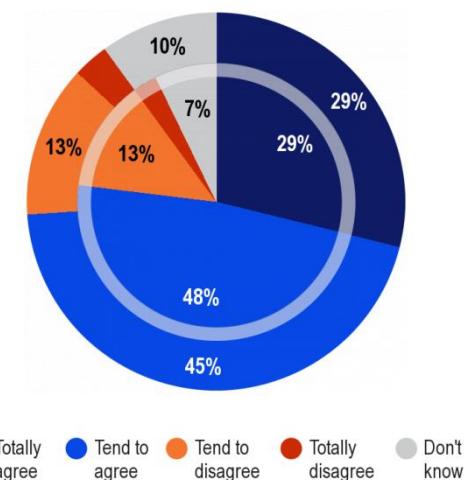
After considering which factors have an impact on their own quality of life, respondents were then asked whether the protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the EU.

A strong majority of people (74%, -3pp compared to 2011) agree that the protection of the environment can boost economic growth. Of these, 29% totally agree that it can, and 45% tend to agree.

Just 16% (unchanged) do not agree with this statement, with 13% tending to disagree and 3% totally disagreeing. A tenth (10%, +3pp) don't know.

QA9.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

The protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the EU



Inner pie : EB75.2 Apr/May 2011  
 Outer pie : EB81.3 Apr/May 2014

EU28

The following map shows the evolution of this perception since 2011, in the different Member States. The highest increases since 2011 in the proportion of respondents who agree that the protection of the environment can boost economic growth occurred in Portugal (89%, +12pp) and Slovenia (84%, +6pp). Cyprus and Greece (88%) also have high levels of agreement on this point. But elsewhere, there were large declines in the proportion of people who agree with this idea, especially in Austria (64%, -14pp), Estonia (53%, -11pp) and Germany (61%, -9pp).



According to the **socio-demographic data**, people with a higher level of education are more likely to agree that the protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the EU: 78% of people who left education aged 20 and over say this, compared to 69% of those who left aged 15 or under.

While 80% of respondents who think that protecting the environment is very important agree that the protection of the environment can boost economic growth, this falls to 41% among those who think protecting the environment is not important.

**QA9.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

**The protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the EU**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	74%	16%	10%

 Education (End of)	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
15-	69%	15%	16%
16-19	73%	17%	10%
20+	78%	16%	6%
Still studying	72%	17%	11%

**Protecting the environment**

Very important	80%	12%	8%
Fairly important	70%	19%	11%
Total 'Not important'	41%	41%	18%

### 3. A LARGE MAJORITY OF EUROPEANS THINK THAT USING NATURAL RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY CAN BOOST ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Nearly eight out of ten people agree that the efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth in the EU -**

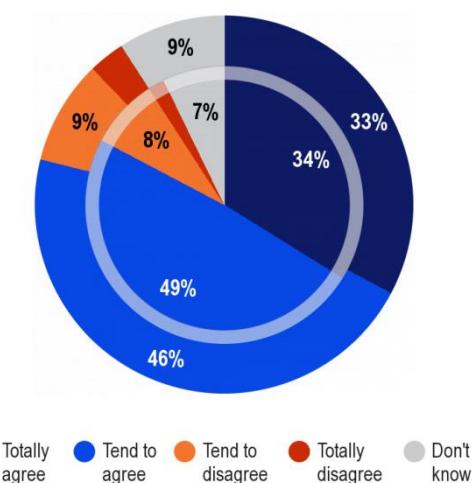
Next, respondents were asked whether the efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth in the EU.

A sizable majority of people (79%, -4pp compared to 2011) agree that the efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth. Of these, 33% totally agree and 46% tend to agree.

Just 12% of respondents (+2pp) do not agree with the statement, with 9% tending to disagree and 3% totally disagreeing. Just under a tenth of people (9%, +2pp) don't know.

QA9.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

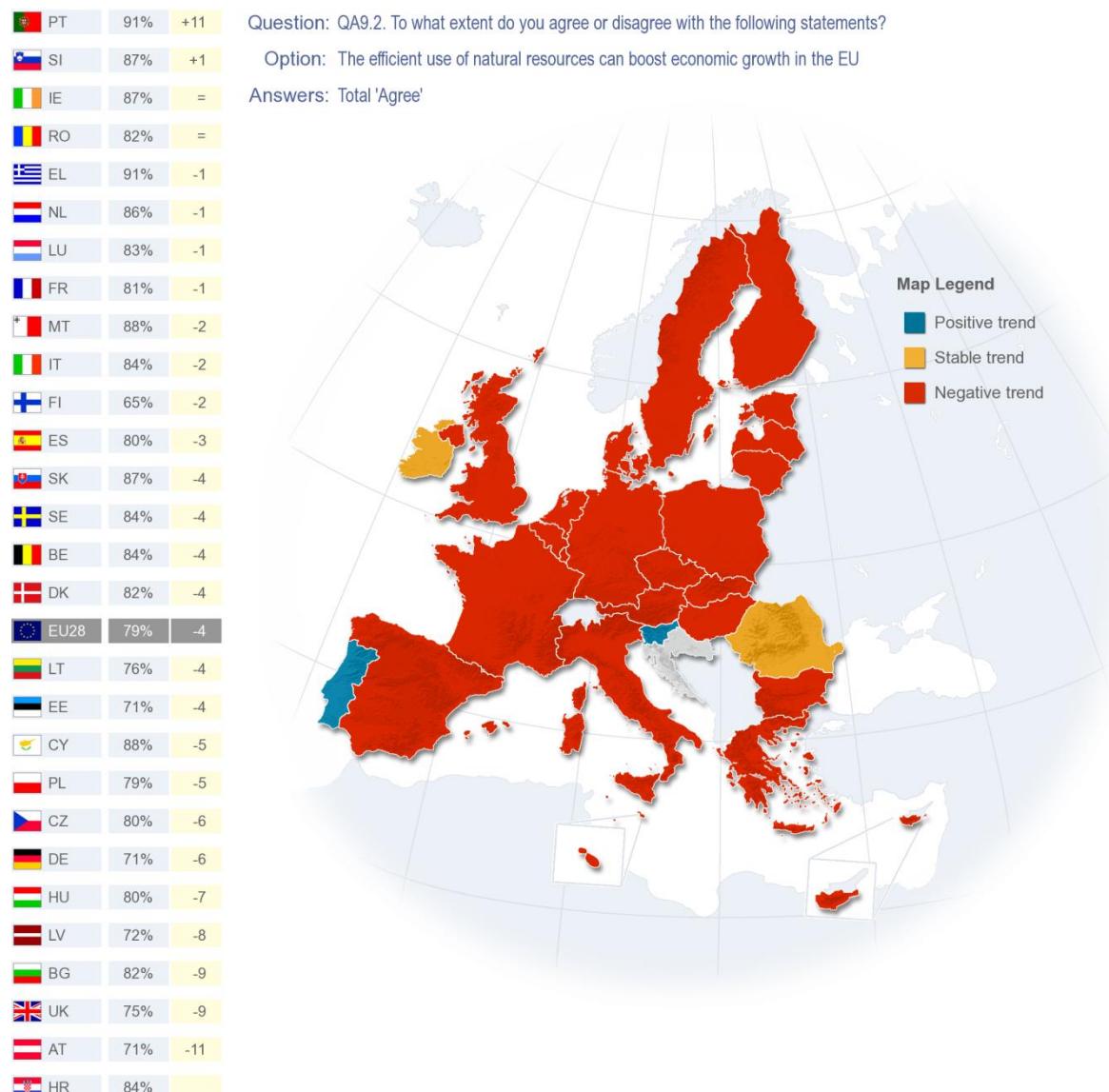
The efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth in the EU



Inner pie : EB75.2 Apr/May 2011  
 Outer pie : EB81.3 Apr/May 2014

EU28

The following map clearly shows that there has been a decrease in almost all countries since 2011 in the proportion of respondents who agree that the efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth. Only Portugal (91%, +11pp) reported a substantial increase in the level of agreement, although the overall level of agreement is also still high in Greece (91%) and Cyprus (88%). The largest declines occurred in Austria (71%, -11pp), Bulgaria (82%, -9pp), and the UK (75%, -9pp), while Finland (65%), Austria, Estonia and Germany (all 71%) have the lowest overall levels of agreement.



The **socio-demographic data** show that individuals with a higher level of education are more likely to agree that the efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth in the EU: 83% of people who left education aged 20 and over agree with this, as opposed to 72% of those who left school aged 15 or under.

While 84% of people who say that protecting the environment is very important agree that the efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth, only 56% of those who think protecting the environment is not important say the same thing.

**QA9.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

**The efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth in the EU**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	79%	12%	9%

 Education (End of)	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
15-	72%	12%	16%
16-19	78%	12%	10%
20+	83%	12%	5%
Still studying	81%	10%	9%

**Protecting the environment**

Very important	84%	9%	7%
Fairly important	76%	13%	11%
Total 'Not important'	56%	28%	16%

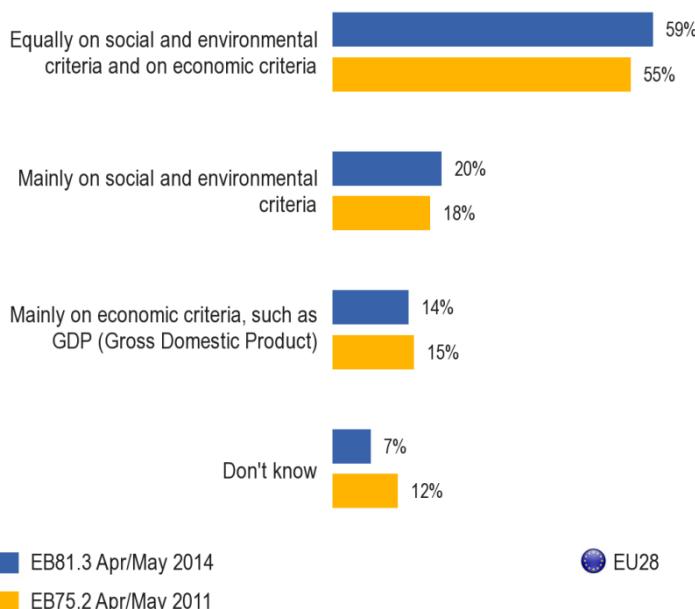
#### 4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS ARE AS IMPORTANT FOR MEASURING NATIONAL PROGRESS AS ECONOMIC FACTORS

**- Most respondents think that social, economic and environmental factors should all be considered when measuring national progress -**

Lastly in this section, respondents were asked which criteria should be used to measure progress in their country<sup>10</sup>.

A majority of respondents (59%, +4pp compared to 2011) say that equal emphasis should be placed on social and environmental criteria and on economic criteria. More people (20%, +2pp) favour mainly social and environmental criteria than mainly economic criteria such as GDP (14% -1pp). Just 7% (-5pp) say they don't know.

QA7. On which of the following criteria do you think the measurement of progress in (OUR COUNTRY) should be based?



In all Member States, with one exception, half or more of respondents think that when measuring progress, equal emphasis should be placed on social and environmental criteria and on economic criteria. Finland and Germany (both 69%) have the highest proportions of respondents who take this view. Bulgaria is the exception, with 48%, followed by Hungary (50%).

Compared to 2011, there have been substantial increases in the proportion of people who think that equal emphasis should be placed on social and environmental criteria and on economic criteria.

<sup>10</sup> This question was slightly modified since the last wave in 2011. The 2011 question asked: "Thinking about ways of evaluating progress in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following ways do you think is the best way to do this? Possible responses: "National progress should be evaluated based mostly on economic criteria, such as GDP (Growth Domestic Product)"; "National progress should be evaluated based equally on social and environmental and economic criteria"; "National progress should be evaluated based mostly on social and environmental criteria".

Spain (61%, +15pp), Romania (55%, +11pp), Germany (69%, +8pp) and Ireland (56%, +8pp) recorded the biggest changes. However, there were also some noticeable declines, particularly in Hungary (50%, -12pp) and France (54%, -6pp).

Austria and Italy (both 26%) have the most respondents who say that progress should be measured using mainly social and environmental criteria. There were sizeable increases in the proportion of people who take this view compared to 2011 in Romania (19%, +9pp), France (25%, +7pp) and Hungary (22%, +7pp).

Slovenia (26%) and Bulgaria (25%) have the highest proportions of respondents who think that their country should refer mainly to economic criteria, such as GDP, when measuring progress. Slovakia (23%, +6pp), Hungary (23%, +5pp) and Malta (20%, +5pp) recorded the largest increases in the proportion of people who support this approach, while Luxembourg (8%, -5pp) saw the biggest decline.

QA7 On which of the following criteria do you think the measurement of progress in (OUR COUNTRY) should be based?

		Equally on social and environmental criteria and on economic criteria	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Mainly on social and environmental criteria	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Mainly on economic criteria, such as GDP (Gross Domestic Product)	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
	EU28	59%	+4	20%	+2	14%	-1	7%	-5
	ES	61%	+15	17%	-1	15%	-3	7%	-11
	RO	55%	+11	19%	+9	18%	-4	8%	-16
	DE	69%	+8	18%	+3	10%	-3	3%	-8
	IE	56%	+8	21%	+6	14%	-1	9%	-13
	PT	53%	+6	24%	+4	11%	-3	12%	-7
	UK	62%	+6	17%	-1	12%	-4	9%	-1
	EL	62%	+5	20%	-2	16%	=	2%	-3
	CZ	52%	+3	14%	-1	24%	+1	10%	-3
	EE	66%	+3	14%	+2	14%	-4	6%	-1
	MT	51%	+3	21%	+1	20%	+5	8%	-9
	BG	48%	+2	14%	+1	25%	-2	13%	-1
	LT	61%	+1	16%	+6	15%	-2	8%	-5
	NL	66%	+1	19%	+2	12%	-2	3%	-1
	PL	51%	+1	21%	-1	14%	-1	14%	+1
	FI	69%	+1	16%	-4	12%	+2	3%	+1
	LV	61%	=	17%	+3	18%	-1	4%	-2
	AT	56%	=	26%	+3	14%	=	4%	-3
	IT	54%	-1	26%	+5	13%	-2	7%	-2
	LU	58%	-1	19%	+2	8%	-5	15%	+4
	CY	65%	-2	16%	+3	14%	+1	5%	-2
	SI	53%	-2	14%	=	26%	+2	7%	=
	SE	58%	-2	24%	-1	15%	+3	3%	=
	BE	60%	-4	21%	+5	16%	-2	3%	+1
	DK	62%	-4	13%	+1	20%	+1	5%	+2
	SK	53%	-4	18%	+3	23%	+6	6%	-5
	FR	54%	-6	25%	+7	11%	+3	10%	-4
	HU	50%	-12	22%	+7	23%	+5	5%	=
	HR	58%	-	18%	-	20%	-	4%	-

The **socio-demographic data** show that men are more inclined than women (16% vs. 11%) to think that progress should be judged mainly according to economic criteria, such as GDP.

Respondents who left education aged 20 and over are more likely than those who left school aged 15 or under to think that their country's progress should be measured equally on social and environmental criteria and on economic criteria, by a margin of 65% to 51%.

While 61% of individuals who regard protecting the environment as very important think that their country's progress should be measured equally on social and environmental criteria and on economic criteria, only 42% of people who say protecting the environment is not important think progress should be measured in this way.

QA7 On which of the following criteria do you think the measurement of progress in (OUR COUNTRY) should be based?

	Equally on social and environmental criteria and on economic criteria	Mainly on social and environmental criteria	Mainly on economic criteria, such as GDP (Gross Domestic Product)	Don't know
EU28	59%	20%	14%	7%
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	58%	21%	16%	5%
Woman	60%	20%	11%	9%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	51%	21%	14%	14%
16-19	58%	20%	15%	7%
20+	65%	20%	12%	3%
Still studying	61%	20%	13%	6%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>				
Very important	61%	22%	12%	5%
Fairly important	59%	19%	14%	8%
Total 'Not important'	42%	17%	23%	18%

## V. EUROPEANS STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE AT ALL LEVELS TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

The fifth chapter of the report looks at the extent to which Europeans feel that they themselves, as well as other members of society (such as government and the private sector), have a responsibility to protect the environment.

They were first asked whether national governments should favour environmentally-friendly options when spending public money, and whether big polluters should be responsible for repairing the damage. Respondents were then asked whether other levels of government should also be expected to do these things, and also how Europe might most effectively tackle its environmental problems.

### 1. FOR A LARGE MAJORITY, CORPORATIONS AND INDUSTRY, NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND CITIZENS ARE NOT DOING ENOUGH TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

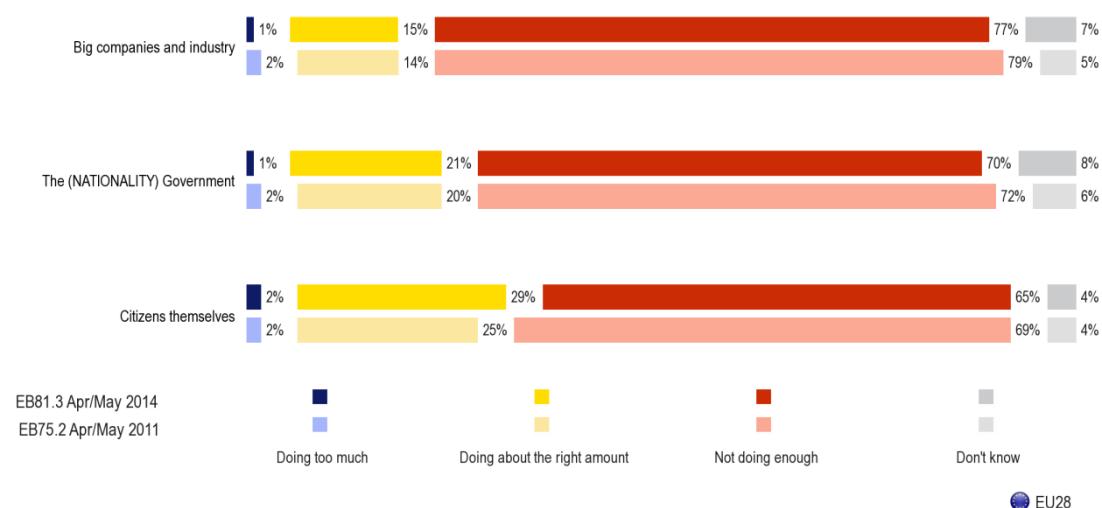
#### **- There is a strong consensus that big companies, national governments and individual citizens are not doing enough to protect the environment -**

A substantial majority of people (77%, -2pp compared to 2011) feel that big companies and industry are not doing enough to protect the environment. Only a tiny minority (1%, -1pp) think they are doing too much, while 15% (+1pp) say they are doing about the right amount.

Seven out of ten people (70%, -2pp) think that their national government is not doing enough to protect the environment. Again, only a tiny minority (1%, -1pp) thinks that it is doing too much, while just over a fifth (21%, +1pp) say that their government is doing about the right amount.

Roughly two-thirds of respondents (65%, -4pp) believe that citizens themselves are not doing enough to protect the environment. Just 2% of people (unchanged) think that they are doing too much, while nearly three out of ten (29%, +4pp) say that citizens themselves are doing about the right amount.

QA16. In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?



The proportion of respondents who think that big companies and industry are not doing enough ranges from 94% in Greece, 89% in Spain and 88% in Croatia, to 61% in Estonia and 62% in Denmark. Sweden (80%, +7pp) and Italy (80%, +3pp) recorded the only noticeable increases, while Hungary (68%, -14pp), Estonia (61%, -11pp) and Latvia (70%, -10pp) registered the biggest declines.

The proportion of respondents who think that big companies and industry are doing about the right amount to protect the environment remains low, averaging 15% and ranging from 28% in Denmark and 24% in Hungary to just 4% in Greece and 6% in both Croatia and Spain. There has, however, been an increase in most Member States in the proportion of people who think that big companies and industry are doing about the right amount, with the biggest increases occurring in Hungary (24%, +11pp), Lithuania (19%, +7pp) and Austria (15%, +7pp). Sweden (13%, -9pp) and Italy (10%, -6pp) bucked the trend by registering sizeable declines.

QA16.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?  
Big companies and industry

	Doing about the right amount	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Doing too much	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Not doing enough	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
EU28	15%	+1	1%	-1	77%	-2	7%	+2
HU	24%	+11	2%	=	68%	-14	6%	+3
LT	19%	+7	1%	-1	72%	-8	8%	+2
AT	15%	+7	1%	-3	77%	-9	7%	+5
PL	22%	+5	3%	+1	63%	-9	12%	+3
SI	11%	+5	0%	-2	85%	-4	4%	+1
DK	28%	+4	1%	=	62%	-9	9%	+5
LU	17%	+4	1%	=	74%	-7	8%	+3
NL	17%	+4	0%	=	74%	-6	9%	+2
BG	9%	+3	1%	-1	78%	=	12%	-2
CZ	17%	+3	3%	+1	75%	-7	5%	+3
BE	16%	+2	1%	-2	79%	-3	4%	+3
DE	22%	+2	1%	=	73%	-3	4%	+1
EE	19%	+2	0%	-3	61%	-11	20%	+12
IE	16%	+2	1%	=	75%	+2	8%	-4
PT	18%	+2	3%	-1	71%	=	8%	-1
RO	11%	+2	2%	=	80%	-1	7%	-1
FR	8%	+1	1%	-1	85%	+1	6%	-1
LV	17%	+1	1%	=	70%	-10	12%	+9
FI	21%	+1	1%	-1	73%	=	5%	=
EL	4%	=	0%	-1	94%	+2	2%	-1
MT	14%	=	0%	-3	71%	-2	15%	+5
SK	19%	=	2%	+1	72%	-4	7%	+3
ES	6%	-1	1%	+1	89%	=	4%	=
CY	13%	-1	3%	+1	75%	-1	9%	+1
UK	14%	-1	1%	=	71%	-6	14%	+7
IT	10%	-6	1%	-3	80%	+3	9%	+6
SE	13%	-9	1%	=	80%	+7	6%	+2
HR	6%	-	1%	-	88%	-	5%	-

The proportion of people who think that citizens themselves are not doing enough ranges from 80% in Croatia and 79% in Malta, to 53% in Germany and 55% in Poland. Malta (79%, +6pp) recorded the only noticeable increase, while the Netherlands (70%, -13pp), Bulgaria (74%, -13pp) and Poland (55%, -13pp) saw the biggest declines.

The proportion of respondents who think that citizens themselves are doing about the right amount to protect the environment averages 29% and ranges from 41% in Germany and 36% in both Portugal and Slovakia, to 16% in Croatia and 18% in both France and Malta.

However, there has been a sizeable increase in most Member States since 2011 in the proportion of people who think that citizens themselves are doing about the right amount, with the biggest increases occurring in the Netherlands (26%, +14pp), Greece (28%, +12pp), Bulgaria (19%, +11pp), Luxembourg (34%, +11pp), Poland (35%, +11pp) and Estonia (33%, +10pp).

QA16.2 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?  
Citizens themselves

	Doing about the right amount	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Doing too much	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Not doing enough	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
EU28	29%	+4	2%	=	65%	-4	4%	=
NL	26%	+14	0%	-1	70%	-13	4%	=
EL	28%	+12	3%	=	69%	-11	0%	-1
BG	19%	+11	2%	+1	74%	-13	5%	+1
LU	34%	+11	1%	-1	61%	-11	4%	+1
PL	35%	+11	3%	+1	55%	-13	7%	+1
EE	33%	+10	2%	=	58%	-12	7%	+2
HU	29%	+9	1%	-1	66%	-11	4%	+3
LT	24%	+8	2%	+1	72%	-8	2%	-1
PT	36%	+7	3%	-3	56%	-2	5%	-2
DK	30%	+6	1%	=	63%	-10	6%	+4
ES	27%	+6	3%	+2	68%	-7	2%	-1
RO	20%	+6	3%	+2	74%	-5	3%	-3
IE	33%	+5	2%	=	62%	-1	3%	-4
LV	21%	+5	1%	+1	74%	-7	4%	+1
SI	27%	+5	1%	=	70%	-4	2%	-1
SK	36%	+4	4%	+2	57%	-7	3%	+1
UK	31%	+4	1%	-1	61%	-6	7%	+3
DE	41%	+3	3%	+2	53%	-6	3%	+1
SE	24%	+3	1%	=	70%	-6	5%	+3
FI	27%	+2	1%	-1	70%	+2	2%	-3
CZ	32%	+1	3%	+1	63%	-3	2%	+1
AT	30%	+1	2%	-2	64%	=	4%	+1
FR	18%	=	1%	-1	77%	+3	4%	-2
BE	26%	-3	2%	-1	68%	+1	4%	+3
IT	25%	-3	2%	-1	69%	+3	4%	+1
CY	33%	-3	3%	+1	61%	+1	3%	+1
MT	18%	-3	0%	-2	79%	+6	3%	-1
HR	16%	-	1%	-	80%	-	3%	-

The proportion of respondents who think that their national government is doing about the right amount to protect the environment averages 21% and ranges from 52% in Malta and 42% in Denmark, to 7% in Greece and 9% in Spain. Since 2011, there has been a big increase in many Member States in the proportion of people who think their national government is doing about the right amount, with the biggest increases occurring in Malta (52%, +21pp), Hungary (39%, +17pp), Lithuania (25%, +14pp) and the Netherlands (31%, +11pp). Italy (10%, -9pp) recorded the largest decline.

The proportion of respondents who think that their national government is not doing enough remains high, ranging from 91% in Greece and 86% in Croatia and Spain, to 40% in Malta and 50% in Luxembourg. Italy (83%, +9pp) and Portugal (69%, +7pp) were among the few countries to record increases on this question; most saw declines, especially Hungary (52%, -21pp), Malta (40%, -17pp), and Lithuania (67%, -17pp).

QA16.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?

The (NATIONALITY) Government

		Doing about the right amount	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Doing too much	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Not doing enough	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
	EU28	21%	+1	1%	-1	70%	-2	8%	+2
	MT	52%	+21	2%	-5	40%	-17	6%	+1
	HU	39%	+17	1%	=	52%	-21	8%	+4
	LT	25%	+14	1%	-1	67%	-17	7%	+4
	NL	31%	+11	1%	-1	59%	-11	9%	+1
	DK	42%	+9	4%	+3	47%	-16	7%	+4
	PL	31%	+8	2%	+1	56%	-13	11%	+4
	RO	15%	+8	3%	+2	76%	-8	6%	-2
	LV	17%	+6	1%	=	70%	-15	12%	+9
	LU	40%	+6	2%	=	50%	-6	8%	=
	EE	31%	+5	2%	=	51%	-13	16%	+8
	FR	13%	+5	1%	=	78%	-4	8%	-1
	BE	26%	+4	1%	-2	63%	-8	10%	+6
	IE	20%	+4	2%	+1	71%	-1	7%	-4
	CZ	21%	+3	2%	+1	69%	-10	8%	+6
	AT	24%	+1	2%	-1	66%	-4	8%	+4
	FI	32%	+1	2%	+1	60%	-2	6%	=
	DE	29%	=	2%	-1	62%	-2	7%	+3
	UK	24%	=	1%	-1	64%	-2	11%	+3
	BG	11%	-1	2%	+1	76%	=	11%	=
	EL	7%	-1	1%	=	91%	+1	1%	=
	SI	10%	-1	0%	-1	84%	=	6%	+2
	SE	22%	-3	2%	+1	70%	=	6%	+2
	PT	19%	-4	3%	-3	69%	+7	9%	=
	SK	25%	-4	2%	=	65%	=	8%	+4
	ES	9%	-5	0%	-1	86%	+6	5%	=
	CY	30%	-5	3%	=	60%	+5	7%	=
	IT	10%	-9	0%	-4	83%	+9	7%	+4
	HR	10%	-	0%	-	86%	-	4%	-

The **socio-demographic data** show that women are somewhat more inclined than men to say that the various parties under discussion are not doing enough to protect the environment. For example, 72% of women, compared with 69% of men, say that their national government is not doing enough.

Respondents aged 40-54 are the most likely to feel that their national government is not doing enough (75%), compared to 63% of those aged 15-24.

About three-quarters of the self-employed, unemployed people and other white collar workers (all 73%) believe that their national government is not doing enough, compared to 69% of retired respondents and 66% of students.

QA16.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?

The (NATIONALITY) Government

	Doing about the right amount	Doing too much	Not doing enough	Don't know
EU28	21%	1%	70%	8%
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	23%	2%	69%	6%
Woman	18%	1%	72%	9%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	26%	2%	63%	9%
25-39	20%	1%	72%	7%
40-54	18%	1%	75%	6%
55 +	21%	1%	69%	9%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	20%	2%	73%	5%
Managers	24%	2%	70%	4%
Other white collars	19%	1%	73%	7%
Manual workers	21%	1%	71%	7%
House persons	19%	1%	71%	9%
Unemployed	17%	1%	73%	9%
Retired	20%	1%	69%	10%
Students	24%	1%	66%	9%

**1.1. A majority of Europeans believe that national governments' spending should favour environmentally-friendly considerations over cost considerations**

**- A majority of Europeans think public authorities should favour environmentally-friendly considerations over cost considerations in spending decisions -**

When given two statements relating to the spending and investment of public authorities, nearly six out of ten respondents (59%) agree that, in their country, public authorities should favour environmentally-friendly considerations over cost considerations. Conversely, around a fifth (21%) feel that cost considerations should be favoured over environmental considerations. 13% of people say spontaneously that neither should be given special priority.

QA14. Thinking about the spending and investment of public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two statements comes closest to your view? Public authorities should favour...

Environmentally-friendly considerations over cost considerations  59%

Cost considerations over environmentally-friendly considerations  21%

Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)  13%

Don't know  7%

 EU28

The level of support for this approach varies substantially across Member States, from 78% in Slovenia and 76% in Cyprus, to 36% in Poland and 44% in Romania. Portugal (31%), Belgium (30%) and Poland (30%) have the most respondents who think that cost considerations should be favoured above environmentally-friendly considerations. The Netherlands (21%) has the highest proportion of people who say spontaneously that neither should be given special priority, followed by Poland (18%).

QA14 Thinking about the spending and investment of public authorities  
in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two statements comes  
closest to your view? Public authorities should favour...

	Environmentally-friendly considerations over cost considerations	Cost considerations over environmentally-friendly considerations	Neither the one nor the other (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU28	59%	21%	13%	7%
BE	57%	30%	11%	2%
BG	53%	21%	9%	17%
CZ	70%	14%	11%	5%
DK	58%	26%	13%	3%
DE	63%	17%	16%	4%
EE	49%	22%	16%	13%
IE	53%	28%	15%	4%
EL	74%	12%	12%	2%
ES	59%	25%	9%	7%
FR	60%	18%	15%	7%
HR	62%	24%	7%	7%
IT	58%	25%	10%	7%
CY	76%	9%	10%	5%
LV	69%	16%	10%	5%
LT	65%	14%	11%	10%
LU	63%	13%	17%	7%
HU	49%	29%	16%	6%
MT	71%	16%	6%	7%
NL	61%	15%	21%	3%
AT	60%	20%	16%	4%
PL	36%	30%	18%	16%
PT	47%	31%	9%	13%
RO	44%	29%	17%	10%
SI	78%	12%	7%	3%
SK	71%	16%	7%	6%
FI	62%	19%	16%	3%
SE	75%	7%	16%	2%
UK	65%	21%	6%	8%

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

The **socio-demographic results** suggest that men are somewhat more inclined than women to think that cost considerations should be favoured above environmentally-friendly considerations, by a margin of 24% to 19%.

Education is a particularly important factor, with people who finished their education aged 20 or over more likely than those who left school aged 15 or under to think that public authorities should favour environmentally-friendly considerations over cost considerations (64% vs. 49%).

While two-thirds of people (67%) who think that protecting the environment is important say that the authorities should prioritise environmentally-friendly considerations over cost considerations, only 25% of people who do not think that protecting the environment is important agree.

QA14 Thinking about the spending and investment of public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two statements comes closest to your view? Public authorities should favour...

	Environmentally-friendly considerations over cost considerations	Cost considerations over environmentally-friendly considerations	Neither the one nor the other (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU28	59%	21%	13%	7%
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	58%	24%	13%	5%
Woman	60%	19%	12%	9%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	56%	23%	13%	8%
25-39	59%	22%	14%	5%
40-54	62%	19%	13%	6%
55 +	57%	22%	12%	9%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	49%	29%	11%	11%
16-19	59%	22%	12%	7%
20+	64%	17%	14%	5%
Still studying	58%	21%	13%	8%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>				
Very important	67%	17%	10%	6%
Fairly important	52%	25%	15%	8%
Total 'Not important'	25%	42%	21%	12%

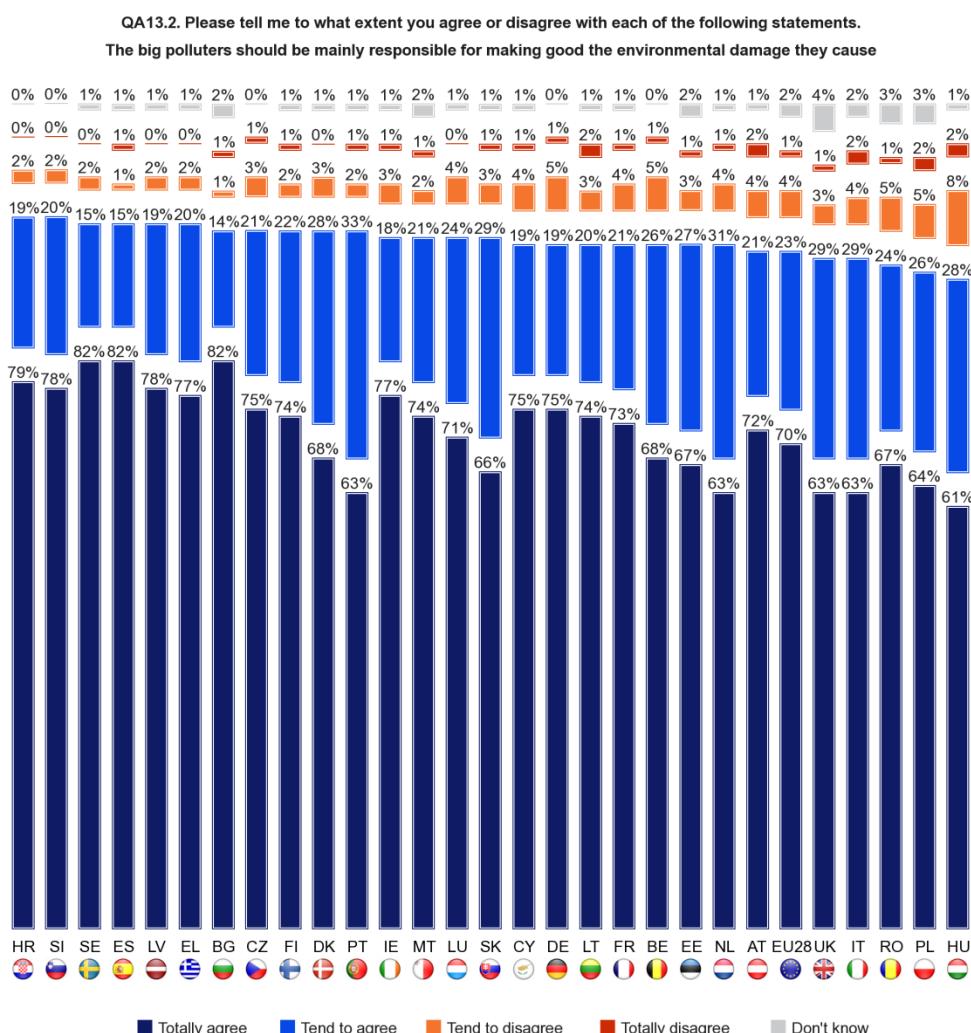
## 1.2. Europeans believe that big polluters should be responsible for 'making good' for damage

### - Almost all Europeans agree that big polluters have primary responsibility for repairing the damage they cause -

Seven out of ten respondents (70%) totally agree that big polluters should be mainly responsible for making good the environmental damage they cause, while 23% tend to agree – making for 93% agreement overall. Just 5% of respondents do not think that big polluters should be mainly responsible.

For this question, the wording has been modified compared to the previous survey in 2011. While the results are not strictly comparable, it is worth noting that in 2011, 91% of respondents agreed that “the big polluters should be mainly responsible for protecting the environment”.

At individual country level, overall agreement that big polluters should be mainly responsible for making good the environmental damage they cause ranges from 98% in both Croatia and Slovenia, to 89% in Hungary. Total agreement ranges from 82% in Bulgaria, Spain and Sweden, to 61% in Hungary. Hungary (10%) is the only Member State where at least a tenth of respondents do not agree that the big polluters should be made responsible for the damage they cause.



While the **socio-demographic data** show strong overall agreement in all groups, there is more variation when it comes to the extent to which respondents totally agree that the big polluters should be mainly responsible for making good the environmental damage they cause.

For example, 76% of people aged 55 and over, but only 57% of those aged 15-24, totally agree with the statement.

Over three-quarters of people (78%) who feel that protecting the environment is very important totally agree, as opposed to 50% of those who do not feel that protecting the environment is important.

QA13.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The big polluters should be mainly responsible for making good the environmental damage they cause

	Totally agree	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	70%	93%	5%	2%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	57%	89%	9%	2%
25-39	66%	93%	5%	2%
40-54	73%	95%	4%	1%
55 +	76%	95%	3%	2%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>				
Very important	78%	95%	4%	1%
Fairly important	63%	93%	5%	2%
Total 'Not important'	50%	82%	13%	5%

## 2. TO A LESSER EXTENT, THE EUROPEAN UNION AS WELL AS REGIONAL AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD ALSO DO MORE TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

- Over half of Europeans think the European Union is not doing enough to protect the environment -

The focus now shifts to the question of whether certain institutions are doing enough to protect the environment.

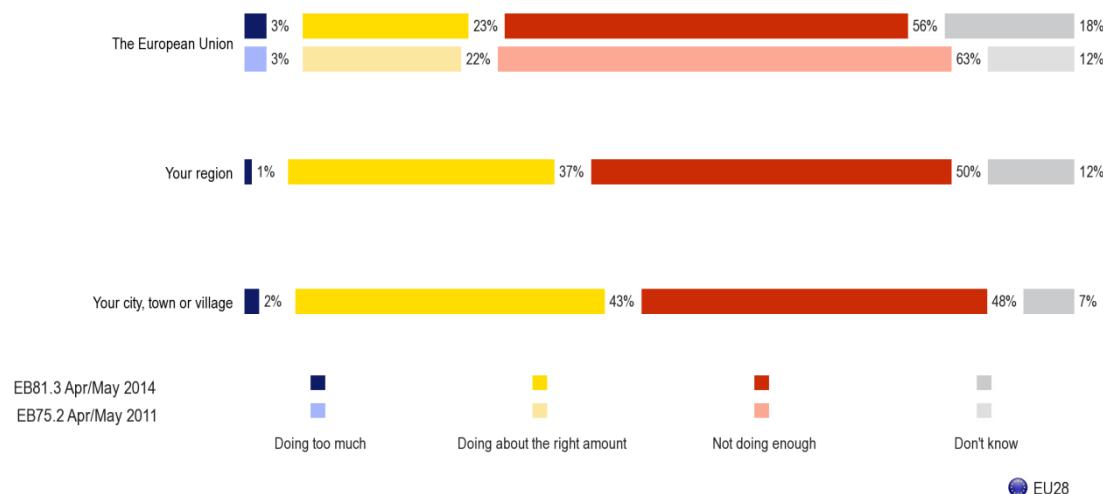
A majority of people think that the European Union (56%, -7pp compared to 2011) is not doing enough. 3% (unchanged) think it is doing too much, while nearly a quarter (23%, +1pp) say that it is doing about the right amount. 18% of respondents (+6pp) say they don't know whether the EU is doing enough.

Half of respondents (50%) think that their region is not doing enough to protect the environment. Only 1% of people think their region is doing too much, while over a third (37%) think that it is doing about the right amount. 12% of respondents don't know.

Just under half of Europeans (48%) think that their city, town or village is not doing enough to protect the environment, 2% of people think they are doing too much, while 43% think that they are doing about the right amount. Just 7% of respondents say they don't know.

These last two items were not evaluated in the previous wave of the survey.

QA16. In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?



The Member States in which respondents are most likely to think that the European Union is doing about the right amount to protect the environment are Malta (49%), Hungary (48%), Poland (47%), Cyprus (42%) and Lithuania (40%). Elsewhere, a majority of people feel that the EU is not doing enough, with Sweden (76%), Austria (70%), Germany (67%) and Spain (67%) having the most respondents who take this view.

Compared to 2011, there were substantial increases in Malta (49%, +14pp), Hungary (48%, +10pp), Lithuania (40%, +9pp) and Ireland (28%, +8pp) in terms of the proportion of respondents who think the European Union is doing about the right amount to protect the environment. But there were also declines, especially in Cyprus (42%, -12pp) and Slovakia (36%, -10pp).

In most countries, there were sizeable declines in the proportion of people who feel that the EU is not doing enough, notably in Hungary (34%, -16pp), Lithuania (37%, -16pp), Latvia (42%, -15pp) and the Netherlands (53%, -13pp).

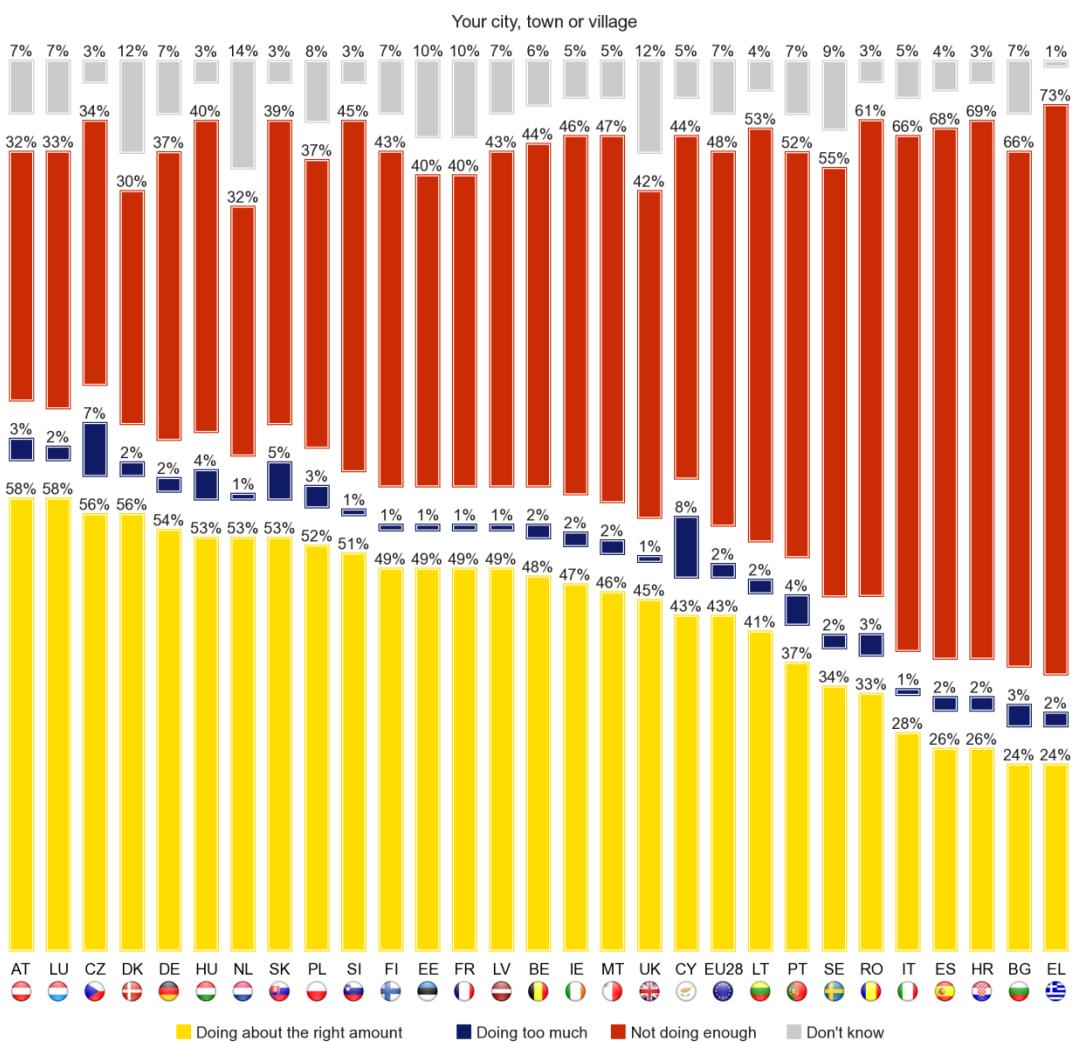
QA16.6 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?  
 The European Union

		Doing about the right amount	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Doing too much	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Not doing enough	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
	EU28	23%	+1	3%	=	56%	-7	18%	+6
	MT	49%	+14	6%	-5	28%	-11	17%	+2
	HU	48%	+10	4%	+1	34%	-16	14%	+5
	PL	47%	+7	7%	+3	28%	-12	18%	+2
	CY	42%	-12	15%	+4	27%	+2	16%	+6
	LT	40%	+9	3%	+2	37%	-16	20%	+5
	CZ	36%	-3	4%	+2	43%	-11	17%	+12
	SK	36%	-10	4%	+1	45%	+3	15%	+6
	RO	31%	+4	8%	+5	43%	-10	18%	+1
	BG	30%	+2	7%	+2	35%	-3	28%	-1
	EE	30%	-2	3%	=	32%	-13	35%	+15
	DK	28%	+2	3%	+1	56%	-7	13%	+4
	IE	28%	+8	4%	+3	52%	-9	16%	-2
	HR	28%	-	2%	-	51%	-	19%	-
	LV	27%	-2	1%	-1	42%	-15	30%	+18
	PT	27%	+1	4%	=	51%	=	18%	-1
	EL	26%	+5	4%	+2	63%	-11	7%	+4
	FI	26%	=	4%	+2	56%	-8	14%	+6
	BE	25%	=	1%	-2	59%	-7	15%	+9
	SI	24%	-2	1%	-1	62%	-3	13%	+6
	LU	23%	+2	3%	+1	60%	-8	14%	+5
	DE	19%	-2	2%	-1	67%	=	12%	+3
	NL	19%	+7	2%	=	53%	-13	26%	+6
	UK	19%	=	3%	-1	48%	-11	30%	+12
	ES	18%	=	1%	=	67%	-4	14%	+4
	IT	17%	-5	1%	-3	65%	-2	17%	+10
	AT	16%	+4	2%	-3	70%	-6	12%	+5
	FR	15%	+5	2%	+1	63%	-11	20%	+5
	SE	11%	-4	2%	+1	76%	+1	11%	+2

In 17 countries, a majority of respondents think that their city, town or village is doing about the right amount. Austria (58%), Luxembourg (58%), the Czech Republic (56%) and Denmark (56%) have the highest proportions of people who say this.

But in the other 11 countries, a majority of people believe that their city, town or village is not doing enough to protect the environment. Greece (73%) has the most people who take this view, followed by Croatia (69%) and Spain (68%).

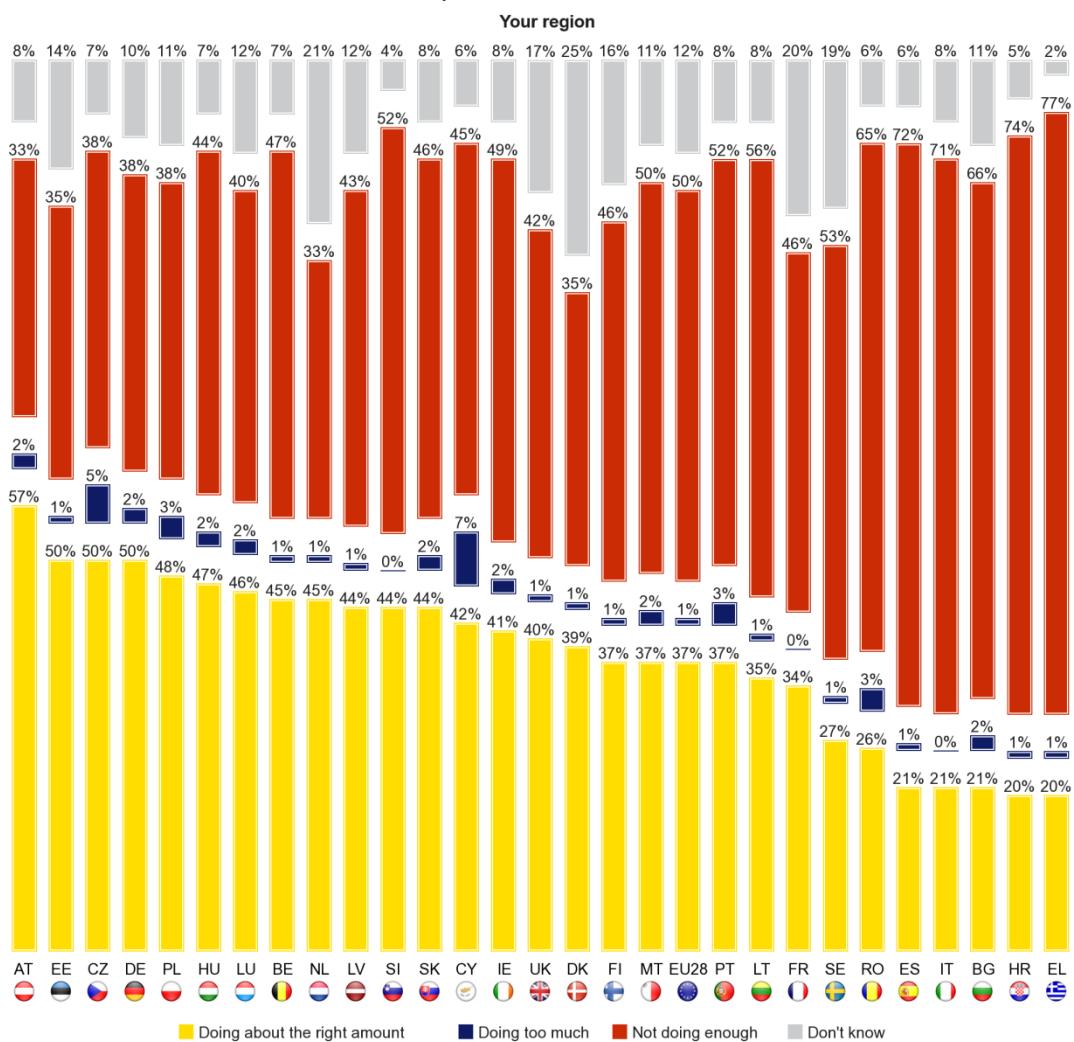
QA16.3. In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?



In 10 Member States, a majority of respondents think that their region is doing about the right amount to protect the environment. Austria (57%), Estonia (50%), the Czech Republic (50%) and Germany (50%) have the highest proportions of people who take this view.

But in the other 18 countries, a majority of people say that their region is not doing enough to protect the environment. Greece (77%) again has the most people who feel this way, followed by Croatia (74%), Spain (72%) and Italy (71%).

QA16.4. In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?



According to the **socio-demographic data**, 40-54 year-olds (60%) are the most likely to feel that the European Union is not doing enough to protect the environment, while 15-24 year-olds (47%) are the least inclined to think this. 40-54 year-olds are also the most likely to say that their region, and also their city, town or village, is not doing enough.

While 59% of people who believe that protecting the environment is very important say that the EU is not doing enough, only 50% of those who think protecting the environment is not important say this.

QA16 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?

	Your city, town or village				Your region				The European Union			
	Doing about the right amount	Doing too much	Not doing enough	Don't know	Doing about the right amount	Doing too much	Not doing enough	Don't know	Doing about the right amount	Doing too much	Not doing enough	Don't know
EU28	43%	2%	48%	7%	37%	1%	50%	12%	23%	3%	56%	18%
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	45%	2%	44%	9%	41%	1%	45%	13%	32%	3%	47%	18%
25-39	41%	2%	49%	8%	35%	2%	52%	11%	26%	3%	55%	16%
40-54	41%	2%	50%	7%	36%	1%	52%	11%	21%	3%	60%	16%
55 +	44%	2%	47%	7%	37%	2%	49%	12%	19%	3%	58%	20%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>												
Very important	41%	2%	51%	6%	34%	2%	53%	11%	21%	2%	59%	18%
Fairly important	46%	2%	44%	8%	39%	2%	46%	13%	25%	3%	54%	18%
Total 'Not important'	43%	5%	42%	10%	38%	3%	45%	14%	23%	6%	50%	21%

### 3. EUROPEANS' VIEWS ON THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAYS OF DEALING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

**- Introducing heavier fines for offenders is seen as the most effective approach in terms of tackling environmental problems -**

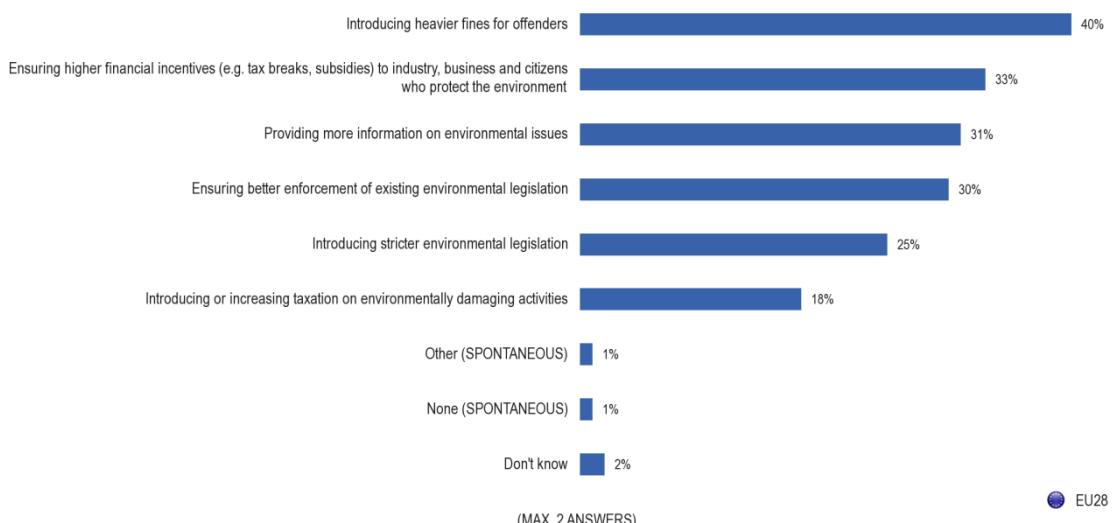
Lastly in this chapter, respondents were asked to identify the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems<sup>11</sup>.

Four out of ten people (40%) think that introducing heavier fines for offenders would be the most effective approach, while at least three out of ten people mention ensuring higher financial incentives for protecting the environment (33%), providing more information on environmental issues (31%), and ensuring better enforcement of existing legislation (30%).

A quarter of respondents (25%) think that introducing stricter environmental legislation would be effective, while 18% are in favour of the introduction or increasing of taxation on environmentally damaging activities.

For this question, the list and number of possible ways presented to the respondents has been modified compared to the previous survey and the results are thus not strictly comparable. However, it can be noted that "introducing heavier fines for offenders" was also seen as the most effective approach in 2011, when 36% of respondents mentioned it.

QA17. In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way(s) of tackling environmental problems?



<sup>11</sup> QA17: It should be noted that the total of the percentages may exceed 100%, since the respondent had the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

Over half of respondents in the Czech Republic (58%) and Bulgaria (52%) say that the introduction of heavier fines would be an effective way of tackling environmental problems, compared with just 20% in Sweden and 26% in both Finland and the Netherlands.

Introducing heavier fines for offenders is considered the most effective way to tackle environmental problems in 14 Member States.

Ensuring higher financial incentives for industries, businesses or citizens who protect the environment is the most-favoured approach in six countries: Denmark (57%), Sweden (56%), the Netherlands (54%), Latvia (47%), Slovenia (47%) and Austria (38%).

Providing more information on environmental issues is thought to be the most effective way to tackle environmental problems in six Member States: Finland (48%), Cyprus (47%), Ireland (44%), Croatia (41%), Estonia (41%) and the UK (39%).

People in Malta (46%) think that properly enforcing existing legislation is the most effective approach, while those in Hungary (38%) think that introducing stricter legislation is the best way to tackle environmental problems.

QA17 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way(s) of tackling environmental problems? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Introducing heavier fines for offenders	Ensuring higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) to industry, business and citizens who protect the environment	Providing more information on environmental issues	Ensuring better enforcement of existing environmental legislation	Introducing stricter environmental legislation	Introducing or increasing taxation on environmentally damaging activities
EU28	40%	33%	31%	30%	25%	18%
BE	39%	37%	30%	36%	25%	17%
BG	52%	23%	20%	22%	35%	19%
CZ	58%	27%	23%	28%	31%	19%
DK	33%	57%	34%	26%	15%	20%
DE	46%	32%	23%	38%	24%	25%
EE	39%	33%	41%	20%	19%	25%
IE	40%	30%	44%	30%	19%	13%
EL	49%	28%	44%	19%	32%	16%
ES	41%	30%	38%	31%	26%	14%
FR	36%	32%	33%	29%	22%	25%
HR	38%	27%	41%	27%	29%	14%
IT	38%	31%	34%	31%	28%	12%
CY	40%	30%	47%	21%	34%	13%
LV	31%	47%	28%	31%	22%	17%
LT	43%	28%	26%	33%	30%	16%
LU	44%	31%	36%	28%	26%	21%
HU	33%	33%	23%	25%	38%	15%
MT	38%	16%	41%	46%	28%	13%
NL	26%	54%	27%	33%	19%	29%
AT	34%	38%	28%	34%	25%	19%
PL	41%	36%	24%	25%	21%	13%
PT	46%	21%	33%	31%	32%	12%
RO	43%	21%	31%	27%	32%	11%
SI	41%	47%	23%	22%	28%	16%
SK	43%	35%	24%	27%	34%	13%
FI	26%	45%	48%	27%	24%	15%
SE	20%	56%	29%	34%	22%	28%
UK	37%	30%	39%	27%	19%	16%

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

The **socio-demographic data** shows that 15-24 year-olds (39%) are the most likely to think that providing more information on environmental issues is the best way to tackle environmental problems, while people aged 55 and over (29%) are the least likely. However, people in the latter group are more likely than 15-24 year-olds to favour introducing heavier fines for offenders, by a margin of 44% to 34%.

Respondents who left education aged 15 or under are more likely than those who left aged 20 or over to say that introducing heavier fines for offenders would be effective (47% vs. 35%), while those in the latter group are more likely to be in favour of ensuring higher financial incentives for industries, businesses or citizens who protect the environment (38% vs. 24%).

QA17 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way(s) of tackling environmental problems?  
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Introducing heavier fines for offenders	Ensuring higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) to industry, business and citizens who protect the environment	Providing more information on environmental issues	Ensuring better enforcement of existing environmental legislation	Introducing stricter environmental legislation	Introducing or increasing taxation on environmentally damaging activities
EU28	40%	33%	31%	30%	25%	18%
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	34%	30%	39%	27%	27%	19%
25-39	38%	36%	31%	30%	25%	18%
40-54	38%	35%	32%	31%	24%	19%
55 +	44%	29%	29%	31%	24%	17%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	47%	24%	32%	27%	25%	14%
16-19	42%	32%	32%	31%	25%	16%
20+	35%	38%	29%	33%	24%	22%
Still studying	34%	32%	37%	27%	29%	21%

## VI. EUROPEANS FAVOUR ACTION AT EU LEVEL TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

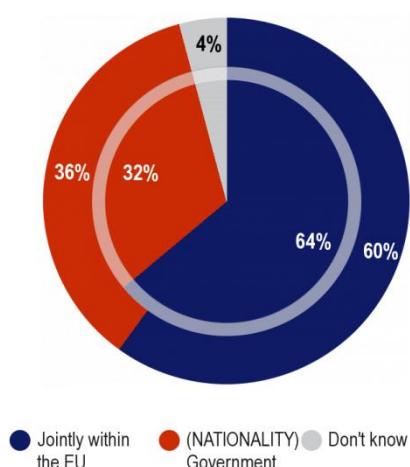
In the final chapter of the report, the focus turns to possible action to address Europe's environmental problems. Respondents were asked whether environmental decisions should be taken by national governments or by the European Union. They also mentioned whether there needs to be EU legislation to address these issues, and whether the EU should play a greater role in a range of areas to boost Europe's environmental standards.

### 1. A MAJORITY OF EUROPEANS THINK THAT DECISIONS CONCERNING THE ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE MADE NOT ONLY AT NATIONAL LEVEL BUT JOINTLY WITHIN THE EU

- Most Europeans think that decisions to protect the environment should be taken jointly by national governments and the EU -**

Six out of ten respondents (60%, -4pp compared with 2011) think that environmental decisions should be taken jointly between national governments and the EU. Around one third (36%, +4pp) believe that only the national government should take such decisions.

QA15. When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government or made jointly within the EU?



Inner pie : EB75.2 April 2011  
 Outer pie : EB81.3 April/May 2014

EU28

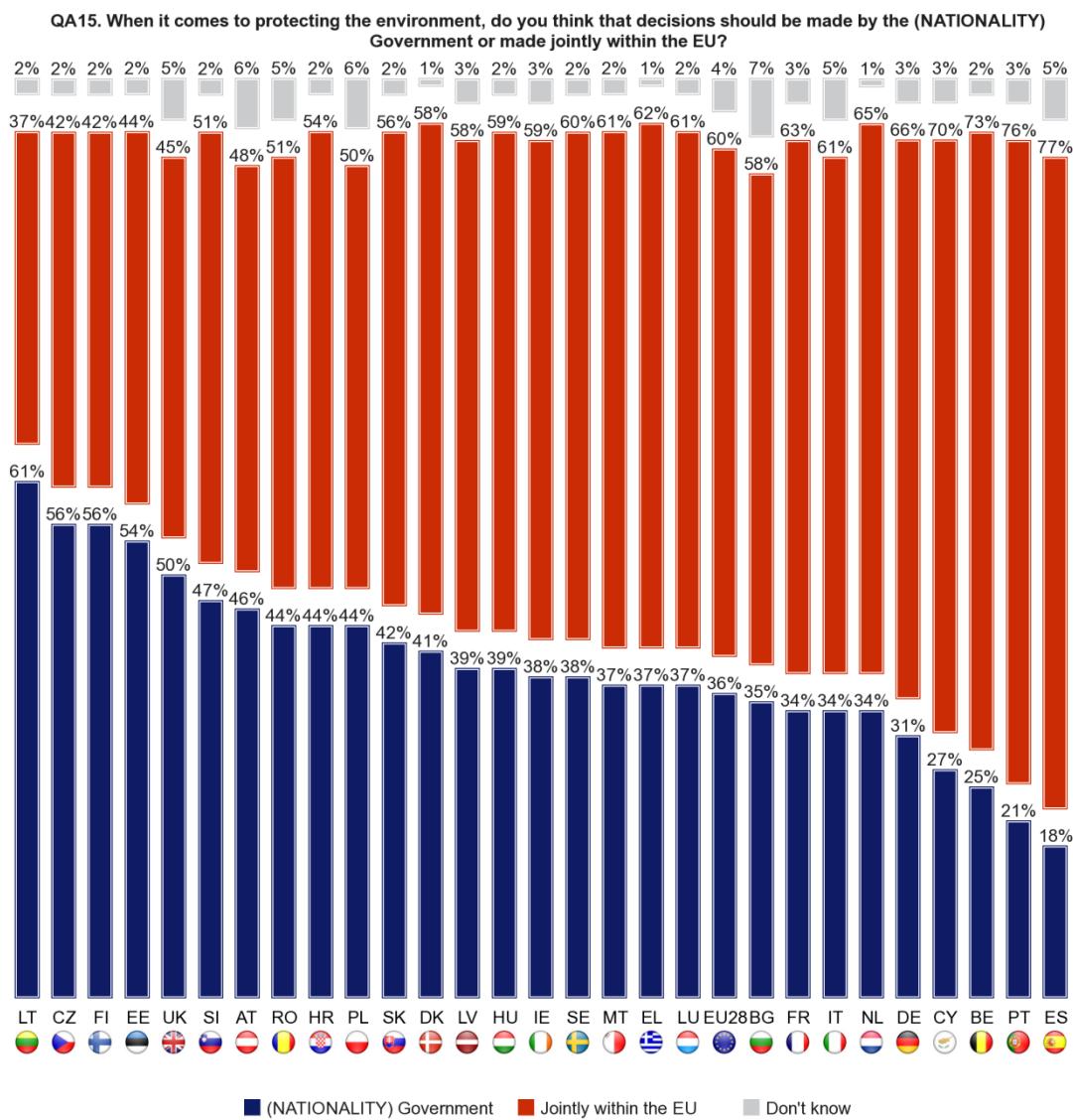
In most Member States, a majority of respondents think that environmental decisions should not be taken at national level only, but rather jointly within the EU. Spain (77%) has the highest proportion of respondents who take this view, followed by Portugal (76%), Belgium (73%) and Cyprus (70%).

In five countries, a majority of people say that these decisions should be taken by the national government: Lithuania (61% national only, vs. 37% joint), the Czech Republic (56% vs. 42%), Finland (56% vs. 42%), Estonia (54% vs. 44%) and the UK (50% vs. 45%).

Despite being in the latter group, the UK (45%, +5pp) recorded the largest increase in the proportion of respondents who think that these decisions should be taken jointly at European and national levels. However, in most other countries there was a decline in the proportion of people who take this view, with the biggest declines happening in Lithuania (37%, -24pp), the Czech Republic (42%, -14pp), Estonia (44%, -12pp), Slovakia (56%, -11pp), Luxembourg (61%, -11pp) and Cyprus (70%, -11pp).

QA15 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government or made jointly within the EU?

		Jointly within the EU	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	(NATIONALITY) Government	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
	EU28	60%	-4	36%	+4	4%	=
	UK	45%	+5	50%	-8	5%	+3
	PT	76%	+3	21%	-2	3%	-1
	SE	60%	+3	38%	-3	2%	=
	BE	73%	+1	25%	-2	2%	+1
	AT	48%	=	46%	-3	6%	+3
	DK	58%	-1	41%	+2	1%	-1
	ES	77%	-1	18%	=	5%	+1
	SI	51%	-1	47%	+4	2%	-3
	MT	61%	-2	37%	+2	2%	=
	FR	63%	-5	34%	+5	3%	=
	IE	59%	-6	38%	+10	3%	-4
	EL	62%	-6	37%	+6	1%	=
	LV	58%	-6	39%	+6	3%	=
	HU	59%	-6	39%	+5	2%	+1
	FI	42%	-6	56%	+6	2%	=
	DE	66%	-7	31%	+7	3%	=
	IT	61%	-7	34%	+8	5%	-1
	NL	65%	-7	34%	+8	1%	-1
	RO	51%	-8	44%	+11	5%	-3
	BG	58%	-9	35%	+11	7%	-2
	PL	50%	-9	44%	+8	6%	+1
	CY	70%	-11	27%	+10	3%	+1
	LU	61%	-11	37%	+12	2%	-1
	SK	56%	-11	42%	+11	2%	=
	EE	44%	-12	54%	+13	2%	-1
	CZ	42%	-14	56%	+14	2%	=
	LT	37%	-24	61%	+26	2%	-2
	HR	54%	-	44%	-	2%	-



According to the **socio-demographic data**, 15-24 year-olds (67%) are the most inclined to say that environmental decisions should be taken jointly, while people aged 55 and over (53%) are the least likely to say this.

People who finished their education aged 20 or over are more likely than those who left school aged 15 or under to think that environmental decisions should be taken jointly, by a margin of 64% to 51%.

While 70% of students and 66% of managers believe that environmental decisions should be taken jointly, only 52% of retired people say this.

Individuals who feel that protecting the environment is very important are more inclined than those who do not to say that environmental decisions should be taken jointly, by a margin of 62% to 46%.

QA15 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government or made jointly within the EU?

	Jointly within the EU	(NATIONALITY) Government	Don't know
EU28	60%	36%	4%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	67%	28%	5%
25-39	64%	33%	3%
40-54	61%	36%	3%
55 +	53%	42%	5%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	51%	43%	6%
16-19	58%	39%	3%
20+	64%	34%	2%
Still studying	70%	25%	5%
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	60%	38%	2%
Managers	66%	32%	2%
Other white collars	61%	35%	4%
Manual workers	59%	38%	3%
House persons	58%	36%	6%
Unemployed	64%	31%	5%
Retired	52%	44%	4%
Students	70%	25%	5%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>			
Very important	62%	35%	3%
Fairly important	58%	38%	4%
Total 'Not important'	46%	45%	9%

## 2. EUROPEANS' VIEWS ON MEASURES RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL LAW IN THE EU

Lastly, respondents were asked to agree or disagree with four statements relating to environmental law in the EU.

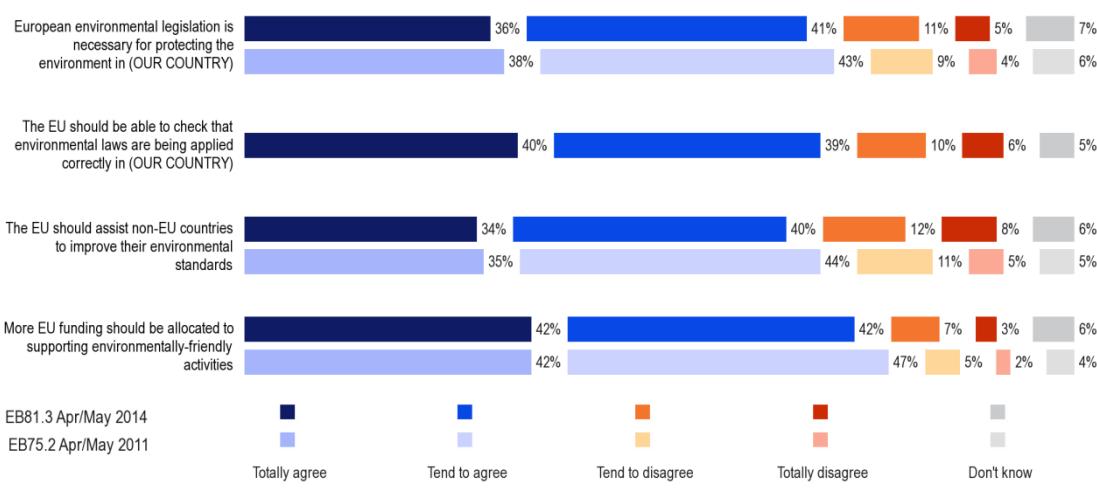
Over three-quarters of respondents (77%, -4pp compared to 2011) agree that European environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in their country. Of these, 36% (-2pp) totally agree, and 41% (-2pp) tend to agree. 16% (+3pp) do not agree, of which 11% tend to disagree and 5% totally disagree.

Nearly eight out of ten respondents (79%, no comparison possible) agree the EU should be able to check that environmental laws are being applied correctly in their country. Of these, 40% totally agree, and 39% tend to agree. 16% do not agree, of which 10% tend to disagree and 6% totally disagree.

Just under three-quarters of respondents (74%, -5pp compared to 2011) say that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards. Of these, 34% (-1pp) totally agree, and 40% (-4pp) tend to agree. A fifth of respondents (20%, +4pp) do not agree, of which 12% tend to disagree and 8% totally disagree.

Over eight out of ten respondents (84%, -5pp compared to 2011) believe that more EU funding should be allocated to supporting environmentally-friendly activities. Of these, 42% (unchanged) totally agree, and 42% (-5pp) tend to agree. A tenth of respondents (10%, +3pp) do not agree.

QA18. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.



EU28

## 2.1. European legislation on environmental matters is a necessity

### - In most countries, there has been a small decline in the level of support for European legislation to protect the environment -

More than seven out of ten (77%) of respondents agree that European environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in their country, with support ranging from 92% in Cyprus and 88% in both Portugal and Spain, to 61% in Austria, 65% in Finland and 66% in the UK. Slovenia (81%, +6pp) is the only country where there was a substantial increase in the proportion of people in favour: there were slight declines in most other countries, and larger declines in Hungary (77%, -14pp), Finland (65%, -13pp) and Estonia (76%, -13pp).

QA18.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

	Total 'Agree'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
EU28	77%	-4	16%	+3	7%	+1
SI	81%	+6	16%	-5	3%	-1
PT	88%	+1	6%	-1	6%	=
ES	88%	=	6%	+1	6%	-1
MT	73%	=	22%	-1	5%	+1
RO	81%	=	12%	+6	7%	-6
BG	82%	-1	9%	-3	9%	+4
IE	80%	-1	14%	+5	6%	-4
SE	76%	-1	15%	-2	9%	+3
UK	66%	-1	22%	-3	12%	+4
EL	87%	-2	11%	+2	2%	=
CY	92%	-3	5%	+2	3%	+1
BE	86%	-4	11%	+2	3%	+2
IT	79%	-4	13%	+1	8%	+3
LU	78%	-4	15%	+3	7%	+1
AT	61%	-4	34%	+2	5%	+2
SK	85%	-4	11%	+3	4%	+1
DK	68%	-5	28%	+3	4%	+2
LT	80%	-5	14%	+7	6%	-2
NL	74%	-5	23%	+4	3%	+1
CZ	73%	-7	22%	+6	5%	+1
FR	78%	-7	15%	+6	7%	+1
DE	74%	-8	21%	+6	5%	+2
LV	71%	-8	22%	+6	7%	+2
PL	75%	-8	14%	+5	11%	+3
EE	76%	-13	14%	+8	10%	+5
FI	65%	-13	27%	+9	8%	+4
HU	77%	-14	19%	+12	4%	+2
HR	74%	-	19%	-	7%	-

The **socio-demographic data** shows that young respondents are somewhat more likely to support European environmental legislation for protecting the environment in their country: 80% of 15-24 year-olds do so, compared with 73% of people aged 55 and over.

More highly educated individuals are also slightly more likely to support this idea, with 78% of people who left education aged 20 or over supporting it, compared with 71% of those who left school aged 15 or below.

While 80% of people who think protecting the environment is very important support European environmental legislation that would do this in their country, only 56% of people who do not think it is important back the idea of legislation.

**QA18.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**

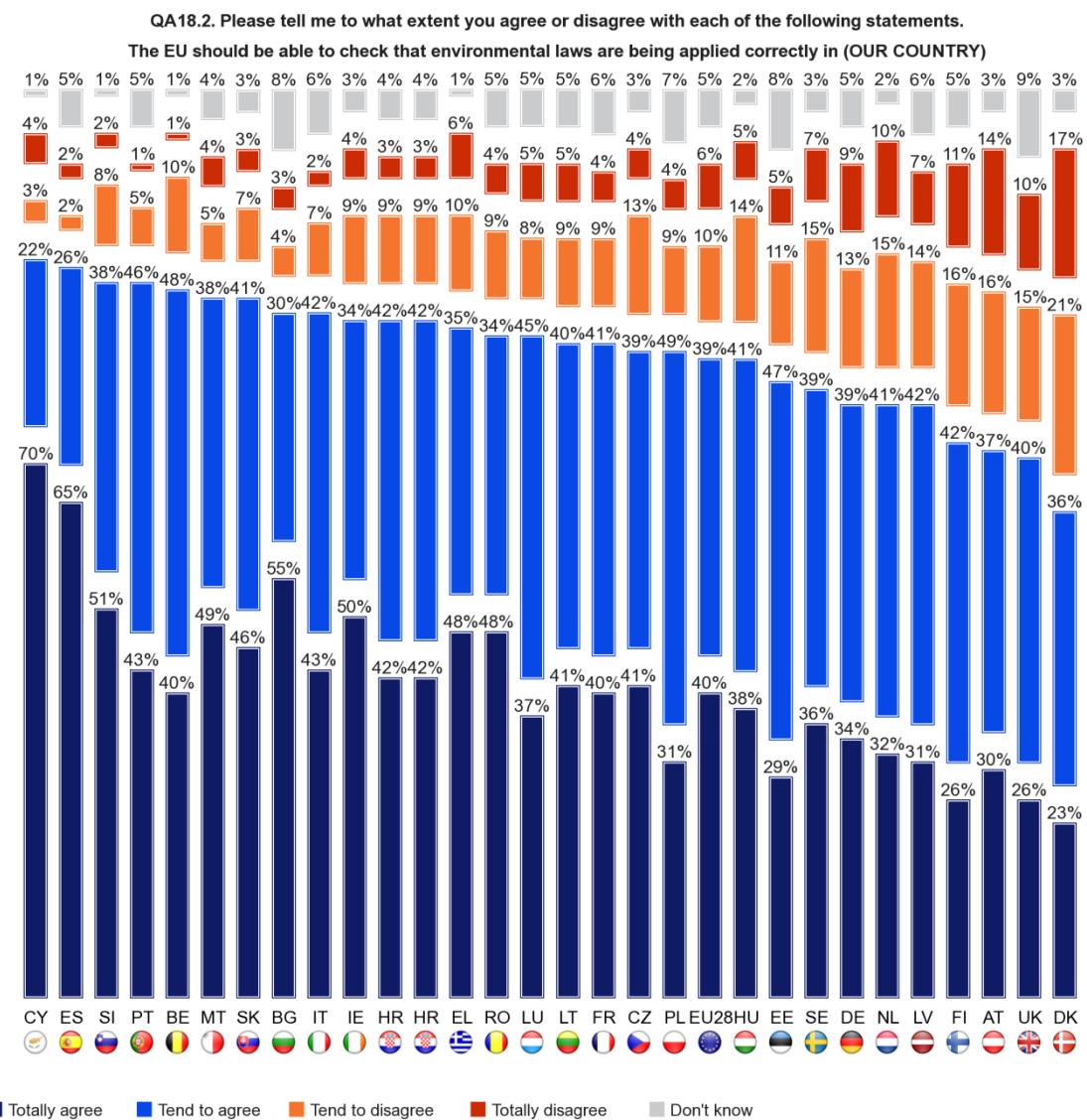
**European environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	77%	16%	7%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	80%	12%	8%
25-39	79%	15%	6%
40-54	78%	16%	6%
55 +	73%	19%	8%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	71%	18%	11%
16-19	77%	17%	6%
20+	78%	17%	5%
Still studying	81%	12%	7%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>			
Very important	80%	14%	6%
Fairly important	75%	18%	7%
Total 'Not important'	56%	30%	14%

## 2.2. The EU needs to check that environmental laws are respected in the Member States

**- In all countries, most people agree the EU should be able to check that environmental laws are being applied correctly in individual Member States -**

The proportion of respondents who agree the EU should be able to check that environmental laws are being applied correctly in their country ranges from 92% in Cyprus and 91% in Spain, to 59% in Denmark and 66% in the UK. In five countries, half or more of the respondents totally agree with this: Cyprus (70%), Spain (65%), Bulgaria (55%), Slovenia (51%) and Ireland (50%).



The **socio-demographic data** shows that young respondents are more likely to agree with the proposed idea: 84% of 15-24 year-olds say the EU should be able to check that environmental laws are being applied correctly in their country, versus 73% of people aged 55 and over.

More highly educated individuals are also more likely to agree, with 80% of people who left education aged 20 or over supporting the proposal, compared with 72% of those who left school aged 15 or below.

While 82% of people who think protecting the environment is very important say that the EU should be able to check that environmental laws are being applied correctly in their country, only 59% of people who do not think it is important support this.

QA18.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The EU should be able to check that environmental laws are being applied correctly in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	79%	16%	5%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	84%	11%	5%
25-39	82%	14%	4%
40-54	80%	16%	4%
55 +	73%	20%	7%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	72%	19%	9%
16-19	79%	16%	5%
20+	80%	17%	3%
Still studying	86%	10%	4%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>			
Very important	82%	14%	4%
Fairly important	77%	17%	6%
Total 'Not important'	59%	31%	10%

### 2.3. More EU funding should be allocated for environmentally-friendly activities and developments

#### - Strong majorities of people in all countries think that more EU funding should be allocated to supporting environmentally-friendly activities -

The proportion of respondents who think that more EU funding should be allocated to supporting environmentally-friendly activities ranges from 97% in Cyprus and 95% in Slovenia, to 75% in the Netherlands and 80% in France, Luxembourg and the UK. Ireland (90%, +4pp) is the only country where there was a noticeable increase since 2011 in the proportion of people who support this idea. In most other countries, there were declines, especially in Hungary (81%, -13pp), Bulgaria (88%, -8pp), Estonia (84%, -7pp), France (80%, -7pp), Luxembourg (80%, -7pp) and Austria (82%, -7pp).

QA18.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

More EU funding should be allocated to supporting environmentally-friendly activities

	Total 'Agree'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
EU28	84%	-5	10%	+3	6%	+2
IE	90%	+4	6%	+2	4%	-6
ES	90%	+1	5%	=	5%	-1
PT	85%	+1	9%	+2	6%	-3
EL	94%	=	5%	+1	1%	-1
SI	95%	=	4%	+1	1%	-1
CY	97%	-1	2%	+2	1%	-1
LV	89%	-1	7%	=	4%	+1
MT	94%	-1	3%	+1	3%	=
LT	88%	-2	6%	+2	6%	=
DK	84%	-3	10%	=	6%	+3
RO	82%	-3	13%	+8	5%	-5
BE	84%	-4	12%	+2	4%	+2
IT	85%	-4	9%	+1	6%	+3
NL	75%	-5	18%	+3	7%	+2
PL	85%	-5	8%	+5	7%	=
SK	88%	-5	8%	+4	4%	+1
FI	84%	-5	10%	+2	6%	+3
SE	87%	-5	7%	=	6%	+5
DE	85%	-6	11%	+5	4%	+1
UK	80%	-6	9%	=	11%	+6
CZ	86%	-7	11%	+6	3%	+1
EE	84%	-7	8%	+3	8%	+4
FR	80%	-7	13%	+6	7%	+1
LU	80%	-7	12%	+4	8%	+3
AT	82%	-7	13%	+3	5%	+4
BG	88%	-8	4%	+3	8%	+5
HU	81%	-13	16%	+11	3%	+2
HR	92%	-	5%	-	3%	-

The **socio-demographic** differences are quite limited on this question. However, while 88% of people who think that protecting the environment is very important think that more EU funding should be allocated to supporting environmentally-friendly activities, only 61% of people who do not think it is important agree.

QA18.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

More EU funding should be allocated to supporting environmentally-friendly activities

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	84%	10%	6%
<b>Protecting the environment</b>			
Very important	88%	7%	5%
Fairly important	81%	12%	7%
Total 'Not important'	61%	27%	12%

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

### - There are very high levels of support in all countries for the idea of helping non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards -

Lastly, the proportion of respondents who think that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards ranges from 88% in Cyprus and 87% in both Greece and Sweden, to 63% in Estonia and 64% in France. Almost all Member States recorded declines since 2011 in the proportion of respondents who say that the EU should assist non-EU countries in this way, with the biggest falls occurring in France (64%, -14pp), Hungary (75%, -13pp), Bulgaria (70%, -12pp), and Estonia (63%, -12pp).

QA18.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

		Total 'Agree'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2	Don't know	Diff. EB81.3 - EB75.2
	EU28	74%	-5	20%	+4	6%	+1
	EL	87%	+2	10%	-2	3%	=
	MT	71%	+1	23%	+2	6%	-3
	IE	73%	=	22%	+8	5%	-8
	DE	80%	-1	17%	+1	3%	=
	PT	80%	-2	13%	+1	7%	+1
	SK	77%	-2	19%	+2	4%	=
	UK	69%	-2	20%	-2	11%	+4
	CY	88%	-3	9%	+3	3%	=
	LU	69%	-3	25%	=	6%	+3
	RO	77%	-5	16%	+9	7%	-4
	SE	87%	-5	9%	+2	4%	+3
	IT	69%	-6	22%	+4	9%	+2
	DK	77%	-7	20%	+6	3%	+1
	SI	82%	-7	15%	+5	3%	+2
	NL	70%	-8	26%	+6	4%	+2
	PL	79%	-8	14%	+6	7%	+2
	BE	68%	-9	29%	+7	3%	+2
	LT	69%	-9	22%	+9	9%	=
	FI	68%	-9	26%	+8	6%	+1
	ES	74%	-10	18%	+9	8%	+1
	CZ	70%	-11	25%	+10	5%	+1
	LV	66%	-11	26%	+9	8%	+2
	AT	67%	-11	29%	+10	4%	+1
	BG	70%	-12	15%	+4	15%	+8
	EE	63%	-12	24%	+3	13%	+9
	HU	75%	-13	21%	+11	4%	+2
	FR	64%	-14	30%	+12	6%	+2
	HR	74%	-	21%	-	5%	-

The **socio-demographic data** again show that education is the most important variable here: 77% of people who left education aged 20 or over think that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards, but only 67% of those who left school aged 15 or under do so.

In terms of socio-professional differences, 80% of managers support this idea, versus 70% of house persons and retirees.

Over three-quarters of people (77%) who think protecting the environment is very important think that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards, as opposed to 54% of people who do not think it is important.

**QA18.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	74%	20%	6%

 Education (End of)	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
15-	67%	23%	10%
16-19	73%	21%	6%
20+	77%	19%	4%
Still studying	76%	18%	6%

 Socio-professional category	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
Self-employed	76%	20%	4%
Managers	80%	17%	3%
Other white collars	75%	19%	6%
Manual workers	73%	21%	6%
House persons	70%	20%	10%
Unemployed	72%	21%	7%
Retired	70%	21%	9%
Students	76%	18%	6%

 Protecting the environment			
Very important	77%	18%	5%
Fairly important	71%	22%	7%
Total 'Not important'	54%	35%	11%

## **ANNEXES**

## **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

**SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 416**  
Attitudes of European citizens towards the environment  
**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 26<sup>th</sup> April and the 11<sup>th</sup> of May 2014, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 81.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" unit.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 416 is part of the wave 81.3 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the 28 European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

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

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

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
	various sample sizes are in rows						various observed results are in columns				
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
<b>N=50</b>	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	<b>N=50</b>
<b>N=500</b>	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	<b>N=500</b>
<b>N=1000</b>	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	<b>N=1000</b>
<b>N=1500</b>	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	<b>N=1500</b>
<b>N=2000</b>	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	<b>N=2000</b>
<b>N=3000</b>	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	<b>N=3000</b>
<b>N=4000</b>	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	<b>N=4000</b>
<b>N=5000</b>	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	<b>N=5000</b>
<b>N=6000</b>	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	<b>N=6000</b>
<b>N=7000</b>	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	<b>N=7000</b>
<b>N=7500</b>	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	<b>N=7500</b>
<b>N=8000</b>	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	<b>N=8000</b>
<b>N=9000</b>	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	<b>N=9000</b>
<b>N=10000</b>	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	<b>N=10000</b>
<b>N=11000</b>	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	<b>N=11000</b>
<b>N=12000</b>	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	<b>N=12000</b>
<b>N=13000</b>	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	<b>N=13000</b>
<b>N=14000</b>	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	<b>N=14000</b>
<b>N=15000</b>	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	<b>N=15000</b>
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

<b>ABBR.</b>	<b>COUNTRIES</b>	<b>INSTITUTES</b>	<b>Nº INTERVIEWS</b>	<b>DATES FIELDWORK</b>		<b>POPULATION 15+</b>	<b>PROPORTION EU28</b>
				26/04/14	6/05/14		
<b>BE</b>	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.007	26/04/14	6/05/14	9.263.570	2,18%
<b>BG</b>	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.066	26/04/14	5/05/14	6.294.563	1,48%
<b>CZ</b>	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.056	26/04/14	5/05/14	8.955.829	2,11%
<b>DK</b>	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.007	26/04/14	9/05/14	4.625.032	1,09%
<b>DE</b>	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.546	26/04/14	6/05/14	71.283.580	16,79%
<b>EE</b>	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.043	26/04/14	5/05/14	1.113.355	0,26%
<b>IE</b>	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.005	26/04/14	6/05/14	3.586.829	0,84%
<b>EL</b>	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.008	26/04/14	5/05/14	8.791.499	2,07%
<b>ES</b>	Spain	TNS Spain	1.039	26/04/14	6/05/14	39.506.853	9,31%
<b>FR</b>	France	TNS Sofres	1.027	26/04/14	5/05/14	51.668.700	12,17%
<b>HR</b>	Croatia	HENDAL	1.012	26/04/14	5/05/14	3.625.601	0,85%
<b>IT</b>	Italy	TNS Italia	1.007	26/04/14	6/05/14	51.336.889	12,09%
<b>CY</b>	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	26/04/14	5/05/14	724.084	0,17%
<b>LV</b>	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.002	26/04/14	6/05/14	1.731.509	0,41%
<b>LT</b>	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.013	26/04/14	5/05/14	2.535.329	0,60%
<b>LU</b>	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	26/04/14	7/05/14	445.806	0,11%
<b>HU</b>	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.085	26/04/14	7/05/14	8.477.933	2,00%
<b>MT</b>	Malta	MISCO	501	26/04/14	6/05/14	360.045	0,08%
<b>NL</b>	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.032	26/04/14	6/05/14	13.901.653	3,27%
<b>AT</b>	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1.000	26/04/14	11/05/14	7.232.497	1,70%
<b>PL</b>	Poland	TNS Polska	1.001	26/04/14	6/05/14	32.736.685	7,71%
<b>PT</b>	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.008	26/04/14	6/05/14	8.512.269	2,01%
<b>RO</b>	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.062	26/04/14	6/05/14	16.880.465	3,98%
<b>SI</b>	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.063	26/04/14	7/05/14	1.760.726	0,41%
<b>SK</b>	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.057	26/04/14	7/05/14	4.580.260	1,08%
<b>FI</b>	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.016	26/04/14	6/05/14	4.511.446	1,06%
<b>SE</b>	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.025	26/04/14	11/05/14	7.944.034	1,87%
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.306	26/04/14	8/05/14	52.104.731	12,27%
<b>TOTAL EU28</b>			<b>27.998</b>	<b>26/04/14</b>	<b>11/05/14</b>	<b>424.491.772</b>	<b>100%*</b>

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

## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

**QA1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?**

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

*EB75.2 QB1*

*QA2: MAX. 5 ANSWERS*

*QA2: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 14*

*QA2: CODES 16 AND 17 ARE EXCLUSIVE*

**QA2 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about.**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

Depletion of natural resources	1,
Our consumption habits	2,
The growing amount of waste (M)	3,
Loss or extinction of species and their habitats and of natural ecosystems (forests, fertile soils) (M)	4,
Shortage of drinking water (N)	5,
Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	6,
Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc.)	7,
Soil degradation (N)	8,
Land take (i.e. that more land is used to build roads or cities, and that cities expand into the surrounding countryside) (N)	9,
The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	10,
Air pollution	11,
Noise pollution	12,
Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	13,
The spread of harmful non-native plants and animals (invasive species) (N)	14,
Other (SP.)	15,
None (SP.)	16
DK	17

*NEW (BASED ON EB75.2 QB3)*

**QA3 In general, do you consider that you are very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly informed about environmental issues?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very well informed	1
Fairly well informed	2
Fairly badly informed	3
Very badly informed	4
DK	5

*EB75.2 QB4*

*QA4: MAX. 5 ANSWERS*

*QA4: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 14*

*QA4: CODES 16 AND 17 ARE EXCLUSIVE*

**QA4 From the following list, please pick the five main issues about which you feel you most particularly lack information.**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

Depletion of natural resources	1,
Our consumption habits	2,
The growing amount of waste (M)	3,
Loss or extinction of species and their habitats and of natural ecosystems (forests, fertile soils) (M)	4,
Shortage of drinking water (N)	5,
Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources)	6,
Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc.)	7,
Soil degradation (N)	8,
Land take (i.e. that more land is used to build roads or cities, and that cities expand into the surrounding countryside) (N)	9,
The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	10,
Air pollution	11,
Noise pollution	12,
Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	13,
The spread of harmful non-native plants and animals (invasive species) (N)	14,
Other (SP.)	15,
None (SP.)	16
DK	17

*NEW (BASED ON EB75.2 QB5)*

*QA5: MAX. 3 ANSWERS*

*QA5: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 9 (codes 10 and 11 are NOT included in the rotation)*

*QA5: CODES 13 AND 14 ARE EXCLUSIVE*

**QA5 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment?**

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

Newspapers	1,
Magazines	2,
Television news	3,
The radio	4,
Films and documentaries on television	5,
Conversations with relatives, family, friends, neighbours or colleagues	6,
Books	7,
Publications, brochures or information materials	8,
Events (conferences, fairs, exhibitions, festivals, etc.)	9,
Social media (M)	10,
The Internet (other websites, blogs, forums, etc.) (M)	11,
Other (SP.)	12,
You are not interested in the environment (SP.)	13
DK	14

*NEW (BASED ON EB75.2 QB6)*

*QA6: MAX. 5 ANSWERS*

*QA6: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 16 (codes 17 and 18 are NOT included in the rotation)*

*QA6: CODES 20 AND 21 ARE EXCLUSIVE*

**QA6 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to providing reliable information about environmental issues? (M)**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX. 5 ANSWERS) (M)

National Government	1,
Regional or local government	2,
The European Union	3,
International organisations (United Nations, etc.)	4,
Companies	5,
Trade unions	6,
Pro-environmental political parties (M)	7,
Environmental protection associations (M)	8,
Consumer associations and other citizens' organisations	9,
Scientists	10,
Teachers at school or university	11,
Relatives, family, neighbours, friends or colleagues	12,
Television	13,
The radio	14,
Newspapers	15,
Magazines (N)	16,
Social media (M)	17,
The Internet (other websites, blogs, forums, etc.) (M)	18,
Other (SP.)	19,
None (SP.)	20
DK	21

*NEW (BASED ON EB75.2 QB7)*

*QA7: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 3*

**QA7 On which of the following criteria do you think the measurement of progress in (OUR COUNTRY) should be based? (M)**

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Mainly on economic criteria, such as GDP (Gross Domestic Product)	1
Equally on social and environmental criteria and on economic criteria	2
Mainly on social and environmental criteria	3
DK	4

*EB75.2 QB8*

*QA8: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 3*

**QA8 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your quality of life?**

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

		Very much	Quite a lot	Not much	Not at all	DK
1	State of the environment	1	2	3	4	5
2	Economic factors	1	2	3	4	5
3	Social factors	1	2	3	4	5

*EB75.2 QB9*

QA9: ROTATE ITEMS 1 AND 2

**QA9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	The protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the EU	1	2	3	4	5
2	The efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth in the EU	1	2	3	4	5

EB75.2 QB10

**QA10 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: You are willing to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more.**

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY) (M)

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Totally agree    | 1 |
| Tend to agree    | 2 |
| Tend to disagree | 3 |
| Totally disagree | 4 |
| DK               | 5 |

EB75.2 QB11

QA11: CODES 10 AND 11 ARE EXCLUSIVE

**QA11 Have you done any of the following for environmental reasons in the past month?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| Chosen a more environmentally friendly way of traveling (by foot, bicycle, public transport)   | 1, |
| Reduced waste e.g. by avoiding over-packaged products and buying products with a longer life (M)   | 2, |
| Separated most of your waste for recycling   | 3, |
| Cut down your water consumption (M)  | 4, |
| Cut down your energy consumption e. g. by turning down air conditioning or heating, not leaving appliances on stand-by, buying energy efficient appliances (M) | 5, |
| Bought environmentally friendly products marked with an environmental label  | 6, |
| Chosen local products (M)  | 7, |
| Used your car less   | 8, |
| Other (SP.)  | 9, |
| None (SP.)   | 10 |
| DK   | 11 |

EB75.2 QB12

*QA12: MAX. 3 ANSWERS**QA12: CODES 12 AND 13 ARE EXCLUSIVE***QA12 In your opinion, which of these should be the top-three priorities for people in (OUR COUNTRY) in their daily life to protect the environment? (M)**

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

Use public transport as much as possible instead of using your own car

1,

Replace your car with a more energy efficient one, even if it is smaller or more expensive

2,

Purchase environmentally-friendly products for your daily needs (M)

3,

Reduce food waste through smarter purchasing, storage, preparation and use of leftovers (N)

4,

Sort waste so that it can be recycled

5,

Reduce waste e.g. by avoiding over-packaged products and buying products with a longer life (M)

6,

Reduce your home energy consumption (lighting, heating, household appliances)

7,

Consider environmental aspects when you make large purchases (e.g. travelling, heating systems, build a house, etc.)

8,

Buy more local products and avoid products that come from far away

9,

Reduce water consumption at home (N)

10,

Other (SP.)

11,

None (SP.)

12

DK

13

*NEW (BASED ON EB75.2 QB13)**QA13: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 3***QA13 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**

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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	As an individual, you can play a role in protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
2	The big polluters should be mainly responsible for making good the environmental damage they cause (M)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Environmental issues have a direct effect on your daily life	1	2	3	4	5

*EB75.2 QB14*

**QA14 Thinking about the spending and investment of public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two statements comes closest to your view? Public authorities should favour... (M)**

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Environmentally-friendly considerations over cost considerations

(M)

1

Cost considerations over environmentally-friendly considerations

(M)

2

Neither (SP.)

3

DK

4

*NEW (BASED ON EB75.2 QB15)*

**QA15 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government or made jointly within the EU?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(NATIONALITY) Government

1

Jointly within the EU

2

DK

3

*EB75.2 QB16*

*QA16: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 6*

**QA16 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment? (M)**

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

		Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	DK
1	Big companies and industry (M)	1	2	3	4
2	Citizens themselves	1	2	3	4
3	Your city, town or village (N)	1	2	3	4
4	Your region (N)	1	2	3	4
5	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3	4
6	The European Union	1	2	3	4

*EB75.2 QB17 TREND MODIFIED*

*QA17: MAX. 2 ANSWERS**QA17: CODES 8 AND 9 ARE EXCLUSIVE***QA17 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way(s) of tackling environmental problems?**

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

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| Providing more information on environmental issues   | 1, |
| Ensuring better enforcement of existing environmental legislation  | 2, |
| Introducing heavier fines for offenders  | 3, |
| Introducing stricter environmental legislation   | 4, |
| Ensuring higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) to industry, business and citizens who protect the environment (M) | 5, |
| Introducing or increasing taxation on environmentally damaging activities  | 6, |
| Other (SP.)  | 7, |
| None (SP.)   | 8  |
| DK   | 9  |

*EB75.2 QB18 TREND MODIFIED**QA18: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 4***QA18 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**

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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	European environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
2	The EU should be able to check that environmental laws are being applied correctly in (OUR COUNTRY) (N)	1	2	3	4	5
3	The EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards	1	2	3	4	5
4	More EU funding should be allocated to supporting environmentally-friendly activities (M)	1	2	3	4	5

*EB75.2 QB19 TREND MODIFIED*

## **RESULT TABLES**

QA1 Quelle est l'importance de la protection de l'environnement pour vous personnellement ?

QA1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?

QA1 Wie wichtig ist Umweltschutz für Sie persönlich?

%	Très important Very important	Plutôt important Fairly important		Pas très important Not very important		Pas du tout important Not at all important		Ne sait pas Don't know		Total 'Important' Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important' Total 'Not important'			
		Sehr wichtig	Ziemlich wichtig	Nicht sehr wichtig	Überhaupt nicht wichtig	Weiβ nicht / Keine Angabe	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	
	EU 28	53	-4	42	5	4	0	1	0	0	-1	95	1	5	0
	BE	50	-12	45	12	5	1	0	-1	0	0	95	0	5	0
	BG	67	-12	27	8	4	3	1	1	1	0	94	-4	5	4
	CZ	51	-9	42	7	6	1	1	1	0	0	93	-2	7	2
	DK	48	-12	48	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	4	0
	D-W	49	-4	45	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	94	-2	6	2
	DE	49	-2	45	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	94	-1	6	1
	D-E	45	0	46	0	8	2	1	-1	0	-1	91	0	9	1
	EE	45	-9	51	11	3	-2	1	1	0	-1	96	2	4	-1
	IE	56	-4	38	4	5	1	1	-1	0	0	94	0	6	0
	EL	70	0	27	-1	2	0	1	1	0	0	97	-1	3	1
	ES	56	0	40	2	4	0	0	-1	0	-1	96	2	4	-1
	FR	53	-9	42	7	3	1	2	1	0	0	95	-2	5	2
	HR	58	-	35	-	6	-	1	-	0	-	93	-	7	-
	IT	57	-4	38	5	3	-1	1	-1	1	1	95	1	4	-2
	CY	72	-17	26	15	2	2	0	0	0	0	98	-2	2	2
	LV	47	-6	46	4	6	2	1	0	0	0	93	-2	7	2
	LT	45	-14	48	13	6	1	1	1	0	-1	93	-1	7	2
	LU	67	-5	30	6	2	-1	1	1	0	-1	97	1	3	0
	HU	58	-6	37	5	4	0	1	1	0	0	95	-1	5	1
	MT	80	-6	19	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	99	-1	1	1
	NL	37	-13	60	17	3	-3	0	-1	0	0	97	4	3	-4
	AT	53	9	38	-8	7	-1	2	0	0	0	91	1	9	-1
	PL	41	-6	50	5	7	2	1	0	1	-1	91	-1	8	2
	PT	54	3	43	-1	3	-2	0	0	0	0	97	2	3	-2
	RO	51	-5	40	4	7	2	1	0	1	-1	91	-1	8	2
	SI	71	-9	28	10	1	0	0	-1	0	0	99	1	1	-1
	SK	61	4	33	-5	4	0	2	2	0	-1	94	-1	6	2
	FI	38	-6	56	7	6	0	0	-1	0	0	94	1	6	-1
	SE	79	-4	21	6	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	100	2	0	-2
	UK	54	-4	40	4	4	-1	1	0	1	1	94	0	5	-1

QA2 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez indiquer les cinq principaux sujets liés à l'environnement qui vous inquiètent le plus.  
(MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA2 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA2 Bitte nennen Sie anhand dieser Liste die fünf Umweltthemen, über die Sie sich die meisten Sorgen machen.  
(MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

	L'épuisement des ressources naturelles Depletion of natural resources Raubbau an den natürlichen Ressourcen	Nos habitudes de consommation Our consumption habits Unsere Konsumgewohnheiten	L'augmentation du volume des déchets The growing amount of waste Die wachsende Abfallmenge	Le déclin ou la disparition d'espèces et de leurs habitats et des écosystèmes naturels (forêts, sols fertiles) Loss or extinction of species and their habitats and of natural ecosystems (forests, fertile soils) Verlust oder Aussterben von Arten und ihren Lebensräumen sowie von natürlichen Ökosystemen (Wälder, fruchtbare Böden)	
				%	EB 81.3
	EU 28	36	24	43	26
	BE	39	27	42	27
	BG	28	18	42	15
	CZ	33	23	61	21
	DK	40	30	41	29
	D-W	41	30	43	38
	DE	40	30	45	37
	D-E	36	30	53	32
	EE	31	31	52	24
	IE	28	18	53	19
	EL	35	19	36	23
	ES	45	19	30	23
	FR	47	28	41	29
	HR	29	26	55	12
	IT	33	25	40	18
	CY	31	19	34	23
	LV	25	14	53	18
	LT	19	21	54	11
	LU	40	24	41	23
	HU	33	19	59	13
	MT	15	14	45	17
	NL	52	41	32	38
	AT	40	24	49	29
	PL	24	15	54	13
	PT	36	15	48	14
	RO	24	18	37	14
	SI	27	23	49	17
	SK	30	20	55	19
	FI	46	31	57	20
	SE	38	42	34	50
	UK	29	16	48	30

QA2 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez indiquer les cinq principaux sujets liés à l'environnement qui vous inquiètent le plus. (MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA2 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA2 Bitte nennen Sie anhand dieser Liste die fünf Umweltthemen, über die Sie sich die meisten Sorgen machen. (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

	La pénurie d'eau potable Shortage of drinking water Trinkwassermangel	La pollution de l'eau (mers, rivières, lacs et sources souterraines) Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources) Wasserverschmutzung (Ozeane, Flüsse, Seen, Grundwasser)	La pollution due à l'agriculture (l'emploi des pesticides, d'engrais, etc.) Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc.) Verschmutzung in der Landwirtschaft (durch den Einsatz von Pestiziden, Düngemitteln usw.)	La dégradation des sols Soil degradation Bodendegradation
%	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
EU 28	27	50	29	13
BE	31	48	28	16
BG	18	51	37	14
CZ	29	44	25	28
DK	45	57	30	6
D-W	24	56	35	4
DE	22	54	35	4
D-E	15	48	35	4
EE	14	47	29	4
IE	31	57	24	6
EL	35	64	42	16
ES	41	57	33	14
FR	33	52	35	11
HR	37	48	35	14
IT	19	51	31	22
CY	55	58	36	4
LV	13	61	30	12
LT	11	53	25	10
LU	35	56	26	12
HU	33	49	29	9
MT	30	40	26	11
NL	29	57	23	11
AT	26	52	30	14
PL	22	37	19	17
PT	48	51	22	17
RO	26	45	24	31
SI	39	49	40	6
SK	47	48	23	28
FI	24	67	16	10
SE	41	64	28	12
UK	18	39	19	5

QA2 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez indiquer les cinq principaux sujets liés à l'environnement qui vous inquiètent le plus. (MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA2 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA2 Bitte nennen Sie anhand dieser Liste die fünf Umweltthemen, über die Sie sich die meisten Sorgen machen. (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

%	L'occupation des terres (c.-à-d. que plus de terres sont utilisées à la construction de routes et de villes, et que l'expansion des villes se fait dans les campagnes environnantes)	L'impact sur notre santé de produits chimiques utilisés dans les produits de tous les jours	La pollution de l'air
	Land take (i.e. that more land is used to build roads or cities, and that cities expand into the surrounding countryside)	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Air pollution
	Flächenverbrauch (d. h., dass mehr Flächen zum Bau von Straßen oder Städten genutzt werden und dass sich Städte in das Umland ausbreiten)	Gesundheitsbelastung durch den Einsatz von Chemikalien in alltäglichen Produkten	Luftverschmutzung
EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
EU 28	15	43	56
BE	16	42	60
BG	14	40	62
CZ	24	35	55
DK	9	53	57
D-W	18	50	51
DE	18	51	49
D-E	16	54	42
EE	13	48	47
IE	17	44	47
EL	15	55	59
ES	14	40	58
FR	12	51	58
HR	10	39	58
IT	14	41	56
CY	12	58	61
LV	10	53	49
LT	5	63	64
LU	15	42	57
HU	8	30	68
MT	33	35	65
NL	17	48	54
AT	15	44	53
PL	9	32	56
PT	8	26	66
RO	9	33	60
SI	15	42	60
SK	22	41	53
FI	5	38	66
SE	8	61	60
UK	26	34	52

QA2 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez indiquer les cinq principaux sujets liés à l'environnement qui vous inquiètent le plus. (MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA2 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA2 Bitte nennen Sie anhand dieser Liste die fünf Umweltthemen, über die Sie sich die meisten Sorgen machen. (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

%	La pollution sonore Noise pollution Lärmbelastung	Les problèmes urbains (les embouteillages, la pollution, le manque d'espaces verts, etc.)	La prolifération de plantes et d'animaux non-indigènes (les espèces envahissantes)
		Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	The spread of harmful non-native plants and animals (invasive species)
	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
EU 28	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>
BE	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>
BG	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>
CZ	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>
DK	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>
D-W	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>
DE	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>
D-E	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>
EE	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>
IE	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>
EL	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>
ES	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>
FR	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>
HR	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>
IT	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>
CY	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>
LV	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>
LT	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>
LU	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>
HU	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>
MT	<b>26</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>7</b>
NL	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>
AT	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>
PL	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>
PT	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>
RO	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>
SI	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
SK	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>
FI	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>
SE	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
UK	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>

QA2 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez indiquer les cinq principaux sujets liés à l'environnement qui vous inquiètent le plus. (MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA2 From the following list, please pick the five main environmental issues that you are worried about. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA2 Bitte nennen Sie anhand dieser Liste die fünf Umweltthemen, über die Sie sich die meisten Sorgen machen. (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

%	Autre (SPONTANE) Other (SPONTANEOUS) Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Aucun (SPONTANE) None (SPONTANEOUS) Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		Ne sait pas Don't know Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
	EU 28	1	1	0
	BE	0	1	0
	BG	2	1	1
	CZ	1	0	0
	DK	1	1	0
	D-W	2	0	0
	DE	2	0	0
	D-E	3	1	0
	EE	1	2	1
	IE	2	2	0
	EL	1	0	0
	ES	1	0	0
	FR	1	1	0
	HR	1	1	0
	IT	0	0	0
	CY	0	0	0
	LV	1	2	0
	LT	0	2	0
	LU	4	0	0
	HU	2	1	0
	MT	2	0	1
	NL	1	0	0
	AT	1	1	0
	PL	1	2	2
	PT	1	0	0
	RO	1	1	1
	SI	1	1	0
	SK	1	0	0
	FI	1	1	0
	SE	3	0	0
	UK	2	5	1

QA3 D'une manière générale, vous estimatez-vous très bien, plutôt bien, plutôt mal ou très mal informé(e) sur les questions liées à l'environnement ?

QA3 In general, do you consider that you are very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly informed about environmental issues?

QA3 Fühlen Sie sich im Allgemeinen über Umweltthemen sehr gut, eher gut, eher schlecht oder sehr schlecht informiert?

%	Très bien informé(e)		Plutôt bien informé(e)		Plutôt mal informé(e)		Très mal informé(e)		Ne sait pas		Total 'Bien informés'		Total 'Mal informés'	
	Very well informed		Fairly well informed		Fairly badly informed		Very badly informed		Don't know		Total 'Well informed'		Total 'Badly informed'	
	Sehr gut		Eher gut		Eher schlecht		Sehr schlecht		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Gut informiert'		Gesamt 'Schlecht informiert'	
	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
EU 28	8	0	54	2	31	0	6	-1	1	-1	62	2	37	-1
BE	6	0	53	0	36	3	5	-3	0	0	59	0	41	0
BG	10	5	44	1	36	-5	8	1	2	-2	54	6	44	-4
CZ	7	4	41	-4	40	-2	11	2	1	0	48	0	51	0
DK	19	-3	62	4	17	1	1	-2	1	0	81	1	18	-1
D-W	8	0	58	0	31	2	3	-1	0	-1	66	0	34	1
DE	8	0	57	0	31	2	3	-1	1	-1	65	0	34	1
D-E	7	-1	53	0	35	4	4	-1	1	-2	60	-1	39	3
EE	5	-2	64	6	28	-2	2	-2	1	0	69	4	30	-4
IE	12	5	56	3	22	-4	9	-3	1	-1	68	8	31	-7
EL	9	3	50	4	31	-5	10	-1	0	-1	59	7	41	-6
ES	7	1	49	9	35	-4	9	-5	0	-1	56	10	44	-9
FR	8	0	49	2	36	-1	6	-1	1	0	57	2	42	-2
HR	12	-	54	-	28	-	6	-	0	-	66	-	34	-
IT	4	-1	48	-2	35	2	12	2	1	-1	52	-3	47	4
CY	10	0	59	8	25	-8	6	0	0	0	69	8	31	-8
LV	6	0	59	6	30	-4	4	-2	1	0	65	6	34	-6
LT	5	-1	56	7	33	-5	5	-1	1	0	61	6	38	-6
LU	11	2	59	0	27	1	3	-2	0	-1	70	2	30	-1
HU	9	4	60	10	25	-9	6	-4	0	-1	69	14	31	-13
MT	13	-1	67	6	16	-2	3	-3	1	0	80	5	19	-5
NL	4	-10	53	2	36	10	6	-2	1	0	57	-8	42	8
AT	13	6	51	-2	30	-4	5	0	1	0	64	4	35	-4
PL	7	0	58	4	24	-5	3	-1	8	2	65	4	27	-6
PT	5	2	60	17	31	-11	4	-7	0	-1	65	19	35	-18
RO	10	6	48	5	34	-5	8	-2	0	-4	58	11	42	-7
SI	15	4	67	7	16	-8	2	-2	0	-1	82	11	18	-10
SK	8	3	50	1	32	-5	8	3	2	-2	58	4	40	-2
FI	10	1	73	10	17	-10	0	-1	0	0	83	11	17	-11
SE	13	0	69	1	17	0	1	-1	0	0	82	1	18	-1
UK	11	-3	59	-3	24	5	5	1	1	0	70	-6	29	6

QA4 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez me dire quelles sont les cinq questions pour lesquelles vous estimez manquer plus particulièrement d'information. (MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA4 From the following list, please pick the five main issues about which you feel you most particularly lack information. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA4 Nennen Sie mir bitte die fünf wichtigsten Themen von dieser Liste, über die Sie Ihrer Einschätzung nach besonders wenig wissen. (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

	L'épuisement des ressources naturelles Depletion of natural resources Raubbau an den natürlichen Ressourcen	Nos habitudes de consommation Our consumption habits Unsere Konsumgewohnheiten	L'augmentation du volume des déchets The growing amount of waste Die wachsende Abfallmenge	Le déclin ou la disparition d'espèces et de leurs habitats et des écosystèmes naturels (forêts, sols fertiles) Loss or extinction of species and their habitats and of natural ecosystems (forests, fertile soils) Verlust oder Aussterben von Arten und ihren Lebensräumen sowie von natürlichen Ökosystemen (Wälder, fruchtbare Böden)
%	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
EU 28	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>
BE	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>
BG	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>
CZ	<b>35</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>
DK	<b>32</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>
D-W	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>
DE	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>
D-E	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>
EE	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>
IE	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>
EL	<b>35</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>
ES	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>
FR	<b>35</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>
HR	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>
IT	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>
CY	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>
LV	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>
LT	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>
LU	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>
HU	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>
MT	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>
NL	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>
AT	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>
PL	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>
PT	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>
RO	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>
SI	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>
SK	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>
FI	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>
SE	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>
UK	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>

QA4 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez me dire quelles sont les cinq questions pour lesquelles vous estimez manquer plus particulièrement d'information. (MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA4 From the following list, please pick the five main issues about which you feel you most particularly lack information. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA4 Nennen Sie mir bitte die fünf wichtigsten Themen von dieser Liste, über die Sie Ihrer Einschätzung nach besonders wenig wissen. (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

%		La pénurie d'eau potable Shortage of drinking water Trinkwassermangel	La pollution de l'eau (mers, rivières, lacs et sources souterraines) Water pollution (seas, rivers, lakes and underground sources) Wasserverschmutzung (Ozeane, Flüsse, Seen, Grundwasser)	La pollution due à l'agriculture (l'emploi des pesticides, d'engrais, etc.) Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc.) Verschmutzung in der Landwirtschaft (durch den Einsatz von Pestiziden, Düngemitteln usw.)	La dégradation des sols Soil degradation Boden degradation
		EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
 EU 28	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>
 BE	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	
 BG	<b>16</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	
 CZ	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	
 DK	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	
 D-W	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43</b>	
 DE	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42</b>	
 D-E	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	
 EE	<b>13</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	
 IE	<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	
 EL	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>	
 ES	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	
 FR	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	
 HR	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	
 IT	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	
 CY	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	
 LV	<b>15</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	
 LT	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	
 LU	<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	
 HU	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	
 MT	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	
 NL	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	
 AT	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	
 PL	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	
 PT	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	
 RO	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	
 SI	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	
 SK	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	
 FI	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>	
 SE	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	
 UK	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	

QA4 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez me dire quelles sont les cinq questions pour lesquelles vous estimez manquer plus particulièrement d'information. MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA4 From the following list, please pick the five main issues about which you feel you most particularly lack information. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA4 Nennen Sie mir bitte die fünf wichtigsten Themen von dieser Liste, über die Sie Ihrer Einschätzung nach besonders wenig wissen. (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

%		L'occupation des terres (c.-à-d. que plus de terres sont utilisées à la construction de routes et de villes, et que l'expansion des villes se fait dans les campagnes environnantes)	L'impact sur notre santé de produits chimiques utilisés dans les produits de tous les jours	La pollution de l'air
		Land take (i.e. that more land is used to build roads or cities, and that cities expand into the surrounding countryside)	The impact on our health of chemicals used in everyday products	Air pollution
	EU 28	20	39	27
	BE	22	41	33
	BG	15	40	39
	CZ	24	36	32
	DK	18	45	25
	D-W	27	39	15
	DE	27	39	15
	D-E	24	41	15
	EE	15	38	27
	IE	20	44	31
	EL	18	49	29
	ES	23	41	23
	FR	20	47	32
	HR	17	35	33
	IT	19	37	33
	CY	14	48	32
	LV	11	39	28
	LT	12	48	37
	LU	17	42	29
	HU	22	28	28
	MT	19	37	28
	NL	18	48	27
	AT	27	47	21
	PL	11	27	31
	PT	16	26	39
	RO	14	31	35
	SI	20	42	29
	SK	19	39	35
	FI	27	40	18
	SE	24	56	22
	UK	18	33	25

QA4 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez me dire quelles sont les cinq questions pour lesquelles vous estimez manquer plus particulièrement d'information. (MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA4 From the following list, please pick the five main issues about which you feel you most particularly lack information. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA4 Nennen Sie mir bitte die fünf wichtigsten Themen von dieser Liste, über die Sie Ihrer Einschätzung nach besonders wenig wissen. (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

%	La pollution sonore Noise pollution Lärmbelastung	Les problèmes urbains (les embouteillages, la pollution, le manque d'espaces verts, etc.)	La prolifération de plantes et d'animaux non-indigènes (les espèces envahissantes)
		Urban problems (traffic jams, pollution, lack of green spaces, etc.)	The spread of harmful non-native plants and animals (invasive species)
EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
EU 28	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>
BE	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>
BG	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>
CZ	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>
DK	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>
D-W	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>44</b>
DE	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>43</b>
D-E	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>
EE	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>
IE	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>31</b>
EL	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>
ES	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>32</b>
FR	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>
HR	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>
IT	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>
CY	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33</b>
LV	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>
LT	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>
LU	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>
HU	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>
MT	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>
NL	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>
AT	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>38</b>
PL	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
PT	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>
RO	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>
SI	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>
SK	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>
FI	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>40</b>
SE	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>40</b>
UK	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>

QA4 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez me dire quelles sont les cinq questions pour lesquelles vous estimez manquer plus particulièrement d'information. (MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA4 From the following list, please pick the five main issues about which you feel you most particularly lack information. (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA4 Nennen Sie mir bitte die fünf wichtigsten Themen von dieser Liste, über die Sie Ihrer Einschätzung nach besonders wenig wissen. (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

%		Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	Ne sait pas
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
		Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
EB		EB	EB	EB
	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.3
EU 28	1	4	2	
BE	1	6	0	
BG	1	3	2	
CZ	0	1	1	
DK	1	6	1	
D-W	2	2	0	
DE	2	2	0	
D-E	1	2	1	
EE	3	11	4	
IE	1	3	1	
EL	2	3	0	
ES	2	1	1	
FR	1	4	1	
HR	0	3	1	
IT	1	1	0	
CY	1	3	0	
LV	1	7	1	
LT	1	8	1	
LU	7	4	1	
HU	3	5	1	
MT	1	4	2	
NL	2	4	1	
AT	3	2	1	
PL	1	12	5	
PT	0	6	2	
RO	1	3	2	
SI	4	6	2	
SK	1	4	1	
FI	2	5	1	
SE	1	2	1	
UK	1	9	7	

QA5 Dans la liste suivante, quelles sont vos trois principales sources d'information sur l'environnement ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QA5 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA5 Welche auf dieser Liste sind Ihre drei Hauptinformationsquellen zu Umweltthemen? (MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

%		Les journaux		Les magazines		Le journal télévisé		La radio		Les films et les reportages à la télévision	
		Newspapers		Magazines		Television news		The radio		Films and documentaries on television	
		Tageszeitungen		Wochenzeitungen, Zeitschriften		Fernsehnachrichten		Das Radio		Filme und Dokumentationen im Fernsehen	
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
	EU 28	37	-4	12	-1	65	-7	23	0	30	1
	BE	41	-8	14	-2	69	-2	29	-2	36	5
	BG	23	-19	3	-2	80	-11	15	-2	15	-4
	CZ	35	-5	14	-2	67	-8	25	4	31	-8
	DK	54	3	6	2	76	-4	29	3	32	-11
	D-W	48	-6	16	1	67	-6	26	1	38	1
	DE	46	-6	15	0	67	-6	26	0	38	1
	D-E	36	-7	10	-4	68	-2	24	-3	37	1
	EE	44	4	12	2	62	-3	37	2	29	-3
	IE	45	-11	5	-3	62	-7	35	-2	22	0
	EL	18	-8	6	-5	61	-20	10	0	40	14
	ES	29	-2	9	4	67	-12	23	-2	14	2
	FR	37	0	16	-2	55	-9	28	-3	44	5
	HR	37		10		69		19		29	
	IT	24	-10	17	-5	63	-9	10	-1	30	7
	CY	28	-6	10	-3	68	-7	20	3	39	4
	LV	24	-8	11	0	72	-4	30	-1	20	-1
	LT	36	-9	7	-2	74	-2	31	-3	19	-6
	LU	49	-9	9	-6	50	-12	28	0	38	0
	HU	36	0	4	3	72	-6	23	-3	24	-18
	MT	30	-8	4	-4	63	-5	27	2	23	-2
	NL	56	-3	10	-7	70	3	19	-1	37	4
	AT	49	-1	18	-6	55	-10	27	5	38	0
	PL	24	0	12	0	55	-10	23	4	25	-3
	PT	27	7	12	1	83	1	8	1	21	5
	RO	25	-7	9	1	70	-6	30	5	30	-3
	SI	42	-2	7	-2	68	-9	29	7	18	-5
	SK	28	-2	19	-4	65	-6	27	4	30	-8
	FI	62	3	11	0	65	-7	23	2	28	5
	SE	60	-4	5	-1	68	-6	29	0	36	-9
	UK	48	-8	8	-1	68	-7	24	-1	22	0

QA5 Dans la liste suivante, quelles sont vos trois principales sources d'information sur l'environnement ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QA5 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA5 Welche auf dieser Liste sind Ihre drei Hauptinformationsquellen zu Umweltthemen? (MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

%		Des conversations avec des parents, la famille, des amis, des voisins ou des collègues		Les livres		Des publications, brochures ou du matériel d'information	
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	Books	Bücher	Publications, brochures or information materials	Veröffentlichungen, Broschüren oder Informationsmaterial
	EU 28	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	0	<b>9</b>	1
	BE	<b>11</b>	0	<b>6</b>	0	<b>14</b>	2
	BG	<b>21</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>7</b>	3
	CZ	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	1	<b>12</b>	5
	DK	<b>17</b>	-6	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>11</b>	1
D-W		<b>16</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	5
	DE	<b>16</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	3
D-E		<b>17</b>	0	<b>5</b>	0	<b>11</b>	-2
	EE	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	3
	IE	<b>11</b>	1	<b>7</b>	3	<b>7</b>	1
	EL	<b>24</b>	-2	<b>9</b>	2	<b>9</b>	0
	ES	<b>12</b>	0	<b>7</b>	3	<b>6</b>	1
	FR	<b>14</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	0	<b>10</b>	1
	HR	<b>14</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>7</b>	
	IT	<b>15</b>	-4	<b>7</b>	2	<b>8</b>	-1
	CY	<b>13</b>	-7	<b>9</b>	1	<b>12</b>	5
	LV	<b>13</b>	3	<b>3</b>	0	<b>8</b>	4
	LT	<b>10</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	0
	LU	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	3	<b>14</b>	2
	HU	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	1	<b>4</b>	-4
	MT	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>9</b>	3	<b>9</b>	-2
	NL	<b>10</b>	-6	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	-2
	AT	<b>15</b>	-9	<b>7</b>	0	<b>14</b>	0
	PL	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	0	<b>10</b>	3
	PT	<b>8</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	0	<b>5</b>	1
	RO	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	1	<b>6</b>	0
	SI	<b>8</b>	-6	<b>5</b>	1	<b>11</b>	4
	SK	<b>14</b>	-7	<b>8</b>	2	<b>12</b>	-4
	FI	<b>15</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	0	<b>12</b>	-3
	SE	<b>22</b>	5	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	5
	UK	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	2

QA5 Dans la liste suivante, quelles sont vos trois principales sources d'information sur l'environnement ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QA5 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA5 Welche auf dieser Liste sind Ihre drei Hauptinformationsquellen zu Umweltthemen? (MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

%		Des événements (conférences, foires, expositions, festivals, etc.) Events (conferences, fairs, exhibitions, festivals, etc.) Veranstaltungen (Konferenzen, Messen, Ausstellungen, Festveranstaltungen usw.)	Les médias sociaux Social media		Internet (autres sites, blogs, forums, etc.) The Internet (other websites, blogs, forums, etc.) Das Internet (andere Webseiten, Blogs, Foren usw.)		Autre (SPONTANE) Other (SPONTANEOUS) Andere (SPONTAN)	
			EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
		EU 28	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE
EU 28	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	11	<b>35</b>	35	<b>2</b>	1
BE	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	16	<b>30</b>	30	<b>1</b>	0
BG	<b>2</b>	1	<b>9</b>	9	<b>33</b>	33	<b>1</b>	1
CZ	<b>5</b>	2	<b>9</b>	9	<b>44</b>	44	<b>0</b>	0
DK	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>14</b>	14	<b>33</b>	33	<b>1</b>	0
D-W	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	10	<b>33</b>	33	<b>1</b>	1
DE	<b>2</b>	0	<b>10</b>	10	<b>32</b>	32	<b>1</b>	1
D-E	<b>3</b>	1	<b>13</b>	13	<b>30</b>	30	<b>1</b>	0
EE	<b>5</b>	1	<b>11</b>	11	<b>47</b>	47	<b>3</b>	2
IE	<b>2</b>	0	<b>15</b>	15	<b>35</b>	35	<b>1</b>	-1
EL	<b>2</b>	0	<b>7</b>	7	<b>46</b>	46	<b>3</b>	2
ES	<b>3</b>	1	<b>11</b>	11	<b>33</b>	33	<b>2</b>	1
FR	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	8	<b>36</b>	36	<b>2</b>	0
HR	<b>2</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>35</b>		<b>1</b>	
IT	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>9</b>	9	<b>34</b>	34	<b>2</b>	1
CY	<b>3</b>	0	<b>13</b>	13	<b>38</b>	38	<b>3</b>	1
LV	<b>3</b>	1	<b>13</b>	13	<b>48</b>	48	<b>2</b>	1
LT	<b>3</b>	0	<b>9</b>	9	<b>43</b>	43	<b>1</b>	0
LU	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	9	<b>41</b>	41	<b>2</b>	1
HU	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	8	<b>38</b>	38	<b>1</b>	1
MT	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>24</b>	24	<b>44</b>	44	<b>2</b>	2
NL	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	16	<b>41</b>	41	<b>3</b>	0
AT	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	8	<b>35</b>	35	<b>2</b>	1
PL	<b>3</b>	0	<b>7</b>	7	<b>33</b>	33	<b>3</b>	2
PT	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	7	<b>26</b>	26	<b>2</b>	2
RO	<b>4</b>	2	<b>7</b>	7	<b>27</b>	27	<b>1</b>	0
SI	<b>4</b>	1	<b>8</b>	8	<b>43</b>	43	<b>2</b>	0
SK	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	8	<b>39</b>	39	<b>1</b>	0
FI	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	12	<b>41</b>	41	<b>2</b>	0
SE	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>14</b>	14	<b>32</b>	32	<b>3</b>	1
UK	<b>2</b>	0	<b>17</b>	17	<b>36</b>	36	<b>2</b>	0

QA5 Dans la liste suivante, quelles sont vos trois principales sources d'information sur l'environnement ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QA5 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA5 Welche auf dieser Liste sind Ihre drei Hauptinformationsquellen zu Umweltthemen? (MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

%		Vous n'êtes pas intéressé(e) par l'environnement (SPONTANE)		Ne sait pas		Total 'Les médias sociaux et internet'	
		You are not interested in the environment (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Social media and the internet'	
		Sie interessieren sich nicht für Umweltthemen (SPONTAN)		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Total 'Les médias sociaux et internet'	
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
	EU 28	1	0	1	0	41	11
	BE	1	1	0	0	41	7
	BG	3	3	1	0	37	12
	CZ	1	1	0	0	49	15
	DK	0	0	0	0	43	2
	D-W	1	1	0	0	39	7
	DE	1	1	0	0	39	8
	D-E	1	0	0	0	39	10
	EE	0	0	1	0	52	1
	IE	1	-1	0	0	43	15
	EL	0	0	0	0	47	22
	ES	1	0	0	0	37	11
	FR	0	-1	0	-1	41	8
	HR	0		0		45	
	IT	2	1	1	0	37	13
	CY	0	0	0	0	43	17
	LV	0	-1	0	-1	53	2
	LT	1	0	0	0	47	7
	LU	0	0	0	0	46	12
	HU	1	1	0	0	42	12
	MT	0	0	0	0	53	14
	NL	0	0	0	0	53	10
	AT	1	0	0	0	41	16
	PL	4	3	3	1	38	7
	PT	2	1	0	-1	31	15
	RO	1	1	0	-2	32	8
	SI	0	0	0	0	46	7
	SK	1	1	0	0	42	6
	FI	0	0	0	0	46	1
	SE	0	0	0	0	40	8
	UK	1	1	1	-1	48	13

QA6 Dans la liste suivante, à qui faites-vous le plus confiance pour vous fournir des informations fiables sur des questions liées à l'environnement ? (MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA6 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to providing reliable information about environmental issues? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA6 Wem auf der folgenden Liste vertrauen Sie am meisten, wenn es um die Bereitstellung von verlässlichen Informationen zu Umweltthemen geht? (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

%	Le Gouvernement national National Government Der nationalen Regierung	Le gouvernement régional ou local	L'Union européenne	Les organisations internationales (Nations unies, etc.)	Les entreprises
		Regional or local government	The European Union	International organisations (United Nations, etc.)	Companies
		Der regionalen oder lokalen Regierung	Der Europäischen Union	Internationalen Organisationen (Vereinte Nationen usw.)	Unternehmen
EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
EU 28	6	6	7	13	2
BE	10	7	13	16	3
BG	2	4	12	13	0
CZ	4	10	10	16	2
DK	9	9	12	28	4
D-W	4	5	5	16	1
DE	5	5	5	15	1
D-E	5	5	5	11	1
EE	9	8	6	13	1
IE	9	7	13	12	2
EL	2	4	6	8	1
ES	2	2	4	11	1
FR	4	6	7	13	2
HR	1	3	8	13	1
IT	4	3	5	10	2
CY	3	3	21	17	2
LV	5	11	6	10	2
LT	4	5	10	13	2
LU	12	8	13	16	3
HU	6	6	12	14	3
MT	18	7	21	11	1
NL	9	8	8	22	3
AT	5	9	7	20	2
PL	3	6	8	6	2
PT	4	2	7	12	2
RO	6	4	14	5	3
SI	5	5	6	7	3
SK	3	8	9	11	2
FI	13	10	8	25	3
SE	8	13	10	49	1
UK	13	9	5	10	3

QA6 Dans la liste suivante, à qui faites-vous le plus confiance pour vous fournir des informations fiables sur des questions liées à l'environnement ? (MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA6 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to providing reliable information about environmental issues? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA6 Wem auf der folgenden Liste vertrauen Sie am meisten, wenn es um die Bereitstellung von verlässlichen Informationen zu Umweltthemen geht? (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

%		Les syndicats	Les partis politiques pro-environnement	Les associations de protection de l'environnement	Les associations de consommateurs et autres associations de citoyens
		Trade unions	Pro-environmental political parties	Environmental protection associations	Consumer associations and other citizens' organisations
		Gewerkschaften	Politischen Parteien, die sich für die Umwelt einsetzen	Umweltschutzorganisationen	Verbraucherverbänden und anderen Bürgerorganisationen
EB	81.3	EB	81.3	EB	81.3
 EU 28		3	6	37	18
 BE		4	9	41	18
 BG		1	3	23	11
 CZ		4	6	38	17
 DK		3	10	48	22
 D-W		3	7	57	35
 DE		2	7	55	34
 D-E		2	6	48	28
 EE		2	6	44	9
 IE		3	8	28	11
 EL		6	2	39	14
 ES		1	3	32	12
 FR		3	6	47	31
 HR		4	4	43	12
 IT		2	5	30	16
 CY		2	8	39	11
 LV		2	1	35	3
 LT		2	4	27	6
 LU		6	14	40	22
 HU		3	4	23	8
 MT		1	14	29	5
 NL		4	14	44	20
 AT		4	8	56	23
 PL		1	2	23	6
 PT		2	4	33	11
 RO		2	2	22	6
 SI		1	4	44	19
 SK		3	6	34	10
 FI		3	7	40	12
 SE		2	14	60	18
 UK		3	7	23	8

QA6 Dans la liste suivante, à qui faites-vous le plus confiance pour vous fournir des informations fiables sur des questions liées à l'environnement ? (MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA6 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to providing reliable information about environmental issues? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA6 Wem auf der folgenden Liste vertrauen Sie am meisten, wenn es um die Bereitstellung von verlässlichen Informationen zu Umweltthemen geht? (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

%	Les scientifiques Scientists Wissenschaftlern	Les professeurs à l'école ou à l'université Teachers at school or university	Les parents, la famille, des voisins, des amis ou des collègues Relatives, family, neighbours, friends or colleagues	La télévision Television	La radio The radio	Les journaux Newspapers
		Lehrkräfte an Schulen oder Universitäten	Verwandten, Familie, Nachbarn, Freunden oder Kollegen	Dem Fernsehen	Dem Radio	Den Tageszeitungen
		EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
EU 28	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>
BE	<b>52</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>
BG	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
CZ	<b>42</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>
DK	<b>63</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>
D-W	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>
DE	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>
D-E	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>
EE	<b>54</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
IE	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
EL	<b>64</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
ES	<b>41</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
FR	<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>
HR	<b>49</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
IT	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>
CY	<b>59</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>
LV	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>
LT	<b>49</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>
LU	<b>43</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>
HU	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>
MT	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>
NL	<b>60</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>
AT	<b>46</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>
PL	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>
PT	<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>
RO	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>
SI	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>
SK	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>
FI	<b>55</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>
SE	<b>69</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>
UK	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>

QA6 Dans la liste suivante, à qui faites-vous le plus confiance pour vous fournir des informations fiables sur des questions liées à l'environnement ? (MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA6 From the following list, who do you trust most when it comes to providing reliable information about environmental issues? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

QA6 Wem auf der folgenden Liste vertrauen Sie am meisten, wenn es um die Bereitstellung von verlässlichen Informationen zu Umweltthemen geht? (MAXIMAL 5 NENNUNGEN)

%	Les magazines Magazines	Les médias sociaux Social media	Internet (autres sites, blogs, forums, etc.)	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	Ne sait pas
			The Internet (other websites, blogs, forums, etc.)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
	Zeitschriften Sozialen Medien	Dem Internet (anderen Webseiten, Blogs, Foren usw.)	Anderen (SPONTAN)	Keinem davon (SPONTAN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
EU 28	8	6	18	2	5	1
BE	7	9	14	1	4	0
BG	2	9	21	2	6	2
CZ	7	9	29	1	2	1
DK	6	4	13	1	3	1
D-W	9	5	15	2	3	0
DE	8	6	15	2	4	0
D-E	8	8	18	3	9	0
EE	8	6	17	4	3	1
IE	5	9	19	2	3	1
EL	7	7	36	2	5	0
ES	7	7	16	2	8	1
FR	11	6	18	2	3	1
HR	5	7	13	1	5	0
IT	12	6	26	3	3	2
CY	4	13	21	1	3	0
LV	8	9	19	4	5	1
LT	6	9	20	2	4	0
LU	9	7	18	4	3	0
HU	4	6	23	2	3	0
MT	6	13	26	2	2	2
NL	9	6	18	2	2	0
AT	12	10	17	1	3	0
PL	9	6	18	2	5	4
PT	8	4	13	1	3	2
RO	6	5	16	2	4	0
SI	5	6	24	7	3	1
SK	10	7	22	2	3	0
FI	7	5	13	2	1	0
SE	17	3	12	1	1	0
UK	4	7	15	1	9	4

QA7 Parr lesquels des indicateurs suivants pensez-vous que le progrès en (NOTRE PAYS) devrait être mesuré ?

QA7 On which of the following criteria do you think the measurement of progress in (OUR COUNTRY) should be based?

QA7 Welche der folgenden Kriterien sollten Ihrer Meinung nach herangezogen werden, um den Fortschritt in (UNSEREM LAND) zu messen?

%		Essentiellement par des indicateurs économiques tels que le PIB (Produit Intérieur Brut)		Aussi bien par des indicateurs sociaux et environnementaux que par des indicateurs économiques		Essentiellement par des indicateurs sociaux et environnementaux		Ne sait pas	
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
 EU 28	14	-1	59	4	20	2	7	-5	
 BE	16	-2	60	-4	21	5	3	1	
 BG	25	-2	48	2	14	1	13	-1	
 CZ	24	1	52	3	14	-1	10	-3	
 DK	20	1	62	-4	13	1	5	2	
D-W	9	-4	69	8	18	3	4	-7	
 DE	10	-3	69	8	18	3	3	-8	
D-E	10	-4	69	6	18	3	3	-5	
 EE	14	-4	66	3	14	2	6	-1	
 IE	14	-1	56	8	21	6	9	-13	
 EL	16	0	62	5	20	-2	2	-3	
 ES	15	-3	61	15	17	-1	7	-11	
 FR	11	3	54	-6	25	7	10	-4	
 HR	20		58		18		4		
 IT	13	-2	54	-1	26	5	7	-2	
 CY	14	1	65	-2	16	3	5	-2	
 LV	18	-1	61	0	17	3	4	-2	
 LT	15	-2	61	1	16	6	8	-5	
 LU	8	-5	58	-1	19	2	15	4	
 HU	23	5	50	-12	22	7	5	0	
 MT	20	5	51	3	21	1	8	-9	
 NL	12	-2	66	1	19	2	3	-1	
 AT	14	0	56	0	26	3	4	-3	
 PL	14	-1	51	1	21	-1	14	1	
 PT	11	-3	53	6	24	4	12	-7	
 RO	18	-4	55	11	19	9	8	-16	
 SI	26	2	53	-2	14	0	7	0	
 SK	23	6	53	-4	18	3	6	-5	
 FI	12	2	69	1	16	-4	3	1	
 SE	15	3	58	-2	24	-1	3	0	
 UK	12	-4	62	6	17	-1	9	-1	

QA8.1 A votre avis, dans quelle mesure les facteurs suivants influencent-ils votre qualité de vie ?

L'état de l'environnement

QA8.1 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your quality of life?

State of the environment

QA8.1 Wie stark beeinflussen Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Faktoren Ihre Lebensqualität?

Der Zustand der Umwelt

	Beaucoup Very much Sehr stark	Assez		Pas tellement		Pas du tout		Ne sait pas		Total 'Influencent'		Total 'N'influencent pas'	
		Quite a lot		Not much		Not at all		Don't know		Total 'Influence'		Total 'Don't influence'	
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	Gesamt 'Beeinflussen'	Gesamt 'Beeinflussen nicht'	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
		%								EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
EU 28	28 -2	47 0	20 1	3 0	2 1	75 -2	23 1						
BE	21 -6	47 2	28 3	3 0	1 1	68 -4	31 3						
BG	45 9	37 -8	14 -2	1 -1	3 2	82 1	15 -3						
CZ	33 -3	46 -2	16 2	4 3	1 0	79 -5	20 5						
DK	34 -4	50 5	13 -1	2 -1	1 1	84 1	15 -2						
D-W	18 -6	46 0	28 2	6 2	2 2	64 -6	34 4						
DE	18 -6	44 -1	30 3	6 2	2 2	62 -7	36 5						
D-E	19 -4	40 -2	35 4	6 2	0 0	59 -6	41 6						
EE	21 -6	48 2	26 3	3 0	2 1	69 -4	29 3						
IE	27 -5	39 -4	28 10	5 1	2 -2	66 -9	33 11						
EL	49 -5	42 4	8 1	1 0	0 0	91 -1	9 1						
ES	34 -2	45 3	18 0	2 -1	1 0	79 1	20 -1						
FR	33 1	45 2	17 -1	3 -2	2 0	78 3	20 -3						
HR	25	44	27	3	1	69	30						
IT	34 0	51 0	12 0	2 0	1 0	85 0	14 0						
CY	46 -8	40 2	12 5	2 1	0 0	86 -6	14 6						
LV	22 -1	45 1	25 -2	7 2	1 0	67 0	32 0						
LT	29 7	51 2	16 -8	2 -1	2 0	80 9	18 -9						
LU	39 4	40 0	16 -2	3 -3	2 1	79 4	19 -5						
HU	35 -7	46 0	15 4	3 2	1 1	81 -7	18 6						
MT	48 -6	39 4	11 3	1 -1	1 0	87 -2	12 2						
NL	15 -7	55 5	26 2	3 0	1 0	70 -2	29 2						
AT	32 0	38 -7	22 3	7 4	1 0	70 -7	29 7						
PL	18 -11	54 3	19 4	4 1	5 3	72 -8	23 5						
PT	33 7	50 4	14 -11	2 1	1 -1	83 11	16 -10						
RO	34 -6	46 5	14 0	5 4	1 -3	80 -1	19 4						
SI	34 0	48 5	16 -3	2 -1	0 -1	82 5	18 -4						
SK	30 0	48 -4	18 3	3 1	1 0	78 -4	21 4						
FI	24 -5	56 5	18 0	1 -1	1 1	80 0	19 -1						
SE	33 -8	50 7	14 0	1 -1	2 2	83 -1	15 -1						
UK	25 3	48 -3	22 0	3 -1	2 1	73 0	25 -1						

QA8.2 A votre avis, dans quelle mesure les facteurs suivants influencent-ils votre qualité de vie ?

Les facteurs économiques

QA8.2 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your quality of life?

Economic factors

QA8.2 Wie stark beeinflussen Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Faktoren Ihre Lebensqualität?

Wirtschaftliche Faktoren

	%	Beaucoup		Assez		Pas tellement		Pas du tout		Ne sait pas		Total 'Influencent'		Total 'N'influencent pas'	
		Very much		Quite a lot		Not much		Not at all		Don't know		Total 'Influence'		Total 'Don't influence'	
		Sehr stark		Ziemlich stark		Nicht sehr stark		Überhaupt nicht		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Beeinflussen'		Gesamt 'Beeinflussen nicht'	
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
	EU 28	<b>38</b>	-4	<b>42</b>	-1	<b>14</b>	2	<b>4</b>	2	<b>2</b>	1	<b>80</b>	-5	<b>18</b>	4
	BE	<b>28</b>	-10	<b>45</b>	1	<b>23</b>	7	<b>3</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>73</b>	-9	<b>26</b>	8
	BG	<b>77</b>	5	<b>20</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>97</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-1
	CZ	<b>50</b>	-5	<b>39</b>	1	<b>9</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1	<b>89</b>	-4	<b>10</b>	3
	DK	<b>35</b>	-4	<b>51</b>	2	<b>11</b>	1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1	<b>86</b>	-2	<b>13</b>	1
	D-W	<b>15</b>	-11	<b>45</b>	-3	<b>30</b>	8	<b>8</b>	5	<b>2</b>	1	<b>60</b>	-14	<b>38</b>	13
	DE	<b>17</b>	-10	<b>45</b>	-3	<b>29</b>	8	<b>7</b>	4	<b>2</b>	1	<b>62</b>	-13	<b>36</b>	12
	D-E	<b>25</b>	-6	<b>45</b>	-1	<b>24</b>	5	<b>5</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>70</b>	-7	<b>29</b>	7
	EE	<b>38</b>	-10	<b>50</b>	9	<b>9</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	<b>88</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	0
	IE	<b>47</b>	-3	<b>36</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	4	<b>3</b>	2	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>83</b>	-4	<b>16</b>	6
	EL	<b>78</b>	2	<b>20</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>98</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	1
	ES	<b>56</b>	-2	<b>36</b>	0	<b>6</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1	<b>92</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	1
	FR	<b>34</b>	-7	<b>43</b>	4	<b>16</b>	3	<b>5</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>77</b>	-3	<b>21</b>	4
	HR	<b>45</b>		<b>40</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>85</b>		<b>14</b>	
	IT	<b>53</b>	13	<b>38</b>	-11	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>91</b>	2	<b>8</b>	-2
	CY	<b>69</b>	-2	<b>25</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	4	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>94</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	3
	LV	<b>45</b>	-12	<b>39</b>	3	<b>12</b>	6	<b>3</b>	2	<b>1</b>	1	<b>84</b>	-9	<b>15</b>	8
	LT	<b>41</b>	-3	<b>44</b>	2	<b>11</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0	<b>85</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	1
	LU	<b>34</b>	-1	<b>46</b>	8	<b>16</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	0	<b>80</b>	7	<b>18</b>	-7
	HU	<b>50</b>	-19	<b>38</b>	11	<b>8</b>	5	<b>3</b>	2	<b>1</b>	1	<b>88</b>	-8	<b>11</b>	7
	MT	<b>45</b>	-12	<b>38</b>	4	<b>11</b>	5	<b>2</b>	1	<b>4</b>	2	<b>83</b>	-8	<b>13</b>	6
	NL	<b>20</b>	-6	<b>55</b>	-1	<b>20</b>	4	<b>4</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>75</b>	-7	<b>24</b>	7
	AT	<b>31</b>	1	<b>40</b>	-11	<b>21</b>	4	<b>5</b>	3	<b>3</b>	3	<b>71</b>	-10	<b>26</b>	7
	PL	<b>36</b>	-12	<b>47</b>	3	<b>10</b>	5	<b>3</b>	2	<b>4</b>	2	<b>83</b>	-9	<b>13</b>	7
	PT	<b>49</b>	6	<b>42</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>91</b>	3	<b>8</b>	-3
	RO	<b>47</b>	-6	<b>37</b>	0	<b>10</b>	4	<b>3</b>	2	<b>3</b>	0	<b>84</b>	-6	<b>13</b>	6
	SI	<b>35</b>	-12	<b>49</b>	8	<b>13</b>	3	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>84</b>	-4	<b>15</b>	4
	SK	<b>55</b>	2	<b>37</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	0	<b>2</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>92</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	2
	FI	<b>26</b>	-2	<b>59</b>	0	<b>13</b>	2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>85</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	1
	SE	<b>25</b>	-7	<b>59</b>	4	<b>13</b>	2	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>84</b>	-3	<b>15</b>	3
	UK	<b>30</b>	-4	<b>46</b>	0	<b>17</b>	1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>3</b>	2	<b>76</b>	-4	<b>21</b>	2

QA8.3 A votre avis, dans quelle mesure les facteurs suivants influencent-ils votre qualité de vie ?

Les facteurs sociaux

QA8.3 In your opinion, to what extent do the following factors influence your quality of life?

Social factors

QA8.3 Wie stark beeinflussen Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Faktoren Ihre Lebensqualität?

Gesellschaftliche Faktoren

	% EU 28	Beaucoup		Assez		Pas tellement		Pas du tout		Ne sait pas		Total 'Influencent'		Total 'N'influencent pas'	
		Very much		Quite a lot		Not much		Not at all		Don't know		Total 'Influence'		Total 'Don't influence'	
		Sehr stark		Ziemlich stark		Nicht sehr stark		Überhaupt nicht		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Beeinflussen'		Gesamt 'Beeinflussen nicht'	
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
	EU 28	27	-3	44	-1	21	2	5	1	3	1	71	-4	26	3
	BE	20	-11	48	3	26	5	5	3	1	0	68	-8	31	8
	BG	60	10	30	-9	6	-2	1	-1	3	2	90	1	7	-3
	CZ	37	-2	47	-1	11	-1	3	3	2	1	84	-3	14	2
	DK	55	-12	35	9	8	2	1	0	1	1	90	-3	9	2
	D-W	13	0	36	-6	36	0	12	4	3	2	49	-6	48	4
	DE	14	-1	36	-5	36	1	11	3	3	2	50	-6	47	4
	D-E	19	-4	38	1	33	0	7	1	3	2	57	-3	40	1
	EE	24	-10	48	4	20	1	3	2	5	3	72	-6	23	3
	IE	29	-5	40	-4	23	8	6	3	2	-2	69	-9	29	11
	EL	45	-7	42	4	11	2	2	1	0	0	87	-3	13	3
	ES	36	-2	46	2	13	0	3	-1	2	1	82	0	16	-1
	FR	21	-6	41	0	25	4	7	2	6	0	62	-6	32	6
	HR	22		50		22		4		2		72		26	
	IT	35	6	48	-5	13	-1	2	0	2	0	83	1	15	-1
	CY	43	-3	44	3	10	1	1	-3	2	2	87	0	11	-2
	LV	29	-11	44	2	19	5	6	3	2	1	73	-9	25	8
	LT	33	2	47	-1	14	-1	3	1	3	-1	80	1	17	0
	LU	23	-8	46	9	23	0	4	-3	4	2	69	1	27	-3
	HU	43	-12	39	5	12	3	4	3	2	1	82	-7	16	6
	MT	36	-8	36	1	22	7	2	0	4	0	72	-7	24	7
	NL	28	-15	51	5	16	7	3	2	2	1	79	-10	19	9
	AT	30	-2	39	-9	23	7	6	3	2	1	69	-11	29	10
	PL	17	-11	51	0	20	5	4	2	8	4	68	-11	24	7
	PT	28	0	54	5	13	-7	3	2	2	0	82	5	16	-5
	RO	30	-9	44	2	18	4	5	4	3	-1	74	-7	23	8
	SI	31	-7	50	5	16	1	2	1	1	0	81	-2	18	2
	SK	42	3	43	-5	10	-2	3	3	2	1	85	-2	13	1
	FI	17	-1	58	-1	20	0	3	1	2	1	75	-2	23	1
	SE	47	-9	40	6	9	1	2	1	2	1	87	-3	11	2
	UK	23	0	45	-2	24	0	4	1	4	1	68	-2	28	1

QA9.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?

La protection de l'environnement peut être un moteur pour la croissance économique dans l'UE

QA9.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

The protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the EU

QA9.1 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Der Schutz der Umwelt kann das Wirtschaftswachstum in der EU ankurbeln

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	
%		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
EU 28	<b>29</b> 0	<b>45</b> -3	<b>13</b> 0	<b>3</b> 0	<b>10</b> 3	<b>74</b> -3	<b>16</b> 0						
BE	<b>24</b> -6	<b>54</b> 4	<b>15</b> -1	<b>2</b> 0	<b>5</b> 3	<b>78</b> -2	<b>17</b> -1						
BG	<b>43</b> 3	<b>34</b> -10	<b>7</b> 0	<b>3</b> 2	<b>13</b> 5	<b>77</b> -7	<b>10</b> 2						
CZ	<b>27</b> 0	<b>45</b> -4	<b>16</b> -2	<b>4</b> 2	<b>8</b> 4	<b>72</b> -4	<b>20</b> 0						
DK	<b>26</b> -2	<b>44</b> -4	<b>17</b> 2	<b>5</b> 1	<b>8</b> 3	<b>70</b> -6	<b>22</b> 3						
D-W	<b>19</b> -5	<b>42</b> -4	<b>23</b> 3	<b>5</b> 3	<b>11</b> 3	<b>61</b> -9	<b>28</b> 6						
DE	<b>19</b> -5	<b>42</b> -4	<b>23</b> 3	<b>6</b> 3	<b>10</b> 3	<b>61</b> -9	<b>29</b> 6						
D-E	<b>19</b> -4	<b>42</b> -4	<b>25</b> 6	<b>8</b> 2	<b>6</b> 0	<b>61</b> -8	<b>33</b> 8						
EE	<b>13</b> -5	<b>40</b> -6	<b>21</b> -1	<b>9</b> 5	<b>17</b> 7	<b>53</b> -11	<b>30</b> 4						
IE	<b>41</b> 6	<b>42</b> -8	<b>7</b> 2	<b>2</b> 2	<b>8</b> -2	<b>83</b> -2	<b>9</b> 4						
EL	<b>48</b> 4	<b>40</b> -5	<b>6</b> 0	<b>1</b> 0	<b>5</b> 1	<b>88</b> -1	<b>7</b> 0						
ES	<b>46</b> 7	<b>33</b> -5	<b>7</b> -3	<b>4</b> 0	<b>10</b> 1	<b>79</b> 2	<b>11</b> -3						
FR	<b>30</b> 2	<b>49</b> -1	<b>10</b> 0	<b>3</b> -2	<b>8</b> 1	<b>79</b> 1	<b>13</b> -2						
HR	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>9</b>						
IT	<b>35</b> 0	<b>49</b> -3	<b>6</b> -1	<b>2</b> 0	<b>8</b> 4	<b>84</b> -3	<b>8</b> -1						
CY	<b>50</b> -4	<b>38</b> 1	<b>4</b> 1	<b>3</b> 2	<b>5</b> 0	<b>88</b> -3	<b>7</b> 3						
LV	<b>18</b> 1	<b>45</b> -5	<b>22</b> 0	<b>6</b> 1	<b>9</b> 3	<b>63</b> -4	<b>28</b> 1						
LT	<b>20</b> 1	<b>48</b> 1	<b>14</b> -3	<b>5</b> -1	<b>13</b> 2	<b>68</b> 2	<b>19</b> -4						
LU	<b>32</b> -4	<b>48</b> 2	<b>13</b> 4	<b>2</b> -1	<b>5</b> -1	<b>80</b> -2	<b>15</b> 3						
HU	<b>31</b> 2	<b>42</b> -5	<b>15</b> -1	<b>5</b> 3	<b>7</b> 1	<b>73</b> -3	<b>20</b> 2						
MT	<b>43</b> -5	<b>41</b> 3	<b>5</b> 1	<b>2</b> -1	<b>9</b> 2	<b>84</b> -2	<b>7</b> 0						
NL	<b>21</b> -1	<b>45</b> 0	<b>20</b> -2	<b>5</b> 1	<b>9</b> 2	<b>66</b> -1	<b>25</b> -1						
AT	<b>24</b> -10	<b>40</b> -4	<b>23</b> 9	<b>7</b> 5	<b>6</b> 0	<b>64</b> -14	<b>30</b> 14						
PL	<b>17</b> -9	<b>52</b> 3	<b>13</b> 2	<b>4</b> 2	<b>14</b> 2	<b>69</b> -6	<b>17</b> 4						
PT	<b>35</b> 13	<b>54</b> -1	<b>5</b> -6	<b>1</b> 1	<b>5</b> -7	<b>89</b> 12	<b>6</b> -5						
RO	<b>35</b> 4	<b>42</b> -1	<b>10</b> 0	<b>5</b> 3	<b>8</b> -6	<b>77</b> 3	<b>15</b> 3						
SI	<b>38</b> 5	<b>46</b> 1	<b>10</b> -4	<b>2</b> 0	<b>4</b> -2	<b>84</b> 6	<b>12</b> -4						
SK	<b>32</b> 1	<b>49</b> -1	<b>11</b> -2	<b>4</b> 3	<b>4</b> -1	<b>81</b> 0	<b>15</b> 1						
FI	<b>15</b> -3	<b>48</b> -4	<b>21</b> 1	<b>5</b> 1	<b>11</b> 5	<b>63</b> -7	<b>26</b> 2						
SE	<b>39</b> -3	<b>48</b> 5	<b>6</b> -3	<b>1</b> -2	<b>6</b> 3	<b>87</b> 2	<b>7</b> -5						
UK	<b>21</b> -1	<b>47</b> -4	<b>11</b> -4	<b>3</b> -1	<b>18</b> 10	<b>68</b> -5	<b>14</b> -5						

QA9.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?  
 L'utilisation efficace des ressources naturelles peut être un moteur pour la croissance économique dans l'UE

QA9.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?  
 The efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth in the EU

QA9.2 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?  
 Die effiziente Nutzung natürlicher Ressourcen kann das Wirtschaftswachstum in der EU ankurbeln

	Tout à fait d'accord Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord Tend to agree		Plutôt pas d'accord Tend to disagree		Pas du tout d'accord Totally disagree		Ne sait pas Don't know		Total 'D'accord' Total 'Agree'		Total 'Pas d'accord' Total 'Disagree'			
		Stimme voll und ganz zu Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe				Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'			
		%	EB 81.3	Diff. EB	EB 81.3	Diff. EB	EB 81.3	Diff. EB	EB 81.3	Diff. EB	EB 81.3	Diff. EB	EB 81.3	Diff. EB	
	EU 28	33	-1	46	-3	9	1	3	1	9	2	79	-4	12	2
	BE	26	-8	58	4	8	-1	2	1	6	4	84	-4	10	0
	BG	51	-4	31	-5	5	2	2	1	11	6	82	-9	7	3
	CZ	34	2	46	-8	11	1	3	2	6	3	80	-6	14	3
	DK	36	-5	46	1	8	1	3	1	7	2	82	-4	11	2
	D-W	23	-4	47	-4	16	5	4	1	10	2	70	-8	20	6
	DE	23	-4	48	-2	16	4	4	1	9	1	71	-6	20	5
	D-E	23	-4	50	2	17	3	3	-2	7	1	73	-2	20	1
	EE	24	-2	47	-2	10	-4	5	2	14	6	71	-4	15	-2
	IE	46	5	41	-5	5	2	2	2	6	-4	87	0	7	4
	EL	52	6	39	-7	4	1	1	0	4	0	91	-1	5	1
	ES	48	6	32	-9	5	-2	4	2	11	3	80	-3	9	0
	FR	32	0	49	-1	7	0	3	1	9	0	81	-1	10	1
	HR	37		47		5		3		8		84		8	
	IT	38	5	46	-7	6	-2	2	0	8	4	84	-2	8	-2
	CY	54	-7	34	2	3	1	3	3	6	1	88	-5	6	4
	LV	26	-1	46	-7	13	1	7	4	8	3	72	-8	20	5
	LT	31	2	45	-6	10	1	3	0	11	3	76	-4	13	1
	LU	33	-6	50	5	9	2	3	0	5	-1	83	-1	12	2
	HU	36	-3	44	-4	11	4	3	1	6	2	80	-7	14	5
	MT	49	-5	39	3	2	0	1	0	9	2	88	-2	3	0
	NL	33	-5	53	4	8	1	1	-1	5	1	86	-1	9	0
	AT	29	-2	42	-9	17	6	6	5	6	0	71	-11	23	11
	PL	27	-3	52	-2	8	2	2	1	11	2	79	-5	10	3
	PT	37	14	54	-3	3	-5	1	0	5	-6	91	11	4	-5
	RO	43	-1	39	1	7	2	4	3	7	-5	82	0	11	5
	SI	45	5	42	-4	8	0	2	1	3	-2	87	1	10	1
	SK	39	-1	48	-3	7	3	2	1	4	0	87	-4	9	4
	FI	18	-3	47	1	20	0	6	0	9	2	65	-2	26	0
	SE	44	-7	40	3	7	1	3	0	6	3	84	-4	10	1
	UK	24	-5	51	-4	7	0	1	-1	17	10	75	-9	8	-1

QA10 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante : Vous êtes prêt(e) à acheter des produits respectueux de l'environnement même s'ils sont un peu plus chers.

QA10 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: You are willing to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more.

QA10 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie der folgenden Aussage zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen: Sie sind bereit, umweltfreundliche Produkte zu kaufen, auch wenn diese etwas teurer sind.

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree Stimme voll und ganz zu		Tend to agree Stimme eher zu		Tend to disagree Stimme eher nicht zu		Totally disagree Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Don't know Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Total 'Agree' Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Total 'Disagree' Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	Total 'Agree' Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Total 'Disagree' Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
	EU 28	<b>28</b>	5	<b>47</b>	-2	<b>16</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>75</b>	3	<b>23</b>	-2
	BE	<b>27</b>	2	<b>53</b>	5	<b>14</b>	-5	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0	<b>80</b>	7	<b>20</b>	-7
	BG	<b>22</b>	8	<b>40</b>	-9	<b>18</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	4	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>62</b>	-1	<b>30</b>	2
	CZ	<b>21</b>	8	<b>50</b>	-2	<b>20</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-4	<b>71</b>	6	<b>28</b>	-2
	DK	<b>39</b>	-5	<b>48</b>	11	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	-4	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>87</b>	6	<b>13</b>	-5
	D-W	<b>39</b>	11	<b>44</b>	-7	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>83</b>	4	<b>17</b>	-3
	DE	<b>37</b>	11	<b>43</b>	-7	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>80</b>	4	<b>20</b>	-3
	D-E	<b>30</b>	13	<b>39</b>	-9	<b>21</b>	1	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-4	<b>69</b>	4	<b>31</b>	0
	EE	<b>24</b>	3	<b>45</b>	3	<b>20</b>	-2	<b>9</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	0	<b>69</b>	6	<b>29</b>	-6
	IE	<b>30</b>	15	<b>47</b>	-8	<b>15</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-6	<b>77</b>	7	<b>22</b>	-1
	EL	<b>25</b>	4	<b>47</b>	-6	<b>16</b>	-3	<b>11</b>	6	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>72</b>	-2	<b>27</b>	3
	ES	<b>31</b>	9	<b>42</b>	4	<b>17</b>	1	<b>7</b>	-11	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>73</b>	13	<b>24</b>	-10
	FR	<b>33</b>	6	<b>45</b>	0	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>78</b>	6	<b>21</b>	-5
	HR	<b>32</b>		<b>47</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>79</b>		<b>20</b>	
	IT	<b>14</b>	0	<b>53</b>	-8	<b>21</b>	5	<b>9</b>	5	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>67</b>	-8	<b>30</b>	10
	CY	<b>40</b>	-7	<b>42</b>	7	<b>11</b>	2	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>82</b>	0	<b>16</b>	0
	LV	<b>27</b>	7	<b>51</b>	3	<b>14</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	0	<b>78</b>	10	<b>20</b>	-10
	LT	<b>24</b>	2	<b>47</b>	3	<b>16</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>71</b>	5	<b>26</b>	-4
	LU	<b>46</b>	-6	<b>40</b>	8	<b>10</b>	2	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>86</b>	2	<b>14</b>	-1
	HU	<b>18</b>	3	<b>46</b>	-1	<b>20</b>	-6	<b>14</b>	4	<b>2</b>	0	<b>64</b>	2	<b>34</b>	-2
	MT	<b>56</b>	15	<b>35</b>	-6	<b>6</b>	-4	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>91</b>	9	<b>7</b>	-6
	NL	<b>31</b>	-6	<b>46</b>	6	<b>17</b>	2	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>77</b>	0	<b>22</b>	0
	AT	<b>44</b>	20	<b>39</b>	-13	<b>11</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-4	<b>83</b>	7	<b>17</b>	-3
	PL	<b>23</b>	4	<b>48</b>	-3	<b>16</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	1	<b>6</b>	1	<b>71</b>	1	<b>23</b>	-2
	PT	<b>11</b>	1	<b>51</b>	2	<b>27</b>	0	<b>9</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>62</b>	3	<b>36</b>	0
	RO	<b>30</b>	7	<b>45</b>	3	<b>15</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-8	<b>75</b>	10	<b>22</b>	-2
	SI	<b>34</b>	8	<b>46</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	-4	<b>1</b>	0	<b>80</b>	7	<b>19</b>	-7
	SK	<b>27</b>	14	<b>49</b>	0	<b>14</b>	-11	<b>8</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>76</b>	14	<b>22</b>	-11
	FI	<b>35</b>	3	<b>53</b>	6	<b>10</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	-2	<b>88</b>	9	<b>12</b>	-7
	SE	<b>52</b>	-1	<b>42</b>	6	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>94</b>	5	<b>6</b>	-4
	UK	<b>26</b>	4	<b>56</b>	4	<b>12</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>82</b>	8	<b>17</b>	-7

QA11 Au cours du mois dernier, avez-vous accompli l'une des actions suivantes pour des raisons environnementales ?  
 (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA11 Have you done any of the following for environmental reasons in the past month? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA11 Haben Sie im letzten Monat aus Umweltgründen eines oder mehrere der folgenden Dinge getan?  
 (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

%		Choisi un mode de déplacement plus respectueux de l'environnement (à pied, en bicyclette, en train sauf pasorts publics)		Réduit les déchets, par ex. en évitant les produits sur-emballés et en achetant des produits ayant une plus longue durée de vie		Trié la plupart de vos déchets pour le recyclage	
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
	EU 28	<b>35</b>	5	<b>33</b>	-4	<b>72</b>	6
	BE	<b>40</b>	-1	<b>44</b>	-6	<b>81</b>	3
	BG	<b>26</b>	4	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>23</b>	4
	CZ	<b>39</b>	6	<b>21</b>	-9	<b>78</b>	8
	DK	<b>43</b>	4	<b>21</b>	-7	<b>60</b>	5
D-W	D-W	<b>33</b>	-1	<b>52</b>	9	<b>76</b>	4
	DE	<b>34</b>	1	<b>52</b>	10	<b>76</b>	3
D-E	D-E	<b>37</b>	7	<b>52</b>	16	<b>75</b>	-4
	EE	<b>42</b>	15	<b>29</b>	-1	<b>56</b>	-6
	IE	<b>27</b>	5	<b>42</b>	-6	<b>84</b>	5
	EL	<b>32</b>	11	<b>22</b>	0	<b>60</b>	13
	ES	<b>40</b>	17	<b>29</b>	-3	<b>74</b>	9
	FR	<b>38</b>	9	<b>33</b>	-5	<b>82</b>	0
	HR	<b>37</b>		<b>24</b>		<b>49</b>	
	IT	<b>19</b>	1	<b>27</b>	-17	<b>67</b>	9
	CY	<b>21</b>	2	<b>21</b>	-2	<b>67</b>	10
	LV	<b>49</b>	9	<b>23</b>	-1	<b>39</b>	11
	LT	<b>36</b>	10	<b>25</b>	2	<b>62</b>	20
	LU	<b>45</b>	5	<b>51</b>	-5	<b>92</b>	5
	HU	<b>42</b>	6	<b>28</b>	-5	<b>64</b>	10
	MT	<b>33</b>	1	<b>36</b>	-8	<b>81</b>	5
	NL	<b>53</b>	3	<b>24</b>	-14	<b>80</b>	5
	AT	<b>55</b>	21	<b>49</b>	2	<b>75</b>	2
	PL	<b>23</b>	-1	<b>21</b>	-10	<b>69</b>	15
	PT	<b>25</b>	15	<b>18</b>	-2	<b>71</b>	11
	RO	<b>36</b>	10	<b>22</b>	1	<b>33</b>	10
	SI	<b>38</b>	8	<b>28</b>	-24	<b>92</b>	13
	SK	<b>37</b>	7	<b>26</b>	-1	<b>78</b>	13
	FI	<b>51</b>	2	<b>37</b>	-4	<b>75</b>	6
	SE	<b>60</b>	-3	<b>28</b>	-8	<b>86</b>	8
	UK	<b>38</b>	1	<b>40</b>	-4	<b>79</b>	0

QA11 Au cours du mois dernier, avez-vous accompli l'une des actions suivantes pour des raisons environnementales ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA11 Have you done any of the following for environmental reasons in the past month? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA11 Haben Sie im letzten Monat aus Umweltgründen eines oder mehrere der folgenden Dinge getan?  
(MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

% EU 28	Réduit votre consommation d'eau		Réduit votre consommation d'énergie, par ex. en baissant la climatisation ou le chauffage, en ne laissant pas des appareils en veille, en achetant des appareils à basse consommation d'énergie	
	Cut down your water consumption		Cut down your energy consumption e. g. by turning down air conditioning or heating, not leaving appliances on stand-by, buying energy efficient appliances	
	Ihren Wasserverbrauch gesenkt		Ihren Energieverbrauch gesenkt, indem Sie z. B. die Klimaanlage oder Heizung heruntergefahren, Haushaltsgeräte nicht im Standby gelassen oder energieeffiziente Haushaltsgeräte gekauft haben	
%	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
EU 28	<b>37</b>	-5	<b>52</b>	-1
BE	<b>45</b>	-2	<b>53</b>	0
BG	<b>26</b>	-17	<b>39</b>	-16
CZ	<b>34</b>	-12	<b>43</b>	-14
DK	<b>37</b>	-12	<b>53</b>	-10
D-W	<b>34</b>	-14	<b>61</b>	-1
DE	<b>34</b>	-14	<b>61</b>	-1
D-E	<b>33</b>	-14	<b>57</b>	-3
EE	<b>18</b>	-15	<b>33</b>	-14
IE	<b>37</b>	-9	<b>52</b>	0
EL	<b>33</b>	-7	<b>41</b>	-3
ES	<b>55</b>	4	<b>63</b>	10
FR	<b>48</b>	-10	<b>56</b>	-3
HR	<b>36</b>		<b>34</b>	
IT	<b>29</b>	-2	<b>46</b>	-2
CY	<b>48</b>	-13	<b>65</b>	-2
LV	<b>22</b>	-9	<b>40</b>	-9
LT	<b>21</b>	-14	<b>35</b>	-5
LU	<b>54</b>	4	<b>65</b>	8
HU	<b>42</b>	-6	<b>46</b>	-17
MT	<b>52</b>	-10	<b>65</b>	-10
NL	<b>31</b>	-4	<b>57</b>	5
AT	<b>28</b>	-7	<b>48</b>	-12
PL	<b>34</b>	0	<b>38</b>	-1
PT	<b>63</b>	18	<b>60</b>	11
RO	<b>29</b>	-1	<b>34</b>	-11
SI	<b>40</b>	-7	<b>46</b>	-18
SK	<b>34</b>	-10	<b>35</b>	-14
FI	<b>31</b>	-10	<b>58</b>	0
SE	<b>18</b>	-12	<b>52</b>	-12
UK	<b>36</b>	-1	<b>56</b>	4

QA11 Au cours du mois dernier, avez-vous accompli l'une des actions suivantes pour des raisons environnementales ?  
(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA11 Have you done any of the following for environmental reasons in the past month? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA11 Haben Sie im letzten Monat aus Umweltgründen eines oder mehrere der folgenden Dinge getan?  
(MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

%		Acheté des produits écologiques qui portent un label environnemental		Choisi des produits locaux		Moins utilisé votre voiture		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		Ne sait pas	
		Bought environmentally friendly products marked with an environmental label		Chosen local products		Used your car less		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		Mit einem Umweltzeichen gekennzeichnete umweltfreundliche Produkte gekauft	Lokale Produkte gewählt	Ihr Auto weniger benutzt		Sonstiges (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe			
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
EU 28		<b>21</b>	3	<b>35</b>	6	<b>20</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	-1
BE		<b>21</b>	-2	<b>38</b>	10	<b>25</b>	-5	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
BG		<b>11</b>	5	<b>36</b>	14	<b>12</b>	3	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
CZ		<b>18</b>	2	<b>36</b>	5	<b>19</b>	5	<b>0</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
DK		<b>48</b>	9	<b>24</b>	2	<b>23</b>	2	<b>1</b>	1	<b>5</b>	-5	<b>0</b>	0
D-W		<b>23</b>	1	<b>47</b>	5	<b>26</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	1	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1
DE		<b>21</b>	1	<b>48</b>	5	<b>25</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	1	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1
D-E		<b>13</b>	-2	<b>49</b>	6	<b>23</b>	3	<b>2</b>	2	<b>4</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
EE		<b>21</b>	1	<b>49</b>	6	<b>18</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1	<b>8</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-1
IE		<b>27</b>	2	<b>37</b>	1	<b>18</b>	6	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	-1
EL		<b>17</b>	1	<b>38</b>	12	<b>21</b>	6	<b>3</b>	2	<b>9</b>	-4	<b>0</b>	0
ES		<b>16</b>	7	<b>29</b>	7	<b>24</b>	7	<b>1</b>	1	<b>3</b>	-5	<b>0</b>	-1
FR		<b>28</b>	8	<b>46</b>	16	<b>26</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
HR		<b>18</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>0</b>	
IT		<b>13</b>	-1	<b>30</b>	5	<b>14</b>	3	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
CY		<b>18</b>	0	<b>39</b>	10	<b>14</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
LV		<b>19</b>	3	<b>60</b>	13	<b>13</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	-1
LT		<b>15</b>	2	<b>40</b>	13	<b>11</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	-6	<b>0</b>	-1
LU		<b>40</b>	2	<b>45</b>	8	<b>29</b>	6	<b>1</b>	1	<b>0</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
HU		<b>12</b>	0	<b>26</b>	4	<b>16</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
MT		<b>31</b>	2	<b>50</b>	8	<b>18</b>	5	<b>0</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
NL		<b>22</b>	-3	<b>18</b>	-2	<b>33</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
AT		<b>44</b>	13	<b>61</b>	10	<b>26</b>	5	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
PL		<b>14</b>	2	<b>14</b>	4	<b>9</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>6</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	0
PT		<b>9</b>	1	<b>20</b>	11	<b>11</b>	5	<b>1</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	-1
RO		<b>13</b>	4	<b>33</b>	2	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>10</b>	-9	<b>1</b>	-2
SI		<b>25</b>	4	<b>35</b>	3	<b>22</b>	6	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
SK		<b>19</b>	4	<b>28</b>	9	<b>13</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
FI		<b>31</b>	8	<b>46</b>	13	<b>27</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
SE		<b>60</b>	10	<b>53</b>	6	<b>30</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
UK		<b>22</b>	1	<b>29</b>	-2	<b>21</b>	-4	<b>1</b>	1	<b>5</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0

QA12 Selon vous, quels devraient être les trois principales priorités pour les habitants en (NOTRE PAYS) dans leur vie quotidienne, afin de protéger l'environnement ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QA12 In your opinion, which of these should be the top-three priorities for people in (OUR COUNTRY) in their daily life to protect the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA12 Welche Dinge auf dieser Liste sollten Ihrer Meinung nach die drei wichtigsten Prioritäten für die Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) sein, um in ihrem Alltag die Umwelt zu schützen? (MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

%	Utiliser les transports publics le plus souvent possible au lieu d'utiliser votre propre voiture  Use public transport as much as possible instead of using your own car  So oft wie möglich öffentliche Verkehrsmittel anstelle des eigenen Autos nutzen	Remplacer votre voiture par un modèle plus économique en énergie, même si celui-ci est plus petit ou plus cher  Replace your car with a more energy efficient one, even if it is smaller or more expensive  Das jetzige Auto durch ein energieeffizienteres ersetzen, auch wenn es kleiner oder teurer ist	Acheter des produits respectueux de l'environnement pour vos besoins journaliers  Purchase environmentally-friendly products for your daily needs  Umweltfreundliche Produkte für den täglichen Bedarf kaufen	Réduire vos déchets alimentaires en les achetant, les stockant, les préparant et en utilisant les restes de façon plus réfléchie  Reduce food waste through smarter purchasing, storage, preparation and use of leftovers  Lebensmittelabfälle durch überlegteres Einkaufen, Lagern, Vorbereiten und die Verwendung von Resten verringern
	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
EU 28	<b>39</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>
BE	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>
BG	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>
CZ	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>
DK	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>46</b>
D-W	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>
DE	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>34</b>
D-E	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>
EE	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>46</b>
IE	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>39</b>
EL	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>
ES	<b>59</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>
FR	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>
HR	<b>51</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>
IT	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>
CY	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>
LV	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>
LT	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>
LU	<b>56</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>
HU	<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>
MT	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>
NL	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>55</b>
AT	<b>42</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>
PL	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>36</b>
PT	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>
RO	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>
SI	<b>45</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>40</b>
SK	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>
FI	<b>44</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>46</b>
SE	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>
UK	<b>41</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45</b>

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QA12 Welche Dinge auf dieser Liste sollten Ihrer Meinung nach die drei wichtigsten Prioritäten für die Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) sein, um in ihrem Alltag die Umwelt zu schützen? (MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

	Trier les déchets pour qu'ils puissent être recyclés	Réduire les déchets, par ex. en évitant d'acheter des produits sur-emballés et en achetant des produits ayant une plus longue durée de vie	Réduire votre consommation d'énergie à votre domicile (éclairage, chauffage, électroménager)
%	Sort waste so that it can be recycled	Reduce waste e.g. by avoiding over-packaged products and buying products with a longer life	Reduce your home energy consumption (lightening, heating, household appliances)
EU 28	54	24	39
BE	55	23	37
BG	40	14	40
CZ	73	17	36
DK	47	15	38
D-W	48	33	42
DE	48	34	40
D-E	49	39	35
EE	51	25	23
IE	63	23	42
EL	57	19	43
ES	54	21	42
FR	56	17	39
HR	59	18	30
IT	58	27	43
CY	59	15	61
LV	52	20	32
LT	63	20	29
LU	59	20	34
HU	57	21	44
MT	63	10	34
NL	55	18	44
AT	47	30	30
PL	61	25	30
PT	69	19	43
RO	48	22	32
SI	66	16	24
SK	70	17	34
FI	50	24	39
SE	50	12	26
UK	44	24	40

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	%	Prendre en considération les aspects environnementaux quand vous faites des dépenses importantes (par ex. un voyage, un système de chauffage, la construction d'une maison, etc.)	Acheter davantage de produits locaux tout en évitant ceux qui viennent de très loin	Réduire votre consommation d'eau à votre domicile
		Consider environmental aspects when you make large purchases (e.g. travelling, heating systems, build a house, etc.)	Buy more local products and avoid products that come from far away	Reduce water consumption at home
		EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
EU 28		<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>
BE		<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>
BG		<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>
CZ		<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>
DK		<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>
D-W		<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>
DE		<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>
D-E		<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>
EE		<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>
IE		<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>
EL		<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>
ES		<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>
FR		<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>
HR		<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>
IT		<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>
CY		<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>
LV		<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>
LT		<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>
LU		<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>
HU		<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>
MT		<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>
NL		<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>
AT		<b>12</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>
PL		<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>
PT		<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>32</b>
RO		<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>
SI		<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>
SK		<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>
FI		<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>
SE		<b>17</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>
UK		<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>

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QA12 In your opinion, which of these should be the top-three priorities for people in (OUR COUNTRY) in their daily life to protect the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

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(MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

%	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	Ne sait pas
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
	Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
EU 28	1	1	1
BE	1	0	0
BG	1	2	3
CZ	0	0	1
DK	1	0	0
D-W	1	0	1
DE	1	0	0
D-E	1	0	0
EE	2	3	2
IE	1	1	0
EL	2	0	0
ES	1	0	1
FR	1	0	0
HR	1	0	0
IT	1	1	1
CY	0	0	0
LV	1	1	0
LT	1	1	1
LU	1	0	0
HU	1	1	0
MT	1	0	0
NL	1	0	0
AT	1	1	1
PL	1	2	4
PT	0	1	2
RO	0	2	2
SI	1	0	0
SK	0	0	1
FI	1	1	0
SE	0	0	0
UK	0	1	3

QA13.1 Pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

A titre personnel, vous pouvez jouer un rôle dans la protection de l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA13.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

QA13.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie jeder der folgenden Aussagen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Auch als Einzelner können Sie eine Rolle beim Umweltschutz in (UNSEREM LAND) spielen

	%	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	Ne sait pas	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3
	EU 28	<b>43</b> 1	<b>42</b> -3	<b>10</b> 1	<b>3</b> 0	<b>2</b> 1	<b>85</b> -2	<b>13</b> 1
	BE	<b>35</b> -11	<b>49</b> 7	<b>12</b> 3	<b>3</b> 0	<b>1</b> 1	<b>84</b> -4	<b>15</b> 3
	BG	<b>39</b> 5	<b>42</b> -9	<b>10</b> 0	<b>5</b> 2	<b>4</b> 2	<b>81</b> -4	<b>15</b> 2
	CZ	<b>33</b> 7	<b>40</b> -7	<b>20</b> -1	<b>6</b> 1	<b>1</b> 0	<b>73</b> 0	<b>26</b> 0
	DK	<b>51</b> -8	<b>36</b> 6	<b>8</b> 0	<b>4</b> 1	<b>1</b> 1	<b>87</b> -2	<b>12</b> 1
	D-W	<b>58</b> 5	<b>32</b> -4	<b>8</b> -1	<b>2</b> 0	<b>0</b> 0	<b>90</b> 1	<b>10</b> -1
	DE	<b>56</b> 3	<b>33</b> -4	<b>8</b> 0	<b>3</b> 1	<b>0</b> 0	<b>89</b> -1	<b>11</b> 1
	D-E	<b>45</b> -4	<b>40</b> 0	<b>11</b> 3	<b>4</b> 2	<b>0</b> -1	<b>85</b> -4	<b>15</b> 5
	EE	<b>31</b> 1	<b>45</b> -1	<b>15</b> -2	<b>6</b> 0	<b>3</b> 2	<b>76</b> 0	<b>21</b> -2
	IE	<b>67</b> 7	<b>29</b> -7	<b>2</b> 0	<b>1</b> 1	<b>1</b> -1	<b>96</b> 0	<b>3</b> 1
	EL	<b>42</b> 10	<b>43</b> -11	<b>12</b> 0	<b>3</b> 2	<b>0</b> -1	<b>85</b> -1	<b>15</b> 2
	ES	<b>53</b> 11	<b>35</b> -10	<b>7</b> -1	<b>3</b> 0	<b>2</b> 0	<b>88</b> 1	<b>10</b> -1
	FR	<b>33</b> 3	<b>47</b> -4	<b>13</b> 1	<b>4</b> -1	<b>3</b> 1	<b>80</b> -1	<b>17</b> 0
	HR	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>18</b>
	IT	<b>38</b> 2	<b>48</b> -3	<b>8</b> -1	<b>3</b> 0	<b>3</b> 2	<b>86</b> -1	<b>11</b> -1
	CY	<b>48</b> -5	<b>38</b> 3	<b>9</b> -1	<b>3</b> 1	<b>2</b> 2	<b>86</b> -2	<b>12</b> 0
	LV	<b>24</b> 2	<b>53</b> 1	<b>14</b> -6	<b>6</b> 1	<b>3</b> 2	<b>77</b> 3	<b>20</b> -5
	LT	<b>33</b> 4	<b>50</b> -1	<b>10</b> -2	<b>4</b> -1	<b>3</b> 0	<b>83</b> 3	<b>14</b> -3
	LU	<b>37</b> -8	<b>46</b> 11	<b>13</b> 1	<b>3</b> -3	<b>1</b> -1	<b>83</b> 3	<b>16</b> -2
	HU	<b>33</b> -5	<b>41</b> -3	<b>16</b> 2	<b>8</b> 5	<b>2</b> 1	<b>74</b> -8	<b>24</b> 7
	MT	<b>66</b> 3	<b>30</b> -2	<b>2</b> -1	<b>1</b> 0	<b>1</b> 0	<b>96</b> 1	<b>3</b> -1
	NL	<b>73</b> -5	<b>23</b> 4	<b>3</b> 1	<b>1</b> 0	<b>0</b> 0	<b>96</b> -1	<b>4</b> 1
	AT	<b>47</b> 9	<b>32</b> -15	<b>15</b> 3	<b>5</b> 2	<b>1</b> 1	<b>79</b> -6	<b>20</b> 5
	PL	<b>20</b> -9	<b>55</b> 4	<b>13</b> -1	<b>6</b> 3	<b>6</b> 3	<b>75</b> -5	<b>19</b> 2
	PT	<b>33</b> 13	<b>53</b> -6	<b>8</b> -9	<b>4</b> 3	<b>2</b> -1	<b>86</b> 7	<b>12</b> -6
	RO	<b>43</b> -3	<b>39</b> -4	<b>10</b> 4	<b>5</b> 3	<b>3</b> 0	<b>82</b> -7	<b>15</b> 7
	SI	<b>49</b> 11	<b>39</b> -1	<b>9</b> -8	<b>3</b> -1	<b>0</b> -1	<b>88</b> 10	<b>12</b> -9
	SK	<b>38</b> 6	<b>44</b> -6	<b>12</b> -2	<b>4</b> 2	<b>2</b> 0	<b>82</b> 0	<b>16</b> 0
	FI	<b>27</b> -6	<b>47</b> 2	<b>21</b> 4	<b>4</b> -1	<b>1</b> 1	<b>74</b> -4	<b>25</b> 3
	SE	<b>58</b> -10	<b>37</b> 9	<b>3</b> 0	<b>1</b> 0	<b>1</b> 1	<b>95</b> -1	<b>4</b> 0
	UK	<b>42</b> -4	<b>45</b> 0	<b>7</b> 1	<b>3</b> 1	<b>3</b> 2	<b>87</b> -4	<b>10</b> 2

QA13.2 Pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Les gros pollueurs devraient être principalement responsables de la réparation des dégâts qu'ils causent à l'environnement

QA13.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The big polluters should be mainly responsible for making good the environmental damage they cause

QA13.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie jeder der folgenden Aussagen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.  
Die großen Verschmutzer sollten hauptsächlich für die Beseitigung der von ihnen verursachten Umweltschäden verantwortlich sein

	Tout à fait d'accord Totally agree Stimme voll und ganz zu	Plutôt d'accord Tend to agree Stimme eher zu		Plutôt pas d'accord Tend to disagree Stimme eher nicht zu		Pas du tout d'accord Totally disagree Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Ne sait pas Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Total 'D'accord' Total 'Agree' Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Total 'Pas d'accord' Total 'Disagree' Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'													
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB												
		81.3	75.2	81.3	75.2	81.3	75.2	81.3	75.2	81.3	75.2	81.3	75.2												
		EU 28	70 10	23 -8	4 -2	1 -1	2 1	93 2	5 -3	BE	68 1	26 1	5 -1	1 -1	0 0	94 2	6 -2								
	BE	68	1	26	1	5	-1	1	-1		BG	82	4	14	-6	1	0	1	1	2	1	96	-2	2	1
	CZ	75	1	21	-4	3	2	1	1		DK	68	15	28	-5	3	-8	0	-2	1	0	96	-3	4	3
	D-W	74	20	20	-15	5	-4	0	-2		DE	75	18	19	-14	5	-4	1	0	0	0	96	10	3	-10
	D-E	77	11	18	-7	3	-5	2	1		EE	67	7	27	-5	3	-3	1	0	2	1	94	4	6	-4
	IE	77	1	18	-3	3	2	1	1		EL	77	18	20	-5	2	-7	0	-5	1	-1	95	4	5	-4
	ES	82	13	15	-13	1	-1	1	1		FR	73	12	21	-9	4	-2	1	-1	1	0	94	2	4	-3
	HR	79		19		2		0			IT	63	1	29	0	4	-1	2	-1	2	1	95	-2	4	3
	CY	75	-10	19	8	4	2	1	0		LV	78	2	19	-3	2	1	0	0	1	0	97	13	2	-12
	LT	74	-2	20	-1	3	2	2	2		LU	71	15	24	-6	4	-6	0	-3	1	0	97	0	2	0
	HU	61	-2	28	-2	8	2	2	1		MT	74	-1	21	-1	2	0	1	1	2	1	94	-3	5	4
	NL	63	2	31	3	4	-4	1	-2		AT	72	25	21	-18	4	-5	2	-2	1	0	95	9	4	-9
	PL	64	14	26	-15	5	-2	2	2		PT	63	15	33	-11	2	-4	1	0	1	0	93	7	6	-7
	RO	67	2	24	-4	5	1	1	1		SI	78	-3	20	4	2	0	0	0	1	-1	90	-1	7	0
	SK	66	5	29	-4	3	-2	1	0		FI	74	26	22	-19	2	-7	1	0	1	0	96	4	3	-4
	SE	82	14	15	-11	2	-3	0	-1		UK	63	11	29	-7	3	-4	1	-2	4	2	91	-2	6	2

QA13.3 Pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Les questions environnementales ont des conséquences directes sur votre vie quotidienne

QA13.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Environmental issues have a direct effect on your daily life

QA13.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie jeder der folgenden Aussagen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Umweltprobleme haben direkte Auswirkungen auf Ihr tägliches Leben

%	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'			
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'				
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'						
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2		
	EU 28	<b>35</b>	0	<b>42</b>	1	<b>16</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	2	<b>77</b>	1	<b>20</b>	-3
	BE	<b>22</b>	-4	<b>45</b>	0	<b>26</b>	2	<b>6</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>67</b>	-4	<b>32</b>	3
	BG	<b>50</b>	-3	<b>36</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>4</b>	3	<b>86</b>	-5	<b>10</b>	2
	CZ	<b>38</b>	9	<b>39</b>	-4	<b>19</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>77</b>	5	<b>22</b>	-4
	DK	<b>21</b>	1	<b>35</b>	5	<b>28</b>	-4	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	1	<b>56</b>	6	<b>41</b>	-7
D-W	<b>33</b>	4	<b>34</b>	-4	<b>23</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	2	<b>2</b>	1	<b>67</b>	0	<b>31</b>	-1	
	DE	<b>33</b>	3	<b>35</b>	-3	<b>23</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	1	<b>2</b>	2	<b>68</b>	0	<b>30</b>	-2
D-E	<b>35</b>	-1	<b>36</b>	-1	<b>22</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	2	<b>1</b>	1	<b>71</b>	-2	<b>28</b>	1	
	EE	<b>33</b>	0	<b>42</b>	1	<b>18</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	0	<b>3</b>	2	<b>75</b>	1	<b>22</b>	-3
	IE	<b>43</b>	-6	<b>36</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	7	<b>3</b>	1	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>79</b>	-7	<b>18</b>	8
	EL	<b>57</b>	5	<b>36</b>	-6	<b>6</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>93</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	1
	ES	<b>46</b>	11	<b>37</b>	-6	<b>12</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	1	<b>83</b>	5	<b>15</b>	-6
	FR	<b>30</b>	-3	<b>46</b>	7	<b>16</b>	-4	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	2	<b>76</b>	4	<b>20</b>	-6
	HR	<b>35</b>		<b>41</b>		<b>17</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>76</b>		<b>21</b>	
	IT	<b>40</b>	-10	<b>49</b>	7	<b>7</b>	2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	<b>89</b>	-3	<b>9</b>	2
	CY	<b>58</b>	-12	<b>37</b>	11	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>95</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	0
	LV	<b>30</b>	9	<b>45</b>	-2	<b>18</b>	-9	<b>5</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>75</b>	7	<b>23</b>	-8
	LT	<b>45</b>	8	<b>41</b>	-5	<b>9</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	<b>86</b>	3	<b>12</b>	-4
	LU	<b>32</b>	2	<b>47</b>	16	<b>17</b>	-11	<b>2</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	0	<b>79</b>	18	<b>19</b>	-18
	HU	<b>34</b>	-2	<b>43</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	0	<b>5</b>	2	<b>2</b>	1	<b>77</b>	-3	<b>21</b>	2
	MT	<b>59</b>	-1	<b>31</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	<b>90</b>	-4	<b>8</b>	3
	NL	<b>25</b>	-7	<b>41</b>	8	<b>25</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	2	<b>66</b>	1	<b>31</b>	-3
	AT	<b>30</b>	-2	<b>36</b>	-4	<b>24</b>	0	<b>9</b>	5	<b>1</b>	1	<b>66</b>	-6	<b>33</b>	5
	PL	<b>25</b>	-4	<b>48</b>	-2	<b>17</b>	2	<b>4</b>	1	<b>6</b>	3	<b>73</b>	-6	<b>21</b>	3
	PT	<b>36</b>	13	<b>50</b>	-2	<b>9</b>	-12	<b>2</b>	0	<b>3</b>	1	<b>86</b>	11	<b>11</b>	-12
	RO	<b>45</b>	-10	<b>37</b>	1	<b>9</b>	3	<b>6</b>	5	<b>3</b>	1	<b>82</b>	-9	<b>15</b>	8
	SI	<b>43</b>	2	<b>43</b>	7	<b>11</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>86</b>	9	<b>13</b>	-9
	SK	<b>37</b>	6	<b>44</b>	-4	<b>13</b>	-5	<b>4</b>	2	<b>2</b>	1	<b>81</b>	2	<b>17</b>	-3
	FI	<b>27</b>	-5	<b>47</b>	4	<b>19</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	0	<b>3</b>	2	<b>74</b>	-1	<b>23</b>	-1
	SE	<b>29</b>	4	<b>46</b>	11	<b>17</b>	-8	<b>6</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	0	<b>75</b>	15	<b>23</b>	-15
	UK	<b>32</b>	6	<b>46</b>	3	<b>16</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	-5	<b>4</b>	2	<b>78</b>	9	<b>18</b>	-11

QA14 En ce qui concerne les dépenses et investissements des pouvoirs publics en (NOTRE PAYS), laquelle des affirmations suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre point de vue ? Les pouvoirs publics devraient favoriser ...

QA14 Thinking about the spending and investment of public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following two statements comes closest to your view? Public authorities should favour...

QA14 Welche der beiden folgenden Aussagen in Bezug auf die Ausgaben und Investitionen von öffentlichen Behörden in (UNSEREM LAND) kommt Ihrer persönlichen Meinung am nächsten? Behörden sollten ...

%	Des considérations environnementales plutôt que des considérations de coûts	Des considérations de coûts plutôt que des considérations environnementales	Ni l'un ni l'autre (SPONTANE)	Ne sait pas
	Environmentally-friendly considerations over cost considerations	Cost considerations over environmentally-friendly considerations	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
	Umweltabwägungen Vorrang gegenüber Kostenabwägungen einräumen	Kostenabwägungen Vorrang gegenüber Umweltabwägungen einräumen	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
EU 28	59	21	13	7
BE	57	30	11	2
BG	53	21	9	17
CZ	70	14	11	5
DK	58	26	13	3
D-W	64	16	16	4
DE	63	17	16	4
D-E	59	22	16	3
EE	49	22	16	13
IE	53	28	15	4
EL	74	12	12	2
ES	59	25	9	7
FR	60	18	15	7
HR	62	24	7	7
IT	58	25	10	7
CY	76	9	10	5
LV	69	16	10	5
LT	65	14	11	10
LU	63	13	17	7
HU	49	29	16	6
MT	71	16	6	7
NL	61	15	21	3
AT	60	20	16	4
PL	36	30	18	16
PT	47	31	9	13
RO	44	29	17	10
SI	78	12	7	3
SK	71	16	7	6
FI	62	19	16	3
SE	75	7	16	2
UK	65	21	6	8

QA15 Concernant la protection de l'environnement, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'UE ?

QA15 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government or made jointly within the EU?

QA15 Sind Sie in Sachen Umweltschutz der Meinung, dass Entscheidungen von der (NATIONALEN) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der EU getroffen werden sollten?

		Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) (NATIONALITY) Government	En commun au sein de l'UE		Ne sait pas		
		Von der (NATIONALEN) Regierung	Jointly within the EU		Don't know		
		%	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	
	EU 28	<b>36</b>	4	<b>60</b>	-4	<b>4</b>	0
	BE	<b>25</b>	-2	<b>73</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1
	BG	<b>35</b>	11	<b>58</b>	-9	<b>7</b>	-2
	CZ	<b>56</b>	14	<b>42</b>	-14	<b>2</b>	0
	DK	<b>41</b>	2	<b>58</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1
	D-W	<b>30</b>	5	<b>67</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	0
	DE	<b>31</b>	7	<b>66</b>	-7	<b>3</b>	0
	D-E	<b>34</b>	13	<b>65</b>	-12	<b>1</b>	-1
	EE	<b>54</b>	13	<b>44</b>	-12	<b>2</b>	-1
	IE	<b>38</b>	10	<b>59</b>	-6	<b>3</b>	-4
	EL	<b>37</b>	6	<b>62</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	0
	ES	<b>18</b>	0	<b>77</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	1
	FR	<b>34</b>	5	<b>63</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	0
	HR	<b>44</b>		<b>54</b>		<b>2</b>	
	IT	<b>34</b>	8	<b>61</b>	-7	<b>5</b>	-1
	CY	<b>27</b>	10	<b>70</b>	-11	<b>3</b>	1
	LV	<b>39</b>	6	<b>58</b>	-6	<b>3</b>	0
	LT	<b>61</b>	26	<b>37</b>	-24	<b>2</b>	-2
	LU	<b>37</b>	12	<b>61</b>	-11	<b>2</b>	-1
	HU	<b>39</b>	5	<b>59</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	1
	MT	<b>37</b>	2	<b>61</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0
	NL	<b>34</b>	8	<b>65</b>	-7	<b>1</b>	-1
	AT	<b>46</b>	-3	<b>48</b>	0	<b>6</b>	3
	PL	<b>44</b>	8	<b>50</b>	-9	<b>6</b>	1
	PT	<b>21</b>	-2	<b>76</b>	3	<b>3</b>	-1
	RO	<b>44</b>	11	<b>51</b>	-8	<b>5</b>	-3
	SI	<b>47</b>	4	<b>51</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-3
	SK	<b>42</b>	11	<b>56</b>	-11	<b>2</b>	0
	FI	<b>56</b>	6	<b>42</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	0
	SE	<b>38</b>	-3	<b>60</b>	3	<b>2</b>	0
	UK	<b>50</b>	-8	<b>45</b>	5	<b>5</b>	3

QA16.1 Selon vous, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire s'ils en font trop, assez ou pas assez pour protéger l'environnement.

Les grandes entreprises et l'industrie

QA16.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?

Big companies and industry

QA16.1 Tut jeder der folgenden Akteure Ihrer Meinung nach derzeit zu viel, so viel wie nötig oder nicht genug, um die Umwelt zu schützen?

Große Unternehmen und die Industrie

%	En font trop Doing too much		En font assez Doing about the right amount		N'en font pas assez Not doing enough		Ne sait pas Don't know	
	Tun zu viel		Tun so viel wie nötig		Tun nicht genug		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
EU 28	1	-1	15	1	77	-2	7	2
BE	1	-2	16	2	79	-3	4	3
BG	1	-1	9	3	78	0	12	-2
CZ	3	1	17	3	75	-7	5	3
DK	1	0	28	4	62	-9	9	5
D-W	1	0	23	4	72	-4	4	0
DE	1	0	22	2	73	-3	4	1
D-E	1	0	20	-3	76	2	3	1
EE	0	-3	19	2	61	-11	20	12
IE	1	0	16	2	75	2	8	-4
EL	0	-1	4	0	94	2	2	-1
ES	1	1	6	-1	89	0	4	0
FR	1	-1	8	1	85	1	6	-1
HR	1		6		88		5	
IT	1	-3	10	-6	80	3	9	6
CY	3	1	13	-1	75	-1	9	1
LV	1	0	17	1	70	-10	12	9
LT	1	-1	19	7	72	-8	8	2
LU	1	0	17	4	74	-7	8	3
HU	2	0	24	11	68	-14	6	3
MT	0	-3	14	0	71	-2	15	5
NL	0	0	17	4	74	-6	9	2
AT	1	-3	15	7	77	-9	7	5
PL	3	1	22	5	63	-9	12	3
PT	3	-1	18	2	71	0	8	-1
RO	2	0	11	2	80	-1	7	-1
SI	0	-2	11	5	85	-4	4	1
SK	2	1	19	0	72	-4	7	3
FI	1	-1	21	1	73	0	5	0
SE	1	0	13	-9	80	7	6	2
UK	1	0	14	-1	71	-6	14	7

QA16.2 Selon vous, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire s'ils en font trop, assez ou pas assez pour protéger l'environnement.

Les citoyens eux-mêmes

QA16.2 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?

Citizens themselves

QA16.2 Tut jeder der folgenden Akteure Ihrer Meinung nach derzeit zu viel, so viel wie nötig oder nicht genug, um die Umwelt zu schützen?

Die Bürger selbst

	En font trop Doing too much Tun zu viel	En font assez Doing about the right amount Tun so viel wie nötig		N'en font pas assez Not doing enough Tun nicht genug		Ne sait pas Don't know Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		%	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3
	EU 28	2	0	29	4	65	-4
	BE	2	-1	26	-3	68	1
	BG	2	1	19	11	74	-13
	CZ	3	1	32	1	63	-3
	DK	1	0	30	6	63	-10
	D-W	2	1	40	5	55	-7
	DE	3	2	41	3	53	-6
	D-E	3	2	49	4	47	-5
	EE	2	0	33	10	58	-12
	IE	2	0	33	5	62	-1
	EL	3	0	28	12	69	-11
	ES	3	2	27	6	68	-7
	FR	1	-1	18	0	77	3
	HR	1		16		80	3
	IT	2	-1	25	-3	69	3
	CY	3	1	33	-3	61	1
	LV	1	1	21	5	74	-7
	LT	2	1	24	8	72	-8
	LU	1	-1	34	11	61	-11
	HU	1	-1	29	9	66	-11
	MT	0	-2	18	-3	79	6
	NL	0	-1	26	14	70	-13
	AT	2	-2	30	1	64	0
	PL	3	1	35	11	55	-13
	PT	3	-3	36	7	56	-2
	RO	3	2	20	6	74	-5
	SI	1	0	27	5	70	-4
	SK	4	2	36	4	57	-7
	FI	1	-1	27	2	70	2
	SE	1	0	24	3	70	-6
	UK	1	-1	31	4	61	-6

QA16.3 Selon vous, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire s'ils en font trop, assez ou pas assez pour protéger l'environnement.

Votre ville ou village

QA16.3 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?

Your city, town or village

QA16.3 Tut jeder der folgenden Akteure Ihrer Meinung nach derzeit zu viel, so viel wie nötig oder nicht genug, um die Umwelt zu schützen?

Ihre Stadt oder Ihr Dorf

%		En font trop	En font assez	N'en font pas assez	Ne sait pas
		Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't know
		Tun zu viel	Tun so viel wie nötig	Tun nicht genug	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
EB		EB	EB	EB	EB
81.3		81.3	81.3	81.3	81.3
EU 28	2	43	48	7	
BE	2	48	44	6	
BG	3	24	66	7	
CZ	7	56	34	3	
DK	2	56	30	12	
D-W	2	55	35	8	
DE	2	54	37	7	
D-E	3	48	43	6	
EE	1	49	40	10	
IE	2	47	46	5	
EL	2	24	73	1	
ES	2	26	68	4	
FR	1	49	40	10	
HR	2	26	69	3	
IT	1	28	66	5	
CY	8	43	44	5	
LV	1	49	43	7	
LT	2	41	53	4	
LU	2	58	33	7	
HU	4	53	40	3	
MT	2	46	47	5	
NL	1	53	32	14	
AT	3	58	32	7	
PL	3	52	37	8	
PT	4	37	52	7	
RO	3	33	61	3	
SI	1	51	45	3	
SK	5	53	39	3	
FI	1	49	43	7	
SE	2	34	55	9	
UK	1	45	42	12	

QA16.4 Selon vous, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire s'ils en font trop, assez ou pas assez pour protéger l'environnement.

Votre région

QA16.4 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?

Your region

QA16.4 Tut jeder der folgenden Akteure Ihrer Meinung nach derzeit zu viel, so viel wie nötig oder nicht genug, um die Umwelt zu schützen?

Ihre Region

	En font trop Doing too much	En font assez Doing about the right amount	N'en font pas assez Not doing enough	Ne sait pas Don't know	% EB	
					EB	EB
					81.3	81.3
 EU 28	1	37	50	12		
 BE	1	45	47	7		
 BG	2	21	66	11		
 CZ	5	50	38	7		
 DK	1	39	35	25		
 D-W	2	51	36	11		
 DE	2	50	38	10		
 D-E	4	46	44	6		
 EE	1	50	35	14		
 IE	2	41	49	8		
 EL	1	20	77	2		
 ES	1	21	72	6		
 FR	0	34	46	20		
 HR	1	20	74	5		
 IT	0	21	71	8		
 CY	7	42	45	6		
 LV	1	44	43	12		
 LT	1	35	56	8		
 LU	2	46	40	12		
 HU	2	47	44	7		
 MT	2	37	50	11		
 NL	1	45	33	21		
 AT	2	57	33	8		
 PL	3	48	38	11		
 PT	3	37	52	8		
 RO	3	26	65	6		
 SI	0	44	52	4		
 SK	2	44	46	8		
 FI	1	37	46	16		
 SE	1	27	53	19		
 UK	1	40	42	17		

QA16.5 Selon vous, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire s'ils en font trop, assez ou pas assez pour protéger l'environnement.

Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

QA16.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?

The (NATIONALITY) Government

QA16.5 Tut jeder der folgenden Akteure Ihrer Meinung nach derzeit zu viel, so viel wie nötig oder nicht genug, um die Umwelt zu schützen?

Die (NATIONALE) Regierung

	EU 28	En font trop Doing too much		En font assez Doing about the right amount		N'en font pas assez Not doing enough		Ne sait pas Don't know	
		Tun zu viel		Tun so viel wie nötig		Tun nicht genug		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		%	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3
	EU 28	1	-1	21	1	70	-2	8	2
	BE	1	-2	26	4	63	-8	10	6
	BG	2	1	11	-1	76	0	11	0
	CZ	2	1	21	3	69	-10	8	6
	DK	4	3	42	9	47	-16	7	4
	D-W	2	-1	29	1	62	-2	7	2
	DE	2	-1	29	0	62	-2	7	3
	D-E	4	0	29	-3	62	0	5	3
	EE	2	0	31	5	51	-13	16	8
	IE	2	1	20	4	71	-1	7	-4
	EL	1	0	7	-1	91	1	1	0
	ES	0	-1	9	-5	86	6	5	0
	FR	1	0	13	5	78	-4	8	-1
	HR	0		10		86		4	
	IT	0	-4	10	-9	83	9	7	4
	CY	3	0	30	-5	60	5	7	0
	LV	1	0	17	6	70	-15	12	9
	LT	1	-1	25	14	67	-17	7	4
	LU	2	0	40	6	50	-6	8	0
	HU	1	0	39	17	52	-21	8	4
	MT	2	-5	52	21	40	-17	6	1
	NL	1	-1	31	11	59	-11	9	1
	AT	2	-1	24	1	66	-4	8	4
	PL	2	1	31	8	56	-13	11	4
	PT	3	-3	19	-4	69	7	9	0
	RO	3	2	15	8	76	-8	6	-2
	SI	0	-1	10	-1	84	0	6	2
	SK	2	0	25	-4	65	0	8	4
	FI	2	1	32	1	60	-2	6	0
	SE	2	1	22	-3	70	0	6	2
	UK	1	-1	24	0	64	-2	11	3

QA16.6 Selon vous, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire s'ils en font trop, assez ou pas assez pour protéger l'environnement.

L'Union européenne

QA16.6 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to protect the environment?

The European Union

QA16.6 Tut jeder der folgenden Akteure Ihrer Meinung nach derzeit zu viel, so viel wie nötig oder nicht genug, um die Umwelt zu schützen?

Die Europäische Union

%		En font trop Doing too much		En font assez Doing about the right amount		N'en font pas assez Not doing enough		Ne sait pas Don't know	
		Tun zu viel	EB 81.3	Tun so viel wie nötig	EB 81.3	Tun nicht genug	EB 81.3	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	EB 81.3
			Diff. EB 75.2		Diff. EB 75.2		Diff. EB 75.2		Diff. EB 75.2
EU 28		3	0	23	1	56	-7	18	6
BE		1	-2	25	0	59	-7	15	9
BG		7	2	30	2	35	-3	28	-1
CZ		4	2	36	-3	43	-11	17	12
DK		3	1	28	2	56	-7	13	4
D-W		2	-1	18	-2	67	0	13	3
DE		2	-1	19	-2	67	0	12	3
D-E		3	0	19	-5	68	3	10	2
EE		3	0	30	-2	32	-13	35	15
IE		4	3	28	8	52	-9	16	-2
EL		4	2	26	5	63	-11	7	4
ES		1	0	18	0	67	-4	14	4
FR		2	1	15	5	63	-11	20	5
HR		2		28		51		19	
IT		1	-3	17	-5	65	-2	17	10
CY		15	4	42	-12	27	2	16	6
LV		1	-1	27	-2	42	-15	30	18
LT		3	2	40	9	37	-16	20	5
LU		3	1	23	2	60	-8	14	5
HU		4	1	48	10	34	-16	14	5
MT		6	-5	49	14	28	-11	17	2
NL		2	0	19	7	53	-13	26	6
AT		2	-3	16	4	70	-6	12	5
PL		7	3	47	7	28	-12	18	2
PT		4	0	27	1	51	0	18	-1
RO		8	5	31	4	43	-10	18	1
SI		1	-1	24	-2	62	-3	13	6
SK		4	1	36	-10	45	3	15	6
FI		4	2	26	0	56	-8	14	6
SE		2	1	11	-4	76	1	11	2
UK		3	-1	19	0	48	-11	30	12

QA17 A votre avis, parmi les suivants quels sont les meilleurs moyens pour résoudre les problèmes environnementaux ?  
 (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA17 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way(s) of tackling environmental problems?  
 (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA17 Welche der folgenden Möglichkeiten wären Ihrer Meinung nach am wirksamsten zur Lösung von Umweltproblemen?  
 (MAXIMAL 2 NENNUNGEN)

	Fournir plus d'informations sur les enjeux environnementaux Providing more information on environmental issues Mehr Informationen über Umweltfragen	Assurer une meilleure application de la législation en vigueur en matière d'environnement Ensuring better enforcement of existing environmental legislation Bessere Durchsetzung des geltenden Umweltrechts	Infliger des amendes plus lourdes à l'encontre des contrevenants Introducing heavier fines for offenders Höhere Geldstrafen für Umweltsünder	Introduire une législation de l'environnement plus sévère Introducing stricter environmental legislation Strengeres Umweltrecht	
		%	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
	EU 28	31	30	40	25
	BE	30	36	39	25
	BG	20	22	52	35
	CZ	23	28	58	31
	DK	34	26	33	15
	D-W	23	37	45	24
	DE	23	38	46	24
	D-E	23	39	47	24
	EE	41	20	39	19
	IE	44	30	40	19
	EL	44	19	49	32
	ES	38	31	41	26
	FR	33	29	36	22
	HR	41	27	38	29
	IT	34	31	38	28
	CY	47	21	40	34
	LV	28	31	31	22
	LT	26	33	43	30
	LU	36	28	44	26
	HU	23	25	33	38
	MT	41	46	38	28
	NL	27	33	26	19
	AT	28	34	34	25
	PL	24	25	41	21
	PT	33	31	46	32
	RO	31	27	43	32
	SI	23	22	41	28
	SK	24	27	43	34
	FI	48	27	26	24
	SE	29	34	20	22
	UK	39	27	37	19

QA17 A votre avis, parmi les suivants quels sont les meilleurs moyens pour résoudre les problèmes environnementaux ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QA17 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way(s) of tackling environmental problems? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA17 Welche der folgenden Möglichkeiten wären Ihrer Meinung nach am wirksamsten zur Lösung von Umweltproblemen? (MAXIMAL 2 NENNUNGEN)

	%	Garantir des incitations financières plus élevées (par ex. avantages fiscaux, subventions) à l'industrie, au commerce et aux citoyens qui protègent l'environnement Ensuring higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) to industry, business and citizens who protect the environment Stärkere finanzielle Anreize (z. B. Steuererleichterungen, Fördermittel) für Industrie, Unternehmen und Bürger garantieren, die zum Umweltschutz beitragen	Introduire ou augmenter les taxes sur des activités qui portent atteinte à l'environnement Introducing or increasing taxation on environmentally damaging activities Besteuerung oder höhere Besteuerung von umweltschädlichen Aktivitäten	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	Ne sait pas
				Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
 EU 28	33	18	1	1	2	
 BE	37	17	1	1	0	
 BG	23	19	1	1	3	
 CZ	27	19	0	0	0	
 DK	57	20	1	0	1	
 D-W	32	26	1	0	0	
 DE	32	25	1	1	0	
 D-E	32	21	1	1	0	
 EE	33	25	1	1	3	
 IE	30	13	0	1	1	
 EL	28	16	1	0	0	
 ES	30	14	1	0	1	
 FR	32	25	1	1	2	
 HR	27	14	0	0	0	
 IT	31	12	0	1	2	
 CY	30	13	1	0	1	
 LV	47	17	1	1	1	
 LT	28	16	0	1	1	
 LU	31	21	2	0	1	
 HU	33	15	1	1	1	
 MT	16	13	1	0	1	
 NL	54	29	1	0	1	
 AT	38	19	1	1	1	
 PL	36	13	2	2	5	
 PT	21	12	1	1	3	
 RO	21	11	1	2	3	
 SI	47	16	2	0	1	
 SK	35	13	0	0	1	
 FI	45	15	2	1	0	
 SE	56	28	0	0	0	
 UK	30	16	1	1	4	

QA18.1 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

La législation européenne en matière d'environnement est nécessaire pour protéger l'environnement en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA18.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

QA18.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie jeder der folgenden Aussagen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Europäisches Umweltrecht ist notwendig, um die Umwelt in (UNSEREM LAND) zu schützen

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
	EU 28	<b>36</b>	-2	<b>41</b>	-2	<b>11</b>	2	<b>5</b>	1	<b>7</b>	1	<b>77</b>	-4	<b>16</b>	3
	BE	<b>37</b>	-8	<b>49</b>	4	<b>10</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	2	<b>86</b>	-4	<b>11</b>	2
	BG	<b>49</b>	5	<b>33</b>	-6	<b>6</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	1	<b>9</b>	4	<b>82</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-3
	CZ	<b>31</b>	-1	<b>42</b>	-6	<b>16</b>	3	<b>6</b>	3	<b>5</b>	1	<b>73</b>	-7	<b>22</b>	6
	DK	<b>38</b>	-3	<b>30</b>	-2	<b>18</b>	1	<b>10</b>	2	<b>4</b>	2	<b>68</b>	-5	<b>28</b>	3
	D-W	<b>35</b>	-10	<b>37</b>	0	<b>16</b>	5	<b>7</b>	3	<b>5</b>	2	<b>72</b>	-10	<b>23</b>	8
	DE	<b>36</b>	-10	<b>38</b>	2	<b>15</b>	4	<b>6</b>	2	<b>5</b>	2	<b>74</b>	-8	<b>21</b>	6
	D-E	<b>40</b>	-9	<b>41</b>	8	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	2	<b>3</b>	0	<b>81</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	1
	EE	<b>29</b>	-19	<b>47</b>	6	<b>10</b>	5	<b>4</b>	3	<b>10</b>	5	<b>76</b>	-13	<b>14</b>	8
	IE	<b>41</b>	5	<b>39</b>	-6	<b>9</b>	3	<b>5</b>	2	<b>6</b>	-4	<b>80</b>	-1	<b>14</b>	5
	EL	<b>49</b>	11	<b>38</b>	-13	<b>8</b>	0	<b>3</b>	2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>87</b>	-2	<b>11</b>	2
	ES	<b>58</b>	5	<b>30</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	0	<b>3</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>88</b>	0	<b>6</b>	1
	FR	<b>35</b>	-5	<b>43</b>	-2	<b>11</b>	4	<b>4</b>	2	<b>7</b>	1	<b>78</b>	-7	<b>15</b>	6
	HR	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>3</b>				<b>7</b>		<b>74</b>		<b>19</b>	
	IT	<b>35</b>	3	<b>44</b>	-7	<b>10</b>	1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>8</b>	3	<b>79</b>	-4	<b>13</b>	1
	CY	<b>65</b>	-5	<b>27</b>	2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>3</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1	<b>92</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	2
	LV	<b>25</b>	-5	<b>46</b>	-3	<b>16</b>	4	<b>6</b>	2	<b>7</b>	2	<b>71</b>	-8	<b>22</b>	6
	LT	<b>36</b>	0	<b>44</b>	-5	<b>9</b>	5	<b>5</b>	2	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>80</b>	-5	<b>14</b>	7
	LU	<b>35</b>	-5	<b>43</b>	1	<b>11</b>	2	<b>4</b>	1	<b>7</b>	1	<b>78</b>	-4	<b>15</b>	3
	HU	<b>36</b>	-13	<b>41</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	7	<b>6</b>	5	<b>4</b>	2	<b>77</b>	-14	<b>19</b>	12
	MT	<b>32</b>	-7	<b>41</b>	7	<b>15</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	1	<b>73</b>	0	<b>22</b>	-1
	NL	<b>31</b>	-10	<b>43</b>	5	<b>14</b>	0	<b>9</b>	4	<b>3</b>	1	<b>74</b>	-5	<b>23</b>	4
	AT	<b>28</b>	2	<b>33</b>	-6	<b>20</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	4	<b>5</b>	2	<b>61</b>	-4	<b>34</b>	2
	PL	<b>27</b>	-5	<b>48</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	3	<b>4</b>	2	<b>11</b>	3	<b>75</b>	-8	<b>14</b>	5
	PT	<b>37</b>	7	<b>51</b>	-6	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>6</b>	0	<b>88</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-1
	RO	<b>43</b>	1	<b>38</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	4	<b>3</b>	2	<b>7</b>	-6	<b>81</b>	0	<b>12</b>	6
	SI	<b>41</b>	-1	<b>40</b>	7	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>81</b>	6	<b>16</b>	-5
	SK	<b>40</b>	1	<b>45</b>	-5	<b>8</b>	0	<b>3</b>	3	<b>4</b>	1	<b>85</b>	-4	<b>11</b>	3
	FI	<b>20</b>	-11	<b>45</b>	-2	<b>18</b>	5	<b>9</b>	4	<b>8</b>	4	<b>65</b>	-13	<b>27</b>	9
	SE	<b>36</b>	-4	<b>40</b>	3	<b>11</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>9</b>	3	<b>76</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	-2
	UK	<b>23</b>	-1	<b>43</b>	0	<b>15</b>	1	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>12</b>	4	<b>66</b>	-1	<b>22</b>	-3

QA18.2 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

L'UE devrait être capable de vérifier que les lois en matière d'environnement sont appliquées correctement en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA18.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The EU should be able to check that environmental laws are being applied correctly in (OUR COUNTRY)

QA18.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie jeder der folgenden Aussagen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.  
Die EU sollte in der Lage sein, die ordnungsgemäße Umsetzung von Umweltschutzgesetzen in (UNSEREM LAND) zu überprüfen

	Tout à fait d'accord Totally agree Stimme voll und ganz zu	Tout à fait d'accord Plutôt d'accord Stimme eher zu	Plutôt pas d'accord Tend to agree Stimme eher nicht zu	Pas du tout d'accord Tend to disagree Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Ne sait pas Don't know Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Total 'D'accord' Total 'Agree' Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Total 'Pas d'accord' Total 'Disagree' Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		%	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3	EB 81.3
		EU 28	40	39	10	6	5
	BE	40	48	10	1	1	88 11
	BG	55	30	4	3	8	85 7
	CZ	41	39	13	4	3	80 17
	DK	23	36	21	17	3	59 38
	D-W	33	39	14	9	5	72 23
	DE	34	39	13	9	5	73 22
	D-E	39	38	12	9	2	77 21
	EE	29	47	11	5	8	76 16
	IE	50	34	9	4	3	84 13
	EL	48	35	10	6	1	83 16
	ES	65	26	2	2	5	91 4
	FR	40	41	9	4	6	81 13
	HR	42	42	9	3	4	84 12
	IT	43	42	7	2	6	85 9
	CY	70	22	3	4	1	92 7
	LV	31	42	14	7	6	73 21
	LT	41	40	9	5	5	81 14
	LU	37	45	8	5	5	82 13
	HU	38	41	14	5	2	79 19
	MT	49	38	5	4	4	87 9
	NL	32	41	15	10	2	73 25
	AT	30	37	16	14	3	67 30
	PL	31	49	9	4	7	80 13
	PT	43	46	5	1	5	89 6
	RO	48	34	9	4	5	82 13
	SI	51	38	8	2	1	89 10
	SK	46	41	7	3	3	87 10
	FI	26	42	16	11	5	68 27
	SE	36	39	15	7	3	75 22
	UK	26	40	15	10	9	66 25

QA18.3 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

L'UE devrait aider les pays non membres de l'UE à améliorer leurs normes environnementales

QA18.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

QA18.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie jeder der folgenden Aussagen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Die EU sollte Nicht-EU-Länder bei der Verbesserung ihrer Umweltstandards unterstützen

%	Tout à fait d'accord Totally agree Stimme voll und ganz zu	Plutôt d'accord Tend to agree Stimme eher zu		Plutôt pas d'accord Tend to disagree Stimme eher nicht zu		Pas du tout d'accord Totally disagree Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Ne sait pas Don't know Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Total 'D'accord' Total 'Agree' Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Total 'Pas d'accord' Total 'Disagree' Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
	EU 28	<b>34</b>	-1	<b>40</b>	-4	<b>12</b>	1	<b>8</b>	3	<b>6</b>	1
	BE	<b>25</b>	-8	<b>43</b>	-1	<b>21</b>	6	<b>8</b>	1	<b>3</b>	2
	BG	<b>38</b>	-1	<b>32</b>	-11	<b>9</b>	1	<b>6</b>	3	<b>15</b>	8
	CZ	<b>29</b>	3	<b>41</b>	-14	<b>16</b>	4	<b>9</b>	6	<b>5</b>	1
	DK	<b>41</b>	-9	<b>36</b>	2	<b>12</b>	3	<b>8</b>	3	<b>3</b>	1
D-W	<b>44</b>	5	<b>37</b>	-6	<b>11</b>	1	<b>5</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0	
	DE	<b>43</b>	5	<b>37</b>	-6	<b>11</b>	0	<b>6</b>	1	<b>3</b>	0
D-E	<b>38</b>	2	<b>39</b>	-3	<b>13</b>	0	<b>7</b>	0	<b>3</b>	1	
	EE	<b>19</b>	-10	<b>44</b>	-2	<b>15</b>	0	<b>9</b>	3	<b>13</b>	9
	IE	<b>37</b>	5	<b>36</b>	-5	<b>15</b>	4	<b>7</b>	4	<b>5</b>	-8
	EL	<b>45</b>	5	<b>42</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	1	<b>3</b>	0
	ES	<b>43</b>	2	<b>31</b>	-12	<b>8</b>	3	<b>10</b>	6	<b>8</b>	1
	FR	<b>26</b>	-8	<b>38</b>	-6	<b>16</b>	5	<b>14</b>	7	<b>6</b>	2
	HR	<b>33</b>		<b>41</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>5</b>	
	IT	<b>27</b>	1	<b>42</b>	-7	<b>14</b>	0	<b>8</b>	4	<b>9</b>	2
	CY	<b>63</b>	-2	<b>25</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1	<b>3</b>	0
	LV	<b>25</b>	0	<b>41</b>	-11	<b>16</b>	4	<b>10</b>	5	<b>8</b>	2
	LT	<b>25</b>	-1	<b>44</b>	-8	<b>14</b>	5	<b>8</b>	4	<b>9</b>	0
	LU	<b>30</b>	-4	<b>39</b>	1	<b>17</b>	3	<b>8</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	3
	HU	<b>37</b>	-8	<b>38</b>	-5	<b>14</b>	6	<b>7</b>	5	<b>4</b>	2
	MT	<b>36</b>	3	<b>35</b>	-2	<b>15</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	3	<b>6</b>	-3
	NL	<b>30</b>	-5	<b>40</b>	-3	<b>15</b>	2	<b>11</b>	4	<b>4</b>	2
	AT	<b>35</b>	6	<b>32</b>	-17	<b>13</b>	0	<b>16</b>	10	<b>4</b>	1
	PL	<b>32</b>	-5	<b>47</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	3	<b>4</b>	3	<b>7</b>	2
	PT	<b>33</b>	7	<b>47</b>	-9	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	2	<b>7</b>	1
	RO	<b>39</b>	-4	<b>38</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	6	<b>5</b>	3	<b>7</b>	-4
	SI	<b>43</b>	-6	<b>39</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	4	<b>3</b>	1	<b>3</b>	2
	SK	<b>36</b>	8	<b>41</b>	-10	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	4	<b>4</b>	0
	FI	<b>24</b>	-11	<b>44</b>	2	<b>15</b>	2	<b>11</b>	6	<b>6</b>	1
	SE	<b>56</b>	-9	<b>31</b>	4	<b>6</b>	2	<b>3</b>	0	<b>4</b>	3
	UK	<b>24</b>	-6	<b>45</b>	4	<b>13</b>	1	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>11</b>	4

QA18.4 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Plus de fonds devraient être alloués par l'UE pour soutenir des activités respectueuses de l'environnement

QA18.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

More EU funding should be allocated to supporting environmentally-friendly activities

QA18.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie jeder der folgenden Aussagen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Es sollten mehr EU-Finanzmittel zur Förderung von umweltfreundlichen Aktivitäten eingesetzt werden

%	Tout à fait d'accord Totally agree Stimme voll und ganz zu	Plutôt d'accord Tend to agree Stimme eher zu		Plutôt pas d'accord Tend to disagree Stimme eher nicht zu		Pas du tout d'accord Totally disagree Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Ne sait pas Don't know Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Total 'D'accord' Total 'Agree' Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Total 'Pas d'accord' Total 'Disagree' Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2	EB 81.3	Diff. EB 75.2
		EU 28	42 0	42 -5	7 2	3 1	6 2	84 -5	10 3	EU 28	42 0
	BE	31	-10	53 6	10 2	2 0	4 2	84 -4	12 2		31 -10
	BG	61	-2	27 -6	3 2	1 1	8 5	88 -8	4 3		61 -2
	CZ	41	2	45 -9	9 4	2 2	3 1	86 -7	11 6		41 2
	DK	44	4	40 -7	7 0	3 0	6 3	84 -3	10 0		44 4
D-W	42	-2	43 -4	8 3	3 2	4 1	85 -6	11 5		42 -2	
	DE	43	-1	42 -5	8 3	3 2	4 1	85 -6	11 5		43 -1
D-E	45	0	39 -8	8 4	5 2	3 2	84 -8	13 6		45 0	
	EE	40	-6	44 -1	7 3	1 0	8 4	84 -7	8 3		40 -6
	IE	54	13	36 -9	5 2	1 0	4 -6	90 4	6 2		54 13
	EL	61	11	33 -11	3 0	2 1	1 -1	94 0	5 1		61 11
	ES	59	12	31 -11	3 0	2 0	5 -1	90 1	5 0		59 12
	FR	39	1	41 -8	9 5	4 1	7 1	80 -7	13 6		39 1
	HR	50		42 4	4 0	1 1	3 3	92	5 5		50 4
	IT	43	4	42 -8	6 0	3 1	6 3	85 -4	9 1		43 4
	CY	77	-1	20 0	1 1	1 1	1 -1	97 -1	2 2		77 -1
	LV	51	12	38 -13	5 -1	2 1	4 1	89 -1	7 0		51 12
	LT	43	5	45 -7	5 2	1 0	6 0	88 -2	6 2		43 5
	LU	34	-9	46 2	7 2	5 2	8 3	80 -7	12 4		34 -9
	HU	47	-9	34 -4	12 7	4 4	3 2	81 -13	16 11		47 -9
	MT	62	5	32 -6	2 0	1 1	3 0	94 -1	3 1		62 5
	NL	28	-4	47 -1	12 -1	6 4	7 2	75 -5	18 3		28 -4
	AT	46	3	36 -10	9 1	4 2	5 4	82 -7	13 3		46 3
	PL	37	-2	48 -3	6 3	2 2	7 0	85 -5	8 5		37 -2
	PT	35	13	50 -12	8 1	1 1	6 -3	85 1	9 2		35 13
	RO	48	-1	34 -2	10 6	3 2	5 -5	82 -3	13 8		48 -1
	SI	59	-3	36 3	3 1	1 0	1 -1	95 0	4 1		59 -3
	SK	47	6	41 -11	6 2	2 2	4 1	88 -5	8 4		47 6
	FI	39	4	45 -9	6 0	4 2	6 3	84 -5	10 2		39 4
	SE	53	-8	34 3	5 0	2 0	6 5	87 -5	7 0		53 -8
	UK	29	-7	51 1	6 1	3 -1	11 6	80 -6	9 0		29 -7