European Commission

Special Eurobarometer 490

Report

Climate Change

Fieldwork
April 2019

Special Eurobarometer 490

Report

Climate Change

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INTRODUCTION

Climate change is one of the most serious challenges facing our world today. Its effects are being felt on all continents and are predicted to become more intense in the coming decades. These changes have the power to transform our world, affecting our environment, health, food and water supplies and pose threats to global security and stability. Although 195 countries agreed in the Paris Agreement of 2015 to tackle climate change by limiting global warming to 'well below' 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C, the average global temperature continues to increase. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) special report issued in October 2018[1], human-induced global warming has already reached 1°C and is increasing at a rate of approximately 0.2°C per decade. Without stronger international action, the average temperature increase could pass the critical 2°C level soon after 2060 and continue rising, making large-scale irreversible climate changes much more likely[2].

At the same time, awareness of climate change and the need for action is increasingly widespread. One of the largest demonstrations of this in recent times is the youth movement for climate that has garnered strong support in countries around the world.

The EU is committed to being a leader in global climate action. It is on track to meet the targets under its 2020 climate and energy package[3] and has put in place the legislative framework to deliver on its 2030 targets[4]. To build on this success and plan for the future, in November 2018 the European Commission unveiled its long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy by 2050. The vision covers nearly all EU policies and is in line with the Paris Agreement goal of keeping the increase in global temperatures well below 2°C and pursue efforts to keep it to 1.5°C. The vision addresses not only the economic and industrial transitions that will need to occur, but also focuses on achieving these changes in a socially just manner.

Previous rounds of this Eurobarometer survey on climate change were carried out in 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017. This latest edition of the report covers four main areas:

- Perceptions of climate change: where climate change ranks alongside other global challenges, and how serious the problem of climate change is considered to be;

- Taking action on climate change: who has primary responsibility for addressing the problem, and personal steps taken to help tackle climate change;

- Attitudes to actions to fight climate change, the transition to clean energy and reducing fossil fuel imports;

- Looking to the future: whether national governments should set targets for renewable energy; whether they should support energy efficiency; and the level of agreement that the EU economy should be made climate-neutral by 2050.

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[1] https://www.ipcc.ch/2018/10/08/summary-for-policymakers-of-ipcc-special-report-on-global-warming-of-1-5c-approved-by-governments/
[2] https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/docs/pages/com_2018_733_en.pdf
[3] https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2020_en
[4] https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2030_en

This survey was carried out by Kantar in the 28 Member States of the European Union between 9 and 26 April 2019[5]. 27,655 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of the Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA). The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and analysis" Unit)[6]. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals[7].

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

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

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

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

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

[6] https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change is increasingly considered not only as a very serious problem, but as the single most serious problem facing the world today

- Overall 93% of respondents think climate change is a serious problem.

- Almost eight in ten (79%) think climate change is a very serious problem, an increase of five points since 2017.

- At least two thirds of respondents in almost every country think climate change is a very serious problem, and in 25 countries this view has increased since 2017.

- 60% of respondents think climate change is one of the most serious problems facing the world. This is an increase of 17 points since 2017, and climate change has overtaken international terrorism (54%) as the second most serious problem after poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water (71%).

- A majority of respondents in 19 countries think climate change is one of the most serious problems facing the world today. In all but one country, respondents are now more likely to think this way than they were in 2017, and in 24 countries the increase is at least ten percentage points.

- Almost one quarter of respondents (23%) consider climate change to be the single most serious problem facing the world today – an increase of 11 points since 2017.

- Respondents in all but one country are now more likely to say climate change is the single most serious problem, and in 11 countries the increase is more than ten percentage points.

Respondents are increasingly taking action to fight climate change

- Personal action on climate change has increased in every country. 60% of respondents say they have personally taken action to fight climate change in the past six months – an increase of 11 points since 2017. In each country the proportion taking action has increased by at least four points, and in 17 Member States the increase is at least ten percentage points.

- When asked about specific actions to tackle climate change, 93% have taken at least one. The most common actions are trying to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling (75%) and cutting down on consumption of disposable items whenever possible (62%).

There is widespread support for national and EU actions to tackle climate change and transition to a climate-neutral economy

- More than half of all respondents think national governments (55%) or business and industry (51%) are responsible for tackling climate change, while almost half (49%) mentioned the European Union. The proportion of respondents mentioning each of these actors has increased by at least ten points since 2017.

- Respondents are also now much more likely to say responsibility for tackling climate change lies with themselves personally (+14 pp).

- More than eight in ten agree more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means that subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (84%, +5 pp).

- More than eight in ten agree that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (81%, +4 pp).

- Almost eight in ten (79%) agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive.

- More than seven in ten (72%) agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically.

- A large majority (70%) agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU.

- Very large majorities of respondents think it is important that their national government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used (92%, +3 pp) and provide support for improving energy efficiency (89%, +1 pp) by 2030.

- More than nine in ten (92%) agree that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, in order to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050. More than eight in ten in each Member State agree.

I. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

1 Perceptions of climate change as a global problem

Almost one quarter of respondents think climate change is the single most serious problem facing the world

Respondents were presented with a list of problems currently facing the world and asked which they thought was the single most serious one[8].

More than one quarter (27%) consider **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** to be the most serious problem facing the world, while almost one quarter (23%) mention **climate change**. More than one in ten consider **international terrorism** (15%) or the **economic situation** (12%) to be the single most serious problem.

Armed conflicts are mentioned by 8%, while 7% consider the **increasing global population** to be the single most serious global problem. The **proliferation of nuclear weapons** (4%) and the **spread of infectious diseases** (3%) are respectively mentioned by 4% and 3% of respondents.

The most significant change since 2017 is an 11 percentage points increase in the proportion of respondents who think climate change is the most serious issue, and a nine point decline for international terrorism, moving climate change up from third position in 2017 to second place in 2019. Mentions of other problems have remained relatively stable since 2017, although there has been a slight increase in the proportion who think the economic situation is the most serious problem (+3 pp).

The longer-term view shows that climate change now has the highest proportion of mentions since this question was first asked, while poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water is at its lowest point, although it still ranks first.
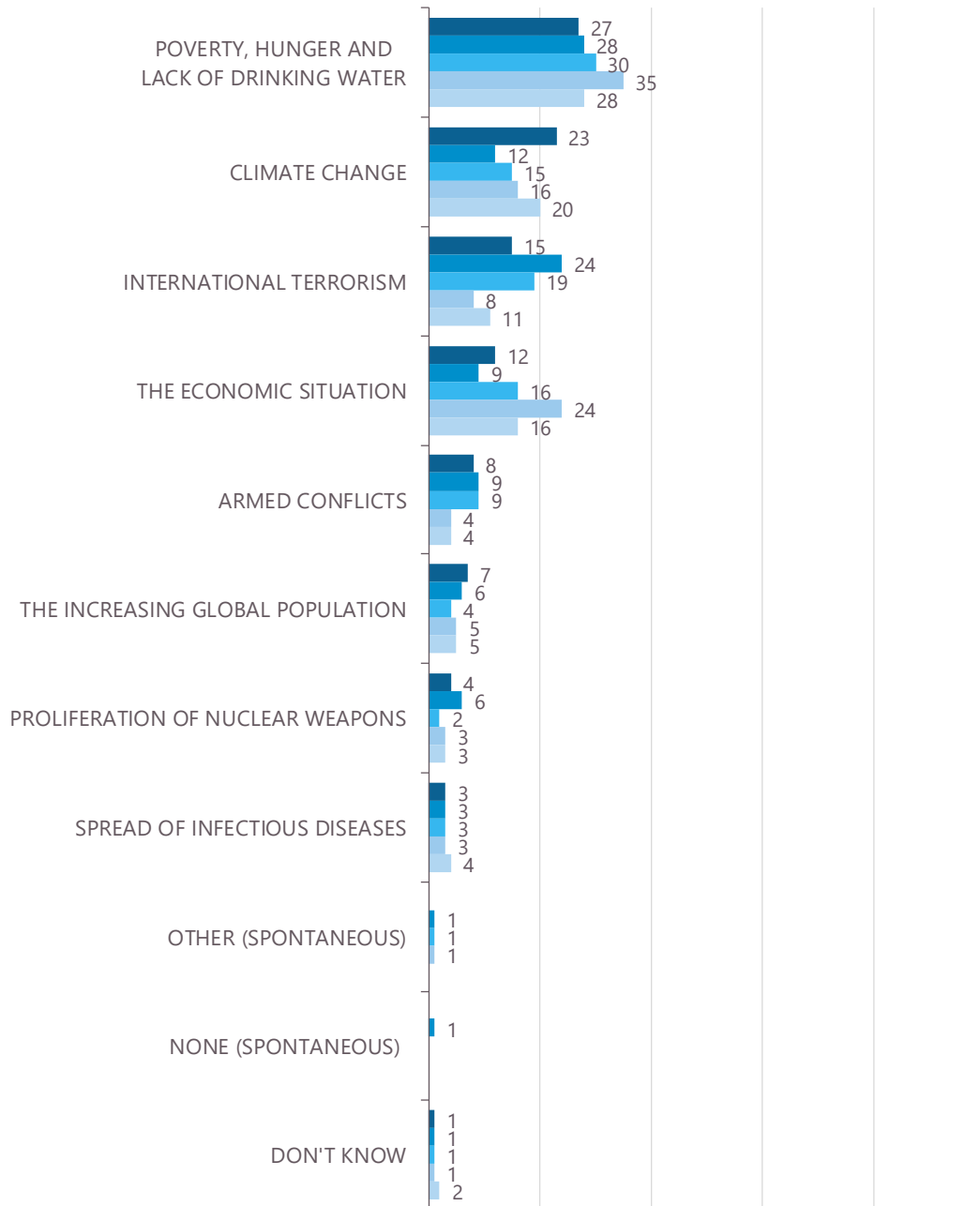
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[8] QB1a: Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

(% - EU28)

■ April 2019 ■ Mar. 2017 ■ May-June 2015 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2013 ■ June 2011

POVERTY, HUNGER AND LACK OF DRINKING WATER
- 27
- 28
- 30
- 35
- 28

CLIMATE CHANGE
- 23
- 12
- 15
- 16
- 20

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM
- 15
- 24
- 19
- 8
- 11

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION
- 12
- 9
- 16
- 24
- 16

ARMED CONFLICTS
- 8
- 9
- 9
- 4
- 4

THE INCREASING GLOBAL POPULATION
- 7
- 6
- 4
- 5
- 5

PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
- 4
- 6
- 2
- 3
- 3

SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
- 3
- 3
- 3
- 3
- 4

OTHER (SPONTANEOUS)
- 1
- 1
- 1

NONE (SPONTANEOUS)
- 1

DON'T KNOW
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 2

Sweden (50%) is the only country in which at least half think climate change is the single most serious problem facing the world today, followed by 47% of respondents in Denmark and 33% in Malta and Finland. By contrast, 10% in Bulgaria and 11% in Latvia, Greece, Croatia and Romania also think climate change is the most serious problem.

SE	50
DK	47
MT	33
FI	33
DE	30
UK	29
AT	27
NL	27
IE	26
LU	23
EU28	23
FR	23
BE	23
SI	19
IT	19
PT	19
ES	18
HU	17
EE	16
PL	15
CZ	15
LT	14
CY	14
SK	13
RO	11
HR	11
EL	11
LV	11
BG	10

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(% - CLIMATE CHANGE)

Map Legend
27 - 100
20 - 26
15 - 19
0 - 14
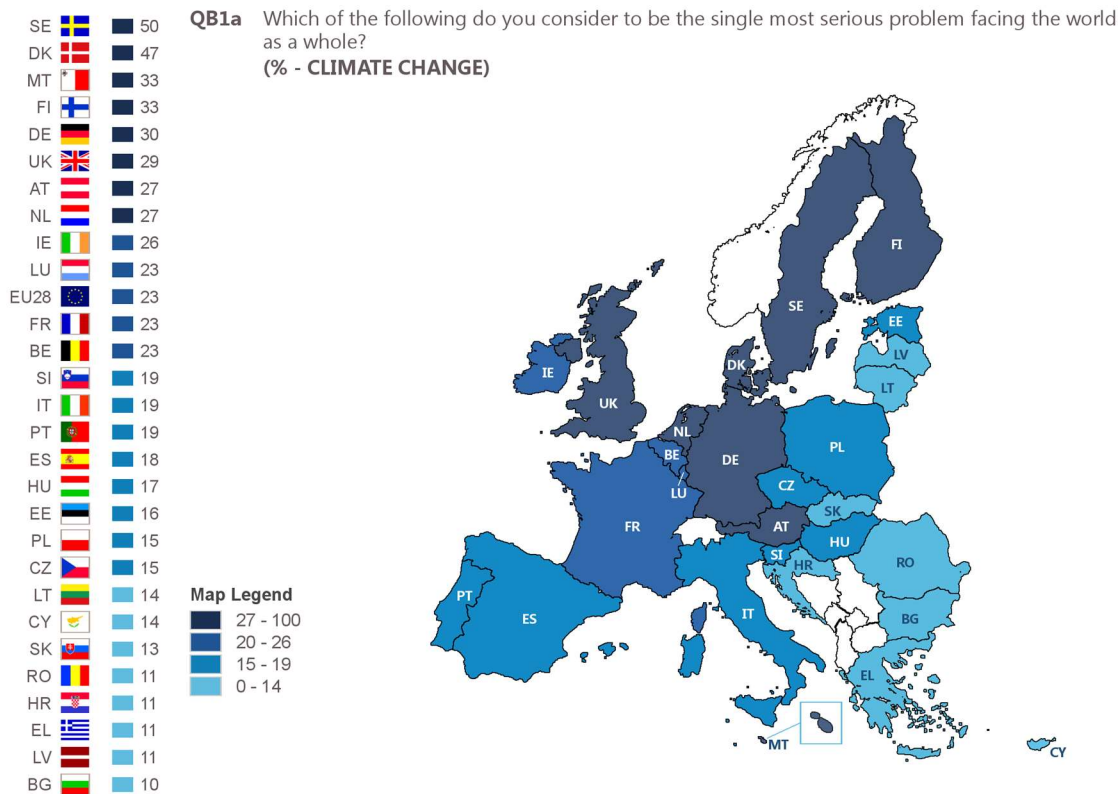
In 13 countries, a relative majority of respondents say **poverty, hunger and a lack of drinking water** is the most serious problem facing the world, with the highest proportions in Spain (45%), Luxembourg (40%) and France (38%). By contrast, 15% in Malta and Italy and 16% in Denmark also consider this the most serious problem.

Climate change is considered the most serious problem by a relative majority in eight countries, including Sweden (50%), Denmark (47%), Finland and Malta (33%). In five countries, **international terrorism** is most often mentioned, while in Italy the **economic situation** is most often mentioned as the most serious problem facing the world today. In Romania, poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water and the economic situation are equally mentioned.

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)

■ Climate change ■ Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water ■ The economic situation ■ International terrorism
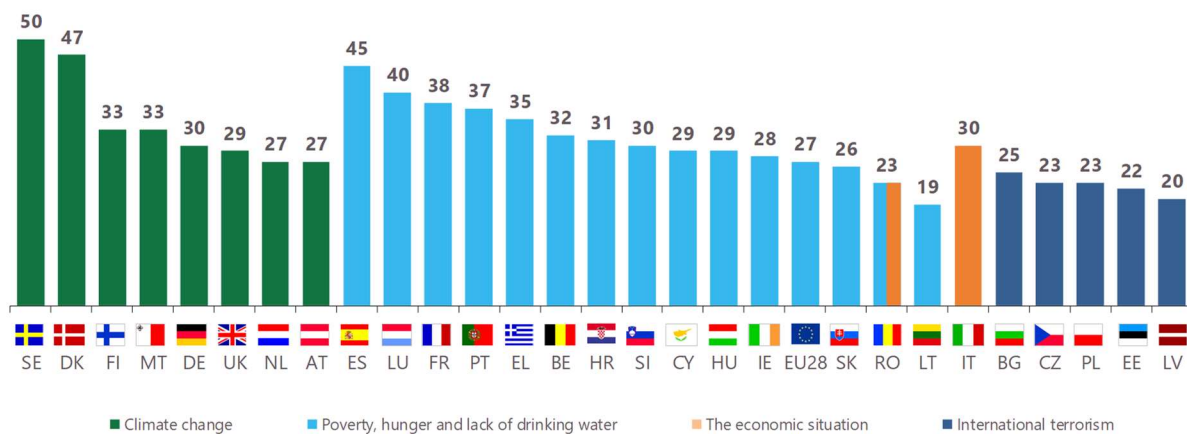
The country trends since 2017 for the five most mentioned problems show a number of variations:

- In 19 countries, respondents are now less likely to think **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** is the single most serious problem facing the world, with the largest declines observed in Finland (17%, –10 pp), Germany (24%, –8 pp), Cyprus (29%, –7 pp) and Malta (15%, –7 pp). By contrast, respondents in Spain are now more likely to mention this (45%, +5 pp);

- Respondents in all but one country are now more likely to say **climate change** is the most serious problem, and in 11 countries the increase is more than ten percentage points. The largest increases are seen amongst those in Malta (33%, +20 pp), Denmark (47%, +18 pp) and Germany (30%, +16 pp). The exception is the Netherlands, where there has been no change;

- Latvia is the only country in which there has been no change in the proportion who mention **international terrorism**. In all other countries there has been a decline in the proportion who think this is the most serious problem, with the largest seen in Portugal (13%, –17 pp), Malta (27%, –17pp) and Italy (16%, –16 pp);

- In 20 countries, respondents are now more likely to think the **economic situation** is the most serious problem. This is particularly the case in Romania (23%, +9 pp), Italy (30%, +9 pp) and Croatia (20%, +7 pp). By contrast, respondents in Greece are now less likely to mention this (27%, –9 pp);

- There have generally been only small changes in the proportions who think **armed conflicts** are the most serious problem; the largest declines are observed in Sweden and Denmark (–4pp).
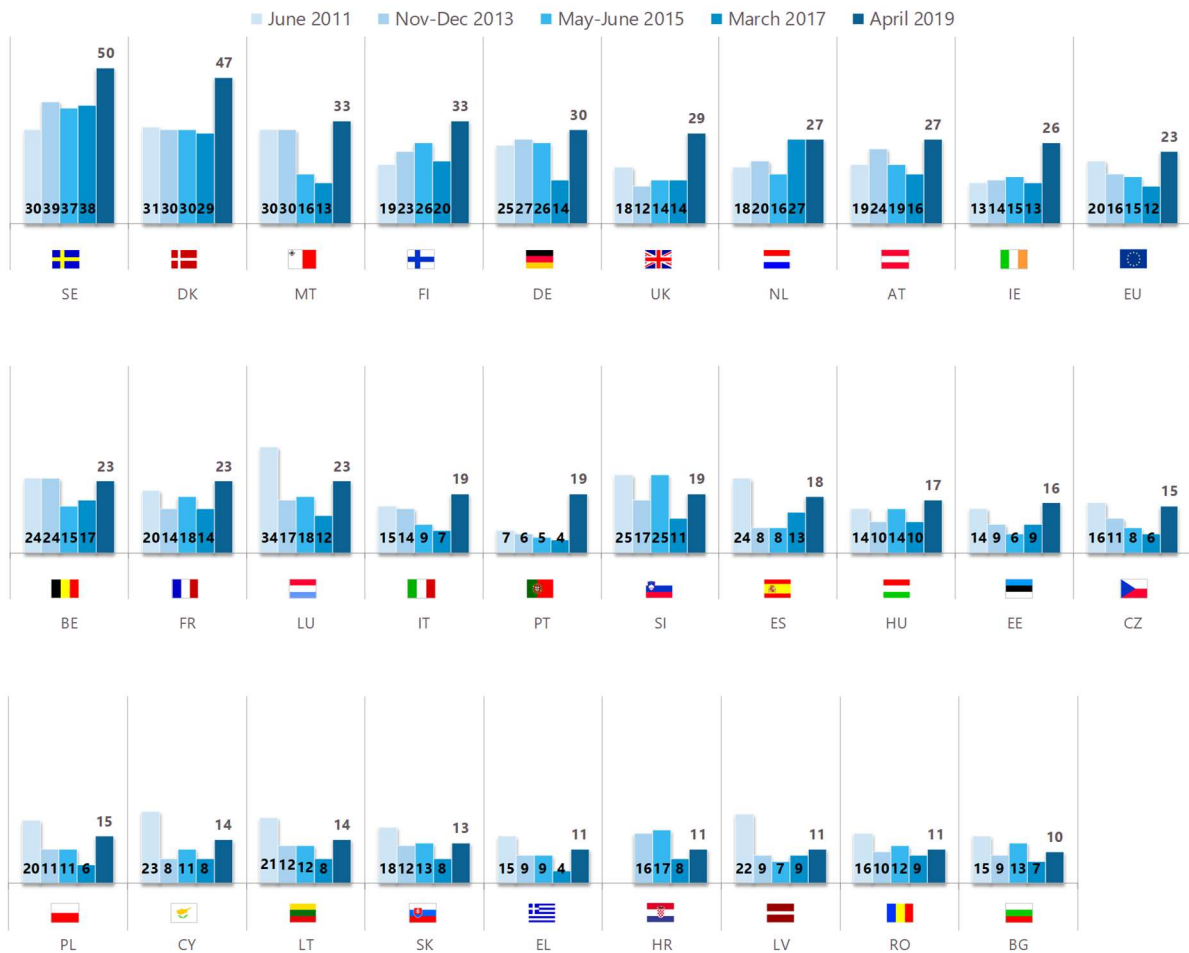
QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? **(%)**

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Climate change	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	International terrorism	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	The economic situation	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Armed conflicts	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28	27	▼ 1	23	▲ 11	15	▼ 9	12	▲ 3	8	▼ 1
BE	32	▲ 4	23	▲ 6	12	▼ 11	11	▲ 3	7	=
BG	23	▼ 4	10	▲ 3	25	▼ 4	15	▲ 6	11	=
CZ	22	▲ 3	15	▲ 9	23	▼ 16	6	▼ 1	10	▼ 1
DK	16	▼ 5	47	▲ 18	14	▼ 6	1	▼ 1	5	▼ 4
DE	24	▼ 8	30	▲ 16	14	▼ 7	4	▲ 2	10	▼ 2
EE	17	=	16	▲ 7	22	▼ 10	7	▲ 2	18	=
IE	28	▼ 6	26	▲ 13	17	▼ 6	11	=	4	▼ 2
EL	35	=	11	▲ 7	8	▼ 3	27	▼ 9	5	=
ES	45	▲ 5	18	▲ 5	7	▼ 7	16	▼ 2	7	▲ 1
FR	38	▲ 1	23	▲ 9	17	▼ 7	9	▲ 5	4	▼ 3
HR	31	▼ 3	11	▲ 3	15	▼ 7	20	▲ 7	10	=
IT	15	▼ 2	19	▲ 12	16	▼ 16	30	▲ 9	6	=
CY	29	▼ 7	14	▲ 6	14	▼ 6	18	▲ 1	9	▲ 1
LV	17	▼ 3	11	▲ 2	20	=	15	▲ 6	18	▼ 1
LT	19	▼ 5	14	▲ 6	16	▼ 6	12	=	14	▼ 1
LU	40	▲ 2	23	▲ 11	11	▼ 10	5	▲ 1	6	▼ 2
HU	29	▼ 6	17	▲ 7	12	▼ 8	12	▲ 6	5	▼ 2
MT	15	▼ 7	33	▲ 20	27	▼ 17	5	▲ 3	2	▼ 2
NL	24	▼ 6	27	=	16	▼ 1	3	▲ 2	9	▲ 1
AT	22	▼ 4	27	▲ 11	13	▼ 4	9	▼ 2	9	▼ 1
PL	18	▲ 2	15	▲ 9	23	▼ 7	7	▲ 3	16	▼ 2
PT	37	▲ 3	19	▲ 15	13	▼ 17	17	▲ 5	5	▼ 2
RO	23	▼ 3	11	▲ 2	16	▼ 4	23	▲ 9	7	▼ 2
SI	30	▼ 5	19	▲ 8	16	▼ 6	11	▲ 1	6	▼ 2
SK	26	▼ 5	13	▲ 5	13	▼ 10	14	▲ 6	11	▼ 2
FI	17	▼ 10	33	▲ 13	13	▼ 5	3	=	8	▼ 3
SE	18	▼ 5	50	▲ 12	9	▼ 5	3	▲ 1	6	▼ 4
UK	24	▼ 2	29	▲ 15	17	▼ 8	7	▲ 3	6	▼ 2

Longer-term trends show that **climate change** has increased since 2011 in 14 countries but has decreased in 13 countries. The largest increase can be seen in in Sweden (+20 pp), Denmark (+16 pp) and Finland (+14 pp) while Latvia and Luxembourg (both -11 pp) show the largest decreases.

QB1A   Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(% - Climate change)

After identifying what they considered to be the single most serious problem facing the world, respondents were asked what other problems they considered to be serious, with a maximum of three answers allowed[9]. The results of both this question and the previous question are combined in the chart below.

Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water is considered by just over seven in ten respondents (71%) to be amongst the most serious problems facing the world. **Climate change** is mentioned by 60%, while 54% mention **international terrorism**. These are the only problems that the majority consider to be serious problems for the world.

Although only small proportions mention the **economic situation** or **armed conflicts** as the single most serious problem, 40% of respondents nonetheless consider each of these to be serious problems. Around one quarter think the **increasing global population** (26%), the **spread of infectious diseases** or the **proliferation of nuclear weapons** (both 24%) to be serious problems.

As was the case when only the most serious problem was considered, **climate change is now much more likely to be considered one of the most serious problems (+17 pp)**, and respondents are also now more likely to mention the economic situation (+6 pp). They are, however, less likely to think international terrorism is one of the most serious problems facing the world (-8 pp). There has been little change in the mentions of other problems since 2017.
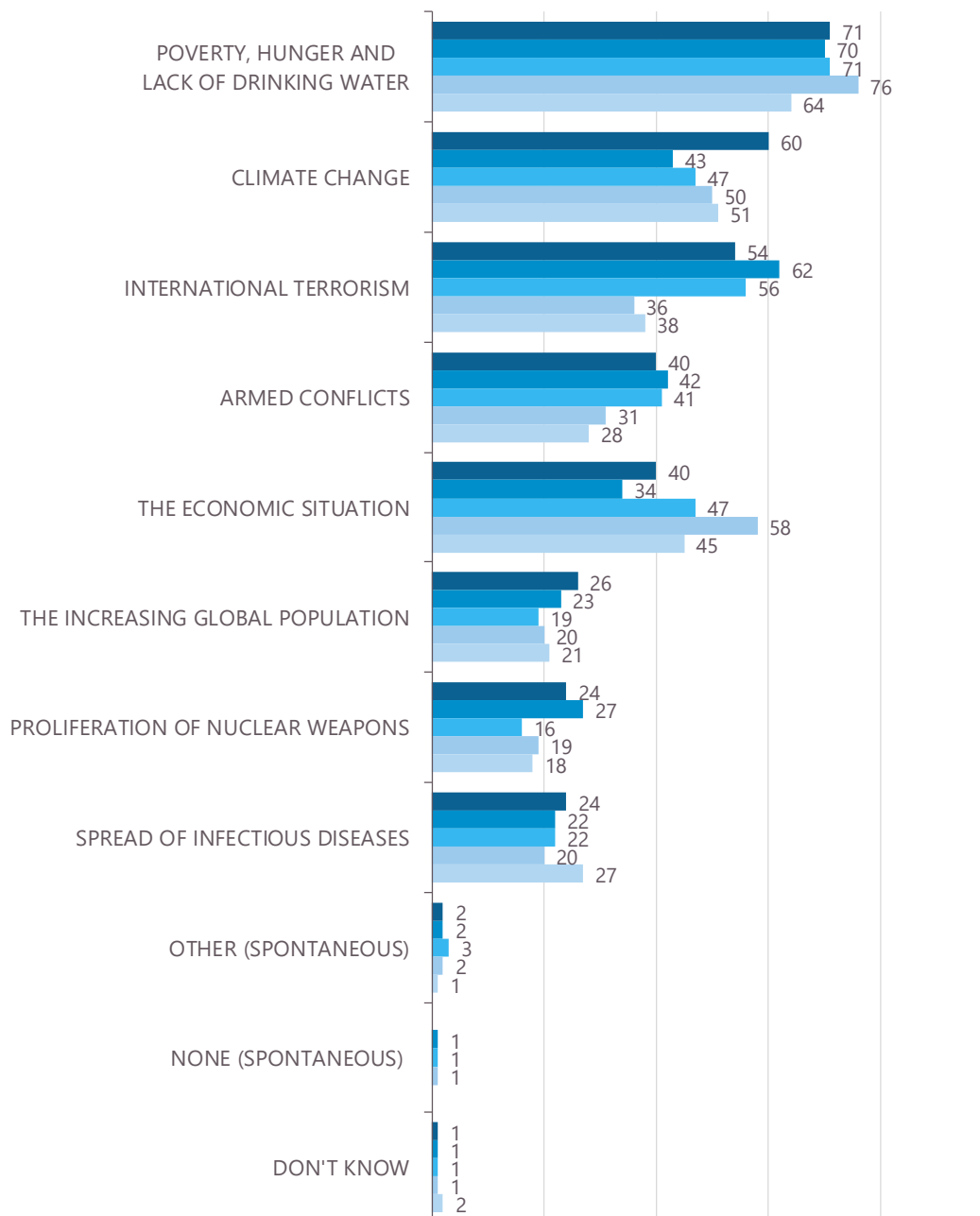
The longer-term view shows that the proportion who think climate change is one of the most serious problems is at its highest ever level.

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[9] QB1b: Which others do you consider to be serious problems?

QB1T   Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

(% - EU28)

■ April 2019   ■ Mar. 2017   ■ May-June 2015   ■ Nov.-Dec. 2013   ■ June 2011

POVERTY, HUNGER AND LACK OF DRINKING WATER
71
70
71
76
64

CLIMATE CHANGE
60
43
47
50
51

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM
54
62
56
36
38

ARMED CONFLICTS
40
42
41
31
28

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION
40
34
47
58
45

THE INCREASING GLOBAL POPULATION
26
23
19
20
21

PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
24
27
16
19
18

SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
24
22
22
20
27

OTHER (SPONTANEOUS)
2
2
3
2
1

NONE (SPONTANEOUS)
1
1
1

DON'T KNOW
1
1
1
1
2

More than eight in ten respondents in Sweden (85%) and Denmark (84%) think **climate change** is one of the most serious problems facing the world, followed by at least seven in ten in Finland (73%) and Germany (71%). At the other end of the scale, 36% in Bulgaria and 40% in Romania and Lithuania mention climate change as one of the most serious problems.

SE	85
DK	84
FI	73
DE	71
NL	69
MT	68
LU	66
FR	66
UK	64
BE	64
AT	62
ES	62
EU28	60
IE	58
PT	58
HU	56
IT	56
SI	56
EL	53
HR	50
SK	46
EE	46
CY	45
PL	45
LV	42
CZ	41
LT	40
RO	40
BG	36

QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) **(% - CLIMATE CHANGE)**

Map Legend
- 65 - 100
- 57 - 64
- 46 - 56
- 0 - 45
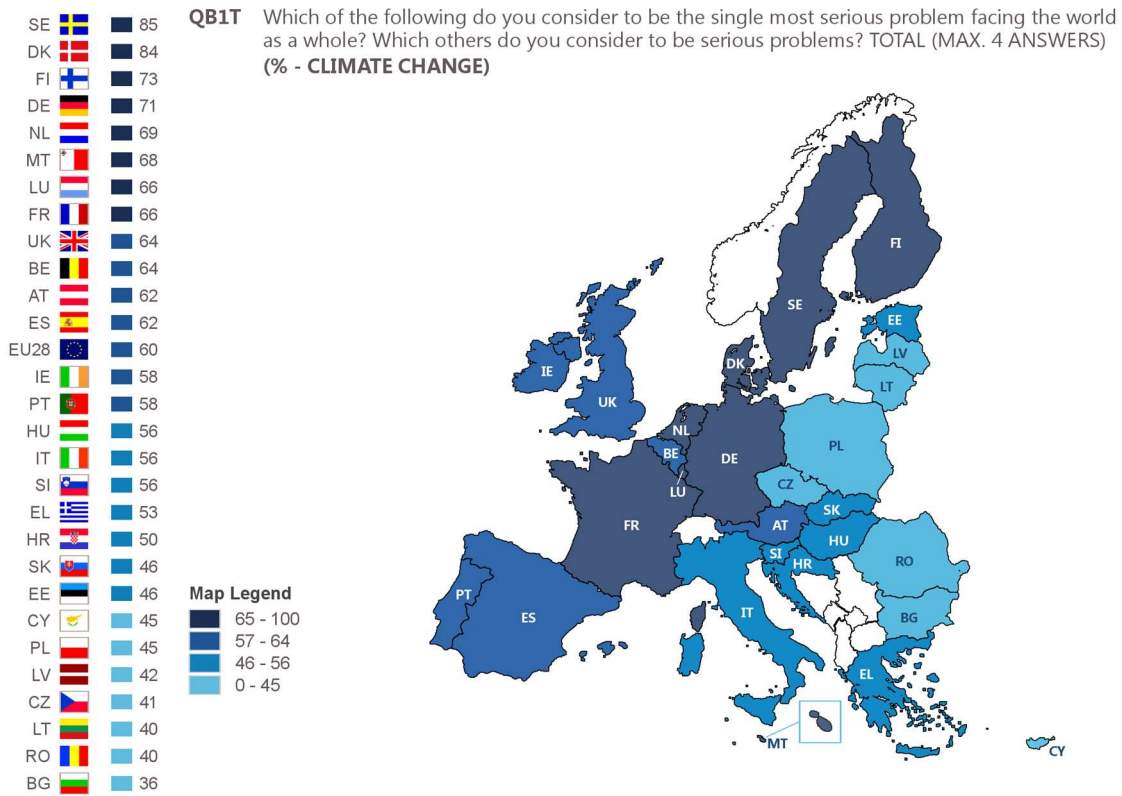
In 18 countries, **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** is the most mentioned serious problem, but in all countries a majority of respondents consider this to be one of the most serious problems for the world. Proportions range from 85% in France, 84% in Spain and 83% in Portugal to 54% in Poland and Latvia and 57% in Malta and Italy.

Sweden (85%), Denmark (84%) and Finland (73%) are the only countries where **climate change** is the most mentioned problem. At the other end of the scale, 36% in Bulgaria and 40% in Romania and Lithuania also think climate change is one of the most serious problems. Overall, in 19 countries at least half of all respondents think climate change is one of the most serious problems.

International terrorism is most often considered one of the most serious problems in six countries: Malta (74%); Czechia (66%); Bulgaria (64%); Estonia (63%); Poland (60%) and Latvia (57%). This issue is also widely considered to be one of the most serious problems facing the world in Portugal (65%) and France (60%). This compares to 41% in Austria and 46% in Slovakia, Hungary, Spain and Luxembourg who think the same way.

The **economic situation** is most often considered one of the most serious problems by respondents in Greece (72%), Portugal (67%) and Italy (65%) and is least often mentioned by those in Denmark (15%), Malta (17%) and Sweden (19%). Italy is the only country in which this is the most-cited serious problem.

In six countries, at least half of all respondents think **armed conflicts** are one of the most serious problems, with the highest proportions observed amongst those in Estonia (55%), Latvia (54%) and Poland (53%). By contrast, 15% in Malta, 26% in Hungary and 28% in Ireland also think this is one of the most serious problems.

The **increasing global population** is most often mentioned as one of the most serious problems by respondents in the Netherlands, Finland and Denmark (all 43%) and Malta (41%), and least mentioned by those in Cyprus (7%) and Portugal and Spain (both 13%). Only a minority of respondents in each country think the **spread of infectious diseases** is one of the most serious problems, with proportions ranging from 47% in Lithuania, 45% in Romania and 44% in Hungary to 13% in Spain and 18% in the United Kingdom and Germany.

Finally, the **proliferation of nuclear weapons** is most often considered one of the most serious problems by those in Lithuania (37%) and Bulgaria and Poland (both 35%), but least mentioned by those in Spain (18%) and Portugal (19%).

Highlights from the trends since 2017 include:

- Changes in mentions of **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** are mixed, with the largest increases seen amongst respondents in Belgium (74%, +9 pp), France (85%, +7 pp) and Czechia (64%, +6 pp) and the largest decreases in Malta (57%, –15 pp), Cyprus (75%, –6 pp) and Lithuania (58%, –6 pp);

- In all but one country, respondents are now more likely to say **climate change** is one of the most serious problems, and in 24 countries the increase is of at least ten percentage points. The largest increases are seen amongst those in Portugal (58%, +31 pp), Italy (56%, +23 pp), the United Kingdom (64%, +20 pp) and Spain (62%, +20 pp). The exception is the Netherlands (69%, –2 pp);

- In all 28 EU Member States, respondents are now less likely to think **international terrorism** is one of the most serious problems, and in nine countries the decline is of at least ten points. The largest declines are observed amongst respondents in Luxembourg (46%, –18 pp), Austria (41%, –16 pp) and Italy (56%, –14 pp);

- In seven countries, the proportion who think the **economic situation** is one of the most serious problems has increased by more than ten points, with the largest increases in Portugal (67%, +18 pp), the United Kingdom (35%, +14 pp), Slovakia (40%, +14pp) and Romania (56%, +14 pp);

- In 20 countries, **armed conflicts** are now less likely to be considered one of the most serious problems, and this is particularly the case in Malta (15%, –16 pp).

QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) **(%)**

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Climate change	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	International terrorism	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	The economic situation	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Armed conflicts	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28	71	▲ 1	60	▲ 17	54	▼ 8	40	▲ 6	40	▼ 2
BE	74	▲ 9	64	▲ 11	50	▼ 12	40	▲ 9	39	▼ 2
BG	60	▼ 2	36	▲ 6	64	▼ 4	49	▲ 12	45	▼ 3
CZ	64	▲ 6	41	▲ 19	66	▼ 10	23	▼ 1	48	▼ 8
DK	76	▲ 3	84	▲ 15	56	▼ 5	15	▼ 5	39	▼ 5
DE	74	▼ 5	71	▲ 18	51	▼ 9	21	▲ 5	45	▼ 6
EE	58	▼ 1	46	▲ 15	63	▼ 5	28	=	55	▼ 3
IE	68	▼ 4	58	▲ 16	52	▼ 4	41	▲ 9	28	▼ 4
EL	80	=	53	▲ 19	47	▼ 5	72	▼ 9	33	▼ 3
ES	84	▲ 3	62	▲ 20	46	▼ 12	54	▼ 5	41	▲ 2
FR	85	▲ 7	66	▲ 16	60	▼ 5	39	▲ 8	32	▼ 3
HR	70	▼ 1	50	▲ 15	53	▼ 8	55	▲ 8	44	=
IT	57	▲ 3	56	▲ 23	56	▼ 14	65	▲ 7	33	=
CY	75	▼ 6	45	▲ 10	58	▼ 11	58	▼ 3	45	▲ 7
LV	54	▼ 3	42	▲ 13	57	▼ 3	43	▲ 12	54	▲ 2
LT	58	▼ 6	40	▲ 11	56	▼ 8	44	▲ 6	51	▼ 8
LU	82	▲ 7	66	▲ 14	46	▼ 18	27	▲ 4	35	▼ 5
HU	69	▼ 4	56	▲ 14	46	▼ 12	41	▲ 13	26	▼ 8
MT	57	▼ 15	68	▲ 19	74	▼ 3	17	▲ 3	15	▼ 16
NL	79	▼ 1	69	▼ 2	55	▼ 6	21	▲ 6	50	=
AT	67	▼ 3	62	▲ 12	41	▼ 16	30	▼ 6	43	▼ 3
PL	54	▲ 2	45	▲ 18	60	▼ 2	28	▲ 5	53	▼ 7
PT	83	▲ 4	58	▲ 31	65	▼ 6	67	▲ 18	37	▼ 2
RO	58	▼ 4	40	▲ 5	47	▼ 6	56	▲ 14	34	▲ 2
SI	74	▲ 3	56	▲ 10	51	▼ 9	36	▼ 2	29	▼ 6
SK	66	▼ 2	46	▲ 15	46	▼ 13	40	▲ 14	49	▲ 2
FI	72	▼ 1	73	▲ 13	58	▼ 2	22	▲ 2	45	▼ 2
SE	80	▼ 1	85	▲ 9	51	▼ 2	19	▲ 3	50	▼ 6
UK	70	▲ 4	64	▲ 20	52	▼ 9	35	▲ 14	35	▼ 2

Longer-term trends also show some large increases in the number of respondents who are more likely to say that **climate change** is one of the most serious problems: it has increased since 2011 by more than 10 percentage points in 11 countries. Since 2011, there have been large rises in Portugal (+30 pp), Finland (+23 pp) and the United Kingdom (+20 pp). However, there are three countries that show a fall since 2011 of more than 10 percentage points: Cyprus (-21 pp), Slovenia (-11 pp) and Bulgaria (-10 pp).

QB1T   Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems?
(% - Climate change)
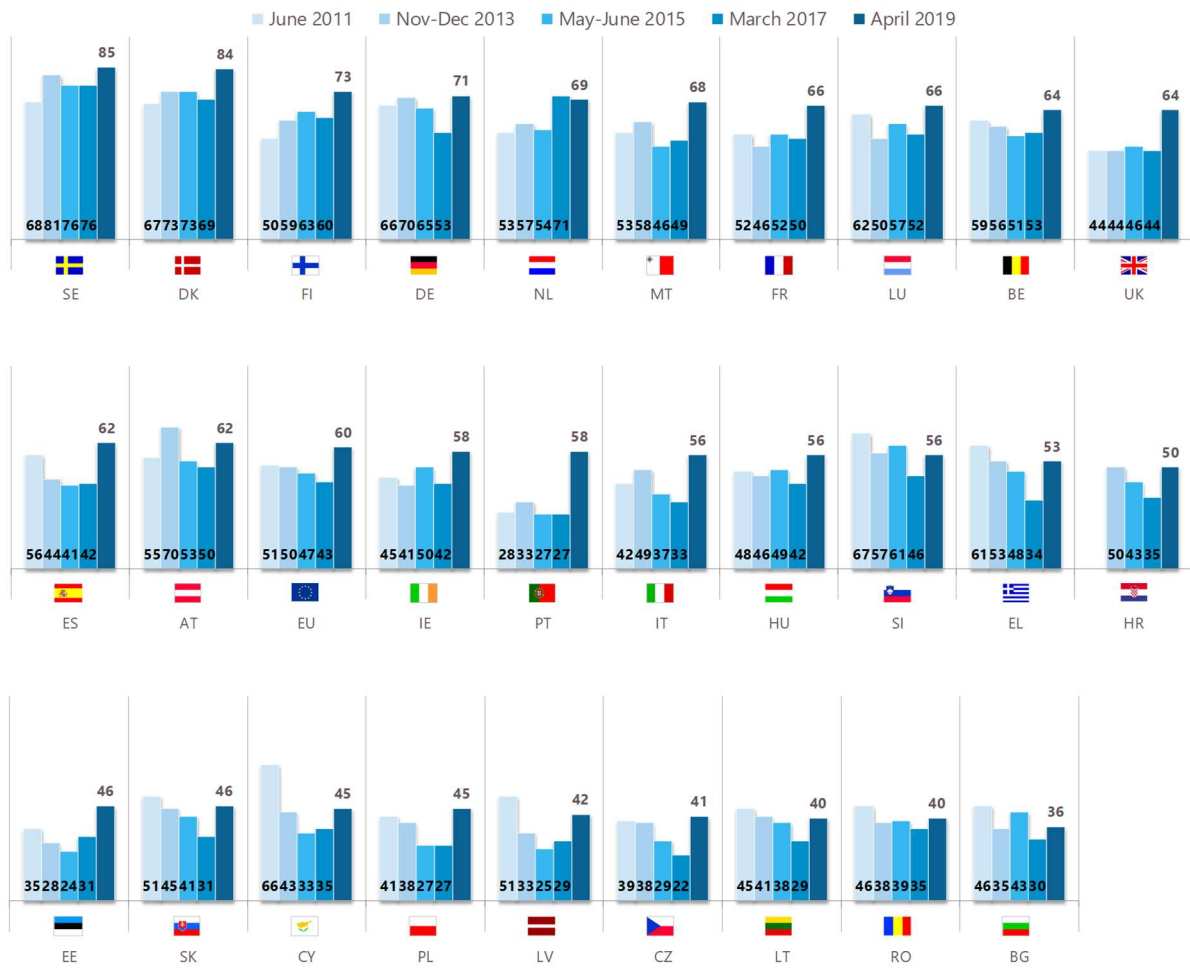
Considering the single most serious problem, the socio-demographic analysis illustrates no difference between men and women, but they do show the following:

- Although the differences are small, the younger the respondents, the more likely they are to say that **climate change** is the most serious problem. For example, 26% of 15-24 year olds mention climate change, compared to 21% of those aged over 55.

- Respondents who completed education aged 15 or younger are more likely than those who completed their education at an older age to say **poverty, hunger and a lack of drinking water** is the most serious problem. The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say **climate change** is the most serious problem. For instance, 28% of those who completed education aged 20 or older say climate change is the most serious problem, compared to 15% of those who completed it aged 15 or younger.

- Managers (33%) are the most likely to say **climate change** is the most serious problem, particularly compared to house persons (17%). House persons are the only occupation group where fewer than one in five think climate change is the most serious issue.

- Respondents who experience the most financial difficulties (34%) are more likely than those who experience fewer difficulties to mention **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** as the most serious issue. Respondents with the fewest financial difficulties, on the other hand, are the most likely to mention **climate change** (26%), and the least likely to mention the **economic situation** (10%).

- Unsurprisingly, respondents who have taken personal action to fight climate change are more likely to consider it the most serious problem (29% vs 14% who have not taken action).

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

(% - EU)

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Climate change	International terrorism	The economic situation	Armed conflicts	The increasing global population	Proliferation of nuclear weapons	Spread of infectious diseases
EU28	27	23	15	12	8	7	4	3
Gender								
Man	25	24	14	12	8	8	4	3
Woman	29	22	16	12	7	5	4	4
Age								
15-24	26	26	14	11	8	6	4	4
25-39	25	24	15	14	8	6	4	3
40-54	26	23	16	13	7	7	3	3
55 +	28	21	16	11	8	7	5	3
Education (End of)								
15-	33	15	16	14	7	4	4	4
16-19	26	20	17	14	9	6	4	3
20+	25	28	13	10	7	9	4	2
Still studying	25	29	15	10	8	6	4	2
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	24	25	14	15	6	7	4	3
Managers	23	33	13	10	7	8	4	2
Other white collars	25	21	16	14	8	8	4	3
Manual workers	28	20	16	13	8	6	4	4
House persons	30	17	16	14	8	4	4	4
Unemployed	28	22	13	15	7	6	3	4
Retired	29	20	16	10	8	6	5	3
Students	25	29	15	10	8	6	4	2
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	34	14	13	19	5	5	5	4
From time to time	27	18	16	17	7	6	4	4
Almost never/ Never	26	26	15	10	8	7	4	3
Has taken action to fight climate change								
Yes	27	29	12	10	7	6	4	3
No	26	14	20	15	9	7	4	4

Taking the combined results for climate change shows that respondents mention it as being one of the most serious problems facing the world today. They are more likely to be found in the following groups:

- Respondents aged 15-24, particularly compared to those aged above 55 (65% vs 58%);

- Respondents who completed education aged over 20 (68%), especially compared to those who completed education aged 15 or younger (50%);

- Managers (72%) and students (71%), particularly compared to house persons (50%);

- Those who have the fewest financial difficulties (64%);

- Those who have taken personal action to fight climate change (70%).

QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

(% - EU)

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Climate change	International terrorism	The economic situation	Armed conflicts	The increasing global population	Spread of infectious diseases	Proliferation of nuclear weapons
EU28	71	60	54	40	40	26	24	24
Gender								
Man	70	62	51	41	40	29	22	24
Woman	73	59	56	39	39	22	26	24
Age								
15-24	72	65	53	38	39	23	25	24
25-39	70	60	52	43	41	25	23	24
40-54	70	63	53	41	41	27	24	22
55 +	72	58	56	38	39	26	25	26
Education (End of)								
15-	72	50	55	43	38	20	29	24
16-19	70	57	56	41	39	25	26	24
20+	73	68	51	37	42	30	21	25
Still studying	71	71	52	38	39	26	25	24
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	71	66	50	43	40	25	21	26
Managers	73	72	47	35	43	33	19	24
Other white collars	69	62	55	41	41	28	25	23
Manual workers	70	56	56	43	39	23	25	23
House persons	68	50	57	46	40	19	31	23
Unemployed	71	54	49	45	37	22	24	23
Retired	72	57	56	36	39	25	25	26
Students	71	71	52	38	39	26	25	24
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	76	50	53	56	33	21	28	26
From time to time	69	53	54	49	38	22	29	24
Almost never/ Never	71	64	54	35	41	27	22	24
Has taken action to fight climate change								
Yes	75	70	51	38	40	27	23	25
No	66	46	58	43	39	24	27	24

2   Perceived seriousness of climate change

Respondents were asked how serious a problem they thought climate change is at the moment, using a scale from one to ten, where ten means "an extremely serious problem" and one means "not at all a serious problem"[10]. For the purpose of analysis, individual scores have been grouped together as follows:

- Ratings of 7-10 – a very serious problem;

- Ratings of 5-6 – a fairly serious problem;

- Ratings of 1-4 – not a serious problem.

Almost eight in ten respondents think climate change is a very serious problem

The average score of respondents seeing climate change as a very serious problem has increased slightly from 7.7 in 2017 to 8.0 in 2019.

One third of all respondents (33%, +6 percentage points) think climate change is an extremely serious problem (rating it 10).

Overall almost eight in ten (79%, +5 pp) see climate change as a very serious problem (rating it 7-10), while over one in ten (14%, -4 pp) think it is a fairly serious problem and 6% (=) think it is not a serious problem.

The proportion who think climate change is a very serious problem has increased for the second consecutive survey, after being stable from 2011 to 2015.

QB2R   And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

(% - EU28)

■ April 2019   ■ Mar. 2017   ■ May-June 2015   ▪ Nov.-Dec. 2013   ▪ June 2011

	April 2019	Mar. 2017	May-June 2015	Nov.-Dec. 2013	June 2011
TOTAL 'NOT A SERIOUS PROBLEM' (1-4)	6	6	8	9	9
TOTAL 'A FAIRLY SERIOUS PROBLEM' (5-6)	14	18	22	21	21
TOTAL 'A VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM' (7-10)	79	74	69	69	68
DON'T KNOW	1	2	1	1	2

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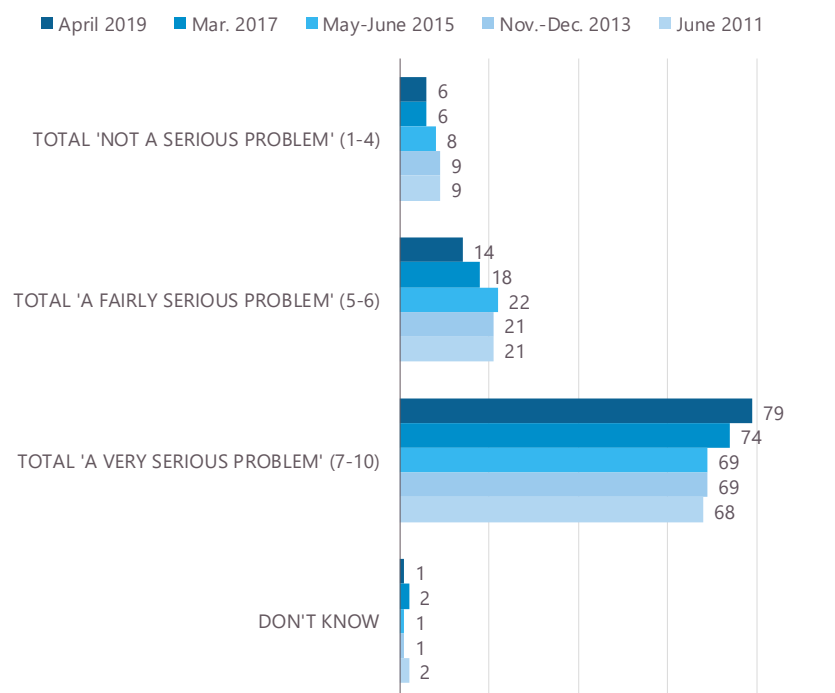
[10] QB2: And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

Across EU Member States, the average score ranges from 8.9 in Malta and 8.5 in Greece and Spain to 6.8 in Estonia and 6.9 in Latvia.

The majority of respondents in each country think climate change is a **very serious problem** (score of 7-10), with proportions ranging from 92% in Malta, 90% in Greece and 89% in Spain to 59% in Estonia and Latvia and 66% in Romania.

In 25 countries, at least one in ten respondents think climate change is a **fairly serious problem** (score of 5-6). The highest proportions are found in Latvia (28%), Estonia (25%) and Belgium and Romania (both 22%), and the lowest amongst those in Malta (6%), and Spain and Greece (both 7%).

Estonia (14%), Austria (13%) and Latvia (11%) are the only countries where at least one in ten think climate change is **not a serious problem** (score of 1-4).

There have been notable changes in responses since the previous survey in 2017:

- The largest increases in average scores are found in Malta (8.9, +0.9), Czechia (7.6, +0.7), Ireland (7.9, +0.6), Poland (7.6, +0.6) and the United Kingdom (7.8, +0.6). The Netherlands is the only country in which the average declined, but the change is small and from a high average (7.4, –0.2);

- Since 2017, there have been increases in the proportion of respondents viewing climate change as a very serious problem (scoring 7-10) in 25 Member States, and in six countries the increase is at least ten points: Czechia (71%, +14 pp), Malta (92%, +13 pp), Poland (70%, +12 pp), Slovakia (78%, +11 pp), the United Kingdom (75%, +1 pp) and Estonia (59%, +10 pp);

- Although respondents in the Netherlands (74%, –4 pp) and Romania (66%, –1 pp) are now less likely to think climate change is a very serious problem, the changes are small and the proportions still represent considerable majorities;

- There has been no change in Luxembourg (76%, =).

QB2R And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem". **(%)**

	Not a serious problem (1-4)	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	A fairly serious problem (5-6)	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	A very serious problem (7-10)	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Don't know	Average	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28	6	=	14	▼ 4	79	▲ 5	1	8,0	▲ 0,3
MT	1	▼ 3	6	▼ 10	92	▲ 13	1	8,9	▲ 0,9
CZ	8	▼ 4	20	▼ 10	71	▲ 14	1	7,6	▲ 0,7
IE	4	▼ 3	20	▼ 3	75	▲ 7	1	7,9	▲ 0,6
PL	5	▼ 4	20	▼ 7	70	▲ 12	5	7,6	▲ 0,6
UK	8	▼ 2	16	▼ 6	75	▲ 11	1	7,8	▲ 0,6
EE	14	▼ 4	25	▼ 4	59	▲ 10	2	6,8	▲ 0,5
DK	4	▼ 1	12	▼ 5	83	▲ 5	1	8,3	▲ 0,4
CY	3	▼ 1	13	▼ 5	83	▲ 7	1	8,3	▲ 0,4
DE	7	▼ 2	11	▼ 4	81	▲ 6	1	8,1	▲ 0,4
EL	3	=	7	▼ 5	90	▲ 5	0	8,5	▲ 0,3
ES	3	=	7	▼ 2	89	▲ 3	1	8,5	▲ 0,3
LV	11	▼ 4	28	▼ 2	59	▲ 6	2	6,9	▲ 0,3
PT	1	=	11	▼ 3	87	▲ 4	1	8,3	▲ 0,3
SI	7	=	16	▼ 4	76	▲ 5	1	7,9	▲ 0,3
SK	3	▼ 1	17	▼ 9	78	▲ 11	2	7,8	▲ 0,3
BG	4	▼ 1	14	▼ 2	79	▲ 7	3	8,2	▲ 0,3
IT	5	▲ 2	10	▼ 3	84	▲ 3	1	8,3	▲ 0,2
HU	3	=	11	▼ 2	85	▲ 2	1	8,3	▲ 0,2
HR	7	▼ 4	20	▲ 2	72	▲ 2	1	7,7	▲ 0,2
LU	8	▲ 3	15	▼ 3	76	=	1	8,0	▲ 0,2
AT	13	▲ 3	15	▼ 6	71	▲ 3	1	7,5	▲ 0,1
FI	9	▲ 1	14	▼ 3	76	▲ 2	1	7,6	▲ 0,1
SE	4	=	12	▼ 2	84	▲ 3	0	8,1	▲ 0,1
BE	5	▼ 1	22	▼ 1	73	▲ 3	0	7,5	=
FR	6	▲ 3	12	▼ 5	82	▲ 3	0	8,1	=
LT	9	▲ 1	19	▼ 2	72	▲ 2	0	7,6	=
RO	6	▼ 2	22	▼ 1	66	▼ 1	6	7,6	=
NL	7	▲ 2	19	▲ 3	74	▼ 4	0	7,4	▼ 0,2

There have been notable changes in responses since 2011: there have been increases in the proportion of respondents viewing climate change as a **very serious problem** (scoring 7-10) in 20 Member States and in seven countries the increase is at least of 15 percentage points: the United Kingdom (75%, +26 pp), Denmark (83%, +24 pp), Finland (76%, +22 pp), Sweden (84%, +19 pp), Ireland (75%, +18 pp), the Netherlands (74%, +16pp) and Malta (92%, +15 pp).

QB2R   And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".
   (% - A very serious problem (7-10))
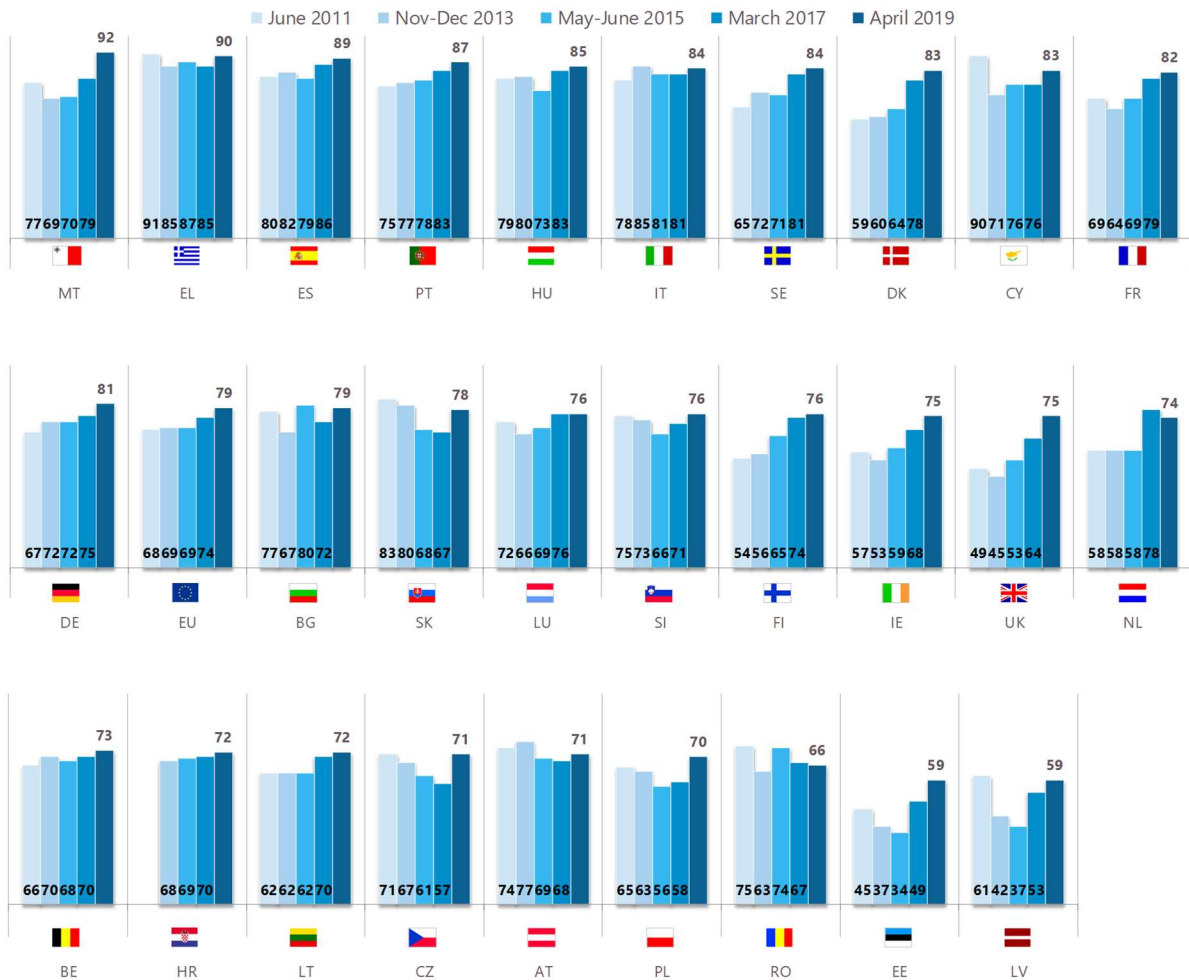
As was the case in 2017, there are generally only minor differences between socio-demographic groups. In particular there is general consensus between genders, and across age groups that climate change is a very serious issue, although women and those aged 25-54 are slightly more likely to say this.

Other socio-demographic groups that are most likely to say that climate change is a very serious problem are:

- Those who completed full-time education aged 20 or older (83%), compared with 77% of those who finished education aged 19 or younger;

- Managers (84%), students and other white-collar workers (both 83%), particularly compared to manual workers and retired persons (both 77%);

- Respondents who think climate change is the biggest problem facing the world (94%), compared to 62% of those who think that climate change is not a problem;

- Respondents who have taken personal action to fight climate change (87%), compared with those who have not (68%).

QB2R   And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem". **(% - EU)**

	Not a serious problem (1-4)	A fairly serious problem (5-6)	A very serious problem (7-10)	Average
EU28	6	14	79	8,0
Gender				
Man	7	14	78	7,9
Woman	4	13	81	8,1
Age				
15-24	6	14	79	8,0
25-39	6	12	81	8,1
40-54	6	13	81	8,0
55 +	6	15	77	8,0
Education (End of)				
15-	6	14	77	7,9
16-19	6	15	77	7,9
20+	5	12	83	8,2
Still studying	5	11	83	8,2
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	5	14	80	8,1
Managers	7	9	84	8,2
Other white collars	5	12	83	8,1
Manual workers	7	15	77	7,9
House persons	6	14	78	7,9
Unemployed	7	14	78	8,0
Retired	5	15	77	8,0
Students	5	11	83	8,2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	7	16	75	7,9
From time to time	6	14	78	7,9
Almost never/ Never	6	13	80	8,1
Climate change				
Biggest problem	1	5	94	9,0
One of the problems	2	9	89	8,4
Not a problem	12	23	62	7,0
Has taken action to fight climate change				
Yes	3	9	87	8,4
No	10	20	68	7,4

II. TAKING ACTION TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE

The second chapter of this report focuses on taking action to address climate change. The question of which entity is responsible for tackling climate change in the EU is discussed, as well as whether respondents have taken any personal action to fight it. The proportion of respondents taking environmentally-friendly actions, such as recycling, is also reviewed.

1   Responsibility for tackling climate change

Respondents were asked who, within the EU, they considered responsible for tackling climate change. They were able to choose multiple responses from a list of options[11].

The majority think responsibility for tackling climate change lies with national governments, business and industry

More than half of all respondents think **national governments** (55%) or **business and industry** (51%) are responsible for tackling climate change, while almost half (49%) mentioned the **European Union**. More than one third think they personally (36%) are responsible, while 33% think responsibility lies with **regional and local authorities**. More than one quarter (28%) say **environmental groups** are responsible.

Just over one in ten (11%) say that tackling climate change is the responsibility of **all of the actors listed**.

There have been considerable changes in these results since 2017. Respondents are now much more likely to say responsibility for tackling climate change lies with themselves personally (+14 pp), business and industry (+13 percentage points), national governments (+12 pp), regional and local authorities (+11 pp) or the European Union (+10 pp). They are, however, less likely to say responsibility lies with all of the actors mentioned (-9 pp).
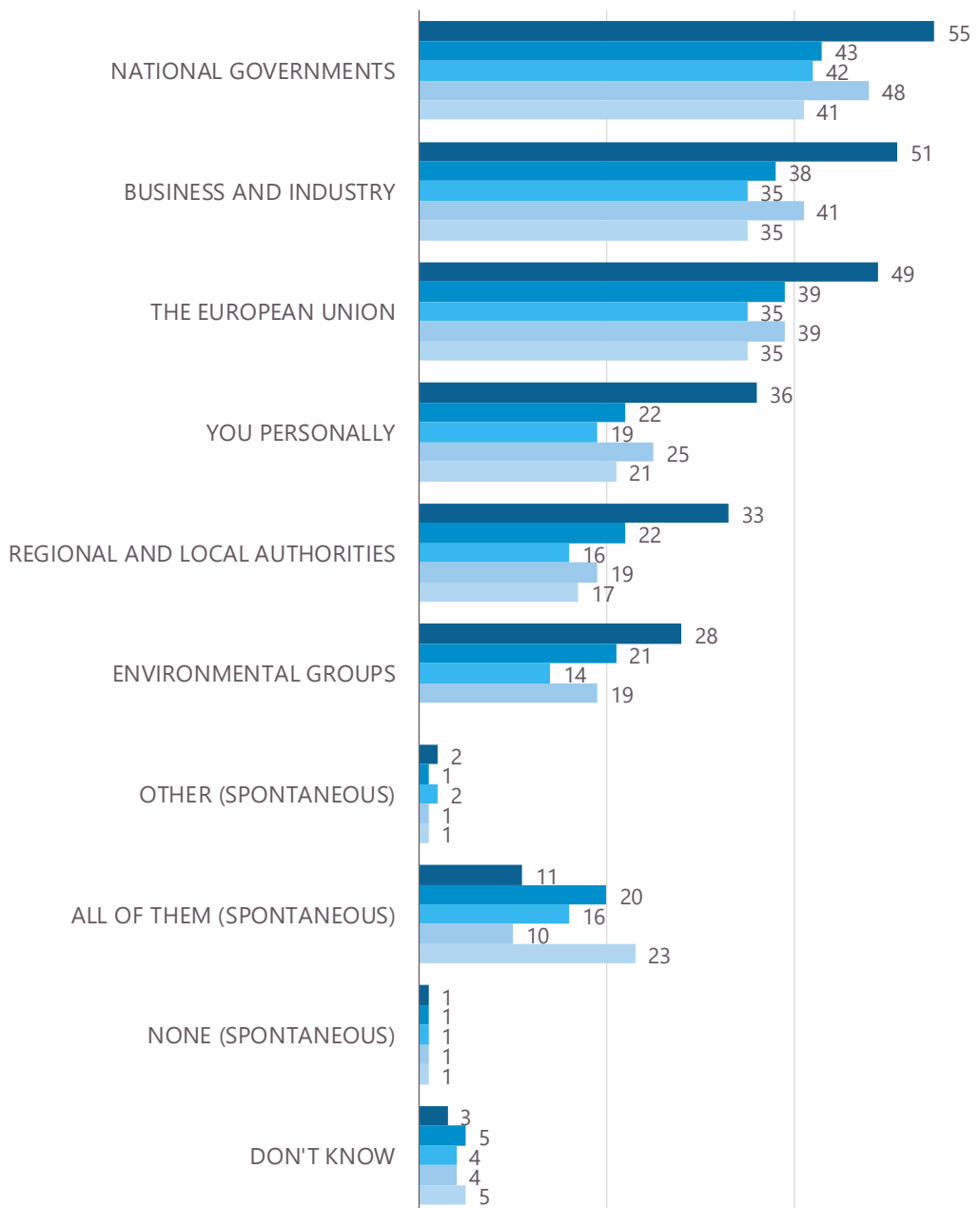
The longer-term trend since June 2011 shows that respondents are now much more likely to mention each individual actor than they were at that time.

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[11] QB3: In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
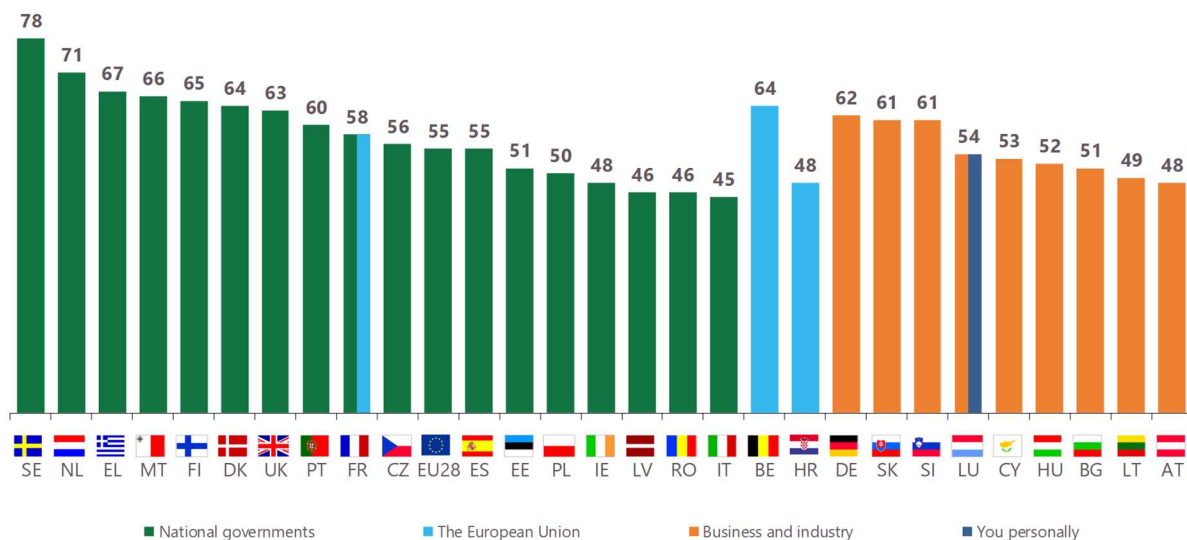
QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(% - EU28)

■ April 2019 ■ Mar. 2017 ■ May-June 2015 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2013 ■ June 2011

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS
- 55
- 43
- 42
- 48
- 41

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
- 51
- 38
- 35
- 41
- 35

THE EUROPEAN UNION
- 49
- 39
- 35
- 39
- 35

YOU PERSONALLY
- 36
- 22
- 19
- 25
- 21

REGIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES
- 33
- 22
- 16
- 19
- 17

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS
- 28
- 21
- 14
- 19

OTHER (SPONTANEOUS)
- 2
- 1
- 2
- 1
- 1

ALL OF THEM (SPONTANEOUS)
- 11
- 20
- 16
- 10
- 23

NONE (SPONTANEOUS)
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1

DON'T KNOW
- 3
- 5
- 4
- 4
- 5

The national results show that in 16 countries, respondents are most likely to think that **national governments** are responsible for tackling climate change, with the highest proportions amongst those in Sweden (78%), the Netherlands (71%) and Greece (67%). At the other end of the scale 37% in Slovenia, 41% in Austria and 43% in Hungary also think that national governments are responsible.

QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)

78	71	67	66	65	64	63	60	58	56	55	55	51	50	48	46	46	45	64	48	62	61	61	54	53	52	51	49	48

SE NL EL MT FI DK UK PT FR CZ EU28 ES EE PL IE LV RO IT BE HR DE SK SI LU CY HU BG LT AT

■ National governments   ■ The European Union   ■ Business and industry   ■ You personally

Respondents in the Netherlands (67%), Greece (64%), and Finland and Germany (both 62%) are the most likely in the EU to say that **business and industry** are responsible for tackling climate change, although Germany is the only country in which this is the most mentioned actor. Overall there are eight countries where business and industry is mentioned the most. Respondents in Poland (32%), Ireland (39%) and Italy (41%), on the other hand, have the lowest proportions of respondents who mention business and industry.

In France, national governments and the **European Union** rank equally as the most mentioned actors (both 58%). The EU is also the most mentioned in Belgium (64%) and Croatia (48%). Large proportions in Sweden (72%), and the Netherlands (67%) also say the EU is responsible for tackling climate change. This compares to 34% of respondents in Latvia and Hungary and 36% in Lithuania who say the same.

In Luxembourg, business and industry and **respondents themselves** are the actors most often cited as being responsible for tackling climate change (both 54%). Across the EU, however, respondents themselves are most often seen as responsible by those in Sweden (62%), the Netherlands (60%) and Finland (55%). At the other end of the scale, 17% in Poland and 18% in Bulgaria and Hungary think the same way.

More than four in ten respondents in Sweden and Portugal (both 49%), Romania (42%) and Malta (41%) say the **regional and local authorities** are responsible, compared to 21% in Czechia and 25% in Latvia and Hungary. Only a minority of respondents in each country say that **environmental groups** are responsible for tackling climate change, with proportions ranging from 45% in Malta, 40% in Croatia and 38% in Lithuania to 18% in Czechia and the Netherlands and 22% in Hungary.

Finally, in 18 countries at least one in ten spontaneously say that **all of the actors** mentioned are responsible, with the highest proportions in Malta (25%) and Portugal (23%).

QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) **(%)**

	National governments	Business and industry	The European Union	You personally	Regional and local authorities	Environmental groups	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	**55**	51	49	36	33	*28*	2	11	1	3
BE	54	58	**64**	47	36	*34*	2	0	0	1
BG	48	**51**	39	*18*	29	26	1	17	1	7
CZ	**56**	54	43	19	21	*18*	4	2	1	4
DK	**64**	58	60	52	37	*23*	1	18	0	1
DE	51	**62**	52	48	35	*23*	2	17	1	2
EE	**51**	43	39	33	*29*	30	3	15	2	6
IE	**48**	39	45	43	33	*30*	2	15	0	1
EL	**67**	64	56	32	38	*26*	3	13	1	1
ES	**55**	52	48	36	34	*23*	0	14	0	2
FR	**58**	53	**58**	41	*31*	*31*	1	5	1	4
HR	44	46	**48**	*30*	32	40	1	8	1	2
IT	**45**	41	43	*20*	26	23	1	14	1	6
CY	50	**53**	42	31	31	*26*	1	13	1	3
LV	**46**	44	34	28	*25*	33	4	5	1	6
LT	45	**49**	36	33	*28*	38	4	12	1	2
LU	46	**54**	52	**54**	*30*	31	2	11	1	1
HU	43	**52**	34	*18*	25	22	1	14	1	3
MT	**66**	43	59	*40*	41	45	1	25	1	2
NL	**71**	67	67	60	29	*18*	1	2	1	1
AT	41	**48**	47	*33*	34	35	3	15	0	1
PL	**50**	32	37	*17*	32	27	1	11	1	6
PT	**60**	55	56	*31*	49	33	1	23	0	3
RO	**46**	45	43	*26*	42	37	3	5	1	7
SI	37	**61**	39	*25*	27	*25*	3	16	0	1
SK	58	**61**	49	34	37	*33*	2	7	0	2
FI	**65**	62	57	55	30	*24*	1	5	0	1
SE	**78**	57	72	62	49	*28*	2	4	0	1
UK	**63**	43	45	43	37	*36*	2	11	1	4

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

The results from the trend analysis show that in most countries, respondents are now more likely to mention each actor than they were in 2017.

In 26 countries, respondents are now more likely to say **national governments** should be responsible for tackling climate change, with the largest increases amongst those in the United Kingdom (63%, +32 pp), Germany (51%, +18 pp) and Estonia (51%, +17 pp). The exceptions are Ireland (48%, –1 pp) and Austria (41%, –4 pp).

In all but two countries, respondents increasingly think **business and industry** is responsible, and in nine countries the increases are by at least ten points. The largest increases are seen amongst those in Germany (62%, +24 pp), the United Kingdom (43%, +24 pp), Greece (64%, +13 pp) and Slovenia (61%, +13 pp). The exceptions are Austria (48%, –1 pp) and Czechia (54%, –1 pp)

The Netherlands (67%, –1 pp) is the only country in which respondents are now less likely to think the **European Union** is responsible. By contrast, those in the United Kingdom (45%, +22 pp), Portugal (56%, +18 pp), Germany (52%, +17 pp) and Estonia (39%, +16 pp) are now much more likely to think the EU is responsible.

In all but one country, respondents are also now more likely to think that **they are personally** responsible for fighting climate change, with the biggest increases seen amongst those in the United Kingdom (43%, +29 pp), Germany (48%, +25 pp) and Estonia (33%, +18 pp).

Czechia (21%, –1 pp) is the only country in which respondents are less likely to think that **regional and local authorities** are responsible than they were in 2017. By contrast, those in the United Kingdom (37%, +25 pp), Germany (35%, +20 pp) and Slovakia (37%, +17 pp) are now much more likely to think these authorities are responsible.

There are 19 countries in which respondents are now more likely to say that **environmental groups** are responsible for tackling climate change, with the largest increases amongst those in the United Kingdom (36%, +23 pp), Slovakia (33%, +16 pp), Malta (45%, +14 pp) and Croatia (40%, +14 pp). The largest decline in mentions is seen in Czechia (18%, –6 pp).

QB3   In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) **(%)**

	National governments	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Business and industry	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	The European Union	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	You personally	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Regional and local authorities	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Environmental groups	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28	55	▲ 12	51	▲ 13	49	▲ 10	36	▲ 14	33	▲ 11	28	▲ 7	2	▲ 1	11	▼ 9	1	=	3
BE	54	▲ 7	58	▲ 8	64	▲ 8	47	▲ 7	36	▲ 7	34	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	0	▼ 6	0	=	1
BG	48	▲ 6	51	▲ 9	39	▲ 8	18	▲ 7	29	▲ 4	26	▲ 5	1	=	17	▼ 7	1	=	7
CZ	56	▲ 2	54	▼ 1	43	▲ 4	19	▲ 2	21	▼ 1	18	▼ 6	4	▲ 2	2	▼ 5	1	=	4
DK	64	▲ 11	58	▲ 11	60	▲ 8	52	▲ 13	37	▲ 9	23	=	1		18	▲ 1	0	=	1
DE	51	▲ 18	62	▲ 24	52	▲ 17	48	▲ 25	35	▲ 20	23	▲ 10	2	▲ 1	17	▼ 20	1	=	2
EE	51	▲ 17	43	▲ 9	39	▲ 16	33	▲ 18	29	▲ 14	30	▲ 9	3	▲ 1	15	▼ 5	2	=	6
IE	48	▼ 1	39	▲ 5	45	▲ 1	43	▲ 7	33	▲ 3	30	▲ 1	2	=	15	▲ 4	0	=	1
EL	67	▲ 13	64	▲ 13	56	▲ 12	32	▲ 15	38	▲ 13	26	▲ 7	3	▲ 2	13	▼ 9	1	▲ 1	1
ES	55	▲ 8	52	▲ 9	48	▲ 1	36	▲ 15	34	▲ 9	23	▲ 5	0	=	14	▼ 7	0	▼ 1	2
FR	58	▲ 5	53	▲ 10	58	▲ 7	41	▲ 8	31	▲ 5	31	▼ 2	1	=	5	▲ 1	1	=	4
HR	44	▲ 8	46	▲ 12	48	▲ 11	30	▲ 15	32	▲ 12	40	▲ 14	1	=	8	▼ 5	1	▲ 1	2
IT	45	▲ 3	41	▲ 12	43	▲ 12	20	▲ 11	26	▲ 7	23	▲ 6	1	▼ 2	14	▼ 5	1	▼ 1	6
CY	50	▲ 6	53	▲ 6	42	▲ 5	31	▼ 1	31	▲ 5	26	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	13	▼ 3	1	▼ 1	3
LV	46	▲ 11	44	▲ 4	34	▲ 11	28	▲ 11	25	▲ 10	33	▲ 3	4	=	5	▼ 3	1	▼ 2	6
LT	45	▲ 4	49	▲ 5	36	▲ 2	33	▲ 5	28	▲ 1	38	▼ 1	4	▲ 1	12	▼ 5	1	▼ 1	2
LU	46	▲ 2	54	▲ 2	52	▲ 3	54	▲ 10	30	▲ 5	31	=	2	▲ 1	11	▼ 1	1	=	1
HU	43	▲ 9	52	▲ 3	34	▲ 6	18	▲ 5	25	▲ 7	22	▲ 6	1	=	14	=	1	▼ 3	3
MT	66	▲ 10	43	▲ 10	59	▲ 6	40	▲ 11	41	▲ 9	45	▲ 14	1	▲ 1	25	▲ 4	1	=	2
NL	71	▲ 3	67	▲ 4	67	▼ 1	60	▲ 5	29	▲ 3	18	▼ 3	1	=	2	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	1
AT	41	▼ 4	48	▼ 1	47	▲ 2	33	▲ 2	34	▲ 1	35	▼ 2	3	▲ 1	15	▼ 2	0	=	1
PL	50	▲ 9	32	▲ 4	37	▲ 4	17	▲ 5	32	▲ 9	27	▲ 7	1	▼ 1	11	▼ 6	1	▼ 1	6
PT	60	▲ 10	55	▲ 7	56	▲ 18	31	▲ 12	49	▲ 13	33	▲ 9	1	=	23	▲ 3	0	=	3
RO	46	▲ 8	45	▲ 3	43	▲ 11	26	▲ 8	42	▲ 5	37	▲ 8	3	▲ 1	5	▼ 2	1	▼ 1	7
SI	37	▲ 2	61	▲ 13	39	▲ 5	25	▲ 9	27	▲ 7	25	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	16	▼ 2	0	▼ 1	1
SK	58	▲ 12	61	▲ 5	49	▲ 14	34	▲ 15	37	▲ 17	33	▲ 16	2	=	7	▲ 1	0	=	2
FI	65	▲ 15	62	▲ 3	57	▲ 11	55	▲ 13	30	▲ 5	24	▼ 4	1	=	5	▼ 8	0	=	1
SE	78	▲ 9	57	▲ 5	72	▲ 5	62	▲ 3	49	▲ 8	28	=	2	=	4	▼ 3	0	▼ 1	1
UK	63	▲ 32	43	▲ 24	45	▲ 22	43	▲ 29	37	▲ 25	36	▲ 23	2	▲ 2	11	▼ 26	1	▼ 1	4

The socio-demographic analysis shows no difference based on gender, but does illustrate the following:

- Respondents aged 25-54 are more likely than other age groups to say that business and industry or regional and local authorities are responsible. Respondents aged 15-24 are the least likely to think national governments are responsible, particularly compared to those aged 40 or older (50% vs 56%). Respondents aged 15-54 are more likely than those aged over 55 to think they personally are responsible. For example, 40% of 25-39 year olds think this way, compared to 32% of those aged 55 or older. Respondents aged over 55 are more likely than younger respondents to think national governments are responsible (60% vs 52%).

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think that **business and industry**, the **European Union**, **themselves personally**, or **regional and local authorities** are responsible for tackling climate change. For example, 56% who completed education aged over 20 think the EU is responsible, compared to 41% who completed education aged 15 or younger.

- Managers are the most likely to think that **national governments** (60%), **business and industry** (57%), the **European Union** (57%) or **themselves personally** (50%) are responsible. House persons are generally the least likely to think that each of these actors is responsible, although in the case of themselves personally this position is shared with unemployed and retired persons (all 30%).

- Respondents who experience the fewest financial difficulties are more likely to think that **national governments** (57%) or **themselves personally** (39%) are responsible, compared to those who experience greater financial difficulties.

- Respondents who think that climate change is the most serious or one of the most serious problems facing the world are more likely to consider each actor as responsible, compared to those who think climate change is not a problem. For example, 46% of those who see climate change as the most serious problem say that they are personally responsible, compared to 27% who think climate change is not a problem.

- In a similar vein, the more serious a respondent considers climate change to be, the more likely they are to think each actor – or all actors combined – are responsible.

- Respondents who have taken personal action to fight climate change are more likely to think that each actor is responsible, compared to those who have not taken action.

QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(% - EU)

	National governments	Business and industry	The European Union	You personally	Regional and local authorities	Environmental groups	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
EU28	55	51	49	36	33	28	11	2
Gender								
Man	56	51	50	35	33	26	10	1
Woman	53	50	48	37	34	30	12	2
Age								
15-24	50	48	49	37	29	30	13	2
25-39	54	53	51	40	35	30	11	2
40-54	56	54	52	39	35	28	12	1
55 +	56	48	46	32	32	26	10	2
Education (End of)								
15-	52	46	41	27	31	24	12	2
16-19	52	50	47	34	33	28	11	2
20+	60	54	56	44	36	29	10	1
Still studying	53	50	50	38	30	29	15	2
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	58	53	54	39	36	28	12	1
Managers	60	57	57	50	38	29	12	1
Other white collars	56	54	51	41	37	31	10	1
Manual workers	52	52	49	35	33	29	11	2
House persons	49	44	43	30	30	27	14	2
Unemployed	50	47	45	30	31	29	11	2
Retired	55	47	45	30	31	24	10	2
Students	53	50	50	38	30	29	15	2
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	52	49	49	30	33	29	9	1
From time to time	50	48	46	29	33	29	11	2
Almost never/ Never	57	52	50	39	33	27	11	2
Climate change								
Biggest problem	61	57	56	46	39	31	13	1
One of the problems	59	55	54	41	36	29	12	1
Not a problem	47	42	40	27	27	24	10	2
Has taken action to fight climate change								
Yes	59	57	53	46	38	30	12	1
No	47	41	43	22	25	24	9	2

2   Personal action to tackle climate change

The proportion of respondents who say they have taken personal action to fight climate change has increased significantly since 2017

Respondents were asked if they have taken any personal action to fight climate change in the past six months[12]. 60% say they have, while just over one third (37%) say they have not.

The proportion who say they have taken personal action in the past six months has increased considerably since 2017 (+11 percentage points) and is now at its highest ever point.

QB5   Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
(% - EU28)

■ April 2019   ■ Mar. 2017   ■ May-June 2015   ■ Nov.-Dec. 2013   ■ June 2011
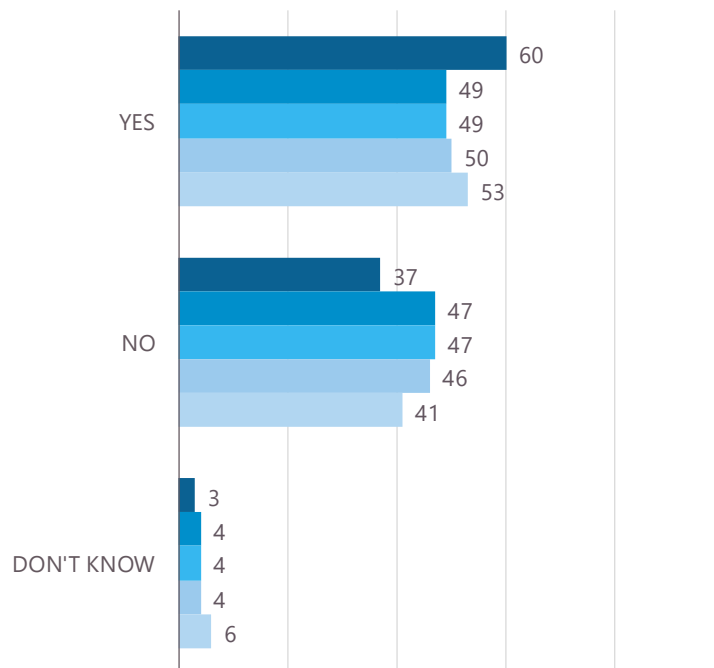
	April 2019	Mar. 2017	May-June 2015	Nov.-Dec. 2013	June 2011
YES	60	49	49	50	53
NO	37	47	47	46	41
DON'T KNOW	3	4	4	4	6

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

At a national level, the majority of respondents in 22 countries say they have personally taken action to fight climate change in the past six months. More than eight in ten respondents in Malta (88%), Sweden (84%), Finland (82%) and Luxembourg (81%) say this, compared to 29% in Romania, 32% in Bulgaria and 40% in Poland.

QB5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months? (%)

Yes   No   Don't know
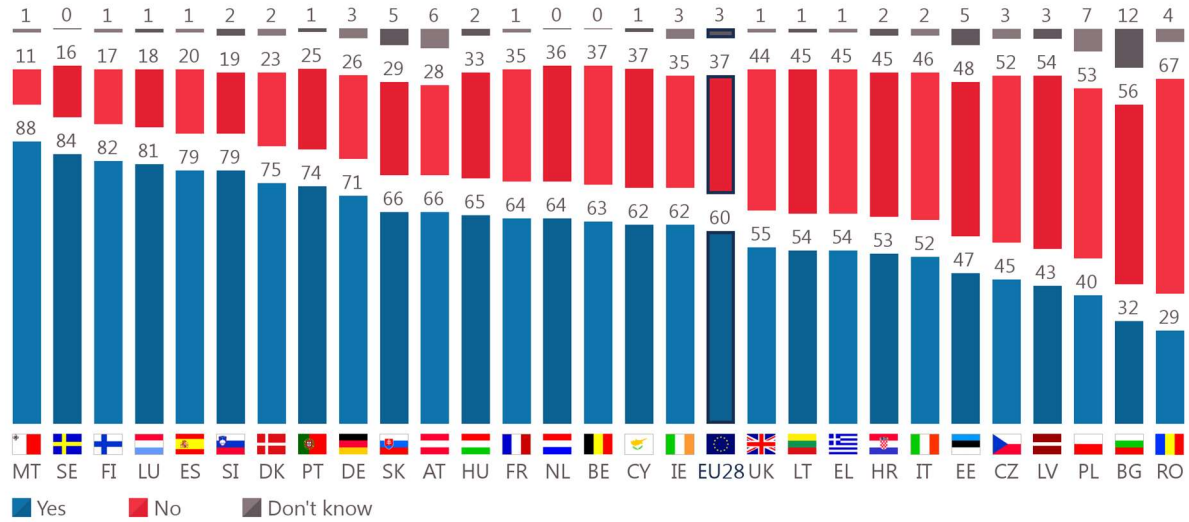
Since 2017, personal action on climate change has increased in every country, and in 17 Member States the increase is at least ten percentage points. In particular, personal action has increased considerably amongst respondents in Slovakia (66%, +22 pp), Italy (52%, +18 pp), Spain (79%, +17 pp), Hungary (65%, +17 pp) and Finland (82%, +17 pp).

QB5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months? **(%)**

		Yes	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	No	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		60	▲ 11	37	▼ 10	3
SK		66	▲ 22	29	▼ 22	5
IT		52	▲ 18	46	▼ 18	2
ES		79	▲ 17	20	▼ 17	1
HU		65	▲ 17	33	▼ 18	2
FI		82	▲ 17	17	▼ 16	1
BE		63	▲ 16	37	▼ 16	0
UK		55	▲ 15	44	▼ 11	1
DK		75	▲ 15	23	▼ 13	2
HR		53	▲ 15	45	▼ 15	2
PT		74	▲ 14	25	▼ 13	1
EE		47	▲ 13	48	▼ 10	5
MT		88	▲ 13	11	▼ 14	1
SI		79	▲ 13	19	▼ 12	2
IE		62	▲ 12	35	▼ 14	3
LV		43	▲ 12	54	▼ 13	3
BG		32	▲ 11	56	▼ 11	12
PL		40	▲ 10	53	▼ 10	7
RO		29	▲ 9	67	▼ 10	4
CY		62	▲ 8	37	▼ 8	1
CZ		45	▲ 7	52	▼ 6	3
LU		81	▲ 7	18	▼ 7	1
FR		64	▲ 6	35	▼ 6	1
DE		71	▲ 6	26	▲ 1	3
LT		54	▲ 6	45	▼ 5	1
AT		66	▲ 6	28	▼ 6	6
NL		64	▲ 5	36	▼ 5	0
SE		84	▲ 5	16	▼ 3	0
EL		54	▲ 4	45	▼ 5	1

Longer-term trends also show some large increases in the number of respondents who say that they have taken personal action in the past six months. Since 2011, there have been large rises of more than 20 percentage points in Malta (+24 pp), Lithuania (+22 pp) and Denmark (+20 pp). However, there are four countries that show a fall since 2011: Bulgaria (–7 pp), the United Kingdom (–5 pp), Ireland (–4 pp) and Cyprus (–3 pp).

QB5   Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
       (% - Yes)

Legend: ■ June 2011 ■ Nov-Dec 2013 ■ May-June 2015 ■ March 2017 ■ April 2019

Row 1:
- MT: 88 — 64 60 58 75
- SE: 84 — 75 80 76 79
- FI: 82 — 65 57 66 65
- LU: 81 — 74 72 71 74
- ES: 79 — 71 61 66 62
- SI: 79 — 74 71 72 66
- DK: 75 — 55 56 53 60
- PT: 74 — 56 53 56 60
- DE: 71 — 63 65 66 65
- AT: 66 — 60 62 54 60

Row 2:
- SK: 66 — 47 45 43 44
- HU: 65 — 53 49 52 48
- FR: 64 — 51 50 57 58
- NL: 64 — 59 54 47 59
- BE: 63 — 54 49 51 47
- IE: 62 — 66 50 52 50
- CY: 62 — 65 54 48 54
- EU: 60 — 53 50 49 49
- UK: 55 — 60 46 45 40
- EL: 54 — 54 52 40 50

Row 3:
- LT: 54 — 32 35 38 48
- HR: 53 — 41 38 38
- IT: 52 — 45 43 34 34
- EE: 47 — 32 25 28 34
- CZ: 45 — 45 38 36 38
- LV: 43 — 33 30 23 31
- PL: 40 — 30 32 30 30
- BG: 32 — 39 27 19 21
- RO: 29 — 27 23 25 20
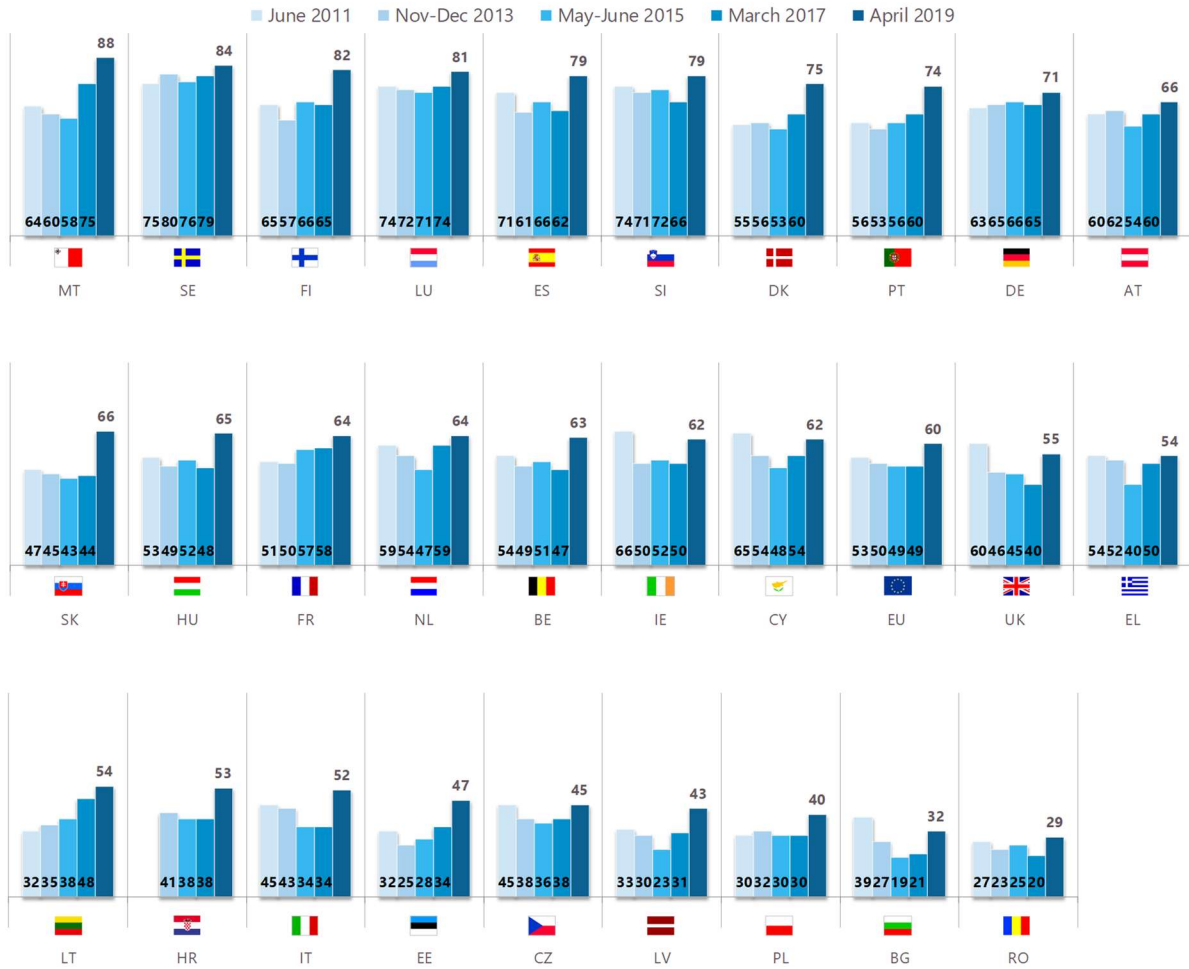
The socio-demographic analysis shows no difference based on gender, but does illustrates the following:

- Respondents aged 40-54 are the most likely to say that they have taken personal action, particularly compared to 15-24 year olds (64% vs 57%).

- Those who completed education aged over 20 are more likely to say they have taken action than those who completed education at a younger age, and in particular those who completed education aged 15 or younger (69% vs 54%);

- Managers are more likely than other occupation groups to say they have taken action, particularly in comparison to the unemployed (72% vs 53%);

- Those who experience the fewest financial difficulties (64%) are more likely to say they have taken action than those who experience greater financial difficulties (52%-54%).

As was the case in 2015 and 2017, there is a close link between those who consider climate change a serious problem and those taking personal action:

- Respondents who think climate change is the most serious problem (76%) or one of the most serious problems (66%) are more likely to say that they have taken action than those who do not think it is one of the most serious problems (46%);

- The more serious a problem a respondent thinks climate change is, the more likely they are to say they have taken action.

QB5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months? **(% - EU)**

	Yes	No	Don't Know
EU28	60	37	3
Gender			
Man	59	39	2
Woman	62	35	3
Age			
15-24	57	41	2
25-39	61	37	2
40-54	64	33	3
55 +	59	38	3
Education (End of)			
15-	54	43	3
16-19	58	40	2
20+	69	29	2
Still studying	58	40	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	67	30	3
Managers	72	26	2
Other white collars	63	35	2
Manual workers	59	38	3
House persons	56	41	3
Unemployed	53	45	2
Retired	56	41	3
Students	58	40	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	52	46	2
From time to time	54	43	3
Almost never/ Never	64	34	2
Climate change			
Biggest problem	76	23	1
One of the problems	66	32	2
Not a problem	46	51	3
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	34	62	4
A fairly serious problem	42	55	3
A very serious problem	66	32	2

3 Types of individual action

All respondents, including those who said in the previous question that they have not taken personal action to fight climate change, were shown a list of actions and asked which, if any, they had taken[13].

For the current survey, two additional actions were introduced in addition to those asked about in 2013, 2015 and 2017: "You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly" and "You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly".

93% of respondents have taken at least one personal action that helps tackle climate change

Although 60% of respondents say they have personally taken action to fight climate change over the past six months, when asked about specific actions almost all respondents (93%) have taken at least one personal action that helps fight climate change.

75% try to **reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling**, while 62% say they **try to cut down on their consumption of disposable items whenever possible**. These are the only actions taken by at least half of all respondents, although almost half (48%) say that **when buying a new household appliance, lower energy consumption is an important factor in their choice**.

More than one third (37%) regularly **use environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car**, while 24% say they **have insulated their home better to reduce their energy consumption.** Almost one in five (18%) consider **the carbon footprint of their food purchases and sometimes adapt their shopping accordingly**, while 16% say they **have installed equipment in their home to control and reduce their energy consumption**.

Just over one in ten say they have **bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in their choice** (12%), that they have **switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources** (12%), or that they **consider the carbon footprint of their transport when planning their holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt their plans accordingly** (12%).

Installing solar panels (6%), buying a low-energy home (5%) or buying an electric car (1%) are the least common actions.

6% say that they have not taken any of these actions, while 3% have taken some other action.

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[13] QB6: Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Comparing the current results to those from 2017 shows that respondents are now more likely to say they take each action, reversing the trend seen between 2015 and 2017. The following actions face the most notable increases: taking lower energy consumption into account when buying appliances (+11 pp), regularly using environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car (+11 pp), installing equipment in the home to control and reduce energy consumption (+8 pp), trying to cut down consumption of disposable items (+6 pp) and better insulating the home to reduce energy consumption (+6 pp).

The longer-term trends show that the proportion of respondents taking almost all actions is now at its highest level since the option was included in the question. The exceptions are buying an electric car, buying a low energy home, and buying a new car with low fuel consumption as an important factor in the choice.

QB6   Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU28)

■ April 2019   ■ Mar. 2017   ■ May-June 2015   ■ Nov.-Dec. 2013   ■ June 2011

YOU TRY TO REDUCE YOUR WASTE AND
YOU REGULARLY SEPARATE IT FOR RECYCLING
- 75
- 71
- 74
- 69
- 66

YOU TRY TO CUT DOWN ON YOUR CONSUMPTION OF DISPOSABLE
ITEMS WHENEVER POSSIBLE, E.G. PLASTIC BAGS
FROM THE SUPERMARKET, EXCESSIVE PACKAGING
- 62
- 56
- 57
- 51
- 46

WHEN BUYING A NEW HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE
E.G. WASHING MACHINE, FRIDGE OR TV, LOWER ENERGY
CONSUMPTION IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN YOUR CHOICE
- 48
- 37
- 42
- 34
- 30

YOU REGULARLY USE ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY ALTERNATIVES
TO YOUR PRIVATE CAR SUCH AS WALKING, CYCLING, TAKING
PUBLIC TRANSPORT OR CAR-SHARING
- 37
- 26
- 36
- 28
- 26

YOU HAVE INSULATED YOUR HOME BETTER
TO REDUCE YOUR ENERGY CONSUMPTION
- 24
- 18
- 23
- 21
- 18

YOU CONSIDER THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF YOUR FOOD
PURCHASES AND SOMETIMES ADAPT YOUR SHOPPING
ACCORDINGLY
- 18

YOU HAVE INSTALLED EQUIPMENT IN YOUR HOME
TO CONTROL AND REDUCE YOUR ENERGY
CONSUMPTION (E.G. SMART METER)*
- 16
- 8

YOU HAVE BOUGHT A NEW CAR AND ITS LOW FUEL CONSUMPTION
WAS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN YOUR CHOICE
- 12
- 9
- 13
- 11
- 10

YOU HAVE SWITCHED TO AN ENERGY SUPPLIER
WHICH OFFERS A GREATER SHARE OF ENERGY
FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES THAN YOUR PREVIOUS ONE
- 12
- 7
- 9
- 7
- 7

YOU CONSIDER THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF YOUR TRANSPORT
WHEN PLANNING YOUR HOLIDAY AND OTHER LONGER DISTANCE
TRAVEL AND SOMETIMES ADAPT YOUR PLANS ACCORDINGLY
- 12

YOU HAVE INSTALLED SOLAR PANELS IN YOUR HOME**
- 6
- 4

YOU HAVE BOUGHT A LOW-ENERGY HOME
- 5
- 3
- 5
- 4
- 3

YOU HAVE BOUGHT AN ELECTRIC CAR**
- 1
- 1

OTHER (SPONTANEOUS)
- 3
- 3
- 3
- 2
- 3

NONE (SPONTANEOUS)
- 6
- 9
- 6
- 10
- 13

DON'T KNOW
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 2

In all but three countries, the most common action is trying **to reduce waste and regularly separating waste for recycling**. The exceptions are Latvia and Bulgaria, where the most common action is **factoring lower energy consumption into their choice of a new appliance**, and Romania, where the most mentioned action is **trying to cut down on consumption of disposables where possible**.

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - TOTAL 'AT LEAST ONE ACTION')

SE	LU	DE	BE	FR	NL	FI	SI	LT	IE	DK	UK	LV	CZ	SK	MT	EE	ES	EU28	AT	HR	EL	HU	CY	PT	IT	PL	RO	BG
99	98	98	98	97	97	97	97	96	96	96	95	95	94	94	93	93	93	93	92	91	91	91	91	89	88	84	79	75
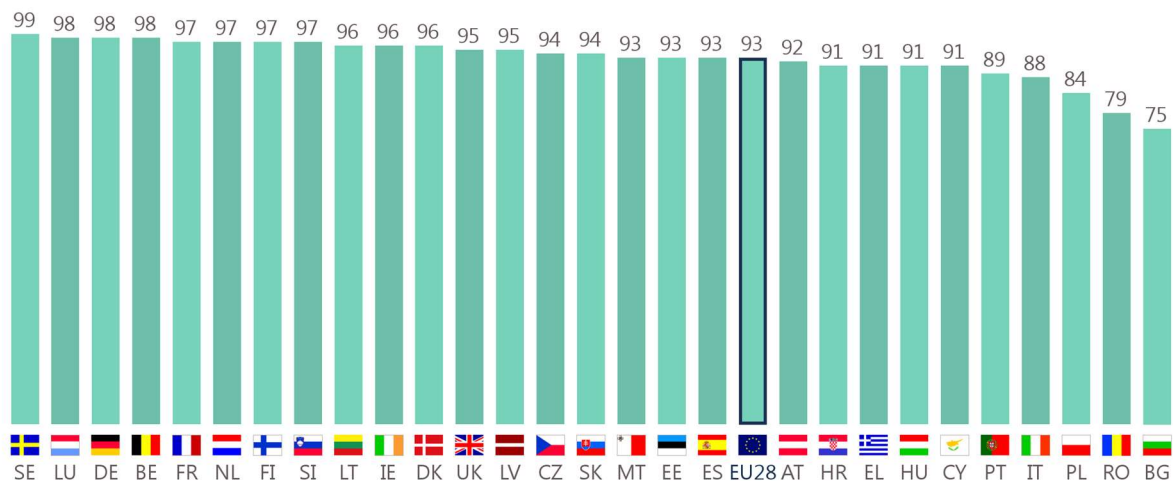
In all but two countries, the majority of respondents say they try to **reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling**. More than nine in ten (91%) in Luxembourg and Sweden say they do this, as do 87% in the Netherlands. The exceptions are Bulgaria (30%) and Romania (33%).

In 22 countries, the majority of respondents say that they **try to cut down their consumption of disposable items** whenever possible. The highest proportions of respondents doing this can be found in Sweden and the Netherlands (both 81%) and Germany (79%), and the lowest in Bulgaria and Romania (both 35%) and Italy (44%).

Respondents in the Netherlands (72%), and Germany and Latvia (both 63%) are the most likely in the EU to say **when buying a new household appliance, lower energy consumption is an important factor in their choice**. Those in Romania (34%), Slovakia (36%) and Poland, Spain and Ireland (all 38%) are the least likely to say this.

There are four countries in which at least half of all respondents say they **regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car:** Sweden (65%), the Netherlands (63%), Germany (56%) and Denmark (50%). At the other end of the scale 14% in Portugal, 17% in Poland and 19% in Cyprus and Italy say the same.

Fewer than four in ten in each country say they have **insulated their home better to reduce their energy consumption**, with proportions ranging from 38% in Estonia, 37% in the Netherlands and 36% in the United Kingdom to 5% in Malta, 13% in Italy and 15% in Poland and Spain.

Respondents in Sweden (47%), Finland (43%) and the Netherlands (36%) are the most likely across the EU to say **they consider the carbon footprint of their food purchases and sometimes adapt their shopping accordingly**, particularly compared to those in Greece and Bulgaria (both 2%), and Romania and Croatia (both 4%).

Only a minority of respondents in any country have **installed equipment in their home to control and reduce their energy consumption**, with proportions ranging from 46% of respondents in the Netherlands, 31% in the United Kingdom and 25% in Denmark to 2% in Greece, 3% in Bulgaria and 5% in Croatia.

Denmark (27%) and Sweden (20%) are the only countries in which at least one in five say they have **bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in their choice**, followed by 19% in the Netherlands and Estonia. Just 4% in Greece and Portugal also say they have done this.

At least one in five respondents in Sweden and Belgium (both 25%), the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (both 23%) and Germany (20%) say they have **switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than their previous one**. No respondents in Lithuania have done this.

Respondents in Sweden (42%), the Netherlands (28%) and Finland (26%) are the most likely to say they **consider the carbon footprint of their transport when planning their holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt their plans accordingly**. Those in Bulgaria, Greece and Slovakia (all 2%) are the least likely to say they do this.

There are only two countries in which at least one in five say they have **installed solar panels in their home**: the Netherlands (23%) and Cyprus (21%). The Netherlands, Luxembourg (both 12%) and Denmark (10%) are the only countries where at least one in ten have **bought a low-energy home**.

Fewer than one in twenty in any country say they have **bought an electric car**, with the highest proportions observed in the Netherlands and Luxembourg (both 4%).

Finally, more than one in ten respondents in Bulgaria (22%), Romania (20%), Poland (13%), and Italy and Portugal (both 11%) spontaneously say they **have not taken any of these actions**.

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QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice	You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing	You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly	You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)	You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly	You have installed solar panels in your home	You have bought a low-energy home	You have bought an electric car	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'At least one action'
EU28	75	62	48	37	24	18	16	12	12	12	6	5	1	3	6	1	93
BE	78	67	58	44	35	29	17	18	25	17	13	9	3	2	2	0	98
BG	30	35	46	22	31	2	3	5	1	2	4	2	1	2	22	3	75
CZ	76	54	51	29	26	9	10	12	6	5	5	2	1	4	5	1	94
DK	78	72	62	50	34	32	25	27	16	21	7	10	1	12	4	0	96
DE	83	79	63	56	21	24	13	14	20	22	8	5	1	4	1	1	98
EE	76	68	58	37	38	14	13	19	3	5	2	6	1	3	6	1	93
IE	70	60	38	36	32	25	17	14	14	13	7	7	3	4	3	1	96
EL	71	60	39	29	24	2	2	4	2	2	15	1	0	2	9	0	91
ES	84	59	38	31	15	10	18	5	4	3	2	3	1	2	7	0	93
FR	86	68	56	39	33	25	20	17	9	12	3	9	1	3	3	0	97
HR	68	49	39	20	23	4	5	7	4	3	1	2	0	5	9	1	91
IT	68	44	39	19	13	5	7	8	10	4	6	3	2	2	11	1	88
CY	77	67	55	19	28	7	10	16	4	4	21	6	1	1	9	0	91
LV	62	61	63	41	30	12	16	18	4	5	1	2	1	3	5	0	95
LT	78	48	50	23	19	7	7	9	0	4	1	1	0	5	4	1	96
LU	91	77	54	38	30	28	22	18	10	18	10	12	4	2	2	0	98
HU	60	53	44	22	22	12	8	9	5	10	4	6	2	2	8	1	91
MT	85	61	49	31	5	13	24	8	1	5	14	3	2	0	6	1	93
NL	87	81	72	63	37	36	46	19	23	28	23	12	4	3	3	0	97
AT	70	61	45	38	18	20	16	12	15	13	8	4	3	5	8	0	92
PL	56	47	38	17	15	5	8	5	3	3	2	3	0	3	13	3	84
PT	76	53	42	14	18	5	6	4	3	3	4	2	1	3	11	0	89
RO	33	35	34	22	24	4	6	5	3	3	3	1	1	11	20	1	79
SI	82	68	54	43	31	22	14	13	15	7	7	6	1	4	3	0	97
SK	72	54	36	29	26	5	8	7	4	2	3	1	1	4	3	3	94
FI	83	77	51	48	22	43	21	18	18	26	4	4	2	2	2	0	97
SE	91	81	61	65	17	47	16	20	25	42	3	2	4	4	1	0	99
UK	84	67	44	47	36	29	31	18	23	19	6	7	3	1	4	1	95

Highest percentage per country — Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item — Lowest percentage per item

Highlights from the trend analysis comparing 2017 to the current results include:

- Respondents in Latvia (62%, +19 pp), Estonia (76%, +15 pp), Croatia (68%, +14 pp) and the United Kingdom (84%, +10 pp) are now much more likely to say that they try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling;

- The proportion of respondents who try to cut down their consumption of disposable items has increased considerably since 2017 in Cyprus (67%, +27 pp), Greece (60%, +23 pp) and the United Kingdom (67%, +17 pp), while the largest decline is recorded in Malta (61%, –7 pp);

- In every country, respondents are now more likely to say that lower energy consumption is an important factor when purchasing a new household appliance, with the largest increases seen amongst those in Lithuania (50%, +21 pp), Germany (63%, +20 pp) and Croatia (39%, +19 pp);

- In all but one country respondents are now more likely to say that they regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car. This is particularly the case in the United Kingdom (47%, +22 pp), Germany (56%, +15 pp), Belgium (44%, +14 pp) and France (39%, +14 pp);

- Respondents in Slovakia (26%, +12 pp), Latvia (30%, +11 pp) and Cyprus (28%, +10 pp) are now much more likely to say they have insulated their home better to reduce energy consumption;

- In 27 Member States, respondents are now more likely to say they have installed equipment at home to control and reduce their energy consumption, with the largest increases seen amongst those in the Netherlands (46%, +21 pp), the United Kingdom (31%, +16 pp), France (20%, +10 pp) and Spain (18%, +10 pp);

- Compared to 2017, respondents in the United Kingdom are now much more likely to say they have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources (23%, +13 pp);

- Respondents in Latvia (18%, +9 pp) are more likely than they were in 2017 to have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in their choice;

- Respondents in the Netherlands are more likely to have installed solar panels than they were in 2017 (23%, +8 pp);

- Denmark is the only country in which there has been a change of more than four points in the proportion who have purchased a low-energy home (10%, +5 pp);

- In each country, changes in electric car purchasing are small (0–3 pp);

- Respondents in Denmark (12%, +8 pp) and Romania (11%, +6 pp) are now more likely to say they have taken additional actions;

- Finally, the proportion of respondents mentioning none of these actions has generally declined, with the largest seen in Hungary (8%, –8pp) and Croatia (9%, –7 pp).

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly	You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28	75	▲ 4	62	▲ 6	48	▲ 11	37	▲ 11	24	▲ 6	18	16	▲ 8
BE	78	▲ 5	67	▲ 8	58	▲ 12	44	▲ 14	35	▲ 6	29	17	▲ 8
BG	30	▲ 5	35	▼ 2	46	▲ 10	22	▲ 5	31	▲ 6	2	3	▲ 2
CZ	76	▲ 6	54	▲ 7	51	▲ 10	29	▲ 8	26	▲ 7	9	10	▲ 4
DK	78	▲ 8	72	=	62	▲ 7	50	▲ 3	34	▲ 5	32	25	▲ 7
DE	83	▲ 6	79	▲ 8	63	▲ 20	56	▲ 15	21	▲ 4	24	13	▲ 6
EE	76	▲ 15	68	▲ 11	58	▲ 14	37	▲ 7	38	▲ 4	14	13	▲ 6
IE	70	▼ 9	60	▼ 6	38	▲ 7	36	▲ 13	32	▲ 7	25	17	▲ 7
EL	71	▲ 4	60	▲ 23	39	▲ 7	29	▲ 9	24	▲ 6	2	2	=
ES	84	▲ 7	59	▲ 1	38	▲ 8	31	▲ 12	15	▲ 8	10	18	▲ 10
FR	86	▲ 3	68	▲ 8	56	▲ 13	39	▲ 14	33	▲ 9	25	20	▲ 10
HR	68	▲ 14	49	▲ 5	39	▲ 19	20	▲ 9	23	▲ 8	4	5	▲ 2
IT	68	▼ 1	44	▼ 4	39	▲ 4	19	▲ 6	13	▲ 5	5	7	▲ 2
CY	77	▲ 7	67	▲ 27	55	▲ 14	19	▲ 8	28	▲ 10	7	10	▲ 8
LV	62	▲ 19	61	▲ 15	63	▲ 14	41	▲ 5	30	▲ 11	12	16	▲ 7
LT	78	=	48	▼ 14	50	▲ 21	23	▲ 5	19	▲ 1	7	7	▲ 2
LU	91	▲ 4	77	▲ 4	54	▲ 9	38	▲ 7	30	▲ 1	28	22	▲ 4
HU	60	▼ 3	53	=	44	▲ 7	22	▲ 10	22	▲ 8	12	8	▲ 4
MT	85	▲ 2	61	▼ 7	49	▲ 3	31	▲ 13	5	▼ 3	13	24	▲ 9
NL	87	▲ 3	81	▲ 5	72	▲ 7	63	▲ 7	37	▲ 8	36	46	▲ 21
AT	70	▼ 1	61	=	45	▲ 5	38	▲ 4	18	▲ 3	20	16	▲ 8
PL	56	▲ 2	47	▲ 2	38	▲ 12	17	▲ 4	15	▲ 5	5	8	▲ 3
PT	76	▲ 8	53	▼ 2	42	▲ 9	14	▲ 1	18	▲ 5	5	6	▲ 2
RO	33	▲ 3	35	▲ 6	34	▲ 2	22	▼ 1	24	=	4	6	▲ 1
SI	82	▼ 2	68	▲ 3	54	▲ 4	43	▲ 8	31	▼ 4	22	14	▲ 3
SK	72	▲ 2	54	▲ 1	36	▲ 6	29	▲ 11	26	▲ 12	5	8	▲ 4
FI	83	▲ 8	77	▲ 10	51	▲ 13	48	▲ 5	22	▲ 6	43	21	▲ 6
SE	91	▲ 3	81	▲ 12	61	▲ 14	65	▲ 9	17	▲ 4	47	16	▲ 8
UK	84	▲ 10	67	▲ 17	44	▲ 17	47	▲ 22	36	▲ 9	29	31	▲ 16

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly	You have installed solar panels in your home	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	You have bought a low-energy home	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	You have bought an electric car	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28	12	▲ 5	12	▲ 3	12	6	▲ 2	5	▲ 2	1	=	3	=	6	▼ 3	1
BE	25	▲ 8	18	▲ 6	17	13	▲ 2	9	▲ 3	3	▼ 1	2	=	2	▲ 1	0
BG	1	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	2	4	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	22	▲ 2	3
CZ	6	▲ 1	12	▲ 4	5	5	▲ 2	2	=	1	=	4	▲ 1	5	▼ 2	1
DK	16	▲ 5	27	▲ 1	21	7	▲ 2	10	▲ 5	1	=	12	▲ 8	4	▼ 1	=
DE	20	▲ 6	14	=	22	8	▼ 1	5	▲ 2	1	=	4	▲ 3	1	▼ 4	1
EE	3	▼ 1	19	▲ 5	5	2	▲ 1	6	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	6	▲ 1	1
IE	14	▲ 3	14	▲ 2	13	7	▲ 3	7	▲ 3	3	▲ 3	4	▲ 2	3	=	1
EL	2	▲ 1	4	=	2	15	▲ 1	1	=	0	=	2	▲ 2	9	▼ 5	=
ES	4	▲ 2	5	▲ 1	3	2	▲ 1	3	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	7	▼ 3	=
FR	9	▲ 5	17	▲ 6	12	3	▲ 1	9	▲ 4	1	=	3	=	3	▼ 1	=
HR	4	▲ 2	7	▲ 3	3	1	=	2	▲ 1	0	=	5	=	9	▼ 7	1
IT	10	▲ 7	8	▲ 1	4	6	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	11	▲ 2	1
CY	4	▲ 1	16	▲ 5	4	21	=	6	▲ 3	1	=	1	▼ 2	9	▼ 4	=
LV	4	▲ 1	18	▲ 9	5	1	▼ 1	2	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	3	=	5	▼ 5	=
LT	0	=	9	▲ 3	4	1	=	1	=	0	▼ 1	5	▲ 3	4	▼ 3	1
LU	10	=	18	▼ 4	18	10	=	12	▲ 2	4	▲ 2	2	=	2	=	=
HU	5	▲ 2	9	▲ 5	10	4	▲ 3	6	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	2	=	8	▼ 8	1
MT	1	=	8	▼ 1	5	14	=	3	▼ 2	2	▲ 2	0	▼ 2	6	▲ 1	1
NL	23	▲ 1	19	▲ 4	28	23	▲ 8	12	▲ 1	4	▲ 3	3	▼ 1	3	▲ 2	=
AT	15	▼ 2	12	▲ 3	13	8	▼ 2	4	=	3	▲ 1	5	=	8	▲ 4	=
PL	3	▲ 2	5	▲ 2	3	2	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	0	=	3	▼ 4	13	=	3
PT	3	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	3	4	▲ 2	2	=	1	▲ 1	3	=	11	▼ 2	=
RO	3	▲ 1	5	▲ 1	3	3	▲ 2	1	=	1	▲ 1	11	▲ 6	20	▼ 5	1
SI	15	▲ 4	13	▼ 3	7	7	▲ 2	6	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	4	▲ 2	3	▼ 1	=
SK	4	▲ 2	7	▲ 3	2	3	▲ 2	1	=	1	▲ 1	4	▼ 2	3	▼ 4	3
FI	18	▲ 6	18	▲ 4	26	4	▲ 2	4	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	2	=	2	▼ 4	=
SE	25	▲ 1	20	▼ 2	42	3	▲ 2	2	=	4	▲ 3	4	▲ 2	1	=	=
UK	23	▲ 13	18	▲ 5	19	6	▲ 3	7	▲ 4	3	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	4	▼ 6	1

The results by socio-demographic group for the four most-cited personal actions reveal the following[14]:

- Women are more likely than men to say that they try to **cut down on their consumption of disposables** (65% vs 58%);

- Those aged 40-54 years are the most likely to **try to reduce waste**, **cut down on their consumption of disposables** or **take lower energy consumption into account when buying a new household appliance**. Those aged 15-24 are the most likely to regularly use environmentally-friendly transport alternatives, particularly compared to those aged over 55 (42% vs 33%).

The analysis also reveals consistent patterns, with the following groups the most likely to have taken each action:

- Those who completed full-time education at the age of 20 or older;

- Managers;

- Respondents who experience the fewest financial difficulties;

- Those who think climate change is either the most serious problem or among the most serious problems facing the world;

- Those who rate climate change as a very serious problem.

It is also interesting to note that for each of these four actions, more than one in five respondents who have taken them say they have not taken action to fight climate change in the last six months:

- It is the case for 57% who answer that they **try to reduce waste**,

- 43% of those who **cut down on their consumption of disposables**,

- 35% of those who **take lower energy consumption into account when buying a new household appliance** and

- 22% of those who **regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to private car**.

This may be because they do not associate the action with tackling climate change, or because it has been more than six months since they took the action.

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[14] The four most-cited actions are: "You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling"; "You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging"; "When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice"; "You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing".

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice	You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car sharing	You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly (N)	You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)	You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly (N)	You have installed solar panels in your home	You have bought a low-energy home	You have bought an electric car	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'At least one action'
EU28	75	62	48	37	24	18	16	12	12	12	6	5	1	6	93
Gender															
Man	73	58	48	36	25	16	17	14	12	11	6	6	2	7	92
Woman	77	65	49	38	23	20	15	10	12	12	6	4	1	6	93
Age															
15-24	70	57	31	42	11	14	9	8	7	11	4	4	1	10	89
25-39	74	62	51	39	22	18	16	11	14	12	5	5	1	5	94
40-54	78	64	56	39	29	20	19	14	15	14	7	6	2	5	95
55 +	76	61	48	33	27	18	16	12	11	11	6	4	1	7	92
Education (End of)															
15-	72	54	37	25	18	10	11	7	9	7	3	3	1	11	88
16-19	74	59	49	33	24	15	15	11	11	9	6	4	1	6	93
20+	82	70	60	46	31	26	21	17	18	19	8	7	2	3	97
Still studying	72	60	29	46	11	15	11	6	7	12	5	4	1	9	89
Socio-professional category															
Self-employed	77	64	57	36	34	22	19	16	18	17	9	6	2	3	96
Managers	83	72	62	50	33	31	25	20	20	22	8	9	3	2	98
Other white collars	74	64	54	38	26	16	17	13	12	12	7	6	1	4	95
Manual workers	74	58	50	33	21	15	15	11	12	10	5	4	1	6	93
House persons	72	56	43	30	16	12	13	6	11	7	5	3	1	8	91
Unemployed	72	56	40	35	15	15	11	6	9	8	5	2	1	9	90
Retired	76	61	46	33	26	17	15	12	10	10	5	4	1	9	91
Students	72	60	29	46	11	15	11	6	7	12	5	4	1	9	89
Difficulties paying bills															
Most of the time	67	50	38	26	16	14	12	6	8	5	4	3	1	11	88
From time to time	68	53	41	28	18	11	10	7	9	7	5	4	1	9	90
Almost never/ Never	79	66	52	41	27	21	18	14	14	15	6	6	2	5	94
Climate change															
Biggest problem	84	74	57	49	27	28	19	15	17	22	8	6	2	3	97
One of the problems	80	68	54	41	27	19	17	13	14	12	6	6	1	4	96
Not a problem	66	49	38	26	20	10	13	9	8	7	4	4	1	11	88

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

This section considers the level of agreement with five statements relating to the fight against climate change, energy use, energy efficiency and the use of fossil fuel. The list of statements has been changed since 2017, with the following additions or changes:

- Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (same as 2017);

- Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (modified since 2017);

- Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (new);

- More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (same as 2017);
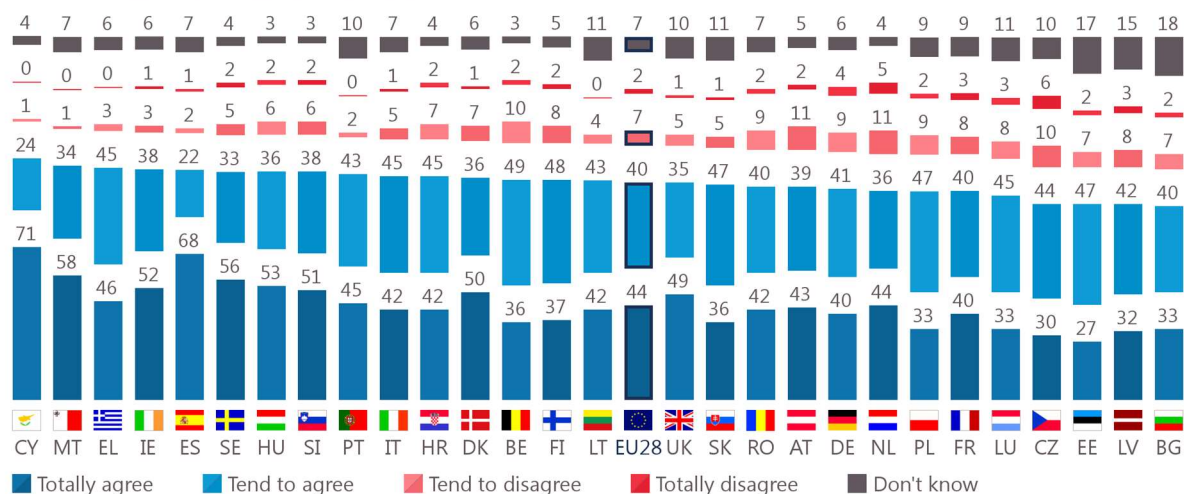
- Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (new).

More than eight in ten agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if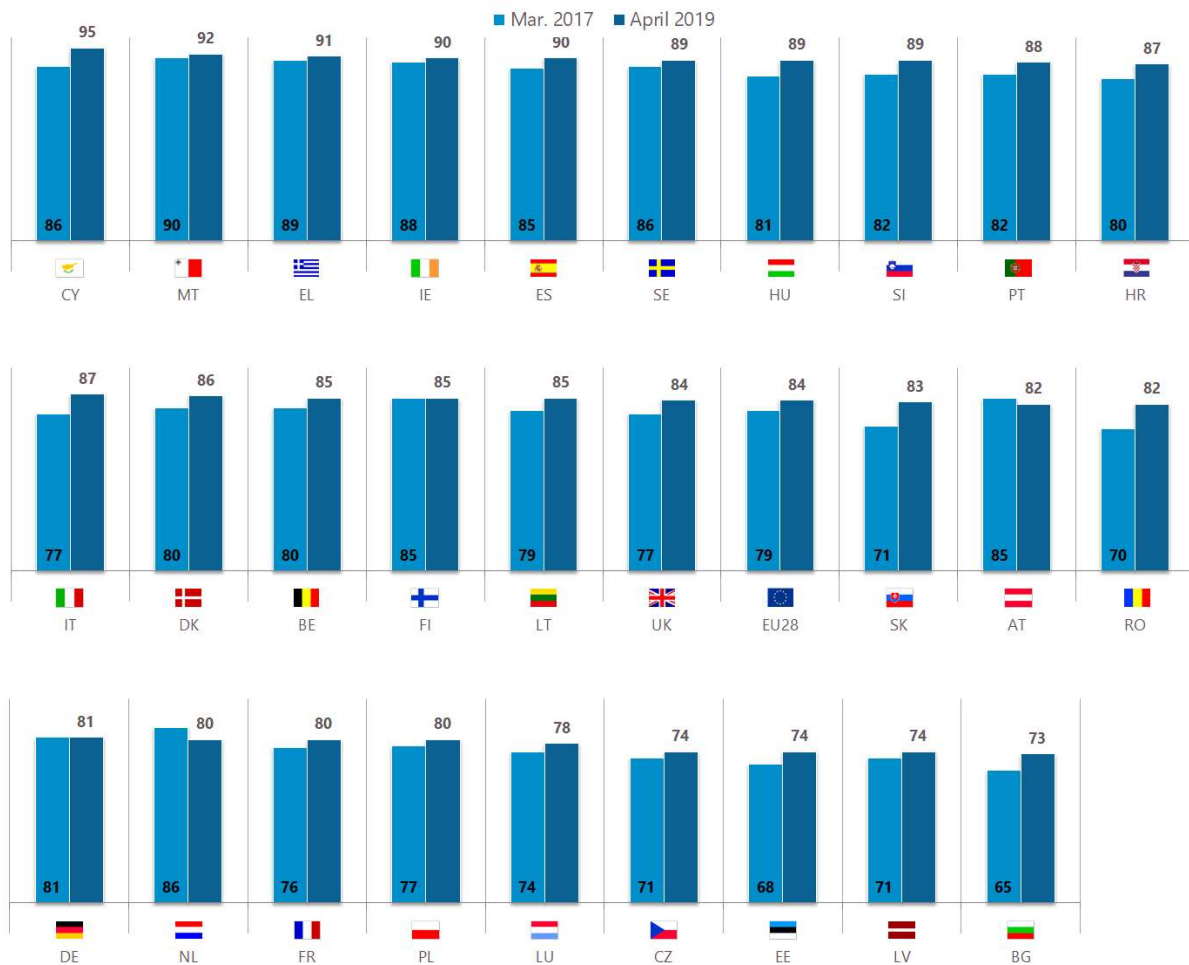 it means that subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (84%, +5 pp since 2017), with 44% saying they "totally agree"[15]. Just over eight in ten (81%, +4 pp) agree that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically, with 38% in total agreement.

Almost eight in ten (79%) agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive, with more than one third (36%) totally agreeing.

More than seven in ten (72%) agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically, with 31% saying they "totally agree". Finally, 70% agree adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU, with almost one third (32%) totally agreeing with this statement.

Each of these statements will be considered in more detail in the following sections.

QB4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(% - EU28)

| | April 2019 | ■ Totally agree | ■ Tend to agree | ■ Tend to disagree | ■ Totally disagree | ■ Don't know |
| | Mars 2017 | ■ Totally agree | ■ Tend to agree | ■ Tend to disagree | ■ Totally disagree | ■ Don't know |

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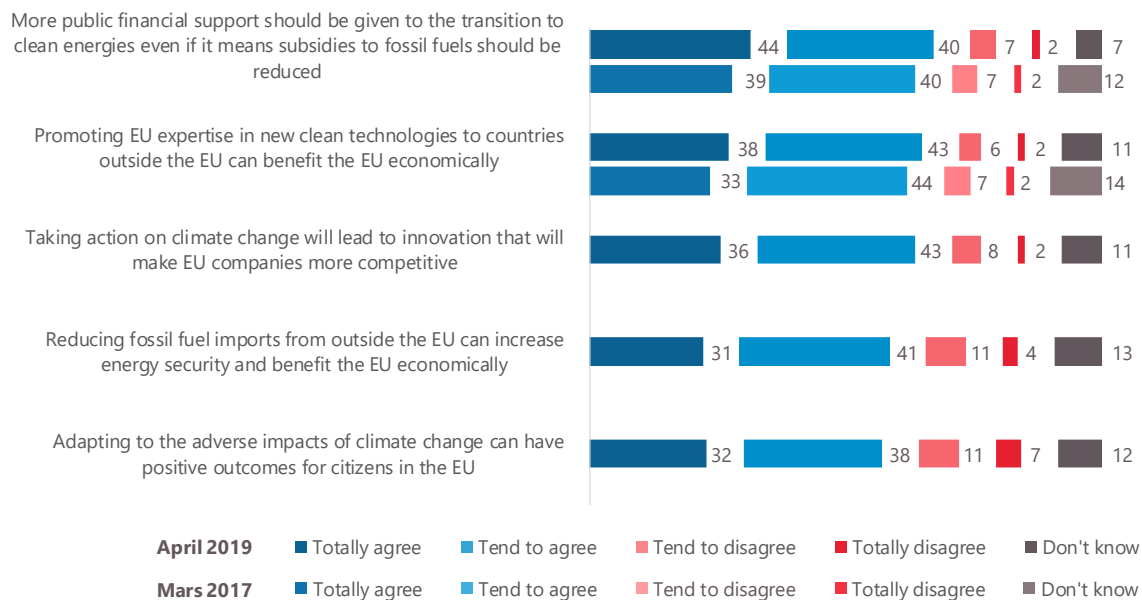
[15] Q4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 4.1 Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically; 4.2 Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (M); 4.3 Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (N); 4.4 More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced; 4.4 Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (N).

1 Attitudes towards taking action on climate change

Almost eight in ten agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive

A large majority of respondents (79%) agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive, with 36% saying they 'totally agree" with this statement. One in ten (10%) disagree, while 11% are unable to give an opinion.

QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (% - EU28)
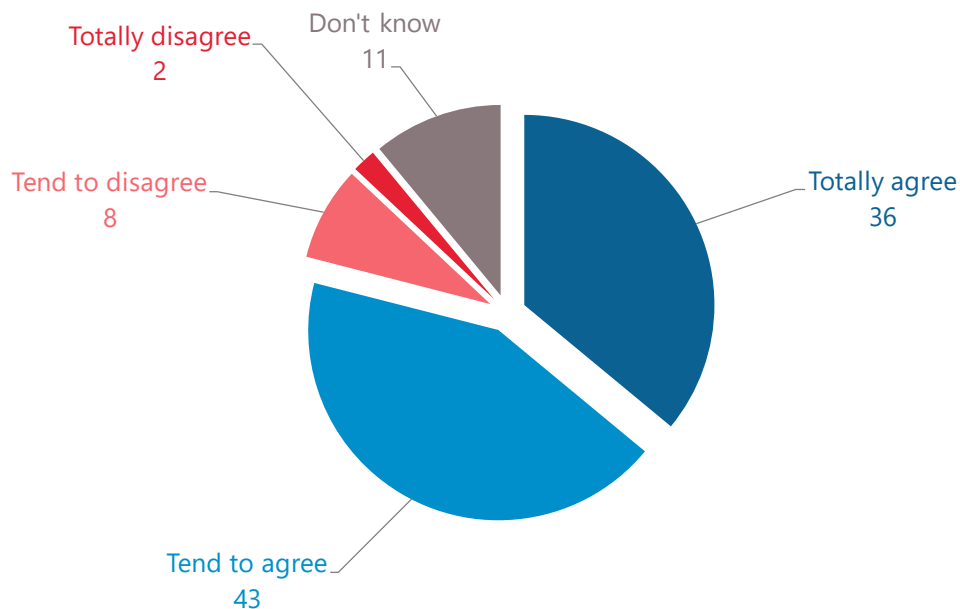
The majority of respondents in each EU Member State agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive. The results vary from 90% in Cyprus and Portugal and 88% in Ireland to 56% in Estonia, 63% in Czechia and 67% in Latvia.

In Cyprus and Spain half of all respondents say they "totally agree" with this statement, as do 48% in Sweden. By contrast 16% in Czechia, 17% in Estonia and 21% in Latvia also totally agree.

Almost three in ten (29%) in Estonia say they don't know.

QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (%)

	PT	CY	IE	SE	EL	IT	FI	MT	BE	ES	HR	SK	SI	EU28	UK	DK	PL	HU	DE	RO	AT	BG	FR	NL	LT	LU	LV	CZ	EE
Don't know	9	8	8	6	9	9	8	13	4	13	7	14	6	11	13	11	11	8	10	10	6	18	12	7	17	15	18	18	29
Totally disagree	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	3	0	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	4	3
Tend to disagree	1	2	4	6	4	5	6	2	12	4	9	6	11	8	6	9	9	12	11	13	15	5	10	14	6	9	11	15	12
Tend to agree	48	40	41	39	46	44	56	43	51	32	46	47	44	43	41	39	52	41	45	41	39	41	40	45	51	42	46	47	39
Totally agree	42	50	47	48	40	41	29	42	31	50	35	33	36	36	38	40	26	36	31	35	36	34	35	30	24	31	21	16	17

■ Totally agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Tend to disagree ■ Totally disagree ■ Don't know

The socio-demographic analysis shows that in each category, more than seven in ten respondents agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive. There are, however, some variations worth noting:

- Respondents aged 15-54 are more likely than those aged over 55 to agree: for example, 82% of those aged 15-24 agree, compared to 75% of those aged over 55. Those aged over 55 are more likely than younger age groups to say they don't know;

- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to agree and the less likely they are to say they don't know. For example, 83% who completed education aged over 20 agree, compared to 71% who finished aged over 15;

- Managers (84%), other white-collar workers (83%), and the self-employed and students (both 82%) are the occupation groups which are most likely to agree. Retired persons (73%) and house persons (75%) are less likely to agree;

- Respondents who experience the most difficulty paying bills are less likely to agree (73%), and more likely to say they don't know (16%) than those who experience fewer difficulties.

There is also a pattern between responses to this question and respondents' views on the seriousness of climate change:

- Respondents who see climate change as the single most serious problem (86%) or one of the most serious problems (82%) facing the world are more likely to agree with this statement than those who do not consider it a problem (71%);

- Respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to agree with this statement than respondents who do not think it is a serious problem (83% vs. 57%).

QB4.3   To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't Know
EU28	79	10	11
Gender			
Man	81	11	8
Woman	77	10	13
Age			
15-24	82	9	9
25-39	81	10	9
40-54	81	11	8
55 +	75	10	15
Education (End of)			
15-	71	9	20
16-19	78	11	11
20+	83	10	7
Still studying	82	10	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	82	10	8
Managers	84	11	5
Other white collars	83	9	8
Manual workers	79	12	9
House persons	75	10	15
Unemployed	77	10	13
Retired	73	10	17
Students	82	10	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	73	11	16
From time to time	78	11	11
Almost never/ Never	80	10	10
Climate change			
Biggest problem	86	6	8
One of the problems	82	10	8
Not a problem	71	14	15
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	57	32	11
A fairly serious problem	69	16	15
A very serious problem	83	8	9

2 Attitudes towards reducing fossil fuel imports

Almost three quarters agree reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically

More than seven in ten (72%) respondents agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically, with 31% saying they "totally agree". More than one in ten (15%) disagree with this statement or say they "don't know" (13%).

QB4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (% - UE28)
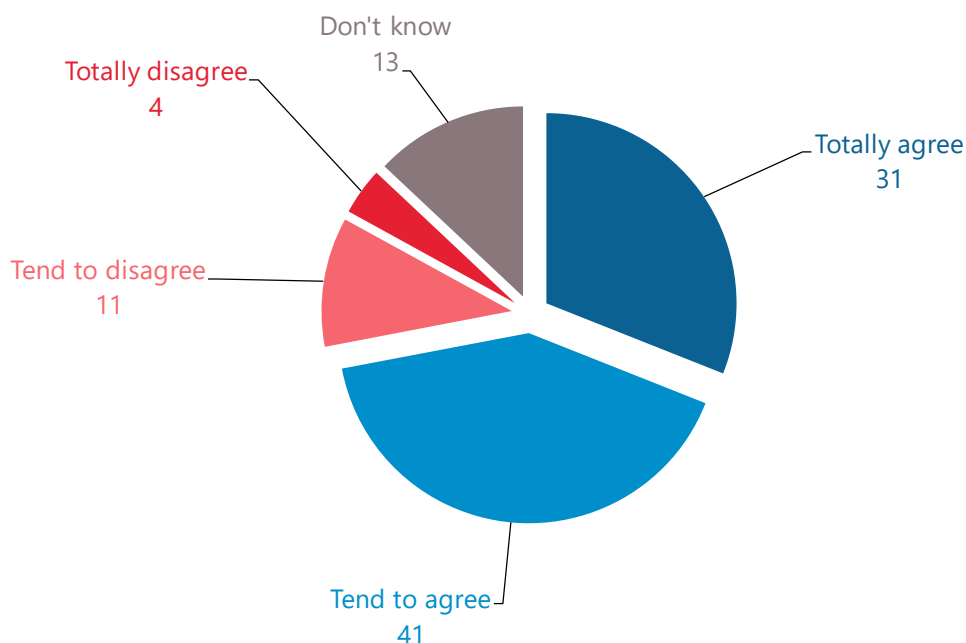
In all but one country, more than half of all of respondents agree reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically, with respondents in Portugal (86%), Ireland and Italy (both 84%) being the most likely to agree. At the other end of the scale 48% in Estonia, 57% in Czechia and 61% in the Netherlands and Latvia also agree. Although fewer than half agree in Estonia, this still represents a relative majority of respondents.

At least four in ten respondents in Spain (50%), Ireland (47%), Malta (44%), and Portugal and Cyprus (both 40%) totally agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically, compared to fewer than one in five in Estonia (12%), Finland (15%) and Czechia (17%).

The proportion of respondents in Estonia who say they don't know is once again high (36%) compared to other countries.

QB4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (%)

	PT	IE	IT	MT	EL	HR	ES	HU	SI	CY	SK	UK	EU28	RO	SE	BE	PL	AT	DK	LT	DE	LU	BG	FR	FI	NL	LV	CZ	EE
Don't know	12	9	8	16	13	9	14	9	6	14	17	15	13	11	10	6	15	8	17	18	12	17	23	17	15	10	21	20	33
Totally disagree	0	1	2	0	1	3	3	3	4	3	1	3	4	4	6	5	3	5	2	2	5	5	3	6	3	7	5	5	
Tend to disagree	2	6	6	2	6	9	5	12	14	7	8	8	11	13	12	17	10	16	10	11	16	11	10	13	18	22	13	18	6
Tend to agree	46	37	46	38	47	45	28	38	40	36	43	38	41	41	40	51	49	38	40	47	40	41	35	41	49	40	40	40	13
Totally agree	40	47	38	44	33	34	50	38	36	40	31	36	31	31	32	21	23	33	31	22	27	26	29	23	15	21	21	17	12

- Totally agree
- Tend to agree
- Tend to disagree
- Totally disagree
- Don't know

There are a few notable differences between socio-demographic groups:

- Respondents younger than 55 are more likely to agree than those aged over 55: for example, 77% of 15-24 year olds agree, compared to 67% of those aged 55 or older;

- Those who completed education aged 16 or older are more likely to agree than those who completed education aged 15 or younger (73% vs 67%);

- Retired persons (65%) are less likely to agree than other occupation groups;

- Respondents living in large towns (76%) are more likely to agree than those living in small/mid-sized towns (71%) or rural villages (70%).

As was the case for the previous statement, there is a strong relationship between the belief that climate change is a serious problem and agreement that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically:

- Respondents who see climate change as the most serious (77%) or one of the most serious problems (75%) facing the world are more likely to agree with this statement than those who do not (67%);

- Respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem (76%) are more likely to agree than those who think it is not a serious problem (54%).

QB4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't Know
EU28	72	15	13
Gender			
Man	74	17	9
Woman	71	12	17
Age			
15-24	77	12	11
25-39	75	14	11
40-54	75	15	10
55 +	67	16	17
Education (End of)			
15-	67	12	21
16-19	73	15	12
20+	73	17	10
Still studying	78	11	11
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	75	15	10
Managers	75	17	8
Other white collars	79	13	8
Manual workers	73	16	11
House persons	72	10	18
Unemployed	72	12	16
Retired	65	16	19
Students	78	11	11
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	71	12	17
From time to time	76	12	12
Almost never/ Never	71	16	13
Consider belonging to			
The working class	69	13	18
The lower middle class	74	15	11
The middle class	74	15	11
The upper middle class	72	20	8
The upper class	80	13	7
Climate change			
Biggest problem	77	13	10
One of the problems	75	14	11
Not a problem	67	16	17
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	54	32	14
A fairly serious problem	63	20	17
A very serious problem	76	12	12

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

Around eight in ten agree that promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically

Just over eight in ten respondents (81%) agree that promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically[16]. In fact, almost four in ten (38%) totally agree. Fewer than one in ten (8%) disagree with this statement, while 11% are unable to answer.

QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (% - EU28)

■ April 2019   ■ Mar. 2017

	April 2019	Mar. 2017
TOTALLY AGREE	38	33
TEND TO AGREE	43	44
TEND TO DISAGREE	6	7
TOTALLY DISAGREE	2	2
DON'T KNOW	11	14

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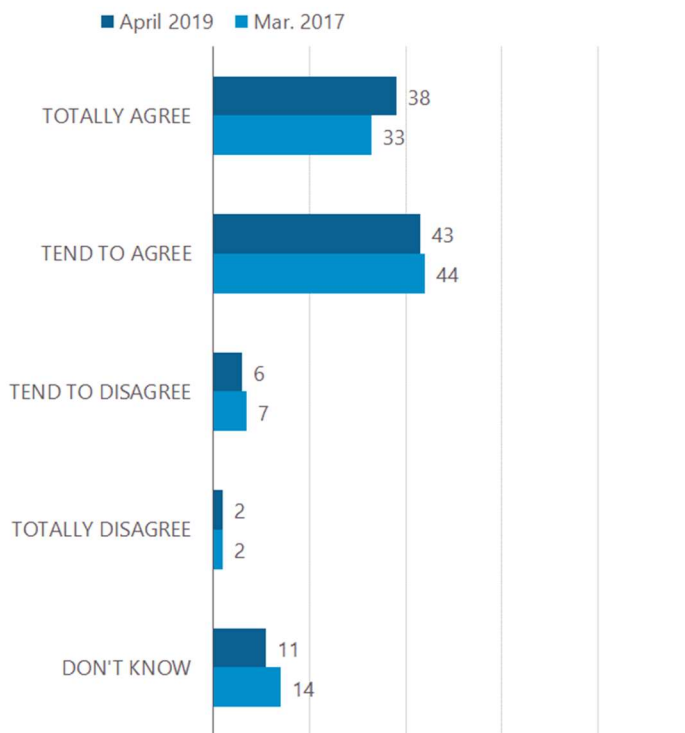
[16] Q4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 4.1 Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically.

More than six in ten respondents in each country agree that promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically, with proportions ranging from 89% in Ireland and Portugal and 88% in Sweden, the Netherlands and Slovenia, to 65% in Czechia, 66% in Estonia and 72% in Latvia.

Spain (55%) and Sweden (52%) are the only countries where at least half totally agree with this statement, followed by 49% in Ireland. By contrast, 18% in Czechia and Estonia and 24% in Latvia totally agree.

More than one quarter of respondents in Estonia say they don't know (27%) – considerably higher than in other countries.

QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)
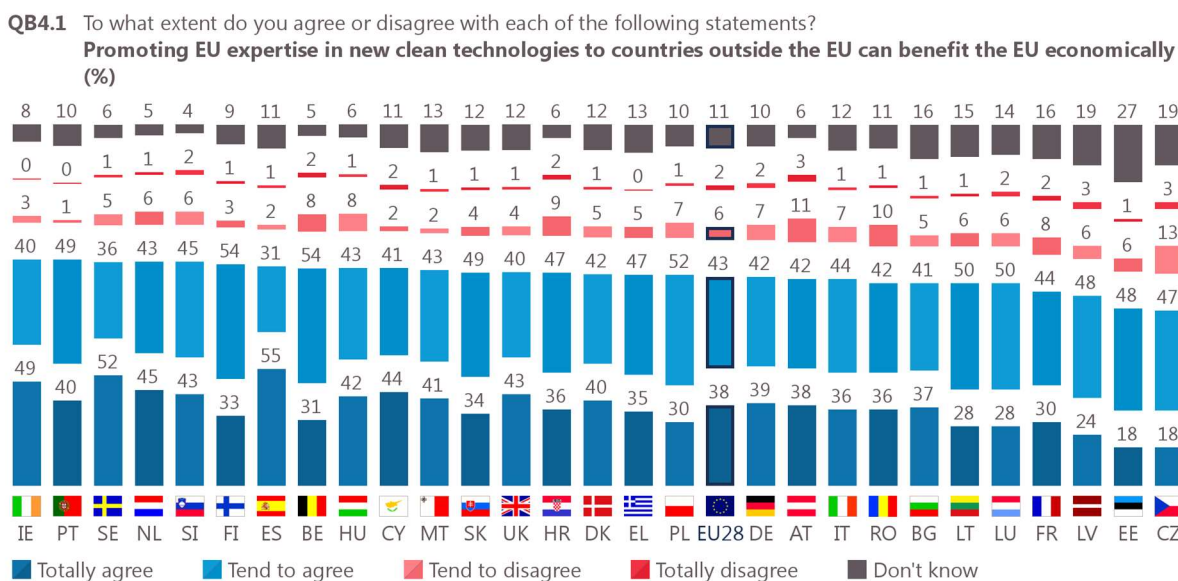
Compared to 2017, respondents in 23 countries are now more likely to agree promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically, with the largest rise seen in Slovakia (83%, +12 pp), Italia (80%, +11 pp), Slovenia (88%, +10 pp), Hungary (85%, +10 pp) and Romania (78%, +10 pp). The only decreases in agreement levels are observed amongst those in Austria (80%, –1 pp), Germany (81%, –2 pp), the Netherlands (88%, –3 pp) and Czechia (65%, –4 pp).

QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

■ Mar. 2017　■ April 2019

	IE	PT	NL	SE	SI	FI	ES	BE	CY	HU
Mar. 2017	87	84	91	85	78	85	81	79	76	75
April 2019	89	89	88	88	88	87	86	85	85	85

	MT	UK	SK	HR	DK	EL	PL	EU28	DE	IT
Mar. 2017	82	76	71	82	82	77	80	77	83	69
April 2019	84	83	83	83	82	82	82	81	81	80

	AT	LU	LT	BG	RO	FR	LV	EE	CZ
Mar. 2017	81	72	77	72	68	71	69	65	69
April 2019	80	78	78	78	78	74	72	66	65

QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)

	Totally agree	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Tend to agree	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Tend to disagree	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Totally disagree	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Total 'Agree'	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28	38	▲ 5	43	▼ 1	6	▼ 1	2	=	81	▲ 4	8	▼ 1	11
SK	34	▲ 9	49	▲ 3	4	▼ 4	1	▼ 1	83	▲ 12	5	▼ 5	12
IT	36	▲ 8	44	▲ 3	7	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	80	▲ 11	8	=	12
SI	43	▲ 5	45	▲ 5	6	▼ 4	2	=	88	▲ 10	8	▼ 4	4
HU	42	▲ 15	43	▼ 5	8	▼ 3	1	▼ 2	85	▲ 10	9	▼ 5	6
RO	36	▲ 8	42	▲ 2	10	▼ 5	1	▼ 3	78	▲ 10	11	▼ 8	11
CY	44	▲ 9	41	=	2	▼ 3	2	▲ 1	85	▲ 9	4	▼ 2	11
UK	43	▲ 10	40	▼ 3	4	=	1	▼ 1	83	▲ 7	5	▼ 1	12
BE	31	▲ 6	54	=	8	▼ 4	2	▼ 1	85	▲ 6	10	▼ 5	5
BG	37	▲ 1	41	▲ 5	5	▲ 2	1	=	78	▲ 6	6	▲ 2	16
LU	28	=	50	▲ 6	6	▼ 4	2	=	78	▲ 6	8	▼ 4	14
PT	40	▼ 3	49	▲ 8	1	▲ 1	0	=	89	▲ 5	1	▼ 1	10
ES	55	▲ 11	31	▼ 6	2	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	86	▲ 5	3	=	11
EL	35	▲ 9	47	▼ 4	5	▼ 2	0	▼ 2	82	▲ 5	5	▼ 4	13
SE	52	▲ 3	36	=	5	=	1	=	88	▲ 3	6	=	6
FR	30	=	44	▲ 3	8	▼ 1	2	▼ 2	74	▲ 3	10	▼ 3	16
LV	24	▲ 1	48	▲ 2	6	▼ 4	3	=	72	▲ 3	9	▼ 4	19
IE	49	▲ 6	40	▼ 4	3	▼ 1	0	▼ 1	89	▲ 2	3	▼ 2	8
FI	33	▼ 2	54	▲ 4	3	▼ 1	1	=	87	▲ 2	4	▼ 1	9
MT	41	▼ 1	43	▲ 3	2	=	1	▲ 1	84	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	13
PL	30	▲ 3	52	▼ 1	7	▼ 1	1	▼ 1	82	▲ 2	8	▼ 2	10
HR	36	▲ 4	47	▼ 3	9	=	2	=	83	▲ 1	11	=	6
LT	28	▼ 1	50	▲ 2	6	▲ 1	1	=	78	▲ 1	7	▲ 1	15
EE	18	▼ 1	48	▲ 2	6	▼ 1	1	▼ 1	66	▲ 1	7	▼ 2	27
DK	40	▼ 7	42	▲ 7	5	=	1	=	82	=	6	=	12
AT	38	▲ 7	42	▼ 8	11	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	80	▼ 1	14	▲ 3	6
DE	39	▲ 1	42	▼ 3	7	▲ 1	2	=	81	▼ 2	9	▲ 1	10
NL	45	▼ 2	43	▼ 1	6	▲ 2	1	=	88	▼ 3	7	▲ 2	5
CZ	18	▼ 3	47	▼ 1	13	▲ 2	3	=	65	▼ 4	16	▲ 2	19

The socio-demographic analysis shows some similar patterns to the previous statements, with those younger than 55 and those who stayed in education until at least age 16 being more likely to agree. In addition:

- Respondents who experience the most difficulties paying bills are the least likely to agree (74%);

- Respondents living in large towns (85%) are more likely to agree than those living in smaller towns (79%) or rural villages (80%).

As for the previous statements, there is a strong correlation between the belief that climate change is a serious problem and agreement that promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically:

- Respondents who see climate change as the most serious (86%) or one of the most serious (85%) problems facing the world are more likely to agree with this statement than those who do not (75%);

- Respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem (84%) are more likely to agree than those who think it is a not serious problem (64%).

QB4.1   To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't Know
EU28	81	8	11
Gender			
Man	83	9	8
Woman	80	6	14
Age			
15-24	85	7	8
25-39	82	9	9
40-54	85	8	7
55 +	77	7	16
Education (End of)			
15-	70	9	21
16-19	81	8	11
20+	86	7	7
Still studying	86	6	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	85	8	7
Managers	89	6	5
Other white collars	85	7	8
Manual workers	81	9	10
House persons	80	5	15
Unemployed	78	9	13
Retired	75	7	18
Students	86	6	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	74	9	17
From time to time	80	9	11
Almost never/ Never	83	7	10
Climate change			
Biggest problem	86	6	8
One of the problems	85	6	9
Not a problem	75	10	15
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	64	25	11
A fairly serious problem	73	12	15
A very serious problem	84	6	10

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

A large majority of respondents agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced

More than eight in ten respondents (84%) agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced, with 44% saying they "totally agree". Just 9% disagree with this statement, while 7% say they "don't know".

QB4.4   To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (% - EU28)
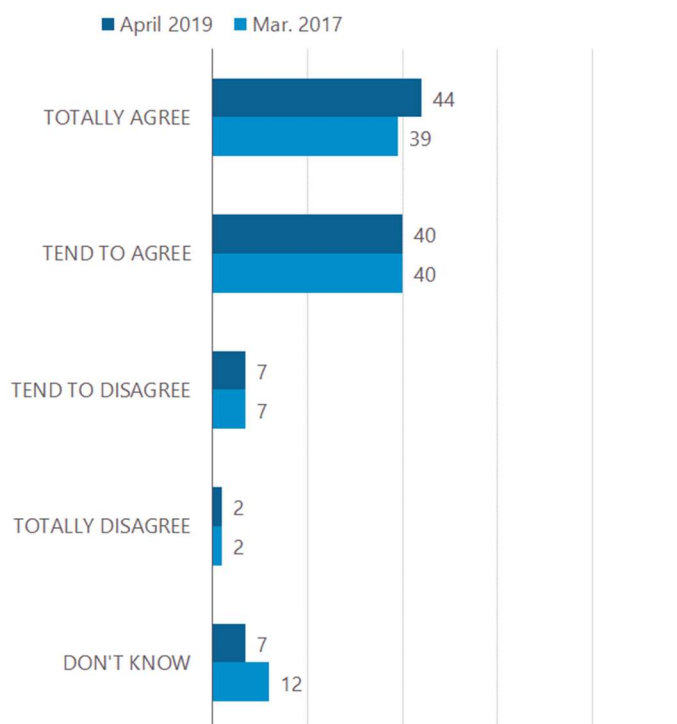
More than seven in ten respondents in each country agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced. Proportions range from 95% of respondents in Cyprus, 92% in Malta and 91% in Greece to 73% in Bulgaria and 74% in Latvia, Estonia and Czechia.

The largest proportions of respondents who say they "totally agree" are found in Cyprus (71%), Spain (68%) and Malta (58%), and the lowest in Estonia (27%), Czechia (30%) and Latvia (32%).

It is worth noting that almost one in five respondents in Bulgaria (18%) and Estonia (17%) are unable to give an opinion.

QB4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (%)

	CY	MT	EL	IE	ES	SE	HU	SI	PT	IT	HR	DK	BE	FI	LT	EU28	UK	SK	RO	AT	DE	NL	PL	FR	LU	CZ	EE	LV	BG
Don't know	4	7	6	6	7	4	3	3	10	7	4	6	3	5	11	7	10	11	7	5	6	4	9	9	11	10	17	15	18
Totally disagree	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	4	5	2	3	3	6	2	3	2
Tend to disagree	1	1	3	3	2	5	6	6	2	5	7	7	10	8	4	7	5	5	9	11	9	11	9	8	8	10	7	8	7
Tend to agree	24	34	45	38	22	33	36	38	43	45	45	36	49	48	43	40	35	47	40	39	41	36	47	40	45	44	47	42	40
Totally agree	71	58	46	52	68	56	53	51	45	42	42	50	36	37	42	44	49	36	42	43	40	44	33	40	33	30	27	32	33

■ Totally agree　■ Tend to agree　■ Tend to disagree　■ Totally disagree　■ Don't know

Compared to 2017, only Austria (82%, –3 pp) and the Netherlands (80%, –6 pp) are now less likely to agree more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means that subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced. By contrast, 24 countries are now more likely to agree, with the largest increases in agreement levels observed in Slovakia (83%, +12 pp), Romania (82%, +12 pp) and Italia (87%, +10 pp). The only exceptions are Austria (82%, –3 pp) and the Netherlands (80%, –6 pp), where agreement has declined.

QB4.4   To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

■ Mar. 2017 ■ April 2019

QB4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced. (%)

	Totally agree	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Tend to agree	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Tend to disagree	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Totally disagree	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Total 'Agree'	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28	44	▲ 5	40	=	7	=	2	=	84	▲ 5	9	=	7
SK	36	▲ 9	47	▲ 3	5	▼ 2	1	▼ 1	83	▲ 12	6	▼ 3	11
RO	42	▲ 9	40	▲ 3	9	▼ 5	2	▼ 1	82	▲ 12	11	▼ 6	7
IT	42	▲ 7	45	▲ 3	5	▼ 1	1	▼ 1	87	▲ 10	6	▼ 2	7
CY	71	▲ 21	24	▼ 12	1	▼ 1	0	=	95	▲ 9	1	▼ 1	4
HU	53	▲ 10	36	▼ 2	6	▼ 3	2	=	89	▲ 8	8	▼ 3	3
BG	33	▲ 3	40	▲ 5	7	▲ 2	2	=	73	▲ 8	9	▲ 2	18
SI	51	▲ 5	38	▲ 2	6	▼ 2	2	=	89	▲ 7	8	▼ 2	3
HR	42	▲ 6	45	▲ 1	7	▼ 2	2	=	87	▲ 7	9	▼ 2	4
UK	49	▲ 12	35	▼ 5	5	▼ 2	1	▼ 1	84	▲ 7	6	▼ 3	10
PT	45	=	43	▲ 6	2	▼ 1	0	▼ 1	88	▲ 6	2	▼ 2	10
DK	50	▲ 3	36	▲ 3	7	=	1	▼ 1	86	▲ 6	8	▼ 1	6
LT	42	▲ 7	43	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	0	▼ 1	85	▲ 6	4	▼ 2	11
EE	27	=	47	▲ 6	7	▲ 1	2	▼ 2	74	▲ 6	9	▼ 1	17
ES	68	▲ 15	22	▼ 10	2	=	1	=	90	▲ 5	3	=	7
BE	36	▲ 5	49	=	10	▼ 4	2	=	85	▲ 5	12	▼ 4	3
FR	40	▲ 4	40	=	8	=	3	=	80	▲ 4	11	=	9
LU	33	▲ 2	45	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	78	▲ 4	11	=	11
SE	56	▼ 4	33	▲ 7	5	=	2	=	89	▲ 3	7	=	4
PL	33	▲ 3	47	=	9	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	80	▲ 3	11	▼ 2	9
CZ	30	▲ 3	44	=	10	▼ 2	6	▲ 2	74	▲ 3	16	=	10
LV	32	▲ 3	42	=	8	▼ 1	3	=	74	▲ 3	11	▼ 1	15
MT	58	▲ 10	34	▼ 8	1	=	0	=	92	▲ 2	1	=	7
EL	46	▲ 6	45	▼ 4	3	=	0	▼ 1	91	▲ 2	3	▼ 1	6
IE	52	▲ 5	38	▼ 3	3	▼ 2	1	=	90	▲ 2	4	▼ 2	6
FI	37	▼ 4	48	▲ 4	8	▲ 3	2	=	85	=	10	▲ 3	5
DE	40	=	41	=	9	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	81	=	13	▲ 2	6
AT	43	▲ 5	39	▼ 8	11	▲ 2	2	=	82	▼ 3	13	▲ 2	5
NL	44	▼ 6	36	=	11	▲ 4	5	▲ 3	80	▼ 6	16	▲ 7	4

There are a few notable findings from the socio-demographic analysis. The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree, while those who experience the most financial difficulties are the least likely to agree.

Once again, there is a strong relationship between the belief that climate change is a serious problem and agreement that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced:

- Respondents who see climate change as the most serious (91%) or one of the most serious (88%) problems facing the world are more likely to agree with this statement than those who do not (75%);

- Respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem (88%) are more likely to agree than those who think it is a not serious problem (58%).

QB4.4   To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't Know
EU28	84	9	7
Gender			
Man	84	11	5
Woman	83	8	9
Age			
15-24	84	9	7
25-39	85	9	6
40-54	86	9	5
55 +	81	9	10
Education (End of)			
15-	76	9	15
16-19	83	9	8
20+	88	8	4
Still studying	86	7	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	88	8	4
Managers	90	8	2
Other white collars	87	8	5
Manual workers	83	11	6
House persons	83	7	10
Unemployed	81	9	10
Retired	79	9	12
Students	86	7	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	77	11	12
From time to time	83	9	8
Almost never/ Never	84	9	7
Climate change			
Biggest problem	91	5	4
One of the problems	88	7	5
Not a problem	75	13	12
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	58	33	9
A fairly serious problem	73	16	11
A very serious problem	88	6	6

5 Attitudes towards adapting to the adverse impact of climate change

Seven in ten respondents agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU

The large majority (70%) of respondents agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU. In fact, almost one third (32%) "totally agree". On the other hand, almost one in five (18%) disagree with this statement, while 12% are unable to give an opinion.

QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (% - EU28)
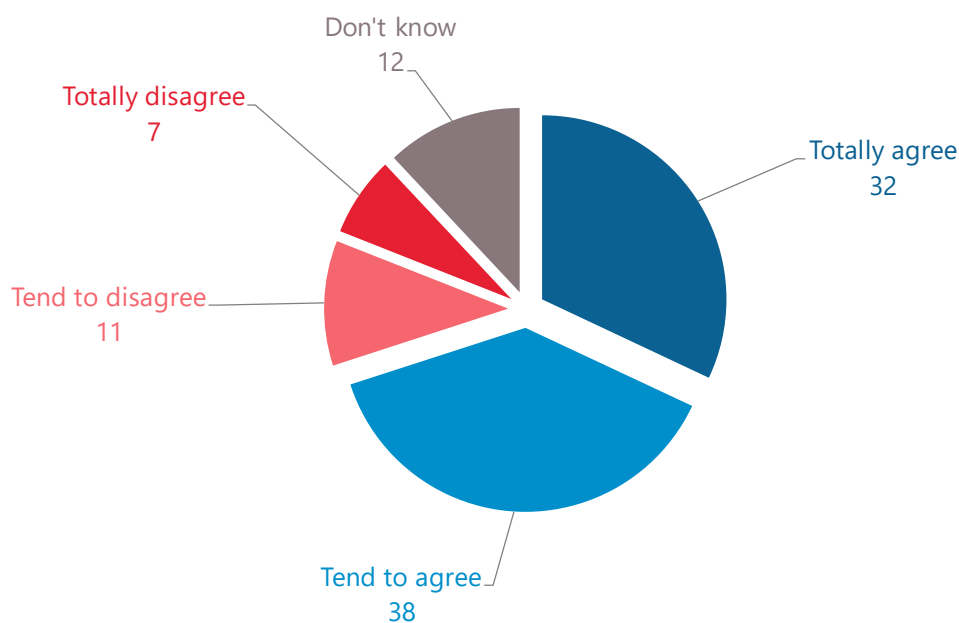
Estonia (39%) is the only country in which fewer than half of all respondents agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU. Agreement in the other EU Member States varies from 88% of respondents in Ireland and Malta and 87% in Portugal to 52% in Czechia, 58% in Latvia and 59% in Bulgaria.

QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (%)

	IE	MT	PT	UK	DK	ES	BE	NL	HU	SK	HR	CY	SE	PL	EU28	SI	RO	EL	AT	LT	FR	IT	LU	DE	FI	BG	LV	CZ	EE
Don't know	7	10	10	12	9	11	3	7	6	15	7	12	9	16	12	6	12	12	10	19	14	8	16	14	11	22	17	17	23
Totally disagree	1	0	0	1	2	3	5	3	4	2	5	7	5	3	7	10	5	7	8	3	11	14	11	10	10	6	9	12	18
Tend to disagree	4	2	3	4	6	4	13	11	13	8	13	6	12	10	11	14	14	12	15	13	12	16	11	16	19	13	16	19	20
Tend to agree	37	41	46	38	35	27	51	47	39	43	42	34	38	49	38	36	37	37	37	41	36	37	40	36	42	33	37	36	29
Totally agree	51	47	41	45	48	55	28	32	38	32	33	41	36	22	32	34	32	32	30	24	27	25	22	24	18	26	21	16	10

■ Totally agree ■ Tend to agree ▨ Tend to disagree ■ Totally disagree ▪ Don't know
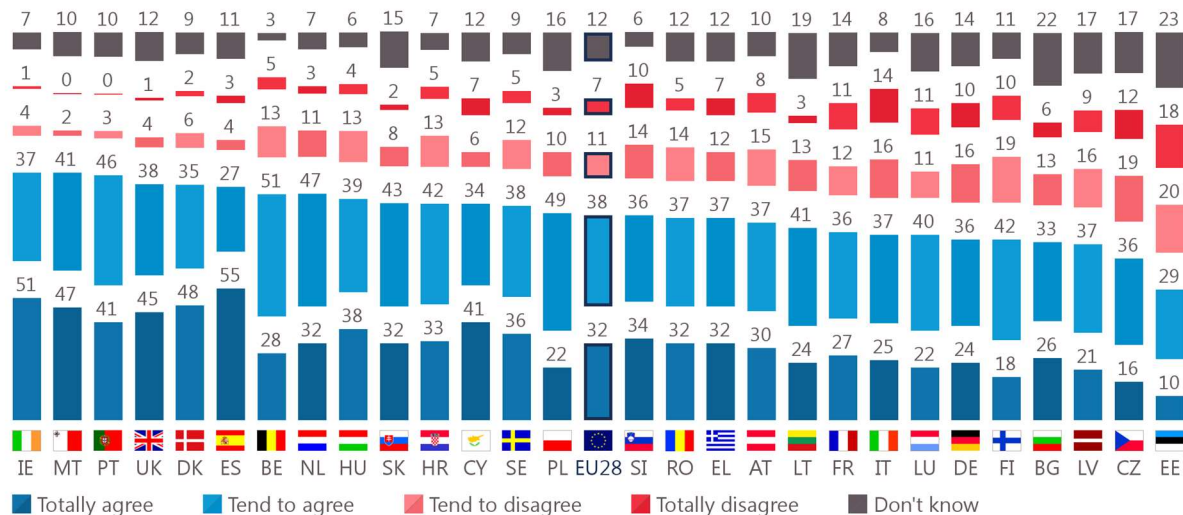
The socio-demographic analysis shows that more than six in ten in each group agrees that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU, and there is generally little variation. The highest levels of agreement can be found amongst those under 55 and those who stayed in education longer. By contrast, retired persons and those who have the most difficulty paying bills are the least likely to agree.

As has been the case for each of the preceding statements, there is a link between levels of agreement with this statement and respondents' views on the seriousness of climate change:

- Respondents who see climate change as the single most serious (73%) or one of the most serious problems (71%) facing the world are more likely to agree with this statement than those who do not (66%);

- Respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to agree than respondents who do not think it is a serious problem (72% vs. 55%).

QB4.5   To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (N) (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't Know
EU28	70	18	12
Gender			
Man	71	20	9
Woman	69	17	14
Age			
15-24	71	18	11
25-39	74	18	8
40-54	71	20	9
55 +	66	18	16
Education (End of)			
15-	65	15	20
16-19	69	19	12
20+	74	18	8
Still studying	70	20	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	69	23	8
Managers	75	19	6
Other white collars	73	19	8
Manual workers	72	18	10
House persons	69	18	13
Unemployed	70	17	13
Retired	64	17	19
Students	70	20	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	65	19	16
From time to time	70	19	11
Almost never/ Never	71	18	11
Climate change			
Biggest problem	73	18	9
One of the problems	71	19	10
Not a problem	66	19	15
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	55	31	14
A fairly serious problem	66	19	15
A very serious problem	72	18	10

IV. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

This final section explores respondents' opinions about future goals relating to climate change. The perceived importance of national governments setting ambitious targets to increase renewable energy use and providing support for improving energy efficiency in other ways by 2030 is discussed. Finally, the level of agreement that the EU economy should be made climate-neutral by 2050 is presented (new question).

1 Targets for renewable energy

More than nine in ten respondents say it is important for their national government to set ambitious targets to increase renewable energy use by 2030

Almost all respondents (92%, +3 percentage points since 2017) think it is important that their national government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030[17]. In fact, the majority (55%) think this is "very important" – an increase of four percentage points since 2017.

Just 6% say setting these targets is not important, while 2% say they "don't know".

QB7   How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

(% - EU28)

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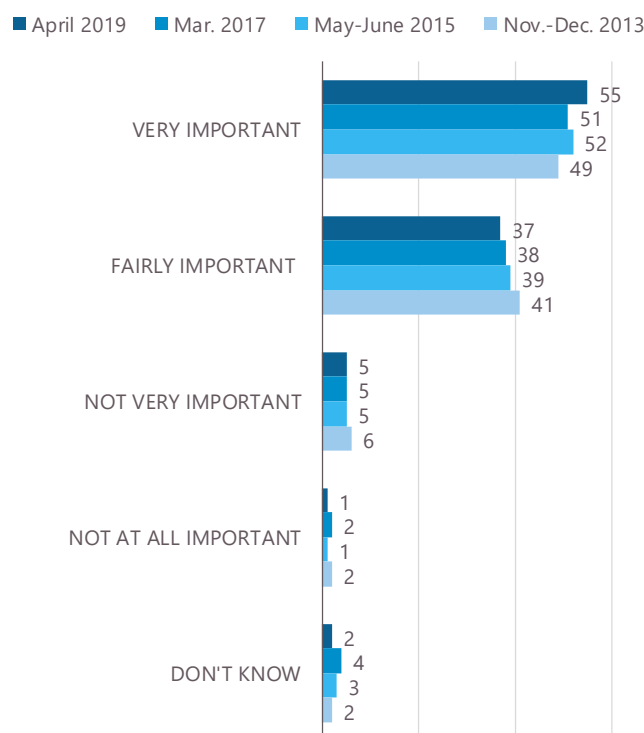
[17] QB7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
Modified since 2018, work ambitious added.

In every country, more than eight in ten respondents think it is important that their national government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030. Proportions range from 98% of respondents in Cyprus and 97% in Denmark and Hungary to 82% in Latvia and 83% in Czechia and Bulgaria.

In 16 countries more than half of all respondents think this is "very important", with the highest proportions observed in Cyprus (86%), Denmark (75%) and the United Kingdom (72%). By contrast 31% in Slovakia and 35% in Poland think the same.

QB7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
(%)

	CY	HU	DK	EL	PT	IE	ES	MT	UK	SI	EU28	BE	SE	IT	LT	FR	NL	HR	AT	LU	DE	SK	FI	EE	PL	RO	BG	CZ	LV
Don't know	1	0	0	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	5	5	4	10	2	4
Not at all important	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	5	4	
Not very important	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	5	6	6	4	5	5	5	5	7	5	8	5	8	6	6	11	5	10	10
Fairly important	12	45	22	35	50	34	29	30	22	28	37	40	21	44	46	35	27	49	39	38	37	58	43	48	52	36	42	43	42
Very important	86	52	75	61	46	61	66	65	72	65	55	52	71	48	46	56	64	42	51	52	52	31	46	40	35	48	41	40	40
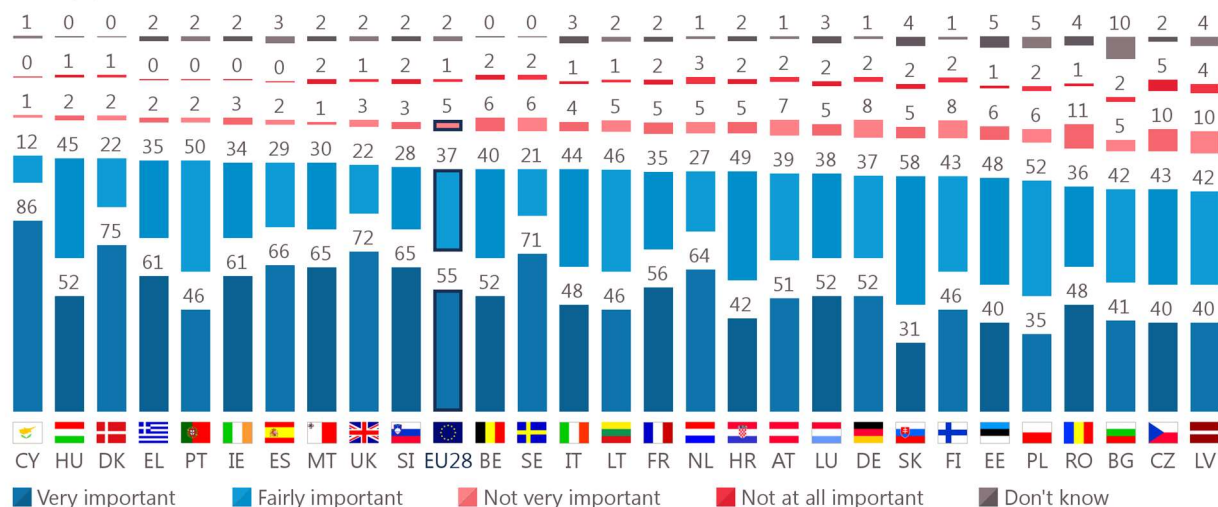
In most countries there were relatively small changes in the perceived importance of national governments setting ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030. The largest increases are seen amongst respondents in Bulgaria (83%, +6 pp), Italy (92%, +6 pp) and Slovakia (89%, +6 pp), and the largest decline in the Netherlands (91%, –6 pp).

QB7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030? **(%)**

	Very important	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Fairly important	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Not very important	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Not at all important	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Total 'Important'	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Total 'Not important'	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28	55	▲ 4	37	▲ 1	5	▲ =	1	▲ 1	92	▲ 3	6	▲ 1	2
BG	41	▲ 2	42	▲ 4	5	▲ 1	2	▲ =	83	▲ 6	7	▲ 1	10
IT	48	▲ 5	44	▲ 1	4	▲ 3	1	▲ =	92	▲ 6	5	▲ 3	3
SK	31	▲ 1	58	▲ 7	5	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	89	▲ 6	7	▲ 2	4
UK	72	▲ 11	22	▲ 6	3	▲ 1	1	▲ =	94	▲ 5	4	▲ 1	2
HU	52	▲ 4	45	▲ 8	2	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	97	▲ 4	3	▲ 2	0
BE	52	▲ =	40	▲ 3	6	▲ 4	2	▲ 1	92	▲ 3	8	▲ 3	0
EE	40	▲ =	48	▲ 3	6	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	88	▲ 3	7	▲ 2	5
EL	61	▲ 3	35	▲ 5	2	▲ 2	0	▲ 1	96	▲ 2	2	▲ 3	2
HR	42	▲ 8	49	▲ 10	5	▲ 2	2	▲ =	91	▲ 2	7	▲ 2	2
PL	35	▲ 3	52	▲ 1	6	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	87	▲ 2	8	▲ 1	5
PT	46	▲ 2	50	▲ 4	2	▲ =	0	▲ 1	96	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	2
RO	48	▲ 5	36	▲ 7	11	▲ =	1	▲ 2	84	▲ 2	12	▲ 2	4
CZ	40	▲ 5	43	▲ 4	10	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	83	▲ 1	15	▲ 1	2
DK	75	▲ =	22	▲ 1	2	▲ =	1	▲ 1	97	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	0
DE	52	▲ 4	37	▲ 3	8	▲ 2	2	▲ =	89	▲ 1	10	▲ 2	1
ES	66	▲ 8	29	▲ 7	2	▲ =	0	▲ =	95	▲ 1	2	▲ =	3
CY	86	▲ 5	12	▲ 4	1	▲ =	0	▲ =	98	▲ 1	1	▲ =	1
LV	40	▲ 5	42	▲ 5	10	▲ =	4	▲ 1	82	▲ =	14	▲ 1	4
SE	71	▲ 3	21	▲ 3	6	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	92	▲ =	8	▲ 1	0
IE	61	▲ 2	34	▲ 1	3	▲ 2	0	▲ =	95	▲ 1	3	▲ 2	2
LT	46	▲ 2	46	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	1	▲ =	92	▲ 1	6	▲ 2	2
SI	65	▲ 3	28	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	93	▲ 1	5	▲ =	2
FR	56	▲ 4	35	▲ 7	5	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	91	▲ 3	7	▲ 3	2
AT	51	▲ 2	39	▲ 1	7	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	90	▲ 3	9	▲ 4	1
FI	46	▲ 5	43	▲ 2	8	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	89	▲ 3	10	▲ 3	1
LU	52	▲ 5	38	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	2	▲ =	90	▲ 4	7	▲ 2	3
MT	65	▲ 8	30	▲ 4	1	▲ 1	2	▲ 2	95	▲ 4	3	▲ 3	2
NL	64	▲ 11	27	▲ 5	5	▲ 3	3	▲ 2	91	▲ 6	8	▲ 5	1

Longer-term trends also show small changes in the perceived importance of national governments setting ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030. Since 2013, the largest increases are seen amongst respondents in Estonia and Bulgaria (both +7 pp) and the largest decline in Romania (-6 pp) and the Netherlands (-5 pp).

QB7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
(% - Total 'Important')

■ Nov-Dec 2013 ■ May-June 2015 ■ March 2017 ■ April 2019

Country	Nov-Dec 2013	May-June 2015	March 2017	April 2019
CY	97	98	97	98
DK	93	94	96	97
HU	94	95	93	97
EL	96	96	94	96
PT	90	94	94	96
IE	89	95	96	95
ES	93	93	94	95
MT	99	97	99	95
UK	88	91	89	94
SI	92	92	94	93
EU28	90	91	89	92
BE	92	92	89	92
IT	90	91	86	92
LT	88	89	93	92
SE	94	93	92	92
FR	89	90	94	91
HR	92	93	89	91
NL	96	97	97	91
LU	89	94	94	90
AT	93	91	93	90
DE	87	91	88	89
SK	87	86	83	89
FI	93	95	92	89
EE	81	85	85	88
PL	88	83	85	87
RO	90	91	82	84
BG	76	78	77	83
CZ	85	85	82	83
LV	83	80	82	82

There is very little variation in the socio-demographic analysis. In all categories, around nine in ten respondents think that their national government should set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030.

However, there are some differences between socio-demographic groups in the proportions who think this is "very important". The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say setting these targets is "very important": 62% who completed education aged over 20 think this is very important, compared to 48% who completed education aged 15 or younger. Managers (65%) are the most likely to think this is very important, particularly compared to house persons (47%).

As was the case in 2015 and 2017, opinions about the seriousness of climate change also have an impact on views about governments setting national targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030:

- Respondents who see climate change as the most serious problem (71%) or one of the most serious problems (60%) facing the world are more likely to think that increased renewable energy targets are very important than those who do not believe climate change is among the most serious issues (40%);

- Respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to think that it is very important than those who think it is not a serious problem (61% vs. 26%).

QB7   How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't Know
EU28	55	37	5	1	2
Gender					
Man	54	37	5	2	2
Woman	55	36	5	1	3
Age					
15-24	59	34	4	1	2
25-39	55	37	5	1	2
40-54	55	37	5	2	1
55 +	52	37	6	1	4
Education (End of)					
15-	48	39	6	1	6
16-19	51	40	6	1	2
20+	62	31	4	2	1
Still studying	61	34	3	1	1
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	60	31	5	2	2
Managers	65	29	4	1	1
Other white collars	53	40	5	1	1
Manual workers	51	40	6	1	2
House persons	47	41	6	2	4
Unemployed	53	37	5	2	3
Retired	52	37	6	1	4
Students	61	34	3	1	1
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	52	35	7	2	4
From time to time	48	42	6	2	2
Almost never/ Never	57	35	5	1	2
Climate change					
Biggest problem	71	26	2	0	1
One of the problems	60	35	3	1	1
Not a problem	40	44	9	3	4
Perception of climate change					
Not a serious problem	26	41	22	9	2
A fairly serious problem	33	49	11	2	5
A very serious problem	61	34	3	1	1

2 Energy efficiency targets

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

A large majority of respondents (89%, +1 percentage point since 2017) think it is important their national government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030[18]. In fact, a majority (51%, +3 percentage points) think this is "very important".

Fewer than one in ten (8%, no change) think this is not important.

QB8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?

(% - EU28)

■ April 2019 ■ Mar. 2017 ■ May-June 2015 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2013

	April 2019	Mar. 2017	May-June 2015	Nov.-Dec. 2013
VERY IMPORTANT	51	48	52	51
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	38	40	40	41
NOT VERY IMPORTANT	6	6	5	5
NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	2	2	1	1
DON'T KNOW	3	4	2	2

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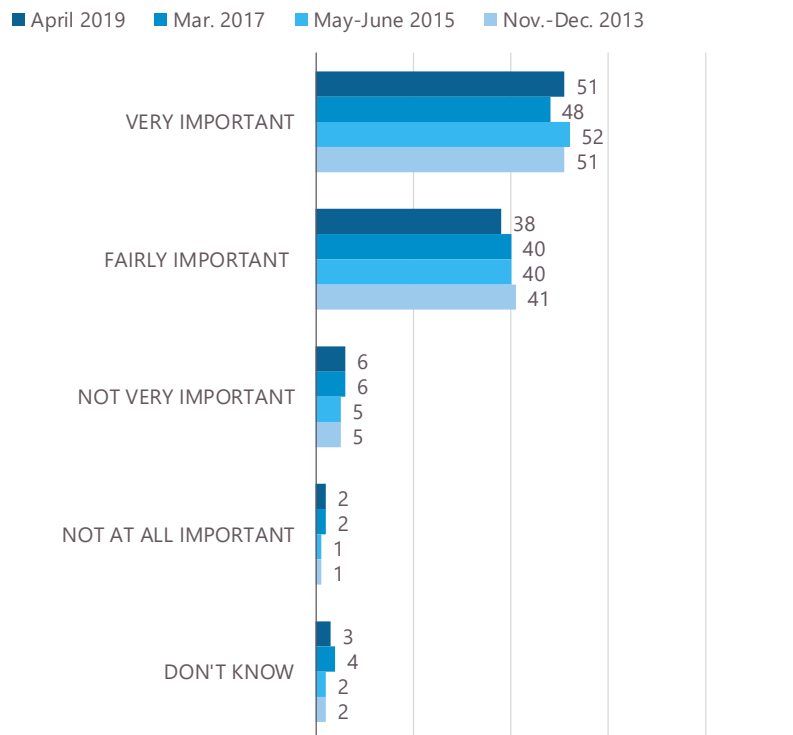
[18] QB8: How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?

Large majorities in each country think it important that their national government supports energy efficiency measures, with proportions ranging from 98% in Cyprus, 96% in Greece and 95% in Denmark, Malta, Portugal and Slovenia to 82% in Czechia and 83% in Latvia and Finland.

In 13 countries the majority thinks this is "very important" with those in Cyprus (78%), Denmark (71%) and the United Kingdom (69%) the most likely to do so. At the other end of the scale 33% in Czechia and 35% in Finland and Estonia think this support is "very important".

QB8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?
(%)

	CY	EL	DK	PT	SI	MT	UK	IE	HU	ES	LT	BE	IT	NL	FR	EU28	HR	SK	BG	SE	PL	RO	AT	DE	EE	LU	FI	LV	CZ
Don't know	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	3	1	0	3	0	2	3	1	5	7	1	6	3	3	2	5	3	2	4	2
Not at all important	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	1	4	2	4	5	
Not very important	1	3	4	3	3	1	3	5	6	3	6	7	5	6	6	6	8	6	4	9	6	10	10	10	10	9	13	9	11
Fairly important	20	36	24	56	32	32	25	33	39	33	41	45	42	36	38	38	45	51	39	32	51	37	37	39	49	37	48	42	49
Very important	78	60	71	39	63	63	69	60	54	59	51	46	49	55	52	51	44	37	49	55	36	48	48	45	35	47	35	41	33

■ Very important ■ Fairly important ■ Not very important ■ Not at all important ■ Don't know
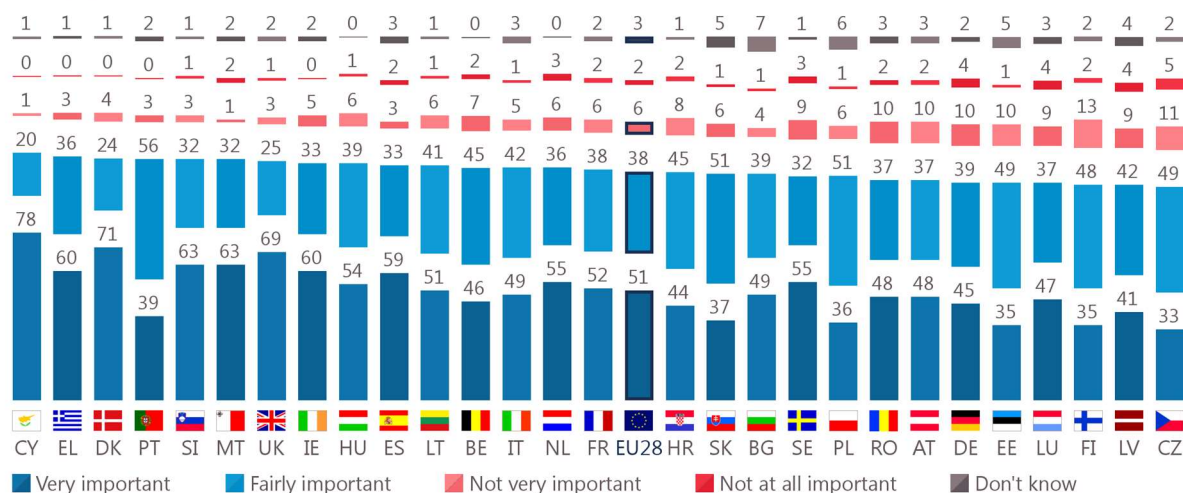
The trends since 2017 are mixed. In 11 countries, respondents are now more likely to think it important that the national government provides this support, with the largest increases observed in Bulgaria (88%, +7 pp), Greece (96%, +6 pp) and Italy (91%, +5 pp). In 12 countries, on the other hand, perceived importance has declined. This is particularly the case in Luxembourg (84%, –8 pp), Finland (83%, –7 pp) and Sweden (87%, –6 pp). Opinion remained stable in Bulgaria, the United Kingdom, Estonia, Belgium and Latvia.

QB8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)? **(%)**

	Very important	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Fairly important	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Not very important	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Not at all important	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Total 'Important'	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Total 'Not important'	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28	51	▲ 3	38	▲ 2	6	▲ =	2	▲ =	89	▲ 1	8	▲ =	3
BG	49	▲ 3	39	▲ 4	4	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	88	▲ 7	5	▲ =	7
EL	60	▲ 1	36	▲ 7	3	▲ 5	0	▲ 1	96	▲ 6	3	▲ 6	1
IT	49	▲ 9	42	▲ 4	5	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	91	▲ 5	6	▲ 3	3
SK	37	▲ 4	51	▲ =	6	▲ =	1	▲ 2	88	▲ 4	7	▲ 2	5
UK	69	▲ 9	25	▲ 5	3	▲ =	1	▲ =	94	▲ 4	4	▲ =	2
PT	39	▲ 5	56	▲ 7	3	▲ =	0	▲ 1	95	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	2
RO	48	▲ 5	37	▲ 7	10	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	85	▲ 2	12	▲ 2	3
SI	63	▲ 1	32	▲ 1	3	▲ 2	1	▲ =	95	▲ 2	4	▲ 2	1
EE	35	▲ 3	49	▲ 4	10	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	84	▲ 1	11	▲ =	5
CY	78	▲ 1	20	▲ =	1	▲ 1	0	▲ =	98	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	1
PL	36	▲ 6	51	▲ 5	6	▲ 2	1	▲ =	87	▲ 1	7	▲ 2	6
BE	46	▲ 4	45	▲ 4	7	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	91	▲ =	9	▲ =	0
ES	59	▲ 8	33	▲ 8	3	▲ =	2	▲ 1	92	▲ =	5	▲ 1	3
HR	44	▲ 4	45	▲ 4	8	▲ =	2	▲ 1	89	▲ =	10	▲ 1	1
LT	51	▲ 3	41	▲ 3	6	▲ 2	1	▲ =	92	▲ =	7	▲ 2	1
HU	54	▲ 5	39	▲ 5	6	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	93	▲ =	7	▲ 1	0
CZ	33	▲ 2	49	▲ 1	11	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	82	▲ 1	16	▲ 3	2
DK	71	▲ 6	24	▲ 7	4	▲ 2	0	▲ =	95	▲ 1	4	▲ 2	1
LV	41	▲ =	42	▲ 1	9	▲ 2	4	▲ 2	83	▲ 1	13	▲ =	4
DE	45	▲ =	39	▲ 2	10	▲ 2	4	▲ 1	84	▲ 2	14	▲ 3	2
IE	60	▲ 3	33	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	0	▲ =	93	▲ 2	5	▲ 2	2
MT	63	▲ 7	32	▲ 5	1	▲ =	2	▲ 2	95	▲ 2	3	▲ 2	2
FR	52	▲ 3	38	▲ 6	6	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	90	▲ 3	8	▲ 4	2
NL	55	▲ 12	36	▲ 8	6	▲ 2	3	▲ 3	91	▲ 4	9	▲ 5	0
AT	48	▲ 3	37	▲ 1	10	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	85	▲ 4	12	▲ 4	3
SE	55	▲ 8	32	▲ 2	9	▲ 5	3	▲ 1	87	▲ 6	12	▲ 6	1
FI	35	▲ 9	48	▲ 2	13	▲ 5	2	▲ 1	83	▲ 7	15	▲ 6	2
LU	47	▲ 7	37	▲ 1	9	▲ 4	4	▲ 3	84	▲ 8	13	▲ 7	3

Longer-term trends also small changes in the perceived importance that the national government provides this support. Since 2013, the only increases are seen amongst respondents in Greece, Portugal (both +3 pp) and Croatia (+2 pp) while the largest declines are observed in Finland (-10 pp), Austria (-8 pp), Czechia and Latvia (both -7 pp).

QB8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?
(% - Total 'Important')
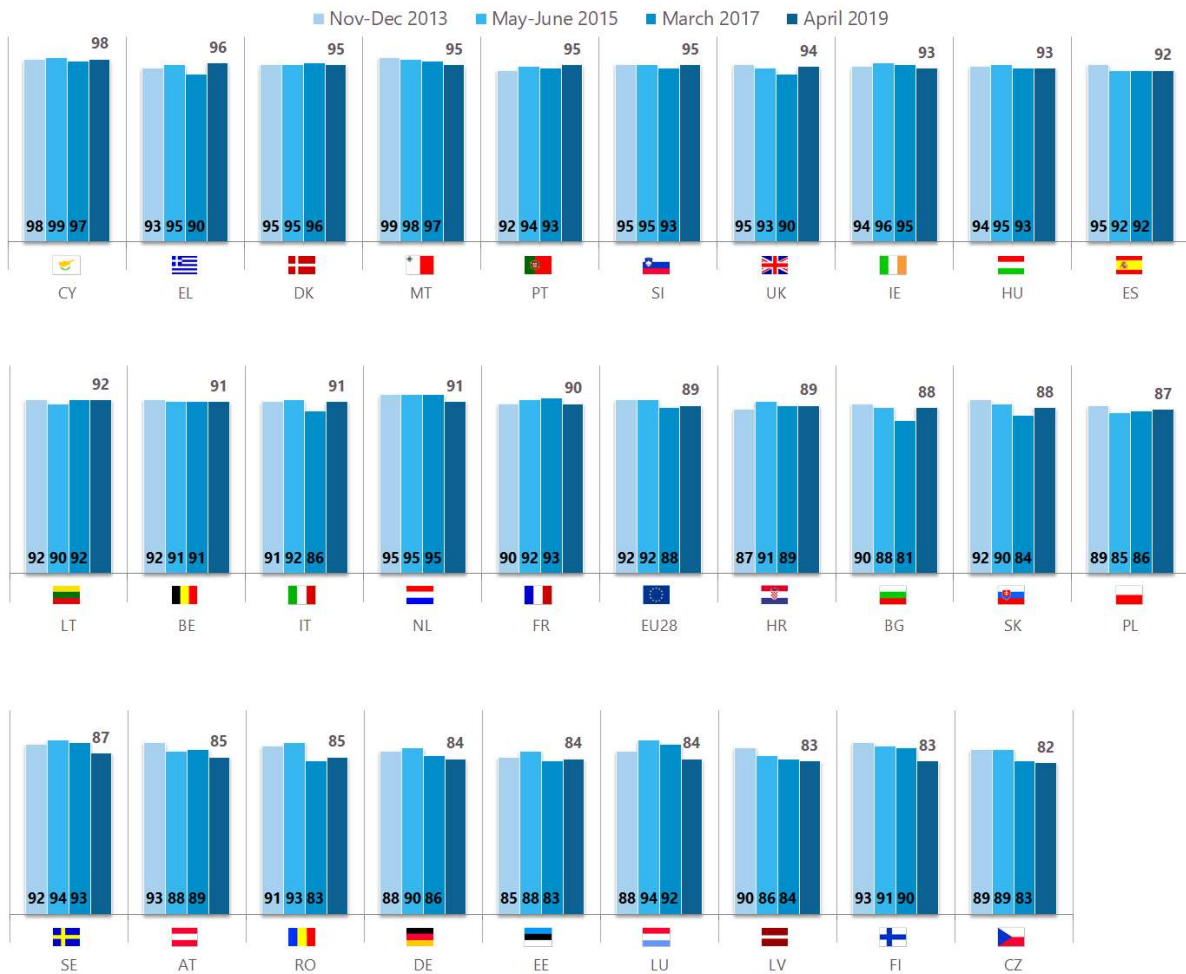
Once again, the socio-demographic analysis shows a high level of agreement, with more than eight in ten in each group agreeing that it is important for their national government to provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030.

In a common theme, attitudes towards climate change have an influence on opinion:

- Respondents who think climate change is either the most serious problem (95%) or among the most serious problems facing the world (93%) are more likely to think government support is important than those who do not consider climate change a serious global problem (82%). The difference is much larger considering only those respondents who think this "very important": 64% of those who think climate change is the biggest global problem also say that government support is very important, compared with 38% of those who do not think climate change is among the most serious issues facing the world;

- Those who think climate change is a very serious problem (93%) are more likely to think it is important than respondents who think climate change is not a serious problem (66%).

QB8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't Know
EU28	51	38	6	2	3
Gender					
Man	51	38	7	2	2
Woman	51	39	6	1	3
Age					
15-24	55	38	4	1	2
25-39	53	38	6	2	1
40-54	52	39	6	2	1
55 +	49	38	7	2	4
Education (End of)					
15-	45	40	7	2	6
16-19	48	41	7	2	2
20+	57	35	5	2	1
Still studying	57	37	4	1	1
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	60	31	6	2	1
Managers	61	32	6	1	0
Other white collars	51	40	6	2	1
Manual workers	48	41	7	2	2
House persons	41	46	7	2	4
Unemployed	50	37	7	2	4
Retired	48	39	6	2	5
Students	57	37	4	1	1
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	49	36	9	2	4
From time to time	47	41	7	2	3
Almost never/ Never	53	38	5	2	2
Climate change					
Biggest problem	64	31	3	1	1
One of the problems	57	36	4	1	2
Not a problem	38	44	10	3	5
Perception of climate change					
Not a serious problem	25	41	21	10	3
A fairly serious problem	31	50	12	3	4
A very serious problem	57	36	4	1	2

3   A climate-neutral Europe by 2050

Almost all respondents agree the EU economy should be made climate neutral by 2050

More than nine in ten respondents (92%) agree that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, in order to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050[19]. In fact, the majority (54%) "totally agree". Only 5% disagree, while 4% say they don't know.

QB9   To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050. **(% - EU28)**

Totally disagree 1
Tend to disagree 3
Don't know 4
Tend to agree 38
Totally agree 54

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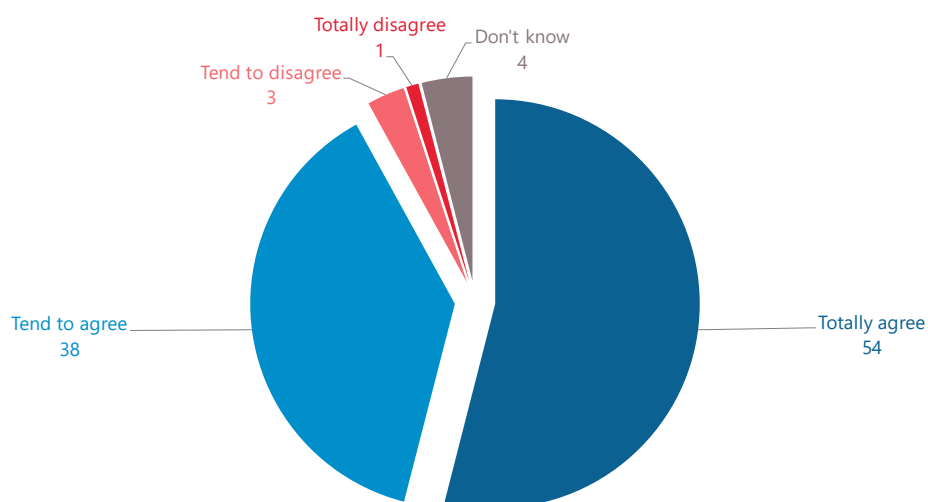
[19] QB9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050.

In each Member State, more than eight in ten respondents agree, with the highest levels seen amongst respondents in Cyprus (98%), and Malta and Portugal (both 97%) and the lowest amongst those in Finland, Latvia and Estonia (all 85%).

In 21 countries at least half of all respondents "totally agree" with this statement, with those in Cyprus (84%), Spain (68%) and Denmark (64%) being the most likely to do so. By contrast 31% in Poland, 34% in Finland and 38% in Estonia say they "totally agree" with this.

QB9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050.
(%)

	CY	PT	MT	HU	ES	EL	DK	UK	BE	FR	HR	EU28	IE	IT	NL	SI	LT	DE	SK	SE	BG	CZ	LU	AT	PL	RO	FI	LV	EE
Don't know	2	3	2	1	4	4	2	4	1	3	2	4	4	3	1	2	4	4	5	2	9	3	4	4	7	4	5	7	9
Totally disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Tend to disagree	0	0	1	4	1	1	4	2	5	2	4	3	3	5	6	4	3	4	3	5	1	7	6	8	5	9	8	6	4
Tend to agree	14	46	35	40	27	35	30	30	46	38	42	38	36	42	34	34	39	37	45	36	35	40	41	33	56	35	51	35	47
Totally agree	84	51	62	55	68	60	64	63	47	55	51	54	56	50	58	58	53	54	46	55	55	49	47	54	31	51	34	50	38

■ Totally agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Tend to disagree ■ Totally disagree ■ Don't know
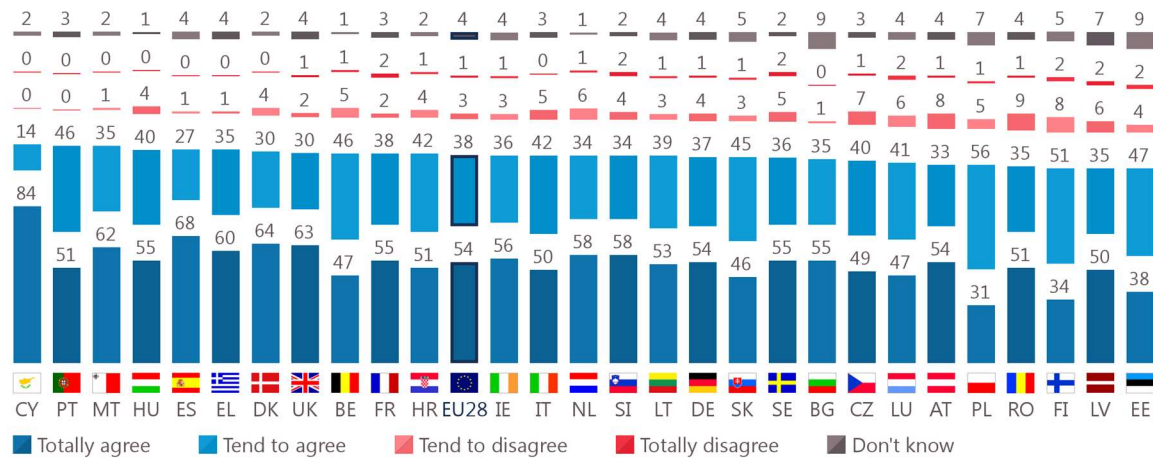
The socio-demographic analysis shows little variation in overall agreement. In each group, more than eight in ten agree the EU economy should be made climate-neutral by 2050. In some groups there is more variation when considering just those respondents who "totally agree":

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to "totally agree": 59% who completed education aged over 20 totally agree, compared to 49% of those who completed aged 15 or younger;

- The self-employed (62%) are the most likely to "totally agree", particularly compared to house persons (48%).

As has been the case for a number of other questions, attitudes to climate change are related to opinions about climate neutrality by 2050:

- Almost all respondents who think climate change is the most serious (96%) or one of the most serious problems facing the world (95%) agree, compared to 86% of those who think climate change is not a problem. This difference is even more pronounced when considering "totally agree" responses: 67% of those who think climate change is the most serious problem totally agree, compared to 42% who think it is not one of the most serious problems;

- Almost all (95%) respondents who think climate change is a very serious problem agree, compared to 73% who think it is not a serious problem. Once again, these differences are more pronounced amongst those who "totally agree": 60% who think climate change is a very serious problem totally agree, compared to 25% who think it is not a serious problem.

QB9   To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050. **(% - EU)**

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't Know
EU28	54	38	3	1	4
Gender					
Man	53	39	4	1	3
Woman	54	37	3	1	5
Age					
15-24	55	39	3	0	3
25-39	55	38	4	1	2
40-54	55	38	4	1	2
55 +	52	37	4	1	6
Education (End of)					
15-	49	38	3	1	9
16-19	52	40	4	1	3
20+	59	35	3	1	2
Still studying	56	38	3	0	3
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	62	32	4	0	2
Managers	59	36	3	1	1
Other white collars	54	39	4	0	3
Manual workers	53	40	4	1	2
House persons	48	41	4	1	6
Unemployed	53	35	4	3	5
Retired	51	38	3	1	7
Students	56	38	3	0	3
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	53	35	6	1	5
From time to time	50	41	4	1	4
Almost never/ Never	55	37	3	1	4
Climate change					
Biggest problem	67	29	2	0	2
One of the problems	59	36	2	1	2
Not a problem	42	44	6	2	6
Perception of climate change					
Not a serious problem	25	48	16	6	5
A fairly serious problem	35	50	7	1	7
A very serious problem	60	35	2	0	3

CONCLUSION

The fieldwork for this Eurobarometer survey was carried out less than six months after the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released its report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C and since the European Commission unveiled its long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy by 2050.

The overall results show the increasing seriousness of climate change for respondents. This is reflected not only in the increase in personal actions to fight climate change, but also in widespread support for national and EU-level measures to tackle it.

Climate change is increasingly seen by EU citizens as one of the most serious challenges facing the world as a whole. Since 2017 it has overtaken the rise of international terrorism, and now ranks as the second most serious problem after poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water.

An increasingly large majority of respondents see climate change as a serious problem. Furthermore, the proportion who consider it a very serious problem has increased for the second consecutive survey: up five points since 2017 and ten points since 2015, to almost eight in ten (79%) in the current survey. Almost all respondents (93%) think climate change is a serious problem.

As was the case in 2015 and 2017, respondents think that national governments, business and industry and the EU are the main actors within the EU responsible for tackling climate change. However, in the current survey there have been large increases in the proportions of respondents who think not just these actors, but all the actors asked about – including themselves personally – are responsible for tackling climate change.

Echoing the increasing recognition of climate change as a serious problem, the proportion who say they have taken personal action to tackle climate change in the past six months has also increased by eleven points and now represents the majority (60%). Moreover, when asked about specific actions to tackle climate change, more than nine in ten (93%) have taken at least one. Reversing the trend seen between 2015 and 2017, respondents are now more likely to have taken almost all of these actions to fight climate change than they were in 2017, and in particular taking lower energy consumption into account when buying appliances and regularly using environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car. However, the most common actions are still trying to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling and cutting down consumption of disposable items.

There is consistent support among the majority of EU citizens support actions that will help move the European economy towards climate neutrality, such as increasing public support for the transition to clean energies. Large majorities also agree that reducing fossil fuel imports and promoting EU expertise in clean technologies can have an economic benefit for the EU. There is also widespread agreement that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive, and that adapting to the impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for EU citizens.

Given the seriousness with which respondents view climate change and the primary role they see national governments have in tackling it, it is not surprising that more than nine in ten respondents say it is important for national governments to set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used (93%), while almost as many (89%) think these governments should provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (88%). This support for action continues at a pan-European level, with more than nine in ten (92%) agreeing that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to a minimum and the remaining emissions offset, to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 9th and the 26th of April 2019, Kantar on behalf on Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 91.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 91.3 includes the SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 490 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEW	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1.029	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	9.693.779	2,25%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1.041	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	6.537.535	1,52%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1.019	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	9.238.431	2,14%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1.019	09/04/2019	25/04/2019	4.838.729	1,12%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1.539	09/04/2019	26/04/2019	70.160.634	16,26%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	999	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	1.160.064	0,27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.067	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	3.592.162	0,83%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1.014	10/04/2019	21/04/2019	9.937.810	2,30%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1.011	10/04/2019	23/04/2019	39.445.245	9,14%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1.029	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	54.097.255	12,54%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1.016	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	3.796.476	0,88%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1.022	09/04/2019	19/04/2019	52.334.536	12,13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	741.308	0,17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1.003	11/04/2019	25/04/2019	1.707.082	0,40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.001	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	2.513.384	0,58%
LU	Luxembourg	ILReS	502	09/04/2019	19/04/2019	457.127	0,11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1.023	10/04/2019	23/04/2019	8.781.161	2,04%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	507	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	364.171	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.022	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	13.979.215	3,24%
AT	Austria	Info Research Austria Institut für Markt- und Meinungsforschung	1.039	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	7.554.711	1,75%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1.013	09/04/2019	24/04/2019	33.444.171	7,75%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1.012	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	8.480.126	1,97%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1.053	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	16.852.701	3,91%
SI	Slovenia	Institute for market and media research, Mediana	1.003	09/04/2019	20/04/2019	1.760.032	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1.076	09/04/2019	24/04/2019	4.586.024	1,06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1.006	09/04/2019	24/04/2019	4.747.810	1,10%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1.034	09/04/2019	25/04/2019	7.998.763	1,85%
UK	United Kingdom	The Kantar Group UK	1.052	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	52.651.777	12,20%
		TOTAL EU28	27.655	09/04/2019	26/04/2019	431.452.219	100%*

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

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), Kantar applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed here.

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

Q1a **Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Q1b **Which others do you consider to be serious problems?**

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

	Q1a	**Q1b**
	Most serious problem	Other serious problems
Climate change	1	1,
International terrorism	2	2,
Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	3	3,
Spread of infectious diseases	4	4,
The economic situation	5	5,
Proliferation of nuclear weapons	6	6,
Armed conflicts	7	7,
The increasing global population	8	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9	9,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	10	10
DK	11	11

EB87.1 Q1a&b

Q2   **And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".**

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 Not at all a serious problem					10 An extremely serious problem					DK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB87.1 Q2

Q3   **In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?**

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

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

EB87.1 Q3

Q4 **To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?**

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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically	1	2	3	4	5
2	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (M)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (N)	1	2	3	4	5
4	More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced	1	2	3	4	5
5	Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB90.2 QB5 (items 3 and 5 are new)

Q5 **Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes   1

No   2

DK   3

EB87.1 Q5

Q6 **Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

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

EB87.1 Q6 TREND MODIFIED (items 10 and 11 are new)

Q7   **How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030? (M)**

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB87.1 Q7 TREND MODIFIED (word ambitious added before targets)

Q8   **How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?**

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB87.1 Q8

Q9   **To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050.**

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

NEW

TABLES

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(%)

	Climate change		International terrorism		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		Spread of infectious diseases		The economic situation	
	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28	23	11	15	-9	27	-1	3	0	12	3
BE	23	6	12	-11	32	4	2	0	11	3
BG	10	3	25	-4	23	-4	4	0	15	6
CZ	15	9	23	-16	22	3	7	3	6	-1
DK	47	18	14	-6	16	-5	1	0	1	-1
DE	30	16	14	-7	24	-8	2	0	4	2
EE	16	7	22	-10	17	0	3	1	7	2
IE	26	13	17	-6	28	-6	4	-1	11	0
EL	11	7	8	-3	35	0	5	3	27	-9
ES	18	5	7	-7	45	5	1	-1	16	-2
FR	23	9	17	-7	38	1	2	-1	9	5
HR	11	3	15	-7	31	-3	3	0	20	7
IT	19	12	16	-16	15	-2	4	-1	30	9
CY	14	6	14	-6	29	-7	8	3	18	1
LV	11	2	20	0	17	-3	5	-2	15	6
LT	14	6	16	-6	19	-5	11	6	12	0
LU	23	11	11	-10	40	2	3	1	5	1
HU	17	7	12	-8	29	-6	10	1	12	6
MT	33	20	27	-17	15	-7	5	-1	5	3
NL	27	0	16	-1	24	-6	1	0	3	2
AT	27	11	13	-4	22	-4	5	1	9	-2
PL	15	9	23	-7	18	2	6	2	7	3
PT	19	15	13	-17	37	3	2	-1	17	5
RO	11	2	16	-4	23	-3	10	1	23	9
SI	19	8	16	-6	30	-5	4	2	11	1
SK	13	5	13	-10	26	-5	9	5	14	6
FI	33	13	13	-5	17	-10	2	-1	3	0
SE	50	12	9	-5	18	-5	1	0	3	1
UK	29	15	17	-8	24	-2	1	-2	7	3

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(%)

	Proliferation of nuclear weapons		Armed conflicts		The increasing global population		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019
EU28	4	-2	8	-1	7	1	0	-1	0	-1	1
BE	3	-1	7	0	10	1	0	-2	0	0	0
BG	6	-1	11	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
CZ	6	-3	10	-1	10	5	0	0	0	0	1
DK	2	-2	5	-4	12	1	1	0	0	-1	1
DE	4	-2	10	-2	10	1	1	0	0	0	1
EE	5	1	18	0	9	0	1	-1	1	1	1
IE	4	0	4	-2	5	2	0	0	0	0	1
EL	5	2	5	0	2	0	1	-1	0	0	1
ES	2	-1	7	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
FR	2	-3	4	-3	4	-2	0	0	0	0	1
HR	7	2	10	0	2	-1	0	0	1	0	0
IT	5	-1	6	0	5	2	0	-1	0	-1	0
CY	6	1	9	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
LV	7	-1	18	-1	4	-2	1	0	0	0	2
LT	10	0	14	-1	2	-1	1	1	0	0	1
LU	5	-2	6	-2	6	1	1	-1	0	0	0
HU	5	1	5	-2	10	2	0	0	0	-1	0
MT	2	-2	2	-2	9	6	1	-1	1	1	0
NL	3	2	9	1	16	2	1	0	0	0	0
AT	4	-1	9	-1	10	1	0	-2	0	0	1
PL	9	-4	16	-2	4	1	0	-1	0	-1	2
PT	3	-1	5	-2	2	0	1	-2	0	0	1
RO	4	-1	7	-2	4	-2	0	-1	0	0	2
SI	4	-1	6	-2	7	2	1	0	1	0	1
SK	7	1	11	-2	5	1	0	-1	0	0	2
FI	7	-1	8	-3	15	6	1	0	0	0	1
SE	2	-2	6	-4	11	4	0	-1	0	0	0
UK	4	-2	6	-2	10	1	0	-1	0	-1	2

QB1b Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Climate change		International terrorism		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		Spread of infectious diseases		The economic situation	
		April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28		38	6	39	0	45	3	22	3	28	3
BE		41	5	39	0	42	5	18	4	29	6
BG		27	4	41	0	38	1	34	5	35	6
CZ		26	9	44	7	42	3	30	3	17	0
DK		37	-4	42	1	60	8	19	1	14	-4
DE		41	2	37	-3	50	3	16	3	17	3
EE		31	9	42	6	41	-2	22	7	21	-2
IE		33	3	36	2	41	2	25	1	31	10
EL		42	12	40	-1	46	1	34	7	44	-1
ES		44	15	40	-4	40	-2	12	1	38	-3
FR		43	6	43	3	47	5	18	3	30	3
HR		39	12	39	0	40	3	29	9	35	1
IT		37	10	40	1	42	4	27	0	36	-1
CY		31	4	45	-4	46	1	29	9	40	-5
LV		32	12	38	-3	38	0	26	-4	29	7
LT		26	5	41	-1	39	-2	36	6	32	5
LU		43	3	35	-8	42	4	20	4	22	3
HU		39	6	33	-6	40	1	34	0	30	8
MT		36	-1	47	14	43	-6	36	8	12	0
NL		42	-2	39	-5	55	4	17	1	17	4
AT		36	1	28	-12	46	2	32	13	21	-4
PL		32	11	39	6	37	-1	27	6	22	2
PT		40	16	53	11	47	2	21	5	50	13
RO		30	3	31	-3	36	-1	36	5	34	5
SI		37	2	36	-2	45	9	26	7	25	-3
SK		33	10	34	-3	41	2	30	3	26	7
FI		39	-1	45	3	55	9	20	-3	19	2
SE		35	-4	42	3	62	4	21	-3	16	2
UK		36	5	36	-1	47	6	17	-1	28	10

QB1b Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Proliferation of nuclear weapons		Armed conflicts		The increasing global population		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019
EU28		20	-2	33	-1	19	2	1	0	0	-1	0
BE		21	0	32	-2	21	2	0	-1	0	0	0
BG		29	-1	34	-4	14	-1	0	-1	0	0	1
CZ		24	-9	39	-7	20	0	1	0	0	0	0
DK		20	-1	35	0	32	3	1	-1	0	0	0
DE		24	-2	36	-3	25	1	2	2	0	0	0
EE		19	3	39	-2	22	1	2	0	1	0	1
IE		16	-4	25	-1	24	5	1	1	1	1	1
EL		29	3	28	-4	18	4	1	-2	0	0	0
ES		16	1	34	1	11	3	0	-4	0	0	0
FR		19	-1	29	1	17	2	1	0	0	-1	0
HR		23	-4	34	0	12	1	0	-1	0	0	0
IT		17	-4	28	1	17	4	1	0	0	0	1
CY		27	8	36	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV		24	5	37	4	10	1	2	1	2	0	2
LT		27	1	37	-8	12	5	1	1	0	0	0
LU		23	-4	29	-4	20	-1	3	2	1	1	0
HU		15	-8	21	-7	27	5	1	1	0	0	0
MT		21	-5	14	-13	32	20	0	-2	0	0	0
NL		22	-1	41	-1	26	2	2	1	0	0	0
AT		23	-2	34	-2	28	1	5	3	1	1	0
PL		26	1	38	-5	15	4	1	1	0	-1	1
PT		16	-5	32	-1	12	4	1	0	0	0	0
RO		17	-2	28	4	16	2	1	-1	1	0	1
SI		20	0	24	-4	21	7	3	1	1	0	0
SK		24	4	39	5	20	2	2	1	0	0	1
FI		20	-8	37	1	27	5	1	1	0	0	0
SE		21	-1	45	-2	24	5	3	2	0	0	0
UK		17	-2	30	-1	20	1	1	1	1	-1	1

QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems?
TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) **(%)**

		Climate change		International terrorism		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		Spread of infectious diseases		The economic situation	
		April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28		60	17	54	-8	71	1	24	2	40	6
BE		64	11	50	-12	74	9	20	4	40	9
BG		36	6	64	-4	60	-2	38	6	49	12
CZ		41	19	66	-10	64	6	36	5	23	-1
DK		84	15	56	-5	76	3	20	1	15	-5
DE		71	18	51	-9	74	-5	18	3	21	5
EE		46	15	63	-5	58	-1	24	7	28	0
IE		58	16	52	-4	68	-4	29	1	41	9
EL		53	19	47	-5	80	0	39	10	72	-9
ES		62	20	46	-12	84	3	13	0	54	-5
FR		66	16	60	-5	85	7	20	3	39	8
HR		50	15	53	-8	70	-1	32	9	55	8
IT		56	23	56	-14	57	3	31	-1	65	7
CY		45	10	58	-11	75	-6	37	13	58	-3
LV		42	13	57	-3	54	-3	30	-7	43	12
LT		40	11	56	-8	58	-6	47	12	44	6
LU		66	14	46	-18	82	7	22	4	27	4
HU		56	14	46	-12	69	-4	44	1	41	13
MT		68	19	74	-3	57	-15	41	8	17	3
NL		69	-2	55	-6	79	-1	19	2	21	6
AT		62	12	41	-16	67	-3	37	14	30	-6
PL		45	18	60	-2	54	2	32	8	28	5
PT		58	31	65	-6	83	4	22	4	67	18
RO		40	5	47	-6	58	-4	45	6	56	14
SI		56	10	51	-9	74	3	30	10	36	-2
SK		46	15	46	-13	66	-2	38	8	40	14
FI		73	13	58	-2	72	-1	22	-4	22	2
SE		85	9	51	-2	80	-1	23	-2	19	3
UK		64	20	52	-9	70	4	18	-2	35	14

QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems?
TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) **(%)**

	Proliferation of nuclear weapons		Armed conflicts		The increasing global population		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019
EU28	24	-3	40	-2	26	3	2	0	0	-1	1
BE	23	-3	39	-2	31	3	0	-3	0	0	0
BG	35	-1	45	-3	17	-1	1	-1	1	0	2
CZ	30	-12	48	-8	30	5	1	0	0	0	1
DK	22	-3	39	-5	43	4	2	0	0	-1	1
DE	28	-4	45	-6	34	2	2	1	0	-1	1
EE	23	3	55	-3	31	1	3	0	1	0	1
IE	20	-4	28	-4	28	6	2	1	1	1	1
EL	33	4	33	-3	20	3	2	-2	0	0	0
ES	18	1	41	2	13	3	1	-4	0	-1	1
FR	22	-3	32	-3	21	0	1	0	1	0	1
HR	30	-1	44	0	14	0	0	-1	0	0	0
IT	21	-6	33	0	22	5	1	-1	1	0	0
CY	33	9	45	7	7	1	1	1	0	0	0
LV	31	4	54	2	14	-1	3	2	2	0	2
LT	37	1	51	-8	14	4	2	1	1	1	0
LU	28	-5	35	-5	27	1	3	1	1	1	0
HU	20	-7	26	-8	37	7	1	1	0	-1	0
MT	23	-7	15	-16	41	27	1	-2	1	1	0
NL	25	1	50	0	43	5	2	0	0	0	0
AT	27	-3	43	-3	38	1	6	3	1	1	1
PL	35	-2	53	-7	18	4	1	0	0	-1	2
PT	19	-6	37	-2	13	3	2	-1	1	1	1
RO	21	-3	34	2	20	0	1	-1	1	0	2
SI	24	-1	29	-6	28	9	3	0	1	-1	1
SK	31	5	49	2	25	3	2	1	0	0	1
FI	27	-9	45	-2	43	11	1	0	0	0	1
SE	23	-3	50	-6	35	9	3	1	0	0	0
UK	20	-4	35	-2	29	1	1	0	1	-2	2

QB2R And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem". **(%)**

		Not a serious problem (1-4)		A fairly serious problem (5-6)		A very serious problem (7-10)		Don't know	Average
		April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	April 2019
EU28		6	0	14	-4	79	5	1	8,0
BE		5	-1	22	-1	73	3	0	7,5
BG		4	-1	14	-2	79	7	3	8,2
CZ		8	-4	20	-10	71	14	1	7,6
DK		4	-1	12	-5	83	5	1	8,3
DE		7	-2	11	-4	81	6	1	8,1
EE		14	-4	25	-4	59	10	2	6,8
IE		4	-3	20	-3	75	7	1	7,9
EL		3	0	7	-5	90	5	0	8,5
ES		3	0	7	-2	89	3	1	8,5
FR		6	3	12	-5	82	3	0	8,1
HR		7	-4	20	2	72	2	1	7,7
IT		5	2	10	-3	84	3	1	8,3
CY		3	-1	13	-5	83	7	1	8,3
LV		11	-4	28	-2	59	6	2	6,9
LT		9	1	19	-2	72	2	0	7,6
LU		8	3	15	-3	76	0	1	8,0
HU		3	0	11	-2	85	2	1	8,3
MT		1	-3	6	-10	92	13	1	8,9
NL		7	2	19	3	74	-4	0	7,4
AT		13	3	15	-6	71	3	1	7,5
PL		5	-4	20	-7	70	12	5	7,6
PT		1	0	11	-3	87	4	1	8,3
RO		6	-2	22	-1	66	-1	6	7,6
SI		7	0	16	-4	76	5	1	7,9
SK		3	-1	17	-9	78	11	2	7,8
FI		9	1	14	-3	76	2	1	7,6
SE		4	0	12	-2	84	3	0	8,1
UK		8	-2	16	-6	75	11	1	7,8

QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		National governments		The European Union		Regional and local authorities		Business and industry		You personally		Environmental groups		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		All of them (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019
EU28		55	12	49	10	33	11	51	13	36	14	28	7	2	1	11	-9	1	0	3
BE		54	7	64	8	36	7	58	8	47	7	34	3	2	1	0	-6	0	0	1
BG		48	6	39	8	29	4	51	9	18	7	26	5	1	0	17	-7	1	0	7
CZ		56	2	43	4	21	-1	54	-1	19	2	18	-6	4	2	2	-5	1	0	4
DK		64	11	60	8	37	9	58	11	52	13	23	0	1	0	18	1	0	0	1
DE		51	18	52	17	35	20	62	24	48	25	23	10	2	1	17	-20	1	0	2
EE		51	17	39	16	29	14	43	9	33	18	30	9	3	1	15	-5	2	0	6
IE		48	-1	45	1	33	3	39	5	43	7	30	1	2	0	15	4	0	0	1
EL		67	13	56	12	38	13	64	13	32	15	26	7	3	2	13	-9	1	1	1
ES		55	8	48	1	34	9	52	9	36	15	23	5	0	0	14	-7	0	-1	2
FR		58	5	58	7	31	5	53	10	41	8	31	-2	1	0	5	1	1	0	4
HR		44	8	48	11	32	12	46	12	30	15	40	14	1	0	8	-5	1	1	2
IT		45	3	43	12	26	7	41	12	20	11	23	6	1	-2	14	-5	1	-1	6
CY		50	6	42	5	31	5	53	6	31	-1	26	1	1	-1	13	-3	1	-1	3
LV		46	11	34	11	25	10	44	4	28	11	33	3	4	0	5	-3	1	-2	6
LT		45	4	36	2	28	1	49	5	33	5	38	-1	4	1	12	-5	1	-1	2
LU		46	2	52	3	30	5	54	2	54	10	31	0	2	1	11	-1	1	0	1
HU		43	9	34	6	25	7	52	3	18	5	22	6	1	0	14	0	1	-3	3
MT		66	10	59	6	41	9	43	10	40	11	45	14	1	1	25	4	1	0	2
NL		71	3	67	-1	29	3	67	4	60	5	18	-3	1	0	2	-1	1	1	1
AT		41	-4	47	2	34	1	48	-1	33	2	35	-2	3	1	15	-2	0	0	1
PL		50	9	37	4	32	9	32	4	17	5	27	7	1	-1	11	-6	1	-1	6
PT		60	10	56	18	49	13	55	7	31	12	33	9	1	0	23	3	0	0	3
RO		46	8	43	11	42	5	45	3	26	8	37	8	3	1	5	-2	1	-1	7
SI		37	2	39	5	27	7	61	13	25	9	25	1	3	1	16	-2	0	-1	1
SK		58	12	49	14	37	17	61	5	34	15	33	16	2	0	7	1	0	0	2
FI		65	15	57	11	30	5	62	3	55	13	24	-4	1	0	5	-8	0	0	1
SE		78	9	72	5	49	8	57	5	62	3	28	0	2	0	4	-3	0	-1	1
UK		63	32	45	22	37	25	43	24	43	29	36	23	2	2	11	-26	1	-1	4

QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28	38	5	43	-1	6	-1	2	0	11	81	4	8	-1
BE	31	6	54	0	8	-4	2	-1	5	85	6	10	-5
BG	37	1	41	5	5	2	1	0	16	78	6	6	2
CZ	18	-3	47	-1	13	2	3	0	19	65	-4	16	2
DK	40	-7	42	7	5	0	1	0	12	82	0	6	0
DE	39	1	42	-3	7	1	2	0	10	81	-2	9	1
EE	18	-1	48	2	6	-1	1	-1	27	66	1	7	-2
IE	49	6	40	-4	3	-1	0	-1	8	89	2	3	-2
EL	35	9	47	-4	5	-2	0	-2	13	82	5	5	-4
ES	55	11	31	-6	2	-1	1	1	11	86	5	3	0
FR	30	0	44	3	8	-1	2	-2	16	74	3	10	-3
HR	36	4	47	-3	9	0	2	0	6	83	1	11	0
IT	36	8	44	3	7	1	1	-1	12	80	11	8	0
CY	44	9	41	0	2	-3	2	1	11	85	9	4	-2
LV	24	1	48	2	6	-4	3	0	19	72	3	9	-4
LT	28	-1	50	2	6	1	1	0	15	78	1	7	1
LU	28	0	50	6	6	-4	2	0	14	78	6	8	-4
HU	42	15	43	-5	8	-3	1	-2	6	85	10	9	-5
MT	41	-1	43	3	2	0	1	1	13	84	2	3	1
NL	45	-2	43	-1	6	2	1	0	5	88	-3	7	2
AT	38	7	42	-8	11	2	3	1	6	80	-1	14	3
PL	30	3	52	-1	7	-1	1	-1	10	82	2	8	-2
PT	40	-3	49	8	1	-1	0	0	10	89	5	1	-1
RO	36	8	42	2	10	-5	1	-3	11	78	10	11	-8
SI	43	5	45	5	6	-4	2	0	4	88	10	8	-4
SK	34	9	49	3	4	-4	1	-1	12	83	12	5	-5
FI	33	-2	54	4	3	-1	1	0	9	87	2	4	-1
SE	52	3	36	0	5	0	1	0	6	88	3	6	0
UK	43	10	40	-3	4	0	1	-1	12	83	7	5	-1

QB4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		31	41	11	4	13	72	15
BE		21	51	17	5	6	72	22
BG		29	35	10	3	23	64	13
CZ		17	40	18	5	20	57	23
DK		31	40	10	2	17	71	12
DE		27	40	16	5	12	67	21
EE		12	36	13	6	33	48	19
IE		47	37	6	1	9	84	7
EL		33	47	6	1	13	80	7
ES		50	28	5	3	14	78	8
FR		23	41	13	6	17	64	19
HR		34	45	9	3	9	79	12
IT		38	46	6	2	8	84	8
CY		40	36	7	3	14	76	10
LV		21	40	13	5	21	61	18
LT		22	47	11	2	18	69	13
LU		26	41	11	5	17	67	16
HU		38	38	12	3	9	76	15
MT		44	38	2	0	16	82	2
NL		21	40	22	7	10	61	29
AT		33	38	16	5	8	71	21
PL		23	49	10	3	15	72	13
PT		40	46	2	0	12	86	2
RO		31	41	13	4	11	72	17
SI		36	40	14	4	6	76	18
SK		31	43	8	1	17	74	9
FI		15	49	18	3	15	64	21
SE		32	40	12	6	10	72	18
UK		36	38	8	3	15	74	11

QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		36	43	8	2	11	79	10
BE		31	51	12	2	4	82	14
BG		34	41	5	2	18	75	7
CZ		16	47	15	4	18	63	19
DK		40	39	9	1	11	79	10
DE		31	45	11	3	10	76	14
EE		17	39	12	3	29	56	15
IE		47	41	4	0	8	88	4
EL		40	46	4	1	9	86	5
ES		50	32	4	1	13	82	5
FR		35	40	10	3	12	75	13
HR		35	46	9	3	7	81	12
IT		41	44	5	1	9	85	6
CY		50	40	2	0	8	90	2
LV		21	46	11	4	18	67	15
LT		24	51	6	2	17	75	8
LU		31	42	9	3	15	73	12
HU		36	41	12	3	8	77	15
MT		42	43	2	0	13	85	2
NL		30	45	14	4	7	75	18
AT		36	39	15	4	6	75	19
PL		26	52	9	2	11	78	11
PT		42	48	1	0	9	90	1
RO		35	41	13	1	10	76	14
SI		36	44	11	3	6	80	14
SK		33	47	6	0	14	80	6
FI		29	56	6	1	8	85	7
SE		48	39	6	1	6	87	7
UK		38	41	6	2	13	79	8

QB4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28		44	5	40	0	7	0	2	0	7	84	5	9	0
BE		36	5	49	0	10	-4	2	0	3	85	5	12	-4
BG		33	3	40	5	7	2	2	0	18	73	8	9	2
CZ		30	3	44	0	10	-2	6	2	10	74	3	16	0
DK		50	3	36	3	7	0	1	-1	6	86	6	8	-1
DE		40	0	41	0	9	1	4	1	6	81	0	13	2
EE		27	0	47	6	7	1	2	-2	17	74	6	9	-1
IE		52	5	38	-3	3	-2	1	0	6	90	2	4	-2
EL		46	6	45	-4	3	0	0	-1	6	91	2	3	-1
ES		68	15	22	-10	2	0	1	0	7	90	5	3	0
FR		40	4	40	0	8	0	3	0	9	80	4	11	0
HR		42	6	45	1	7	-2	2	0	4	87	7	9	-2
IT		42	7	45	3	5	-1	1	-1	7	87	10	6	-2
CY		71	21	24	-12	1	-1	0	0	4	95	9	1	-1
LV		32	3	42	0	8	-1	3	0	15	74	3	11	-1
LT		42	7	43	-1	4	-1	0	-1	11	85	6	4	-2
LU		33	2	45	2	8	-1	3	1	11	78	4	11	0
HU		53	10	36	-2	6	-3	2	0	3	89	8	8	-3
MT		58	10	34	-8	1	0	0	0	7	92	2	1	0
NL		44	-6	36	0	11	4	5	3	4	80	-6	16	7
AT		43	5	39	-8	11	2	2	0	5	82	-3	13	2
PL		33	3	47	0	9	-1	2	-1	9	80	3	11	-2
PT		45	0	43	6	2	-1	0	-1	10	88	6	2	-2
RO		42	9	40	3	9	-5	2	-1	7	82	12	11	-6
SI		51	5	38	2	6	-2	2	0	3	89	7	8	-2
SK		36	9	47	3	5	-2	1	-1	11	83	12	6	-3
FI		37	-4	48	4	8	3	2	0	5	85	0	10	3
SE		56	-4	33	7	5	0	2	0	4	89	3	7	0
UK		49	12	35	-5	5	-2	1	-1	10	84	7	6	-3

QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	32	38	11	7	12	70	18
BE	28	51	13	5	3	79	18
BG	26	33	13	6	22	59	19
CZ	16	36	19	12	17	52	31
DK	48	35	6	2	9	83	8
DE	24	36	16	10	14	60	26
EE	10	29	20	18	23	39	38
IE	51	37	4	1	7	88	5
EL	32	37	12	7	12	69	19
ES	55	27	4	3	11	82	7
FR	27	36	12	11	14	63	23
HR	33	42	13	5	7	75	18
IT	25	37	16	14	8	62	30
CY	41	34	6	7	12	75	13
LV	21	37	16	9	17	58	25
LT	24	41	13	3	19	65	16
LU	22	40	11	11	16	62	22
HU	38	39	13	4	6	77	17
MT	47	41	2	0	10	88	2
NL	32	47	11	3	7	79	14
AT	30	37	15	8	10	67	23
PL	22	49	10	3	16	71	13
PT	41	46	3	0	10	87	3
RO	32	37	14	5	12	69	19
SI	34	36	14	10	6	70	24
SK	32	43	8	2	15	75	10
FI	18	42	19	10	11	60	29
SE	36	38	12	5	9	74	17
UK	45	38	4	1	12	83	5

QB5   Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months? **(%)**

		Yes		No		Don't know
		April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019
EU28		60	11	37	-10	3
BE		63	16	37	-16	0
BG		32	11	56	-11	12
CZ		45	7	52	-6	3
DK		75	15	23	-13	2
DE		71	6	26	1	3
EE		47	13	48	-10	5
IE		62	12	35	-14	3
EL		54	4	45	-5	1
ES		79	17	20	-17	1
FR		64	6	35	-6	1
HR		53	15	45	-15	2
IT		52	18	46	-18	2
CY		62	8	37	-8	1
LV		43	12	54	-13	3
LT		54	6	45	-5	1
LU		81	7	18	-7	1
HU		65	17	33	-18	2
MT		88	13	11	-14	1
NL		64	5	36	-5	0
AT		66	6	28	-6	6
PL		40	10	53	-10	7
PT		74	14	25	-13	1
RO		29	9	67	-10	4
SI		79	13	19	-12	2
SK		66	22	29	-22	5
FI		82	17	17	-16	1
SE		84	5	16	-3	0
UK		55	15	44	-11	1

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice		You have bought an electric car		You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing		You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption		You have bought a low-energy home	
	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28	12	3	1	0	37	11	24	6	5	2
BE	18	6	3	-1	44	14	35	6	9	3
BG	5	2	1	1	22	5	31	6	2	1
CZ	12	4	1	0	29	8	26	7	2	0
DK	27	1	1	0	50	3	34	5	10	5
DE	14	0	1	0	56	15	21	4	5	2
EE	19	5	1	1	37	7	38	4	6	1
IE	14	2	3	3	36	13	32	7	7	3
EL	4	0	0	0	29	9	24	6	1	0
ES	5	1	1	1	31	12	15	8	3	2
FR	17	6	1	0	39	14	33	9	9	4
HR	7	3	0	0	20	9	23	8	2	1
IT	8	1	2	1	19	6	13	5	3	1
CY	16	5	1	0	19	8	28	10	6	3
LV	18	9	1	1	41	5	30	11	2	1
LT	9	3	0	-1	23	5	19	1	1	0
LU	18	-4	4	2	38	7	30	1	12	2
HU	9	5	2	1	22	10	22	8	6	3
MT	8	-1	2	2	31	13	5	-3	3	-2
NL	19	4	4	3	63	7	37	8	12	1
AT	12	3	3	1	38	4	18	3	4	0
PL	5	2	0	0	17	4	15	5	3	1
PT	4	1	1	1	14	1	18	5	2	0
RO	5	1	1	1	22	-1	24	0	1	0
SI	13	-3	1	1	43	8	31	-4	6	1
SK	7	3	1	1	29	11	26	12	1	0
FI	18	4	2	1	48	5	22	6	4	3
SE	20	-2	4	3	65	9	17	4	2	0
UK	18	5	3	2	47	22	36	9	7	4

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice		You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one		You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)		You have installed solar panels in your home		You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly	
		April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28		48	11	12	5	16	8	6	2	18	*N.A*
BE		58	12	25	8	17	8	13	2	29	*N.A*
BG		46	10	1	1	3	2	4	1	2	*N.A*
CZ		51	10	6	1	10	4	5	2	9	*N.A*
DK		62	7	16	5	25	7	7	2	32	*N.A*
DE		63	20	20	6	13	6	8	-1	24	*N.A*
EE		58	14	3	-1	13	6	2	1	14	*N.A*
IE		38	7	14	3	17	7	7	3	25	*N.A*
EL		39	7	2	1	2	0	15	1	2	*N.A*
ES		38	8	4	2	18	10	2	1	10	*N.A*
FR		56	13	9	5	20	10	3	1	25	*N.A*
HR		39	19	4	2	5	2	1	0	4	*N.A*
IT		39	4	10	7	7	2	6	1	5	*N.A*
CY		55	14	4	1	10	8	21	0	7	*N.A*
LV		63	14	4	1	16	7	1	-1	12	*N.A*
LT		50	21	0	0	7	2	1	0	7	*N.A*
LU		54	9	10	0	22	4	10	0	28	*N.A*
HU		44	7	5	2	8	4	4	3	12	*N.A*
MT		49	3	1	0	24	9	14	0	13	*N.A*
NL		72	7	23	1	46	21	23	8	36	*N.A*
AT		45	5	15	-2	16	8	8	-2	20	*N.A*
PL		38	12	3	2	8	3	2	1	5	*N.A*
PT		42	9	3	1	6	2	4	2	5	*N.A*
RO		34	2	3	1	6	1	3	2	4	*N.A*
SI		54	4	15	4	14	3	7	2	22	*N.A*
SK		36	6	4	2	8	4	3	2	5	*N.A*
FI		51	13	18	6	21	6	4	2	43	*N.A*
SE		61	14	25	1	16	8	3	2	47	*N.A*
UK		44	17	23	13	31	16	6	3	29	*N.A*

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly		You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling		You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total 'At least one action'	
	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28	12	N.A	75	4	62	6	3	0	6	-3	1	93	3
BE	17	N.A	78	5	67	8	2	0	2	1	0	98	0
BG	2	N.A	30	5	35	-2	2	-1	22	2	3	75	-2
CZ	5	N.A	76	6	54	7	4	1	5	-2	1	94	2
DK	21	N.A	78	8	72	0	12	8	4	-1	0	96	1
DE	22	N.A	83	6	79	8	4	3	1	-4	1	98	5
EE	5	N.A	76	15	68	11	3	1	6	1	1	93	1
IE	13	N.A	70	-9	60	-6	4	2	3	0	1	96	1
EL	2	N.A	71	4	60	23	2	-2	9	-5	0	91	5
ES	3	N.A	84	7	59	1	2	-1	7	-3	0	93	4
FR	12	N.A	86	3	68	8	3	0	3	-1	0	97	1
HR	3	N.A	68	14	49	5	5	0	9	-7	1	91	9
IT	4	N.A	68	-1	44	-4	2	-1	11	2	1	88	-1
CY	4	N.A	77	7	67	27	1	-2	9	-4	0	91	4
LV	5	N.A	62	19	61	15	3	0	5	-5	0	95	6
LT	4	N.A	78	0	48	-14	5	3	4	-3	1	96	4
LU	18	N.A	91	4	77	4	2	0	2	0	0	98	1
HU	10	N.A	60	-3	53	0	2	0	8	-8	1	91	7
MT	5	N.A	85	2	61	-7	0	-2	6	1	1	93	-1
NL	28	N.A	87	3	81	5	3	-1	3	2	0	97	-2
AT	13	N.A	70	-1	61	0	5	0	8	4	0	92	-3
PL	3	N.A	56	2	47	2	3	-4	13	0	3	84	-1
PT	3	N.A	76	8	53	-2	3	0	11	-2	0	89	2
RO	3	N.A	33	3	35	6	11	6	20	-5	1	79	8
SI	7	N.A	82	-2	68	3	4	2	3	-1	0	97	1
SK	2	N.A	72	2	54	1	4	-2	3	-4	3	94	4
FI	26	N.A	83	8	77	10	2	0	2	-4	0	97	4
SE	42	N.A	91	3	81	12	4	2	1	0	0	99	1
UK	19	N.A	84	10	67	17	1	1	4	-6	1	95	7

QB7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030? **(%)**

	Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28	55	4	37	-1	5	0	1	-1	2	92	3	6	-1
BE	52	0	40	3	6	-4	2	1	0	92	3	8	-3
BG	41	2	42	4	5	1	2	0	10	83	6	7	1
CZ	40	5	43	-4	10	-1	5	2	2	83	1	15	1
DK	75	0	22	1	2	0	1	1	0	97	1	3	1
DE	52	4	37	-3	8	2	2	0	1	89	1	10	2
EE	40	0	48	3	6	-1	1	-1	5	88	3	7	-2
IE	61	-2	34	1	3	2	0	0	2	95	-1	3	2
EL	61	-3	35	5	2	-2	0	-1	2	96	2	2	-3
ES	66	8	29	-7	2	0	0	0	3	95	1	2	0
FR	56	4	35	-7	5	2	2	1	2	91	-3	7	3
HR	42	-8	49	10	5	-2	2	0	2	91	2	7	-2
IT	48	5	44	1	4	-3	1	0	3	92	6	5	-3
CY	86	5	12	-4	1	0	0	0	1	98	1	1	0
LV	40	-5	42	5	10	0	4	-1	4	82	0	14	-1
LT	46	-2	46	1	5	2	1	0	2	92	-1	6	2
LU	52	-5	38	1	5	2	2	0	3	90	-4	7	2
HU	52	-4	45	8	2	-1	1	-1	0	97	4	3	-2
MT	65	-8	30	4	1	1	2	2	2	95	-4	3	3
NL	64	-11	27	5	5	3	3	2	1	91	-6	8	5
AT	51	-2	39	-1	7	3	2	1	1	90	-3	9	4
PL	35	3	52	-1	6	-2	2	1	5	87	2	8	-1
PT	46	-2	50	4	2	0	0	-1	2	96	2	2	-1
RO	48	-5	36	7	11	0	1	-2	4	84	2	12	-2
SI	65	-3	28	2	3	-1	2	1	2	93	-1	5	0
SK	31	-1	58	7	5	-1	2	-1	4	89	6	7	-2
FI	46	-5	43	2	8	2	2	1	1	89	-3	10	3
SE	71	-3	21	3	6	2	2	-1	0	92	0	8	1
UK	72	11	22	-6	3	-1	1	0	2	94	5	4	-1

QB8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)? **(%)**

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017	April 2019	Diff. April 2019 - March 2017
EU28		51	3	38	-2	6	0	2	0	3	89	1	8	0
BE		46	-4	45	4	7	-1	2	1	0	91	0	9	0
BG		49	3	39	4	4	1	1	-1	7	88	7	5	0
CZ		33	-2	49	1	11	1	5	2	2	82	-1	16	3
DK		71	6	24	-7	4	2	0	0	1	95	-1	4	2
DE		45	0	39	-2	10	2	4	1	2	84	-2	14	3
EE		35	-3	49	4	10	1	1	-1	5	84	1	11	0
IE		60	-3	33	1	5	2	0	0	2	93	-2	5	2
EL		60	-1	36	7	3	-5	0	-1	1	96	6	3	-6
ES		59	8	33	-8	3	0	2	1	3	92	0	5	1
FR		52	3	38	-6	6	3	2	1	2	90	-3	8	4
HR		44	-4	45	4	8	0	2	1	1	89	0	10	1
IT		49	9	42	-4	5	-2	1	-1	3	91	5	6	-3
CY		78	1	20	0	1	-1	0	0	1	98	1	1	-1
LV		41	0	42	-1	9	-2	4	2	4	83	-1	13	0
LT		51	3	41	-3	6	2	1	0	1	92	0	7	2
LU		47	-7	37	-1	9	4	4	3	3	84	-8	13	7
HU		54	-5	39	5	6	2	1	-1	0	93	0	7	1
MT		63	-7	32	5	1	0	2	2	2	95	-2	3	2
NL		55	-12	36	8	6	2	3	3	0	91	-4	9	5
AT		48	-3	37	-1	10	3	2	1	3	85	-4	12	4
PL		36	6	51	-5	6	-2	1	0	6	87	1	7	-2
PT		39	-5	56	7	3	0	0	-1	2	95	2	3	-1
RO		48	-5	37	7	10	-1	2	-1	3	85	2	12	-2
SI		63	1	32	1	3	-2	1	0	1	95	2	4	-2
SK		37	4	51	0	6	0	1	-2	5	88	4	7	-2
FI		35	-9	48	2	13	5	2	1	2	83	-7	15	6
SE		55	-8	32	2	9	5	3	1	1	87	-6	12	6
UK		69	9	25	-5	3	0	1	0	2	94	4	4	0

QB9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050. **(%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		54	38	3	1	4	92	4
BE		47	46	5	1	1	93	6
BG		55	35	1	0	9	90	1
CZ		49	40	7	1	3	89	8
DK		64	30	4	0	2	94	4
DE		54	37	4	1	4	91	5
EE		38	47	4	2	9	85	6
IE		56	36	3	1	4	92	4
EL		60	35	1	0	4	95	1
ES		68	27	1	0	4	95	1
FR		55	38	2	2	3	93	4
HR		51	42	4	1	2	93	5
IT		50	42	5	0	3	92	5
CY		84	14	0	0	2	98	0
LV		50	35	6	2	7	85	8
LT		53	39	3	1	4	92	4
LU		47	41	6	2	4	88	8
HU		55	40	4	0	1	95	4
MT		62	35	1	0	2	97	1
NL		58	34	6	1	1	92	7
AT		54	33	8	1	4	87	9
PL		31	56	5	1	7	87	6
PT		51	46	0	0	3	97	0
RO		51	35	9	1	4	86	10
SI		58	34	4	2	2	92	6
SK		46	45	3	1	5	91	4
FI		34	51	8	2	5	85	10
SE		55	36	5	2	2	91	7
UK		63	30	2	1	4	93	3