



Special Eurobarometer 501

Report

Attitudes of European citizens towards the Environment

Fieldwork
December 2019
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Survey requested by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Environment
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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

Special Eurobarometer 501 – Wave EB92.4 – Kantar



Special Eurobarometer 501

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Survey conducted by Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Environment

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

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the Special Eurobarometer public opinion survey on the environment, conducted between 6 and 19 December 2019 in the 28 European Union Member States. At the time, the UK was still a member of the European Union, thus results from the UK are included in the report. This follows four previous Eurobarometer surveys on the environment: Special Eurobarometer 295 (November–December 2007), Special Eurobarometer 365 (April–May 2011), Special Eurobarometer 416 (April–May 2014) and Special Eurobarometer 468 (September–October 2017).

The Directorate-General for Environment is the European Commission department responsible for EU policy on the environment. It aims to protect, preserve and improve the environment for present and future generations, proposing and implementing policies that ensure a high level of environmental protection and preserve the quality of life of EU citizens. It also makes sure that Member States apply EU environmental law correctly and represents the European Union in environmental matters at international meetings¹. The 7th Environment Action Programme (EAP) has guided European environment policy into 2020, with the three following key objectives:

- to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital;
- to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy;
- to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing.

To help address the environmental problems facing Europe and the world, the EU's Europe 2020 strategy contains environmental objectives, as well as a commitment to sustainability. In particular, the strategy's flagship initiative of engendering a resource-efficient Europe supports a shift towards a low-carbon, low-impact economy. In addition, the new von der Leyen Commission set out to achieve a European Green Deal as one of the six headline ambitions for Europe². To inform this process, and to assist the European Commission in delivering the environmental goals of Europe 2020, this survey examines citizens' perceptions of the environment and environmental issues and asks people how they think these issues might best be addressed.

The report covers the following issues:

- General attitudes towards the environment and sources of information;
- The impact of environmental issues, and the impact of plastic products and chemicals;
- Ways of taking action to tackle environmental issues;
- The role of the EU in environmental protection;
- Environmental issues and working conditions in the clothing industry.

This survey was carried out by Kantar in the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU) between 6 and 19 December 2019. Some 27,498 EU citizens from different social and demographic categories were interviewed face-to-face at home and in their native language on behalf of the Directorate-General for Communication. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and analysis" Unit)³. It is the same for all countries and territories covered in the survey. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of Kantar is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals⁴.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/environment/index_en.htm

² https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/political-guidelines-next-commission_en.pdf

³ <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion>

⁴ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

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

Austria	AT	Ireland	IE
Belgium	BE	Italy	IT
Bulgaria	BG	Lithuania	LT
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Latvia	LV
Germany	DE	Malta	MT
Denmark	DK	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
Finland	FI	Sweden	SE
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Hungary	HU	United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States			EU28
European Union without the UK – weighted average for the 27 Member States			EU27

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

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union
who have given their time to take part in this survey.*

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

KEY FINDINGS

The majority of Europeans think that protecting the environment is very important to them personally

- More than nine in ten respondents (94%) say that protecting the environment is important to them personally, including just over half (53%) who say it is very important.
- Findings have remained broadly consistent over the last five years, although since the last survey there has been a slight decrease in the proportion saying it is 'very important': 53% compared with 56% in 2017.
- There are differences across countries in the proportions of respondents who think that the environment is 'very important' to them, ranging from 81% in Sweden and 76% in Cyprus, to 36% in Estonia and Latvia.
- Respondents consider climate change (53%), air pollution (46%) and the growing amount of waste (46%) the most important environmental issues.
- Around three-quarters of Europeans (76%) think that climate change is a very serious problem in their country at the moment, and a similar proportion (77%) see it as a very serious problem in the EU as a whole.
- Respondents in Spain (90%), Italy (86%) and Cyprus, France, Bulgaria and Greece (all 82%) are the most likely to think climate change is a very serious problem in their country.
- Television news remains the main source of information about the environment, and its use has increased from 58% in 2017 to 66% in this survey.
- Among respondents who use online social networks as a source of information about the environment, the most popular networks are Facebook (76%), far above YouTube (35%), Instagram (30%) and Twitter (17%).

There is widespread concern about the impact of environmental issues on respondents' daily life and on their health

- More than three-quarters of Europeans (78%) agree that environmental issues have a direct effect on their daily life and their health.
- Two-thirds (68%) agree that their consumption habits adversely affect the environment in Europe and the rest of the world.
- Almost nine in ten (88%) are worried about the environmental impact of microplastics, and a similar proportion (89%) are worried about the impact of plastic products on the environment, a slight increase from 2017 (+2 percentage points (pp)).
- More than four in five respondents (85%) are worried about the impact on their health of chemicals present in everyday products, while nine in ten (90%) are worried about their impact on the environment. Findings are very similar to the 2017 survey.

There is support for fundamental changes in society to tackle environmental problems

- When asked to identify the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems, respondents prioritise fundamental solutions: 'changing the way we consume' (33%) and changing the way we produce and trade (31%).
- There is also support for other measures, such as investment in research and development to find technological solutions (26%), providing more information and education (24%),

encouraging businesses to engage in sustainable activities (23%) and tighter legislative control, such as introducing heavier fines for breaches of environmental legislation (23%) and introducing stricter environmental legislation (23%).

- When asked about environmental activities they have undertaken in the past six months, 66% of respondents say they have separated most of their waste for recycling, 45% have avoided single-use plastic goods other than plastic bags, or bought re-usable plastic products, 42% have bought local products and 37% have cut down their energy consumption.
- Respondents are most likely to have done seven or more environmental activities in Sweden (53%), the Netherlands (42%), Denmark (37%), Finland (33%) and Luxembourg (32%), while those in Romania (3%) and Italy and Hungary (both 6%) are least likely to have done seven or more activities.
- Four in five respondents (80%) say that big companies and industry are not doing enough to protect the environment, and around two-thirds (67%) feel that citizens themselves are not doing enough, both very similar to the figures in the 2017 survey.
- More than seven in ten respondents (72%) say that their national government is not doing enough to protect the environment, while a slightly lower proportion (68%) say the same about the EU. More than half of respondents (57%) say that their city, town or village is not doing enough to protect the environment.
- Respondents are now more likely than in 2017 to say that these institutions are not doing enough to protect the environment. This applies to the national government (+5 pp), the EU (+6 pp) and the city, town or village (+7 pp).
- Among measures to reduce plastic waste and littering, most respondents consider it very important that products should be designed in a way that facilitates the recycling of plastic (67%), that industry and retailers should make an effort to reduce plastic packaging (67%), that people should be educated on how to reduce their plastic waste (58%) and that local authorities should provide more and better collection facilities for plastic waste (53%).
- Each of these measures is more likely to be seen as very important now than in the previous survey (increase of between +2 pp and +5 pp).

Most Europeans think that decisions to protect the environment should be taken jointly within the EU

- Seven in ten Europeans (70%) think that environmental decisions should be taken jointly within the EU. Around one in four (26%) believe that only the national government should take such decisions.
- Since the 2017 survey, there has been an increase in support for joint decision-making (+3 pp), continuing the trend seen since 2014.
- Support for joint decision-making is highest in Spain (86%) and Cyprus and Belgium (both 81%), while it is lowest in Czechia (54%) Romania (56%) and Poland (58%).

There is strong support for the role of EU legislation in protecting the environment

- Around four in five (83%) agree that EU environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in their country, while a similar proportion (81%) agree that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards.
- There has been an increase in the proportion that agree 'totally' that EU environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in their country (+6 pp).

The public express high levels of concern about environmental issues and working conditions in the clothing industry

- Almost nine in ten respondents (88%) agree that clothing should be made to last longer, while around three in four agree that second-hand clothing should be promoted more (74%) and that clothing should only be made from materials that can be recycled (77%).
- More than eight in ten respondents (87%) agree that there should be stricter rules when calculating environmental impact and related environmental claims.
- Two-thirds of respondents (65%) disagree with the statement saying they are not interested in how environmentally-friendly their clothes are, while 32% agree.
- More than nine in ten (92%) agree that brands should be required to ensure good working conditions inside and outside the EU. However, around half of respondents (49%) agree that clothes should be available at the lowest possible price, regardless of the environment or the working conditions under which they were made, while a similar proportion (47%) disagree.
- More than eight in ten (86%) agree that clothes labelling should provide information on their environmental impact and the working conditions under which they were made. Similar proportions agree that there is not enough information available about environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing (82%) and that 'many products claim to be environmentally-friendly, but you do not trust this is true' (83%).

I. GENERAL ATTITUDES OF EUROPEANS TOWARDS THE ENVIRONMENT

The opening chapter of the report considers European citizens' general attitudes towards environmental protection. Respondents are then asked to identify their main environmental concerns and their main sources of information about the environment, including a focus on online social networks.

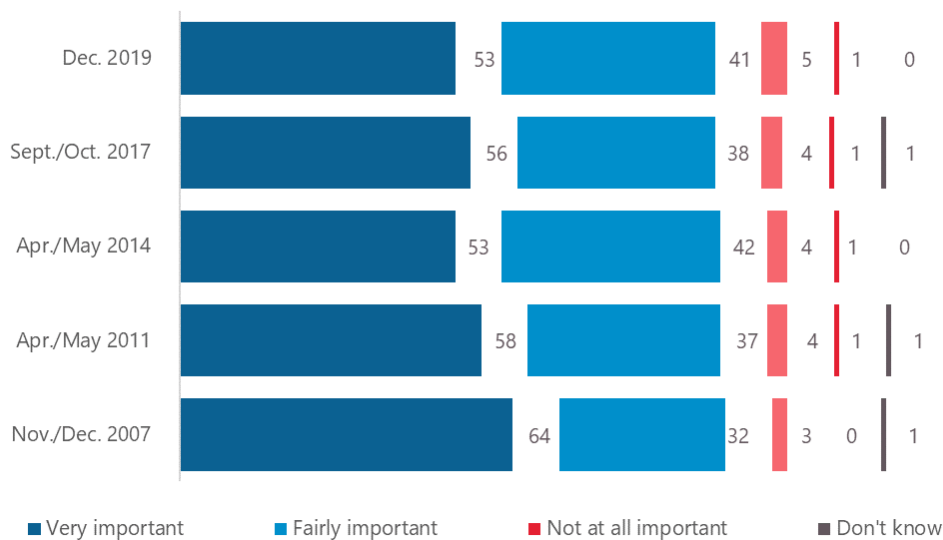
1 Importance of environmental protection

A majority of Europeans think that protecting the environment is very important to them personally

More than half of Europeans (53%) say that protecting the environment is very important to them personally, while a further 41% say it is fairly important. Just 6% say that it is not 'not very' or 'not at all' important to them⁵.

Since the 2017 survey, there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of respondents saying protecting the environment is 'very important' (-3 percentage points) and an equal increase in the proportion saying it is 'fairly important' (+3 pp). This reverses the trend seen between 2014 and 2017, in which the reverse shifts occurred. In the longer-term, there has been a decrease in the proportion saying that protecting the environment is 'very important', from 64% in 2007 to 53% in the current survey.

QA1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

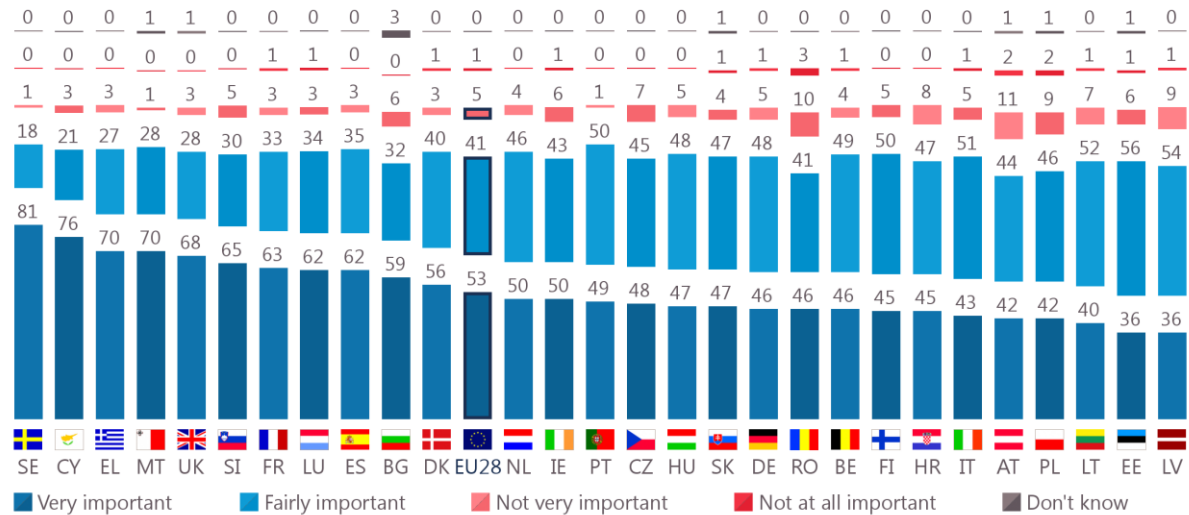
Average EU27 (Dec 2019):
 Very important: 51% | Fairly important: 43% | Not very important: 5% | Not at all important: 1%

⁵ QA1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?

In every Member State, a large majority of respondents say that protecting the environment is very or fairly important to them personally, ranging from 99% in Sweden and Portugal to 86% in Austria.

There is more variation between Member States in the proportions that say protecting the environment is 'very' important to them. This is highest in Sweden (81%) and Cyprus (76%) and lowest in Estonia and Latvia (both 36%). Overall, there are 13 Member States where at least half of respondents say protecting the environment is very important.

QA1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally? (%)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
Countries sorted on 'Very important'

Average EU27:
Very important: 51% | Fairly important: 43% | Not very important: 5% | Not at all important: 1%

The proportion of respondents who say that protecting the environment is very or fairly important has increased since 2017 in six countries, while it has stayed the same in eight countries and in 14 it has decreased. In most countries, the change is no more than one or two percentage points, the exceptions being Croatia (+5 pp) and Slovakia (+4 pp), which have seen an increase, and Bulgaria, Ireland and Poland (all -3 pp) where there has been a decrease.

The results show larger changes since 2017 when considering the proportions that say protecting the environment is 'very important'. Of the six countries showing an increase, the largest can be seen in Croatia and Spain (both +5 pp). There are 21 Member States registering a decrease since 2017, most notably Estonia (-18 pp), Latvia (-15 pp), Belgium, Denmark and Cyprus (all -11 pp) and Bulgaria (-10 pp).

QA1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?
(%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Diff: December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff: December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff: December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff: December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff: December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff: December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff: December 2019 - September/October 2017
EU28		53	▼ 3	41	▲ 3	5	▲ 1	1	=	0	94	=	6	▲ 1
EU27		51	▼ 5	43	▲ 5	5	▲ 1	1	=	0	94	=	6	▲ 1
HR		45	▲ 5	47	=	8	▼ 3	0	▼ 1	0	92	▲ 5	8	▼ 4
ES		62	▲ 5	35	▼ 5	3	=	0	=	0	97	=	3	=
UK		68	▲ 3	28	▼ 2	3	=	0	▼ 1	1	96	▲ 1	3	▼ 1
PL		42	▲ 2	46	▼ 5	9	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	1	88	▼ 3	11	▲ 3
AT		42	▲ 1	44	=	11	=	2	▼ 2	1	86	▲ 1	13	▼ 2
EL		70	▲ 1	27	▼ 2	3	▲ 1	0	=	0	97	▼ 1	3	▲ 1
PT		49	=	50	=	1	=	0	=	0	99	=	1	=
RO		46	▼ 1	41	▲ 1	10	▼ 1	3	▲ 2	0	87	=	13	▲ 1
FR		63	▼ 1	33	=	3	▲ 1	1	=	0	96	▼ 1	4	▲ 1
HU		47	▼ 2	48	▲ 3	5	=	0	▼ 1	0	95	▲ 1	5	▼ 1
CZ		48	▼ 2	45	▲ 1	7	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	0	93	▼ 1	7	▲ 1
SI		65	▼ 2	30	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	0	95	▼ 1	5	▲ 1
LT		40	▼ 2	52	=	7	▲ 2	1	=	0	92	▼ 2	8	▲ 2
FI		45	▼ 4	50	▲ 4	5	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	0	95	=	5	▲ 1
MT		70	▼ 5	28	▲ 6	1	=	0	=	1	98	▲ 1	1	=
SK		47	▼ 6	47	▲ 10	4	▼ 2	1	=	1	94	▲ 4	5	▼ 2
SE		81	▼ 6	18	▲ 6	1	=	0	=	0	99	=	1	=
LU		62	▼ 6	34	▲ 4	3	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	0	96	▼ 2	4	▲ 2
IT		43	▼ 7	51	▲ 6	5	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	0	94	▼ 1	6	▲ 3
DE		46	▼ 8	48	▲ 8	5	▲ 1	1	=	0	94	=	6	▲ 1
NL		50	▼ 9	46	▲ 9	4	▲ 1	0	▼ 1	0	96	=	4	=
IE		50	▼ 9	43	▲ 6	6	▲ 4	1	=	0	93	▼ 3	7	▲ 4
BG		59	▼ 10	32	▲ 7	6	▲ 3	0	▼ 1	3	91	▼ 3	6	▲ 2
BE		46	▼ 11	49	▲ 11	4	=	1	=	0	95	=	5	=
DK		56	▼ 11	40	▲ 9	3	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	0	96	▼ 2	4	▲ 3
CY		76	▼ 11	21	▲ 9	3	▲ 2	0	=	0	97	▼ 2	3	▲ 2
LV		36	▼ 15	54	▲ 13	9	▲ 2	1	=	0	90	▼ 2	10	▲ 2
EE		36	▼ 18	56	▲ 16	6	▲ 2	1	=	1	92	▼ 2	7	▲ 2






Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

In all socio-demographic groups, a large majority of respondents say that protecting the environment is 'very' or 'fairly important' to them. However, more variation can be observed looking at respondents who say protecting the environment is 'very important':

- Women are more likely than men to say that protecting the environment is very important to them personally (56% vs. 51%).
- There is little variation between age groups.
- Respondents who finished their education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to say that the environment is very important to them (60%), compared with those who completed their education by the age of 16-19 (50%).

- Managers (61%) are the most likely to say that protecting the environment is very important to them, while the proportion is lowest among manual workers (48%).

QA1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	53	41	5	1	0	94	6
 Gender							
Man	51	42	6	1	0	93	7
Woman	56	40	4	0	0	96	4
 Age							
15-24	52	42	5	1	0	94	6
25-39	52	42	5	1	0	94	6
40-54	55	40	4	1	0	95	5
55 +	54	40	5	1	0	94	6
 Education (End of)							
15-	50	42	6	1	1	92	7
16-19	50	44	5	1	0	94	6
20+	60	36	4	0	0	96	4
Still studying	55	40	4	0	1	95	4
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	57	39	4	0	0	96	4
Managers	61	35	4	0	0	96	4
Other white collars	51	45	3	1	0	96	4
Manual workers	48	45	6	1	0	93	7
House persons	55	39	5	1	0	94	6
Unemployed	52	38	8	2	0	90	10
Retired	54	39	5	1	1	93	6
Students	55	40	4	0	1	95	4
 Political interest index							
Strong	66	30	3	1	0	96	4
Medium	52	43	4	1	0	95	5
Low	48	44	6	1	1	92	7
Not at all	50	42	6	1	1	92	7
Left-right political scale							
Left	61	35	3	1	0	96	4
Centre	52	43	4	1	0	95	5
Right	47	44	7	1	1	91	8

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

2 Seriousness of climate change

Respondents were asked how serious they think climate change is at the moment, both in their own country and in the EU as a whole.

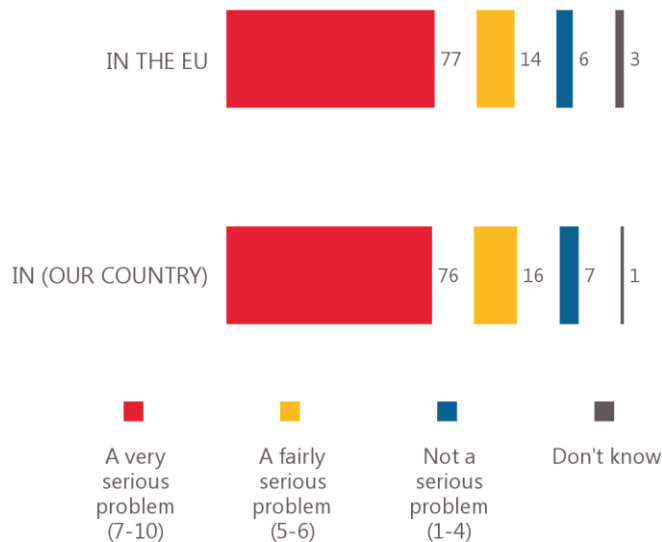
Three-quarters see climate change as a very serious problem

Respondents were asked how serious a problem they think climate change is at the moment, using 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'⁶.

Around three-quarters of Europeans (76%) think that climate change is a very serious problem in their country at the moment (score of 7 or more out of 10), and this includes 31% who say it is an extremely serious problem (score of 10). One in six respondents (16%) say that it is a fairly serious problem in their country (score of 5-6), while 7% say it is not a serious problem (score of 1-4).

Results are very similar when respondents are asked about the seriousness of the problem in the EU as a whole: 77% think that climate change is a very serious problem in the EU, 14% say it is a fairly serious problem and 6% say it is not a serious problem.

QA2R 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)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

⁶ QA2R 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".

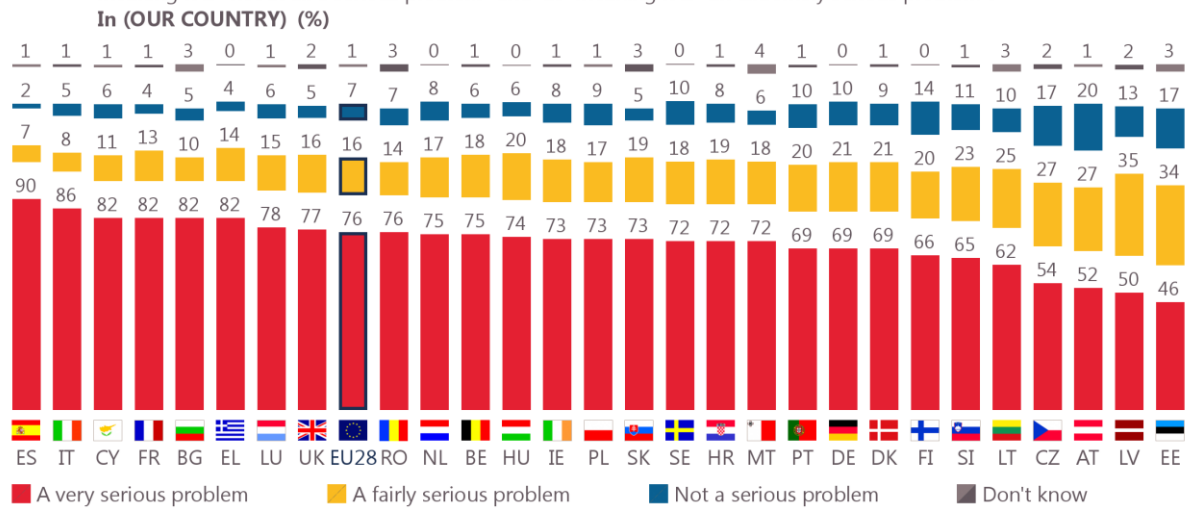
QA2R And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

Average EU27

	A very serious problem (7-10)	A fairly serious problem (5-6)	Not a serious problem (1-4)	Don't know
<i>IN THE EU</i>	78%	14%	6%	2%
<i>IN (OUR COUNTRY)</i>	76%	16%	7%	1%

In six Member States, more than eight in ten respondents think that climate change is a very serious problem in their country: Spain (90%), Italy (86%) and Cyprus, France, Bulgaria and Greece (all 82%). Respondents are least likely to think climate change is a very serious problem in Estonia (46%), Latvia (50%), Austria (52%) and Czechia (54%).

QA2R.1 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".



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

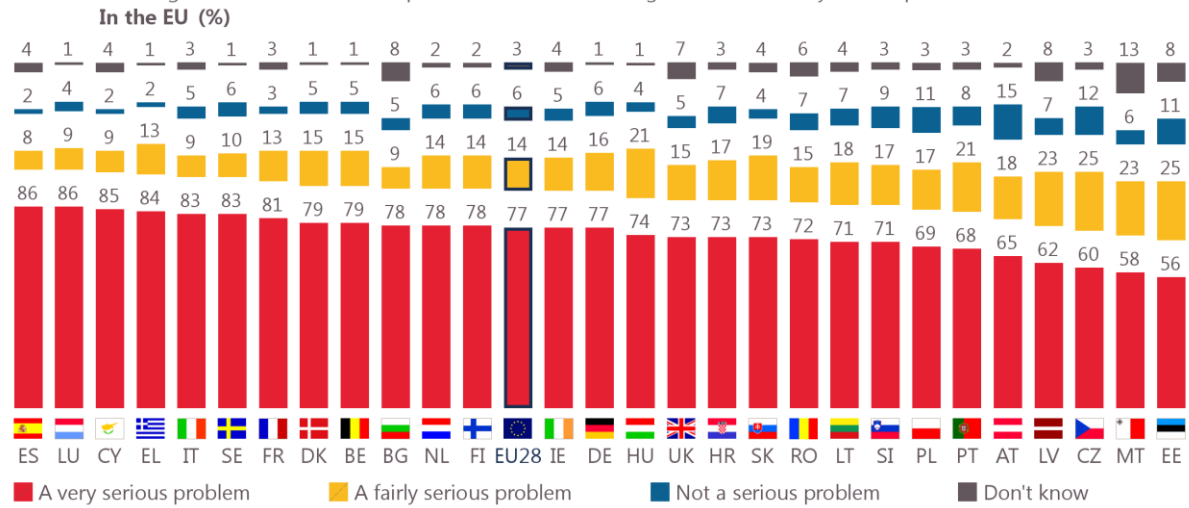
Average EU27:
 A very serious problem: 76% | A fairly serious problem: 16% | Not a serious problem: 7% | Don't know: 1%

The results for Member States are similar when considering the seriousness of climate change in the EU as a whole. Respondents are most likely to say that the problem is very serious in Spain and Luxembourg (both 86%), Cyprus (85%) and Greece (84%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Estonia (56%), Malta (58%), Czechia (60%) and Latvia (62%).

In some Member States, respondents are more likely to think climate change is a very serious problem in the EU than in their own country: Denmark (79% vs. 69%), Estonia (56% vs. 46%), Latvia (62% vs. 50%), Austria (65% vs. 52%), Sweden (83% vs 72%) and Finland (78% vs. 66%). In Malta,

respondents are more likely to think that the problem is very serious in their own country than in the EU (72% vs. 58%).

QA2R.2 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".



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)








Average EU27:
 A very serious problem: 78% | A fairly serious problem: 14% | Not a serious problem: 6% | Don't know: 2%

The socio-demographic analysis shows a number of variations:

- Women are more likely than men to say that climate change is a very serious problem in their country (79% vs. 74%) and in the EU (79% vs. 76%).
- Young people aged 15-24 are the most likely to say that climate change is a very serious problem in the EU (80%), but there is little variation by age group in relation to respondents' own country.
- Respondents who finished their education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to say that climate change is a very serious problem in their country (80%) and in the EU (81%), compared with those who completed their education by the age of 19.
- Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are less likely to consider climate change a very serious problem in their country (69%) or in the EU (70%).
- Those living in rural areas are less likely to say that climate change is a very serious problem in their country (73%) than those living in small or mid-size towns (77%) or large towns (79%). The same pattern applies to the seriousness of climate change in the EU (74%, 78% and 80% respectively).
- Respondents who have a strong political interest are more likely to consider climate change a very serious problem in their country (81%) and in the EU (82%). Climate change is more likely to be seen as very serious by those on the left of the political scale than those in the centre or on the right (83% vs. 74% and 71% in relation to the country, and 84% vs. 76% and 72% in relation to the EU).

QA2R 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')

	In the EU	In your country
EU28	77	76
 Gender		
Man	76	74
Woman	79	79
 Age		
15-24	80	78
25-39	75	74
40-54	78	78
55 +	76	76
 Education (End of)		
15-	75	76
16-19	74	73
20+	81	80
Still studying	82	81
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	70	69
From time to time	77	77
Almost never/ Never	78	77
 Consider belonging to		
The working class	73	74
The lower middle class	76	74
The middle class	80	78
The upper middle class	82	79
The upper class	88	89
 Subjective urbanisation		
Rural village	74	73
Small/ mid size town	78	77
Large town	80	79
 Political interest index		
Strong	82	81
Medium	78	77
Low	76	75
Not at all	72	73
Left-right political scale		
Left	84	83
Centre	76	74
Right	72	71

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

3 Main environmental concerns

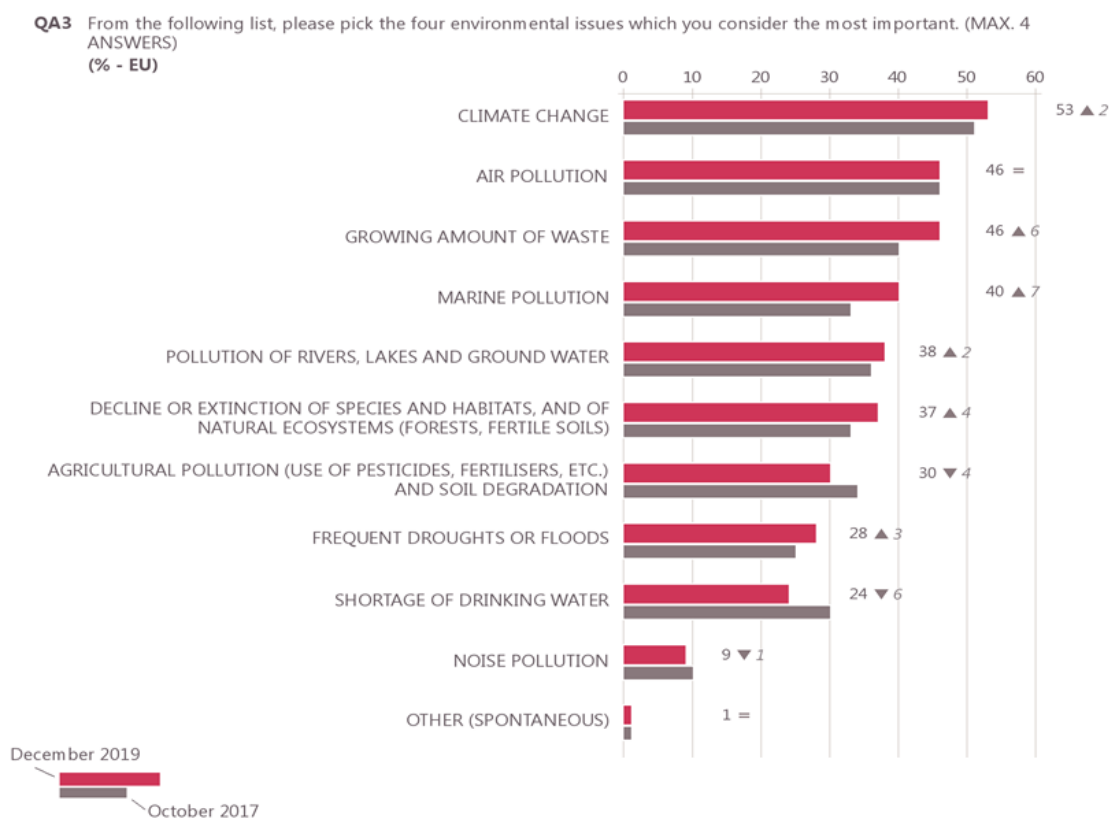
Respondents were asked which environmental issues they consider the most important among a list of ten issues.

Climate change, air pollution and growth in waste are considered the most important environmental issues

Europeans are most likely to say that climate change is one of the most important environmental issues (53%), followed by air pollution (46%) and the growing amount of waste (46%). Two in five (40%) say that marine pollution is one of the most important issues, while similar proportions mention the pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water (38%) and the decline or extinction of species and habitats, and of natural ecosystems (37%)⁷.

Three in ten (30%) say that agricultural pollution and soil degradation is one of the most important issues, slightly higher than the proportions choosing frequent droughts or floods (28%) or the shortage of drinking water (24%). Noise pollution is the issue that is least frequently chosen (by 9%).

There have been some changes since the 2017 survey. Respondents are now more likely to say that marine pollution (40%, +7 pp) and the growing amount of waste (46%, +6 pp) are important environmental issues. Respondents are also more likely to mention the decline or extinction of species and habitats, and of natural ecosystems (37%, +4 pp) and frequent droughts or floods (28%, +3 pp). There have been decreases in the proportions mentioning the shortage of drinking water (24%, -6 pp) and agricultural pollution and soil degradation (30%, -4 pp).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

⁷ QA3 From the following list, please pick the four environmental issues which you consider the most important. (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

QA3 From the following list, please pick the four environmental issues which you consider the most important. (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

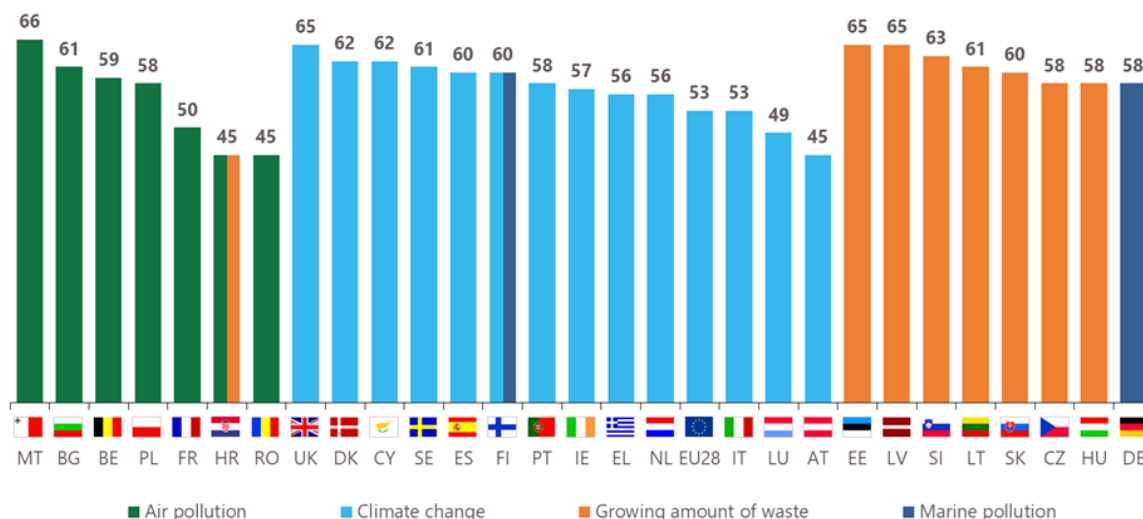
Average EU27

	Dec-19
Climate change	51%
Air pollution	45%
Growing amount of waste	45%
Marine pollution	40%
Pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water	38%
Decline or extinction of species and habitats, and of natural ecosystems (forests, fertile soils)	36%
Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc.) and soil degradation	32%
Frequent droughts or floods	29%
Shortage of drinking water	25%
Noise pollution	8%
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1%

In 13 Member States, climate change is ranked as the most important environmental issue, while air pollution is most frequently chosen as an important issue in six countries. In seven countries, the growing amount of waste is considered as the most important environmental issue, while in one country (Germany), marine pollution is the issue that is chosen most frequently.

There are two countries where there is a joint-highest answer: Croatia, where air pollution and the growing amount of waste rank highest in importance, and Finland, where climate change and marine pollution are equal in importance.

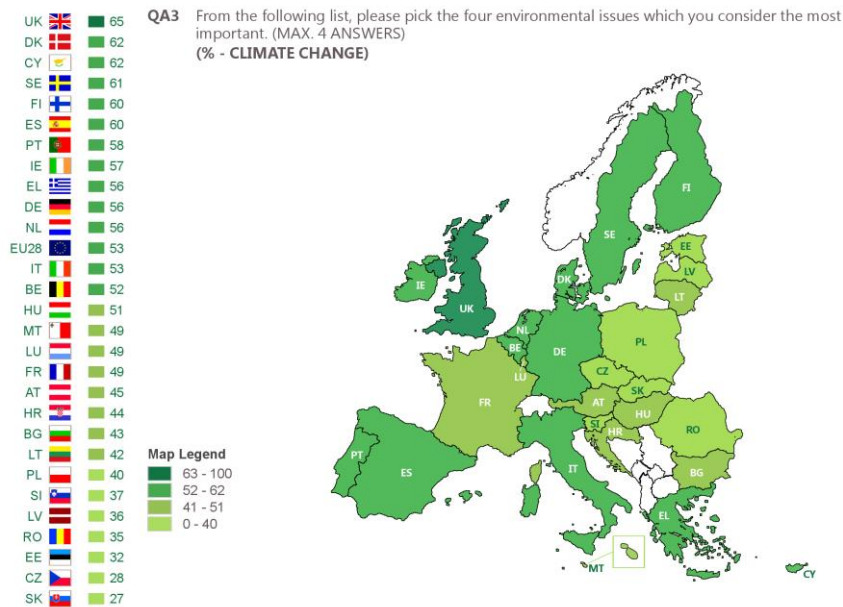
QA3 From the following list, please pick the four environmental issues which you consider the most important. (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

Average EU27:
 Air pollution: 45% | Climate change: 51% | Growing amount of waste: 45% | Marine pollution: 40%

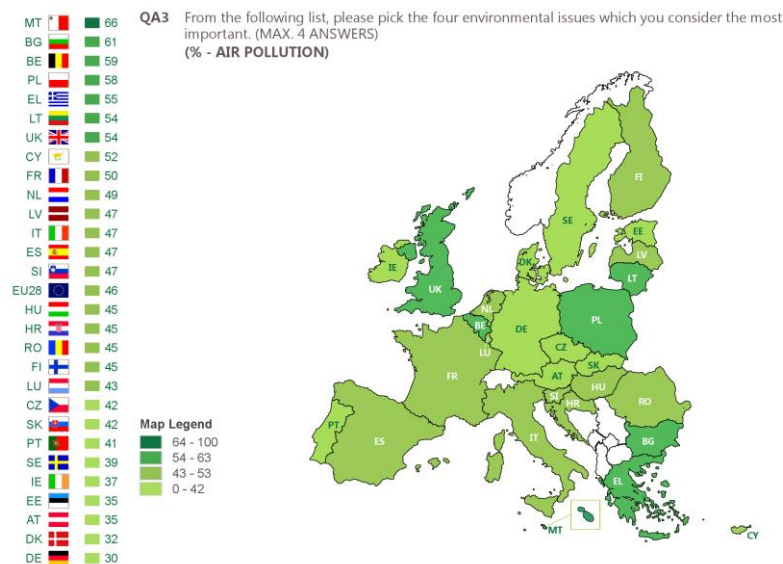
Looking more closely at respondents who say that climate change is one of the most important environmental issues, the highest proportions can be seen in the UK (65%), Denmark and Cyprus (both 62%), Sweden (61%) and Finland and Spain (both 60%). By contrast, less than a third of respondents say that this is an important environmental issue in Slovakia (27%), Czechia (28%) and Estonia (32%).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

EU27: 51%

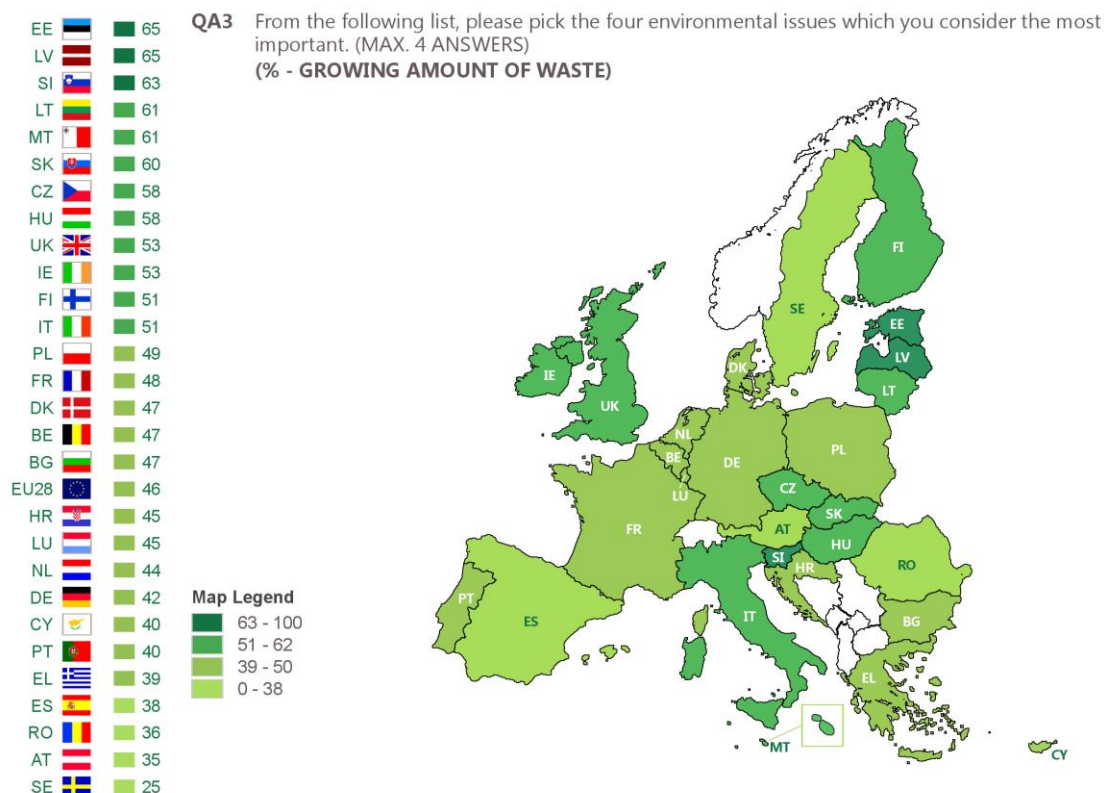
Respondents in Malta are the most likely to say that air pollution is one of the most important environmental issues (66%), followed by respondents in Bulgaria (61%), Belgium (59%) and Poland (58%). The lowest proportions choosing this as an important issue are observed in Germany (30%), Denmark (32%) and Austria and Estonia (both 35%).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

EU27: 45%

Respondents in Estonia and Latvia (both 65%) are the most likely to say that the growing amount of waste is an important issue, followed by respondents in Slovenia (63%), Lithuania and Malta (both 61%) and Slovakia (60%). Respondents in Sweden are by far the least likely to pick this as one of the most important issues (25%), with relatively low proportions also seen in Austria (35%) and Romania (36%).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

EU27: 45%

Analysing the results for the remaining response options, the following can be observed:

- Marine pollution is chosen by more than half of respondents in Finland (60%), Germany (58%), Sweden (55%) and Denmark (53%).
- The pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water is chosen most frequently in Portugal (53%) and Sweden (50%).
- Respondents in Sweden (58%), the Netherlands (52%) and Estonia (49%) are the most likely to say that the decline or extinction of species and habitats, and of natural ecosystems is an important issue.
- Agricultural pollution and soil degradation is chosen most frequently in Greece (42%) and Bulgaria (41%).
- Those in Portugal and Greece (both 41%) and Czechia (40%) are the most likely to choose frequent droughts or floods as an important issue.
- Respondents in Portugal (47%) and Sweden (40%) are the most likely to mention the shortage of drinking water as an important issue.

- In most countries, noise pollution is the issue that is chosen by the smallest proportion of respondents. Respondents in Malta (21%) are the most likely to say that this is an important issue.

QA3 From the following list, please pick the four environmental issues which you consider the most important (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)





		Climate change	Air pollution	Growing amount of waste	Marine pollution	Pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water	Decline or extinction of species and habitats, and of natural ecosystems (forests, fertile soils)	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc.) and soil degradation	Frequent droughts or floods	Shortage of drinking water	Noise pollution
EU28		53	46	46	40	38	37	30	28	24	9
EU27		51	45	45	40	38	36	32	29	25	8
BE		52	59	47	47	36	40	22	27	24	10
BG		43	61	47	21	41	25	41	31	26	9
CZ		28	42	58	35	32	35	38	40	38	7
DK		62	32	47	53	40	44	30	26	32	6
DE		56	30	42	58	38	43	37	26	20	8
EE		32	35	65	40	37	49	39	9	13	9
IE		57	37	53	33	42	33	29	26	23	11
EL		56	55	39	40	37	38	42	41	19	6
ES		60	47	38	47	42	26	27	31	32	7
FR		49	50	48	35	39	45	36	32	31	6
HR		44	45	45	29	35	29	39	34	29	7
IT		53	47	51	41	30	27	30	28	16	10
CY		62	52	40	39	37	32	36	29	32	16
LV		36	47	65	43	44	31	35	14	12	11
LT		42	54	61	31	42	33	33	18	8	11
LU		49	43	45	39	41	40	34	27	29	9
HU		51	45	58	23	29	29	39	28	25	13
MT		49	66	61	30	8	19	30	7	12	21
NL		56	49	44	49	37	52	32	29	23	7
AT		45	35	35	41	34	36	37	30	20	13
PL		40	58	49	22	40	21	18	30	21	12
PT		58	41	40	22	53	36	28	41	47	4
RO		35	45	36	16	41	36	37	24	24	11
SI		37	47	63	24	36	23	35	28	29	13
SK		27	42	60	31	42	28	37	31	27	15
FI		60	45	51	60	42	44	13	17	33	5
SE		61	39	25	55	50	58	25	30	40	2
UK		65	54	53	37	35	43	20	21	16	12
		Highest percentage per country					Lowest percentage per country				
		Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item				

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

The socio-demographic data show the following:

- Age is a differentiating factor for a number of issues. Respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to say that marine pollution is an important issue (44% vs. 39%-41% in the other age groups), while several other issues are chosen more frequently by younger people: climate change (61% of 15-24 year olds compared with 49% of those aged 55 or over), air pollution (52% vs. 44%) and the decline or extinction of species and habitats, and of natural ecosystems (42% vs. 33%). However, older respondents are more likely to say that frequent droughts or floods is an important environmental issue (32% of people aged 55 and over vs. 22% of those aged 15- 24) and also that agricultural pollution and soil degradation is an important issue (33% vs. 22%).
- Results are mainly consistent in terms of education level. However, respondents with a higher level of education are more concerned about climate change (57% of those who left education aged 20 or above, compared with 48% of those who left education by the age of 15), the decline or extinction of species and habitats, and of natural ecosystems (42% vs. 27%) and marine pollution (42% vs. 36%). However, those who left education at the age of 15 or below are the most concerned about frequent droughts or floods (35% compared with 27% of those who finished education at the age of 20 or above).
- Those living in large towns are more likely to say that air pollution is one of the most important issues (50% compared with 45% of those in small or mid-size towns and 44% of those in rural areas), and also that climate change is one of the most important issues (56% vs. 53% and 50%).
- People who say that protecting the environment is very important to them personally are, unsurprisingly, more likely to say that they are concerned about most of the various environmental problems, compared with those who say it is not important to them. The differences are greatest in relation to:
 - climate change (59% vs. 25%);
 - air pollution (48% vs. 32%);
 - marine pollution (42% vs. 27%);
 - the decline or extinction of species and habitats, and of natural ecosystems (42% vs. 23%).

QA3 From the following list, please pick the four environmental issues which you consider the most important. (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Climate change	Air pollution	Growing amount of waste	Marine pollution	Pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water	Decline or extinction of species and habitats, and of natural ecosystems (forests, fertile soils)	Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc.) and soil degradation	Frequent droughts or floods	Shortage of drinking water	Noise pollution
EU28	53	46	46	40	38	37	30	28	24	9
 Gender										
Man	52	45	46	41	38	36	30	28	24	9
Woman	53	47	47	39	37	37	31	28	23	9
 Age										
15-24	61	52	46	44	37	42	22	22	24	8
25-39	54	47	46	39	38	38	30	26	24	10
40-54	53	46	47	41	37	38	31	28	24	8
55 +	49	44	46	39	38	33	33	32	23	9
 Education (End of)										
15-	48	46	44	36	36	27	31	35	24	9
16-19	49	46	48	39	38	34	30	29	22	10
20+	57	45	46	42	38	42	33	27	25	8
Still studying	65	52	45	45	38	45	22	20	24	7
 Subjective urbanisation										
Rural village	50	44	47	40	39	35	31	29	24	8
Small/ mid size town	53	45	45	40	36	37	31	29	23	8
Large town	56	50	47	41	39	37	29	26	25	10
The protection of environment is...										
Very Important	59	48	47	42	39	42	33	27	24	7
Fairly important	48	45	46	39	37	31	29	30	24	10
Total Not important	25	32	37	27	29	23	22	25	19	12

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

4 Main sources of information about the environment

Respondents were asked to identify their three main sources of information about the environment, from a list of 13 possible sources⁸.

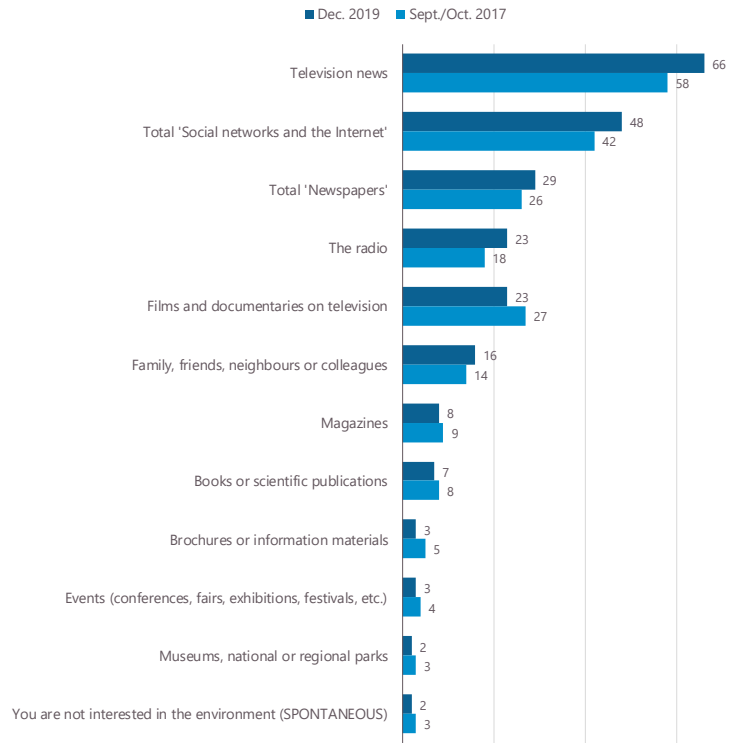
Television remains the main source of information about the environment, followed by social networks and the Internet

Television news remains the main source of information about the environment. It is mentioned by two-thirds (66%) of respondents, and this is an increase from the 2017 survey (+8 pp). Almost half of respondents (48%) say that the Internet or online social networks is one of their main sources of information, and this has also increased since 2017 (+6 pp)⁹.

Around three in ten respondents (29%) say they get information about the environment from newspapers, also increasing since 2017 (+3 pp). The radio is a main information source for 23% of respondents, higher than in 2017 (+5 pp), while the same proportion (23%) get information about the environment from radio and films and documentaries on television, lower than in 2017 (-4 pp). One in six respondents rely on conversations with family, friends, neighbours or relatives (16%, +2 pp).

Small proportions mention the other sources of information: magazines (8%, -1 pp), books or scientific publications (7%, -1 pp), brochures of information materials (3%, -2 pp), events (3%, -1 pp) or museums, national or regional parks (2%, -1 pp).

QA4 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

⁹ QA4 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

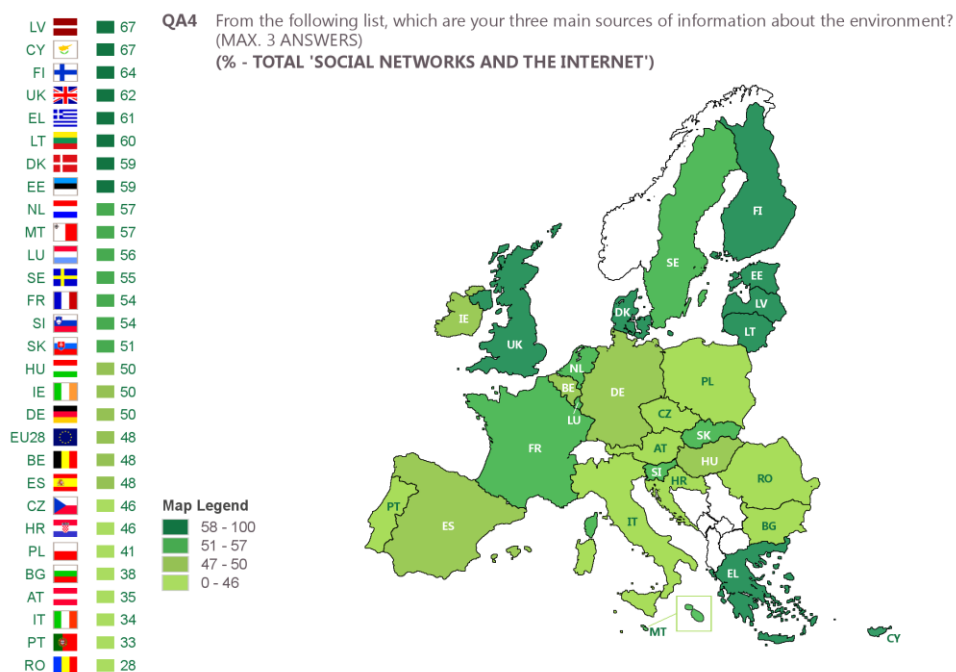
QA4 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Average EU27

	Dec-19
Television news	66%
Total 'Social networks and the Internet'	46%
Total 'Newspapers'	29%
The radio	23%
Films and documentaries on television	23%
Family, friends, neighbours or colleagues	16%
Magazines	8%
Books or scientific publications	7%
Brochures or information materials	3%
Events (conferences, fairs, exhibitions, festivals, etc.)	3%
Museums, national or regional parks	2%
You are not interested in the environment (SPONTANEOUS)	2%

The map below shows the proportion of respondents in each country who mention social networks and the Internet among their main sources of information about the environment.

Respondents in Latvia and Cyprus (both 67%) are the most likely to say that they use social networks and the Internet as a main information source, followed by those in Finland (64%), the UK (62%), Greece (61%) and Lithuania (60%). The lowest proportions of people who say this is one of their main information sources is observed in Romania (28%), Portugal (33%), Italy (34%) and Austria (35%).



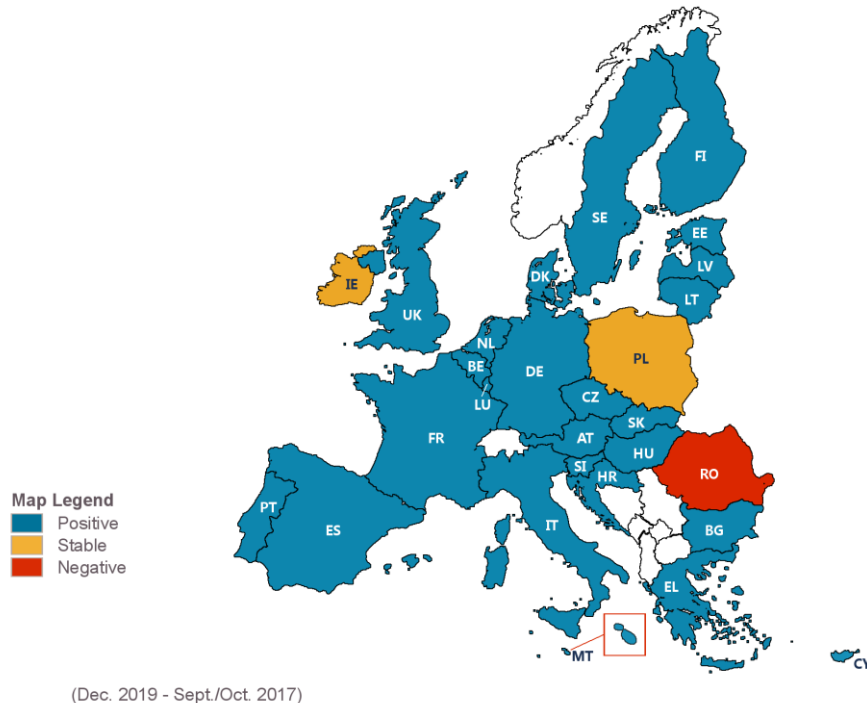
Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

EU27: 46%

In all except three Member States, there has been an increase in the proportion using social networks and/or the Internet as a main information source. The largest increases are found in Slovakia (51%, +20 pp), Cyprus (67%, +17 pp), Lithuania (60%, +13 pp), Germany (50%, +12 pp) and Finland (64%, +11 pp). In two countries there has been no change since 2017, while there has been a decrease in Romania (28%, -6 pp).

SK		51	▲ 20
CY		67	▲ 17
LT		60	▲ 13
DE		50	▲ 12
FI		64	▲ 11
LV		67	▲ 9
UK		62	▲ 9
FR		54	▲ 9
HR		46	▲ 9
EL		61	▲ 9
LU		56	▲ 9
EE		59	▲ 8
HU		50	▲ 8
ES		48	▲ 7
DK		59	▲ 7
BE		48	▲ 7
PT		33	▲ 6
EU28		48	▲ 6
BG		38	▲ 5
SI		54	▲ 5
MT		57	▲ 4
SE		55	▲ 3
NL		57	▲ 3
CZ		46	▲ 2
IT		34	▲ 2
AT		35	▲ 1
PL		41	=
IE		50	=
RO		28	▼ 6

QA4 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - TOTAL 'SOCIAL NETWORKS AND THE INTERNET')



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

EU27: 46% (+4 pp)

In all but three Member States, television news is the main information source about the environment. The exceptions are Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta, where social networks and the Internet is the most frequently mentioned source.

Respondents in Portugal are by far the most likely to say that television news is a main source of information (88%), followed by those in Bulgaria (80%). Luxembourg (44%) and Austria (48%) are the only two countries where less than half of respondents say that television news is a main information source.

Respondents in the Netherlands (49%), Finland (48%) and Sweden (46%) are the most likely to say they use newspapers as an information source. The highest proportions of people who say that radio is one of their main information sources are observed in Estonia and Slovenia (both 35%), Ireland (34%) and Slovakia (33%).

Respondents in Greece (35%), Sweden (34%) and Czechia (32%) are the most likely to say that films and documentaries on television is one of their main sources.

QA4 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	Television news	Total 'Social networks and the Internet'	Total 'Newspapers'	The radio	Films and documentaries on television	Family, friends, neighbours or colleagues	Magazines	Books or scientific publications	Brochures or information materials	Events (conferences, fairs, exhibitions, festivals, etc.)	Museums, national or regional parks	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	You are not interested in the environment (SPONTANEOUS)
EU28	66	48	29	23	23	16	8	7	3	3	2	1	2
EU27	66	46	29	23	23	16	8	7	3	3	2	1	2
BE	65	48	32	32	29	15	10	10	5	5	2	1	1
BG	80	38	17	18	21	25	2	3	4	2	1	0	4
CZ	71	46	17	24	32	20	12	5	4	2	3	1	2
DK	72	59	36	32	22	14	4	12	2	2	1	7	0
DE	64	50	39	29	19	18	12	9	3	2	1	2	2
EE	67	59	27	35	27	15	5	7	2	3	1	2	2
IE	64	50	36	34	21	12	6	6	5	3	2	0	3
EL	67	61	13	10	35	28	4	5	8	2	0	1	0
ES	74	48	22	20	8	12	3	4	2	2	1	0	1
FR	59	54	30	29	30	15	10	9	2	4	2	1	1
HR	73	46	17	22	21	23	8	4	3	1	2	0	1
IT	73	34	32	12	22	14	11	5	3	4	3	0	3
CY	68	67	8	21	21	15	3	3	5	3	0	0	2
LV	65	67	16	28	25	15	10	6	2	3	2	1	1
LT	74	60	16	25	24	11	3	4	2	1	1	2	2
LU	44	56	39	31	31	14	12	12	6	5	4	1	2
HU	66	50	16	23	23	17	5	5	6	5	3	1	2
MT	55	57	12	25	9	19	4	6	3	3	1	2	1
NL	68	57	49	22	31	14	8	15	3	2	3	3	0
AT	48	35	42	20	30	25	12	12	10	7	5	1	2
PL	58	41	17	23	20	12	6	6	6	5	5	1	5
PT	88	33	28	11	28	16	5	2	1	1	0	1	1
RO	55	28	13	17	24	24	6	5	4	3	3	4	6
SI	68	54	23	35	20	17	6	6	4	2	1	3	3
SK	67	51	14	33	20	21	15	3	4	2	3	2	2
FI	67	64	48	22	19	13	9	15	2	2	1	2	0
SE	63	55	46	30	34	12	4	18	3	2	2	2	0
UK	68	62	32	21	22	16	5	7	2	3	1	1	1
	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				3RD MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM					

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

In nearly all Member States, there has been an increase since 2017 in the proportion of respondents who say that television news is one of their main information sources about the environment. The largest increases can be found in Italy (73%, +14 pp), Czechia (71%, +13 pp) and Poland (58%, +12 pp). The exceptions are Malta and Austria, which both show marginal decreases of one percentage point.

The use of newspapers as a main information source has increased since 2017 in 18 countries, most notably Luxembourg (39%, +9 pp) and Portugal (28%, +6 pp). It has stayed the same in four countries and has decreased in six, with the largest decrease found in Czechia (17%, -7 pp).

In all but three countries, the use of radio has increased since 2017, the exceptions being Ireland and the UK (where there has been a decrease of one percentage point) and Sweden (where it has stayed the same). The largest increases are seen in Slovakia (33%, +15 pp) and Slovenia (35%, +12 pp).

Overall across the EU, the proportion mentioning films and documentaries on television has fallen since 2017 (-4 pp), and the countries showing the largest decreases are Malta (9%, -14 pp), Germany (19%, -13 pp) and Denmark (22%, -12 pp). Of the seven countries showing an increase, the largest can be observed in Croatia (21%, +5 pp) and Ireland (21%, +4 pp).

There are 19 countries showing an increase since 2017 in the use of family, friends, neighbours or colleagues as an information source. The largest increases can be found in Greece (28%, +7 pp), Bulgaria (25%, +7 pp) and Germany (18%, +7 pp), while the largest decrease is seen in Hungary (17%, -5 pp).

QA4 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Television news		Total 'Social networks and the Internet'		Total 'Newspapers'		The radio		Films and documentaries on television		Family, friends, neighbours or colleagues		Magazines	
		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	
EU28		66	▲ 8	48	▲ 6	29	▲ 3	23	▲ 5	23	▼ 4	16	▲ 2	8	▼ 1
EU27		66	▲ 8	46	▲ 4	29	▲ 3	23	▲ 5	23	▼ 4	16	▲ 2	8	▼ 1
BE		65	▲ 5	48	▲ 7	32	▼ 1	32	▲ 8	29	▼ 2	15	▲ 2	10	▼ 2
BG		80	▲ 8	38	▲ 5	17	=	18	▲ 6	21	▼ 1	25	▲ 7	2	▼ 1
CZ		71	▲ 13	46	▲ 2	17	▼ 7	24	▲ 6	32	=	20	▼ 3	12	▼ 1
DK		72	▲ 3	59	▲ 7	36	▲ 1	32	▲ 5	22	▼ 12	14	▲ 3	4	▼ 2
DE		64	▲ 6	50	▲ 12	39	▲ 5	29	▲ 5	19	▼ 13	18	▲ 7	12	=
EE		67	▲ 9	59	▲ 8	27	▲ 4	35	▲ 6	27	▼ 3	15	▲ 2	5	▼ 3
IE		64	▲ 11	50	=	36	▲ 4	34	▼ 1	21	▲ 4	12	▼ 4	6	▼ 1
EL		67	▲ 6	61	▲ 9	13	▲ 1	10	▲ 2	35	▼ 5	28	▲ 7	4	=
ES		74	▲ 10	48	▲ 7	22	▲ 5	20	▲ 6	8	▼ 6	12	▼ 1	3	▼ 1
FR		59	▲ 6	54	▲ 9	30	▲ 3	29	▲ 5	30	▼ 6	15	▲ 1	10	▼ 2
HR		73	▲ 6	46	▲ 9	17	▲ 2	22	▲ 8	21	▲ 5	23	=	8	▲ 1
IT		73	▲ 14	34	▲ 2	32	▲ 5	12	▲ 6	22	▲ 1	14	▼ 1	11	▼ 1
CY		68	▲ 7	67	▲ 17	8	▼ 1	21	▲ 3	21	▼ 6	15	▼ 4	3	▼ 2
LV		65	▲ 1	67	▲ 9	16	=	28	▲ 2	25	▲ 1	15	▲ 1	10	▲ 1
LT		74	▲ 7	60	▲ 13	16	▲ 2	25	▲ 3	24	▼ 3	11	▲ 1	3	▼ 5
LU		44	▲ 4	56	▲ 9	39	▲ 9	31	▲ 7	31	▲ 1	14	▲ 3	12	=
HU		66	▲ 5	50	▲ 8	16	▲ 1	23	▲ 6	23	▼ 3	17	▼ 5	5	=
MT		55	▼ 1	57	▲ 4	12	▼ 4	25	▲ 6	9	▼ 14	19	▼ 1	4	▼ 1
NL		68	▲ 6	57	▲ 3	49	▲ 5	22	▲ 2	31	▼ 9	14	▲ 5	8	▼ 4
AT		48	▼ 1	35	▲ 1	42	▲ 4	20	▲ 1	30	▼ 4	25	▲ 4	12	▼ 5
PL		58	▲ 12	41	=	17	▲ 2	23	▲ 6	20	▼ 3	12	▲ 2	6	▼ 4
PT		88	▲ 2	33	▲ 6	28	▲ 6	11	▲ 5	28	▲ 2	16	▲ 6	5	▲ 2
RO		55	▲ 5	28	▼ 6	13	▼ 2	17	▲ 3	24	▼ 4	24	▲ 2	6	=
SI		68	▲ 5	54	▲ 5	23	=	35	▲ 12	20	▲ 2	17	▲ 2	6	▼ 3
SK		67	▲ 11	51	▲ 20	14	▲ 3	33	▲ 15	20	▼ 4	21	▲ 3	15	▲ 4
FI		67	▲ 7	64	▲ 11	48	▼ 1	22	▲ 2	19	▼ 8	13	▲ 2	9	▼ 3
SE		63	▲ 3	55	▲ 3	46	=	30	=	34	▼ 7	12	=	4	▼ 1
UK		68	▲ 11	62	▲ 9	32	▲ 2	21	▼ 1	22	▼ 2	16	▲ 2	5	▼ 1

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

There has been little change since 2017 in the proportions using other sources of information. The largest country differences are as follows:

- Magazines: Austria (12%, -5 pp), Lithuania (3%, -5 pp), Netherlands (8%, -4 pp), Poland (6%, -4 pp), Slovakia (15%, +4 pp).
- Books or scientific publications: Austria (12%, -4 pp), Poland (6%, -4 pp), Greece (5%, -4 pp).
- Brochures of information materials: Romania (4%, -4 pp), Malta (3%, -4 pp).
- Events: France (4%, -4 pp).

QA4 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)




		Magazines		Books or scientific publications		Brochures or information materials		Events (conferences, fairs, exhibitions, festivals, etc.)		Museums, national or regional parks	
		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	
EU28		8	▼ 1	7	▼ 1	3	▼ 2	3	▼ 1	2	▼ 1
EU27		8	▼ 1	7	▼ 1	3	▼ 2	3	▼ 1	2	▼ 1
BE		10	▼ 2	10	▼ 1	5	▼ 2	5	=	2	▼ 1
BG		2	▼ 1	3	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	1	▼ 1
CZ		12	▼ 1	5	▼ 3	4	▼ 2	2	▼ 2	3	▼ 3
DK		4	▼ 2	12	▲ 1	2	▼ 2	2	▲ 1	1	▼ 1
DE		12	=	9	▲ 1	3	▼ 3	2	▼ 1	1	▼ 1
EE		5	▼ 3	7	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	3	▼ 1	1	▼ 1
IE		6	▼ 1	6	=	5	=	3	▼ 1	2	▼ 3
EL		4	=	5	▼ 4	8	▼ 2	2	=	0	▼ 1
ES		3	▼ 1	4	=	2	=	2	=	1	▼ 1
FR		10	▼ 2	9	=	2	▼ 1	4	▼ 4	2	▼ 3
HR		8	▲ 1	4	=	3	▼ 3	1	▼ 1	2	=
IT		11	▼ 1	5	▼ 2	3	▼ 2	4	▼ 3	3	=
CY		3	▼ 2	3	=	5	▲ 1	3	▲ 2	0	=
LV		10	▲ 1	6	▼ 2	2	▼ 1	3	=	2	▼ 1
LT		3	▼ 5	4	▼ 1	2	=	1	▼ 2	1	▼ 1
LU		12	=	12	▼ 1	6	▼ 1	5	▼ 1	4	▲ 1
HU		5	=	5	▼ 1	6	=	5	▼ 1	3	=
MT		4	▼ 1	6	=	3	▼ 4	3	=	1	=
NL		8	▼ 4	15	▲ 1	3	▼ 2	2	=	3	▼ 1
AT		12	▼ 5	12	▼ 4	10	=	7	=	5	▼ 2
PL		6	▼ 4	6	▼ 4	6	=	5	▲ 1	5	=
PT		5	▲ 2	2	▼ 1	1	▼ 1	1	=	0	▼ 1
RO		6	=	5	▼ 2	4	▼ 4	3	▼ 2	3	▼ 1
SI		6	▼ 3	6	▼ 1	4	=	2	▲ 1	1	▼ 1
SK		15	▲ 4	3	▼ 3	4	▼ 3	2	▼ 2	3	▼ 1
FI		9	▼ 3	15	=	2	▼ 2	2	▼ 1	1	=
SE		4	▼ 1	18	=	3	▼ 1	2	=	2	=
UK		5	▼ 1	7	▼ 2	2	▼ 1	3	=	1	▼ 2

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

The socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- Most information sources are used by similar proportions of men and women. However, women are more likely than men to obtain their information from television news (69% vs. 64%), while men are more likely than women to get information from social media and/or the Internet (52% vs. 45%).
- Some large differences are observed by age group. Younger people are much more likely than older people to obtain their information from social media and/or the Internet: 76% of 15-24 year olds, falling to 66% of 25-39 year olds, 54% of 40-54 year olds and 26% of those aged 55 or over. By contrast, older respondents are more likely to rely on traditional media such as television news (77% of those aged 55 or over vs. 51% of 15-24 year olds), newspapers (39% vs. 14%) and the radio (26% vs. 15%).
- Education is also a differentiating factor. People who finished their education aged 15 or under are more likely than those who left education aged 20 or above to rely on the television news for their environmental information (80% vs. 59%). However, those with a higher level of education are much more likely to mention social media and/or the Internet as an information source (60% vs. 18%).

QA4 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Television news	Total 'Social networks and the Internet'	Total 'Newspapers'	The radio	Films and documentaries on television	Family, friends, neighbours or colleagues	Magazines	Books or scientific publications	Brochures or information materials	Events (conferences, fairs, exhibitions, festivals, etc.)	Museums, national or regional parks	You are not interested in the environment (SPONTANEOUS)
EU28	66	48	29	23	23	16	8	7	3	3	2	2
 Gender												
Man	64	52	30	23	22	15	8	8	3	3	2	2
Woman	69	45	29	22	23	17	8	7	4	3	2	2
 Age												
15-24	51	76	14	15	22	21	5	9	3	4	2	2
25-39	56	66	22	20	23	18	8	8	4	5	3	2
40-54	67	54	29	24	23	15	9	8	4	3	2	1
55 +	77	26	39	26	23	14	8	6	3	2	1	2
 Education (End of)												
15-	80	18	29	23	17	17	6	2	2	1	1	4
16-19	71	44	29	24	22	16	8	4	3	3	2	2
20+	59	60	35	24	27	14	10	12	4	4	2	1
Still studying	48	78	16	13	21	23	6	11	3	5	3	2

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

a. Focus on online social networks

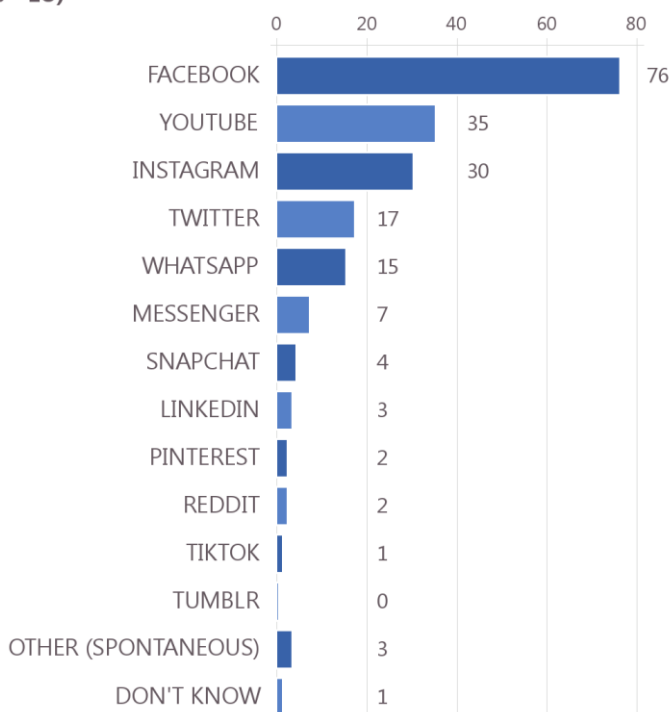
Facebook is the most used online social network for information on the environment

Respondents who said they used online social networks as one of their main sources of information about the environment were asked to specify which social networks provide them with most of their information about the environment¹⁰.

Three-quarters of respondents (76%) say that Facebook is one of the social networks that give them most of their information about the environment, while around a third mention YouTube (35%) and Instagram (30%), and a sixth mention Twitter (17%) and WhatsApp (15%).

Other social networks are used by less than one in ten respondents.

QA5 From which online social network do you get most of your information about the environment? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



Base: respondents who used social networks as one of their main sources of information (n= 5,409)

¹⁰ QA5 From which online social network do you get most of your information about the environment? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA5 From which online social network do you get most of your information about the environment?

Average EU27































Facebook	76%
YouTube	36%
Instagram	31%
Twitter	16%
WhatsApp	15%
Messenger	8%
Snapchat	4%
LinkedIn	3%
Pinterest	2%
Reddit	2%
TikTok	1%
Tumblr	0%
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	3%
Don't know	1%

In every Member State, Facebook is the most frequently mentioned social network as an information source about the environment. More than nine in ten respondents say that Facebook is one of their main information sources in Bulgaria (96%), Portugal (95%) and Hungary (92%), while the Netherlands (45%) is the only country where less than half of respondents specify Facebook as a main source of information.

More than half of respondents mention YouTube as an information source in Slovenia (54%), Cyprus and Latvia (both 51%), while Instagram is mentioned most frequently in Italy (45%) and Spain (40%). Twitter is mentioned most frequently in Ireland (31%) and Spain (30%), while respondents are most likely to say WhatsApp is a main source of information in Austria (31%) and Malta (27%). A relatively high proportion of respondents in Malta (30%) and Slovakia (29%) use Messenger as an information source.

QA5 From which online social network do you get most of your information about the environment?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Facebook	YouTube	Instagram	Twitter	WhatsApp	Messenger	Snapchat	LinkedIn	
EU28		76	35	30	17	15	7	4	3	
EU27		76	36	31	16	15	8	4	3	
BE		88	23	22	14	8	9	1	3	
BG		96	28	19	15	3	10	1	1	
CZ		81	40	32	13	11	16	0	4	
DK		87	16	21	10	0	8	3	5	
DE		54	42	30	13	25	5	3	2	
EE		87	46	32	14	5	23	4	1	
IE		84	33	33	31	15	12	11	6	
EL		83	44	26	16	1	12	1	1	
ES		74	31	40	30	26	3	1	2	
FR		79	31	28	19	7	7	14	4	
HR		88	30	26	8	6	4	0	1	
IT		85	37	45	18	19	8	4	3	
CY		90	51	36	11	3	16	4	2	
LV		82	51	29	11	15	10	2	4	
LT		84	45	26	10	4	12	1	4	
LU		80	43	26	14	13	17	5	5	
HU		92	35	13	14	0	14	1	2	
MT		87	34	21	6	27	30	1	3	
NL		45	44	33	10	15	4	0	11	
AT		72	44	36	21	31	7	7	7	
PL		89	39	20	13	3	12	2	1	
PT		95	25	30	9	10	8	1	1	
RO		84	43	18	3	13	6	2	0	
SI		81	54	30	8	4	14	7	3	
SK		90	42	31	12	8	29	4	9	
FI		73	29	23	10	13	5	1	0	
SE		85	24	37	14	3	6	4	9	
UK		77	31	26	19	20	6	5	4	
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM		

Base: respondents who used social networks as one of their main sources of information (n= 5,409)

The main socio-demographic variations are as follows:

- There are differences by gender, with men more likely than women to say that YouTube (39% vs. 31%) and Twitter (20% vs. 14%) are the online social networks where they get most of their information about the environment, while women are more likely than men to mention Facebook (78% vs. 73%) and Instagram (33% vs. 27%).
- The main differences by age group are that respondents aged 25-39 are the most likely to say that Facebook is an important information source (86%), while 15-24 year olds are most likely to mention Instagram (51%).
- People who finished their education aged 15 or under are more likely than those who left education aged 20 or above to say that Facebook is an important source of information about the environment (87% vs. 80%). However, those with a higher level of education are more likely to mention YouTube as an information source (37% vs. 24%).
- Use of Facebook as an information source is highest among other white collars and unemployed respondents (both 86%), while self-employed workers (40%) and students (41%) are most likely to say YouTube is an important information source. Use of Instagram and Twitter is highest among students (52% and 23% respectively), while a relatively high proportion of house persons say that WhatsApp is an information source (26%).

QA5 From which online social network do you get most of your information about the environment? (DO NOT SHOW SCREEN - DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Facebook	YouTube	Instagram	Twitter	WhatsApp	Messenger	Snapchat	LinkedIn
EU28	76	35	30	17	15	7	4	3
Gender								
Man	73	39	27	20	14	7	4	4
Woman	78	31	33	14	16	7	4	3
Age								
15-24	64	40	51	22	12	6	9	1
25-39	86	33	28	17	16	7	4	4
40-54	78	33	17	12	18	7	1	4
55 +	70	31	11	13	16	13	1	3
Education (End of)								
15-	87	24	21	11	16	7	2	2
16-19	80	31	23	13	16	8	3	3
20+	80	37	25	18	15	8	2	5
Still studying	60	41	52	23	15	6	10	1
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	75	40	26	17	15	10	2	6
Managers	78	35	29	18	15	4	1	11
Other white collars	86	37	25	16	11	9	3	4
Manual workers	80	31	23	15	16	8	3	1
House persons	80	30	28	9	26	8	3	1
Unemployed	86	36	27	14	12	8	8	1
Retired	71	25	9	13	17	11	1	3
Students	60	41	52	23	15	6	10	1

Base: respondents who used social networks as one of their main sources of information (n= 5,409)

II. THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

This section of the report deals with the impact of environmental issues. Respondents were asked to consider whether they think environmental issues have a direct effect on their daily life and health, and also whether their own consumption habits adversely affect the environment. They were then asked about the use of plastic and chemicals in everyday products, and the perceived impact of these products on their own health and on the environment.

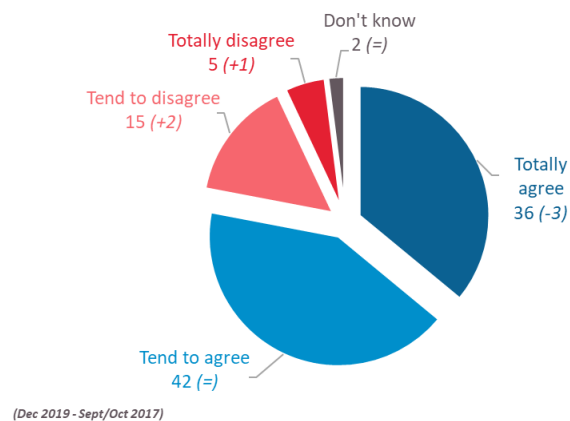
1 Environmental issues and their effects on life and health

Three in four Europeans feel that environmental issues have an impact on their daily life and health

More than three-quarters of Europeans (78%) agree that environmental issues have a direct effect on their daily life and their health. This includes 36% who 'totally agree'. One in five respondents (20%) disagree that environmental issues have a direct effect on their daily life and health¹¹.

This year's results are similar to those seen in the previous survey, although there has been a small decrease since 2017 in the proportion that 'totally agree' (-3 pp) and a corresponding increase in the proportion that disagree with the statement (+3 pp).

QA7.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Environmental issues have a direct effect on your daily life and health (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

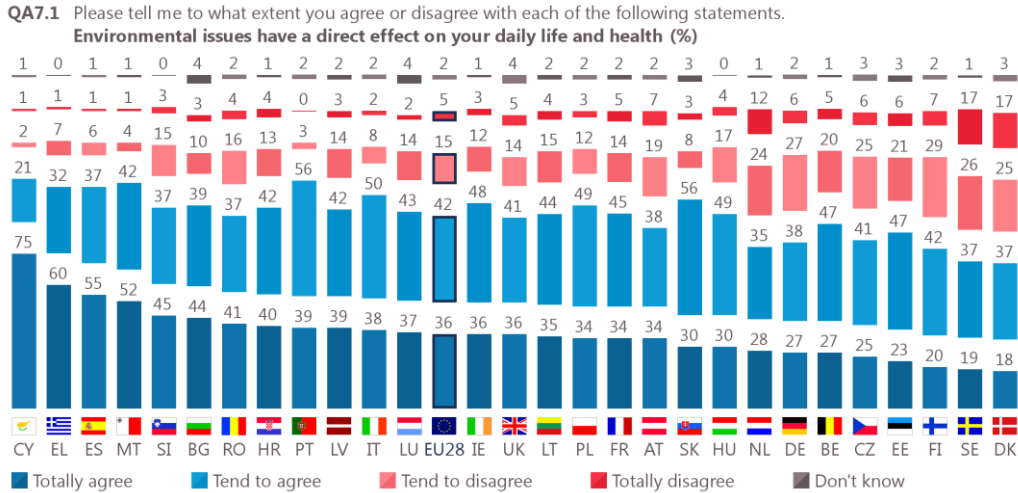
Average EU27:

Totally agree: 35 (-4) | Tend to agree: 43 (+1) | Tend to disagree: 15 (+2) | Totally disagree: 5 (+1) | Don't know: 2 (=)

In five Member States, more than nine in ten respondents agree that environmental issues have a direct effect on their daily life and health: Cyprus (96%), Portugal (95%), Malta (94%), Spain and Greece (both 92%). In Cyprus, 75% of respondents 'totally agree' with the statement, as do more than half in Greece (60%), Spain (55%) and Malta (52%).

¹¹ QA7.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: Environmental issues have a direct effect on your daily life and health

By contrast, the level of agreement is lowest among people in Denmark (55%), Sweden (56%) and Finland (62%). These countries also have the lowest proportions that 'totally agree': Denmark (18%), Sweden (19%) and Finland (20%).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
 Countries sorted on 'Totally agree'

Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 35% | Tend to agree: 43% | Tend to disagree: 15% | Totally disagree: 5% | Don't know: 2%

Findings are generally consistent across different socio-demographic groups, although there are some minor differences. Women are more likely than men to agree that environmental issues have a direct effect on their daily life and health (80% vs. 76%), while agreement is higher among 25-39 year olds and 40-54 year olds (both 80%) than those aged 15-24 (76%) or 55 or above (75%). Agreement is lower among respondents living in rural areas (75%) compared with those living in small/mid-size towns or large towns (both 79%).

QA7.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Environmental issues have a direct effect on your daily life and health (% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	36	42	15	5	2	78	20
Gender							
Man	34	42	17	5	2	76	22
Woman	37	43	14	4	2	80	18
Age							
15-24	33	43	17	5	2	76	22
25-39	36	44	15	4	1	80	19
40-54	38	42	14	4	2	80	18
55+	34	41	16	6	3	75	22
Education (End of)							
15-	36	41	15	5	3	77	20
16-19	33	45	15	5	2	78	20
20+	38	40	16	5	1	78	21
Still studying	35	44	15	5	1	79	20
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	35	40	18	5	2	75	23
Small/ mid size town	35	44	15	4	2	79	19
Large town	37	42	14	5	2	79	19

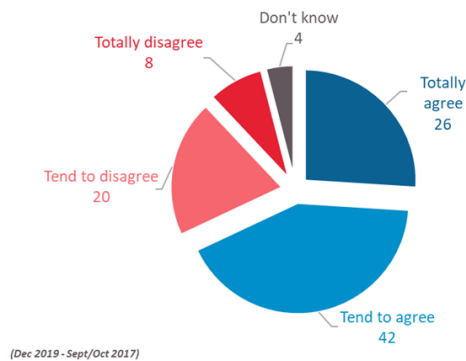
Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

2 The environmental impact of individuals' consumption habits

Two-thirds agree that their consumption habits adversely affect the environment

Around two in three Europeans (68%) agree that their consumption habits adversely affect the environment in Europe and the rest of the world, including 26% who totally agree. More than a quarter of respondents (28%) disagree with the statement¹².

QA7.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Your consumption habits adversely affect the environment in Europe and the rest of the world (% - EU)



(Dec 2019 - Sept/Oct 2017)

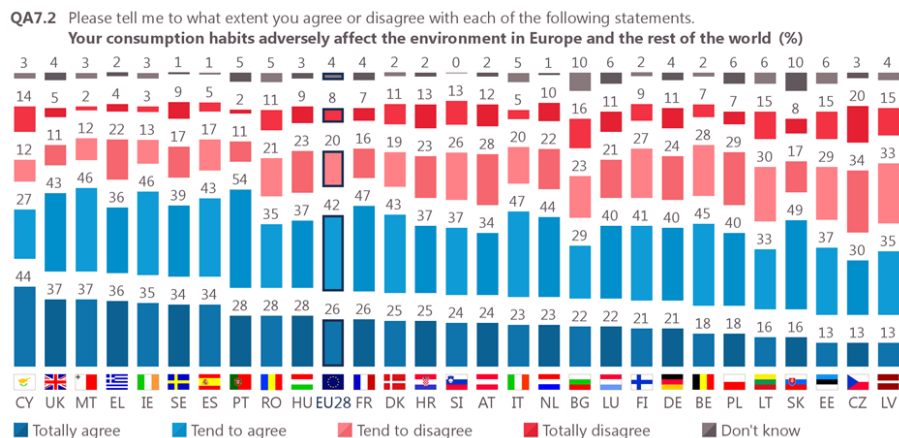
Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

Average EU27:

Totally agree: 24% | Tend to agree: 42% | Tend to disagree: 21% | Totally disagree: 9% | Don't know: 4%

Respondents are most likely to agree that their consumption habits adversely affect the environment in Malta (83%), Portugal (82%), Ireland (81%) and the UK (80%). In addition, a large proportion of respondents in Cyprus 'totally agree' (44%).

Less than half of respondents agree with the statement in Czechia (43%), Latvia (48%) and Lithuania (49%), with respondents least likely to 'totally agree' in Latvia, Czechia and Estonia (all 13%).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498); Countries sorted on 'Totally agree'

Average EU27:

Totally agree: 24% | Tend to agree: 42% | Tend to disagree: 21% | Totally disagree: 9% | Don't know: 4%





¹² QA7.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: Your consumption habits adversely affect the environment in Europe and the rest of the world

In the socio-demographic analysis, the later respondents finished their education, the more likely they are to agree that their consumption habits adversely affect the environment in Europe and the rest of the world: 73% of those who finished at the age of 20 or above hold this opinion, compared with 66% of those who finished between the age of 16 and 19 and 61% of those who did so before the age of 16.

Respondents aged 55 or over are less likely than younger respondents to agree with the statement (61% vs. 71%-74%).

People living in a large town are more likely to agree that their consumption habits adversely affect the environment, compared with those living in a rural village (72% vs. 64%).

QA7.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Your consumption habits adversely affect the environment in Europe and the rest of the world
 (% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	26	42	20	8	4	68	28
 Gender							
Man	25	43	21	8	3	68	29
Woman	27	41	20	8	4	68	28
 Age							
15-24	25	46	21	5	3	71	26
25-39	30	44	17	6	3	74	23
40-54	30	43	18	6	3	73	24
55 +	22	39	23	11	5	61	34
 Education (End of)							
15-	22	39	21	11	7	61	32
16-19	24	42	22	8	4	66	30
20+	30	43	18	7	2	73	25
Still studying	28	45	20	4	3	73	24
 Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	24	40	22	10	4	64	32
Small/ mid size town	26	43	20	7	4	69	27
Large town	29	43	18	6	4	72	24

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

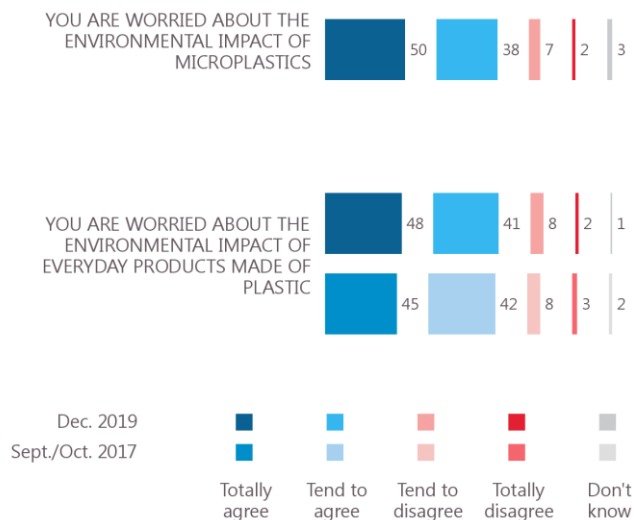
3 The environmental impact of plastic products

Large majorities of Europeans are worried about the impact of plastic products on the environment

Around nine in ten respondents (89%) agree that they are worried about the environmental impact of everyday products made of plastic, including around half (48%) who ‘totally agree’. One in ten (10%) disagree with the statement. There has been a small increase since 2017 in the proportion that ‘totally agree’ with this statement (+3 pp)¹³.

Attitudes are very similar when respondents are asked specifically about microplastics. Almost nine in ten (88%) agree that they are worried about the environmental impact of microplastics, including half (50%) who ‘totally agree’, while just 9% disagree.

QA7 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

QA7 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

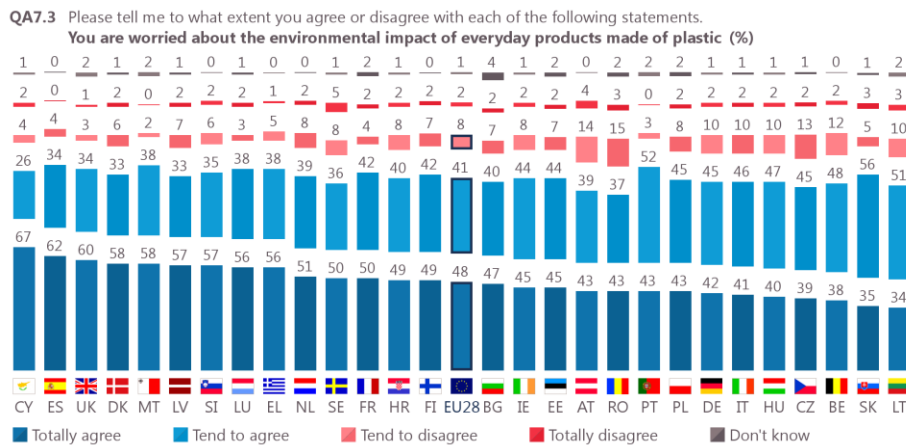
Average EU27

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree
<i>You are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on the environment</i>	47%	42%	8%	2%
<i>You are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on your health</i>	45%	41%	10%	3%

¹³ QA7.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: You are worried about the environmental impact of microplastics; QA7.3: You are worried about the environmental impact of everyday products made of plastic

Attitudes towards the impact of plastic products on the environment are generally consistent across Member States. The proportion that agrees that they are worried about the impact is highest in Spain and Malta (both 96%) and Portugal (95%). The lowest levels of agreement can be seen in Romania (80%), Austria (82%) and Czechia (84%).

There is greater variation in terms of the proportions that ‘totally agree’, which are highest in Cyprus (67%), Spain (62%) and the UK (60%), and lowest in Lithuania (34%) and Slovakia (35%).

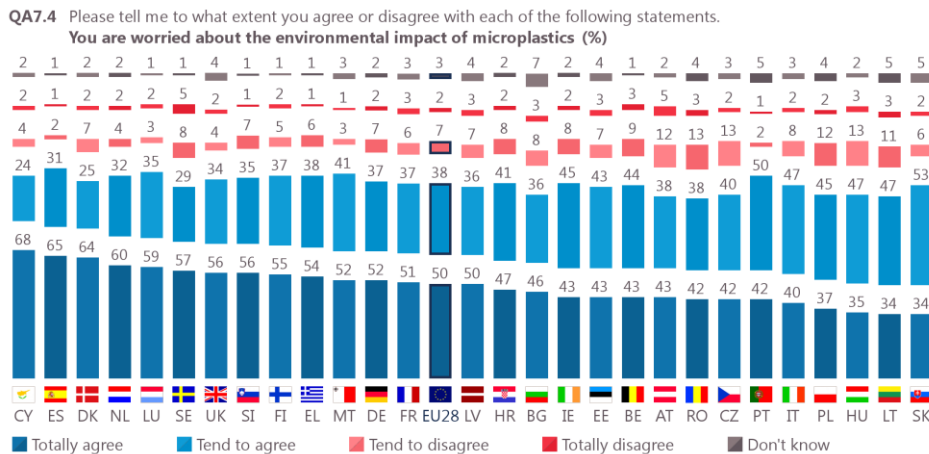


Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
 Countries sorted on 'Totally agree'

Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 47% | Tend to agree: 42% | Tend to disagree: 8% | Totally disagree: 2% | Don't know: 1%

Findings are also consistent across Member States on attitudes towards the environmental impact of microplastics. The proportion that agrees that they are worried about the impact is highest in Spain (96%), Luxembourg (94%) and Malta (93%). Respondents are most likely to agree ‘totally’ in Cyprus (68%), Spain (65%) and Denmark (64%).

Respondents in Romania (80%), Lithuania and Austria (both 81%) are least likely to agree that they are worried about the environmental impact of microplastics. The lowest levels of ‘total agreement’ are seen in Slovakia, Lithuania (both 34%) and Hungary (35%).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
 Countries sorted on 'Totally agree'

Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 49% | Tend to agree: 39% | Tend to disagree: 7% | Totally disagree: 2% | Don't know: 3%





The socio-demographic analysis shows that women are slightly more likely than men to agree that they are worried about the environmental impact of everyday plastic products (91% vs. 88%) and of microplastics (89% vs. 87%).

Findings are broadly consistent by age group, although respondents aged 40-54 are slightly more likely to say that they are worried about the impact of microplastics (90% vs. 85%-88% in the other age groups).

Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are less likely to say they are worried about everyday products (82%) or microplastics (81%).

QA7.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.





You are worried about the environmental impact of everyday products made of plastic (% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't Know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	48	41	8	2	1	89	10
 Gender							
Man	46	42	9	2	1	88	11
Woman	50	41	6	2	1	91	8
 Age							
15-24	44	45	7	2	2	89	9
25-39	48	41	8	2	1	89	10
40-54	49	41	8	1	1	90	9
55 +	49	40	8	2	1	89	10
 Education (End of)							
15-	47	42	7	2	2	89	9
16-19	45	44	8	2	1	89	10
20+	54	37	7	2	0	91	9
Still studying	45	45	6	2	2	90	8
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	44	38	12	4	2	82	16
From time to time	42	45	10	2	1	87	12
Almost never/ Never	51	40	6	2	1	91	8

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

QA7.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are worried about the environmental impact of microplastics (% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	50	38	7	2	3	88	9
 Gender							
Man	47	40	8	2	3	87	10
Woman	52	37	6	2	3	89	8
 Age							
15-24	43	42	8	3	4	85	11
25-39	49	39	7	2	3	88	9
40-54	51	39	7	1	2	90	8
55 +	51	36	7	3	3	87	10
 Education (End of)							
15-	47	39	6	3	5	86	9
16-19	46	42	8	2	2	88	10
20+	57	33	6	2	2	90	8
Still studying	47	42	5	3	3	89	8
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	44	37	11	3	5	81	14
From time to time	41	45	8	3	3	86	11
Almost never/ Never	53	37	6	2	2	90	8

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

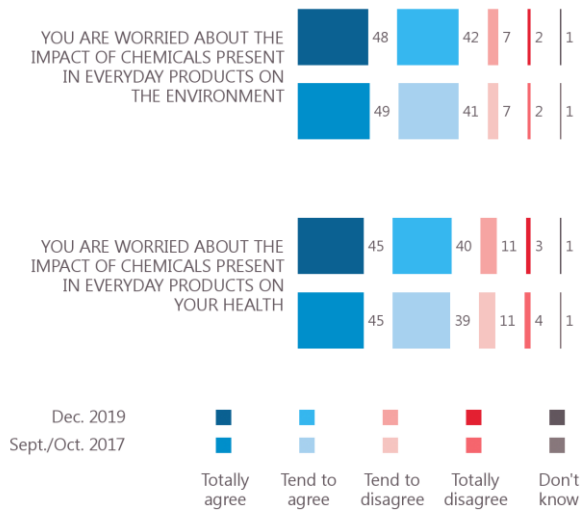
4 The impact of chemicals

Most Europeans are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products

Nine in ten respondents (90%) agree that they are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on the environment, and around half (48%) say that they ‘totally agree’. Just 9% disagree. A slightly smaller proportion (85%) agrees that they are worried about the impact on their health of chemicals present in everyday products, including 45% who ‘totally agree’. Just 14% disagree with the statement¹⁴.

On both statements, the findings are almost identical to those seen in the 2017 survey. Overall, these findings indicate a similar level of concern regarding chemicals in everyday products as with plastic products.

QA7 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

QA7 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Average EU27

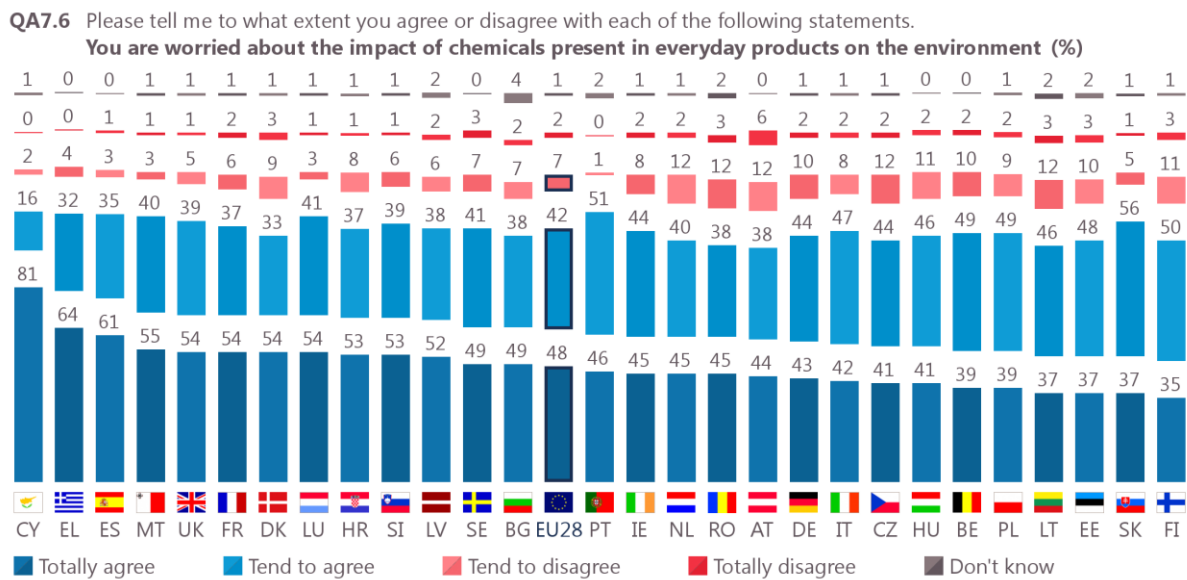
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree
<i>You are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on the environment</i>	47%	42%	8%	2%
<i>You are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on your health</i>	45%	41%	10%	3%

¹⁴ QA7.6 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: You are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on the environment; QA7 You are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on your health

a. Impact on the environment

In every country, more than four in five respondents agree that they are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on the environment. Respondents are most likely to say they are worried in Cyprus and Portugal (both 97%), Spain and Greece (both 96%) and Luxembourg and Malta (both 95%). Respondents in Cyprus are again most likely to say they 'totally agree' (81%), followed by respondents in Greece (64%) and Spain (61%).

The lowest levels of agreement can be seen in Austria (82%) and Lithuania and Romania (both 83%), with respondents in Finland the least likely to agree 'totally' (35%).



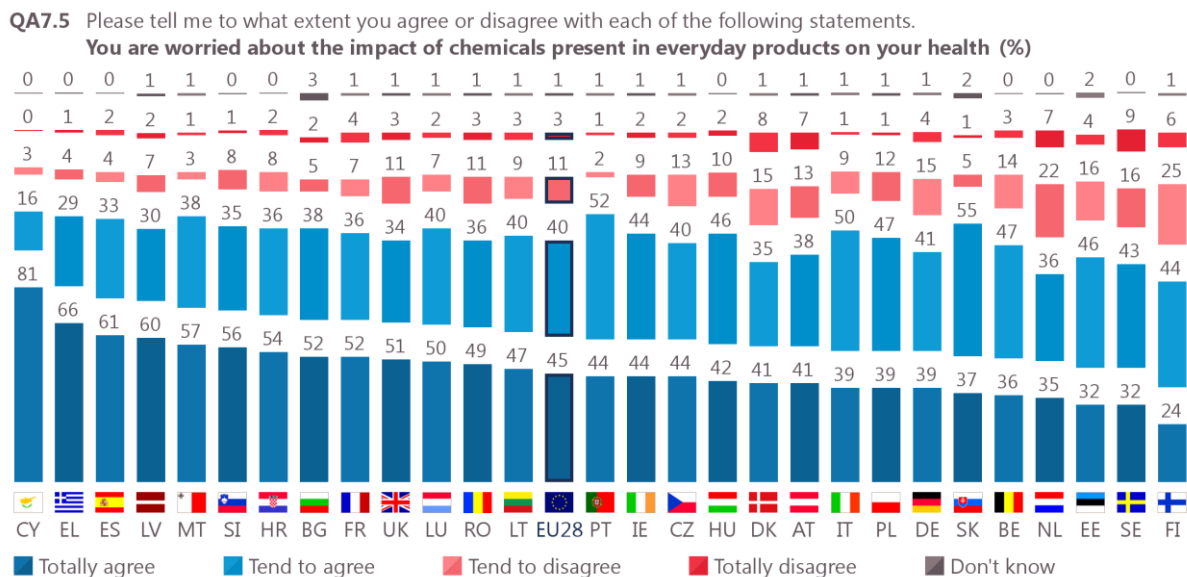
Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
 Countries sorted on 'Totally agree'

Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 47% | Tend to agree: 42% | Tend to disagree: 8% | Totally disagree: 2% | Don't know: 1%

b. Impact on health

There are several countries where almost all respondents agree that that they are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on their health, most notably Cyprus (97%), Portugal (96%), Greece (95%) and Malta (95%). Cyprus has a large proportion of respondents who ‘totally agree’ (81%), and this is also high in Greece (66%), Spain (61%) and Latvia (60%).

Respondents in Finland are the least likely to agree that they are worried (68%), with relatively low levels of agreement also seen in the Netherlands (71%), Sweden (75%) and Denmark (76%). Finland also has the lowest proportion that ‘totally agrees’ (24%).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
 Countries sorted on 'Totally agree'




Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 45% | Tend to agree: 41% | Tend to disagree: 10% | Totally disagree: 3% | Don't know: 1%

Socio-demographic variations are similar to those seen on other related issues:

- Women are more likely than men to agree that they are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products, both on their health (88% vs. 82%) and on the environment (92% vs. 88%).
- Those aged 15-24 are less likely than older respondents to be worried about the impact on their health (81% vs. 85-87% in older age groups) and on the environment (87% vs. 89%-92% in older age groups).
- Agreement with both statements is much higher among people who say that protecting the environment is very important to them, compared with those who say it is not important.

QA7.6 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.




You are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on the environment (% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	48	42	7	2	1	90	9
 Gender							
Man	45	43	9	2	1	88	11
Woman	51	41	6	1	1	92	7
 Age							
15-24	45	42	10	2	1	87	12
25-39	49	41	7	2	1	90	9
40-54	50	42	6	1	1	92	7
55 +	47	42	8	2	1	89	10
 Education (End of)							
15-	45	44	7	2	2	89	9
16-19	45	44	8	2	1	89	10
20+	53	38	7	1	1	91	8
Still studying	47	41	9	2	1	88	11
The protection of environment is...							
Very Important	65	31	3	1	0	96	4
Fairly important	30	57	10	2	1	87	12
Total Not important	12	35	35	14	4	47	49

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

QA7.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on your health (% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	45	40	11	3	1	85	14
 Gender							
Man	42	40	13	4	1	82	17
Woman	49	39	8	3	1	88	11
 Age							
15-24	40	41	14	4	1	81	18
25-39	45	41	10	3	1	86	13
40-54	48	39	9	3	1	87	12
55 +	45	40	10	4	1	85	14
 Education (End of)							
15-	46	41	8	3	2	87	11
16-19	44	42	10	3	1	86	13
20+	49	36	11	3	1	85	14
Still studying	41	41	14	3	1	82	17
The protection of environment is...							
Very Important	61	31	6	2	0	92	8
Fairly important	30	53	13	3	1	83	16
Total Not important	14	32	35	16	3	46	51

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

III. TAKING ACTION TO TACKLE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

This section examines possible ways of taking action to tackle environmental issues. Firstly, respondents are asked what the main priorities should be in terms of tackling environmental problems. They are then asked about their own actions that contribute to protecting the environment. The focus then moves on to the role of different actors (people, organisations and institutions) in protecting the environment. Finally, respondents are asked about the importance of various measures to reduce plastic waste and littering.

1 Most effective ways of tackling environmental problems

Respondents were asked to identify the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems, choosing up to three answers from a list of 12 possible measures.

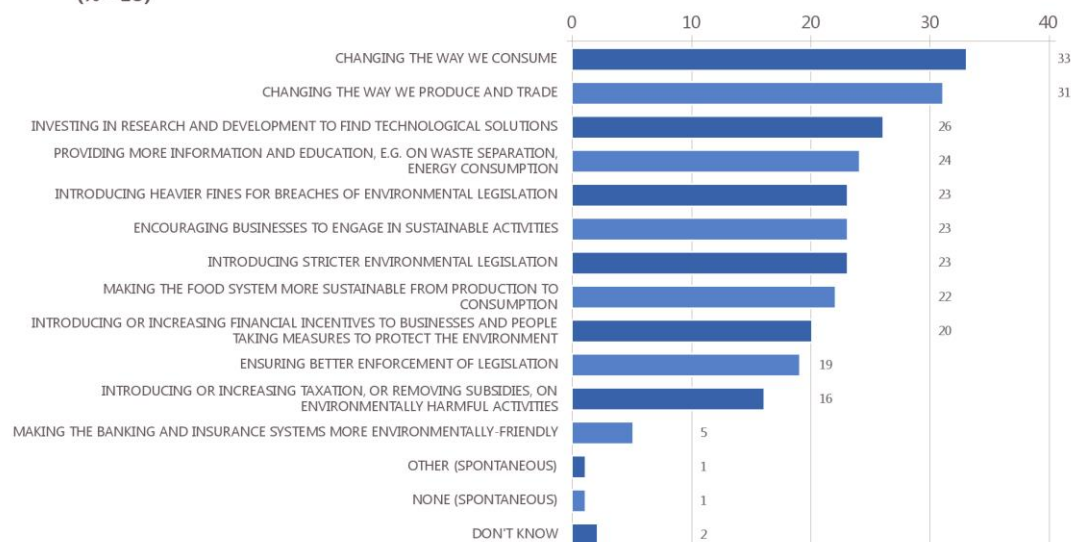
There is support for fundamental changes in society to tackle environmental problems

The two measures that are seen as potentially the most effective in tackling environmental problems are changing the way we consume (33%) and changing the way we produce and trade (31%)¹⁵.

Around a quarter of respondents mention investing in research and development to find technological solutions (26%) and providing more information and education (24%). Similar proportions feel it would be effective to encourage businesses to engage in sustainable activities (23%), introduce heavier fines for breaches of environmental legislation (23%), introduce stricter environmental legislation (23%) and make the food system more sustainable (22%).

Around one in five mention introducing or increasing financial incentives to businesses and people taking measures to protect the environment (20%) and ensuring better enforcement of legislation (19%). Respondents are less likely to favour introducing or increasing taxation on environmentally harmful activities (16%), while just 5% support making the banking and insurance systems more environmentally-friendly. For this question, the types of measures and the total number of measures in the list are different from previous surveys, and the results are therefore not strictly comparable.

QA10 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

¹⁵ QA10 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA10 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Average EU27

<i>Changing the way we consume</i>	33%
<i>Changing the way we produce and trade</i>	31%
<i>Investing in research and development to find technological solutions</i>	27%
<i>Providing more information and education, e.g. on waste separation, energy consumption</i>	24%
<i>Introducing heavier fines for breaches of environmental legislation</i>	24%
<i>Encouraging businesses to engage in sustainable activities</i>	23%
<i>Introducing stricter environmental legislation</i>	23%
<i>Making the food system more sustainable from production to consumption</i>	22%
<i>Introducing or increasing financial incentives to businesses and people taking measures to protect the environment</i>	20%
<i>Ensuring better enforcement of legislation</i>	19%
<i>Introducing or increasing taxation, or removing subsidies, on environmentally harmful activities</i>	16%
<i>Making the banking and insurance systems more environmentally-friendly</i>	5%
<i>Other (SPONTANEOUS)</i>	1%
<i>None (SPONTANEOUS)</i>	1%
<i>Don't Know</i>	2%

The main variations between countries in the proportions favouring different measures to tackle environmental problems are as follows:

- The most popular measure overall is ‘changing the way we consume’, and this ranks highest (or joint highest) in 14 Member States. Respondents in Finland (47%), Luxembourg (46%) and France (44%) are the most likely to choose this measure, while the lowest proportions are seen in Romania and Malta (both 21%).
- ‘Changing the way we produce and trade’ is mentioned most frequently in Germany (37%), Spain (36%) and France (35%), and least frequently in Cyprus, Hungary and Malta (all 19%).
- Respondents in Sweden (51%) and Denmark (41%) are the most likely to favour investment in research and development to find technological solutions, while those in Malta (15%), Hungary and Romania (both 17%) are the least likely to see this an effective measure.
- Respondents in Estonia and Cyprus (both 37%) and Latvia and Finland (both 35%) are the most likely to choose the provision of more information and education as an effective measure. The lowest proportion can be found in the Netherlands (12%).
- The proportion that favour the introduction of heavier fines for breaches of environmental legislation is highest in Bulgaria (36%), and Croatia and the Czech Republic (both 31%), while it is lowest in Finland (15%) and Denmark and the Netherlands (both 17%).
- Respondents in Malta (34%) and Cyprus and Slovakia (both 32%) are the most likely to see the introduction of stricter environmental legislation as an effective measure, while respondents in Estonia (12%) are the least likely to support this option.
- Encouraging businesses to engage in sustainable activities is most popular among respondents in Belgium (32%) and the Netherlands and Finland (both 30%), while it is least popular in Latvia (12%).

- Respondents in the Netherlands are by far the most likely to favour making the food system more sustainable from production to consumption (38%), while this measure is least popular in Latvia (9%).
- Latvia and Sweden (both 33%) have the highest proportions that favour introducing or increasing financial incentives to businesses and people taking measures to protect the environment, while the lowest proportions are seen in France (13%) and Spain (14%).
- Lithuania (29%) and Malta (28%) have the highest proportions that support better enforcement of existing legislation, with the lowest proportions seen in Luxembourg and Estonia (both 11%).
- Respondents in Bulgaria are the most likely to support the introduction or increasing of taxation on environmentally harmful activities (28%), while those in Belgium (9%) are the least likely to do so.
- Making the banking and insurance systems more environmentally-friendly is the least favoured option in every country. The highest proportion choosing this option is seen in Romania (10%) and the lowest is in Sweden (1%).

QA10 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems? (%)

		Changing the way we consume	Changing the way we produce and trade	Investing in research and development to find technological solutions	Providing more information and education, e.g. on waste separation, energy consumption	Introducing heavier fines for breaches of environmental legislation	Encouraging businesses to engage in sustainable activities	Introducing stricter environmental legislation	Making the food system more sustainable from production to consumption	Introducing or increasing financial incentives to businesses and people taking measures to protect the environment	Ensuring better enforcement of legislation	Introducing or increasing taxation, or removing subsidies, on environmentally harmful activities	Making the banking and insurance systems more environmentally-friendly	
EU28		33	31	26	24	23	23	23	22	20	19	16	5	
EU27		33	31	27	24	24	23	23	22	20	19	16	5	
BE		36	34	27	23	25	32	21	28	18	17	9	6	
BG		30	24	20	18	36	17	31	13	25	19	28	2	
CZ		28	30	26	18	31	18	27	19	17	22	23	3	
DK		40	28	41	25	17	18	26	25	23	18	17	3	
DE		32	37	31	18	22	23	20	24	22	19	19	4	
EE		37	32	33	37	20	18	12	19	16	11	12	3	
IE		29	28	21	30	21	23	24	27	19	25	13	7	
EL		28	23	29	30	25	27	28	27	25	23	17	5	
ES		36	36	31	22	24	20	28	20	14	21	11	4	
FR		44	35	25	32	24	27	17	22	13	12	13	6	
HR		28	24	20	29	31	15	31	18	19	16	18	5	
IT		28	25	23	27	27	24	27	18	19	22	14	5	
CY		42	19	23	37	28	14	32	24	21	18	15	2	
LV		36	23	21	35	24	12	28	9	33	14	14	3	
LT		35	30	25	30	21	14	25	12	17	29	10	3	
LU		46	34	32	28	21	25	20	28	15	11	11	5	
HU		28	19	17	25	25	19	29	24	27	21	21	6	
MT		21	19	15	33	24	16	34	14	16	28	14	4	
NL		33	31	37	12	17	30	15	38	30	21	22	3	
AT		33	33	23	22	22	23	21	28	22	20	20	9	
PL		23	26	20	24	22	19	20	19	28	19	13	9	
PT		24	31	25	24	28	24	25	27	15	23	13	3	
RO		21	22	17	26	23	15	26	16	22	19	18	10	
SI		39	30	25	23	23	21	24	20	17	20	13	5	
SK		32	29	23	25	19	20	32	17	16	22	14	7	
FI		47	22	33	35	15	30	24	20	24	17	15	2	
SE		40	25	51	17	18	18	21	28	33	14	23	1	
UK		37	30	24	27	22	22	27	25	17	17	14	4	
	Highest percentage per country	Lowest percentage per country												
	Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item												

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

According to the socio-demographic data:

- Women are more likely than men to favour changing the way we consume (35% vs. 31%) and providing more information and education (26% vs. 23%), while men are more likely than women to say it would be effective to invest in research and development to find technological solutions (29% vs. 24%).
- Older respondents (aged 55 or over) are less likely than younger people to support changing the way we consume (30% vs. 34%-36% in the younger age groups) and changing the way we produce and trade (28% vs. 32%). Younger people aged 15-24 are more likely than older people to favour encouraging businesses to engage in sustainable activities (26% vs. 22%-23% in the older age groups), but are less likely to favour ensuring better enforcement of legislation (15% vs. 18%-20%). Those in the middle age bands are most likely to say it would be effective to introduce or increase financial incentives to businesses and people taking measures to protect

the environment (22% of those aged 24-54 vs. 17% of 15-24 year olds and 19% of those aged 55 or over).

- Respondents who left education aged 20 or over are more likely than those who left by the age of 15 to mention a number of measures, most notably: investing in research and development to find technological solutions (30% vs. 20%), introducing or increasing financial incentives to businesses and people taking measures to protect the environment (24% vs. 15%) and introducing or increasing taxation, or removing subsidies, on environmentally harmful activities (19% vs. 11%).
- If respondents think that protecting the environment is very important to them personally, they are more likely than those who think it is not important to mention several of the measures: changing the way we consume (36% vs. 19%), changing the way we produce and trade (33% vs. 22%), introducing stricter environmental legislation (27% vs. 14%) and making the food system more sustainable (24% vs. 14%).

QA10 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Changing the way we consume	Changing the way we produce and trade	Investing in research and development to find technological solutions	Providing more information and education, e.g. on waste separation, energy consumption	Introducing heavier fines for breaches of environmental legislation	Encouraging businesses to engage in sustainable activities	Introducing stricter environmental legislation	Making the food system more sustainable from production to consumption	Introducing or increasing financial incentives to businesses and people taking measures to protect the environment	Ensuring better enforcement of legislation	Introducing or increasing taxation, or removing subsidies, on environmentally harmful activities	Making the banking and insurance systems more environmentally-friendly
EU28	33	31	26	24	23	23	23	22	20	19	16	5
Gender												
Man	31	30	29	23	23	22	24	22	21	19	16	6
Woman	35	31	24	26	24	23	23	23	19	18	15	4
Age												
15-24	36	32	28	25	24	26	25	21	17	15	15	6
25-39	36	32	26	24	22	22	24	22	22	18	16	7
40-54	34	32	26	23	23	23	23	24	22	20	17	4
55 +	30	28	26	25	24	22	23	22	19	20	15	4
Education (End of)												
15-	30	28	20	25	25	21	23	20	15	19	11	4
16-19	32	30	26	25	24	23	23	22	19	19	15	5
20+	35	32	30	24	22	21	23	25	24	19	19	5
Still studying	36	33	29	23	25	26	27	22	17	16	15	6
The protection of environment is...												
Very important	36	33	27	25	24	23	27	24	20	19	16	4
Fairly important	31	29	26	24	23	23	21	22	20	19	15	5
Total Not important	19	22	19	22	18	19	14	14	18	15	15	8

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

2 Individual action to tackle environmental issues

Respondents were asked which of 14 different environmental activities they had undertaken in the past six months.

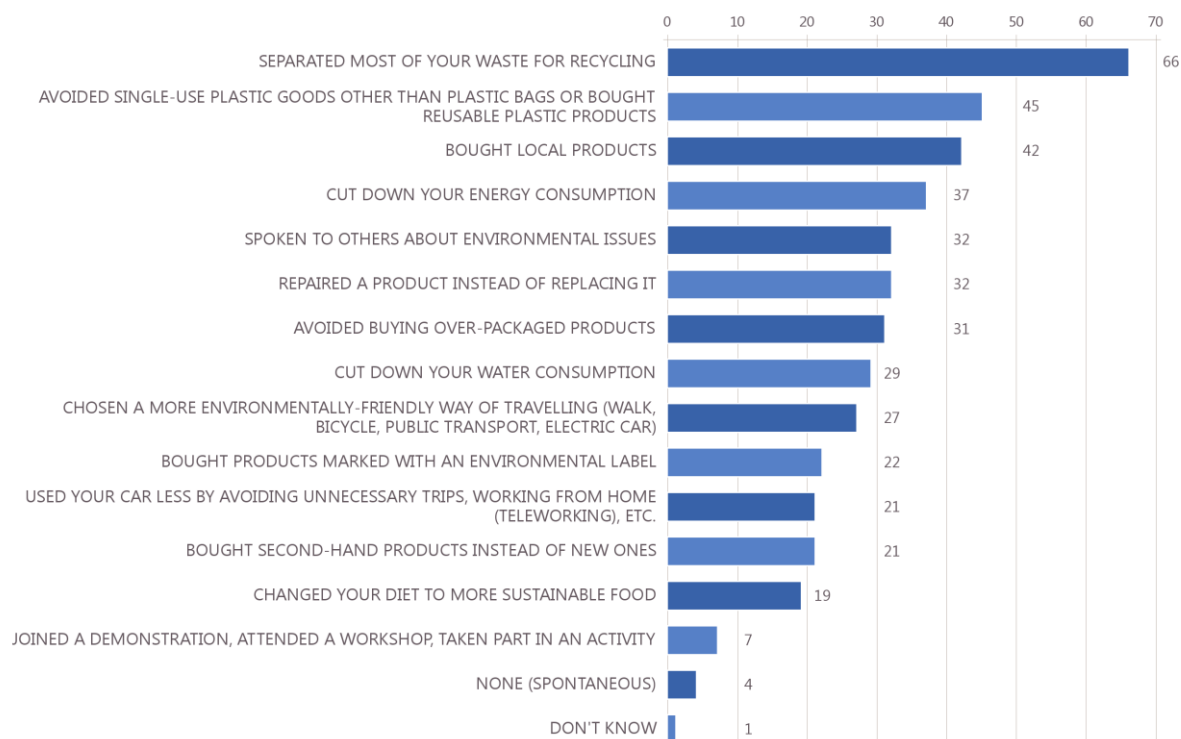
Two-thirds of Europeans separate most of their waste for recycling

Around two-thirds of Europeans say they have separated most of their waste for recycling (66%), while the next most common activities are avoiding single-use plastic goods other than plastic bags, or buying reusable plastic products (45%), buying local products (42%) and cutting down energy consumption (37%). More than three in ten have spoken to others about environmental issues (32%), repaired a product instead of replacing it (32%) or avoided buying over-packaged products (31%)¹⁶.

More than a quarter have cut down their water consumption (29%) or chosen a more environmentally friendly way of travelling (27%). Around a fifth of respondents have bought products marked with an environmental label (22%), used their car less (21%), bought second-hand products instead of new ones (21%) or changed their diet to more sustainable food (19%). Seven per cent have joined a demonstration, attended a workshop or taken part in an activity.

The list of items has been modified from previous surveys and, as a result, findings are not strictly comparable.

QA6 Have you done any of the following in the past six months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

¹⁶ QA6 Have you done any of the following in the past six months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

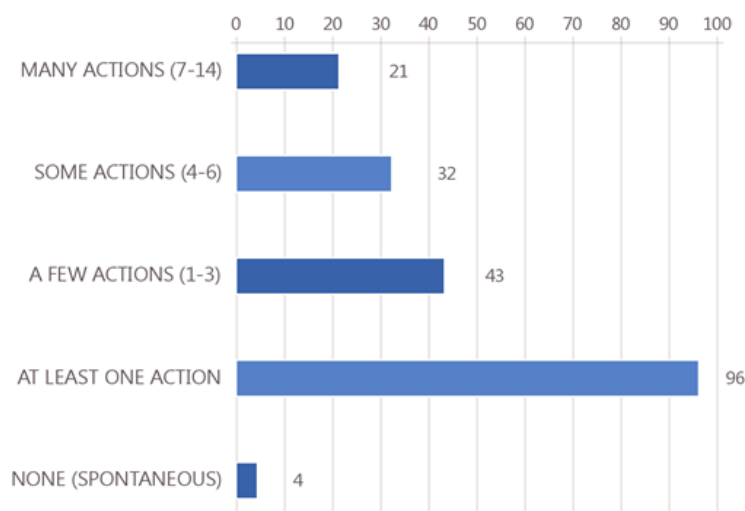
QA6 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Average EU27

<i>Separated most of your waste for recycling</i>	65%
<i>Avoided single-use plastic goods other than plastic bags or bought reusable plastic products</i>	45%
<i>Bought local products</i>	41%
<i>Cut down your energy consumption</i>	37%
<i>Spoken to others about environmental issues</i>	32%
<i>Repaired a product instead of replacing it</i>	31%
<i>Avoided buying over-packaged products</i>	30%
<i>Cut down your water consumption</i>	30%
<i>Chosen a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling (walk, bicycle, public transport, electric car)</i>	27%
<i>Bought products marked with an environmental label</i>	22%
<i>Used your car less by avoiding unnecessary trips, working from home (teleworking), etc.</i>	21%
<i>Bought second-hand products instead of new ones</i>	20%
<i>Changed your diet to more sustainable food</i>	19%
<i>Joined a demonstration, attended a workshop, taken part in an activity</i>	7%
<i>None (SPONTANEOUS)</i>	4%
<i>Don't Know</i>	1%

Nearly all respondents (96%) say that they have done at least one of the 14 actions in the past six months, with one in five (21%) doing at least seven actions, 32% doing between four and six, and 43% doing less than four of the actions.

QA6R Have you done any of the following in the past six months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)



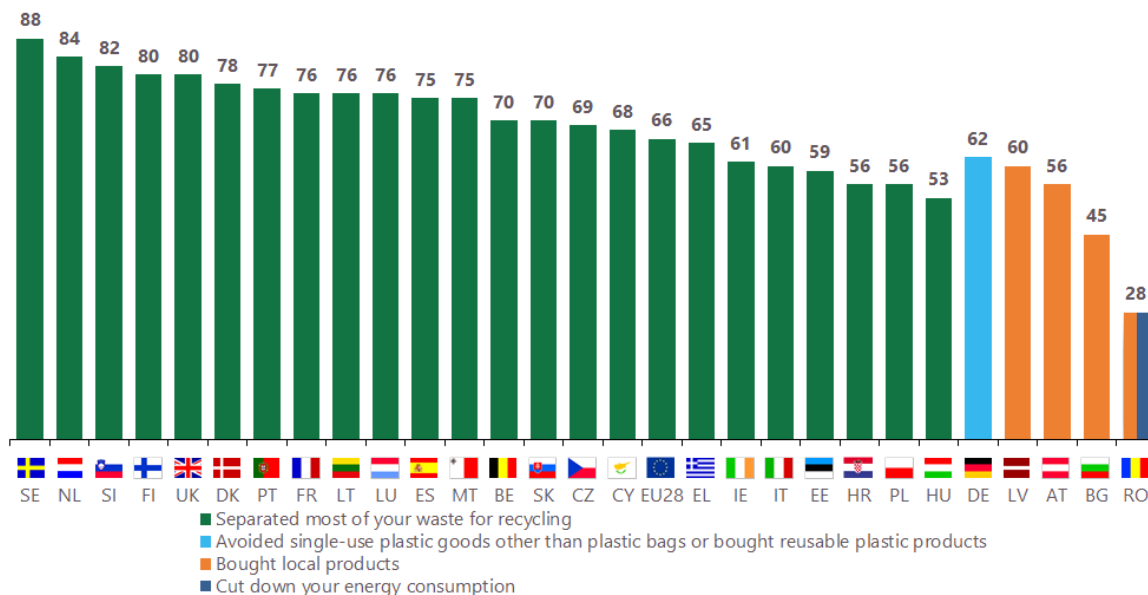
Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

Average EU27:
 Many actions (7-14): 20% | Some actions (4-6): 32% | A few actions (1-3): 44% |
 At least one action: 95% | None: 4%

In 23 of the 28 Member States, the most common environmental activity is separating waste for recycling. In some of these countries, this is by far the most common activity. For example, 77% of respondents in Portugal say they have done this in the past six months, while just 36% have done the next most common activity (avoiding single-use plastic goods or buying reusable plastic products). A similar pattern can be seen in Belgium, Czechia, Spain, Lithuania, Slovenia and the UK: in each of these countries, the proportion that has separated waste for recycling is higher by at least 30 percentage points, compared with the next most common activity.

In three countries, the most common activity is buying local products: Latvia (60%), Austria (56%) and Bulgaria (44%), while this is the joint highest activity in Romania, along with cutting down energy consumption (both 28%). In Germany, the most common activity is avoiding single-use plastic goods other than plastic bags or buying reusable plastic products (62%).

QA6 Have you done any of the following in the past six months?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)

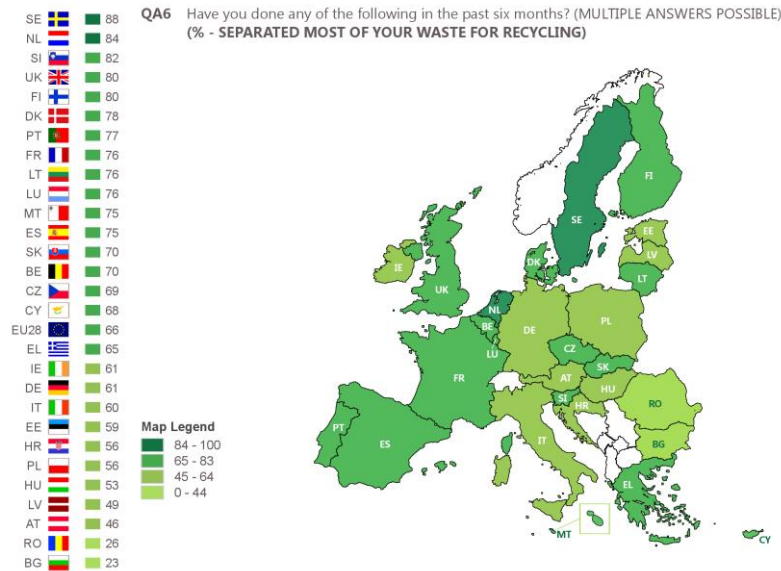


Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

Average EU27:
 Separated most of your waste for recycling: 65% | Avoided single-use plastic goods: 45% |
 Bought local products: 41% | Cut down your energy consumption: 37%

In all but four countries, the majority of respondents say they have separated most of their waste for recycling in the past six months. The exceptions are Bulgaria (where only 23% have done this), Romania (26%), Austria (46%) and Latvia (49%).

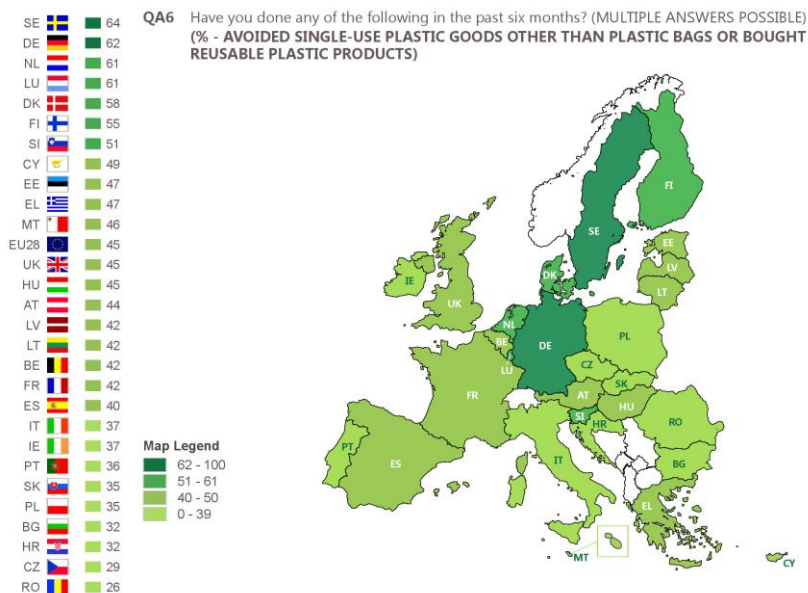
By contrast, there are five countries where at least four in five respondents have separated most of their waste for recycling: Sweden (88%), the Netherlands (84%), Slovenia (82%) and Finland and the UK (both 80%). In broad terms, a geographical pattern can be observed, whereby respondents in northern and western EU countries are more likely to have separated waste for recycling.



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

EU27: 65%

There are seven Member States where more than half of respondents have avoided single-use plastic goods other than plastic bags, or bought reusable plastic products in the past six months: Sweden (64%), Germany (62%), the Netherlands and Luxembourg (both 61%), Denmark (58%), Finland (55%) and Slovenia (51%). The proportions are lowest in Romania (26%), Czechia (29%) and Bulgaria and Croatia (both 32%).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

EU27: 45%

Analysing the results for the other response options, the following can be observed:

- Respondents in Sweden (68%) and Latvia (60%) are the most likely to have bought local products, while those in Poland (20%) and Portugal (26%) are the least likely to have done so.
- The Netherlands is the one country where more than half of respondents have cut down their energy consumption (59%), while the lowest proportions are found in Lithuania (20%) and Croatia (21%).
- Respondents in Sweden (65%), the Netherlands (61%) and Denmark (60%) are by far the most likely to have spoken to others about environmental issues, while respondents in Romania and Czechia are least likely to have done this (both 18%).
- Sweden (52%), the Netherlands (47%) and Finland (45%) have the highest proportions that have repaired a product instead of replacing it, while Portugal (18%) has the lowest proportion.
- Germany (50%) and Luxembourg (48%) have the highest proportions that have avoided buying over-packaged products, while the lowest proportions can be found in Poland (15%) and Portugal (16%).
- Respondents in Cyprus (46%) and Spain (44%) are the most likely to have cut down their water consumption, while respondents in Lithuania (10%) and Estonia (13%) are the least likely to have done this.
- Respondents in Sweden (57%) and the Netherlands (54%) are the most likely to have chosen a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling, while the lowest proportion is seen in Portugal (12%).
- Respondents in Sweden (65%) and Denmark (51%) are much more likely to have bought products marked with an environmental label than those in any other country. Respondents in Bulgaria and Portugal (both 10%) are the least likely to have done this.
- Those in Sweden (34%) and the Netherlands (33%) are the most likely to say they have used their car less, while respondents in Portugal (6%) and Lithuania (9%) are the least likely to have done this.
- Sweden (47%), Denmark (44%) and Finland (40%) have the highest proportions that have bought second-hand products instead of new ones, while Cyprus has the lowest proportion (4%).
- Respondents in Sweden (39%) and the Netherlands (38%) are the most likely to say they have changed their diet to more sustainable food, while those in Malta (8%) are least likely to have done this.
- Respondents in Sweden and Austria (both 11%) are most likely to have joined a demonstration, attended a workshop or taken part in an activity, with the lowest proportions found in Czechia and Lithuania (both 2%).

Looking at country differences overall, respondents are most likely to have done seven or more of the activities in Sweden (53%), the Netherlands (42%), Denmark (37%), Finland (33%) and Luxembourg (32%), while those in Romania (3%) and Italy and Hungary (both 6%) are least likely to have done seven or more activities. Respondents in Romania and Bulgaria are most likely to say they have done none of the listed activities in the past six months (both 12%).

QA6 Have you done any of the following in the past six months?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	Separated most of your waste for recycling	Avoided single-use plastic goods other than plastic bags or bought reusable plastic products	Bought local products	Cut down your energy consumption	Spoken to others about environmental issues	Repaired a product instead of replacing it	Avoided buying over-packaged products	Cut down your water consumption	Chosen a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling (walk, bicycle, public transport, electric car)	Bought products marked with an environmental label	Used your car less by avoiding unnecessary trips, working from home (teleworking), etc.	Bought second-hand products instead of new ones	Changed your diet to more sustainable food	Joined a demonstration, attended a workshop, taken part in an activity
EU28	66	45	42	37	32	32	31	29	27	22	21	21	19	7
EU27	65	45	41	37	32	31	30	30	27	22	21	20	19	7
BE	70	42	41	43	33	32	35	35	35	18	26	25	23	7
BG	23	32	45	34	22	27	22	18	25	10	13	22	10	3
CZ	69	29	34	31	18	26	19	32	30	20	13	15	10	2
DK	78	58	44	43	60	37	31	33	35	51	26	44	29	7
DE	61	62	55	36	45	35	50	24	26	28	29	21	24	7
EE	59	47	53	29	29	36	36	13	33	19	22	32	15	4
IE	61	37	43	34	25	29	31	30	18	20	17	20	17	7
EL	65	47	47	40	26	28	19	30	25	14	15	7	12	5
ES	75	40	36	38	28	25	27	44	28	12	19	14	13	6
FR	76	42	52	45	36	42	33	39	30	27	26	32	28	8
HR	56	32	36	21	23	31	21	20	22	20	13	14	10	3
IT	60	37	31	31	20	21	20	25	19	13	12	9	9	9
CY	68	49	52	49	31	27	24	46	18	20	13	4	26	7
LV	49	42	60	34	26	33	26	16	36	20	16	27	14	3
LT	76	42	44	20	23	30	24	10	19	20	9	28	13	2
LU	76	61	53	40	43	37	48	33	31	32	23	22	26	9
HU	53	45	29	38	22	22	23	24	26	12	15	14	9	6
MT	75	46	49	34	24	26	27	27	19	17	15	12	8	6
NL	84	61	35	59	61	47	32	32	54	31	33	37	38	7
AT	46	44	56	31	35	30	43	19	24	32	18	17	26	11
PL	56	35	20	29	19	20	15	26	21	18	13	12	9	6
PT	77	36	26	31	20	18	16	36	12	10	6	6	11	4
RO	26	26	28	28	18	22	17	21	22	13	14	15	10	8
SI	82	51	48	43	31	32	36	30	27	22	20	14	20	6
SK	70	35	43	32	31	32	23	34	31	17	17	23	15	7
FI	80	55	54	41	29	45	34	22	37	35	26	40	29	4
SE	88	64	68	43	65	52	36	24	57	65	34	47	39	11
UK	80	45	48	42	32	39	38	26	29	21	25	30	22	5

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

The socio-demographic data show a number of differences:

- Women are more likely than men to have done most of the actions, such as avoiding buying over-packaged products (34% vs. 28%), avoiding single-use plastic goods or buying reusable plastic products (47% vs. 42%), buying local products (45% vs. 39%) and buying second-hand products instead of new ones (24% vs. 19%). The main exception is that men are more likely than women to have repaired a product instead of replacing it (34% vs. 29%).
- Younger respondents are more likely to say that they have chosen a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling (37% of 15-24s vs. 25%-28% in older age groups) and that they have spoken to others about environmental issues (39% vs. 28%-34%), but are less likely to have taken most of the other environmentally-friendly measures, particularly cutting down their energy consumption (30% vs. 37%-41%) or buying local products (31% vs. 42%-46%). People in the 40-54 age group are most likely to have avoided buying over-packaged products (34% vs. 28%-32% in other age groups), to have cut down their energy consumption (41% vs. 30%-38%) and bought local products (46% vs. 31%-44%).
- Those who left education aged 20 or above are more likely to have done most of the actions listed in the survey, such as avoiding single-use plastic goods or buying reusable plastic products (53% vs. 35% of those who left education by the age of 15), buying products marked with an environmental label (31% vs. 12%), speaking to others about environmental issues (41% vs. 21%) and buying second-hand products (28% vs. 10%).
- Managers are more likely than those in other socio-professional groups to have taken most of the actions proposed, such as avoiding single-use plastic goods or buying reusable plastic products (58% vs. 38%-47%), buying local products (54% vs. 33%-46%), avoiding buying over-packaged products (42% vs. 27%-34%) and using their car less (32% vs. 18%-24%).
- Those who say they live in a large town are more likely to say they have chosen a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling (33%), compared with those who live in a small or mid-size town (27%) or a rural village (23%). By contrast, those who live in a rural village are most likely to say that they have bought local products (45%, compared with 42% of those who live in a small or mid-size town and 39% of those who live in a large town).
- As expected, those who say that protecting the environment is very important to them are more likely to have carried out the various activities than those who say it is not important. Large differences can be seen in the proportions that have avoided single-use plastic goods or bought reusable plastic products (53% vs. 20%), separated most of their waste for recycling (75% vs. 40%) and avoided buying over-packaged products (38% vs. 11%).

QA6 Have you done any of the following in the past six months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Separated most of your waste for recycling	Avoided single-use plastic goods other than plastic bags or bought reusable plastic products	Bought local products	Cut down your energy consumption	Spoken to others about environmental issues	Repaired a product instead of replacing it	Avoided buying over-packaged products	Cut down your water consumption	Chosen a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling (walk, bicycle, public transport, electric car)	Bought products marked with an environmental label	Used your car less by avoiding unnecessary trips, working from home (teleworking), etc.	Bought second-hand products instead of new ones	Changed your diet to more sustainable food	Joined a demonstration, attended a workshop, taken part in an activity
EU28	66	45	42	37	32	32	31	29	27	22	21	21	19	7
Gender														
Man	64	42	39	36	32	34	28	27	27	20	22	19	17	7
Woman	68	47	45	38	32	29	34	31	27	24	20	24	21	7
Age														
15-24	60	40	31	30	39	28	28	25	37	21	16	25	20	10
25-39	65	46	42	38	32	33	32	26	26	25	23	26	21	8
40-54	67	47	46	41	34	36	34	31	28	24	23	25	21	8
55 +	69	44	44	37	28	29	29	31	25	19	21	15	17	4
Education (End of)														
15-	67	35	38	31	21	23	23	31	19	12	16	10	12	3
16-19	63	42	40	35	26	30	29	29	23	19	19	20	15	5
20+	72	53	50	45	41	39	37	30	33	31	28	28	26	9
Still studying	63	43	33	31	46	28	31	24	42	22	18	24	22	13
Socio-professional category														
Self-employed	70	47	46	41	39	34	34	29	26	28	24	22	24	9
Managers	71	58	54	47	46	42	42	27	35	32	32	30	28	10
Other white collars	65	45	42	39	31	31	33	28	27	26	21	22	19	8
Manual workers	63	42	40	35	29	32	29	29	23	20	19	23	18	6
House persons	67	45	41	38	24	28	30	30	21	17	20	18	17	4
Unemployed	62	38	35	33	25	33	27	34	27	17	22	26	15	6
Retired	69	42	44	36	27	28	28	30	24	18	19	14	15	4
Students	63	43	33	31	46	28	31	24	42	22	18	24	22	13
Subjective urbanisation														
Rural village	67	44	45	38	31	32	32	29	23	20	19	20	17	6
Small/ mid size town	67	45	42	37	33	32	30	29	27	22	22	22	19	7
Large town	65	44	39	38	32	30	32	29	33	23	22	22	21	8
Political interest index														
Strong	72	57	54	47	49	42	44	32	36	31	30	27	29	11
Medium	66	47	45	38	35	32	33	29	28	24	21	22	19	7
Low	66	42	40	37	28	31	26	26	25	19	20	22	18	5
Not at all	64	31	29	28	15	22	20	29	20	12	14	15	12	4
Left-right political scale														
Left	69	51	47	42	43	35	38	30	33	28	26	27	26	10
Centre	66	46	44	37	31	32	32	31	27	22	22	20	18	5
Right	62	39	40	35	28	30	27	27	24	19	17	17	15	6
The protection of environment is...														
Very Important	75	53	49	44	40	36	38	34	33	27	25	25	25	8
Fairly important	59	37	36	31	24	27	25	25	21	17	17	17	13	5
Total Not important	40	20	20	17	12	20	11	14	13	8	10	14	8	4

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

3 The role of different actors in protecting the environment

This section looks at the extent to which Europeans feel that they, as well as other actors (such as government and the private sector), should do more to protect the environment.

a. Companies and citizens

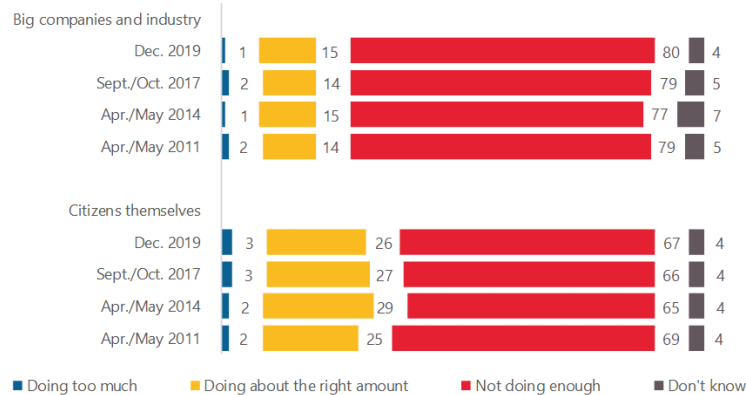
The majority of Europeans think that both big companies and industry, and citizens themselves, are not doing enough to protect the environment

Four in five respondents (80%) say that big companies and industry are not doing enough to protect the environment, while 15% feel that they are doing about the right amount and 1% say that they are doing too much¹⁷.

Two in three Europeans (67%) feel that citizens themselves are not doing enough, although around one in four (26%) feel that they are doing about the right amount and 3% think they are doing too much.

There has been little change from previous surveys. Findings are almost identical to the 2017 survey, with no changes of more than one percentage point to any of the answer categories.

QA9 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment? (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

QA9 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

Average EU27 (Dec 2019)

	Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't Know
Big companies and industry	1%	15%	80%	4%
Citizens themselves	3%	27%	67%	3%

¹⁷ QA9.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment? Big companies and industry; QA9.2 Citizens themselves

The proportion of respondents who think that big companies and industry are not doing enough ranges from 92% in Greece and 91% in Spain, to 66% in both Estonia and Austria. The largest increases since 2017 are observed in Lithuania (83%, +10 pp) and Luxembourg (86%, +9 pp), while the largest decrease can be found in Malta (77%, -5 pp).

Respondents are most likely to think that big companies and industry are doing about the right amount in Poland (27%) and Austria (26%), with the largest increases in Austria (26%, +6 pp) and Romania (20%, +6 pp). Respondents in Greece (5%) and Spain (6%) are least likely to say that big companies and industry are doing about the right amount. Luxembourg shows the largest decrease since 2017 (8%, -6 pp).

Across the EU as a whole, just 1% of respondents say that big companies and industry are doing too much, but this proportion is higher in Austria (6%) and Romania (5%). There have been no large increases since 2017, but the proportion has decreased in Croatia (2% -5 pp) and Luxembourg (0%, -5 pp).

QA9.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

Big companies and industry (%)

		Doing too much	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Doing about the right amount	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Not doing enough	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Don't know
EU28		1	▼ 1	15	▲ 1	80	▲ 1	4
EU27		1	▼ 1	15	▲ 1	80	▲ 1	4
EL		0	▼ 1	5	▲ 2	92	▼ 2	3
ES		1	=	6	▼ 1	91	▲ 4	2
SI		1	▼ 2	9	▼ 2	89	▲ 5	1
FR		1	=	7	▼ 1	87	▲ 1	5
LU		0	▼ 5	8	▼ 6	86	▲ 9	6
NL		0	=	11	▼ 3	85	▲ 4	4
SE		1	=	14	=	83	▲ 1	2
BG		1	▼ 1	7	▼ 1	83	▼ 1	9
LT		1	▼ 2	12	▼ 4	83	▲ 10	4
HR		2	▼ 5	15	▲ 2	82	▲ 3	1
UK		1	=	10	▲ 1	82	▼ 1	7
BE		0	▼ 2	18	▲ 2	80	=	2
IT		2	▼ 2	14	▲ 1	80	▲ 3	4
SK		1	▼ 2	14	▼ 3	80	▲ 7	5
IE		1	▼ 2	14	▼ 4	80	▲ 7	5
PT		1	▼ 3	14	▲ 5	78	=	7
DE		1	=	19	▲ 2	77	▼ 2	3
MT		2	▲ 1	11	▲ 2	77	▼ 5	10
CY		2	▼ 2	15	▼ 1	76	▲ 3	7
FI		0	▼ 1	19	▼ 4	76	▲ 4	5
CZ		1	▼ 3	22	▲ 3	73	=	4
HU		3	▼ 1	22	▲ 2	73	=	2
RO		5	▼ 4	20	▲ 6	70	▼ 4	5
LV		1	=	19	▼ 2	70	▲ 2	10
DK		1	=	24	▼ 1	69	▲ 3	6
PL		2	▼ 3	27	▲ 5	67	▲ 2	4
AT		6	▲ 2	26	▲ 6	66	▼ 7	2
EE		1	=	21	▼ 1	66	▲ 2	12

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

The proportion of people who think that citizens themselves are not doing enough is highest in Greece (79%) Bulgaria (78%) and France, Latvia and Lithuania (all 76%). It is lowest in Austria (48%) and Czechia (51%). Large increases since 2017 can be observed in Cyprus (71%, +13 pp) and Ireland (67%, +11 pp), while the largest decreases are found in Sweden (66%, -9 pp), Austria (48%, -8 pp) and Malta (72%, -8 pp).

Respondents are most likely to think that citizens themselves are doing about the right amount to protect the environment in Czechia (43%) and Austria (40%), while respondents in Bulgaria (13%), France (17%) and Greece (19%) are the least likely to say this. Sweden (31%, +9 pp) and Austria (40%, +7 pp) show the largest increases since 2017, while the largest decreases can be seen in Cyprus (25%, -13 pp) and Ireland (27%, -9 pp).

Across the EU as a whole, just 3% of respondents say that citizens themselves are doing too much, but this proportion is higher in Austria (9%). However, there have been substantial decreases since 2017 in Romania (4%, -6 pp) and Luxembourg (0%, -6 pp).

QA9.2 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

Citizens themselves (%)




		Doing too much	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Doing about the right amount	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Not doing enough	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Don't know
EU28		3	=	26	▼ 1	67	▲ 1	4
EU27		3	=	27	=	67	▲ 1	3
EL		2	▼ 1	19	▼ 6	79	▲ 8	0
BG		1	▼ 2	13	▲ 1	78	▼ 2	8
FR		2	▲ 1	17	▲ 2	76	▼ 4	5
LV		1	▼ 1	20	▼ 1	76	▲ 4	3
LT		1	▼ 1	21	▼ 3	76	▲ 5	2
ES		2	▼ 1	21	▼ 4	75	▲ 6	2
SI		2	=	24	▼ 2	73	▲ 2	1
MT		2	=	21	▲ 6	72	▼ 8	5
HR		4	▼ 4	23	▼ 2	72	▲ 6	1
PT		2	▼ 3	21	=	71	▲ 3	6
CY		3	▲ 1	25	▼ 13	71	▲ 13	1
UK		1	=	25	▲ 3	69	▼ 2	5
IT		3	▼ 1	25	▼ 2	69	▲ 4	3
SK		2	▼ 1	25	▼ 2	69	▲ 5	4
LU		0	▼ 6	26	▼ 2	67	▲ 4	7
NL		1	▲ 1	29	▼ 2	67	=	3
IE		2	▼ 1	27	▼ 9	67	▲ 11	4
SE		2	▲ 1	31	▲ 9	66	▼ 9	1
RO		4	▼ 6	26	▲ 2	66	▲ 3	4
FI		0	▼ 1	31	▲ 2	66	▼ 1	3
HU		4	=	30	▲ 1	65	=	1
BE		3	▼ 1	31	▲ 4	64	▼ 3	2
EE		1	▼ 1	32	=	61	▲ 1	6
PL		4	▼ 2	32	▼ 1	61	▲ 6	3
DK		1	▼ 1	33	▼ 2	61	▲ 2	5
DE		4	▲ 1	33	▼ 6	59	▲ 3	4
CZ		4	=	43	▲ 6	51	▼ 6	2
AT		9	▲ 1	40	▲ 7	48	▼ 8	3

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

The socio-demographic data show very consistent responses across the different groups. The only differences are that:

- Women are slightly more likely than men to say that citizens themselves are not doing enough to protect the environment (69% vs. 66%).
- Those who left education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to say that citizens themselves are not doing enough to protect the environment (71%), compared with those who left education at the age of 16-19 (65%) or by the age of 15 (66%).
- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political scale are more likely to say that big companies and industry are not doing enough (85%), compared with those in the centre (80%) or on the right (76%).
- People who feel that protecting the environment is very important to them are more likely than those who do not feel it is important to say that not enough is being done. This applies both to big companies and industry (87% vs. 58%) and citizens themselves (74% vs. 41%).

QA9.2 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

	Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't know
EU28	3	26	67	4
 Gender				
Man	3	28	66	3
Woman	2	25	69	4
 Age				
15-24	2	26	69	3
25-39	3	29	65	3
40-54	3	26	68	3
55 +	2	26	67	5
 Education (End of)				
15-	2	27	66	5
16-19	3	28	65	4
20+	2	24	71	3
Still studying	2	26	69	3
Left-right political scale				
Left	3	26	69	2
Centre	3	27	67	3
Right	4	29	65	2
The protection of environment is...				
Very Important	2	21	74	3
Fairly important	3	32	62	3
Total Not important	9	43	41	7
Climate change in (OUR COUNTRY) is				
Not a serious problem	9	42	44	5
A moderately serious problem	4	38	53	5
A very serious problem	2	23	72	3

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

b. Local, national and European institutions

The majority of Europeans say that both the EU and national governments are not doing enough to protect the environment

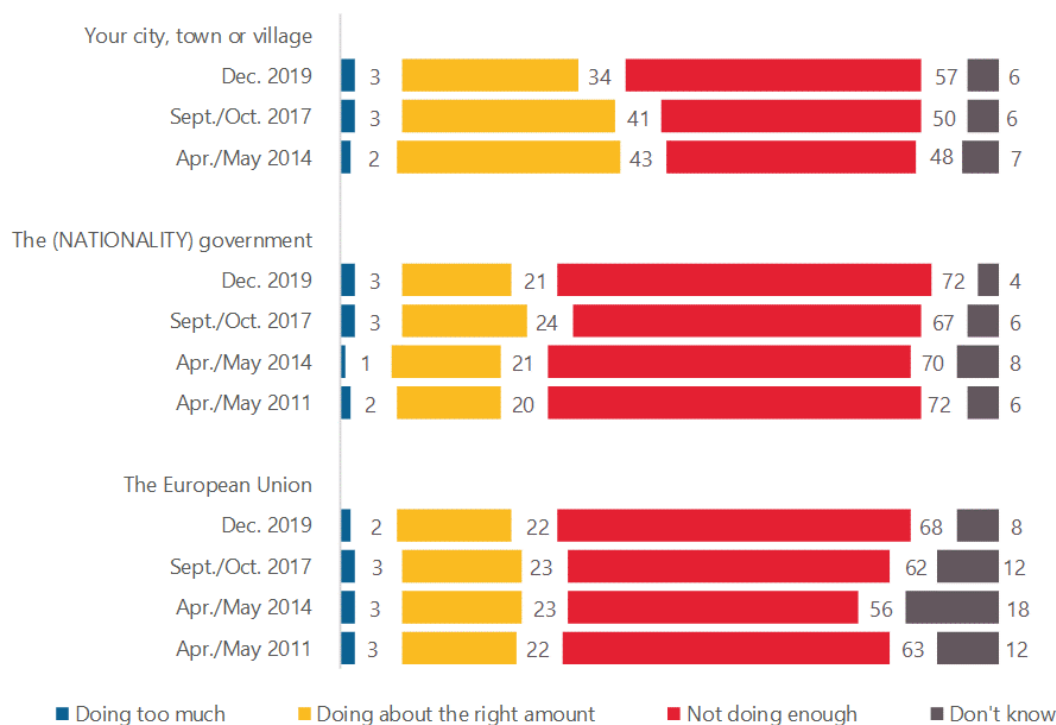
More than half of respondents (57%) say that their city, town or village is not doing enough to protect the environment, while a third (34%) think it is doing the right amount and 3% say that it is doing too much¹⁸.

More than seven in ten respondents (72%) say that their national government is not doing enough to protect the environment, while around two in ten (21%) think that it is doing about the right amount and 3% say it is doing too much.

A slightly lower proportion (68%) think that the EU is not doing enough to protect the environment. The proportions of respondents saying that the EU is doing about the right amount (22%) or too much (2%) are very similar to the corresponding figures for the national government but there is a higher proportion of 'don't know' responses (8% compared with 4% for the national government).

Since the 2017 survey, there have been increases in the proportions saying that different actors are not doing enough. This applies to the national government (+5 pp), the EU (+6 pp) city, town or village (+7 pp). For the city, town or village, there has been a corresponding decrease in the proportion saying the right amount is being done (-7 pp), but there has been less of a decrease in relation to the national government (-3 pp) and the EU (-1 pp), due to a change in the proportion of 'don't know' answers.

QA9 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

¹⁸ QA9.3 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment? Your city, town or village; QA9.4 The (NATIONALITY) government; QA9.5 The European Union

QA9 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

Average EU27 (Dec 2019)

	Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't Know
<i>Your city, town or village</i>	3%	34%	57%	6%
<i>The (NATIONALITY) government</i>	3%	21%	72%	4%
<i>The European Union</i>	2%	22%	68%	8%































Overall, more than half (57%) of Europeans think that their city, town or village is not doing enough to protect the environment. This proportion is highest in Greece (79%) and Spain and Croatia (both 73%), and is lowest in Czechia (38%), Luxembourg (41%) and Denmark and Austria (both 42%). The proportion has increased in all but two Member States: Malta (62%, -1 pp) and Bulgaria (72%, no change). The largest increases since 2017 are seen in Ireland (66%, +20 pp), Cyprus (63%, +18 pp) and Slovenia (69%, +15 pp).

Respondents are most likely to think that their city, town or village is doing about the right amount to protect the environment in Czechia (53%) and Luxembourg (52%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Bulgaria (18%) and Greece (19%). In 25 countries, respondents are now less likely than in 2017 to think that their city, town or village is doing about the right amount, with the largest decreases in Ireland (28%, -16 pp), Cyprus (30%, -15 pp), Germany (42%, -15 pp) and Denmark (47%, -15 pp). Only Romania shows an increase (27%, +1 pp), while there has been no change in Malta (29%) and Portugal (20%).

Across the EU as a whole, just 3% of respondents say that their city, town or village is doing too much, but this is higher in Austria (7%). There has been a relatively large decrease in Luxembourg (1%, -6 pp).

QA9.3 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

Your city, town or village (%)

		Doing too much		Doing about the right amount		Not doing enough		Don't know
			Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	
EU28		3	=	34	▼ 7	57	▲ 7	6
EU27		3	=	34	▼ 7	57	▲ 7	6
EL		2	=	19	▼ 3	79	▲ 5	0
ES		1	▼ 2	23	▼ 4	73	▲ 8	3
HR		3	▼ 3	23	▼ 9	73	▲ 12	1
PT		2	▼ 3	20	=	72	▲ 6	6
BG		2	▼ 1	18	▼ 1	72	=	8
IT		3	▼ 1	25	▼ 3	69	▲ 6	3
SI		1	▼ 2	29	▼ 12	69	▲ 15	1
IE		1	▼ 2	28	▼ 16	66	▲ 20	5
RO		4	▼ 4	27	▲ 1	65	▲ 1	4
LT		1	▼ 1	31	▼ 9	64	▲ 12	4
CY		4	▼ 4	30	▼ 15	63	▲ 18	3
MT		3	=	29	=	62	▼ 1	6
UK		1	▼ 1	31	▼ 5	59	▲ 8	9
SK		4	=	35	▼ 1	57	▲ 4	4
LV		1	▼ 1	37	▼ 11	57	▲ 13	5
SE		2	=	33	▼ 11	57	▲ 7	8
BE		1	▼ 3	41	▼ 5	55	▲ 7	3
HU		4	▼ 1	42	▼ 8	52	▲ 11	2
PL		4	▼ 1	40	▼ 4	51	▲ 6	5
FR		1	=	37	▼ 7	51	▲ 3	11
FI		1	=	46	▼ 9	47	▲ 8	6
DE		3	=	42	▼ 15	47	▲ 14	8
NL		1	=	45	▼ 14	44	▲ 11	10
EE		1	▼ 1	48	▼ 6	43	▲ 8	8
AT		7	=	48	▼ 5	42	▲ 6	3
DK		2	=	47	▼ 15	42	▲ 13	9
LU		1	▼ 6	52	▼ 6	41	▲ 11	6
CZ		5	▼ 2	53	▼ 6	38	▲ 7	4

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

The proportion of respondents who think that their national government is not doing enough is the highest in Spain (87%), Slovenia (85%), Greece (84%) and France (83%). The proportion is lowest in Denmark (49%) and Estonia (51%). The largest increases since 2017 can be observed in Cyprus (70%, +16 pp), Germany (69%, +14 pp) and Ireland (77%, +13 pp), while the largest decrease is found in Greece (84%, -4 pp).

Respondents are most likely to think that their national government is doing about the right amount to protect the environment in Denmark (42%) and Luxembourg, Austria and Hungary (all 37%), while respondents in Bulgaria, France and Spain (all 10%) are the least likely to say this. The largest increases since 2017 can be found in Greece (13%, +5 pp) and Romania (20%, +4 pp), while the largest decreases are observed in Germany (25%, -13 pp) and Cyprus (25%, -12 pp).

Across the EU as a whole, just 3% of respondents say that their national government is doing too much, but this is much higher in the Netherlands, where there has been a large increase since 2017 (12%, +10 pp). There have been decreases in Croatia (2%, -5 pp) and Luxembourg (3%, -4 pp).

QA9.4 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

		Doing too much	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Doing about the right amount	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Not doing enough	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Don't know
EU28		3	=	21	▼ 3	72	▲ 5	4
EU27		3	=	21	▼ 3	72	▲ 5	4
ES		0	▼ 2	10	▼ 3	87	▲ 9	3
SI		1	▼ 2	12	▼ 5	85	▲ 7	2
EL		1	=	13	▲ 5	84	▼ 4	2
FR		1	▼ 1	10	▼ 6	83	▲ 8	6
HR		2	▼ 5	15	▼ 2	81	▲ 7	2
BG		1	▼ 2	10	▼ 5	78	▲ 3	11
IE		1	▼ 2	17	▼ 9	77	▲ 13	5
IT		2	=	19	▲ 3	75	▼ 1	4
UK		1	▼ 1	19	▼ 3	74	▲ 5	6
BE		1	▼ 3	23	▼ 5	74	▲ 9	2
PT		4	=	16	▼ 2	73	▲ 4	7
LT		1	=	20	▼ 9	73	▲ 10	6
LV		1	=	18	▼ 6	72	▲ 7	9
RO		6	▼ 1	20	▲ 4	71	▼ 3	3
CY		2	▼ 1	25	▼ 12	70	▲ 16	3
SE		6	▲ 3	23	▼ 3	69	▲ 2	2
DE		4	▲ 1	25	▼ 13	69	▲ 14	2
SK		2	▼ 1	22	▼ 1	68	▲ 2	8
MT		3	▼ 3	30	▼ 3	62	▲ 6	5
NL		12	▲ 10	24	▼ 6	61	▼ 3	3
PL		3	▼ 2	34	▲ 3	58	▲ 2	5
CZ		2	▼ 1	36	▲ 1	56	▼ 1	6
HU		4	=	37	▼ 1	56	▲ 3	3
FI		5	▲ 4	36	▼ 4	55	▲ 3	4
AT		6	=	37	▲ 1	54	=	3
LU		3	▼ 4	37	▼ 9	53	▲ 11	7
EE		2	=	35	▼ 4	51	▲ 6	12
DK		5	▲ 3	42	▲ 2	49	▼ 3	4

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)































Respondents in Sweden (86%), Slovenia (82%) and Spain (81%) are the most likely to say that the EU is not doing enough to protect the environment. The lowest proportions can be found in Cyprus (40%) and Poland and Estonia (both 45%). There have been some large increases since 2017, most notably in Denmark (73%, +17 pp), Slovenia (82%, +16 pp) and Lithuania (59%, +15 pp), while the largest decrease can be observed in Romania (58%, -4 pp).

Respondents are most likely to think that the EU is doing about the right amount to protect the environment in Poland (42%), Cyprus (41%), Hungary (38%) and Czechia (36%), with the largest increase in Romania (29%, +6 pp). Respondents are least likely to say that the EU is doing about the right amount in Sweden (9%), France (12%), Spain (13%) and Slovenia (14%). The largest decreases since 2017 are observed in Finland (22%, -10 pp), Slovenia (14%, -10 pp) and Lithuania (29%, -10 pp).

Respondents in Cyprus (11%) and Austria (8%) are most likely to say that the EU is doing too much. There have been decreases since 2017 in Croatia (1%, -6 pp) and Luxembourg (2%, -5 pp).

QA9.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

The European Union (%)





		Doing too much	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Doing about the right amount	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Not doing enough	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Don't know
EU28		2	▼ 1	22	▼ 1	68	▲ 6	8
EU27		2	▼ 1	22	▼ 2	68	▲ 6	8
SE		1	=	9	▼ 4	86	▲ 7	4
SI		1	▼ 2	14	▼ 10	82	▲ 16	3
ES		0	▼ 2	13	▼ 3	81	▲ 10	6
FR		1	▼ 1	12	▼ 3	77	▲ 7	10
BE		2	▼ 2	19	▼ 5	76	▲ 9	3
DK		1	▼ 2	19	▼ 8	73	▲ 17	7
LU		2	▼ 5	20	▼ 1	71	▲ 8	7
DE		1	▼ 2	22	▼ 5	71	▲ 10	6
IT		2	▼ 1	20	▲ 3	70	▼ 1	8
IE		1	▼ 3	21	▼ 5	70	▲ 10	8
FI		3	▲ 1	22	▼ 10	68	▲ 12	7
EL		5	▲ 2	23	▲ 4	67	=	5
PT		1	▼ 3	21	▼ 1	67	▲ 9	11
UK		1	▼ 3	18	▼ 2	67	▲ 11	14
NL		5	▲ 3	21	▼ 2	66	▲ 4	8
HR		1	▼ 6	29	=	64	▲ 5	6
SK		4	=	22	▼ 4	62	▲ 5	12
LT		1	▼ 2	29	▼ 10	59	▲ 15	11
RO		6	▼ 2	29	▲ 6	58	▼ 4	7
AT		8	▼ 2	31	▲ 3	57	▲ 1	4
HU		3	▼ 1	38	▼ 2	55	▲ 9	4
BG		4	▼ 2	20	▼ 5	55	▲ 6	21
LV		1	=	29	▼ 5	54	▲ 9	16
MT		3	▼ 1	33	▲ 2	52	=	12
CZ		6	=	36	▲ 4	48	▼ 2	10
PL		5	=	42	=	45	▲ 3	8
EE		4	▲ 2	33	▼ 3	45	▲ 6	18
CY		11	▲ 1	41	▼ 2	40	▲ 3	8

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

According to the socio-demographic data:

- Women are slightly more likely than men to feel that institutions are not doing enough to protect the environment: the city, town or village (59% vs. 55%), the national government (74% vs. 70%) and the EU (69% vs. 67%).
- Findings are very similar across age groups, except that older people are slightly more likely to say that the EU is not doing enough (69% among both those aged 40-54 and aged 55+, compared with 64% of 15-24 year olds).
- People who have difficulties paying their bills are more likely to feel that institutions are not doing enough to protect the environment, compared with those who never/almost never have difficulties. The difference is greatest in relation to the city, town or village (65% vs. 56%).
- Respondents are more likely to say that the city, town or village is not doing enough if they live in a large town (62%) than if they live in a rural village (53%). There is no clear difference in relation to the national government or the EU.
- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political scale are more likely to say that the institutions are not doing enough. For example, 74% of those on the left of the political scale say this about the EU, compared with 67% in the centre and 63% on the right.
- People who feel that protecting the environment is very important to them are more likely than those who do not feel it is important to say that not enough is being done. This applies to all institutions; for example, 75% of those who say the environment is very important to them say this about the European Union, compared with 46% of those who say it is not important.
- A cross-analysis of the responses for the various institutions indicates that respondents who think the EU is not doing enough tend to think the same of the other institutions: 91% of those who say the EU is not doing enough say the same about their national government, and 72% say the same about their city, town or village.

QA9 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?
(% - **Not doing enough**)

	Your city, town or village	The (NATIONALITY) government	The European Union
EU28	57	72	68
 Gender			
Man	55	70	67
Woman	59	74	69
 Age			
15-24	58	73	64
25-39	57	72	66
40-54	59	73	69
55 +	56	72	69
 Education (End of)			
15-	59	73	69
16-19	55	70	66
20+	59	74	71
Still studying	59	75	66
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	65	78	72
From time to time	61	73	66
Almost never/ Never	56	72	68
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	53	71	66
Small/ mid size town	58	73	70
Large town	62	73	66
Left-right political scale			
Left	62	79	74
Centre	56	70	67
Right	53	67	63
The protection of environment is...			
Very Important	64	80	75
Fairly important	52	66	62
Total Not important	35	48	46
To protect the environment the EU is...			
Doing too much	19	23	0
Doing the right amount	26	32	0
Not doing enough	72	91	100

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

4 Most important actions to reduce plastic waste and littering

Respondents were asked how important they think a number of measures are in reducing plastic waste and littering.

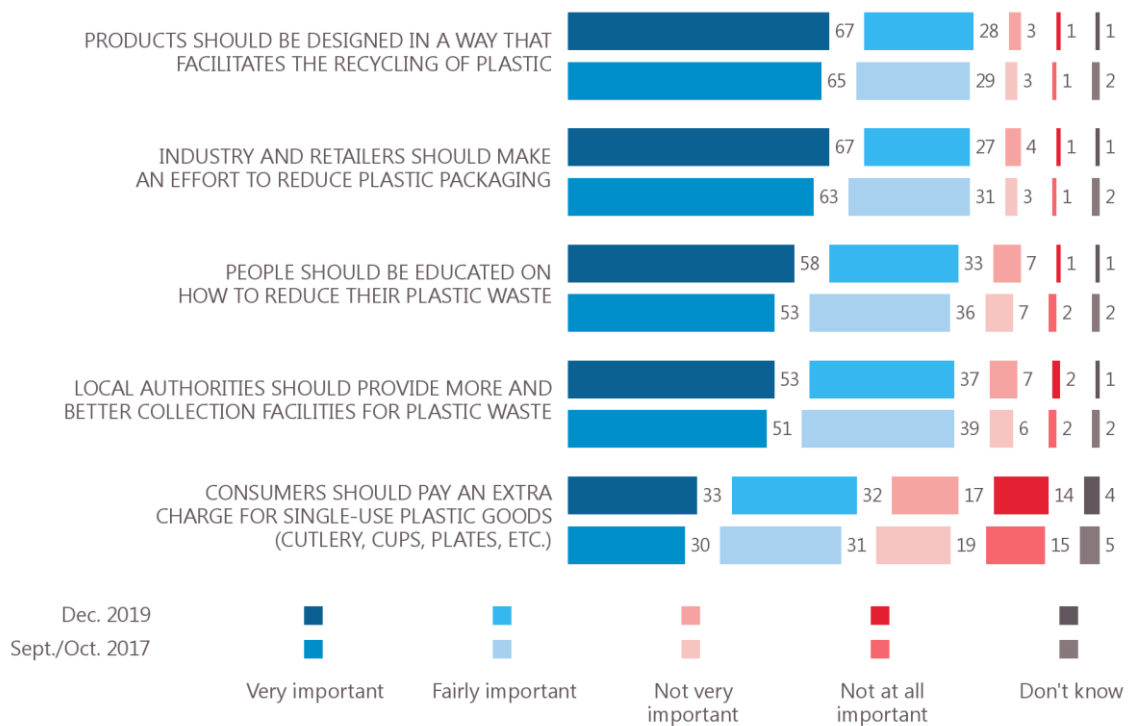
Various measures are seen as very important in reducing plastic waste and littering

At least half of respondents think that four of the measures are ‘very important’: products should be designed in a way that facilitates the recycling of plastic (67%), industry and retailers should make an effort to reduce plastic packaging (67%), people should be educated on how to reduce their plastic waste (58%) and local authorities should provide more and better collection facilities for plastic waste (53%). In each case, at least nine out of ten respondents say that these measures are either ‘very’ or ‘fairly important’ (between 90% and 95% for the four measures), and very few respondents say that these measures are not important (between 4% and 9%)¹⁹.

A lower proportion (65%) think it is important that consumers should pay an extra charge for single-use plastic goods: 33% say this is ‘very important’ and 32% ‘fairly important’, while 31% do not think it is important.

The proportions that say the various measures are ‘very important’ have increased since 2017, by between two and five percentage points. In most cases, there is a corresponding fall in the proportion that say the measure is ‘fairly important’; the exception is ‘consumers should pay an extra charge for single-use plastic goods’, where respondents are now less likely than in 2017 to say this is not important (-3 pp).

QA12 In your opinion, how important is each of the following in reducing plastic waste and littering? (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

¹⁹ QA12 In your opinion, how important is each of the following in reducing plastic waste and littering?

QA12 In your opinion, how important is each of the following in reducing plastic waste and littering?

Average EU27 (Dec 2019)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
<i>Products should be designed in a way that facilitates the recycling of plastic</i>	65%	29%	4%	1%	1%
<i>Industry and retailers should make an effort to reduce plastic packaging</i>	65%	29%	4%	1%	1%
<i>People should be educated on how to reduce their plastic waste</i>	55%	35%	7%	2%	1%
<i>Local authorities should provide more and better collection facilities for plastic waste</i>	50%	39%	8%	2%	1%
<i>Consumers should pay an extra charge for single-use plastic goods (cutlery, cups, plates, etc.)</i>	32%	32%	18%	14%	4%

On most of the measures, findings are consistent across Member States, with large majorities seeing them as very or fairly important. This section focuses on the proportions that think each measure is 'very important', as this helps to identify greater variation between countries.

Respondents in Cyprus (87%), the UK (81%) and Slovenia (80%) are the most likely to say that it is very important that products should be designed in a way that facilitates the recycling of plastic. The lowest proportions are found in Poland (51%), Latvia (52%) and Romania (53%).

Respondents in the Netherlands (87%) are the most likely to say it is very important that industry and retailers should make an effort to reduce plastic packaging, followed by those in Slovenia and the UK (both 81%) and Sweden (80%). The lowest proportions can be seen in Poland (48%) and Romania (53%).

Respondents are most likely to say that people should be educated on how to reduce their plastic waste in Greece and Cyprus (both 79%), the UK (75%) and Portugal (74%). Respondents are least likely to say this is very important in Germany (40%), the Netherlands (42%) and Czechia and Belgium (both 43%).

The highest proportions of respondents that think it is very important that local authorities should provide more and better collection facilities for plastic waste are observed in Cyprus (84%), followed by Greece (76%) and the UK (71%). At the other end of the scale, the lowest proportions can be found in Austria (33%) and Germany (36%).

The highest proportion of respondents who think it is very important that consumers should pay an extra charge for single-use plastic goods can be found in Denmark (46%), followed by Ireland (44%) and Cyprus and the UK (both 43%). Respondents are least likely to say this is very important in France (23%), Portugal (24%) and Latvia and Belgium (both 25%). Looking across the various measures, there are some countries where there are high levels of support for most of the measures, most notably Cyprus and the UK.

QA12 In your opinion, how important is each of the following in reducing plastic waste and littering?

(% - 'Very important')

		Products should be designed in a way that facilitates the recycling of plastic	Industry and retailers should make an effort to reduce plastic packaging	People should be educated on how to reduce their plastic waste	Local authorities should provide more and better collection facilities for plastic waste	Consumers should pay an extra charge for single-use plastic goods (cutlery, cups, plates, etc.)
EU28		67%	67%	58%	53%	33%
EU27		65%	65%	55%	50%	32%
BE		66%	64%	43%	44%	25%
BG		71%	67%	70%	70%	34%
CZ		63%	62%	43%	46%	34%
DK		77%	72%	58%	57%	46%
DE		66%	70%	40%	36%	34%
EE		61%	55%	55%	55%	17%
IE		69%	70%	72%	67%	44%
EL		76%	73%	79%	76%	33%
ES		69%	69%	67%	66%	30%
FR		70%	73%	52%	50%	23%
HR		57%	57%	61%	56%	31%
IT		57%	55%	63%	52%	29%
CY		87%	78%	79%	84%	43%
LV		52%	58%	61%	68%	25%
LT		64%	59%	54%	43%	28%
LU		71%	74%	52%	43%	34%
HU		57%	58%	62%	51%	35%
MT		59%	60%	63%	59%	30%
NL		79%	87%	42%	45%	40%
AT		55%	56%	49%	33%	38%
PL		51%	48%	55%	46%	33%
PT		69%	67%	74%	65%	24%
RO		53%	53%	59%	54%	37%
SI		80%	81%	67%	61%	38%
SK		62%	61%	58%	54%	39%
FI		78%	72%	61%	69%	32%
SE		79%	80%	50%	51%	37%
UK		81%	81%	75%	71%	43%
Highest percentage per country						
Highest percentage per item						
<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>						
Lowest percentage per item						






Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

The socio-demographic analysis shows little difference across all groups in the proportions saying that each of the measures is very or fairly important. However, larger differences can be detected when looking at the extent to which respondents consider each of the measures 'very important':

- Women are more likely than men to think the various measures are very important. For example, 61% of women think it is very important that people should be educated on how to reduce their plastic waste, compared with 54% of men.
- Findings are very consistent by age group.
- Those who left education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to say that some of the measures are very important: 'industry and retailers should make an effort to reduce plastic packaging' (72% vs. 64% of those who left education by the age of 15), 'products should be designed in a way that facilitates the recycling of plastic' (71% vs. 62%) and 'consumers should pay an extra charge for single-use plastic goods' (37% vs. 28%). There is little difference for the other two measures.
- Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are more likely to say it is very important that local authorities should provide more and better collection facilities for plastic waste (66% vs. 52% of those who rarely or never have difficulties) and that people should be educated on how to reduce their plastic waste (64% vs. 57%).
- There are differences by type of area, with people living in a large town more likely than those living in other types of area to say it is very important that local authorities should provide more and better collection facilities for plastic waste (57% vs. 51%-52%), that people should be educated on how to reduce their plastic waste (61% vs. 56%-57%) and that consumers should pay an extra charge for single-use plastic goods (36% vs. 31%-32%).
- People who feel that protecting the environment is very important to them are more likely to say the various measures are also very important. For example, 79% say that it is very important that industry and retailers make an effort to reduce plastic packaging, compared with 35% of those who say that protecting the environment is not important to them.

QA12 In your opinion, how important is each of the following in reducing plastic waste and littering?

(% - 'Very important')

	Industry and retailers should make an effort to reduce plastic packaging	Products should be designed in a way that facilitates the recycling of plastic	People should be educated on how to reduce their plastic waste	Local authorities should provide more and better collection facilities for plastic waste	Consumers should pay an extra charge for single-use plastic goods (cutlery, cups, plates, etc.)
EU28	67	67	58	53	33
 Gender					
Man	66	65	54	50	31
Woman	69	68	61	56	35
 Age					
15-24	65	68	59	51	32
25-39	66	65	59	54	34
40-54	69	68	58	54	34
55 +	67	66	56	52	31
 Education (End of)					
15-	64	62	57	54	28
16-19	65	64	56	53	32
20+	72	71	60	53	37
Still studying	68	69	59	51	32
 Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	69	68	64	66	29
From time to time	59	60	56	51	30
Almost never/ Never	70	69	57	52	34
 Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	67	66	56	51	31
Small/ mid size town	67	66	57	52	32
Large town	68	69	61	57	36
The protection of environment is...					
Very Important	79	78	69	63	40
Fairly important	56	57	46	43	26
Total Not important	35	36	29	32	15

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

III. THE EU AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In this chapter, the focus turns to the role of the EU in environmental protection. Respondents were asked whether environmental decisions should be taken by national governments or jointly within the EU. They were then asked about the EU’s role in environmental legislation and in providing assistance to non-EU countries.

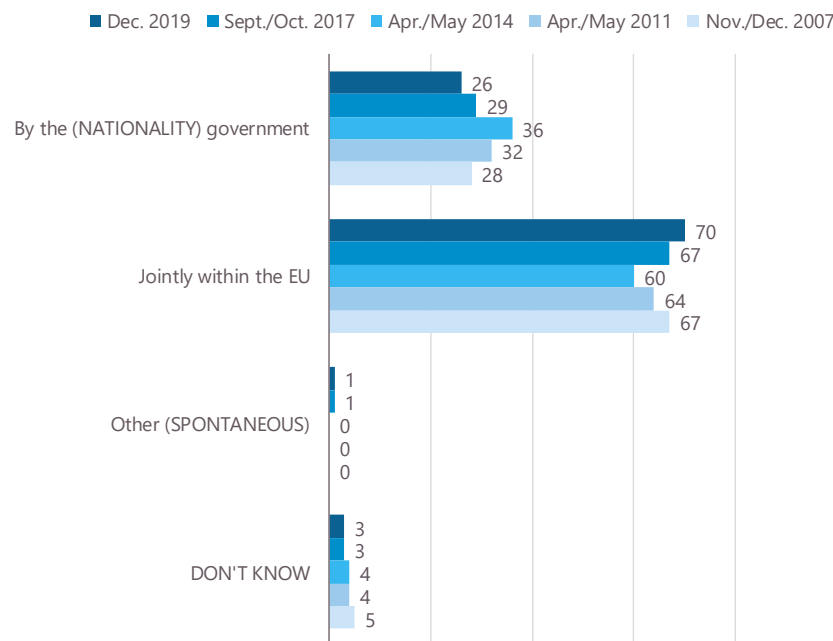
1 Preferred level of decision-making

Most Europeans think that decisions to protect the environment should be taken jointly within the EU

Seven in ten Europeans (70%) think that environmental decisions should be taken jointly within the EU. Around one in four (26%) believe that only the national government should take such decisions²⁰.

Since the 2017 survey, there has been an increase in support for joint decision-making (+3 percentage points) and a corresponding fall in support for decision-making by the national government (-3 pp). This continues the trend seen since 2014, and reverses the pattern seen between 2007 and 2014, when support for joint decision-making fell from 67% to 60%.

QA8 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government or made jointly within the EU?
(% - EU28)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

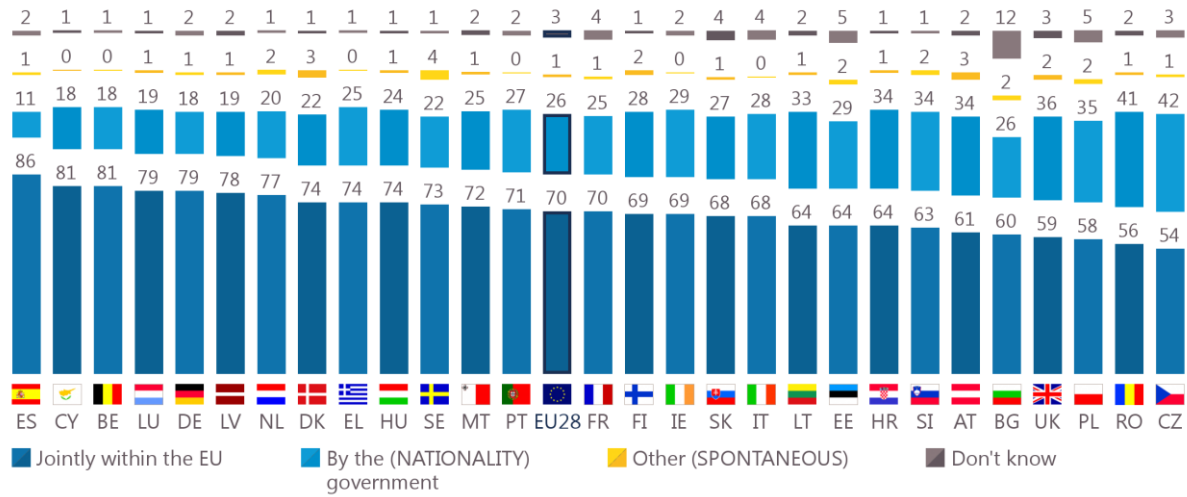
Average EU27 (Dec 2019):
 By the (NATIONALITY) government: 24% | Jointly within the EU: 72% | other (SPONTANEOUS): 1% |
 Don't know: 3%

²⁰ QA8 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government or made jointly within the EU?

In seven Member States, more than three-quarters of respondents think that decisions should be made jointly within the EU: Spain (86%), Cyprus and Belgium (both 81%), Luxembourg and Germany (both 79%), Latvia (78%) and the Netherlands (77%).

Support for joint decision making is lowest in Czechia (54%), Romania (56%), Poland (58%) and the UK (59%). However, in every country support for joint decision-making is the majority view.

QA8 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government or made jointly within the EU? (%)

































Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
 Countries sorted on 'Totally agree'

Average EU27:
 Jointly within the EU: 72% | By the (NATIONALITY) government: 24% | Other: 1% | Don't know: 3%

Across the EU, there has been an increase since 2017 in support for joint decision-making (+3 pp). Some countries show large increases: Croatia (64%, +17 pp), Estonia (64%, +15 pp), Luxembourg (79%, +14 pp), Lithuania (64%, +13 pp), Hungary (74%, +13 pp) and Slovakia (68%, +13 pp). The only significant decrease is observed in Portugal (71%, -7 pp).

There are corresponding shifts in support for decision making by the national government alone. The largest decrease can be found in Croatia (34%, -17 pp), while the largest increase is seen in Portugal (27%, +8 pp).

QA8 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government or made jointly within the EU? (%)

		By the (NATIONALITY) government	Jointly within the EU	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	
EU28		26	70	1	3
		▼ 3	▲ 3	=	
EU27		24	72	1	3
		▼ 5	▲ 5	=	
HR		34	64	1	1
		▼ 17	▲ 17	▲ 1	
EE		29	64	2	5
		▼ 14	▲ 15	▼ 2	
LU		19	79	1	1
		▼ 13	▲ 14	▼ 1	
LT		33	64	1	2
		▼ 13	▲ 13	=	
HU		24	74	1	1
		▼ 12	▲ 13	▼ 1	
SK		27	68	1	4
		▼ 11	▲ 13	=	
MT		25	72	1	2
		▼ 12	▲ 11	▲ 1	
SI		34	63	2	1
		▼ 11	▲ 11	=	
FI		28	69	2	1
		▼ 10	▲ 10	=	
CZ		42	54	1	3
		▼ 11	▲ 9	▲ 1	
EL		25	74	0	1
		▼ 8	▲ 9	▼ 1	
PL		35	58	2	5
		▼ 9	▲ 8	▲ 2	
ES		11	86	1	2
		▼ 6	▲ 7	=	
LV		19	78	1	2
		▼ 5	▲ 7	▼ 2	
RO		41	56	1	2
		▼ 6	▲ 7	=	
BE		18	81	0	1
		▼ 6	▲ 6	=	
DK		22	74	3	1
		▼ 3	▲ 6	▼ 1	
CY		18	81	0	1
		▼ 7	▲ 6	=	
AT		34	61	3	2
		▼ 7	▲ 6	▲ 1	
IT		28	68	0	4
		▼ 2	▲ 3	=	
IE		29	69	0	2
		▼ 2	▲ 2	▼ 1	
FR		25	70	1	4
		▼ 2	▲ 2	=	
BG		26	60	2	12
		▼ 4	▲ 1	▲ 1	
SE		22	73	4	1
		▼ 1	=	▲ 1	
DE		18	79	1	2
		▲ 2	▼ 1	▼ 1	
UK		36	59	2	3
		=	▼ 2	▲ 2	
NL		20	77	2	1
		▲ 2	▼ 4	▲ 1	
PT		27	71	0	2
		▲ 8	▼ 7	=	

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

According to the socio-demographic data:

- Younger respondents are more inclined to say that environmental decisions should be made jointly within the EU (77% of 15-24 year olds compared with 68% of those aged 55 or over) rather than by national governments (20% of 15-24 year olds compared with 28% among those aged 40 or over).
- People who finished their education aged 20 or over are more likely than those who left school aged 15 or under to think that environmental decisions should be taken jointly within the EU (73% vs. 66%).
- People who have difficulties paying their bills are less likely to be in favour of joint decision-making (60% of those who have difficulties most of the time, compared with 72% of those who never/almost never have difficulties).
- Responses are also related to overall perceptions of the EU: 78% of those who have a positive image of the EU say that decisions should be made jointly within the EU, compared with 53% of those who have a negative image of the EU.
- Respondents who place themselves on the right of the political scale are less likely to favour joint decision-making (63% vs. 75% on the left and 72% in the centre).
- Individuals who feel that protecting the environment is very important to them are more inclined to say that environmental decisions should be taken jointly within the EU (75% vs. 51% of those who say that protecting the environment is not important to them).

QA8 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government or made jointly within the EU?
(% - EU)

	By the (NATIONALITY) government	Jointly within the EU	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	26	70	1	3
Gender				
Man	26	71	1	2
Woman	26	70	1	3
Age				
15-24	20	77	1	2
25-39	24	72	1	3
40-54	28	69	1	2
55 +	28	68	1	3
Education (End of)				
15-	28	66	1	5
16-19	29	67	1	3
20+	24	73	2	1
Still studying	16	81	1	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	34	60	1	5
From time to time	29	67	1	3
Almost never/ Never	24	72	1	3
Left-right political scale				
Left	22	75	2	1
Centre	25	72	1	2
Right	34	63	1	2
Image of EU				
Positive	19	78	1	2
Neutral	27	69	1	3
Negative	42	53	2	3
The protection of environment is...				
Very important	22	75	1	2
Fairly important	29	66	1	4
Total Not important	38	51	3	8

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

2 Attitudes towards the role of the EU in environmental protection

Respondents were asked to what extent they agree or disagree with two statements relating to environmental law in the EU.

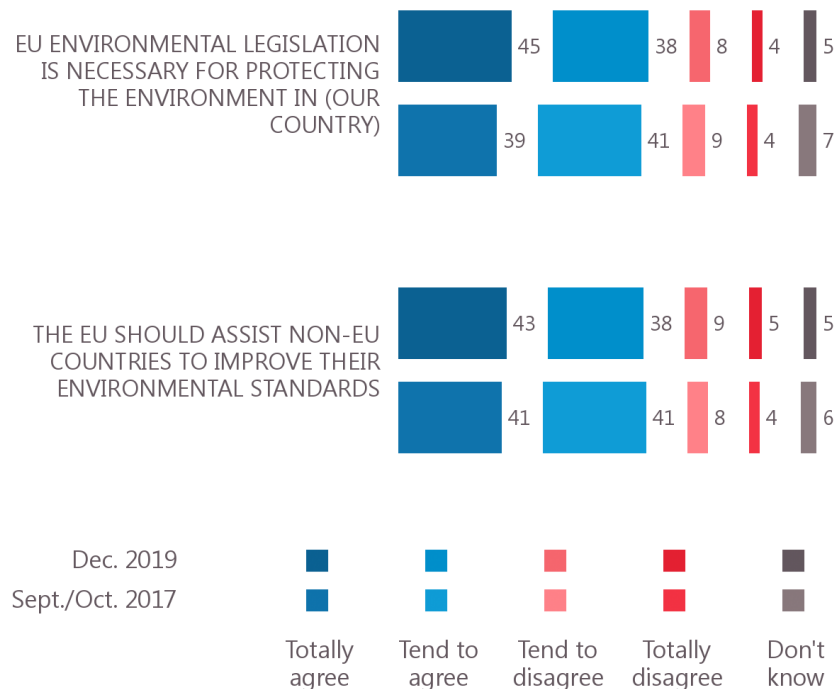
There is strong support for the role of EU legislation in protecting the environment

More than four in five respondents (83%) agree that EU environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in their country, including 45% who ‘totally agree’, while 12% disagree with the statement. A similar proportion (81%) agree that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards, including 43% who ‘totally agree’, while 14% disagree²¹.

Since the 2017 survey, there has been an increase in the proportion that ‘totally agree’ that EU environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment (+6 pp), alongside a slight decrease in the proportion that ‘tend to agree’ (-3 pp), disagree (-1 pp) or don’t know (-2 pp).

There has also been a slight increase in ‘total agreement’ with the view that EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards (+2 pp), although this is accompanied by an increase in the proportion who disagree (+2 pp), while those who ‘tend to agree’ have decreased (-3 pp).

QA11 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

²¹ QA11.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: EU environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY); QA11.2: The EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards

QA11 In your opinion, how important is each of the following in reducing plastic waste and li

Average EU27 (Dec 2019)

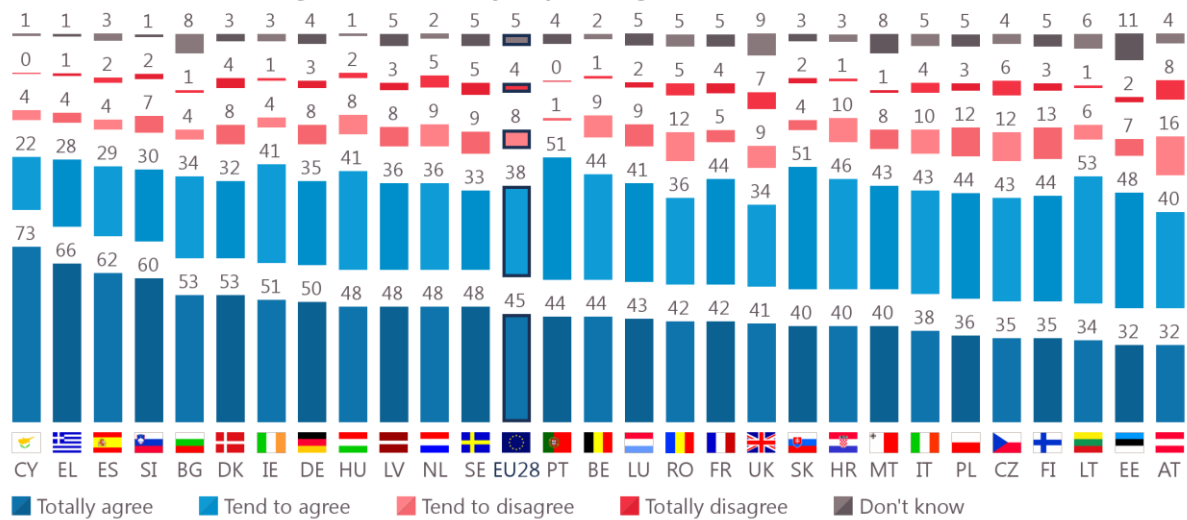
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
<i>EU environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)</i>	46%	39%	8%	3%	4%
<i>The EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards</i>	43%	39%	9%	5%	4%

Respondents are most likely to agree that EU environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in their country in Cyprus and Portugal (both 95%) and Greece (94%). 'Total agreement' is highest in Cyprus (73%), Greece (66%), Spain (62%) and Slovenia (60%).

The lowest levels of agreement are found in Austria (72%) and the UK (75%), with respondents in Austria expressing by far the highest levels of disagreement (24%).

QA11.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
Countries sorted on 'Totally agree'

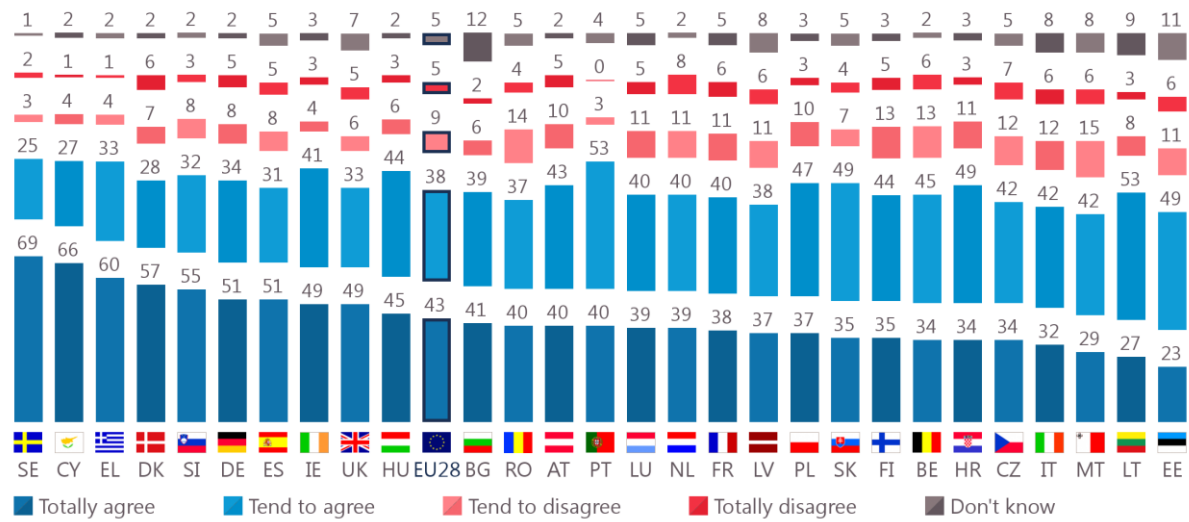
Average EU27:
Totally agree: 46% | Tend to agree: 39% | Tend to disagree: 8% | Totally disagree: 3% | Don't know: 4%

Respondents are most likely to agree that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards in Sweden (94%) and Cyprus, Portugal and Greece (all 93%). The countries with the highest levels of 'total agreement' are Sweden (69%), Cyprus (66%) and Greece (60%).

Respondents are least likely to agree with the statement in Malta (71%), Estonia (72%) and Italy (74%). Respondents in Estonia are least likely to agree 'totally' (23%).

QA11.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
Countries sorted on 'Totally agree'































Average EU27:

Totally agree: 43% | Tend to agree: 39% | Tend to disagree: 9% | Totally disagree: 5% | Don't know: 4%

There are 19 Member States where there has been an increase in agreement since 2017 that EU environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in their country. The largest increases can be seen in Denmark (85%, +10 pp) and Greece (94%, +10 pp). Agreement has fallen since 2017 in six countries, with the largest decreases seen in Romania (78%, -5pp) and Poland (80%, -4 pp).

QA11.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	
EU28		83	▲ 3	12	▼ 1	5
EU27		85	▲ 5	11	▼ 2	4
DK		85	▲ 10	12	▼ 9	3
EL		94	▲ 10	5	▼ 8	1
CZ		78	▲ 8	18	▼ 6	4
DE		85	▲ 7	11	▼ 4	4
SE		81	▲ 7	14	▼ 4	5
UK		75	▲ 7	16	▼ 6	9
AT		72	▲ 6	24	▼ 7	4
ES		91	▲ 5	6	▼ 1	3
SK		91	▲ 5	6	=	3
FR		86	▲ 4	9	▼ 2	5
HU		89	▲ 4	10	=	1
IE		92	▲ 3	5	▼ 2	3
NL		84	▲ 3	14	▼ 3	2
PT		95	▲ 3	1	▼ 2	4
IT		81	▲ 2	14	▲ 2	5
LT		87	▲ 2	7	▼ 2	6
BG		87	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	8
EE		80	▲ 1	9	▼ 2	11
MT		83	▲ 1	9	▼ 3	8
HR		86	=	11	▼ 1	3
SI		90	=	9	=	1
FI		79	=	16	=	5
BE		88	▼ 1	10	▲ 1	2
CY		95	▼ 1	4	▲ 1	1
LV		84	▼ 1	11	▲ 2	5
LU		84	▼ 2	11	=	5
PL		80	▼ 4	15	▲ 4	5
RO		78	▼ 5	17	▲ 6	5

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

There are 11 Member States that show an increase in agreement since 2017, that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards. The largest increases are found in Greece (93%, +6 pp), Slovakia (84%, +6 pp) and Ireland (90%, +5 pp). Of the 14 countries showing a decrease, the highest can be seen in Belgium (79%, -7 pp) and Malta (71%, -6 pp).

QA11.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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






		Total 'Agree'	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. December 2019 - September/October 2017	Don't know
EU28		81	▼ 1	14	▲ 2	5
EU27		82	=	14	▲ 2	4
EL		93	▲ 6	5	▼ 5	2
SK		84	▲ 6	11	▼ 3	5
IE		90	▲ 5	7	▼ 2	3
CY		93	▲ 4	5	▼ 4	2
LT		80	▲ 3	11	▼ 3	9
AT		83	▲ 3	15	▼ 2	2
CZ		76	▲ 2	19	▲ 1	5
HU		89	▲ 2	9	▲ 1	2
SE		94	▲ 2	5	▼ 1	1
UK		82	▲ 2	11	▼ 1	7
FR		78	▲ 1	17	▼ 1	5
DK		85	=	13	▲ 2	2
HR		83	=	14	=	3
PT		93	=	3	=	4
BG		80	▼ 1	8	▼ 1	12
ES		82	▼ 1	13	▲ 3	5
NL		79	▼ 1	19	▲ 1	2
RO		77	▼ 1	18	▲ 2	5
DE		85	▼ 2	13	▲ 3	2
SI		87	▼ 2	11	▲ 2	2
FI		79	▼ 2	18	▲ 3	3
LU		79	▼ 3	16	▲ 5	5
EE		72	▼ 4	17	▲ 3	11
IT		74	▼ 4	18	▲ 6	8
LV		75	▼ 5	17	▲ 4	8
PL		84	▼ 5	13	▲ 6	3
MT		71	▼ 6	21	▲ 5	8
BE		79	▼ 7	19	▲ 6	2

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

The socio-demographic data show some consistent patterns:

- Younger respondents are slightly more likely than older respondents to agree with the two statements. Agreement that EU environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in their country ranges from 87% among 15-24 year olds to 81% among those aged 55 or over, while a similar range can be seen in the proportion that agree that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards (from 85% among 15-24 year olds to 79% among those aged 55 or over).
- More highly educated people are more likely to agree with the two statements. The difference is greatest in the proportion that agree that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards (86% of people who left education aged 20 or over compared with 76% of those who left school aged 15 or below).
- Respondents that have difficulties paying bills most of the time are less likely to agree that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards (75% vs. 84% of those who rarely or never have difficulties). There is less of a difference for the other statement.
- People living in a large town are more likely to agree with the two statements; for example, 87% agree that EU environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in their country, compared with 81% living in a rural village and 82% living in a small or mid-size town.
- People who think protecting the environment is very important are more likely to agree with the statements, as are those who hold a positive image of the EU. For example, among those who think protecting the environment is very important to them, 87% agree that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards, compared with 52% of those who do not protecting the environment is important. Among those who hold a positive image of the EU, 89% agree with this statement, compared with 70% of those who hold a negative image of the EU.

QA11 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - Total 'Agree')

	EU environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	The EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards
EU28	83	81
 Gender		
Man	82	81
Woman	85	82
 Age		
15-24	87	85
25-39	86	84
40-54	83	82
55 +	81	79
 Education (End of)		
15-	80	76
16-19	82	81
20+	86	86
Still studying	89	88
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	81	75
From time to time	83	80
Almost never/ Never	84	84
 Subjective urbanisation		
Rural village	81	79
Small/ mid size town	82	82
Large town	87	85
Image of EU		
Positive	92	89
Neutral	82	80
Negative	69	70
The protection of environment is...		
Very Important	88	87
Fairly important	81	80
Total Not important	53	52

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

IV. FOCUS ON THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY

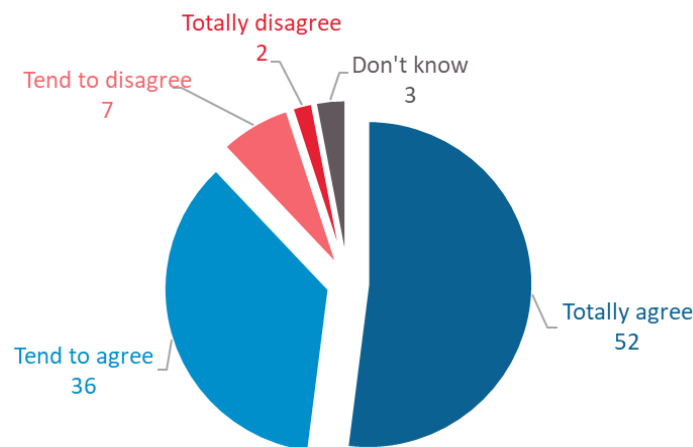
This chapter focuses on the clothing industry, specifically examining attitudes towards environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing. There is public support for a strong emphasis on environmental issues and working conditions in the clothing industry.

1 Clothing should be made to last longer

Almost nine respondents in ten (88%) agree that clothing should be made to last longer, and this includes just over half (52%) who 'totally agree'. Just 9% disagree with the statement²².

QA13.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

Clothing should be made to last longer (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

Average EU27:

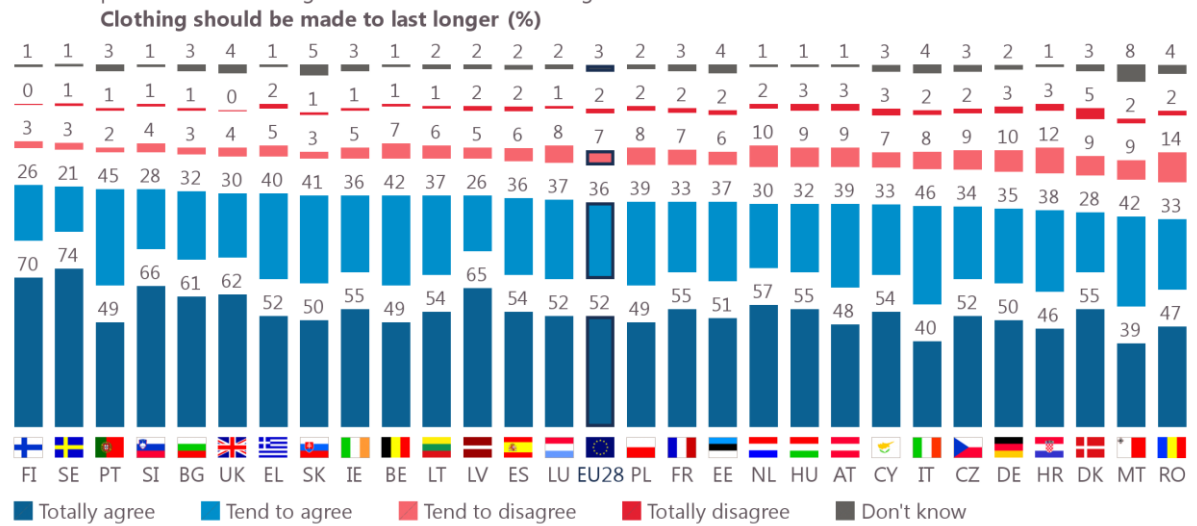
Totally agree: 51% | Tend to agree: 37% | Tend to disagree: 8% | Totally disagree: 2% | Don't know: 2%

²² QA13.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing: Clothing should be made to last longer

In every Member State, at least eight out of ten respondents agree that clothing should be made to last longer. The proportion is highest in Finland (96%), Sweden (95%), Portugal and Slovenia (both 94%) and Bulgaria (93%). Sweden and Finland also have the highest proportions of respondents who 'totally agree' (74% and 70% respectively).

Respondents are least likely to agree with this statement in Romania (80%), Malta (81%), Denmark (83%) and Croatia (84%).

QA13.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.



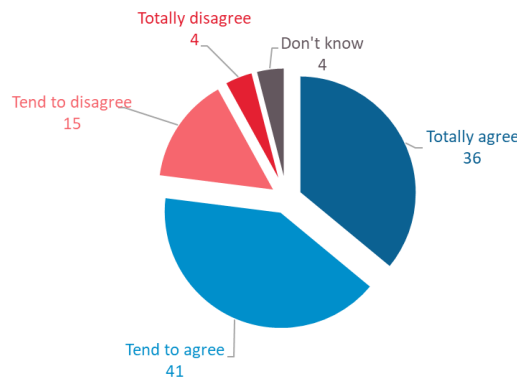
Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
 Countries sorted on Total 'Agree'

Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 51% | Tend to agree: 37% | Tend to disagree: 8% | Totally disagree: 2% | Don't know: 2%

2 Clothing should be made from recycled materials

More than three-quarters of respondents (77%) agree that clothing should only be made from materials that can be recycled, including 36% who totally agree. Around one in five (19%) disagree²³.

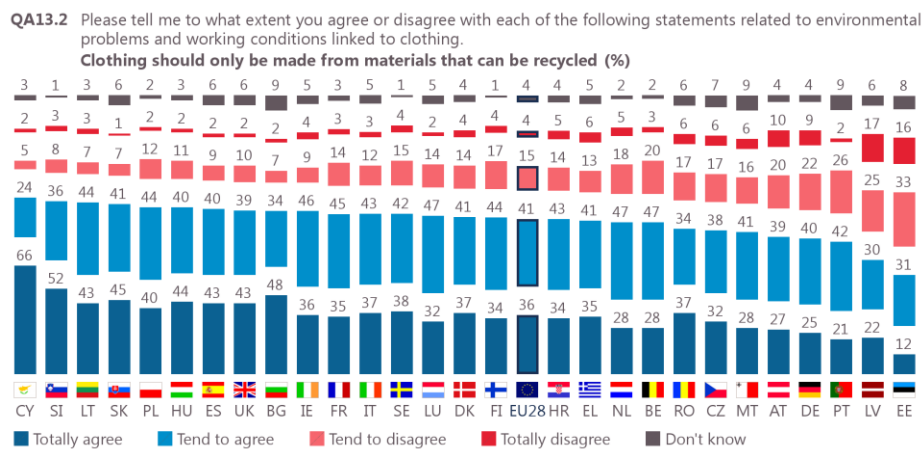
QA13.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.
Clothing should only be made from materials that can be recycled (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 34% | Tend to agree: 42% | Tend to disagree: 15% | Totally disagree: 5% | Don't know: 4%

There is some variation between Member States in the proportions that agree that clothing should only be made from materials that can be recycled. There are 10 countries where more than four in five respondents agree, most notably Cyprus (90%), Slovenia (88%), Lithuania (87%) and Slovakia (86%). By contrast, less than half of respondents agree in Estonia (43%), and levels of agreement are also low in Latvia (52%), Portugal (63%), Germany (65%) and Austria (66%).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
 Countries sorted on Total 'Agree'

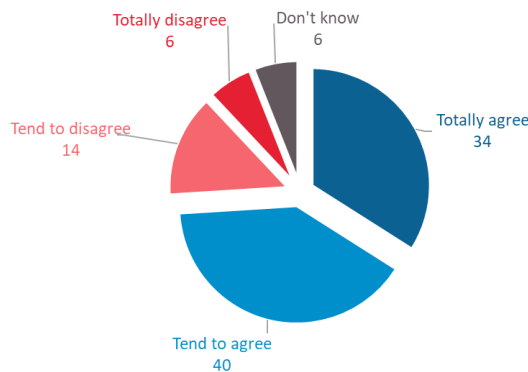
Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 34% | Tend to agree: 42% | Tend to disagree: 15% | Totally disagree: 5% | Don't know: 4%

²³ QA13.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing: Clothing should only be made from materials that can be recycled

3 Second-hand clothing should be promoted more

Around a third of respondents (34%) ‘totally agree’ that second-hand clothing should be promoted more (e.g. through tax cuts), while a further 40% ‘tend to agree’. A fifth of respondents (20%) disagree with the statement²⁴.

QA13.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.
Second-hand clothing should be promoted more (e.g. through tax cuts) (% - EU)

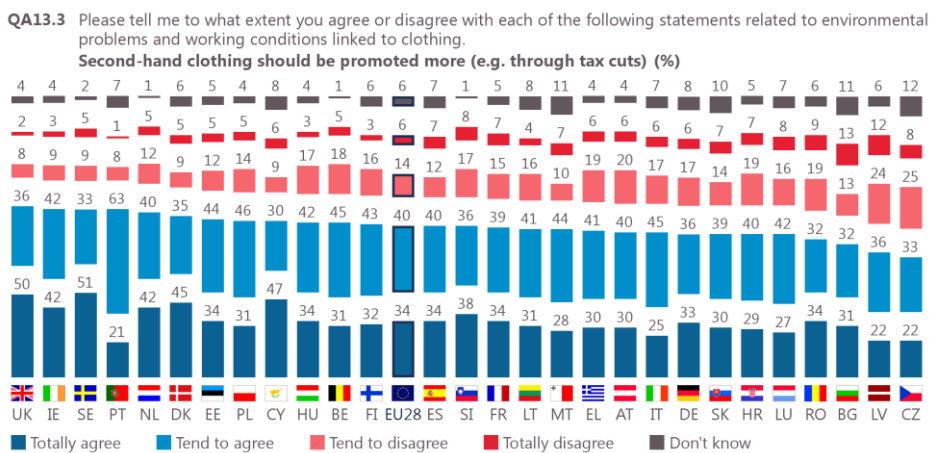


Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 32% | Tend to agree: 40% | Tend to disagree: 16% | Totally disagree: 6% | Don't know: 6%

Respondents in the UK (86%) are the most likely to agree that second-hand clothing should be promoted more, followed by those in Ireland, Sweden and Portugal (all 84%). In the UK and Sweden, around half of respondents ‘totally agree’ (50% and 51% respectively).

Levels of agreement are lowest in Czechia (55%) and Latvia (58%).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
 Countries sorted on Total 'Agree'

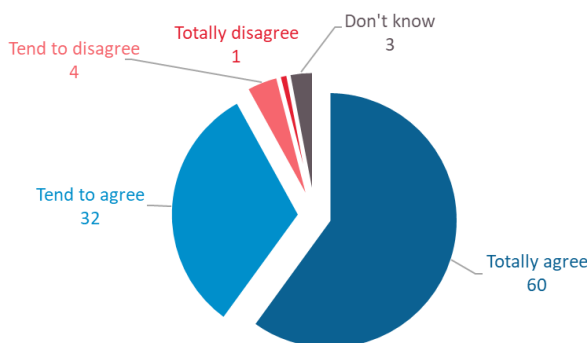
Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 32% | Tend to agree: 40% | Tend to disagree: 16% | Totally disagree: 6% | Don't know: 6%

²⁴ QA13.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

4 Brands should ensure good working conditions

More than half of respondents (60%) ‘totally agree’ that brands should be required to ensure good working conditions inside and outside the EU, while a further 32% ‘tend to agree’. Just 5% disagree with the statement²⁵.

QA13.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.
Brands should be required to ensure good working conditions inside and outside the EU (% - EU)

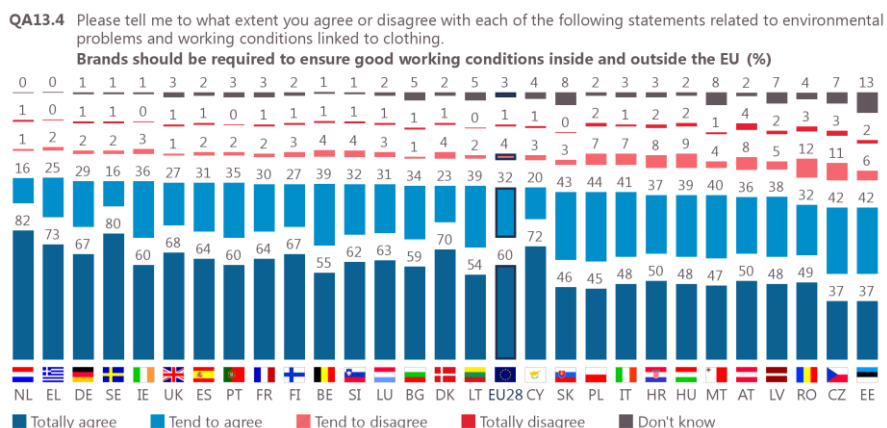


Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 59% | Tend to agree: 33% | Tend to disagree: 4% | Totally disagree: 1% | Don't know: 3%

In some countries, nearly all respondents agree that ‘brands should be required to ensure good working conditions inside and outside the EU’, most notably the Netherlands and Greece (both 98%) and Germany, Sweden and Ireland (all 96%). Around four in five respondents ‘totally agree’ with the statement in the Netherlands (82%) and Sweden (80%).

Respondents are least likely to agree with the statement in Estonia and Czechia (both 79%) and Romania (81%).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498); Countries sorted on Total ‘Agree’

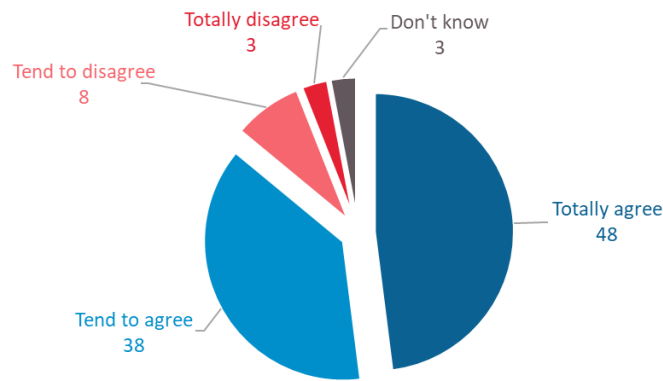
Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 59% | Tend to agree: 33% | Tend to disagree: 4% | Totally disagree: 1% | Don't know: 3%

²⁵ QA13.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing: Brands should be required to ensure good working conditions inside and outside the EU

5 Information on clothes labelling

Almost half of respondents (48%) ‘totally agree’ that clothes labelling should provide information on their environmental impact and the working conditions under which they were made, while a further 38% tend to agree. Around one in ten respondents (11%) disagree with the statement²⁶.

QA13.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.
Clothes labelling should provide information on their environmental impact and the working conditions under which they were made (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

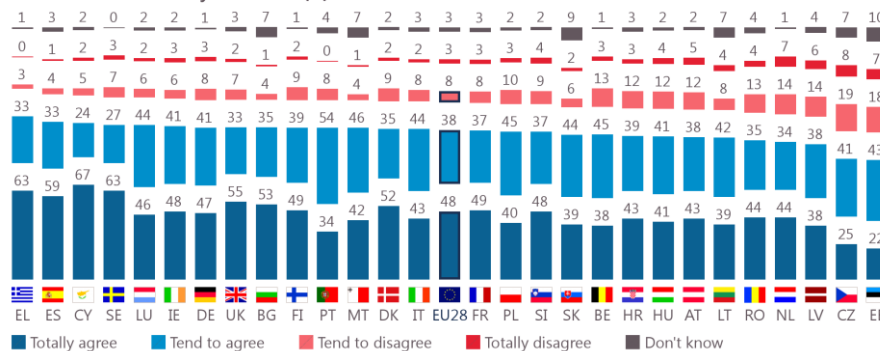
Average EU27:

Totally agree: 47% | Tend to agree: 39% | Tend to disagree: 8% | Totally disagree: 3% | Don't know: 3%

In five Member States, at least nine in ten respondents agree that clothes labelling should provide information on their environmental impact and the working conditions under which they were made: Greece (96%), Spain (92%), Cyprus (91%) and Sweden and Luxembourg (both 90%).

Estonia and Czechia register the lowest levels of agreement (65% and 66% respectively).

QA13.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.
Clothes labelling should provide information on their environmental impact and the working conditions under which they were made (%)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498); Countries sorted on Total 'Agree'

Average EU27:

Totally agree: 47% | Tend to agree: 39% | Tend to disagree: 8% | Totally disagree: 3% | Don't know: 3%

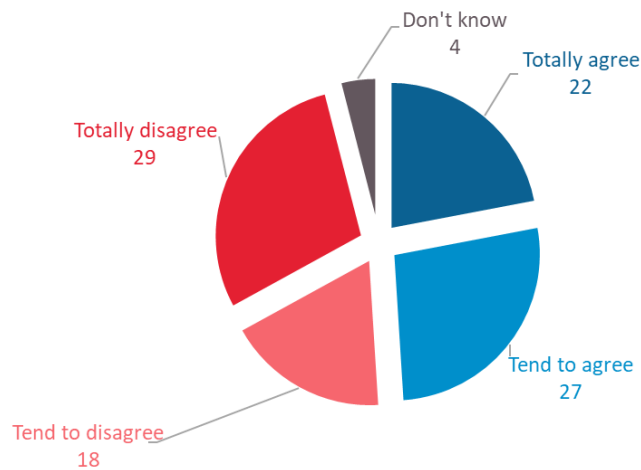
²⁶ QA13.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing: Clothes labelling should provide information on their environmental impact and the working conditions under which they were made.

6 Clothes should be available at the lowest possible price

Around half of respondents (49%) agree that clothes should be available at the lowest possible price, regardless of the environment or the working conditions under which they were made, while a similar proportion (47%) disagree, including 29% who totally disagree²⁷.

QA13.6 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

Clothes should be available at the lowest possible price, regardless of the environment or the working conditions under which they were made (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

Average EU27:

Totally agree: 22% | Tend to agree: 27% | Tend to disagree: 18% | Totally disagree: 29% | Don't know: 4%

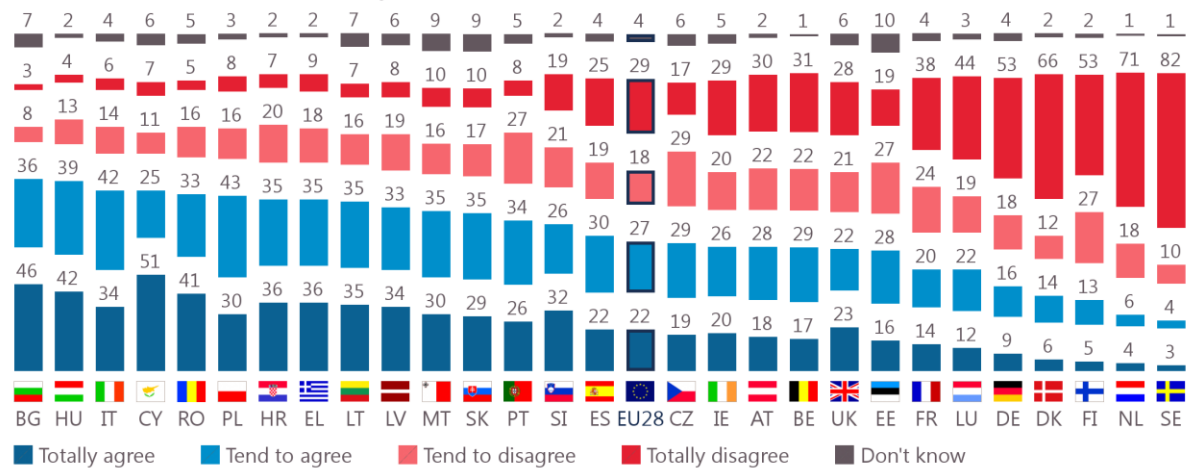
²⁷ QA13.6 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing: Clothes should be available at the lowest possible price, regardless of the environment or the working conditions under which they were made.

There is considerable variation by country in the proportions that agree that clothes should be available at the lowest possible price, regardless of the environment or the working conditions under which they were made. In four countries, more than three-quarters of respondents agree: Bulgaria (82%), Hungary (81%), Italy and Cyprus (both 76%).

By contrast, no more than a quarter of respondents agree with the statement in Sweden (7%), the Netherlands (10%), Finland (18%), Denmark (20%) and Germany (25%). In each of these countries, more than half of respondents 'totally disagree', led by Sweden (82%).

QA13.6 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

Clothes should be available at the lowest possible price, regardless of the environment or the working conditions under which they were made (%)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
Countries sorted on Total 'Agree'

Average EU27:

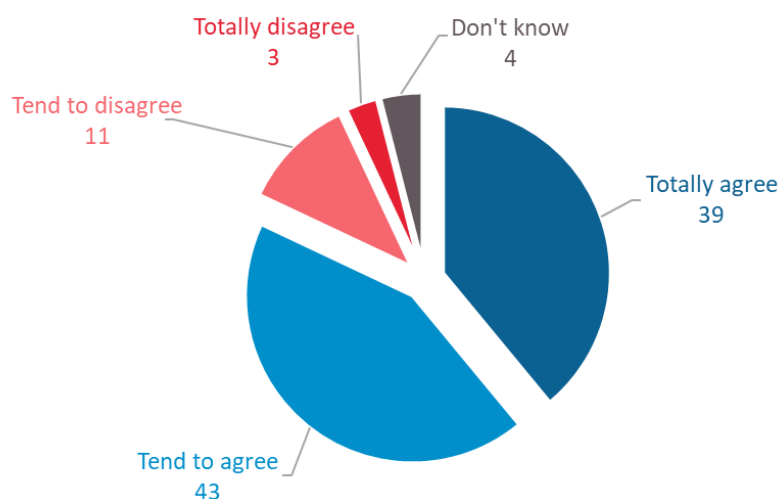
Totally agree: 22% | Tend to agree: 27% | Tend to disagree: 18% | Totally disagree: 29% | Don't know: 4%

7 Information about environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing

Around four in five respondents (82%) agree that there is not enough information available about environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing, including 39% who 'totally agree'. Around one in seven (14%) disagree with the statement²⁸.

QA14.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

There is not enough information available about environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

Average EU27:

Totally agree: 39% | Tend to agree: 43% | Tend to disagree: 11% | Totally disagree: 3% | Don't know: 4%

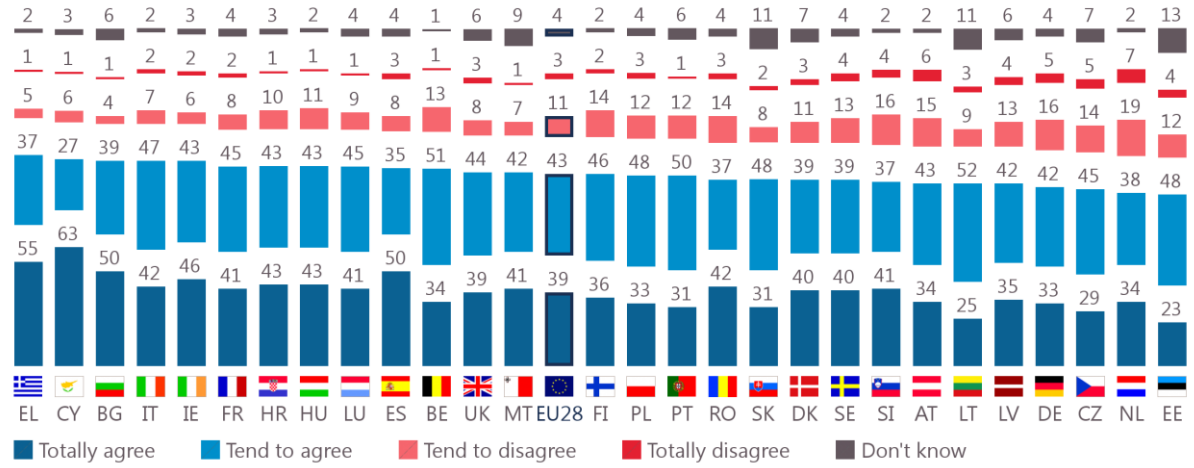
In every country, at least seven in ten respondents agree that there is not enough information available about environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing. The proportion is highest in Greece (92%), Cyprus (90%) and Bulgaria, Italy and Ireland (all 89%). At least half of respondents 'totally agree' in Cyprus (63%), Greece (55%) and Bulgaria and Spain (both 50%).

Respondents are least likely to agree with the statement in Estonia (71%), the Netherlands (72%), Czechia (74%) and Germany (75%). The Netherlands has the highest proportion of respondents that disagree (26%).

²⁸ QA14.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing: There is not enough information available about environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing

QA14.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

There is not enough information available about environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing (%)



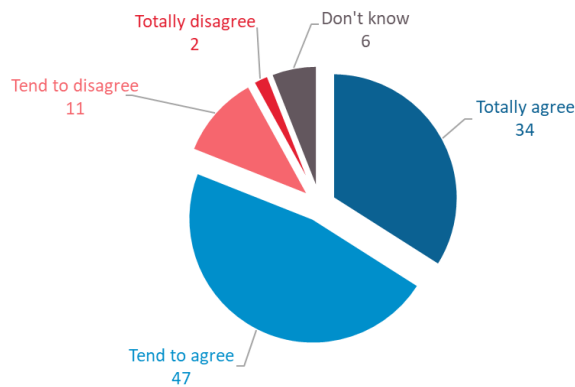
Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
 Countries sorted on Total 'Agree'

Average EU27:
 Totally agree: 39% | Tend to agree: 43% | Tend to disagree: 11% | Totally disagree: 3% | Don't know: 4%

8 Trust in products' environmental claims

Around a third of respondents (34%) 'totally agree' that 'many products claim to be environmentally-friendly, but you do not trust this is true', while 47% tend to agree. Around one in eight respondents (13%) disagree with the statement²⁹.

QA14.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.
 Many products claim to be environmentally-friendly, but you do not trust this is true (% - EU)



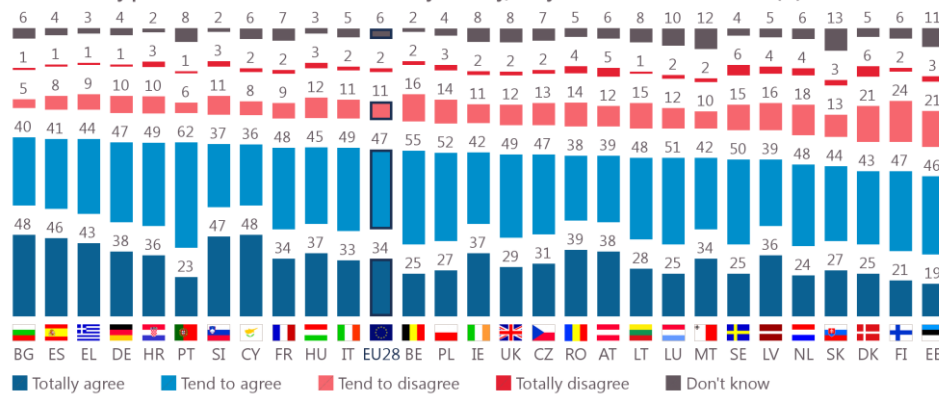
Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

Average EU27:

Totally agree: 35% | Tend to agree: 47% | Tend to disagree: 11% | Totally disagree: 2% | Don't know: 5%

Findings are generally consistent across Member States in the proportions that agree that 'many products claim to be environmentally-friendly, but you do not trust this is true'. Respondents are most likely to agree in Bulgaria (88%) and Greece and Spain (both 87%), while levels of agreement are lowest in Estonia (65%) and Denmark and Finland (both 68%).

QA14.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.
 Many products claim to be environmentally-friendly, but you do not trust this is true (%)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)
 Countries sorted on Total 'Agree'

Average EU27:

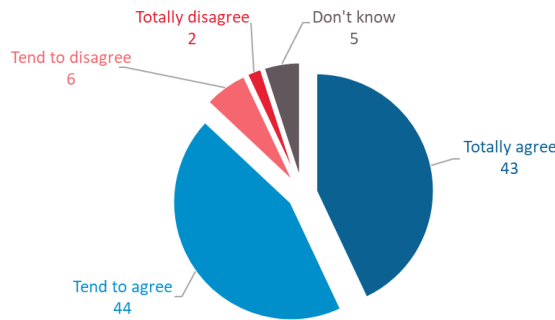
Totally agree: 35% | Tend to agree: 47% | Tend to disagree: 11% | Totally disagree: 2% | Don't know: 5%

²⁹ QA14.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing: Many products claim to be environmentally-friendly, but you do not trust this is true.

9 Rules about the calculation of clothing environmental impact and related environmental claims

More than eight in ten respondents (87%) agree that there should be stricter rules when calculating environmental impact and related environmental claims, including 43% who 'totally agree'. Just 8% of respondents disagree with this statement³⁰.

QA14.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.
There should be stricter rules when calculating environmental impact and related environmental claims (% - EU)

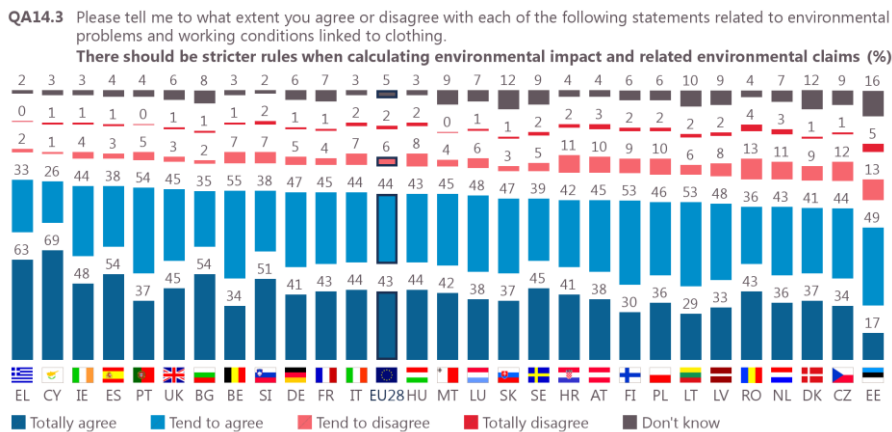


Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

Average EU27:

Totally agree: 43% | Tend to agree: 44% | Tend to disagree: 6% | Totally disagree: 2% | Don't know: 5%

In six countries, at least nine in ten respondents agree that there should be stricter rules when calculating environmental impact and related environmental claims: Greece (96%), Cyprus (95%), Ireland and Spain (both 92%), Portugal (91%) and the UK (90%). Respondents are least likely to agree in Estonia (66%), followed by Czechia and Denmark (both 78%) and the Netherlands and Romania (both 79%).



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498); Countries sorted on Total 'Agree'

Average EU27:

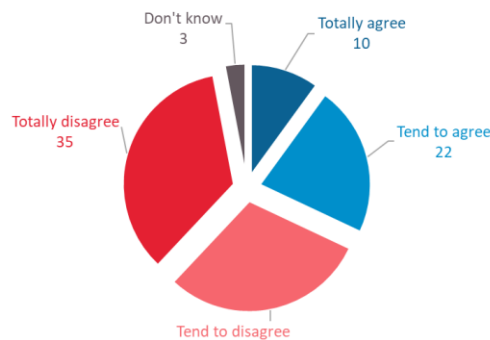
Totally agree: 43% | Tend to agree: 44% | Tend to disagree: 6% | Totally disagree: 2% | Don't know: 5%

³⁰ QA14.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing: There should be stricter rules when calculating environmental impact and related environmental claims

10 Interest in clothes' respect for the environment

Around a third of respondents (32%) agree that they are not interested in how environmentally-friendly their clothes are, including 10% who totally agree. However, the majority of respondents disagree (65%), and this includes around a third (35%) who 'totally disagree'³¹.

QA14.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.
You are not interested in how environmentally-friendly your clothes are (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

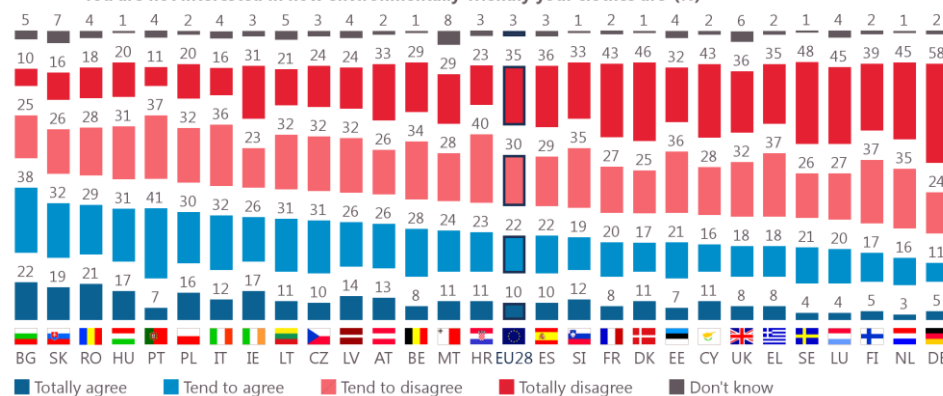
Average EU27:

Totally agree: 10% | Tend to agree: 23% | Tend to disagree: 30% | Totally disagree: 34% | Don't know: 3%

There are three countries where respondents are more likely to agree than disagree that they are not interested in how environmentally-friendly their clothes are: Bulgaria (60% agree, 35% disagree), Slovakia (51% agree, 42% disagree) and Romania (50% agree, 46% disagree). Levels of agreement are also relatively high in Hungary and Portugal (both 48%) and Poland (46%).

By contrast, more than seven in ten respondents disagree with the statement in Germany (82%), the Netherlands (80%), Finland (76%), Sweden (74%) and Luxembourg and Greece (both 72%). More than half of respondents 'totally disagree' in Germany (58%).

QA14.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.
You are not interested in how environmentally-friendly your clothes are (%)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,498); Countries sorted on Total 'Agree'

Average EU27:

Totally agree: 10% | Tend to agree: 23% | Tend to disagree: 30% | Totally disagree: 34% | Don't know: 3%

³¹ QA14.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing: You are not interested in how environmentally-friendly your clothes are.

Results are very consistent across socio-demographic groups. The main differences are as follows:

- Women are slightly more likely than men to agree with several statements that acknowledge environmental problems or poor working conditions. For example, 76% of women agree that second-hand clothing should be promoted more, compared with 72% of men.
- Older respondents are slightly less likely to agree with some of the statements. For example, 85% of those aged 55 or over agree that there should be stricter rules when calculating environmental impact and related environmental claims, compared with 89% in the younger age groups.
- More highly qualified respondents are slightly more likely to express views that acknowledge environmental problems or poor working conditions. The difference is most pronounced for two of the statements: clothes should be available at the lowest possible price, regardless of the environment or the working conditions under which they were made (38% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above agree, compared with 55% of those who left by the age of 15); and 'you are not interested in how environmentally-friendly your clothes are' (26% vs. 36%).
- People who think protecting the environment is very important are more likely to agree with the statements. For example, among those who think protecting the environment is very important to them, 91% agree that clothes labelling should provide information on their environmental impact and the working conditions under which they were made, compared with 59% of those who do not protecting the environment is important.

QA13-14 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.
(% - Total 'Agree')

	Brands should be required to ensure good working conditions inside and outside the EU	Clothing should be made to last longer	There should be stricter rules when calculating environmental impact and related environmental claims	Clothes labelling should provide information on their environmental impact and the working conditions under which they were made	There is not enough information available about environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing	Many products claim to be environmentally-friendly, but you do not trust this is true	Clothing should only be made from materials that can be recycled	Second-hand clothing should be promoted more (e.g. through tax cuts)	Clothes should be available at the lowest possible price, regardless of the environment or the working conditions under which they were made	You are not interested in how environmentally-friendly your clothes are
EU28	92	88	87	86	82	81	77	74	49	32
Gender										
Man	92	88	86	86	81	82	76	72	48	34
Woman	93	88	88	87	84	81	78	76	50	31
Age										
15-24	93	90	89	87	83	81	76	78	50	32
25-39	93	90	89	87	84	82	77	77	50	35
40-54	94	89	89	87	84	82	78	75	47	32
55 +	91	86	85	85	81	80	77	71	47	32
Education (End of)										
15-	90	88	84	84	81	80	76	72	55	36
16-19	92	88	88	86	83	83	76	74	54	36
20+	94	89	88	88	83	80	78	74	38	26
Still studying	94	90	90	89	82	81	77	79	47	28
The protection of environment is...										
Very Important	96	91	92	91	85	83	82	78	45	25
Fairly important	91	87	85	84	81	81	73	71	52	39
Total Not important	73	72	61	59	61	69	50	54	49	57

Base: all respondents (n= 27,498)

CONCLUSION

This report presents the results of a Special Eurobarometer survey conducted in December 2019. It examines the attitudes and experiences of respondents in the EU regarding the environment.

Europeans continue to express high levels of concern about the environment, which they continue to see as an issue that affects them personally. Findings have been consistent over the past five years, and there is very little variation between socio-demographic groups. However, there are differences between countries; for example, respondents in Sweden and Cyprus are more than twice as likely as those in Estonia and Latvia to say that protecting the environment is very important to them. There are also large differences in relation to carrying out environmental activities; this is much more common in Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland and Luxembourg than in Romania, Italy, Hungary or Bulgaria.

A large majority of respondents think that climate change is a very serious problem in their country and in the EU as a whole. Behind climate change, air pollution and the growing amount of waste are the environmental issues that are considered the most important. Concern for the growing amount of waste has increased since 2017, as has concern over marine pollution.

There is solid support for all proposed measures aimed at reducing plastic waste and littering: products should be designed in a way that facilitates the recycling of plastic; industry and retailers should make an effort to reduce plastic packaging; people should be educated on how to reduce their plastic waste; and local authorities should provide more and better collection facilities for plastic waste.

The survey findings indicate that respondents want more to be done to protect the environment, and that responsibility should be shared. This includes personal responsibility – two-thirds feel that citizens themselves are not doing enough. Respondents see their personal involvement as working in both directions. They are both concerned about the impact of environmental issues on their daily life and health, while also agreeing that their own consumption habits are having a negative effect on the environment.

However, **respondents also feel that more should be done by big companies and industry, national governments and the EU, and this view has become stronger since the last survey.**

There is also an acknowledgement that fundamental changes may be required. **Respondents think that the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems are to ‘change the way we consume’ and to ‘change the way we produce and trade’.** There is also support for other measures, such as investment in research and development, more information and education, encouraging businesses to engage in sustainable activities and tighter legislative control.

In terms of the EU’s role, most Europeans think that decisions to protect the environment should be taken jointly by national governments and the EU, and there has been an increase in support for joint decision making since 2017. There is also strong – and increasing – support for the role of EU legislation in protecting the environment, and strong support that the EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards.

Respondents continue to use ‘traditional’ sources of information on environmental issues, such as television, newspapers and radio. The use of the Internet and online social networks continues to increase, with Facebook being by far the most popular network for environmental information.

This survey examined attitudes towards the clothing industry, and found high levels of concern about environmental issues and working conditions. Respondents express a desire for clothing that lasts longer and are made from materials that can be recycled; for commitment to good working conditions both inside and outside the EU; and for clearer information and reliable labelling

on clothing. At the same time, half of respondents agree that clothes should be made as cheaply as possible, regardless of the environment or working conditions.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 6th of December and the 19th of December 2019, Kantar carried out the wave 92.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication ('Media Monitoring, Media Analysis and Eurobarometer' unit).

The wave 92.4 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1.006	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	9.464.647	2,19%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1.046	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	6.045.658	1,40%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CV	1.002	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	8.939.378	2,07%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1.026	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	4.820.620	1,11%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1.528	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	71.620.592	16,55%
EE	Estonia	AS Emor, Kantar Emor	1.001	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	1.103.907	0,26%
IE	Ireland	The Kantar Group UK	1.017	06/12/2019	17/12/2019	3.823.944	0,88%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1.021	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	9.194.498	2,13%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1.039	09/12/2019	18/12/2019	39.679.883	9,17%
FR	France	Kantar France	1.031	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	54.806.403	12,67%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1.070	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	3.511.100	0,81%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1.029	06/12/2019	14/12/2019	52.403.797	12,11%
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	06/12/2019	15/12/2019	723.947	0,17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1.005	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	1.629.088	0,38%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.009	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	2.387.464	0,55%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	504.883	0,12%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1.037	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	8.356.455	1,93%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	500	06/12/2019	19/12/2019	409.472	0,09%
NL	The Netherlands	TNS NIPO (trading under Kantar)	1.030	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	14.418.460	3,33%
AT	Austria	Info Research Austria Institut für Markt- und Meinungsforschung	1.027	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	7.549.265	1,74%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1.041	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	32.189.898	7,44%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1.040	07/11/2019	17/12/2019	8.867.131	2,05%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opinieii si Pietei (CSOP)	1.091	06/12/2019	15/12/2019	16.478.152	3,81%
SI	Slovenia	Institute for market and media research, Mediana	1.008	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	1.756.203	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1.074	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	4.593.419	1,06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1.010	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	4.622.706	1,07%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1.011	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	8.325.565	1,92%
UK	United Kingdom	The Kantar Group UK	1.023	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	54.402.027	12,57%
	TOTAL EU28		27.731	06/12/2019	19/12/2019	432.628.562	100%*

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

QA1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

1QU EB 88.1 QD1

QA2 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 - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		1 Not at all a serious problem 10 An extremely serious problem										DK
1	In (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	In the EU	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

1 QU EB 87.1 QC2 MODIFIED TREND

QA3 From the following list, please pick the four environmental issues which you consider the most important.

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

Decline or extinction of species and habitats, and of natural ecosystems (forests, fertile soils)	1
Shortage of drinking water	2
Frequent droughts or floods	3
Pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water	4
Marine pollution	5
Air pollution	6
Noise pollution	7
Climate change	8
Growing amount of waste	9
Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc.) and soil degradation	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11
None (SPONTANEOUS)	12
DK	13

1 QU EB 88.1 QD2

ASK ONLY TO THOSE WHO HAVE FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST (AT LEAST ONE CODE BETWEEN 1 AND 15)

QA4 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment?

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

National newspapers	1
Regional or local newspapers	2

	Magazines	3
	Television news	4
	The radio	5
	Films and documentaries on television	6
	Family, friends, neighbours or colleagues	7
	Books or scientific publications	8
	Brochures or information materials	9
	Events (conferences, fairs, exhibitions, festivals, etc.)	10
	Museums, national or regional parks	11
	Online social networks	12
	The Internet (other websites, blogs, forums, etc.)	13
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	14
	You are not interested in the environment (SPONTANEOUS)	15
	DK	16
1 QU	EB88.1 QD3	
QA5	From which online social networks do you get most of your information about the environment?	
	<i>(DO NOT SHOW SCREEN - DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)</i>	
	Twitter	1
	Facebook	2
	Instagram	3
	YouTube	4
	LinkedIn	5
	Snapchat	6
	TikTok	7
	Pinterest	8
	Tumblr	9
	Reddit	10
	WhatsApp	11
	Messenger	12
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13
	DK	14
1 QU	NEW	
QA6	Have you done any of the following in the past six months?	
	<i>(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)</i>	
	Chosen a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling (walk, bicycle, public transport, electric car)	1
	Avoided buying over-packaged products	2
	Avoided single-use plastic goods other than plastic bags (e.g. plastic cutlery, cups, plates, etc.) or bought reusable plastic products	3
	Separated most of your waste for recycling	4
	Cut down your water consumption	5
	Cut down your energy consumption (e.g. by turning down air conditioning or heating, not leaving appliances on stand-by, buying energy-efficient appliances)	6
	Bought products marked with an environmental label	7
	Bought local products	8
	Used your car less by avoiding unnecessary trips, working from home (teleworking), etc.	9
	Joined a demonstration, attended a workshop, taken part in an activity (e.g. a collective beach or park cleanup) (N)	10
	Changed your diet to more sustainable food (N)	11

December 2019

Spoken to others about environmental issues (N)	12
Bought second-hand products (e.g. clothes or electronics) instead of new ones (N)	13
Repaired a product instead of replacing it (N)	14
None (SPONTANEOUS)	15
DK	16

1 QU EB88.1 QD4

QA7 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Environmental issues have a direct effect on your daily life and health	1	2	3	4	5
2	Your consumption habits adversely affect the environment in Europe and the rest of the world (N)	1	2	3	4	5
3	You are worried about the environmental impact of everyday products made of plastic (M)	1	2	3	4	5
4	You are worried about the environmental impact of microplastics (N)	1	2	3	4	5
5	You are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on your health (M)	1	2	3	4	5
6	You are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on the environment (M)	1	2	3	4	5

3 QU EB88.1 QD5 MODIFIED

QA8 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government or made jointly within the EU?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

By the (NATIONALITY) government	1
Jointly within the EU	2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

1 QU EB88.1 QD6

QA9 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

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

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

2.5 QU EB 88.1 QD7

QA10 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems?

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

Providing more information and education, e.g. on waste separation, energy consumption (M)	1
Ensuring better enforcement of legislation	2
Introducing heavier fines for breaches of environmental legislation	3
Introducing stricter environmental legislation	4
Introducing or increasing financial incentives to businesses and people taking measures to protect the environment (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies)	5
Introducing or increasing taxation, or removing subsidies, on environmentally harmful activities (M)	6
Investing in research and development to find technological solutions	7
Making the banking and insurance systems more environmentally-friendly (N)	8
Encouraging businesses to engage in sustainable activities (N)	9
Making the food system more sustainable from production to consumption (N)	10
Changing the way we produce and trade (N)	11
Changing the way we consume (N)	12
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13
None (SPONTANEOUS)	14
DK	15

1 QU EB 88.1 QD8 MODIFIED

QA11 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.*(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	EU environmental legislation is necessary for protecting the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
2	The EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards	1	2	3	4	5

1 QU EB 88.1 QD9

QA12 In your opinion, how important is each of the following in reducing plastic waste and littering?*(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK
1	Local authorities should provide more and better collection facilities for plastic waste	1	2	3	4	5
2	People should be educated on how to reduce their plastic waste	1	2	3	4	5
3	Consumers should pay an extra charge for single-use plastic goods (cutlery, cups, plates, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Industry and retailers should make an effort to reduce plastic packaging	1	2	3	4	5
5	Products should be designed in a way that facilitates the recycling of plastic	1	2	3	4	5

2,5 QU EB 88.1. QD15

QA13 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Clothing should be made to last longer	1	2	3	4	5
2	Clothing should only be made from materials that can be recycled	1	2	3	4	5
3	Second-hand clothing should be promoted more (e.g. through tax cuts)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Brands should be required to ensure good working conditions inside and outside the EU	1	2	3	4	5
5	Clothes labelling should provide information on their environmental impact and the working conditions under which they were made	1	2	3	4	5
6	Clothes should be available at the lowest possible price, regardless of the environment or the working conditions under which they were made	1	2	3	4	5

3 QU NEW

QA14 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about diversity in terms of...

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































		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	There is not enough information available about environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing	1	2	3	4	5
2	Many products claim to be environmentally-friendly, but you do not trust this is true	1	2	3	4	5
3	There should be stricter rules when calculating environmental impact and related environmental claims	1	2	3	4	5

4	You are not interested in how environmentally-friendly your clothes are	1	2	3	4	5
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2 QU NEW































please add a blanc page
after T7

QA1 How important is protecting the environment to you personally?
(%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		53	-3	41	3	5	1	1	0	0	94	0	6	1
EU27		51	-4	43	3	5	1	1	0	0	94	-1	6	1
BE		46	-11	49	11	4	0	1	0	0	95	0	5	0
BG		59	-10	32	7	6	3	0	-1	3	91	-3	6	2
CZ		48	-2	45	1	7	2	0	-1	0	93	-1	7	1
DK		56	-11	40	9	3	2	1	1	0	96	-2	4	3
DE		46	-8	48	8	5	1	1	0	0	94	0	6	1
EE		36	-18	56	16	6	2	1	0	1	92	-2	7	2
IE		50	-9	43	6	6	4	1	0	0	93	-3	7	4
EL		70	1	27	-2	3	1	0	0	0	97	-1	3	1
ES		62	5	35	-5	3	0	0	0	0	97	0	3	0
FR		63	-1	33	0	3	1	1	0	0	96	-1	4	1
HR		45	5	47	0	8	-3	0	-1	0	92	5	8	-4
IT		43	-7	51	6	5	2	1	1	0	94	-1	6	3
CY		76	-11	21	9	3	2	0	0	0	97	-2	3	2
LV		36	-15	54	13	9	2	1	0	0	90	-2	10	2
LT		40	-2	52	0	7	2	1	0	0	92	-2	8	2
LU		62	-6	34	4	3	1	1	1	0	96	-2	4	2
HU		47	-2	48	3	5	0	0	-1	0	95	1	5	-1
MT		70	-5	28	6	1	0	0	0	1	98	1	1	0
NL		50	-9	46	9	4	1	0	-1	0	96	0	4	0
AT		42	1	44	0	11	0	2	-2	1	86	1	13	-2
PL		42	2	46	-5	9	2	2	1	1	88	-3	11	3
PT		49	0	50	0	1	0	0	0	0	99	0	1	0
RO		46	-1	41	1	10	-1	3	2	0	87	0	13	1
SI		65	-2	30	1	5	2	0	-1	0	95	-1	5	1
SK		47	-6	47	10	4	-2	1	0	1	94	4	5	-2
FI		45	-4	50	4	5	2	0	-1	0	95	0	5	1
SE		81	-6	18	6	1	0	0	0	0	99	0	1	0
UK		68	3	28	-2	3	0	0	-1	1	96	1	3	-1































QA2.1 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".

In (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		1 Not at all a serious problem	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 An extremely serious problem	Don't know
EU28		1	1	2	2	8	8	13	19	14	31	1
EU27		1	1	2	3	8	8	13	19	14	30	1
BE		0	1	2	3	9	9	18	21	11	25	1
BG		1	1	1	2	3	6	12	14	15	42	3
CZ		1	3	7	7	18	9	11	11	10	21	2
DK		2	1	4	3	11	11	16	20	9	23	0
DE		2	1	4	3	11	10	12	16	11	30	0
EE		4	3	5	5	20	14	16	13	3	14	3
IE		2	1	2	3	7	11	17	20	15	21	1
EL		0	1	1	2	6	8	13	20	16	33	0
ES		0	0	1	1	3	4	12	24	19	35	1
FR		1	1	1	1	7	7	12	22	12	35	1
HR		2	1	3	3	9	9	15	13	11	33	1
IT		1	1	2	2	3	4	10	17	20	39	1
CY		2	0	1	3	7	4	11	21	9	41	1
LV		4	2	3	4	20	15	18	14	6	13	1
LT		3	2	2	3	15	10	18	19	10	15	3
LU		2	1	2	2	9	6	13	17	13	34	1
HU		1	0	1	3	10	10	17	19	14	25	0
MT		3	0	1	2	10	8	11	17	16	28	4
NL		1	2	2	3	6	11	26	26	14	9	0
AT		3	2	6	8	14	14	15	12	7	18	1
PL		4	1	2	2	9	8	15	18	13	27	1
PT		0	0	4	6	12	8	13	17	15	24	1
RO		2	1	1	3	6	7	10	11	15	41	3
SI		2	1	3	5	13	10	14	19	11	21	1
SK		1	1	2	2	8	10	13	19	21	20	3
FI		3	2	4	5	10	10	18	22	14	12	0
SE		2	3	3	2	8	10	20	23	9	20	0
UK		1	0	1	2	8	8	14	18	11	35	2































QA2R.1 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".

In (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Not a serious problem (1-4)	A fairly serious problem (5-6)	A very serious problem (7-10)	Don't know	Average
EU28		7	16	76	1	7.9
EU27		7	16	76	1	7.8
BE		6	18	75	1	7.7
BG		5	10	82	3	8.4
CZ		17	27	54	2	6.8
DK		9	21	69	1	7.4
DE		10	21	69	0	7.6
EE		17	34	46	3	6.3
IE		8	18	73	1	7.6
EL		4	14	82	0	8.2
ES		2	7	90	1	8.5
FR		4	13	82	1	8.1
HR		8	19	72	1	7.7
IT		5	8	86	1	8.4
CY		6	11	82	1	8.2
LV		13	35	50	2	6.5
LT		10	25	62	3	7.0
LU		6	15	78	1	7.9
HU		6	20	74	0	7.7
MT		6	18	72	4	7.8
NL		8	17	75	0	7.3
AT		20	27	52	1	6.6
PL		9	17	73	1	7.5
PT		10	20	69	1	7.6
RO		7	14	76	3	8.2
SI		11	23	65	1	7.2
SK		5	19	73	3	7.7
FI		14	20	66	0	7.0
SE		10	18	72	0	7.3
UK		5	16	77	2	8.0































QA2.2 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".

In the EU (%)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Don't know
		Not at all a serious problem									An extremely serious problem	
EU28		1	1	1	2	8	7	12	18	15	32	3
EU27		1	1	1	3	7	7	12	18	15	32	3
BE		0	1	2	2	6	9	17	20	15	27	1
BG		1	1	2	1	4	5	11	16	14	37	8
CZ		1	1	4	6	15	10	13	12	12	23	3
DK		1	1	2	1	9	6	14	20	17	28	1
DE		1	1	2	2	9	7	12	19	13	33	1
EE		3	2	2	3	15	10	16	17	8	16	8
IE		1	1	1	2	5	9	15	23	17	22	4
EL		0	1	1	1	6	7	12	17	20	34	1
ES		0	1	1	1	4	3	12	21	18	35	4
FR		1	1	1	1	7	6	11	20	14	36	2
HR		1	1	1	4	9	9	12	14	14	33	2
IT		1	0	1	3	4	5	11	14	19	39	3
CY		1	0	1	1	5	4	9	22	13	40	4
LV		2	1	2	2	12	11	16	20	12	14	8
LT		2	1	3	1	11	6	13	24	16	19	4
LU		1	0	2	0	5	4	11	17	18	41	1
HU		0	0	1	2	12	9	13	20	14	28	1
MT		1	2	0	2	10	13	15	13	13	18	13
NL		1	2	2	1	4	10	20	29	18	12	1
AT		2	2	4	6	9	9	10	14	13	28	3
PL		3	2	2	4	9	8	16	14	13	26	3
PT		0	0	1	6	13	8	9	13	18	29	3
RO		2	1	2	3	7	8	10	12	14	35	6
SI		2	1	2	4	10	8	14	19	14	24	2
SK		0	0	1	1	9	11	13	18	22	21	4
FI		2	1	1	3	6	7	14	22	22	20	2
SE		1	1	1	2	5	5	11	24	19	30	1
UK		2	0	1	2	8	8	12	16	10	34	7

QA2R.2 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".






























In the EU (%)

		Not a serious problem (1-4)	A fairly serious problem (5-6)	A very serious problem (7-10)	Don't know	Average
EU28		6	14	77	3	8.0
EU27		6	14	78	2	8.0
BE		5	15	79	1	7.9
BG		5	9	78	8	8.3
CZ		12	25	60	3	7.2
DK		5	15	79	1	7.9
DE		6	16	77	1	7.9
EE		11	25	56	8	6.9
IE		5	14	77	4	7.9
EL		2	13	84	1	8.3
ES		2	8	86	4	8.5
FR		3	13	81	3	8.2
HR		7	17	73	3	7.9
IT		5	9	83	3	8.4
CY		2	9	85	4	8.5
LV		7	23	62	8	7.2
LT		7	18	71	4	7.5
LU		4	9	86	1	8.4
HU		4	21	74	1	7.8
MT		6	23	58	13	7.4
NL		6	14	78	2	7.5
AT		15	18	65	2	7.4
PL		11	17	69	3	7.5
PT		8	21	68	3	7.8
RO		7	15	72	6	8.0
SI		9	17	71	3	7.6
SK		4	19	73	4	7.9
FI		6	14	78	2	7.8
SE		6	10	83	1	8.1
UK		5	15	73	7	8.0

QA3 From the following list, please pick the four environmental issues which you consider the most important.
(MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Decline or extinction of species and habitats, and of natural ecosystems (forests, fertile soils)		Shortage of drinking water		Frequent droughts or floods		Pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water		Marine pollution		Air pollution		Noise pollution	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		37	4	24	-6	28	3	38	2	40	7	46	0	9	-1
EU27		36	4	25	-6	29	3	38	2	40	7	45	-2	8	-2
BE		40	8	24	-8	27	9	36	6	47	9	59	1	10	-1
BG		25	-1	26	3	31	-2	41	-4	21	0	61	2	9	-4
CZ		35	-1	38	-2	40	0	32	-6	35	10	42	0	7	-2
DK		44	13	32	-12	26	7	40	-2	53	6	32	-7	6	-2
DE		43	9	20	-2	26	10	38	3	58	10	30	-10	8	-2
EE		49	6	13	-3	9	2	37	4	40	3	35	-3	9	-3
IE		33	8	23	-9	26	-3	42	-3	33	13	37	1	11	-3
EL		38	-5	19	-15	41	14	37	-7	40	-6	55	3	6	-1
ES		26	-1	32	-17	31	-6	42	8	47	22	47	1	7	-1
FR		45	5	31	-7	32	5	39	1	35	6	50	-3	6	-2
HR		29	7	29	0	34	-7	35	5	29	5	45	-2	7	-3
IT		27	-1	16	-8	28	1	30	-3	41	1	47	4	10	0
CY		32	10	32	-14	29	-4	37	6	39	-4	52	-2	16	-2
LV		31	8	12	-3	14	-1	44	-2	43	7	47	0	11	3
LT		33	6	8	-5	18	-6	42	-2	31	8	54	2	11	-4
LU		40	9	29	-8	27	9	41	4	39	6	43	-7	9	-7
HU		29	4	25	-5	28	-2	29	-2	23	7	45	-2	13	2
MT		19	4	12	-17	7	-8	8	-5	30	7	66	-8	21	7
NL		52	6	23	-5	29	8	37	4	49	5	49	-3	7	-2
AT		36	-6	20	-9	30	4	34	-1	41	8	35	-1	13	-4
PL		21	1	21	1	30	-1	40	3	22	4	58	2	12	-1
PT		36	-4	47	11	41	6	53	10	22	9	41	0	4	-7
RO		36	8	24	-4	24	-1	41	3	16	1	45	-1	11	-5
SI		23	0	29	-12	28	-5	36	1	24	3	47	-1	13	0
SK		28	-1	27	0	31	3	42	8	31	12	42	-4	15	4
FI		44	11	33	-2	17	5	42	-1	60	5	45	-4	5	0
SE		58	12	40	-9	30	9	50	2	55	5	39	-2	2	1
UK		43	6	16	-6	21	1	35	-1	37	6	54	8	12	0

QA3 From the following list, please pick the four environmental issues which you consider the most important.
(MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Climate change		Growing amount of waste		Agricultural pollution (use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc.) and soil degradation		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	
EU28		53	2	46	6	30	-4	1	0	0	-1	0
EU27		51	1	45	6	32	-3	1	0	0	-1	0
BE		52	-5	47	7	22	-8	1	1	0	0	0
BG		43	7	47	-1	41	-4	0	0	0	-1	2
CZ		28	5	58	4	38	-2	0	0	0	0	0
DK		62	-8	47	11	30	-4	3	3	0	0	0
DE		56	-7	42	9	37	-3	2	2	0	-2	0
EE		32	1	65	11	39	-2	2	2	2	-2	1
IE		57	8	53	7	29	-1	0	-1	0	0	0
EL		56	13	39	8	42	-5	0	0	0	0	0
ES		60	1	38	7	27	3	0	-1	0	-1	0
FR		49	-4	48	10	36	-7	0	-1	0	0	0
HR		44	4	45	4	39	4	0	0	0	0	0
IT		53	13	51	8	30	-7	0	-1	1	1	0
CY		62	6	40	13	36	11	0	0	1	1	0
LV		36	-2	65	0	35	-3	0	-1	1	0	0
LT		42	5	61	0	33	-7	1	0	2	1	0
LU		49	-3	45	14	34	-1	2	-1	1	1	0
HU		51	5	58	1	39	4	0	0	0	-1	0
MT		49	-18	61	8	30	3	1	0	0	-1	1
NL		56	-9	44	3	32	1	1	1	0	0	0
AT		45	-8	35	-4	37	-4	1	0	0	-1	0
PL		40	3	49	5	18	2	1	1	2	1	1
PT		58	12	40	14	28	-19	1	1	0	0	1
RO		35	-1	36	-2	37	-2	1	1	0	-1	1
SI		37	0	63	13	35	-4	1	1	1	0	1
SK		27	-1	60	4	37	-1	2	-3	0	-1	0
FI		60	-3	51	8	13	-6	1	1	0	-1	0
SE		61	-7	25	-4	25	-3	1	0	0	0	0
UK		65	7	53	7	20	-3	0	-1	1	0	1

QA4 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment?

(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(%)

		National newspapers		Regional or local newspapers		Magazines		Television news		The radio		Films and documentaries on television		Family, friends, neighbours or colleagues		Books or scientific publications		Brochures or information materials	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		18	2	13	1	8	-1	66	8	23	5	23	-4	16	2	7	-1	3	-2
EU27		17	2	14	2	8	-2	66	8	23	5	23	-5	16	2	7	-1	3	-2
BE		25	2	8	-3	10	-2	65	5	32	8	29	-2	15	2	10	-1	5	-2
BG		13	-1	4	-1	2	-1	80	8	18	6	21	-1	25	7	3	-1	4	-1
CZ		10	-1	8	-6	12	-1	71	13	24	6	32	0	20	-3	5	-3	4	-2
DK		28	3	9	-3	4	-2	72	3	32	5	22	-12	14	3	12	1	2	-2
DE		16	0	25	6	12	0	64	6	29	5	19	-13	18	7	9	1	3	-3
EE		19	3	9	0	5	-3	67	9	35	6	27	-3	15	2	7	-1	2	-1
IE		26	2	11	2	6	-1	64	11	34	-1	21	4	12	-4	6	0	5	0
EL		9	2	4	-1	4	0	67	6	10	2	35	-5	28	7	5	-4	8	-2
ES		15	5	8	0	3	-1	74	10	20	6	8	-6	12	-1	4	0	2	0
FR		16	1	17	3	10	-2	59	6	29	5	30	-6	15	1	9	0	2	-1
HR		10	3	8	-1	8	1	73	6	22	8	21	5	23	0	4	0	3	-3
IT		20	2	15	2	11	-1	73	14	12	6	22	1	14	-1	5	-2	3	-2
CY		6	-1	3	1	3	-2	68	7	21	3	21	-6	15	-4	3	0	5	1
LV		7	0	9	0	10	1	65	1	28	2	25	1	15	1	6	-2	2	-1
LT		7	-1	9	2	3	-5	74	7	25	3	24	-3	11	1	4	-1	2	0
LU		27	6	16	5	12	0	44	4	31	7	31	1	14	3	12	-1	6	-1
HU		10	1	7	0	5	0	66	5	23	6	23	-3	17	-5	5	-1	6	0
MT		9	-2	4	-2	4	-1	55	-1	25	6	9	-14	19	-1	6	0	3	-4
NL		36	3	17	3	8	-4	68	6	22	2	31	-9	14	5	15	1	3	-2
AT		23	0	23	4	12	-5	48	-1	20	1	30	-4	25	4	12	-4	10	0
PL		9	1	9	1	6	-4	58	12	23	6	20	-3	12	2	6	-4	6	0
PT		23	5	7	1	5	2	88	2	11	5	28	2	16	6	2	-1	1	-1
RO		7	-1	7	-2	6	0	55	5	17	3	24	-4	24	2	5	-2	4	-4
SI		15	0	9	-1	6	-3	68	5	35	12	20	2	17	2	6	-1	4	0
SK		9	2	6	1	15	4	67	11	33	15	20	-4	21	3	3	-3	4	-3
FI		34	-3	18	2	9	-3	67	7	22	2	19	-8	13	2	15	0	2	-2
SE		30	-1	19	3	4	-1	63	3	30	0	34	-7	12	0	18	0	3	-1
UK		26	1	7	1	5	-1	68	11	21	-1	22	-2	16	2	7	-2	2	-1

QA4 From the following list, which are your three main sources of information about the environment?

(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(%)































		Events (conferences, fairs, exhibitions, festivals, etc.)		Museums, national or regional parks		Online social networks		The Internet (other websites, blogs, forums, etc.)		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		You are not interested in the environment (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total 'Newspapers'		Total 'Social networks and the Internet'	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		3	-1	2	-1	20	4	38	5	1	0	2	-1	0	29	3	48	6
EU27		3	-1	2	-1	19	3	36	5	1	0	2	-1	0	29	3	46	6
BE		5	0	2	-1	22	5	34	6	1	1	1	0	0	32	-1	48	7
BG		2	-1	1	-1	19	3	26	3	0	-1	4	-1	1	17	0	38	5
CZ		2	-2	3	-3	14	0	40	2	1	0	2	1	0	17	-7	46	2
DK		2	1	1	-1	26	2	47	9	7	5	0	0	0	36	1	59	7
DE		2	-1	1	-1	20	6	39	10	2	2	2	-1	0	39	5	50	12
EE		3	-1	1	-1	21	2	48	5	2	1	2	-1	0	27	4	59	8
IE		3	-1	2	-3	25	-1	36	0	0	-1	3	2	0	36	4	50	0
EL		2	0	0	-1	24	4	54	7	1	0	0	-1	0	13	1	61	9
ES		2	0	1	-1	23	1	36	6	0	-1	1	-2	0	22	5	48	7
FR		4	-4	2	-3	21	6	43	7	1	0	1	0	0	30	3	54	9
HR		1	-1	2	0	21	2	36	10	0	0	1	-1	0	17	2	46	9
IT		4	-3	3	0	14	0	25	3	0	-1	3	-1	0	32	5	34	2
CY		3	2	0	0	36	6	56	23	0	0	2	0	0	8	-1	67	17
LV		3	0	2	-1	26	6	56	5	1	-1	1	-1	0	16	0	67	9
LT		1	-2	1	-1	21	-2	53	15	2	1	2	1	0	16	2	60	13
LU		5	-1	4	1	24	7	45	7	1	-2	2	0	0	39	9	56	9
HU		5	-1	3	0	19	7	41	5	1	1	2	-1	0	16	1	50	8
MT		3	0	1	0	34	6	44	3	2	1	1	-1	0	12	-4	57	4
NL		2	0	3	-1	16	3	49	1	3	2	0	0	0	49	5	57	3
AT		7	0	5	-2	15	-1	26	3	1	0	2	0	0	42	4	35	1
PL		5	1	5	0	16	3	33	0	1	0	5	-2	1	17	2	41	0
PT		1	0	0	-1	19	8	17	-2	1	0	1	0	0	28	6	33	6
RO		3	-2	3	-1	13	-4	19	-5	4	3	6	0	0	13	-2	28	-6
SI		2	1	1	-1	18	0	47	8	3	2	3	2	0	23	0	54	5
SK		2	-2	3	-1	17	7	42	15	2	-1	2	-4	1	14	3	51	20
FI		2	-1	1	0	23	3	52	11	2	2	0	0	0	48	-1	64	11
SE		2	0	2	0	20	-1	44	6	2	0	0	0	0	46	0	55	3
UK		3	0	1	-2	25	5	51	8	1	-1	1	-1	0	32	2	62	9

QA5 From which online social networks do you get most of your information about the environment?































(OPEN QUESTION, SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)































(IF 'ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORK', CODE 12 IN QA4)

		Twitter	Facebook	Instagram	YouTube	LinkedIn	Snapchat	TikTok	Pinterest	Tumblr	Reddit	WhatsApp	Messenger	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		17	76	30	35	3	4	1	2	0	2	15	7	3	1
EU27		16	76	31	36	3	4	1	2	0	2	15	8	3	1
BE		14	88	22	23	3	1	1	1	0	1	8	9	1	0
BG		15	96	19	28	1	1	1	2	0	0	3	10	0	2
CZ		13	81	32	40	4	0	1	6	0	2	11	16	6	0
DK		10	87	21	16	5	3	0	2	0	2	0	8	8	3
DE		13	54	30	42	2	3	1	3	0	3	25	5	6	1
EE		14	87	32	46	1	4	2	2	0	1	5	23	5	0
IE		31	84	33	33	6	11	0	2	0	5	15	12	0	0
EL		16	83	26	44	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	12	3	0
ES		30	74	40	31	2	1	1	0	0	1	26	3	1	0
FR		19	79	28	31	4	14	1	3	0	2	7	7	1	0
HR		8	88	26	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0
IT		18	85	45	37	3	4	1	2	0	1	19	8	1	1
CY		11	90	36	51	2	4	1	3	1	0	3	16	0	0
LV		11	82	29	51	4	2	0	0	1	6	15	10	4	1
LT		10	84	26	45	4	1	1	1	1	5	4	12	3	2
LU		14	80	26	43	5	5	3	2	0	4	13	17	1	1
HU		14	92	13	35	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	1
MT		6	87	21	34	3	1	0	0	0	0	27	30	3	1
NL		10	45	33	44	11	0	0	1	0	9	15	4	3	0
AT		21	72	36	44	7	7	7	6	6	4	31	7	3	3
PL		13	89	20	39	1	2	1	3	0	1	3	12	2	1
PT		9	95	30	25	1	1	0	1	0	0	10	8	7	0
RO		3	84	18	43	0	2	2	2	0	2	13	6	6	1
SI		8	81	30	54	3	7	1	4	2	3	4	14	6	0
SK		12	90	31	42	9	4	0	4	1	1	8	29	2	0
FI		10	73	23	29	0	1	0	1	1	2	13	5	8	3
SE		14	85	37	24	9	4	0	0	0	0	3	6	5	1
UK		19	77	26	31	4	5	0	1	0	5	20	6	2	1































QA6 Have you done any of the following in the past six months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Chosen a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling (walk, bicycle, public transport, electric car)	Avoided buying over-packaged products	Avoided single-use plastic goods other than plastic bags (e.g. plastic cutlery, cups, plates, etc.) or bought reusable plastic products	Separated most of your waste for recycling	Cut down your water consumption	Cut down your energy consumption (e.g. by turning down air conditioning or heating, not leaving appliances on stand-by, buying energy-efficient appliances)	Bought products marked with an environmental label	Bought local products
EU28		27	31	45	66	29	37	22	42
EU27		27	30	45	65	30	37	22	41
BE		35	35	42	70	35	43	18	41
BG		25	22	32	23	18	34	10	45
CZ		30	19	29	69	32	31	20	34
DK		35	31	58	78	33	43	51	44
DE		26	50	62	61	24	36	28	55
EE		33	36	47	59	13	29	19	53
IE		18	31	37	61	30	34	20	43
EL		25	19	47	65	30	40	14	47
ES		28	27	40	75	44	38	12	36
FR		30	33	42	76	39	45	27	52
HR		22	21	32	56	20	21	20	36
IT		19	20	37	60	25	31	13	31
CY		18	24	49	68	46	49	20	52
LV		36	26	42	49	16	34	20	60
LT		19	24	42	76	10	20	20	44
LU		31	48	61	76	33	40	32	53
HU		26	23	45	53	24	38	12	29
MT		19	27	46	75	27	34	17	49
NL		54	32	61	84	32	59	31	35
AT		24	43	44	46	19	31	32	56
PL		21	15	35	56	26	29	18	20
PT		12	16	36	77	36	31	10	26
RO		22	17	26	26	21	28	13	28
SI		27	36	51	82	30	43	22	48
SK		31	23	35	70	34	32	17	43
FI		37	34	55	80	22	41	35	54
SE		57	36	64	88	24	43	65	68
UK		29	38	45	80	26	42	21	48

QA6 Have you done any of the following in the past six months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)































		Used your car less by avoiding unnecessary trips, working from home (teleworking), etc.	Joined a demonstration, attended a workshop, taken part in an activity (e.g. a collective beach or park cleanup)	Changed your diet to more sustainable food	Spoken to others about environmental issues	Bought second-hand products (e.g. clothes or electronics) instead of new ones	Repaired a product instead of replacing it	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		21	7	19	32	21	32	4	1
EU27		21	7	19	32	20	31	4	1
BE		26	7	23	33	25	32	1	0
BG		13	3	10	22	22	27	12	1
CZ		13	2	10	18	15	26	4	0
DK		26	7	29	60	44	37	2	0
DE		29	7	24	45	21	35	2	0
EE		22	4	15	29	32	36	7	1
IE		17	7	17	25	20	29	4	0
EL		15	5	12	26	7	28	4	0
ES		19	6	13	28	14	25	4	0
FR		26	8	28	36	32	42	3	0
HR		13	3	10	23	14	31	2	0
IT		12	9	9	20	9	21	5	0
CY		13	7	26	31	4	27	6	0
LV		16	3	14	26	27	33	4	0
LT		9	2	13	23	28	30	3	0
LU		23	9	26	43	22	37	1	0
HU		15	6	9	22	14	22	4	0
MT		15	6	8	24	12	26	0	1
NL		33	7	38	61	37	47	1	0
AT		18	11	26	35	17	30	2	0
PL		13	6	9	19	12	20	4	4
PT		6	4	11	20	6	18	6	0
RO		14	8	10	18	15	22	12	1
SI		20	6	20	31	14	32	3	0
SK		17	7	15	31	23	32	1	1
FI		26	4	29	29	40	45	1	0
SE		34	11	39	65	47	52	1	0
UK		25	5	22	32	30	39	4	0

QA6R Have you done any of the following in the past six months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Many actions (7-14)	Some actions (4-6)	A few actions (1-3)	At least one action	None (SPONTANEOUS)
EU28		21	32	43	96	4
EU27		20	32	44	95	4
BE		22	37	41	99	1
BG		8	26	52	86	12
CZ		12	29	55	96	4
DK		37	36	26	98	2
DE		29	35	33	97	2
EE		20	35	37	92	7
IE		15	32	48	95	4
EL		12	38	46	96	4
ES		17	32	47	95	4
FR		29	35	33	97	3
HR		8	27	62	97	2
IT		6	31	57	94	5
CY		20	38	36	94	6
LV		15	36	45	96	4
LT		9	35	52	97	3
LU		32	38	28	99	1
HU		6	36	54	96	4
MT		12	35	52	99	0
NL		42	39	19	99	1
AT		18	38	43	98	2
PL		8	23	60	92	4
PT		7	28	58	93	6
RO		3	27	58	88	12
SI		22	39	36	97	3
SK		19	27	51	97	1
FI		33	35	31	98	1
SE		53	34	12	99	1
UK		28	27	41	96	4































QA7.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Environmental issues have a direct effect on your daily life and health (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		36	-3	42	0	15	2	5	1	2	78	-3	20	3
EU27		35	-4	43	1	15	2	5	1	2	78	-3	20	3
BE		27	-10	47	4	20	6	5	0	1	74	-6	25	6
BG		44	-9	39	5	10	3	3	1	4	83	-4	13	4
CZ		25	-8	41	-3	25	7	6	3	3	66	-11	31	10
DK		18	-10	37	1	25	3	17	7	3	55	-9	42	10
DE		27	-9	38	2	27	7	6	0	2	65	-7	33	7
EE		23	-12	47	6	21	6	6	0	3	70	-6	27	6
IE		36	-12	48	7	12	6	3	1	1	84	-5	15	7
EL		60	3	32	-7	7	3	1	1	0	92	-4	8	4
ES		55	9	37	-8	6	-1	1	0	1	92	1	7	-1
FR		34	-9	45	5	14	4	5	0	2	79	-4	19	4
HR		40	-2	42	2	13	1	4	-1	1	82	0	17	0
IT		38	-4	50	2	8	2	2	1	2	88	-2	10	3
CY		75	-5	21	4	2	1	1	0	1	96	-1	3	1
LV		39	-8	42	3	14	6	3	0	2	81	-5	17	6
LT		35	-5	44	-1	15	5	4	2	2	79	-6	19	7
LU		37	-7	43	1	14	4	2	0	4	80	-6	16	4
HU		30	-7	49	4	17	4	4	0	0	79	-3	21	4
MT		52	-5	42	6	4	1	1	0	1	94	1	5	1
NL		28	-2	35	-1	24	-1	12	4	1	63	-3	36	3
AT		34	0	38	-5	19	5	7	-1	2	72	-5	26	4
PL		34	1	49	-3	12	2	3	1	2	83	-2	15	3
PT		39	3	56	1	3	-3	0	-1	2	95	4	3	-4
RO		41	0	37	-2	16	2	4	0	2	78	-2	20	2
SI		45	-8	37	6	15	2	3	0	0	82	-2	18	2
SK		30	-3	56	5	8	-1	3	1	3	86	2	11	0
FI		20	-11	42	4	29	4	7	3	2	62	-7	36	7
SE		19	-15	37	1	26	8	17	6	1	56	-14	43	14
UK		36	-3	41	4	14	0	5	0	4	77	1	19	0































QA7.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Your consumption habits adversely affect the environment in Europe and the rest of the world (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		26	42	20	8	4	68	28
EU27		24	42	21	9	4	66	30
BE		18	45	28	7	2	63	35
BG		22	29	23	16	10	51	39
CZ		13	30	34	20	3	43	54
DK		25	43	19	11	2	68	30
DE		21	40	24	11	4	61	35
EE		13	37	29	15	6	50	44
IE		35	46	13	3	3	81	16
EL		36	36	22	4	2	72	26
ES		34	43	17	5	1	77	22
FR		26	47	16	7	4	73	23
HR		25	37	23	13	2	62	36
IT		23	47	20	5	5	70	25
CY		44	27	12	14	3	71	26
LV		13	35	33	15	4	48	48
LT		16	33	30	15	6	49	45
LU		22	40	21	11	6	62	32
HU		28	37	23	9	3	65	32
MT		37	46	12	2	3	83	14
NL		23	44	22	10	1	67	32
AT		24	34	28	12	2	58	40
PL		18	40	29	7	6	58	36
PT		28	54	11	2	5	82	13
RO		28	35	21	11	5	63	32
SI		24	37	26	13	0	61	39
SK		16	49	17	8	10	65	25
FI		21	41	27	9	2	62	36
SE		34	39	17	9	1	73	26
UK		37	43	11	5	4	80	16































QA7.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are worried about the environmental impact of everyday products made of plastic (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		48	3	41	-1	8	0	2	-1	1	89	2	10	-1
EU27		47	2	42	0	8	0	2	-1	1	89	2	10	-1
BE		38	-3	48	3	12	1	2	0	0	86	0	14	1
BG		47	-4	40	7	7	-1	2	-2	4	87	3	9	-3
CZ		39	0	45	0	13	1	2	0	1	84	0	15	1
DK		58	6	33	-3	6	0	2	-2	1	91	3	8	-2
DE		42	-3	45	4	10	0	2	-1	1	87	1	12	-1
EE		45	-2	44	2	7	1	2	-2	2	89	0	9	-1
IE		45	-4	44	5	8	0	2	0	1	89	1	10	0
EL		56	1	38	-1	5	0	1	0	0	94	0	6	0
ES		62	21	34	-13	4	-4	0	-2	0	96	8	4	-6
FR		50	-1	42	5	4	-2	2	-3	2	92	4	6	-5
HR		49	4	40	-2	8	-1	2	-1	1	89	2	10	-2
IT		41	-7	46	1	10	6	2	1	1	87	-6	12	7
CY		67	-2	26	3	4	0	2	0	1	93	1	6	0
LV		57	-2	33	3	7	1	2	-1	1	90	1	9	0
LT		34	-8	51	5	10	1	3	1	2	85	-3	13	2
LU		56	6	38	-1	3	-6	2	1	1	94	5	5	-5
HU		40	-1	47	4	10	-1	2	-1	1	87	3	12	-2
MT		58	3	38	3	2	-3	0	-2	2	96	6	2	-5
NL		51	7	39	1	8	-5	2	-2	0	90	8	10	-7
AT		43	-2	39	-3	14	6	4	0	0	82	-5	18	6
PL		43	9	45	-6	8	-2	2	0	2	88	3	10	-2
PT		43	12	52	-8	3	-3	0	-1	2	95	4	3	-4
RO		43	0	37	1	15	-1	3	1	2	80	1	18	0
SI		57	-2	35	2	6	0	2	1	0	92	0	8	1
SK		35	-1	56	6	5	-3	3	2	1	91	5	8	-1
FI		49	-6	42	8	7	-1	2	0	0	91	2	9	-1
SE		50	-12	36	4	8	5	5	2	1	86	-8	13	7
UK		60	17	34	-4	3	-8	1	-3	2	94	13	4	-11































QA7.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are worried about the environmental impact of microplastics (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		50	38	7	2	3	88	9
EU27		49	39	7	2	3	88	9
BE		43	44	9	3	1	87	12
BG		46	36	8	3	7	82	11
CZ		42	40	13	2	3	82	15
DK		64	25	7	2	2	89	9
DE		52	37	7	2	2	89	9
EE		43	43	7	3	4	86	10
IE		43	45	8	2	2	88	10
EL		54	38	6	1	1	92	7
ES		65	31	2	1	1	96	3
FR		51	37	6	3	3	88	9
HR		47	41	8	2	2	88	10
IT		40	47	8	2	3	87	10
CY		68	24	4	2	2	92	6
LV		50	36	7	3	4	86	10
LT		34	47	11	3	5	81	14
LU		59	35	3	2	1	94	5
HU		35	47	13	3	2	82	16
MT		52	41	3	1	3	93	4
NL		60	32	4	2	2	92	6
AT		43	38	12	5	2	81	17
PL		37	45	12	2	4	82	14
PT		42	50	2	1	5	92	3
RO		42	38	13	3	4	80	16
SI		56	35	7	1	1	91	8
SK		34	53	6	2	5	87	8
FI		55	37	5	2	1	92	7
SE		57	29	8	5	1	86	13
UK		56	34	4	2	4	90	6































QA7.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on your health (%)































		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		45	0	40	1	11	0	3	-1	1	85	1	14	-1
EU27		45	-1	41	1	10	0	3	0	1	86	0	13	0
BE		36	-10	47	6	14	5	3	0	0	83	-4	17	5
BG		52	-6	38	6	5	0	2	0	3	90	0	7	0
CZ		44	2	40	-2	13	1	2	-1	1	84	0	15	0
DK		41	1	35	0	15	1	8	-1	1	76	1	23	0
DE		39	-5	41	5	15	0	4	0	1	80	0	19	0
EE		32	-7	46	8	16	3	4	-4	2	78	1	20	-1
IE		44	-5	44	4	9	2	2	0	1	88	-1	11	2
EL		66	0	29	-1	4	1	1	0	0	95	-1	5	1
ES		61	15	33	-10	4	-3	2	0	0	94	5	6	-3
FR		52	-3	36	4	7	-1	4	0	1	88	1	11	-1
HR		54	3	36	-2	8	0	2	0	0	90	1	10	0
IT		39	-7	50	5	9	4	1	-1	1	89	-2	10	3
CY		81	-1	16	2	3	0	0	-1	0	97	1	3	-1
LV		60	-4	30	6	7	1	2	-2	1	90	2	9	-1
LT		47	-4	40	1	9	1	3	2	1	87	-3	12	3
LU		50	1	40	1	7	-3	2	1	1	90	2	9	-2
HU		42	-2	46	4	10	0	2	-1	0	88	2	12	-1
MT		57	-4	38	6	3	0	1	0	1	95	2	4	0
NL		35	3	36	0	22	-2	7	-1	0	71	3	29	-3
AT		41	0	38	-2	13	0	7	3	1	79	-2	20	3
PL		39	-1	47	-1	12	4	1	-1	1	86	-2	13	3
PT		44	6	52	-3	2	-4	1	1	1	96	3	3	-3
RO		49	1	36	-2	11	1	3	1	1	85	-1	14	2
SI		56	-5	35	5	8	0	1	0	0	91	0	9	0
SK		37	0	55	6	5	-3	1	-1	2	92	6	6	-4
FI		24	-8	44	5	25	1	6	1	1	68	-3	31	2
SE		32	-4	43	2	16	4	9	-1	0	75	-2	25	3
UK		51	14	34	-4	11	-5	3	-3	1	85	10	14	-8

QA7.6 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

You are worried about the impact of chemicals present in everyday products on the environment (%)































		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		48	-1	42	1	7	0	2	0	1	90	0	9	0
EU27		47	-2	42	1	8	1	2	0	1	89	-1	10	1
BE		39	-10	49	6	10	4	2	0	0	88	-4	12	4
BG		49	-6	38	4	7	1	2	0	4	87	-2	9	1
CZ		41	-4	44	4	12	0	2	0	1	85	0	14	0
DK		54	-1	33	1	9	3	3	-2	1	87	0	12	1
DE		43	-6	44	4	10	3	2	-1	1	87	-2	12	2
EE		37	-7	48	7	10	2	3	-2	2	85	0	13	0
IE		45	-7	44	5	8	3	2	0	1	89	-2	10	3
EL		64	-4	32	4	4	1	0	-1	0	96	0	4	0
ES		61	12	35	-9	3	-2	1	0	0	96	3	4	-2
FR		54	-5	37	3	6	1	2	0	1	91	-2	8	1
HR		53	4	37	-3	8	0	1	-1	1	90	1	9	-1
IT		42	-6	47	2	8	4	2	1	1	89	-4	10	5
CY		81	-4	16	3	2	1	0	-1	1	97	-1	2	0
LV		52	-8	38	8	6	1	2	-1	2	90	0	8	0
LT		37	-10	46	4	12	4	3	1	2	83	-6	15	5
LU		54	4	41	0	3	-4	1	0	1	95	4	4	-4
HU		41	-6	46	4	11	3	2	0	0	87	-2	13	3
MT		55	-4	40	6	3	-1	1	0	1	95	2	4	-1
NL		45	3	40	-1	12	-1	2	-1	1	85	2	14	-2
AT		44	-3	38	-2	12	3	6	3	0	82	-5	18	6
PL		39	1	49	-1	9	1	2	0	1	88	0	11	1
PT		46	7	51	-4	1	-4	0	0	2	97	3	1	-4
RO		45	-1	38	0	12	1	3	0	2	83	-1	15	1
SI		53	-11	39	10	6	0	1	0	1	92	-1	7	0
SK		37	-3	56	8	5	-2	1	0	1	93	5	6	-2
FI		35	-9	50	10	11	-1	3	0	1	85	1	14	-1
SE		49	-8	41	6	7	2	3	0	0	90	-2	10	2
UK		54	10	39	-2	5	-5	1	-2	1	93	8	6	-7

QA8 When it comes to protecting the environment, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government or made jointly within the EU?
(%)

		By the (NATIONALITY) government		Jointly within the EU		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	
EU28		26	-3	70	3	1	0	3
EU27		24	-4	72	4	1	0	3
BE		18	-6	81	6	0	0	1
BG		26	-4	60	1	2	1	12
CZ		42	-11	54	9	1	1	3
DK		22	-3	74	6	3	-1	1
DE		18	2	79	-1	1	-1	2
EE		29	-14	64	15	2	-2	5
IE		29	-2	69	2	0	-1	2
EL		25	-8	74	9	0	-1	1
ES		11	-6	86	7	1	0	2
FR		25	-2	70	2	1	0	4
HR		34	-17	64	17	1	1	1
IT		28	-2	68	3	0	0	4
CY		18	-7	81	6	0	0	1
LV		19	-5	78	7	1	-2	2
LT		33	-13	64	13	1	0	2
LU		19	-13	79	14	1	-1	1
HU		24	-12	74	13	1	-1	1
MT		25	-12	72	11	1	1	2
NL		20	2	77	-4	2	1	1
AT		34	-7	61	6	3	1	2
PL		35	-9	58	8	2	2	5
PT		27	8	71	-7	0	0	2
RO		41	-6	56	7	1	0	2
SI		34	-11	63	11	2	0	1
SK		27	-11	68	13	1	0	4
FI		28	-10	69	10	2	0	1
SE		22	-1	73	0	4	1	1
UK		36	0	59	-2	2	2	3































QA9.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

Big companies and industry (%)

		Doing too much		Doing about the right amount		Not doing enough		Don't know
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	
EU28		1	-1	15	1	80	1	4
EU27		1	-1	15	1	80	1	4
BE		0	-2	18	2	80	0	2
BG		1	-1	7	-1	83	-1	9
CZ		1	-3	22	3	73	0	4
DK		1	0	24	-1	69	3	6
DE		1	0	19	2	77	-2	3
EE		1	0	21	-1	66	2	12
IE		1	-2	14	-4	80	7	5
EL		0	-1	5	2	92	-2	3
ES		1	0	6	-1	91	4	2
FR		1	0	7	-1	87	1	5
HR		2	-5	15	2	82	3	1
IT		2	-2	14	1	80	3	4
CY		2	-2	15	-1	76	3	7
LV		1	0	19	-2	70	2	10
LT		1	-2	12	-4	83	10	4
LU		0	-5	8	-6	86	9	6
HU		3	-1	22	2	73	0	2
MT		2	1	11	2	77	-5	10
NL		0	0	11	-3	85	4	4
AT		6	2	26	6	66	-7	2
PL		2	-3	27	5	67	2	4
PT		1	-3	14	5	78	0	7
RO		5	-4	20	6	70	-4	5
SI		1	-2	9	-2	89	5	1
SK		1	-2	14	-3	80	7	5
FI		0	-1	19	-4	76	4	5
SE		1	0	14	0	83	1	2
UK		1	0	10	1	82	-1	7































QA9.2 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

Citizens themselves (%)

		Doing too much		Doing about the right amount		Not doing enough		Don't know
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	
EU28		3	0	26	-1	67	1	4
EU27		3	-1	27	-1	67	2	3
BE		3	-1	31	4	64	-3	2
BG		1	-2	13	1	78	-2	8
CZ		4	0	43	6	51	-6	2
DK		1	-1	33	-2	61	2	5
DE		4	1	33	-6	59	3	4
EE		1	-1	32	0	61	1	6
IE		2	-1	27	-9	67	11	4
EL		2	-1	19	-6	79	8	0
ES		2	-1	21	-4	75	6	2
FR		2	1	17	2	76	-4	5
HR		4	-4	23	-2	72	6	1
IT		3	-1	25	-2	69	4	3
CY		3	1	25	-13	71	13	1
LV		1	-1	20	-1	76	4	3
LT		1	-1	21	-3	76	5	2
LU		0	-6	26	-2	67	4	7
HU		4	0	30	1	65	0	1
MT		2	0	21	6	72	-8	5
NL		1	1	29	-2	67	0	3
AT		9	1	40	7	48	-8	3
PL		4	-2	32	-1	61	6	3
PT		2	-3	21	0	71	3	6
RO		4	-6	26	2	66	3	4
SI		2	0	24	-2	73	2	1
SK		2	-1	25	-2	69	5	4
FI		0	-1	31	2	66	-1	3
SE		2	1	31	9	66	-9	1
UK		1	0	25	3	69	-2	5































QA9.3 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

Your city, town or village (%)

		Doing too much		Doing about the right amount		Not doing enough		Don't know
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	
EU28		3	0	34	-7	57	7	6
EU27		3	0	34	-7	57	7	6
BE		1	-3	41	-5	55	7	3
BG		2	-1	18	-1	72	0	8
CZ		5	-2	53	-6	38	7	4
DK		2	0	47	-15	42	13	9
DE		3	0	42	-15	47	14	8
EE		1	-1	48	-6	43	8	8
IE		1	-2	28	-16	66	20	5
EL		2	0	19	-3	79	5	0
ES		1	-2	23	-4	73	8	3
FR		1	0	37	-7	51	3	11
HR		3	-3	23	-9	73	12	1
IT		3	-1	25	-3	69	6	3
CY		4	-4	30	-15	63	18	3
LV		1	-1	37	-11	57	13	5
LT		1	-1	31	-9	64	12	4
LU		1	-6	52	-6	41	11	6
HU		4	-1	42	-8	52	11	2
MT		3	0	29	0	62	-1	6
NL		1	0	45	-14	44	11	10
AT		7	0	48	-5	42	6	3
PL		4	-1	40	-4	51	6	5
PT		2	-3	20	0	72	6	6
RO		4	-4	27	1	65	1	4
SI		1	-2	29	-12	69	15	1
SK		4	0	35	-1	57	4	4
FI		1	0	46	-9	47	8	6
SE		2	0	33	-11	57	7	8
UK		1	-1	31	-5	59	8	9































QA9.4 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?

The (NATIONALITY) government (%)































		Doing too much		Doing about the right amount		Not doing enough		Don't know
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	
EU28		3	0	21	-3	72	5	4
EU27		3	0	21	-3	72	5	4
BE		1	-3	23	-5	74	9	2
BG		1	-2	10	-5	78	3	11
CZ		2	-1	36	1	56	-1	6
DK		5	3	42	2	49	-3	4
DE		4	1	25	-13	69	14	2
EE		2	0	35	-4	51	6	12
IE		1	-2	17	-9	77	13	5
EL		1	0	13	5	84	-4	2
ES		0	-2	10	-3	87	9	3
FR		1	-1	10	-6	83	8	6
HR		2	-5	15	-2	81	7	2
IT		2	0	19	3	75	-1	4
CY		2	-1	25	-12	70	16	3
LV		1	0	18	-6	72	7	9
LT		1	0	20	-9	73	10	6
LU		3	-4	37	-9	53	11	7
HU		4	0	37	-1	56	3	3
MT		3	-3	30	-3	62	6	5
NL		12	10	24	-6	61	-3	3
AT		6	0	37	1	54	0	3
PL		3	-2	34	3	58	2	5
PT		4	0	16	-2	73	4	7
RO		6	-1	20	4	71	-3	3
SI		1	-2	12	-5	85	7	2
SK		2	-1	22	-1	68	2	8
FI		5	4	36	-4	55	3	4
SE		6	3	23	-3	69	2	2
UK		1	-1	19	-3	74	5	6

QA9.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, about the right amount, or not enough to protect the environment?































The European Union (%)

		Doing too much		Doing about the right amount		Not doing enough		Don't know
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	
EU28		2	-1	22	-1	68	6	8
EU27		2	-1	22	-2	68	6	8
BE		2	-2	19	-5	76	9	3
BG		4	-2	20	-5	55	6	21
CZ		6	0	36	4	48	-2	10
DK		1	-2	19	-8	73	17	7
DE		1	-2	22	-5	71	10	6
EE		4	2	33	-3	45	6	18
IE		1	-3	21	-5	70	10	8
EL		5	2	23	4	67	0	5
ES		0	-2	13	-3	81	10	6
FR		1	-1	12	-3	77	7	10
HR		1	-6	29	0	64	5	6
IT		2	-1	20	3	70	-1	8
CY		11	1	41	-2	40	3	8
LV		1	0	29	-5	54	9	16
LT		1	-2	29	-10	59	15	11
LU		2	-5	20	-1	71	8	7
HU		3	-1	38	-2	55	9	4
MT		3	-1	33	2	52	0	12
NL		5	3	21	-2	66	4	8
AT		8	-2	31	3	57	1	4
PL		5	0	42	0	45	3	8
PT		1	-3	21	-1	67	9	11
RO		6	-2	29	6	58	-4	7
SI		1	-2	14	-10	82	16	3
SK		4	0	22	-4	62	5	12
FI		3	1	22	-10	68	12	7
SE		1	0	9	-4	86	7	4
UK		1	-3	18	-2	67	11	14

QA10 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)































		Providing more information and education, e.g. on waste separation, energy consumption	Ensuring better enforcement of legislation	Introducing heavier fines for breaches of environmental legislation	Introducing stricter environmental legislation	Introducing or increasing financial incentives to businesses and people taking measures to protect the environment (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies)	Introducing or increasing taxation, or removing subsidies, on environmentally harmful activities	Investing in research and development to find technological solutions	Making the banking and insurance systems more environmentally-friendly
EU28		24	19	23	23	20	16	26	5
EU27		24	19	24	23	20	16	27	5
BE		23	17	25	21	18	9	27	6
BG		18	19	36	31	25	28	20	2
CZ		18	22	31	27	17	23	26	3
DK		25	18	17	26	23	17	41	3
DE		18	19	22	20	22	19	31	4
EE		37	11	20	12	16	12	33	3
IE		30	25	21	24	19	13	21	7
EL		30	23	25	28	25	17	29	5
ES		22	21	24	28	14	11	31	4
FR		32	12	24	17	13	13	25	6
HR		29	16	31	31	19	18	20	5
IT		27	22	27	27	19	14	23	5
CY		37	18	28	32	21	15	23	2
LV		35	14	24	28	33	14	21	3
LT		30	29	21	25	17	10	25	3
LU		28	11	21	20	15	11	32	5
HU		25	21	25	29	27	21	17	6
MT		33	28	24	34	16	14	15	4
NL		12	21	17	15	30	22	37	3
AT		22	20	22	21	22	20	23	9
PL		24	19	22	20	28	13	20	9
PT		24	23	28	25	15	13	25	3
RO		26	19	23	26	22	18	17	10
SI		23	20	23	24	17	13	25	5
SK		25	22	19	32	16	14	23	7
FI		35	17	15	24	24	15	33	2
SE		17	14	18	21	33	23	51	1
UK		27	17	22	27	17	14	24	4

QA10 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling environmental problems?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)































		Encouraging businesses to engage in sustainable activities	Making the food system more sustainable from production to consumption	Changing the way we produce and trade	Changing the way we consume	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		23	22	31	33	1	1	2
EU27		23	22	31	33	1	1	2
BE		32	28	34	36	1	0	0
BG		17	13	24	30	0	0	4
CZ		18	19	30	28	1	1	1
DK		18	25	28	40	2	0	1
DE		23	24	37	32	2	0	1
EE		18	19	32	37	1	2	6
IE		23	27	28	29	0	0	2
EL		27	27	23	28	1	0	1
ES		20	20	36	36	1	0	2
FR		27	22	35	44	1	1	2
HR		15	18	24	28	0	0	1
IT		24	18	25	28	0	1	3
CY		14	24	19	42	0	1	2
LV		12	9	23	36	2	1	2
LT		14	12	30	35	2	1	2
LU		25	28	34	46	1	1	1
HU		19	24	19	28	0	1	2
MT		16	14	19	21	0	1	1
NL		30	38	31	33	0	1	0
AT		23	28	33	33	1	0	0
PL		19	19	26	23	1	3	3
PT		24	27	31	24	2	1	6
RO		15	16	22	21	1	1	5
SI		21	20	30	39	2	2	1
SK		20	17	29	32	2	0	3
FI		30	20	22	47	1	0	1
SE		18	28	25	40	0	0	1
UK		22	25	30	37	0	1	4

QA11.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.































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

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		45	6	38	-3	8	-1	4	0	5	83	3	12	-1	
EU27		46	6	39	-3	8	-1	3	0	4	85	3	11	-1	
BE		44	1	44	-2	9	1	1	0	2	88	-1	10	1	
BG		53	2	34	-1	4	0	1	-1	8	87	1	5	-1	
CZ		35	6	43	2	12	-6	6	0	4	78	8	18	-6	
DK		53	11	32	-1	8	-6	4	-3	3	85	10	12	-9	
DE		50	9	35	-2	8	-3	3	-1	4	85	7	11	-4	
EE		32	1	48	0	7	-1	2	-1	11	80	1	9	-2	
IE		51	0	41	3	4	-1	1	-1	3	92	3	5	-2	
EL		66	19	28	-9	4	-6	1	-2	1	94	10	5	-8	
ES		62	12	29	-7	4	-2	2	1	3	91	5	6	-1	
FR		42	2	44	2	5	-2	4	0	5	86	4	9	-2	
HR		40	0	46	0	10	1	1	-2	3	86	0	11	-1	
IT		38	6	43	-4	10	1	4	1	5	81	2	14	2	
CY		73	-1	22	0	4	2	0	-1	1	95	-1	4	1	
LV		48	11	36	-12	8	1	3	1	5	84	-1	11	2	
LT		34	-5	53	7	6	-1	1	-1	6	87	2	7	-2	
LU		43	4	41	-6	9	1	2	-1	5	84	-2	11	0	
HU		48	6	41	-2	8	0	2	0	1	89	4	10	0	
MT		40	-6	43	7	8	-1	1	-2	8	83	1	9	-3	
NL		48	9	36	-6	9	-4	5	1	2	84	3	14	-3	
AT		32	5	40	1	16	-4	8	-3	4	72	6	24	-7	
PL		36	0	44	-4	12	4	3	0	5	80	-4	15	4	
PT		44	1	51	2	1	-1	0	-1	4	95	3	1	-2	
RO		42	-3	36	-2	12	1	5	5	5	78	-5	17	6	
SI		60	5	30	-5	7	0	2	0	1	90	0	9	0	
SK		40	-4	51	9	4	-1	2	1	3	91	5	6	0	
FI		35	5	44	-5	13	0	3	0	5	79	0	16	0	
SE		48	9	33	-2	9	-1	5	-3	5	81	7	14	-4	
UK		41	10	34	-3	9	-4	7	-2	9	75	7	16	-6	































QA11.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The EU should assist non-EU countries to improve their environmental standards (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		43	2	38	-3	9	1	5	1	5	81	-1	14	2
EU27		43	2	39	-2	9	0	5	1	4	82	0	14	1
BE		34	-6	45	-1	13	3	6	3	2	79	-7	19	6
BG		41	-4	39	3	6	0	2	-1	12	80	-1	8	-1
CZ		34	5	42	-3	12	-2	7	3	5	76	2	19	1
DK		57	8	28	-8	7	1	6	1	2	85	0	13	2
DE		51	3	34	-5	8	1	5	2	2	85	-2	13	3
EE		23	-5	49	1	11	2	6	1	11	72	-4	17	3
IE		49	1	41	4	4	-3	3	1	3	90	5	7	-2
EL		60	14	33	-8	4	-3	1	-2	2	93	6	5	-5
ES		51	5	31	-6	8	1	5	2	5	82	-1	13	3
FR		38	-1	40	2	11	-1	6	0	5	78	1	17	-1
HR		34	0	49	0	11	1	3	-1	3	83	0	14	0
IT		32	0	42	-4	12	3	6	3	8	74	-4	18	6
CY		66	2	27	2	4	-2	1	-2	2	93	4	5	-4
LV		37	1	38	-6	11	1	6	3	8	75	-5	17	4
LT		27	-4	53	7	8	-3	3	0	9	80	3	11	-3
LU		39	4	40	-7	11	3	5	2	5	79	-3	16	5
HU		45	-1	44	3	6	-1	3	2	2	89	2	9	1
MT		29	-9	42	3	15	6	6	-1	8	71	-6	21	5
NL		39	2	40	-3	11	-2	8	3	2	79	-1	19	1
AT		40	1	43	2	10	-2	5	0	2	83	3	15	-2
PL		37	-1	47	-4	10	5	3	1	3	84	-5	13	6
PT		40	-4	53	4	3	1	0	-1	4	93	0	3	0
RO		40	-1	37	0	14	0	4	2	5	77	-1	18	2
SI		55	0	32	-2	8	2	3	0	2	87	-2	11	2
SK		35	-1	49	7	7	-4	4	1	5	84	6	11	-3
FI		35	4	44	-6	13	3	5	0	3	79	-2	18	3
SE		69	3	25	-1	3	-1	2	0	1	94	2	5	-1
UK		49	9	33	-7	6	0	5	-1	7	82	2	11	-1

QA12.1 In your opinion, how important is each of the following in reducing plastic waste and littering?
Local authorities should provide more and better collection facilities for plastic waste (%)































		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		53	2	37	-2	7	1	2	0	1	90	0	9	1
EU27		50	1	39	-1	8	2	2	0	1	89	0	10	2
BE		44	-2	48	1	6	1	1	0	1	92	-1	7	1
BG		70	4	27	-2	1	-1	0	-1	2	97	2	1	-2
CZ		46	2	41	-4	9	1	3	2	1	87	-2	12	3
DK		57	-1	31	-2	9	3	2	1	1	88	-3	11	4
DE		36	-9	44	7	15	4	3	-2	2	80	-2	18	2
EE		55	7	39	-2	3	-3	1	-1	2	94	5	4	-4
IE		67	-7	27	3	5	4	1	1	0	94	-4	6	5
EL		76	6	24	-4	0	-1	0	0	0	100	2	0	-1
ES		66	13	28	-11	5	0	0	-1	1	94	2	5	-1
FR		50	6	40	-2	6	-2	2	0	2	90	4	8	-2
HR		56	2	36	-3	7	2	1	0	0	92	-1	8	2
IT		52	6	38	-8	7	3	2	2	1	90	-2	9	5
CY		84	4	15	-4	1	0	0	0	0	99	0	1	0
LV		68	5	26	-5	3	0	2	1	1	94	0	5	1
LT		43	-4	47	3	7	2	1	-1	2	90	-1	8	1
LU		43	-3	45	1	9	2	1	0	2	88	-2	10	2
HU		51	-3	43	3	5	2	1	0	0	94	0	6	2
MT		59	-2	33	-2	3	1	0	-1	5	92	-4	3	0
NL		45	-5	44	8	9	-1	1	-2	1	89	3	10	-3
AT		33	-6	52	5	12	3	2	-1	1	85	-1	14	2
PL		46	5	42	-9	8	5	3	1	1	88	-4	11	6
PT		65	0	35	2	0	-1	0	0	0	100	2	0	-1
RO		54	-8	33	0	9	6	1	0	3	87	-8	10	6
SI		61	6	29	-2	8	-2	1	-1	1	90	4	9	-3
SK		54	-1	44	7	2	-1	0	-1	0	98	6	2	-2
FI		69	13	26	-8	4	-2	0	-2	1	95	5	4	-4
SE		51	-5	37	4	9	2	2	-1	1	88	-1	11	1
UK		71	5	24	-3	3	-2	1	1	1	95	2	4	-1

QA12.2 In your opinion, how important is each of the following in reducing plastic waste and littering?
People should be educated on how to reduce their plastic waste (%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		58	5	33	-3	7	0	1	-1	1	91	2	8	-1
EU27		55	3	35	-2	7	0	2	0	1	90	1	9	0
BE		43	-2	45	5	9	-4	2	1	1	88	3	11	-3
BG		70	2	25	-3	2	0	0	-1	3	95	-1	2	-1
CZ		43	1	40	-4	11	2	3	0	3	83	-3	14	2
DK		58	-4	33	0	8	5	1	0	0	91	-4	9	5
DE		40	-1	42	3	13	1	3	-2	2	82	2	16	-1
EE		55	10	38	-7	4	-2	1	0	2	93	3	5	-2
IE		72	-1	26	2	2	0	0	0	0	98	1	2	0
EL		79	10	19	-9	2	0	0	0	0	98	1	2	0
ES		67	6	30	-5	3	1	0	-1	0	97	1	3	0
FR		52	3	38	0	6	-1	2	-1	2	90	3	8	-2
HR		61	8	29	-9	8	3	2	-1	0	90	-1	10	2
IT		63	7	30	-5	6	0	0	-1	1	93	2	6	-1
CY		79	-4	18	2	2	1	1	1	0	97	-2	3	2
LV		61	0	29	-1	7	2	2	1	1	90	-1	9	3
LT		54	2	38	-3	6	1	1	0	1	92	-1	7	1
LU		52	9	37	-11	8	3	1	0	2	89	-2	9	3
HU		62	-2	30	0	6	2	2	1	0	92	-2	8	3
MT		63	-1	30	-3	1	0	0	-1	6	93	-4	1	-1
NL		42	3	43	5	11	-8	3	0	1	85	8	14	-8
AT		49	7	34	-4	10	-3	6	0	1	83	3	16	-3
PL		55	11	35	-12	7	1	2	1	1	90	-1	9	2
PT		74	6	24	-6	2	1	0	0	0	98	0	2	1
RO		59	6	26	-10	11	3	1	0	3	85	-4	12	3
SI		67	5	27	-4	5	0	1	0	0	94	1	6	0
SK		58	0	39	6	2	-2	0	0	1	97	6	2	-2
FI		61	1	32	-1	6	1	1	0	0	93	0	7	1
SE		50	-5	37	4	10	1	2	0	1	87	-1	12	1
UK		75	7	22	-6	2	0	0	0	1	97	1	2	0































QA12.3 In your opinion, how important is each of the following in reducing plastic waste and littering?

Consumers should pay an extra charge for single-use plastic goods (cutlery, cups, plates, etc.) (%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		33	3	32	1	17	-2	14	-1	4	65	4	31	-3
EU27		32	4	32	0	18	-1	14	-2	4	64	4	32	-3
BE		25	-8	37	-2	22	4	15	6	1	62	-10	37	10
BG		34	-5	26	2	14	-1	14	0	12	60	-3	28	-1
CZ		34	6	34	-3	19	-2	10	0	3	68	3	29	-2
DK		46	9	34	3	12	-6	5	-4	3	80	12	17	-10
DE		34	3	30	1	18	-1	14	-2	4	64	4	32	-3
EE		17	1	31	5	24	1	18	-8	10	48	6	42	-7
IE		44	-3	31	6	11	-2	11	0	3	75	3	22	-2
EL		33	8	30	0	22	-3	14	-4	1	63	8	36	-7
ES		30	8	32	2	16	-3	19	-4	3	62	10	35	-7
FR		23	3	28	2	23	-3	22	-1	4	51	5	45	-4
HR		31	4	33	-2	22	1	10	-3	4	64	2	32	-2
IT		29	-2	36	-1	17	6	15	1	3	65	-3	32	7
CY		43	8	18	-5	19	0	16	-3	4	61	3	35	-3
LV		25	-1	31	2	23	4	16	-1	5	56	1	39	3
LT		28	3	34	2	21	-1	11	-4	6	62	5	32	-5
LU		34	0	31	-6	17	-1	14	6	4	65	-6	31	5
HU		35	3	35	3	18	0	10	-4	2	70	6	28	-4
MT		30	-4	42	8	17	3	4	-11	7	72	4	21	-8
NL		40	7	31	-3	19	-2	9	-2	1	71	4	28	-4
AT		38	4	30	0	18	-1	12	-2	2	68	4	30	-3
PL		33	6	40	0	14	-5	8	-1	5	73	6	22	-6
PT		24	3	31	-3	31	5	10	-3	4	55	0	41	2
RO		37	6	28	1	19	-1	11	-4	5	65	7	30	-5
SI		38	4	26	-2	17	-2	17	0	2	64	2	34	-2
SK		39	3	38	4	9	-3	7	-1	7	77	7	16	-4
FI		32	5	38	0	21	0	8	-3	1	70	5	29	-3
SE		37	-8	32	3	16	0	15	7	0	69	-5	31	7
UK		43	4	32	2	12	-4	9	-1	4	75	6	21	-5































QA12.4 In your opinion, how important is each of the following in reducing plastic waste and littering?

Industry and retailers should make an effort to reduce plastic packaging (%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		67	4	27	-4	4	1	1	0	1	94	0	5	1
EU27		65	3	29	-3	4	1	1	0	1	94	0	5	1
BE		64	5	30	-5	4	0	1	0	1	94	0	5	0
BG		67	-2	28	3	2	0	0	-1	3	95	1	2	-1
CZ		62	9	33	-1	4	-5	1	-1	0	95	8	5	-6
DK		72	0	24	1	3	0	1	0	0	96	1	4	0
DE		70	-3	26	3	3	1	0	-1	1	96	0	3	0
EE		55	4	39	1	2	-2	2	-1	2	94	5	4	-3
IE		70	-5	25	3	4	2	1	1	0	95	-2	5	3
EL		73	8	24	-6	3	-1	0	0	0	97	2	3	-1
ES		69	9	28	-4	2	-2	0	-1	1	97	5	2	-3
FR		73	7	24	-4	2	-1	0	0	1	97	3	2	-1
HR		57	6	33	-6	7	1	2	0	1	90	0	9	1
IT		55	2	36	-3	7	3	1	1	1	91	-1	8	4
CY		78	4	18	-5	3	1	1	1	0	96	-1	4	2
LV		58	5	33	-2	5	-2	2	0	2	91	3	7	-2
LT		59	3	37	-1	3	1	0	-1	1	96	2	3	0
LU		74	11	23	-11	1	-1	1	1	1	97	0	2	0
HU		58	-4	33	2	8	3	1	1	0	91	-2	9	4
MT		60	-4	29	-3	4	2	1	1	6	89	-7	5	3
NL		87	10	11	-10	1	0	1	0	0	98	0	2	0
AT		56	-3	35	2	6	0	2	0	1	91	-1	8	0
PL		48	7	40	-11	8	3	3	2	1	88	-4	11	5
PT		67	1	31	-1	1	0	0	0	1	98	0	1	0
RO		53	0	31	-5	10	2	2	1	4	84	-5	12	3
SI		81	10	16	-8	2	-1	1	0	0	97	2	3	-1
SK		61	6	37	1	1	-2	0	-1	1	98	7	1	-3
FI		72	10	24	-6	3	-1	0	-2	1	96	4	3	-3
SE		80	0	18	1	1	-1	0	0	1	98	1	1	-1
UK		81	7	17	-4	1	-1	0	-1	1	98	3	1	-2































QA12.5 In your opinion, how important is each of the following in reducing plastic waste and littering?

Products should be designed in a way that facilitates the recycling of plastic (%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017		Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017	Dec. 2019	Diff. Dec. 2019 - Sept.-Oct. 2017
EU28		67	2	28	-1	3	0	1	0	1	95	1	4	0
EU27		65	2	29	-2	4	1	1	0	1	94	0	5	1
BE		66	3	29	-5	3	1	1	1	1	95	-2	4	2
BG		71	-1	24	1	2	1	0	-1	3	95	0	2	0
CZ		63	2	31	0	5	-1	1	0	0	94	2	6	-1
DK		77	-1	19	1	3	1	1	1	0	96	0	4	2
DE		66	-5	30	5	3	1	0	-1	1	96	0	3	0
EE		61	5	33	-3	2	-1	1	0	3	94	2	3	-1
IE		69	-7	27	5	3	2	1	1	0	96	-2	4	3
EL		76	4	22	-4	2	1	0	0	0	98	0	2	1
ES		69	10	28	-6	2	-1	0	-1	1	97	4	2	-2
FR		70	-1	26	1	2	0	0	0	2	96	0	2	0
HR		57	6	31	-10	9	4	2	0	1	88	-4	11	4
IT		57	4	36	-4	5	1	1	1	1	93	0	6	2
CY		87	3	11	-4	2	1	0	0	0	98	-1	2	1
LV		52	3	35	0	5	0	3	1	5	87	3	8	1
LT		64	-2	33	3	2	0	0	0	1	97	1	2	0
LU		71	9	24	-9	3	0	1	1	1	95	0	4	1
HU		57	-7	33	4	7	2	2	1	1	90	-3	9	3
MT		59	-2	30	-4	5	3	0	-1	6	89	-6	5	2
NL		79	2	18	-2	2	0	0	-1	1	97	0	2	-1
AT		55	-4	34	0	8	3	2	1	1	89	-4	10	4
PL		51	4	37	-8	8	4	3	1	1	88	-4	11	5
PT		69	2	29	-3	1	1	0	0	1	98	-1	1	1
RO		53	-3	31	0	11	1	2	1	3	84	-3	13	2
SI		80	7	17	-6	2	-1	1	0	0	97	1	3	-1
SK		62	2	36	4	1	-2	0	0	1	98	6	1	-2
FI		78	5	20	-2	1	-2	0	-1	1	98	3	1	-3
SE		79	-3	18	3	2	1	0	0	1	97	0	2	1
UK		81	6	17	-4	1	0	0	-1	1	98	2	1	-1































QA13.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

Clothing should be made to last longer (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		52	36	7	2	3	88	9
EU27		51	37	8	2	2	88	10
BE		49	42	7	1	1	91	8
BG		61	32	3	1	3	93	4
CZ		52	34	9	2	3	86	11
DK		55	28	9	5	3	83	14
DE		50	35	10	3	2	85	13
EE		51	37	6	2	4	88	8
IE		55	36	5	1	3	91	6
EL		52	40	5	2	1	92	7
ES		54	36	6	2	2	90	8
FR		55	33	7	2	3	88	9
HR		46	38	12	3	1	84	15
IT		40	46	8	2	4	86	10
CY		54	33	7	3	3	87	10
LV		65	26	5	2	2	91	7
LT		54	37	6	1	2	91	7
LU		52	37	8	1	2	89	9
HU		55	32	9	3	1	87	12
MT		39	42	9	2	8	81	11
NL		57	30	10	2	1	87	12
AT		48	39	9	3	1	87	12
PL		49	39	8	2	2	88	10
PT		49	45	2	1	3	94	3
RO		47	33	14	2	4	80	16
SI		66	28	4	1	1	94	5
SK		50	41	3	1	5	91	4
FI		70	26	3	0	1	96	3
SE		74	21	3	1	1	95	4
UK		62	30	4	0	4	92	4































QA13.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

Clothing should only be made from materials that can be recycled (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		36	41	15	4	4	77	19
EU27		34	42	15	5	4	76	20
BE		28	47	20	3	2	75	23
BG		48	34	7	2	9	82	9
CZ		32	38	17	6	7	70	23
DK		37	41	14	4	4	78	18
DE		25	40	22	9	4	65	31
EE		12	31	33	16	8	43	49
IE		36	46	9	4	5	82	13
EL		35	41	13	6	5	76	19
ES		43	40	9	2	6	83	11
FR		35	45	14	3	3	80	17
HR		34	43	14	5	4	77	19
IT		37	43	12	3	5	80	15
CY		66	24	5	2	3	90	7
LV		22	30	25	17	6	52	42
LT		43	44	7	3	3	87	10
LU		32	47	14	2	5	79	16
HU		44	40	11	2	3	84	13
MT		28	41	16	6	9	69	22
NL		28	47	18	5	2	75	23
AT		27	39	20	10	4	66	30
PL		40	44	12	2	2	84	14
PT		21	42	26	2	9	63	28
RO		37	34	17	6	6	71	23
SI		52	36	8	3	1	88	11
SK		45	41	7	1	6	86	8
FI		34	44	17	4	1	78	21
SE		38	42	15	4	1	80	19
UK		43	39	10	2	6	82	12































QA13.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

Second-hand clothing should be promoted more (e.g. through tax cuts) (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		34	40	14	6	6	74	20
EU27		32	40	16	6	6	72	22
BE		31	45	18	5	1	76	23
BG		31	32	13	13	11	63	26
CZ		22	33	25	8	12	55	33
DK		45	35	9	5	6	80	14
DE		33	36	17	6	8	69	23
EE		34	44	12	5	5	78	17
IE		42	42	9	3	4	84	12
EL		30	41	19	6	4	71	25
ES		34	40	12	7	7	74	19
FR		34	39	15	7	5	73	22
HR		29	40	19	7	5	69	26
IT		25	45	17	6	7	70	23
CY		47	30	9	6	8	77	15
LV		22	36	24	12	6	58	36
LT		31	41	16	4	8	72	20
LU		27	42	16	8	7	69	24
HU		34	42	17	3	4	76	20
MT		28	44	10	7	11	72	17
NL		42	40	12	5	1	82	17
AT		30	40	20	6	4	70	26
PL		31	46	14	5	4	77	19
PT		21	63	8	1	7	84	9
RO		34	32	19	9	6	66	28
SI		38	36	17	8	1	74	25
SK		30	39	14	7	10	69	21
FI		32	43	16	3	6	75	19
SE		51	33	9	5	2	84	14
UK		50	36	8	2	4	86	10































QA13.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

Brands should be required to ensure good working conditions inside and outside the EU (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		60	32	4	1	3	92	5
EU27		59	33	4	1	3	92	5
BE		55	39	4	1	1	94	5
BG		59	34	1	1	5	93	2
CZ		37	42	11	3	7	79	14
DK		70	23	4	1	2	93	5
DE		67	29	2	1	1	96	3
EE		37	42	6	2	13	79	8
IE		60	36	3	0	1	96	3
EL		73	25	2	0	0	98	2
ES		64	31	2	1	2	95	3
FR		64	30	2	1	3	94	3
HR		50	37	8	2	3	87	10
IT		48	41	7	1	3	89	8
CY		72	20	3	1	4	92	4
LV		48	38	5	2	7	86	7
LT		54	39	2	0	5	93	2
LU		63	31	3	1	2	94	4
HU		48	39	9	2	2	87	11
MT		47	40	4	1	8	87	5
NL		82	16	1	1	0	98	2
AT		50	36	8	4	2	86	12
PL		45	44	7	2	2	89	9
PT		60	35	2	0	3	95	2
RO		49	32	12	3	4	81	15
SI		62	32	4	1	1	94	5
SK		46	43	3	0	8	89	3
FI		67	27	3	1	2	94	4
SE		80	16	2	1	1	96	3
UK		68	27	1	1	3	95	2































QA13.5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

Clothes labelling should provide information on their environmental impact and the working conditions under which they were made (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		48	38	8	3	3	86	11
EU27		47	39	8	3	3	86	11
BE		38	45	13	3	1	83	16
BG		53	35	4	1	7	88	5
CZ		25	41	19	8	7	66	27
DK		52	35	9	2	2	87	11
DE		47	41	8	3	1	88	11
EE		22	43	18	7	10	65	25
IE		48	41	6	3	2	89	9
EL		63	33	3	0	1	96	3
ES		59	33	4	1	3	92	5
FR		49	37	8	3	3	86	11
HR		43	39	12	3	3	82	15
IT		43	44	8	2	3	87	10
CY		67	24	5	2	2	91	7
LV		38	38	14	6	4	76	20
LT		39	42	8	4	7	81	12
LU		46	44	6	2	2	90	8
HU		41	41	12	4	2	82	16
MT		42	46	4	1	7	88	5
NL		44	34	14	7	1	78	21
AT		43	38	12	5	2	81	17
PL		40	45	10	3	2	85	13
PT		34	54	8	0	4	88	8
RO		44	35	13	4	4	79	17
SI		48	37	9	4	2	85	13
SK		39	44	6	2	9	83	8
FI		49	39	9	2	1	88	11
SE		63	27	7	3	0	90	10
UK		55	33	7	2	3	88	9































QA13.6 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

Clothes should be available at the lowest possible price, regardless of the environment or the working conditions under which they were made (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		22	27	18	29	4	49	47
EU27		22	27	18	29	4	49	47
BE		17	29	22	31	1	46	53
BG		46	36	8	3	7	82	11
CZ		19	29	29	17	6	48	46
DK		6	14	12	66	2	20	78
DE		9	16	18	53	4	25	71
EE		16	28	27	19	10	44	46
IE		20	26	20	29	5	46	49
EL		36	35	18	9	2	71	27
ES		22	30	19	25	4	52	44
FR		14	20	24	38	4	34	62
HR		36	35	20	7	2	71	27
IT		34	42	14	6	4	76	20
CY		51	25	11	7	6	76	18
LV		34	33	19	8	6	67	27
LT		35	35	16	7	7	70	23
LU		12	22	19	44	3	34	63
HU		42	39	13	4	2	81	17
MT		30	35	16	10	9	65	26
NL		4	6	18	71	1	10	89
AT		18	28	22	30	2	46	52
PL		30	43	16	8	3	73	24
PT		26	34	27	8	5	60	35
RO		41	33	16	5	5	74	21
SI		32	26	21	19	2	58	40
SK		29	35	17	10	9	64	27
FI		5	13	27	53	2	18	80
SE		3	4	10	82	1	7	92
UK		23	22	21	28	6	45	49































QA14.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

There is not enough information available about environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		39	43	11	3	4	82	14
EU27		39	43	11	3	4	82	14
BE		34	51	13	1	1	85	14
BG		50	39	4	1	6	89	5
CZ		29	45	14	5	7	74	19
DK		40	39	11	3	7	79	14
DE		33	42	16	5	4	75	21
EE		23	48	12	4	13	71	16
IE		46	43	6	2	3	89	8
EL		55	37	5	1	2	92	6
ES		50	35	8	3	4	85	11
FR		41	45	8	2	4	86	10
HR		43	43	10	1	3	86	11
IT		42	47	7	2	2	89	9
CY		63	27	6	1	3	90	7
LV		35	42	13	4	6	77	17
LT		25	52	9	3	11	77	12
LU		41	45	9	1	4	86	10
HU		43	43	11	1	2	86	12
MT		41	42	7	1	9	83	8
NL		34	38	19	7	2	72	26
AT		34	43	15	6	2	77	21
PL		33	48	12	3	4	81	15
PT		31	50	12	1	6	81	13
RO		42	37	14	3	4	79	17
SI		41	37	16	4	2	78	20
SK		31	48	8	2	11	79	10
FI		36	46	14	2	2	82	16
SE		40	39	13	4	4	79	17
UK		39	44	8	3	6	83	11































QA14.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

Many products claim to be environmentally-friendly, but you do not trust this is true (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		34	47	11	2	6	81	13
EU27		35	47	11	2	5	82	13
BE		25	55	16	2	2	80	18
BG		48	40	5	1	6	88	6
CZ		31	47	13	2	7	78	15
DK		25	43	21	6	5	68	27
DE		38	47	10	1	4	85	11
EE		19	46	21	3	11	65	24
IE		37	42	11	2	8	79	13
EL		43	44	9	1	3	87	10
ES		46	41	8	1	4	87	9
FR		34	48	9	2	7	82	11
HR		36	49	10	3	2	85	13
IT		33	49	11	2	5	82	13
CY		48	36	8	2	6	84	10
LV		36	39	16	4	5	75	20
LT		28	48	15	1	8	76	16
LU		25	51	12	2	10	76	14
HU		37	45	12	3	3	82	15
MT		34	42	10	2	12	76	12
NL		24	48	18	4	6	72	22
AT		38	39	12	5	6	77	17
PL		27	52	14	3	4	79	17
PT		23	62	6	1	8	85	7
RO		39	38	14	4	5	77	18
SI		47	37	11	3	2	84	14
SK		27	44	13	3	13	71	16
FI		21	47	24	2	6	68	26
SE		25	50	15	6	4	75	21
UK		29	49	12	2	8	78	14































QA14.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

There should be stricter rules when calculating environmental impact and related environmental claims
(%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		43	44	6	2	5	87	8
EU27		43	44	6	2	5	87	8
BE		34	55	7	1	3	89	8
BG		54	35	2	1	8	89	3
CZ		34	44	12	1	9	78	13
DK		37	41	9	1	12	78	10
DE		41	47	5	1	6	88	6
EE		17	49	13	5	16	66	18
IE		48	44	4	1	3	92	5
EL		63	33	2	0	2	96	2
ES		54	38	3	1	4	92	4
FR		43	45	4	1	7	88	5
HR		41	42	11	2	4	83	13
IT		44	44	7	2	3	88	9
CY		69	26	1	1	3	95	2
LV		33	48	8	2	9	81	10
LT		29	53	6	2	10	82	8
LU		38	48	6	1	7	86	7
HU		44	43	8	2	3	87	10
MT		42	45	4	0	9	87	4
NL		36	43	11	3	7	79	14
AT		38	45	10	3	4	83	13
PL		36	46	10	2	6	82	12
PT		37	54	5	0	4	91	5
RO		43	36	13	4	4	79	17
SI		51	38	7	2	2	89	9
SK		37	47	3	1	12	84	4
FI		30	53	9	2	6	83	11
SE		45	39	5	2	9	84	7
UK		45	45	3	1	6	90	4

QA14.4 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements related to environmental problems and working conditions linked to clothing.

You are not interested in how environmentally-friendly your clothes are (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		10	22	30	35	3	32	65
EU27		10	23	30	34	3	33	64
BE		8	28	34	29	1	36	63
BG		22	38	25	10	5	60	35
CZ		10	31	32	24	3	41	56
DK		11	17	25	46	1	28	71
DE		5	11	24	58	2	16	82
EE		7	21	36	32	4	28	68
IE		17	26	23	31	3	43	54
EL		8	18	37	35	2	26	72
ES		10	22	29	36	3	32	65
FR		8	20	27	43	2	28	70
HR		11	23	40	23	3	34	63
IT		12	32	36	16	4	44	52
CY		11	16	28	43	2	27	71
LV		14	26	32	24	4	40	56
LT		11	31	32	21	5	42	53
LU		4	20	27	45	4	24	72
HU		17	31	31	20	1	48	51
MT		11	24	28	29	8	35	57
NL		3	16	35	45	1	19	80
AT		13	26	26	33	2	39	59
PL		16	30	32	20	2	46	52
PT		7	41	37	11	4	48	48
RO		21	29	28	18	4	50	46
SI		12	19	35	33	1	31	68
SK		19	32	26	16	7	51	42
FI		5	17	37	39	2	22	76
SE		4	21	26	48	1	25	74
UK		8	18	32	36	6	26	68

